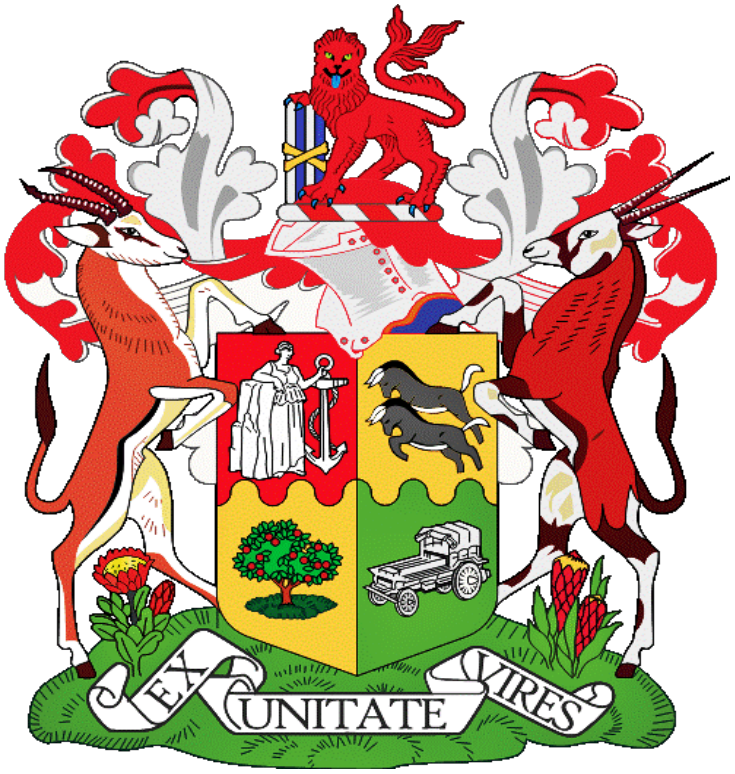
UNION
of
SOUTH AFRICA



UNIE van SUID-AFRIKA

1910 - 1961

Union of South Africa

Stamp Album

This album covers the issue of stamps by the Union of South Africa from 31 May 1910, when the former British Crown Colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Orange River Colony, Natal, and Transvaal formed the Union of South Africa, until 31 May 1961, when South Africa became the Republic of South Africa.
The album is organized chronologically in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, Southern and Central Africa, and the South African Colour Catalogue 2023-2025. The structure is an uncomplicated collection of issues encompassing definitive and commemorative stamps, miniature sheets, and Postage Due stamps and only includes variations of stamps that do not have a high catalogue value.

Images of all stamps and miniature sheets have been placed in mount spaces to aid collection or provide information.

South Africa

Album Design

All measurements are in millimetres;
Pages - standard A4 size (210 mm x 297 mm);
Page Margins – The left margin is set at 18 mm to cater for the punching of binder holes, and the other three margins are set at 10 mm;
Border Colour - "Teal";
Stamp Boxes and Borders – Stamp boxes allow for a border of 2 mm around all sides of the actual stamps (which include the perforation).

Footnotes:

1. Album Catalogue Numbers

The "Sg" catalogue numbers are from the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue - Southern and Central Africa.

2. Album Pages

The quality of paper used for the album pages has a bearing on the long-term preservation of stamps, as ordinary paper is not usually acid-free and will undoubtedly affect stamps over time – this is therefore something that needs to be considered from the outset. It is recommended that archival art paper, which is acid-free, lignin-free, and pH-balanced, be used for printing the album pages, thereby ensuring that the paper resists yellowing, fading, and deterioration over time and does not in any way react with the stamps. Archival paper is composed of natural fibres, such as cotton or alpha-cellulose, which provide strength and stability while allowing the paper to maintain its texture and appearance. The paper should comply with ISO 9706:1994 – a standard for permanent paper.

3. Album Printing

To ensure the accuracy of the printer used to print the album, it's recommended that at least two test pages are printed, specifically pages 23 and 34:
page 23 - (SG 40) 36 mm x 29 mm and (SG 42) 45 mm x 28 mm;
page 34 - (SG 80) 85 mm x 28 mm and (SG 82) 65 mm x 28 mm.

4. Feasiblity

In the event that it is not financially practicable to collect certain of the earlier stamp issues, this album is designed in a manner that isolates each of the early issues. This arrangement allows for the omission of pages during the printing process without compromising the integrity of any other issues.

5. Stamp Purchases

In the absence of a computer spreadsheet, or a programme to record stamp purchases, a suggested template has been included at the end of the album page set which should aid record maintenance, as well as keep track of funds outlayed to date.

6. Stamp Inventory

Again, in the absence of a spreadsheet or programme to maintain a record of stamps acquired and their condition, a template has been included at the end of the album page set which suggests the format of an inventory as well as some basic factors to be taken into account in assessing the condition of stamps acquired.

7. Bibliography & Aids to Identification

7.1 article-of-distinction-the-airmail-stamps-of-the-union-of-south-africa-part-1 by Andre du Plessis, is a comprehensive article covering the three Airmail issues;
7.2 Paintings by Capt. Neville Lewis, Military History Journal - Vol 11. No 1 with acknowledgement;
7.3 The Stamps of the Union of South Africa 1910–1961: Handbook Catalogue, Definitive Edition, 1986. Editor S.J. Hagger R.D.P.S.A. - available on the website of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa;
7.4. Made in the Union of South Africa - STAMPS AND VARIETIES OF THE UNHYPHENATED ISSUES OF 1925–1952; Made in the Union of South Africa – STAMPS AND VARIETIES OF THE HYPHENATED ISSUES OF 1933–1954. These two exhibits are available on the website of The Philatelic Federation of South Africa;
7.5 Union of South Africa: The Pictorial Definitives of 1926-54. How to distinguish the Major Printings by Eddie Bridges – a series of articles appearing in "The Springbok" from 2005 to 2008;
7.6 A Simple Guide to Identifying the Pictorial Issues by Tony Howgrave-Graham - available on the website of the South African Collectors Society;
7.7 Runners & Mailcoach – Postal History and Stamps of Southern Africa by Eric Rosenthal & Eliezer Blub, 1969. Published by Purnell & Sons S.A. (Pty) Ltd.

NB This page will not be numbered in the album page numbers and can be excluded when printing.

South Africa

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Table Mountain and Cape Town Bowl.



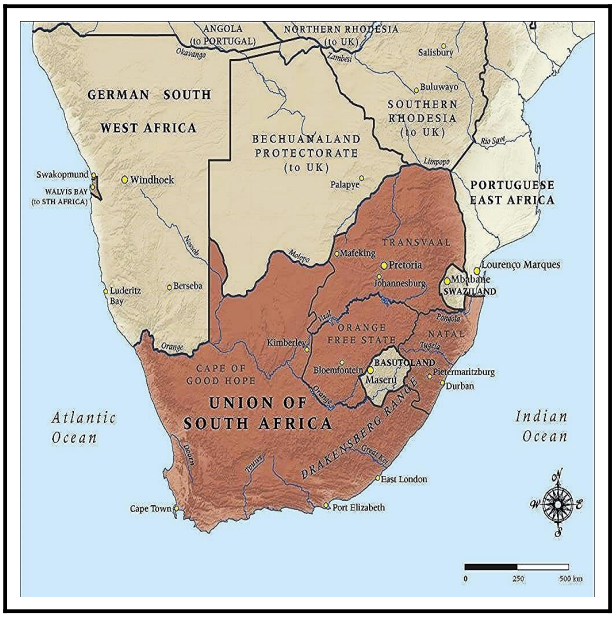
Blyde River Canyon.



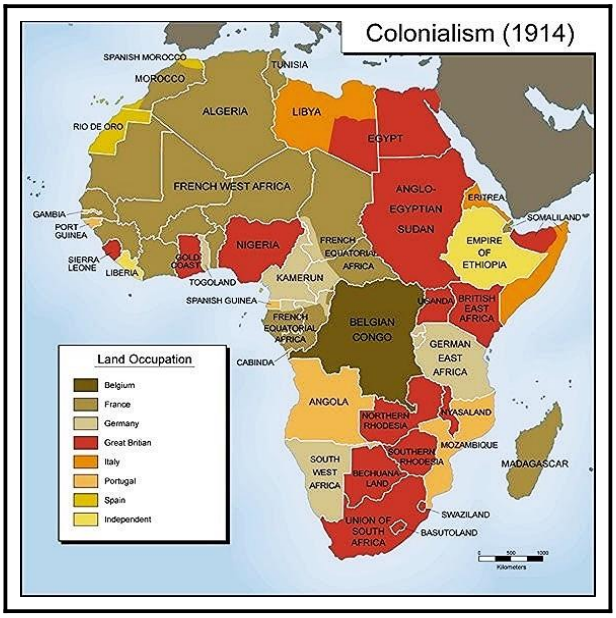
South Africa

Maps

Map of South Africa



Colonial Map of Africa

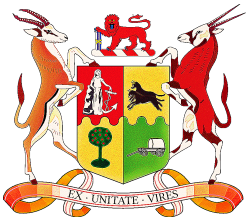


The Afrikaans Language

Afrikaans is a West Germanic language spoken in South Africa, Namibia, and (to a lesser extent) Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. It evolved from the Dutch vernacular of South Holland (Hollandic dialect) spoken by the predominantly Dutch settlers and enslaved population of the Dutch Cape Colony, where it gradually began to develop distinguishing characteristics in the 17th and 18th centuries. Although Afrikaans has adopted words from other languages, including German and the Khoisan languages, an estimated 90 to 95% of the vocabulary of Afrikaans is of Dutch origin. Differences between Afrikaans and Dutch often lie in the more analytic morphology and grammar of Afrikaans and different spellings. There is a large degree of mutual intelligibility between the two languages, especially in written form. (Wikipedia).

COAT of ARMS

The Union of South Africa, a self-governing British Dominion, was granted a Coat of Arms by a Royal Warrant issued on 17 September 1910 by King George V. This ceremony took place soon after the formation of the Union of South Africa on 31 May 1910. The Union constituted the amalgamation of four British territories in Southern Africa: the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal. The Coat of Arms featured a shield partitioned into four quadrants, each representing a former colony that had transitioned into a province of the Union. The insignia comprised an ox waggon representing Transvaal Province, a woman with an anchor symbolising Cape Province, two wildebeests for Natal Province, and an orange tree for Orange Free State Province. In 1930, a more ornate version of the coat of arms was designed and formally approved by the College of Arms in 1932. The Coat of Arms was thereafter utilised until 31 May 1961, when South Africa exited the British Commonwealth and constituted itself as the Republic of South Africa.



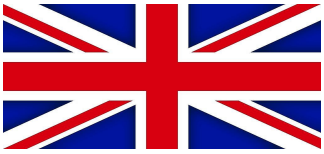
1910 - 1932

South Africa

FLAG

Prior to May 31, 1928, the official flag of the Union of South Africa was the Union Jack of the United Kingdom, as South Africa was part of the British Empire. However, the South African Red Ensign served as the civil ensign of the Union of South Africa from 1910 to 1928 and was regarded as the unofficial flag of South Africa. On May 31, 1928, South Africa adopted its own flag based on the Dutch Prince William of Orange-Nassau flag. The design comprised three horizontal bands of orange, white, and blue, adorned with three miniature flags: the Union Jack on the left, the vertical rendition of the Orange Free State flag in the centre, and the flag of the South African Republic on the right, all positioned centrally on the white band.The flag was in use until May 31, 1961, when South Africa was reconstituted as the Republic of South Africa.

Union Jack of Great Britain.



1910 - 1928

Red Ensign of South Africa.



1910 - 1912

Red Ensign of South Africa.



1912 - 1928

Flag of South Africa.



1928 - 1961

General Information

Geographical Location:

A territory at the southern tip of Africa, with a coastline that stretches more than 2,500 km along two oceans (the South Atlantic on the west coast and the Indian on the east), bordered by South West Africa, Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland and Mozambique to the north.

Total Area:

2,045,329 square kilometers.

Topography:

South Africa ranks as the 24th largest country globally. The country is situated within the latitudes of 22° and 35°S and the longitudes of 16° and 33°E. The heartland of South Africa is primarily characterized by a vast plateau, which is mostly flat and has an elevation ranging from 1,000 m to 2,100 m. The highest points are found in the eastern region, while the plateau gradually slopes downwards towards the west, north, south, and southwest. The Great Escarpment encircles this plateau, with its eastern section being the highest and referred to as the Drakensberg.

Climate:

South Africa's climate is influenced by its location between 22°S and 35°S in the Southern Hemisphere's subtropical zone, situated between the north-flowing cold Benguela Current of the Atlantic Ocean and the south-flowing warm Agulhas Current of the Indian Ocean. Current of the Atlantic Ocean and the south-flowing warm Agulhas Current of the Indian Ocean. South Africa has high sunshine and half the global average rainfall. Rainfall increases from west to east, with semi-desert regions in the northwest. The Western Cape has a Mediterranean climate with winter rainfall, whereas the majority of the country has summer rain.

Monarchy:

A self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the territory had Queen Elizabeth II as its monarch.

Capital and Seat of Government:

Cape Town (legislative), Pretoria (administrative) and Bloemfontein (judicial).

Government:

The government of the Union of South Africa was a bicameral parliament, consisting of the House of Assembly and a Senate. Each of the parliaments of the four former colonies were abolished on the formation of the union and replaced by Provincial Councils.

Population:

The population was composed of 68.3% Black, 19.2% White, 9.4% Coloured, 3.0% Asian and in 1960(Census) there were 15,994,000 inhabitants in the territory.

Languages:

Official languages: English and Afrikaans. Other : Ndebele, Sepedi, Sesotho, Setswana, Swazi, Tshivenda, Xhosa, Xitsonga and Zulu.

Currency:

South Pound African pound (1910–1961) - £1 = 20 shilling = 12 pence,
South African rand (1961) - 1 Rand = 100cents.

South Africa

Postal History

The postal history of the Union of South Africa, established on 31 May 1910, which embodies the history of the four constituent territories that united to form the union, is beyond the limitations of space available and the postal history of the Cape of Good Hope, the forerunner of the four territories in both time and development, will be detailed to provide insight into the challenges faced in developing a postal service in Africa.

Cape of Good Hope

The settlement founded as a maritime replenishment station in 1652 at Table Bay (Cape Town) by a Dutch party under the leadership of Jan van Riebeck marked an important milestone in the formation of what would ultimately evolve into the Union of South Africa. Aside from its original purpose as a replenishment station for Dutch East India Company's (VOC) vessels traveling to or from Batavia, it was also the point of arrival for many of the settlers migrating to Southern Africa. In addition, it served as the base for the development of infrastructure and communication networks to the northern regions of Southern Africa. From the initial settlement, it ultimately evolved into the self-governing British Crown Colony of the Cape of Good Hope (C.O.G.H.), encompassing an area of 331,907 km² at the time of the Union on May 31, 1910, and a population of approximately 2,500,000. The postal services it provided had a significant influence on postal operations in other territories in Southern Africa in that:
1. its stamps were issued across several territories;
2. it managed the postal services of some of the territories;
3. many of the systems used in the C.O.G.H. were replicated in the territories;
4. the postal services of some territories were linked to the C.O.G.H. postal system for the receipt and onward transmission of mail.

Former Mandated Territories of South Africa and their Stamp Issues.

BRITISH CROWN COLONIES	ESTABLISHED	DISSOLVED / DEVOLVED	TRANSITION	STAMP ISSUES
BRITISH BECHUANALAND	30.9.1885	16.11.1895	Annexed to **C.O.G.H.**	**C.O.G.H./G.B./Own Issues**
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (C.O.G.H.) Self-governing colony.	8.1.1806	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**	**Own Issues.**
GRIQUALAND WEST	27.10.1871	18.10.1880	Annexed to **C.O.G.H.**	**"G"** or **"G.W."** optd on **C.O.G.H.**
NATAL - Self-governing colony.	4.5.1843	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**	**Own Issues.**
ORANGE RIVER COLONY	6.10.1900	26.11.1907	Granted self-government.	**"ORANGE RIVER COLONY"** optd on **C.O.G.H./"V.R.I."** optd on **OFS/Own Issues.**
ORANGE RIVER COLONY - Self-governing colony.	27.11.1907	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**	**Qwn Issues**
TRANSVAAL STATE -1st British Occupation.	12.4.1877	27.2.1884	Independence regained. Name: reverted to **Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek.**	**"TRANSVAAL"** on **Z.A.R./ "V.R. TRANSVAAL"** on **Z.A.R.**
TRANSVAAL COLONY -2nd British Occupation.	1.9.1900	5.9.1906	Granted self-government.	**"V.R.I."** & **"E.R.I."** optd on **Z.A.R.**
TRANSVAAL - Self-governing colony.	6.9.1906	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**	**Own Issues.**
ZULULAND	22.5.1887	31.12.1897	Annexed to **Natal.**	**"ZULULAND"** optd on **G.B. Own Issue**
BOER REPUBLICS				
STATE of GOSHEN (Het Land Goosen).	24.10.1882	6.8.1883	United with Republic of Stellaland as	**Used Stelland issues**
REPUBLIC of STELLALAND (Republiek Stellaland).	26.7.1882	6.8.1883	Unified with State of Goshen into **United States of Stelland.**	**Own Issues.**
UNITED STATES of STELLALAND (Verenigde Staten van Stellaland).	6.8.1883	30.9.1885	Annexed to **British Bechuanaland.**	**Stellaland Issues**
NEW REPUBLIC (Nieuwe Republiek).	5.8.1884	20.7.1888	Annexed to **Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek.**	**Own Issues.**
ORANGE FREE STATE (Oranje Vrijstaat).	23.2.1854	31.5.1902	Annexed to Britain as **Orange River Colony** on 6.10.1900, but de jure independent until 31.5.1902.	**Own Issues.**
1st ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK (South African Republic).	17.1.1852	12.4.1877	Annexed to Britain. Name changed to **Transvaal State.**	**Own Issues.**
2nd ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK.	27.2.1884	31.5.1902	Annexed to Britain as **Transvaal Colony** on 1.9.1900, but de jure still independent until 31.5.1902.	**Own Issues.**
UNION of SOUTH AFRICA	31.5.1910	30.5.1961	Dissolved and constituted as Republic of South Africa.	**Own Issues.**

1501 - 1652

The postal service in South Africa may be said to have started when the first letter 'posted' in South Africa was deposited in a shoe hung on a milkwood tree at Mossel Bay in 1501 by a Portuguese ship's captain, Pero d'Ataide, in the expectation that someone in a passing ship would find it, take it with him, and deliver it. The letter described a disaster that had befallen the Portuguese fleet on the voyage to India. This tree was considered to be the first 'post office' in Southern Africa and was declared a historical monument.
A century later another extraordinary method of 'posting' letters originated at Table Bay, where Dutch, English, and ships of other countries landed at the bay to take in fresh water and meat. It became their custom to place letters under stones at certain places on the beach for onward transmission by other passing vessels. Sometimes even stones with the names of the ships and officers, dates, etc., chiselled on them, termed "Post Office Stones", were utilised for that purpose. With the arrival of Jan van Riebeeck in 1652, the custom of leaving letters under stones was dispensed with.

South Africa

Postal History

Examples of Post Office Stones

British Vessels
"Lesser James" homeward bound 1622.12.8;
"Abegail" outward bound 1622.12.17;
"Hart" outward bound 1627.7.7.



Messages
Top - "JOHN ROBERTS COMMAVNDER OF THE LESSER JAMES AR Y 9 DECEMBER DE Y 26 1622 LOVK WITH THIS LINE FOR LETERS."

Bottom - "HENRYMANCHES JAMES BVRGES M OF THE ABIGALL AR Y 17 DEPAR 26 OF DECEMBAR 1622."

Middle left - "M R ARIVED LY DEPARTED DIT FOR SARA T 27 Hart".

Dutch Vessels
"Nassau", "Fredrick Hendrik Nimmegan", "Wesel" and "Galias" homeward bound 1632.4.9.



Message translation
"Hereunder are letters from Commander D.V.Lee and Vice-Commander P. Croock with the ships Nassau, Fre Hendrik Nimmegen, Wesel and Galias. Arrived on 9th April 1632 from Batavia. Sailed again on the 15th inst."

Dutch Vessel
"Amsterdam"



Message translation
"1635 April 8. The Honourable Commander Wollebrant Geleisen de Long (s/b – Wollebrant Geleyssen de Jongh) arrived on the ship AMSTERDAM. Departed April 15 to Batavia."

1652 - 1795

In the absence of a formalised postal service, measures were put in place for East Indian ships to convey Van Riebeeck's reports to the Dutch East India Company in Amsterdam; however, private correspondence had to be entrusted to the ships' officers or passengers. This situation prevailed until December 28th, 1791, when a proclamation was issued, introducing packet boats between the Netherlands, the colony, and East India and announcing the appointment of a postmaster. This legislation was followed on 1 March 1792, by the opening of a small post office in the Castle, effectively establishing the South African Post Office, and thereafter private individuals could send letters and parcels via the packet boats. Letters addressed to the Netherlands and its territories, England and France were exempt from postage, but postage was payable for all other countries. At the time, envelopes in the modern sense had not been invented, and all letters were folded into themselves and then sealed.

1795 - 1853

With the establishment of the drostdys (magistracies) in the interior toward the end of the 18th century, it became necessary for the government in the Castle to have official documents, and after 1801, the official gazette, delivered to the local authorities. Messenger services were then introduced with Hottentot runners, who were to relieve one another at various places along the road, functioning as carriers from point to point. In 1806, when the British again assumed control of the Cape, tariffs for "Country Letters" were published, covering the up-country post offices that had already been opened: Simonstown, Stellenbosch, Roodezand (Tulbagh), Zwellendam, Saldanha Bay, Mossel Bay and Plettenberg Bay. 'Relay Hottentots', who carried the original mails, were replaced in 1807 by 'Post Orderlies' on horseback. October 1816 saw the establishment of additional post offices bringing the total to nine. However, shortly thereafter the postal service suffered a setback when the packet boat service was discontinued and for the next thirty years the colony had to depend on casual ships. This was only remedied in 1857 when a contract was signed for the implementation of the first mail ship service with the U.K. 1827 saw the implementation of a more advance mode of conveyance - post carts!
Despite the spread of settlements, by 1833 there were only 21 post offices with full-time postmasters serving the entire Cape Colony, but the year also saw the establishment of a 'Post Route to the Northern Frontier' – it was then possible to send mail to some point on the Orange River. 1843 saw the introduction of the first regular mail-coach service, as distinct from post-carts; in 1846 a Registered letter service was implemented and an immense extent of direct posting was opened throughout the country districts. A notice on 4.5.1853 announced that Private Letter Boxes could be rented at an annual payment of £1.

The Cape Triangulars
Issued 1.9.1853. The first adhesive stamps.



SG1



SG2

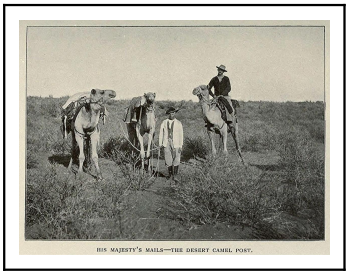
South Africa

Postal History

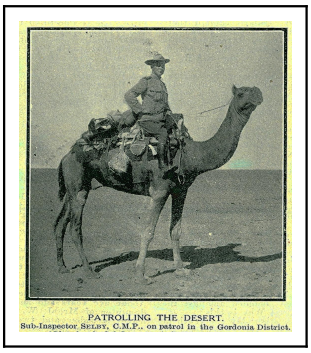
1853 - 1899

Another landmark was reached on 1 September 1853 with the issue of the first adhesive postage stamp in Africa, the Cape Triangular, which was acknowledged to be one of the most aesthetically pleasing ever printed anywhere. The design was by Charles Bell, Surveyor General of the Cape, and depicted "Hope" reclining within the triangular format. They were Recess printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. and issued imperforate in sheets.
The Colonial Secretary was credited with the further improvements in the services supplied by the postal department: 1854, a Book post mailing service; 1860, the introduction of Postage Due stamps and Pillar-boxes; 1862, transmission by Money Orders became available; 1878 Post Cards went on sale; 1882, the sale of Registered Envelopes and Newspaper wrappers; 1887, the institution of a travelling post office van by rail; 1892, post-paid envelopes on sale; and 1895, the sale of Lettercards. A further innovation was the establishment, in July 1900, of a Camel Post service between Swartmodder in the Kalahari and Mier in Gordonia, a distance of some 200 miles. 'The driver', reported the Cape Argus newspaper, 'uses two on each trip, one to ride and the other to carry the mail. The camels have not been late, and they generally do the journey in some hours under the time allowed with the contractors, namely four days each way'. However, despite some assistance by the South Africa Mounted Police - Kalahari Camel Corp in transporting mail, this service was terminated in 1914 due to an inability to replace the dwindling herd of camels.

His Majesty's Mails - the Kalahari Camel post.



South African Mounted Police - Kalahari Camel Corp.



The Boer War and its postal ramifications.

Boer Occupation of British town			STAMPS ISSUED
Vryburg	15.10.1899	7.5.1900	Cape stamps optd "Z.A.R".
Towns besieged by Boers.			
Kimberly	14.10.1899	15.2.1900	Cape stamps continued to be issued
Ladysmith	2.11.1899	28.2.1900	Natal stamps continued to be issued
Mafeking	24.3.1900	17.5.1900	Optd Cape stamps and Local printings
Rustenburg	00.6.1900	22.6.1900	Z.A.R stamps handstamped "V.R."
Schweizer Renecke	19.8.1900	30.9.1900	Z.A.R & Cape stamps handstamped "BESIEGED"
British Occupation of Z.A.R. towns			
Lydenburg	6.9.1900	31.5.1902	Z.A.R stamps optd "V.R.I." and surcharged.
Wolmaranstad	15.6.1900	27.7.1900	Z.A.R. stamps handstamped "Cancelled V-R-I."
Relocation of Z.A.R. Government H.Q.			
Pietersburg	15.3.1901	9.4.1901	Z.A.R. stamps and Local printings
British Occupation of Boer Republics			
Oranje Vrij Staat	13.3.1900	31.5.1902	Great Britain, O.V.S. and Cape stamps optd "V.R.I." (Victoria Regina Imperatrix)
Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek	5.6.1900	31.5.1902	Great Britain stamps & Z.A.R. stamps optd "V.R.I." (Victoria Regina Imperatrix) and "E.R.I." (Edward Rex Imperator)
Boer Occupation of parts of Cape & Natal		31.5.1902	Colony stamps continued in usage where the postal service was permitted.

The Second Anglo - Boer War (7.11.1899 - 31.5.1902) (South African War)

The onset of the Boer War had a significant impact on both civilian and military populations, including the siege of several towns by the opposing forces, and this inevitably led to the suspension of postal services for the duration of the siege. The British Forces also overprinted the stamps of the two republics whenever they occupied any part of their territories. When hostilities ceased with the signing on 31.5.1902 of the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging, both the Oranje Vrij Staat and the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek had in the interim been annexed to Great Britain and renamed "Orange River Colony" and "Transvaal", respectively, and stamps inscribed with the new names were introduced soon after.

1902 - 1910

Prior to the unification of South Africa in 1910, each territory that would eventually form South Africa had continued to issue its own stamps, and even after the first definitive stamp issue of the Union on September 1, 1913, the existing stamps of the four colonies remained in use. They were valid for use throughout the Union until December 31, 1937, when they were ultimately demonetised.

1910

The inaugural stamp of the Union of South Africa was a 2½d stamp released on 4 November 1910, coinciding with the commencement of the first session of the newly constituted Parliament of the Union of South Africa. The stamp included a bilingual inscription in English and Dutch and depicted King George V along with the coats of arms of the constituent colonies that had united to become the Union: Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal.

South Africa

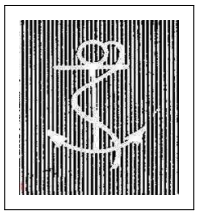
Watermarks used in the Stamp Issues of the Union of South Africa.

Multiple Rosettes.



1910

Cabled Anchor.



1910

Crown & C A.



1910

Multiple Crown & C A.



1910

Springbok Head.



1913

Multiple Springbok Head.



1926

Union Coat of Arms



1959

"C A" in Watermarks - Crown Agents

The inclusion of "C A" in the watermarks of many early British Crown Colonies stamps can be traced back to the establishment of Crown Agents in 1833, when the United Kingdom Treasury consolidated previously private agencies representing colonial governments into a single organization under two "Joint Agents General for Crown Colonies". The agencies continued to operate as private corporations, but were regulated and overseen by the Treasury. In 1861, the group was officially called "Crown Agents for the Colonies". Crown Agents were responsible for a wide range of tasks on behalf of the Colonies, including the procurement of goods and services, infrastructure development (including participation in nearly all major public works and railway projects across the Empire), capital raising in financial markets, loan and investment management, and a variety of other complex and diverse functions. One of their responsibilities was to oversee and provide postage and revenue stamps for various colonies, which is why the watermark "C A" appears on the paper used for the bulk of British colonies' stamp issues.

British Empire Omnibus Issues

The set of stamps that was issued to honour the 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V was the inaugural set of what later became known as the "British Empire Omnibus Issues". An omnibus issue refers to a commemorative series of stamps that is jointly released by multiple countries, featuring a shared theme and possibly a uniform design. A total of 250 stamps were produced by 62 Commonwealth & British Empire nations to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of King George V.

Nomenclature - Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek/Transvaal.

More often than not, the former Boer Republic known as the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (South African Republic) (Z.A.R.) is referred to in philatelic literature as the "Transvaal", regardless of the periods during which it existed as a sovereign state under the title "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek." This can almost certainly be attributed to the British Government's designation of the territory as "Transvaal" on the two occasions of its annexation. Briefly, the correct designation and historical background of the territory are as follows:
1. The Z.A.R. was founded following the 1852 Sand River Convention at which the British Government agreed to formally recognise the independence of the Boers residing north of the Vaal River;
2. The Volksraad (Parliament) of the Boer Government finally settled on the title of the territory in 1858 as the ”Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek”;
3. On 12.8.1877 the Z.A.R. was annexed as a Crown Colony by the British Government under the name ”Transvaal” (trans – “across from” the Vaal River) – this period is referred to as the "First Occupation";
4. 16.12.1880 saw the onset of the First Anglo-Boer War, which ended on 23.3.1881 with the signing of the initial peace treaty;
5. This was followed by the signing of a further treaty on 3.8.1881 at the Pretoria Convention, in which the Z.A.R. regained self-government, but under nominal British suzerainty;
6. This accord was renegotiated in a subsequent treaty, the London Convention of 27.2.1884, where Britain acquiesced to the Z.A.R. demand to revert to its former name, ”Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek”;
7. The outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War on 11.10.1899 was followed by the "Second Occupation" by the British and their formal annexation of the territory on 1.9.1900, again under the name of ”Transvaal”;
8. The signing of the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging on 31.5.1902 saw the final demise of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek and its name.
Factually, it was only during the two Occupations that the Z.A.R. could correctly be designated as "Transvaal".

South Africa

Stamp Issues of the Union of South Africa

1910 (November 4) - Inauguration of first Union Parliament issue.
1913 (September 1) – 1924 King George V First Definitive (King's Head) issue.
1925 (February 26) – 1st Airmail issue.
1926 (January 2) - 1927 London Pictorials Second Definitive issue.
1926 (January 2) - Triangular stamp issue.
1927 Pretoria Pictorials Definitive issue.
1927 (March 1) - 1930 London Pictorials Definitive issue.
1929 (August 16) - 2nd Airmail issue.
1930 -1945 Pretoria Pictorials Definitive (Unhyphenated) issue.
1933 (May 3 – 16 January 1936) - Voortrekker Memorial Fund - First Voortrekker issue.
1933 -1948 Pretoria Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated) issue.
1935 (May 1) – King George V Silver Jubilee issue.
1937 (May 12) – Coronation of King George VI issue.
1937 -1940 Pictorials Definitive (Redrawn & Hyphenated) issue.
1938 (December 14) – Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Fund - Second Voortrekker issue.
1938 (December 14) – Voortrekker Commemoration issue.
1939 (July 17) – 250th Anniversary of Landing of Huguenots in South Africa and Huguenots Commemoration Fund issue.
1941 (August) - 1948 Pictorials Definitive (Resized & Hyphenated) issue.
1941 -1946 South African War Effort issue (Large Format).
1942 -1944 South African War Effort issue (Reduced Format- "Bantams").
1943 Pictorials Definitive (Redrawn & Hyphenated) issue - Coil Stamps.
1945 -1948 Pictorials Definitive (Redrawn & Hyphenated) issue.
1945 (December 3) - Victory issue.
1947 (February 17) - Royal Visit to South Africa issue.
1947 -1954 Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated & Screened) issue.
1948 (April 1) Pictorials Definitive (Resized) issue.
1948 (April 26) - Royal Silver Wedding issue.
1948 (July) - Pictorials Definitive issue.
1949 (May 2) Centenary of Arrival of British Settlers in Natal issue.
1949 (October 1) – 75th Anniversary of Universal Postal Union issue.
1949 (December 1) - Inauguration of Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria - Third Voortrekker issue.
1950 (April) - 1951 Pictorials Definitive (Resized & Hyphenated) issue.
1951 (February 22) Pictorials Definitive (Redrawn & Hyphenated) issue.
1952 (March 14) – Tercentenary of Landing of Jan van Riebeeck issue.
1952 (March 26) S.A. Tercentenary International Stamp Exhibition, Cape Town, issue.
1953 (June 3) – Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.
1953 (September 1) - Centenary of first Cape of Good Hope Triangular Stamp issue.
1953 (October 1) - Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated) issue - Additional values.
1954 (February 23) - Centenary of Orange Free State issue.
1954 (October 14) - Third Definitive (Animal Series) issue.
1955 (October 21) - Centenary of Pretoria issue.
1955 (December 1) - Voortrekker Covenant Commemoration, Pietermaritzburg issue.
1958 (July 1) - Centenary of Arrival of German Settlers issue.
1959 (May 1) - 50th Anniversary of the South African Academy of Arts and Science issue.
1959 -1961 Third Definitive (partial) issue (New Watermark).
1959 (November 16) - South African National Antarctic Expedition issue.
1960 (May 2) - 50th Anniversary of Union of South Africa issue.
1960 (May 2) - Centenary of South African Railways issue.
1960 (May 31) - Union Day - Golden Jubilee issue.
1961 (February 14) - Fourth Definitive (Decimal Currency) issue.

Minature Sheets

1936 (November 2) Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition JIPEX 1936.

Postage Due Issues

1914 - 1922.
1922.
1922 - 1926.
1927 - 1928.
1932 - 1942.
1943 - 1944 (Bantams).
1948 - 1949.
1950 - 1958.
1961 (February 14).

South Africa



Union Inauguration Medal

Opening of the First Union Parliament issue.
4 November 1910.

Watermark: Multiple Rosettes. Perf: 14 (comb).
Inscribed bilinually English/Dutch.



King George V



Sg 1 - deep blue.



Watermark
Multiple Rosettes.



Sg 2 - blue.

On 4th November, 1910, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, representing His Majesty King George V, opened the first Union Parliament in Cape Town, and to commemorate the inauguration, a single stamp of value of 2½d. was placed on sale the same day. The Coat of Arms of the four former Colonies, were incorporated in the stamp commemorating the opening of the Union Parliament.



Cape of Good Hope.



Natal.



Orange Free State.



Transvaal.

Design: The design (the work of Mr H.S. Wilkinson, Distributor of Stamps, Pretoria), consisted of a full-face portrait of King George V, surmounted by a crown, with the name of the country above and below the king's head in English and Dutch, respectively. The four corners contain shields on which the heraldic insignia of the colonies comprising the Union are shown: 1. The Cape of Good Hope (left upper corner); 2. Natal (right upper corner), Transvaal (right lower corner), and 4. Orange Free State (left lower corner).

Print: Recess by De La Rue & Co, Ltd., in Prussian blue on white wove paper.

Interprovincials

Following the inauguration of the Union of South Africa on May 31, 1910, and the issue of a single commemorative stamp on November 4, 1910, the first definitive "King's Head" series of King George V was not released until September 1, 1913. During the transient period, stamps of the former colonies continued to be issued, primarily from complete sets of stamps bearing the portrait of King Edward VII. These complete sets consisted of a total of forty-six stamps.
Initially, the former colonial stamps were only valid within their own province, but a notice in the Government Gazette of 19 August 1910 removed any territorial restrictions.
Government Notice No. 349 of 15 August 1910 reads:
"It is hereby noted for general information that until further notice, postage and revenue stamps which were in authorised use on 30 May 1910, in the four Colonies incorporated in the Union of South Africa are now recognised as available throughout the Union and their use is no longer limited within the territorial boundaries of the original Colonies of issue…"
The King Edward VII stamps used during the transient period from 19 August 1910 (the date of the GN No 349) to 31 August 1913 are solely identifiable by a postmark which bears a date and place of issue falling within the period – these stamps are termed "The Interprovincials".
When the 1913 King's Head issue became available, the former Colonial stamps were not withdrawn, but any stamp cancelled with a postmark dated after 31 August 1913 automatically nullified it from inclusion as a "Interprovincial". A further anomaly relates to other earlier Colonial stamps which had not been withdrawn or invalidated, in that their sale continued up until 1 January 1938, when they were finally demonetised by a notice in the Government Gazette of 15 October 1937 – however, they are excluded from classification as "Interprovincials".
Images of all 46 stamps comprising "The Interprovincials" have been illustrated in the album in unused format in order to assist their collection.

South Africa

Interprovincials Series



Flag of Cape of Good Hope.

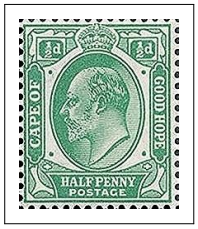
Cape of Good Hope



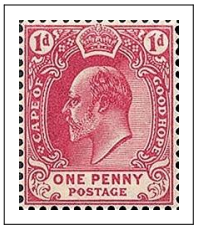
King Edward VII.

King Edward VII Definitive issue.
1902 - 1904.

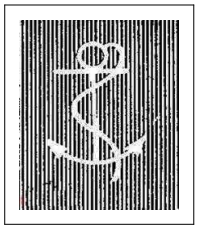
Watermark: Cabled Anchor. Perf: 14.



Sg 70



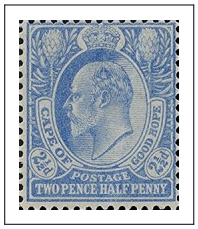
Sg 71



Wkm: Cabled Anchor.



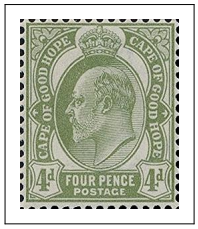
Sg 72 (10.1904).



Sg 73 (3.1904).



Sg 74 (4.1903).



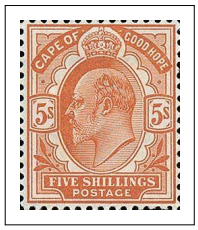
Sg 75 (2.1903).



Sg 76 (3.1903).



Sg 77



Sg 78 (2.1903).

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

South Africa

Interprovincials Series

Natal



Flag of Natal

King Edward VII Definitive issue.
1902 - 1909.

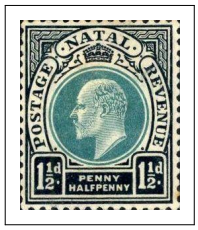
Watermark: Single Crown CA (1½d., 2½d., and 3d.) Multiple Crown CA (others). Perf: 14.
Chalk-surface paper (1s, 2s, 2s6d, 5s, 10s and £1).
½d. to 5d. value inscribed "POSTAGE REVENUE", 6d. to £1 value inscribed "POSTAGE POSTAGE"



Sg 146



Sg 147



Sg 129



Sg 149



Sg 131



Sg 132



Sg 152



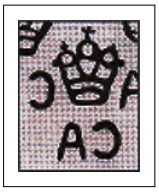
Sg 153 (1908)



Sg 165



Sg 166 - green.



Multiple Crown CA.



Sg 167 - blue.



Crown CA.



Sg 168 - blue



Sg 169 - yellow.



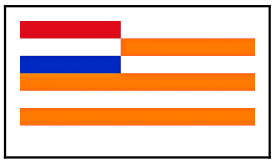
Sg 170 - green.



Sg 171 - red.

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

South Africa



Flag of Orange River Colony

Interprovincials Series

Orange River Colony

King Edward VII Definitive issue. 1902 - 1909.

Watermark: Single Crown CA (2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d. and 5/-) Multiple Crown CA (others). Perf: 14.



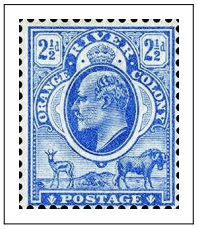
Sg 148 (28.7.1907).



Sg 149



Sg 141 (6.7.1903).



Sg 142 (6.7.1903).



Sg 143 (6.7.1903).



Sg 150 (8.11.1907).



Sg 145 (6.7.1903).



Sg 151 (2.1909).



Sg 147 (31.10.1904).

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

Footnotes:
The former independent state of the "Orange Free State" was occupied by British troops on 13 March 1900 and formally annexed by Great Britain by proclamation on 28 May 1900 – prior to the signing of the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging on 31 May 1902, which marked the conclusion of the Second Anglo-Boer War. The annexation resulted in the territory becoming a British Crown Colony and was renamed the "Orange River Colony," which existed until 1910, when it was incorporated into the newly established Union of South Africa as one of the four provinces and reverted to the title of "Orange Free State".
During its existence under British occupation and then as the Orange River Colony, it issued seven sets of stamps. The first set was an Orange Free State set overprinted with "V.R.I." (Victoria Regina Imperatrix), and the second set consisted of three Cape of Good Hope stamps overprinted with "Orange River Colony"; the third was a single Orange Free State stamp overprinted with "V.R.I."; the fourth and fifth issues were single Orange Free State stamps, one with an "E.R.I." overprint (Edwardus Rex Imperator) and the next again with "V.R.I.". These were followed by a further two sets inscribed with "Orange River Colony" and featuring the portrait of King Edward VII.

South Africa

Interprovincials Series

Transvaal

Flag of Transvaal
("Vierkleur"/Four-colour)

King Edward VII Definitive issue.
1904 - 1909.

Watermark: Multiple Crown CA. Perf: 14.
Chalk-surface paper (3d., 4d., 5s. and 10s.).
½d to 6d. value inscribed "POSTAGE REVENUE", 1s. to £1. value inscribed "POSTAGE POSTAGE"



Sg 273



Sg 274



Sg 275



Sg 276



Sg 264 (1906).



Sg 265 (1906).



Sg 266 (1905).



Sg 267 (1905).



Sg 268 (1906).



Sg 269 (1909).



Sg 270 - yellow.



Sg 271 - red (1907).



Sg 272 (1908).

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

Footnotes:
The "Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek" was one of the two former independent "Boer" states annexed by Great Britain prior to the signing of the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging on 31 May 1902, which marked the end of the Second Anglo-Boer War. The annexation led to the territory becoming the British Crown Colony of "Transvaal", which existed until 1910 when it was incorporated into the newly constituted Union of South Africa as one of its four provinces.
During its existence under British occupation (from 5 June 1900) and then as the Transvaal Crown Colony, it issued six sets of stamps. Two sets were Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek stamps – the first set was overprinted "V.R.I." (Victoria Regina Imperatrix) and the second with "E.R.I." (Edward Rex Imperator). These were followed by a further four sets inscribed with "TRANSVAAL" and featuring the portrait of King Edward VII.

South Africa

King George V First Definitive (King's Head) issue.
1st September 1913 - 1924.

Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14 (comb).
Inscribed bilingually English/Dutch.



King George V



Sg 3



Sg 4



Sg 5 - (23.8.1920).



Sg 6



Sg 7



Sg 8



Sg 9 - (4.10.1922).



Sg 10



Sg 11



Sg 12



Sg 13 - (1.9.1920).



Sg 14



Sg 15



Sg 16



Wkm: Springbok Head.



Sg 17 - (July 1916).

South Africa

King George V First Definitive (King's Head) issue...continued

Coil stamps.

Perf: 14 x Imperf.


Sg 18 - (1.9.1913).


Sg 19 - (13.2.1914).


Sg 20 - (15.11.1920).


Sg 21 - (7.10.1921).

Design:
The design of the series features the E.B. Mackennal head of King George V, which is set in an oval shape surmounted by a crown, with the place name displayed in both English and Dutch on the sides. The upper corners are adorned with fleurs-de-lis, while the lower corners contain shields bearing the value figure.
Footnotes:
1. The ½d., 1d. and 1½d. denominations were inscribed with "REVENUE" and "INKOMSTE" in addition to "POSTAGE" and "POSTZEGEL";
2. The issue on 23 August 1920 and 1 September 1920 of the 1½d. and 1s.3d., respectively, was due to increases in the letter and telegraph rates respectively;
3. The ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d. and 1s.3d. denominations are monochrome, and the other ten are bi-coloured;
4. In 1922, the rate for overseas mail was increased, and the 3d. stamp was introduced in blue on 4 October 1922 to conform with U.P.U. colour regulations for stamps used for overseas postage; stamp was introduced in blue and blue on 4 October 1922, to conform with U.P.U. colour regulations for stamps used for overseas postage;
5. The coil stamps were printed in rolls of 500 and 1200 and were imperforate on both sides. Only the ½d. and 1d. values were sold in Post Office stamp vending machines, with the 1½d. and 2d. stamps not suitable for the machines. However, to meet the needs of bulk users, all four values were available at main post offices and sold in complete rolls.

Varieties and Shades.


Sg 3b - blue-green.


Sg 3c - yellow-green.


Sg 3w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 4a - carmine-red.


Sg 4b - scarlet.


Sg 4w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 5w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 5a - tête-bêche.

South Africa

King George V First Definitive (King's Head) issue...continued.

Varieties and Shades.


Sg 6a - deep purple.

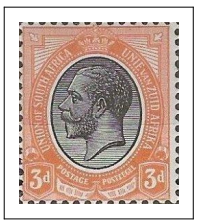

Sg 6var - reddish-purple.


Sg 6w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 7a - deep blue.

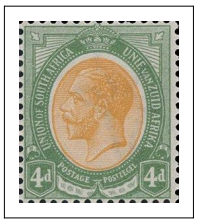

Sg 7w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 8a - black/dull orange-red.


Sg 8w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 9var - deep ultramarine.


Sg 9w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 10a - orange yellow sage green.


Sg 10w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 11a - black/bright violet.


Sg 11var - black/reddish violet.


Sg 11aw - inverted Wmk.


Sg 12a - orange-yellow.


Sg 12w - inverted Wmk.


Sg 13var - deep violet.

Design: B. Mackennal. Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

South Africa



1st Airmail issue. 26th February 1925.

Watermark: none. Perf: 12 (line).
Issue withdrawn 31 October 1925.



De Havilland DH 9 Light Bomber.

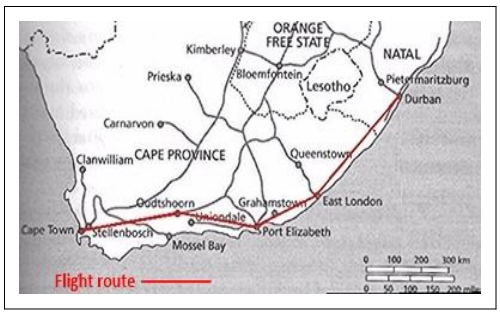


Sg 26



Sg 27

Government Experimental Air Mail Service
Cape Town-Oudshoorn-Port Elizabeth-East London-Durban



Sg 26



Sg 28



Sg 29

Footnotes:
1. The initial set of three Air Mail issues; this issue features a De Havilland D.H. 9 biplane in flight. The set was issued to mark and promote the launch of a three-month Government Experimental Air Mail Service that operated on a weekly basis between Cape Town and Durban, with stops at Oudtshoorn, Port Elizabeth and East London, commencing on March 2, 1925. The purpose of the experimental flights was to evaluate the financial and operational viability and assess the demand for the service. The South African Air Force was tasked with operating the service, and it used eleven of the one hundred surplus De Havilland D.H.9 biplanes that had been gifted to South Africa by the British Government at the end of World War I for the experimental flights;
2. The flights were scheduled to connect with the arrival and departure of the Union Castle mail boats in Cape Town;
3. A set of four airmail stamps was issued on 25 February 1925 and had to be added to the regular postage. Sale of the stamps was discontinued at the end of June 1925, except in Pretoria and the High Commissioner's office in London, where sales continued until 31 October 1925. On 5 December 1925, residual stocks of the stamps were officially destroyed;
4. This was the first set of Union of South Africa stamps inscribed in Afrikaans ("SUIDAFRIKA"), which became an official language on 8 May 1925, replacing Dutch, and they were the first stamps to be designed and printed in the Union of South Africa;
5. At the conclusion of the three-month experimental period, the service was adjudged commercially unviable, although operationally it had demonstrated the advantages of the service. It had handled 5748 letters, 5509 postcards and 719 parcels, flown 107,293 miles over 1065 hours at a cost of £10,000 with revenue of £4,000.

Engraving: A.J. Cooper. Print: Photo-lithographic offset by Cape Times Ltd.

South Africa

The Definitive Pictorial issues of 1926 - 1954.

With a life span of almost twenty-nine years, the Pictorial Definitives series played a significant role in the fifty-one-year philatelic history of the Union of South Africa. Over the course of the series, three distinct printing techniques were employed, a large number of printings (especially of the lower denominations – there are thirty-nine recorded printings of the 1d value), multiple redrawn designs, numerous size adjustments brought on by various circumstances, and, unavoidably, a multitude of shade variations. This collection was the first series where the stamps were unilingual, in that each was inscribed either in English or Afrikaans. This arrangement continued as a feature of all Union stamps until the issue of 1.12.1949 and resulted in the unilingual stamps being collected in attached pairs, or blocks of four.

Series Issues:

1. London Pictorials - Typographic printing 1926 - 1927;
2. Pretoria Pictorials - Typographic printing 1927;
3. London Pictorials - Recess printing 1927;
6. Pretoria Pictorials - Typographic printing 1948, using 1927 plates;
The balance of the series were printed using the Rotogravure process and are grouped into "UnHyphenated" and "hyphenated". The distinguishing feature between the two is the use of a "hyphen" symbol in the country name SUID AFRIKA-"hyphenated" denotes there is a hyphen between the words SUID-AFIKA, "unhyphenated" denotes no hyphen and the name is in one word-SUIDAFRIKA.
4. Pretoria Unhyphenated Pictorials - Rotogravure printing 1930 - 1945;
5. Pretoria Hyphenated Pictorials - Rotogravure printing 1933 - 1948;
7. Pretoria Hyphenated and Screened Pictorials - Rotogravure printing 1947 - 1954.

Unhyphenated Pictorials (1930 - 1945):

The first series consisted of denominations: ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d, 1s. and 2s.6d.

Hyphenated Pictorials (1933 - 1954):

The second series consisted of denominations: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d, 4d., 4½d., 6d., 1s., 1s.3d, 1s.6d, 2s.6d, 5s. and 10s.

Pictorials Design and Size Reductions

Changes were made in the designs and sizes of several denominations of the Rotogravure Pictorial series to provide wider gutters for perforations. Size reductions do not include the blank gutters between stamps that are normally used for perforations or rouletting; rather, they relate to the boundaries of the printed area of a stamp design.
The initial sizes of vertical stamps were 18.5 x 22.5 mm with perforations 15 x 14, and horizontal stamps were 27.5 x 21.75 mm with perforations 14, and there were no reductions in size in the first series.

Rotogravure Pictorial Stamp Sizes & Reductions

Dnm	SG	Date	Size - mm.	Notes	Dnm	SG	Date	Size - mm.	Notes
½d	42	5.1930	18.5 x 22.5	Initial size-UNHY	4d	46	11.1932	27½ x 21¾	Initial size-UNHY
½d		8.1947	18¼ x 22¼	Reduction - HYP	4d	118	8.1952	27.0 X 21.5	Reduction - HYP
½d	114	9.1947	18.0 x 22.0	Reduction - HYP	4½d	146	10.1953	27.5 x 21.0	Initial size - HYP
1d	43	4.1930	18.5 x 22.5	Initial size-UNHY	1s3d	147	10.1953	27.0 X 21.5	Initial size - HYP
1d		6.1940	18.0 x 22.0	Reduction - HYP	1s6d	148	10.1953	27.0 X 21.5	Initial size-UNHY
1d	114	2.1951	17¼ x 21.5	Reduction - HYP	6d	47	5.1931	18.5 X 22.5	Initial size-UNHY
1½d	57	11.1936	27.0 x 21.5	Initial size - HYP	6d	61d	11.1946	18.0 x 22.0	Reduction - HYP
1½d	87	8.1941	22.0 x 18.0	Medium - HYP	1s	48	9.1932	27.5 x 21.¾	Initial size-UNHY
1½d	124	4.1948	22.5 x 12.5	Bantam - HYP	1s	120	9.1932	27.5 x 21.5	No change - HYP
2d	44	4.1931	27.5 x 21.¾	Initial size-UNHY	2s6d	49	12.1932	27¼ x 21¾	Initial size-UNHY
2d	107	3.1945	27.0 x 21.5	Reduction - HYP	2s6d	121	8.1949	27.0 X 21.5	Reduction - HYP
2d	134	4.1950	21½ x 17¼	Reduction - HYP	5s	64	10.1933	27.0 X 21.5	Initial size - HYP
3d	45	11.1931	27½ x 21¾	Initial size-UNHY	5s	122a	1.1954	26.5 x 21.5	Reduction - HYP
3d	59	2.1940	26.5 x 21.0	Reduction - HYP	10s	64c	8.1939	27.0 x 21.5	Initial size - HYP

Bilingual Stamp Inscriptions:

While the first three issues of the Union featured individual stamps with bilingual inscriptions, the majority of stamps produced from 1926 to 1951 were in pairs. One stamp was inscribed "SOUTH AFRICA," and the other was "SUIDAFRIKA" or "SUID-AFRIKA." The initial two sets were inscribed in English and Dutch, while the third set (the inaugural Airmail edition in 1925) witnessed a change in the inscriptions from Dutch to Afrikaans. The separation of countries' names means that all stamps have to be collected in pairs. However, stamps issued from 1952, with the exception of SG 167, were individually inscribed with bilingual country names and can be collected without the need for pairs.

South Africa

London Pictorials Second Definitive issue.
2 January 1926 - 1927.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14½ x 14 (comb).

Springbok.



Sg 30

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 31

Orange Tree.



Sg 32 - 1.5.1926.

Print: Typographic by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd until 1927, thereafter by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Triangular stamps issue. 2 January 1926 - 1927.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head, upright or inverted. Perfs: imperforate.



Sg33 - narrow margin.



Sg33a - narrow margin.



Sg33e - wide margin.



Sg33aa - wide margin.

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Pretoria Pictorials Definitive issue. 1927.

Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14½ x 14.

Springbok.



Sg 30p - greyish black.

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 31p - greyish black.

Footnote: this 2nd issue was Typographically printed in Pretoria by the Government Printer using the original Waterloo plates that had been used in the production of the first issue and then sent to South Africa. These same set of plates were again used for a 1948 printing.

South Africa



Union Buildings.

London Pictorials Definitive issue.
1 March 1927 - 1930.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 (comb).



Groote Schuur.

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 34

Groote Schuur.



Sg 35

A Native Kraal.



Sg 35b - (23.3.1928).

Black and Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 36

Ox-wagon inspanned.



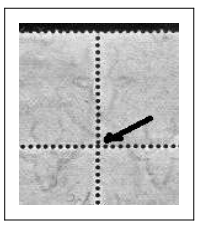
Sg 37

Ox-wagon outspanned.



Sg 38

Perforations Down.



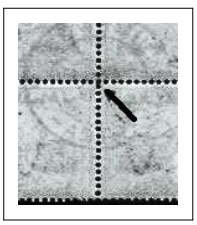
½ perforation at bottom.

Cape Town and Table Bay.



Sg 39

Perforations Up.

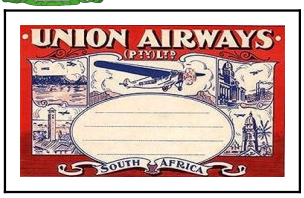


½ perforation at top.

Footnotes:
1. The first printing of this issue was, as indicated, with Perf. 14, and the initial printing was followed by a further two printings from 1930 onwards, the first with Perf. 14 x 13½ down and the second with Perf. 14 x 13½ up. Clarity on "up" and "down" perforations is detailed in the above examples;
2. the 2d stamp depicts the Union Buildings in Pretoria, designed by Sir Herbert Baker and the official seat of the South African Government;
3. The 3d stamp depicts Groote Schuur, refurbished by Sir Herbert Baker, the official Cape residence of the Prime Ministers of South Africa from 1910 to 1984.

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

South Africa



Union Airways (Pty) Ltd (1929 - 1934)

2nd Airmail issue. 16 August 1929.

Watermark: None. Perf: 14 x 13½. Inscribed bilingually.
Aeroplane - De Havilland D.H. 60 Gipsey Moth ""



De Havilland DH 60G Gipsey Moth
one of the five Union Airways aircraft.



Sg 40



Airmail Flight Routes.



Sg 41

Footnotes:
1. This set, the second of three airmail issues, was issued to mark the inauguration of a scheduled weekly airmail service in South Africa on 26 August 1929. The weekly airmail flights were conducted by Union Airways (Pty) Ltd between Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, with extensions to Durban via East London and to Johannesburg via Bloemfontein. The schedules in both directions were designed to connect with the arrival of Union Castle mail ships in Cape Town on Mondays and their departure on Fridays. Five specially imported D.H. 60 Gipsy Moths were employed by the newly established Union Airways to operate the flights, assisted by a yearly subsidy of £8000 from the Government;
2. The stamps depict a De Havilland D.H. 60 Gipsy Moth in flight over Cape Town, with Table Mountain as a backdrop;
3. Initially the stamps were only valid for the air portion of a post and had to be supplemented by surface postage if delivery necessitated further travel. However, on 27 January 1932, it was announced that the airmail postage rate would be inclusive of surface delivery.

Print: Typographic by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Pretoria Pictorials Definitive (Unhyphenated) issue. 1930 - 1945.
Rotogravure printing.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (upright, except for 6d). Perf: 15 x 14 (½d, 1d and 6d.) and 14 (others)(comb).
Redrawn with "SUIDAFRIKA" in one word. This series consisted of eight different values - ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s and 2s6d.

Springbok.



Sg 42 - size 18,5 x 22,5 mm.
Gutters between frames 1,75 mm. (5.1930).

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 43 - size 18,5 x 22,5 mm.
Type I. (5.1930).

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 43d - Type II (8.1932).

Type I.



Type I.



Type II.



Type II.



Footnotes:
1. The two types of 1d. stamps differ in the spacing of the horizontal lines in the side panels: Type I has close spacing, and Type II has wide spacing. The Afrikaans stamps also had a clear indication of the two types in that the spacing between "POSSEEL" and "INKOMSTE" is 1 mm for Type I and 2 mm for Type II.
2. The values ½d. (SG 42, 5.1930), 1d. - Type I (SG 43, 4.1930), 1d. - Type II (SG 43d, 8.1932) and 2d. (SG 44, 4.1931) were also sold in rolls at main post offices to meet the needs of bulk users.

South Africa

Pretoria Pictorials Definitive (Unhyphenated) issue. 1930 - 1945...continued.

Union Buildings, Pretoria.

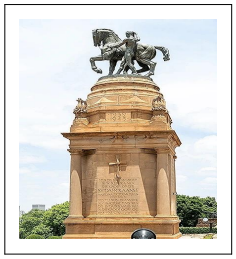


Sg 44 - size 27,5 x 21,75 mm. (4.1931).

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 44d - (1.3.1938).



World War I Delville Wood Memorial.

Groote Schuur.



Sg 45 - size 27,5 x 21,75 mm. (11.1931).

Groote Schuur.



Sg 45c - "blue and blue".(10.1933).

A Native Kraal.



Sg 46 - size 27,5 x 21,75 mm. (19.11.1932).

A Native Kraal.



Sg 46c - redrawn again (1936).

Orange Tree.



Sg 47 - size 18,5 x 22,5 mm.
Wkm. inverted. (13.5.1931).

Black and Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 48 - size 27,5 x 21,75 mm. (14.9.1932).

Footnotes:
1. The 2d. stamp includes the Delville Wood War Memorial, built in 1929 – adjacent to the top left of the value tablet;
2. The 3d. blue stamp (Sg 45c) was issued in October 1933 to conform to the Universal Postal Union colour regulations for stamps for overseas postage;
3. The 1s. stamp features two Gnus (Wildebeest) as depicted on the Coat of Arms of the former Colony of Natal.

South Africa

Pretoria Pictorials Definitive (Unhyphenated) issue. 1930 - 1945...continued.

Ox-wagon inspanned.



Sg 49 - size 27,5 x 21,75 mm. (24.12.1932).

Ox-wagon inspanned.



Sg 49b - blue/brown (1945).

Varieties - inverted watermarks.

Springbok.



Sg 42w - Wmk. inverted.

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 43cw - Type I. Wmk. inverted.

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 43dw - Type II. Wmk. inverted.

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 44bw - Wmk. inverted.

Groote Schuur.



Sg 45aw - Wmk. inverted.

Groote Schuur.



Sg 45ccw - Wkm. inverted.

A Native Kraal.



Sg 46aw - Wmk. inverted.

A Native Kraal.



Sg 46ccw - Wmk inverted (redrawn).

Redrawn designs: J.L. Booysen (½d., 1d. and 6d.); J. Prentice (2d., 3d., 4d., 1s. and 2s.6d).

South Africa

Voortrekker Memorial Fund - First Voortrekker issue.
3 May 1933 - 16 January 1936.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf: 14.
"SUID-AFRIKA" hyphenated. Issue withdrawn 31.10.1938.

Church of the Vow.



Sg 50 - surcharge ½d (16.1.1936).

'The Great Trek'.



Sg 51 - surcharge ½d.

A Voortrekker.



Sg 52 - surcharge 1d.

Voortrekker Woman.



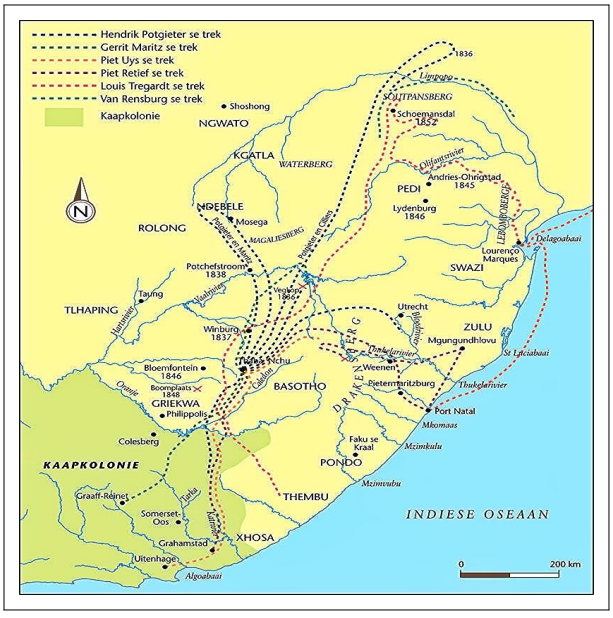
Sg 53 - surcharge 1½d.

Design: J. Prentice (½d., 2d. and 3d.) and a watercolour of 1840 by C.C. Michell (1d.).

Footnotes:
1. First Semi-Postal Stamps – these four stamps, which were sold at more than their face value, were a semi-postal set to commemorate the Great Trek and raise funds for building the Voortrekker Monument;
2. Stamp Designs:-
SG 50 - issued on 16 January 1936, features the "Church of the Vow", built in Pietermaritzburg in 1840, in fulfilment of a covenant made by the Voortrekkers before the Battle of Blood River on 16 December 1838;
SG 51 - symbolises the "Great Trek", an epic journey by dissident settlers into the interior of South Africa to escape British rule and depicts an ox-waggon ascending a steep mountain pass;
SG 52 - a typical Voortrekker with a flint-lock rifle on sentinel duty guarding the laager;
SG 53 - portrays a meditative Voortrekkervrou (pioneer woman) wearing a "kappie" (bonnet) in traditional dress.

The Great Trek

Voortrekker Great Trek Routes.



The Great Trek (Afrikaans: Die Groot Trek; Dutch: De Grote Trek) was a northward migration of Dutch-speaking settlers who travelled by waggon trains from the Cape Colony into the interior of modern South Africa from 1836 onwards, seeking to live beyond the Cape's British colonial administration. The Great Trek resulted from the culmination of tensions between rural descendants of the Cape's original European settlers, known collectively as "Boers", and the British Empire. It was also reflective of an increasingly common trend among individual Boer communities to pursue an isolationist and semi-nomadic lifestyle away from the developing administrative complexities in Cape Town. Boers who took part in the Great Trek identified themselves as Voortrekkers, meaning "pioneers", or "pathfinders" (literally "fore-trekkers") in Dutch and Afrikaans.
The Great Trek led directly to the founding of several autonomous Boer republics, namely the South African Republic (also known simply as the Transvaal), the Orange Free State, and the Natalia Republic. It also led to conflicts that resulted in the displacement of the Northern Ndebele people and conflicts with the Zulu people who contributed to the decline and eventual collapse of the Zulu Kingdom. (Wikipedia)

South Africa

Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated) issue. 1933 - 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14 (½d, 1d and 6d.) and 14 (others) comb.

This series consisted of fourteen values: ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 6d., 1s., 1s.3d., 1s.6d., 2s.6d., 5s. and 10s.

Springbok.



Sg 54 - size 18,5 x 22,5 mm.
Perforation gutters 1,75 mm. (9.1935).

Springbok.



Sg 54b - Perf: 13½ x 14. (1935).
Coil stamp.

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).

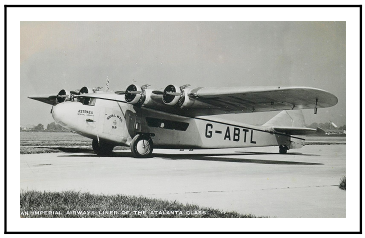


Sg 56 - Type II (refer SG 43d).
Size 18,75 x 22,5 mm. (19.4.1934).

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 56d - Perf: 13½ x 14(1935).
Coil stamp.



Armstrong Whitworth AW.15 Atalanta
of Imperial Airways.



South Africa Airways Logo



Junkers Ju-52/3msai
of South African Airways.

Large Format: (27 x 21,5 mm)

Short S23 C Empire Flying Boat.



R.M.A. CANOPUS of Imperial Airways used on
inaugural E.A.M.S. flight to Durban 28.6.1937.

3rd Airmail issue/Goldmine.



Sg 57 (12.11.1936).

Imperial Airways Routes Map



Footnotes:
1. This 1½d. stamp, the last of three Airmail series, was issued on 12.11.1936 to correlate with the introduction on 28 June 1937 of the Empire Air Mail Scheme (E.A.M.S.), which provided that first-class mail would be conveyed on British Empire routes by Imperial Airways at a postal rate of 1½d. per ½ ounce;
2. The scheme was to be operated using Short S23 C Empire Flying Boats, and the objective was that mail franked with the stamp would automatically be sent by air, without the need for an airmail label, to any part of the British Empire;
3. Although the word "airmail" does not feature anywhere on the stamp and there is no other significant indicator, the stamp was primarily issued as an airmail stamp;
4. The design depicts the headgear and tailings dump of a gold mine, with two airliners over Johannesburg skyscrapers against a golden background and a border incorporating two winged springbok. The airliners were an Armstrong Whitworth AW.15 Atalanta of Imperial Airways and a Junkers Ju 52/3m of South African Airways, whose emblem was a winged springbok.

South Africa

Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated) issue. 1933 - 1948...continued.

Varieties

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 58 - blue & violet. Size 27,5 x 21,5 mm.(11.1938).

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 58a - grey & dull purple.(5.1941).

Groote Schuur.



Sg 59 - stamp redrawn and shows more distant view of buildings. Size 27 x 21,5 mm. (2.1940).

Black and Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 62 - stamp redrawn. Size 27,5 x 21,75 mm. (2.1939).

Orange Tree.



Sg 61 - Die I.
"SUID-AFRIKA" measures 16,25 mm.
Size 18,5 x 22,5 mm. (10.1937).
Green background lines feint.

Orange Tree.



Sg 61c - Die II.
"SUID-AFRIKA" measures 17 mm.
Frame redrawn. (6.1938).
Green background lines heavy.

Orange Tree.



Sg 61d - Die III.
Size reduced to 18 x 22 mm. (11.1946).

Scroll open.



Sg 61 - Die I.

Scroll open.



Sg 61c - Die II.
"S" near end of tablet.

Scroll closed.



Sg 61d - Die III.
design smaller.

Ox-wagon outspanned.



sg 64 - size 27 x 21,75 mm. (10.1933).

Groot Constantia.



sg 64c - size 27 x 21,5 mm. (8.1939).

South Africa

Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated) issue. 1933 - 1948...continued.

Varieties.

Springbok.



Sg 54aw - Wmk. upright. Grey and green. (1936).

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 56cw - Wmk. inverted.

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).

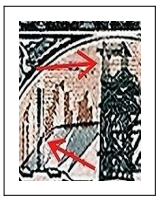


Sg 56i - grey and bright rose-carmine (7.1948).

3rd Airmail issue/Goldmine.



Sg 57b - broken chimney & faint headgear.



Sg 57b

3rd Airmail issue/Goldmine.



Sg 57c - flag on chimney.



Sg 57c

3rd Airmail issue/Goldmine.



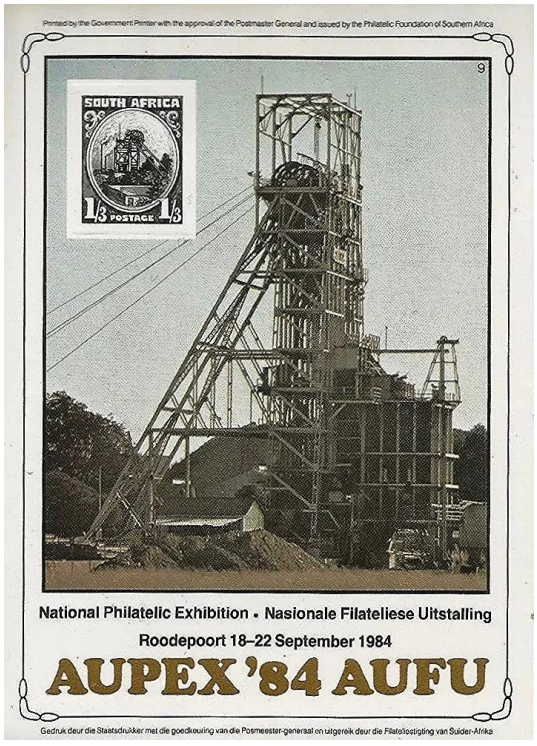
Sg 57dw - Wmk. inverted.

Footnotes:
1. these were the final issues of completely non-screened stamps;
2. stamps of this issue, inscribed in English, can be distinguished from those of the 1930-45 issues as follows:-
½d. and 1d. - centres in grey instead of varying intensities of black;
2d. - letters of "SOUTH AFRICA" narrower and thinner;
3d. - trees are taller and the sky without lines;
6d. - frame is vermilion,
1s. - the frame is chalky blue.

3rd Airmail issue/Goldmine.



Sg 57e - blue-green & dull gold (8.1940).



South Africa



King George V Silver Jubilee issue. 1 May 1935.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.
Ist British Empire Omnibus Issue (250 stamps).
Issue withdrawn 30.6.1935.



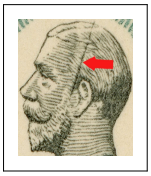
King George V.



Sg 65



Sg 65a - "cleft skull" flaw.



Sg 65a



Sg 66



Sg 66a - "cleft skull" flaw.



Sg 67



Sg 68

South Africa



Coronation Medal

Coronation of King George VI issue.
12 May 1937.

**Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways - horns pointing to right). Perf: 14.
"SUID-AFRIKA" hyphenated. British Empire Omnibus Issue (202 stamps).
Issue withdrawn 11.8.1937.**



King George VI.



Sg 71



Sg 72



Sg 73



Sg 74



Sg 75

Coronation.

A coronation ceremony marks the formal investiture of a monarch with regal power using a crown. In addition to the crowning, this ceremony may include the presentation of other items of regalia and other rituals, such as the taking of special vows by the new monarch, the investing and presentation of regalia to them, and acts of homage by the new monarch's subjects. The monarch's consort may also be crowned, either simultaneously with the monarch or as a separate event. "Coronation" in common parlance today may also, in a broader sense, refer to any formal ceremony in relation to the accession of a monarch; whether or not an actual crown is bestowed, such ceremonies may otherwise be referred to as "investitures", "inaugurations", or "enthronements". The monarch's accession usually precedes the coronation ceremony. Wikipedia.

Varieties.



Sg 71w - Wtm sideways. Horns pointing to left.



Sg 72w - Wtm sideways. Horns pointing to left.

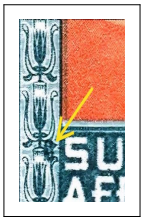
South Africa

Coronation of King George VI issue...continued.

Varieties.



Sg 73a - "mouse" flaw.



"mouse" flaw.



Sg 73w - Wtm sideways. Horns pointing to left.



Sg 74w- Wtm sideways. Horns pointing to left.



Sg 75bw- Wtm sideways. Horns pointing to left.

Design: J. Prentice. Print: Photolithographic by Government Printer.

Pictorials Definitive (Redrawn & Hyphenated) issue. 1937 - 1940.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14 (comb).

Springbok.



Sg 75c - redrawn, design retained for all subsequent issues. Grey and green.

Springbok.



Sg 75cd - grey and blue-green (1940).

South Africa

Voortrekker Centenary Memorial Fund.
Second Voortrekker issue. 14 December 1938.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 (½d. and 1d.), 15 x 14 (others).
"ZUID-AFRIKA" hyphenated. Issue withdrawn 28.2.1939.

Voortrekker Ploughing.



Sg 76 - surcharge ½d.

Signing of Dingaan-Piet Retief Treaty.



Sg 78 - surcharge 1½d.

Wagon crossing the Drakensberg.



Sg 77 - surcharge 1d.

Proposed Voortrekker Monument.



Sg 79 - surcharge 3d.

(a) Footnotes:
1. This set was the second semi-postal issue and commemorated the centenary of the Great Trek;
2. 50% of the value of the stamps accrued to the Memorial Fund for the construction of the Voortrekker Monument.
(b) Stamp Designs:
SG 76 - the vignette depicts ploughing and cultivation of land against a backdrop of Table Mountain and Soutpansberg. The side panels feature "flames of civilisation" brought to the country by the Voortrekkers;
SG 77 - which portrays Louis Trichardt's party crossing the Northern Drakensberg en route to Delagoa Bay;
SG 78 – which depicts the signing of the Dingane-Retief Treaty ceding land to the Voortrekkers. Shortly after the signing, Dingane betrayed the Voortrekkers, killing the entire delegation, including Retief, on 6 February 1838;
SG 79 - the vignette features the proposed Voortrekker Monument against a backdrop of a span of oxen crossing the Groot River near Aliwal North.

Reenactment of the Great Trek: as part of the Voortrekker Centenary commemoration in 1938, two treks were made using ox-wagons. The main trek was from Cape Town to Pretoria, and a branch trek from Vegkop to Blood River, where the Battle of Blood River took place on December 16, 1838. The ox-wagon trek from Cape Town to Pretoria covered a distance of 1,705 miles (2,744 km) and took place from 8 August to 14 December 1938, lasting a total of 4 months and 7 days. The branch ox-wagon trek departed from Vegkop (near Heilbron) on 1 November and arrived at Blood River on 14 December. Both treks carried mail using this set of four stamps affixed to specially designed covers. En route, each cover was stamped with the postmark of every village and town it travelled through. Additionally, at each historic site the covers were stamped with unique postmarks.

Design: W.H. Coetzer and J. Prentice.

Historical Sites Postmarks

Main Trek











Branch (Blood River) Trek











South Africa

Voortrekker Commemoration issue. 14 December 1938.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14. "ZUID-AFRIKA" hyphenated. Issue withdrawn 28.2.1939.

Wagon Wheel.



Sg 80

Voortrekker Family.



Sg 81

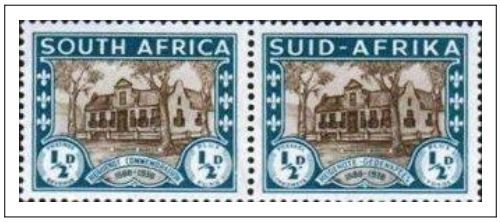
Footnote: this set was a fully postal set and the second set issued on 14th December 1938 commemorating the Centenary of the Great Trek.
Stamp Designs:
SG 80 – featured a wagon wheel, fitted with skid shoes connected to a control chain, symbolising the hardships endured and overcome by the Voortrekkers during the Great Trek;
Sg 81 - portrays a Voortrekker family gazing out over a panoramic landscape with a rainbow in the distance, mountains in the middle foreground with menacing clouds overhead – all of which were symbolic of the Voortrekker's future.

Design: W.H. Coetzer and J. Prentice.

250th Anniversary of Landing of Huguenot in South Africa and Huguenot Commemoration Fund issue. 17 July 1939.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 (½d. and 1d.), 15 x 14 (1½d.). Issue withdrawn 14.10.1939.

Old Vicarage, Paarl.



Sg 82

Symbol of the Reformation.



Sg 83

Huguenot Dwelling, Drakenstein Mountain Valley.



Sg 84



Footnote: this set was the last of the semi-postal fundraising issues. 50% of the face value of the stamps accrued to the Huguenot Commemoration Fund. The Huguenots were French Protestants who followed the teachings of the theologian John Calvin and faced severe persecution in Catholic France, leading many to flee to other countries like England, Ireland, the Netherlands, the American colonies, and South Africa from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Their exodus followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 by the Edict of Fontainebleau, which ended Protestant rights and outlawed Protestantism, forcing them to seek religious freedom elsewhere. They significantly impacted the culture and skills (especially in winemaking, crafts, and finance) of their adopted homes, with notable settlements in South Africa's Franschhoek. Wikipedia.

South Africa

Pictorials Definitive (Resized & Hyphenated) issue.
August 1941 - 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf: 14 x 15.

Medium Format (22 x 18 mm).

Gold Mine.



sg 87

South African War Effort issue.

Footnotes:
The design of this series of stamps was emblematic of the activities being undertaken by the various branches of the Union Defence Force towards the war effort.
The stamps, in denominations from ½d. to 1s3d., were issued at intervals between August 1941 and January 1943, and their use was optional. Stamps of the Pictorial series, in corresponding values, continued on sale at post offices throughout the period of this issue and the Bantam issues.
Each stamp was a different single colour, and only the 2d. and 1s were bilingual and need not be collected in pairs, but all featured a hyphenated "ZUID-AFRIKA". Stamp sizes varied from 17.5 x 21.5 mm for ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 1s3d., 21.5 x 27 mm for 2d., 4d. and 6d. and 37 x 20 mm for 3d. and 1s.,
Three of the portraits on the stamps were the work of Captain Neville Lewis, the first official war artist appointed by the Union Defence Force. They consisted of:
1d. - Nurse Barbara Palmer of the SA Military Nursing Services and featured symbols of both the Red Cross and Order of St John;
1½d. - Pilot Lt R. Kershaw DSO, DFC of the South African Air Force;
2d. - Leading Signalman Clive Peter of the South African Naval Forces.
The 3d. featured a photograph of Elizabeth Liebenberg of the SA Women's Auxiliary Corps and included a lorry and driver, telephonist, lathe operator and parachute packer in the four corners. The 1s.3d. was issued to cover the airmail postage rate per half ounce for the limited airmail service available during World War II.

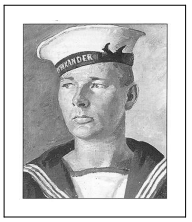
The Nurse
Barbara Palmer.



The Pilot
Lt R. Kershaw DSO, DFC.



The Sailor
Leading Signalman Clive Peter.



Footnotes:
Lieutenant R. H. C. Kershaw was the first South African to be awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO) for an action during the Somaliland and Ethiopia campaign of World War II.
On 15 March 1941, during a strafing raid on the Italian airfield at Diredawa in East Africa, the Hawker Hurricane of Flight Commander Captain Jack Frost's tank of glycol coolant was hit by anti-aircraft fire. With the glycol coolant streaming back in the usual white mist, Frost was fortunate to be able to land at a satellite airfield near Diredawa. He then attempted, without success, to set his plane alight with a Very pistol to prevent its capture. Kershaw had seen Frost go down and followed, putting his Hawker Hurricane plane down under fire from guns in the surrounding hills, on the same field, to rescue Frost. Frost discarded his parachute, climbed into the single-seater plane and sat on Kershaw's lap. With Kershaw working the rudder's foot pedals and Frost using the throttle and control stick, they were able to take off and return to base at Dogabur after a flight of three-quarters of an hour. Kershaw was recommended for the Victoria Cross for this deed.
In 1945, he was also awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his courage and devotion to duty.

South Africa

South African (Large Format) War Effort issue. 1941 - 1946.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways on 2d., 4d. and 6d.). Perf: 14 (2d., 4d. and 6d.) and 15 x 14 (others).

Infantry.



Sg 88 (19.11.1941).

Nurse and Ambulance.



Sg 89 (3.10.1941).

Airman.



Sg 90 (12.1.1942).

Women's Auxiliary Services.



Sg 91 (1.8.1941).

Artillery.



Sg 92 (20.8.1941).

Sailor, Destroyer and Lifebelts.



Sg 95 (15.9.1941).

Electric Welding.



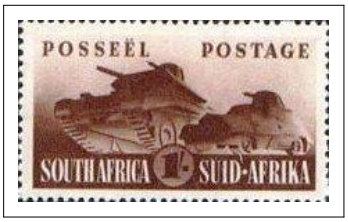
Sg 93 (3.9.1941).

Signaller.



Sg 94 - (2.1.1943).

Tank Corps.



Sg 96 - (27.10.1941).

Varieties.

Infantry.



Sg 88a - blue-green (7.1942).

Artillery.



Sg 92a - red-brown (6.1942).

Signaller.



Sg 94a - blackish-brown (5.1946).

South Africa

South African War Effort

1942 – 1944 ”Bantam” Stamps

The Postmaster-General of South Africa announced in 1942 that a reduced-size stamp issue would be introduced to save paper, which was particularly difficult to get due to the war. The 3d. was the first denomination to be issued on August 1, 1942, with the remaining values following at regular intervals until February 1943. The stamps remained a single colour with some design changes, but their size was determined by the eleven-row perforator combs that were used for normal stamps and could not be adjusted to accommodate smaller stamps. Stamps were produced in pairs or triplets to accommodate the perforator, which could only perforate around the periphery. The remaining separation was done using rouletting. After initial attempts with twin discs, a single-disc roulette was eventually used to cut slits of 1.75 mm in length to a gauge of 6½. Advertisements advocating the purchase of Union Loan Certificates were positioned on the marginal selvedge, which was an innovative concept at that time.

South African War Effort issue.
1942 - 1944.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways on 3d., 1s. (pointing to left) and 4d. (to right) - all as seen from back of stamp).
Perf: 14 on pairs and 15 x 14 on triplets.Pairs and triplets subdivided by roulette - 6½.

Reduced Format - "Bantams".

Infantry.



Sg 97 (10.1942)
vertical format 11 x 21½ mm.

Nurse and Ambulance.



Sg 98 (5.1.1943)
vertical format 11 x 21½ mm.

Airman.



Sg 99 (8.1942)
vertical format 12½ x 21½ mm.

Sailor.



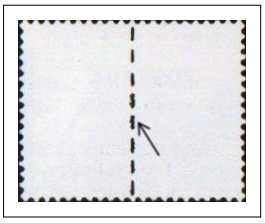
Sg 100 (2.1943)
vertical format 12½ x 21½ mm.

Electric Welding.

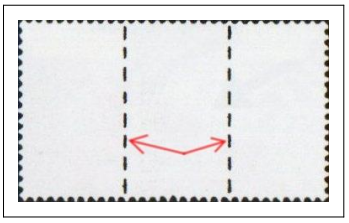


Sg 102 (10.1942)
vertical format 12½ x 21½ mm.

Rouletting pairs.



Rouletting triplets.



Advertising & slogans in the margin selvedge on all sides.



South Africa

South African War Effort issue. 1942 - 1944... continued.

Reduced Format - "Bantams".

Women's Auxiliary Services.



Sg 101 (10.1942)
sideways 21½ x 11 mm.

Tank Corps.



Sg 104 (11.1942)
sideways 21½ x 12½ mm.

Heavy Gun in Concrete Turret.



Sg 103 (10.1942)
sideways 21½ x 11 mm.

Varieties.

Infantry.



Sg 97a - green (3.1943).

Infantry.



Sg 97b - greenish-blue (7.1944).

Nurse and Ambulance.



Sg 98a - bright carmine (3.1944).

Airman.



Sg 99a - Perf: roulette 13 instead of 6½ (8.1942).

Sailor.



Sg 100a - reddish violet (6.1943).

Pictorials Definitive (Redrawn & Hyphenated) issue. 1943.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14. The issue was initially printed in single colours with a plain background as a war measure. However, monochrome printing was continued thereafter for the duration of the Union period.

Coil Stamps.



Sg 105 - fine screen. (6.8.1943).



Sg 105 - coarse screen.



Sg 106 - fine screen. (4.11.1943).



Sg 106 - coarse screen.

South Africa

Pictorials Definitive (Redrawn & Hyphenated) issue. 1945 - 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14.

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 107 - slate-grey/deep violet. (3.1945).



Sg107

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 107a - slate-blackish-grey/deep lilac. (10.1946).

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 107b - slate-grey/bright violet. (1947).

Footnotes:
1. The Union Buildings are shown from a slightly different angle to previous issues;
2. the size of the stamp remained unaltered at 27.5 x 21.5 mm;
3. This was the first of the 2d stamps redrawn and with a screened centre (vignette), i.e., composed of very small square dots of colour arranged in straight diagonal lines;
4. With SG 107, the "2" of the 2d value touches the top of the white value circle, whereas with SG 107a and 107b, the "2" is clear of the value circle.

Victory issue. 3 December 1945.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14. British Empire Omnibus Issue (164 stamps).

"Victory".



Sg 108

"Peace".



Sg 109

"Hope".



Sg 110

V E - Victory in Europe 9.5.1945.
V J - Victory in Japan 15.8.1945.



Print: Photogravure by Government Printer.

South Africa

Royal Visit to South Africa issue. 17 February 1947.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14. Withdrawn: 24.4.1947.

Commemorative Medal.



King George VI.



Sg 111

Commemorative Canceller



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.



Sg 112

Pincess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.



Sg 113

Varieties.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.



Sg 112a - bird on "2d." flaw.



Sg 112a



Sg 113a



.



Sg 113a - black-eyed Princess.



The Royal Family, seated in front of the forward 15-inch gun turret, with the crew of HMS Vanguard, the fastest, largest and last battleship of the British Royal Navy, with whom they sailed to and from South Africa.

ROYAL VISIT

The King and Queen and their two daughters, the princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, toured their Southern Africa dominions for three months from February to April 1947. The purpose of the visit was to show royal appreciation and gratitude for the sacrifices that South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and other Commonwealth countries had made during World War II. It was the first overseas state visit since the outbreak of war in 1939 and was celebrated with much pomp and fanfare. The young Princess Elizabeth also celebrated her 21st birthday during the tour. The tour included visits to the Union of South Africa, both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and the High Commission territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

South Africa

Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated and Screened) issue.
1947 - 1954.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14 (½d., 1d. and 6d.) and 14 (others)(comb).

Springbok.



Sg 114 - frame only screened.
Final frame size reduction to 18 x 22 mm.
Gutters widened to 2,25 mm. (9.1947).

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 115
Size 18 x 22 mm.
Gutters widened to 2,25 mm. (1.9.1950).

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 116 - size reduced to 21,75 x 17,5 mm. mm. (3.1950).

A Native Kraal.



Sg 118 - size reduced to 27 x 21,5 mm. (22.8.1952).

Groote Schuur.



Sg 117 - dull blue (4.1949).

Groote Schuur.



Sg 117a - blue (3.1951).

Orange Tree.



Sg 119 - Die III (refer SG 61d),
green & red-orange.(1.1950).

Orange Tree.



Sg 119a - Die III, green & brown-orange.(1951).

Black & Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 120 (1.1950).

Ox-wagon inspanned.



Sg 121 - size reduced to 27 x 21,5 mm. (8.1949).

South Africa

Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated and Screened) issue.
1947 - 1954...continued.

Ox-wagon outspanned.



Sg 122 - Type I, black & pale blue-green.
Size reduced to 27 x 21,5 mm. (9.1949).

Ox-wagon outspanned.



Sg 122a - Type II, black & deep yellow-green. Width reduced to 26,75,vertical perforation gutters widened. (1.1954).

Varieties.

Springbok.



Sg 114c (2.1949).

Black & Blue Wildebeest.



Sg 120a - blackish brown & ultamarine. (4.1952).

Footnotes:
1. ½d. - a printing in August 1947 (the month prior to SG 114 issue), which is not catalogued, was with a reduction in size to 18,25 x 22,25 mm, which widend the perforation gutter to 2 mm;
2. in (Silk) screened Rotogravure printing the design is composed of very small squares of colour arranged in straight diagonal lines.

Pictorials Definitive (Resized) issue. 1 April 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways).
Perf: 14, unit of four - sub-divided horizontally by roulette 6½ between vertical pairs.

Bantam Format - redrawn (22,5 x 12,5 mm).

Goldmine.



Sg 124

Footnotes:
1. the reduced stamp size was a temporary measure to meet demand pending the arrival of the wider rolls of paper required for printing of the medium format of the stamp;
2. the issue is best collected in vertical pairs or blocks of four.

Design: redrawn by C. Wallace.

South Africa

Royal Silver Wedding of King George VI & Queen Elizabeth issue.
26 April 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf:14. Withdrawn 30.6.1948.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (138 stamps).

Queen Elizabeth.



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.





Sg 125

Footnote: the two sprays flanking the royal couple are leaves from the Silvertree (Leucadendron argentium) which is endemic to a small area of the Cape Peninsula, South Africa, around Cape Town and on Table Mountain.

Design: J. Booysen & J. Prentice. Print: Typographic by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Pictorials Definitive issue. July 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf: 14½ x 14.

Springbok.



sg 126

Footnotes:
1. With a shortage of paper after World War II, an existing stock of approx. 11000 sheets of cut paper, suitable for the typographical (flat plate) printing process, was used for the issue. The issue was printed from the same plates used for the original 1926/28 Pretoria Pictorial Definitive typographic issue – see Sg30;
2. it was the first ½d stamp to be fully screened;
3. The issue can easily be distinguished by the light grey centers (vignettes).

Design: J. Booysen & J. Prentice. Print: Typographic by Government Printer, Pretoria.

Cape Agulhas - southernmost tip of the Africa Continent. Cape Point, located about 150 kilometres (93 miles) to the west at the southern tip of the Cape Peninsula, is frequently mistaken for Africa's southernmost point.



The Sagole Baobab Tree (Adansonia digitata), known as the "upside down" tree, with a diameter of 10.8m, the largest indigenous tree in Southern Africa. The tree has been carbon dated as being 1200 years old!



South Africa

Centenary of Arrival of British Settlers in Natal issue.
2 May 1949.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf:15 x 14. Withrawn on 30.6.1949.

"Wanderer" entering Port Natal (Durban) harbour.



Sg 127

Varieties.

"Wanderer" entering Port Natal (Durban) harbour.



Sg 127a - "Extended rigging on mainmast" flaw.



Sg 127b



Sg 127a

"Wanderer" entering Port Natal (Durban) harbour.



Sg 127b - "Penant" flaw.



Radio Mast on Bluff.

Footnotes:
1. May 16, 1949, marked the centenary of the arrival in Durban of the sailing ship Wanderer, a 107-tonne brigantine carrying 108 passengers, 15 of whom were Byrne Settlers. The ship had set sail from London on January 24, 1849, and arrived off the Bluff, the entrance to Durban, on May 16, 1849, following a four-month voyage.
2.The stamp's design also features the gaffe of showing a then non-existent radio mast on the Bluff, above the entrance to the harbour, where in more contemporary times a radio mast does exist.

Design: J. Prentice.

South Africa

75th Anniversary of Universal Postal Union issue.
1 October 1949.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf:14 x 15.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (310 stamps).

Hermes.



Sg 128

Hermes.



Sg 129

Hermes.



Sg 130

Universal Postal Union

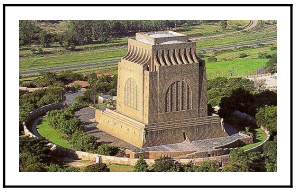
The foundation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) can be traced back to the Paris Postal Conference of May 1863, where representatives of 15 nations gathered at the suggestion of Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States. The groundwork was laid for a second conference, which was held by 22 nations in Berne, Switzerland, beginning on 15 September 1874; under the guidance of Heinrich von Stephan, the Director General of the German postal administration, the Treaty of Berne was signed on 9 October, agreeing to universal transmission of mail and uniform postal rates. This came into effect on 1 July 1875.
The Union's activities embrace many fields, and one that may be quoted as an example of its value is the negotiation of rates payable by postal administrations to airlines for the conveyance of airmail. These rates are agreed with the organisation representing airlines and are applied throughout the world, ensuring that all postal administrations have access to all airlines at standard charges. This arrangement is but one example of the application of one of the basic tenets of the Union – that postal services of one country should be available to other countries at charges similar to those paid by the country in which the service operates or is based.
There can be few better examples of true international co-operation than that provided by the UPU. The UPU is now a specialised agency of the United Nations that coordinates postal policies among member nations and facilitates a uniform worldwide postal system. It has 192 member states and is headquartered in Bern, Switzerland. Wikipedia.

Design: J. Booysen & J. Prentice.

Inauguration of Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria.
Third Voortrekker issue. 1 December 1949.



Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.
Withdrawn on 31.1.1950.
Paper: both white paper and toned paper utilised.



Wagon approaching Bingham's Berg.



Sg 131

Voortrekker Monument, Pretoria.



Sg 132

Bible,candle and Voortrekkers.



Sg 133

Footnote: this set was issued on 1 December 1949, to commemorate the official opening of the Voortrekker Monument on 16 December 1949 in Pretoria.

Design: W. Coetzer and J. Prentice.

South Africa

Pictorials Definitive (Resized & Hyphenated) issue.
April 1950 - 1951.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways).
Perf: 14 x 15. (comb)

Union Buildings, Pretoria.



Sg 134 - size reduced to 21,5 x 17,25 mm.

Pictorials Definitive (Redrawn & Hyphenated) issue.
22 February 1951.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head.
Perf: 15 x 14 (comb).

Dromedaris (Van Riebeeck's Ship).



Sg 135 - horison clearly defined.
Size reduced to 17,25 x 21,25 mm. Gutters widened to nearly 3 mm.

Tercentenary of Landing of Van Riebeeck issue. 14 March 1952.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways on 1d. and 4½d.). Perf: 14 x 15 (1d. and 4½d.) and 15 x 14 on others.
Paper: both white paper and toned paper utilised.

Commemorative Medallion.



Maria de la Quellerie.



Sg 137

Jan Van Riebeeck.



Sg 139

Commemorative Postmark.



Official Seal & V.O.C. Monogram of Dutch East India Company.



Sg 136

Arrival of Jan Van Riebeeck's ships.



Sg 138

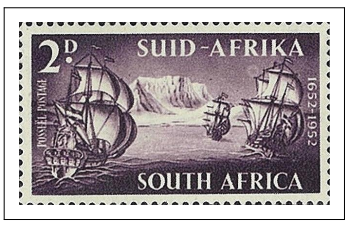
Landing of Van Riebeeck.



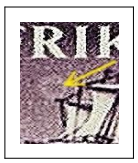
Sg 140

Varieties.

Arrival of Jan Van Riebeeck's ships.



Sg 138a - "full moon" flaw.

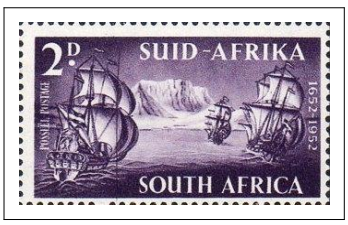


Sg 138a



Sg 138b

Arrival of Jan Van Riebeeck's ships.



Sg 138b - line through sails.

Design: Mrs T. Campbell and J. Prentice (½d., 2d. and 1s.), Miss R. Reeves and J. Prentice (1d. and 4½d.).

South Africa

Note: from 1952 all issues except SG 166 are inscribed bilingually and need not be collected in pairs.

S.A. Tercentenary International Stamp Exhibition, Cape Town issue.
26 March 1952.

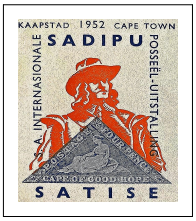
Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways on 1d.). Perf: 14 x 15. Whithdrawn 5.4.1952.

Maria de la Quellerie.



Sg 141





Van Riebeeck's arrival.



Sg 142

Footnote: The Government Printer specially overprinted the 1d. and 2d. stamps with "SATISE" and "SADIPU" for sale at the International Stamp Exhibition's Post Office in Cape Town, from March 26 to April 5, 1952. The acronyms are derived from the letters of the "South African Tercentenary International Stamp Exhibition" and the "Suid-Afrikaanse Dreihonderdjarige Internationale Posseëluitstalling".



Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.
3 June 1953.

**Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf 14 x 15.
Withdrawn on 31.8.1953 after 47,374,440 stamps were printed.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (106 stamps).**



Queen Elizabeth II.



Sg 143 - deep violet blue.



Royal Cypher



Sg 143a - ultramarine.

Centenary of first Cape of Good Hope Triangular Stamp issue.
1 September 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.



Sg 144



Sg 145

South Africa

Centenary of first Cape of Good Hope Triangular Stamp issue...continued

Variety.



Sg 145var - "broken knee" flaw.



Sg 145var
"Broken knee" flaw.



Prints using the original wood-block plates.

Design: H. Kumst.

Pictorials Definitive (Hyphenated) issue - Additional values.
1 October 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14 (comb).
Size 27,5 x 21,5 mm.

Marino Ram.



Sg 146

Springbok.



Sg 147

Aloes.



Sg 148

Design: A. Hendriksz & J. Prentice (4½d); J. Prentice (others).

Centenary of Orange Free State issue.
23 February 1954.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.

Coat of Arms and Scroll.



Sg 149



Coat of Arms and Scroll.



Sg 150

Footnote: The quill pen and scroll bearing the date 1854–1954 symbolise the signing of the Orange River Convention on February 23, 1854. The Orange River Convention was an agreement whereby the British formally recognised the independence of the Boers in the area between the Orange and Vaal rivers. The Boers (farmers) left Cape Colony during the 19th century to colonise the Orange Free State and Transvaal. For nearly 50 years following the convention, the Boers had the right to govern themselves independently of Great Britain.

Design: H. Kumst.

South Africa

Third Definitive (Animal Series) issue. 14 October 1954.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways on large vertical designs).
Perf: 15 x 14 (½d. and 2d.), 14 (others).Withdrawn 14.2.1961.

Warthog.



Sg 151

Black Wildebeest.



Sg 152

Leopard.



Sg 153

Mountain Zebra.



Sg 154

White Rhinoceros.



Sg 155

African Elephant.



Sg 156

Hippopotamus.



Sg 157

Lion.



Sg 158

Greater Kudu.



Sg 159

Springbok.



Sg 160

Gemsbok.



Sg 161



Nyala.



Sg 162

Giraffe.



Sg 163

Coil Stamp.



Sg 152C
18 x 22 mm.

Sable Antelope.



Sg 164

South Africa

Centenary of Pretoria issue.
21 October 1955.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf: 14 x 15.

President S.J.P. Kruger (1825 – 1904).



Sg 165



President M.W. Pretorius (1819 – 1901).



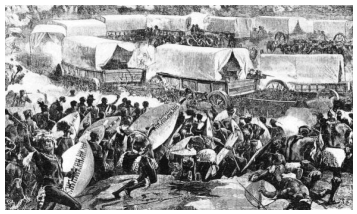
Sg 166

Design: H. Kumst.

Voortrekker Covenant Commemoration, Pietermaritzburg issue.
1 December 1955.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14.

Battle of Blood River.



Commemorating the Covenant of Blood River with Andries W.J. Pretorius,an outline of the Church of the Vow and flag of the Republic of Natalia.



Blood River Monument.



Sg 167

Footnote: the Day of the Covenant is an annual religious day of thanksgiving to commemorate the Battle of Blood River, which took place on 16 December 1838, when a group of Voortrekkers, besieged by a Zulu army under their ruler Dingaan, took a public vow (or covenant) together before the battle. In return for God's help in obtaining victory, they promised to build a church, and they vowed that they and their descendants would forever honour the day as a holy Sabbath. During the battle, a group of about 464 Voortrekkers defeated a force estimated at 16,000 Zulus. Three Voortrekkers were wounded, and some 3,000 Zulu warriors died in the battle.

Design: H. Kumst.

Centenary of Arrival of German Settlers issue.
1 July 1958.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14.

Settler's Block-wagon and House.



Sg 168

Design: H. Kumst.

50th Anniversary of the South African Academy of Arts and Science issue.
1 May 1959.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.

Arms of the Academy.



Sg 169

Design: H. Kumst.

South Africa

Third Definitive (partial) issue (New Watermark). 1959 - 1961.

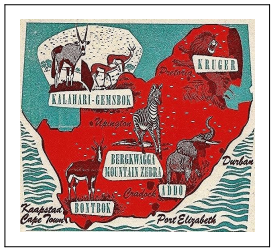
Watermark: Coat of Arms (sideways ½d., 1d., 1s., 2s.6d. and 5s.).
Perf: 15 x 14 (½d. and 1d.), 14 (others) comb. Withdrawn 14.2.1961.

Warthog.



Sg 170 - (12.1960).

South Africa National Parks.

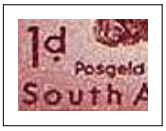


Black Wilderbeest.



Sg 171 - Type I. (11.1959).
Also exists in coils.

Black Wilderbeest.



Type I - "1" to right over "S" instead of almost central as in Type II.

Black Wilderbeest.



Sg 171a - redrawn. Type II. (10.1960).

Black Wilderbeest.



Type II - "1" almost central over "S" instead of to right as in Type I.

White Rhinoceros.



Sg 172 - (9.1959).

Lion.



Sg 174 - (2.1960).

African Elephant.



Sg 173 - (1.1960).



Wmk: Union Coat of Arms

Greater Kudu.



Sg 175 - (11.1959).

Nyala.



Sg 176 - (12.1959).

Giraffe.



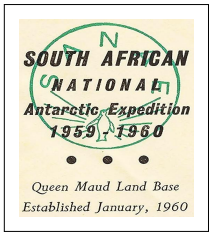
Sg 177 - (10.1960).

South Africa

South African National Antarctic Expedition issue.
16 November 1959.

Watermark: Coat of Arms. Perf: 14 x 15.

Globe and Antartic.







Sg 178
S.A.N.A.E. - South African National Antartic Expedition.
Marks the departure of the South African Expedition
to Queen Maud Land, with the dotted line showing
the route of the expedition.

Design: H. Kumst.

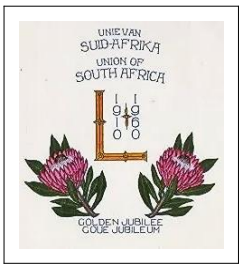
50th Anniversary of Union of South Africa issue.
2 May 1960.

Watermark: Coat of Arms (sideways 4d. and 6d.). Perf: 14 x 15 (4d. and 6d.), 15 x 14 (others).

Union Flag.



Sg 179
Union Flag and opening bars of the National Anthem.



Union Coat of Arms.



Sg 180
Union Coat of Arms and those of the four former colonies.

"Wheel of Progress".



Sg 181

Union Festival Emblem.



Sg 182

Design: V. Ivanoff & H. Kumst 1s, H. Kunst (others).

South Africa

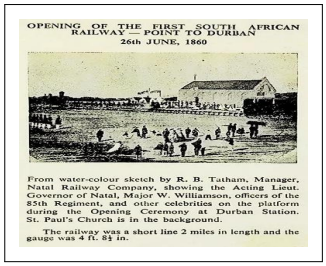
Centenary of South African Railways issue. 2 May 1960.

Watermark: Coat of Arms. Perf: 15 x 14.

Steam Locomotives "Natal" (1860) and Class 25 (1950s).



Sg 183
Commemorating the first railway in South Africa
from Point Docks to central Durban.



Design: V. Ivanoff.

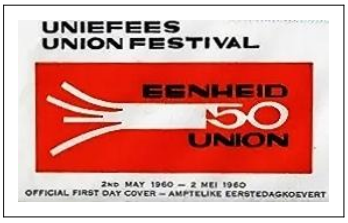
Union Day - Golden Jubilee issue. 31 May 1960.

Watermark: Coat of Arms. Perf: 15 x 14.

The six Prime Ministers of the Union of South Africa:
L.Botha, J.C.Smuts, J.B.M.Hertzog,
D.F.Malan, J.G.Strijdom and H.F. Verwoerd.



Sg 184



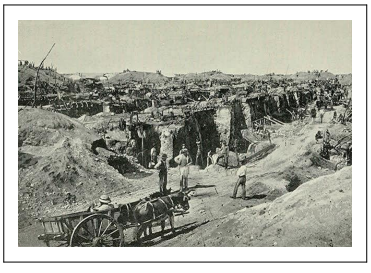
"The Big Hole" Diamond Mine, Kimberley.

1871 - 1914.



The largest hand-dug excavation in the world.

1872.

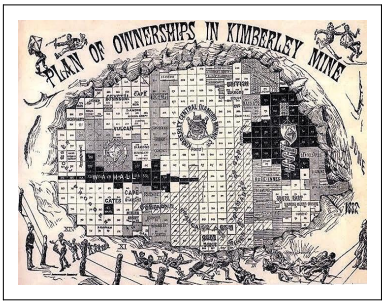


1873.

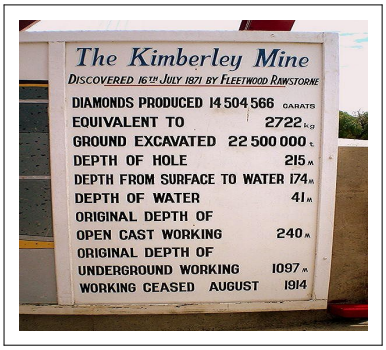


Moving ore from claims to "stages", using steam winding engines, whims, whips and windlasses.

Over 400 claims, each 31ft x 31ft.



By 1888 the original 400+ claims had been
consolidated and were owned by 3 entities.



South Africa

Fourth Definitive (Decimal Currency) issue.
14 February 1961.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways 3½c., 7½c., 20c., 50c. and R1.).
Perf: 15 x 14 (½c. to 2½c. and 10c.), 14 x 15 (3½c. and 7½c.), 14 (others).

Warthog.



Sg 185 - as 151.

Black Wildebeest.



Sg 186 - as 152.

Leopard.



Sg 187 - as 153.

Mountain Zebra.



Sg 188 - as 154.

Union Flag.



sg 190 - as 179.

Prime Ministers: L.Botha, J.C.Smuts, J.B.M.Hertzog, D.F.Malan, J.G.Strijdom and H.F.Verwoerd.



Sg 189 - as 184.

Union Coat of Arms.



sg 192 - as 180.

Lion.



Sg 191 - as 158.

"Wheel of Progress".



sg 193 - as 181.

Springbok.



Sg 194 - as 160.

Gemsbok.



sg 195 - as 161.

Giraffe.



sg 196 - 163.

Sable Antelope.



sg 197 - as 164.

On 31st May 1961, the Union of South Africa, a self-governing dominion of the United Kingdom and a member of the Commonwealth, was dissolved and reconstituted as the Republic of South Africa.

South Africa

Miniature Sheets.

Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition JIPEX 1936.
2 November 1936.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (inverted). Perf: 15 x 14.
Booklet stamps (SG 54 and SG 56) overprinted and issued in Miniature Sheets of panes of six stamps with adverts in the margins.



Sg MS69 - Sg54

Issued with ten different arrangements of margin advertisements.



Sg MS70 - Sg 56

Issued with twenty one different arrangements of margin advertisements.

South Africa

Postage Due Stamps.

Type A lettering.



Type B lettering.



1914 - 1922 issue.

Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 14.
Type A lettering.



Sg D1 - (19.3.1915).



Sg D2 - (19.3.1915).



Sg D3 - (12.12.1914).



Sg D3a
black & bright violet. (1922).



Sg D4 - (2.2.1915).



Sg D5 - (19.3.1915).



Sg D6 - (19.3.1915).



Sg D7 - (19.3.1915).

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

1922 issue.

Watermark: none. Perf: rouletted.
Type A lettering.



Sg D8 - (6.6.1922).



Sg D9 - (3.10.1922).



Sg D10 - (3.6.1922).

Print: Lithographic by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South Africa

1922 - 1926 issue.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14.
Redrawn and Type B lettering



Sg D11 - (1.8.1922).



Sg D12 - (16.5.1923).



Sg D13 - (12.1.1924).



Sg D14 - (16.5.1923).



Sg D15 - (3.7.1926).



Sg D16 - (9.1923).

Footnote: all values except 3d. and 6d. are known with a closed"G" in "POSTAGE" and are referred to as the "POSTADE" variety.

Print: Lithographic by Government Printer, Pretoria.

1927 - 1928 issue.

Watermark: none. Perf: 13½ x 14.
New design.



Sg D17



Sg D18



Sg D19



Sg D20



Sg D21

Print: Typographic by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South Africa

1932 - 1942 issue. Redrawn.

Watermark: Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.

(a) Print: frames - rotogravure, values - typographic.



Sg D22 - (1934).



Sg D22w - Wmk inverted.



Sg D23 - (10.4.1933).

(b) Print: whole stamp rotogravure.



Sg D25 - Wmk inverted (3.1934).



Sg D26 - (10.1939).



Sg D27 - (3.8.1932).



Sg D28 - Wmk inverted (1935).



Sg D29 - Wmk inverted (7.6.1933).



Sg D29a - Wmk inverted.
Green & bright orange. (1938).

South Africa

1943 - 1944 "Bantam" War issue.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14 subdivided by roulette 6½.
New design.



Sg D30 - (1944).



Sg D31 - carmine.



Sg D31var - carmine/red.



Sg D32 - dull violet.



Sg D32a - bright violet.



Sg D33 - (1943).

Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

1948 - 1949 issue.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.
New font for figure of value and capital "D".
Reduction in size to 18 x 22 mm.



Sg D34



Sg D35



Sg D36 - 1949



Sg D37



Sg D38 - 1949

Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South Africa

1950 - 1958 issue.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 15 x 14.
Hyphenated "Suid-Afrika"
.



Sg D39 - (5.1950).



Sg D40
black & violet.(4.1951).



Sg D40a
thick "2D".



Sg D40b
black & reddish violet.(12.1952).



Sg D40ba
thick double "2D".



Sg D41 - (5.1950).



Sg D42 - (2.1958).



Sg D43 - (3.1950).



Sg D44 - (2.1958).

Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

---

14 February 1961 Decimal Currency issue.

Watermark: Coat of Arms. Perf: 15 x 14. Values in cents.



Sg D45



Sg D46



Sg D47



Sg D48



Sg D49



Sg D50

Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria.

South Africa

Booklets.

The catalogue value of all booklets is high and images of the booklets are inserted for information purposes only.

Booklet stapled. Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
King's Head - sg3 and sg4.



SB1 - 1913

Booklet stapled. Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
King's Head - sg3 and sg4.



SB2 - 1913-1920.

Booklet stapled. Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
King's Head - sg3 and sg4.



SB2a - 1920

Booklet stapled. Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright or inverted Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 2 x 1d. and 2 x 1½d).
King's Head - sg3 to sg5.



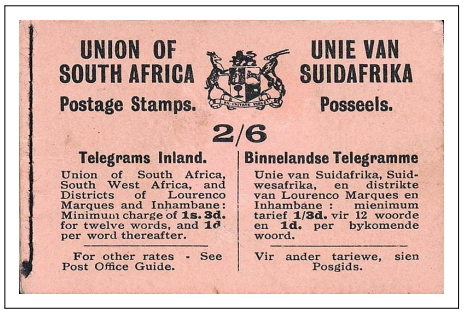
SB3 - 1921

Booklet stapled. Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
King's Head - sg3 and sg4.



SB4 - 1922

Booklet stitched with black thread. Interleaves blank or with adverts.
Wmk - upright or inverted Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
London Pictorials - sg30 and 31.

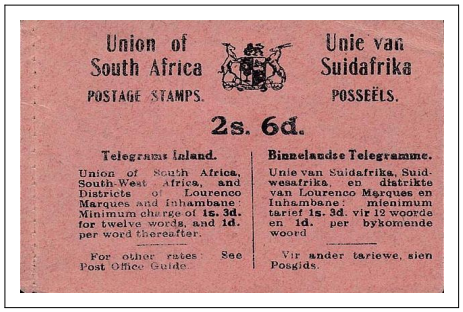


SB5 - 1926

South Africa

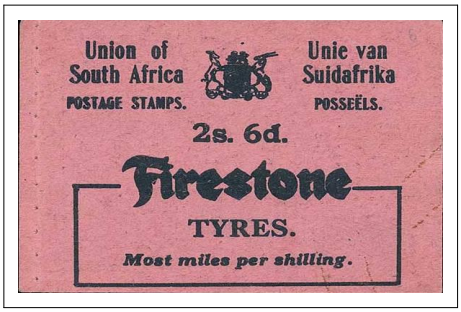
Booklets - continued.

**Booklet stapled. Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
Pretoria Typo, sg30e and sg31d.**



SB6 - 1927

**Booklet stitched with white thread.
Interleaves with two different sets of adverts.
Wmk - upright or inverted Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
Pretoria Roto - sg42 and sg43.**



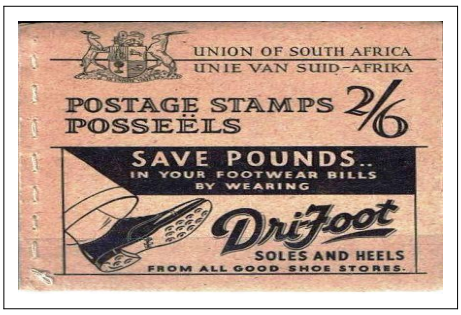
SB7 - 1930

**Booklet stitched with white thread.
Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Two panes of six stamps (1d.)and three panes of four stamps(2d.).
Pretoria Roto - sg43 and sg44.**



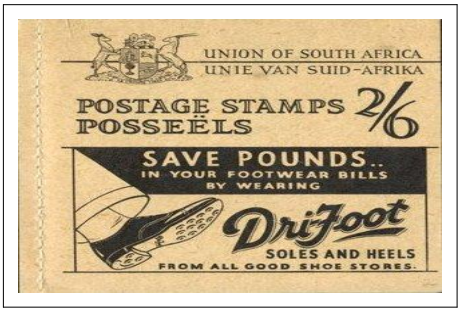
SB8 - 1931

**Booklet stitched with white thread.
Interleaves with adverts in border margins.
Wmk - inverted Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
Pretoria Hyphenated - sg75ba and sg56f.**



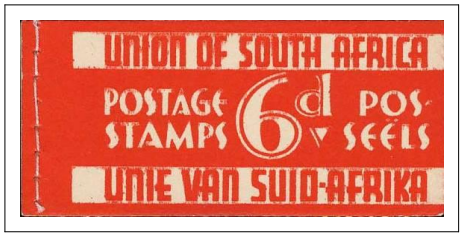
SB9 - 1935

**Booklet stitched with white thread.
Interleaves with adverts, but blank border margins.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head. Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).
Pretoria Hyphenated - sg54c and sg56e.**



SB10 - 1937

**Machine vended booklet stitched with
white thread. No interleaves. Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
One pane of four ½d. stamps and one pane of four 1d. stamps.
'"Razor Blade" - sg75c and sg56.**



SB11 - 1937

**Machine vended booklet stitched with
white thread. No interleaves.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six stamps (2 x ½d.(pair), 4 x 1d.(in pairs).
"Razor Blade" - sg75c and sg56.**

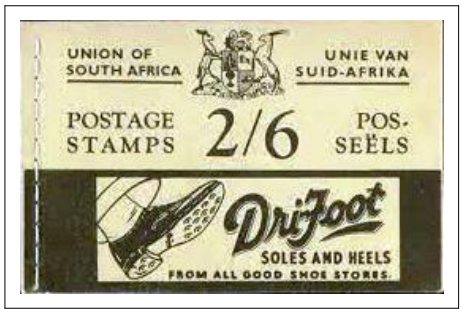


S12 - 1938

South Africa

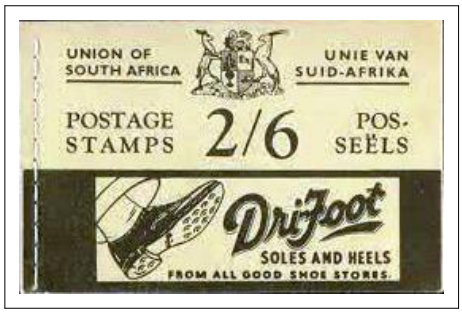
Booklets - continued.

**Booklet stitched with white thread. Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).**



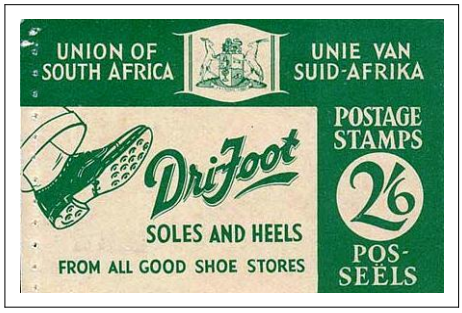
SB13 - 1938 (sg75c and sg56)

**Booklet stitched with white thread. Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).**



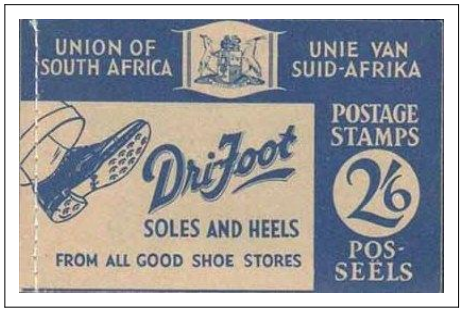
SB14 - 1939 (sg75c and sg56)

**Booklet stitched with white thread. Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).**



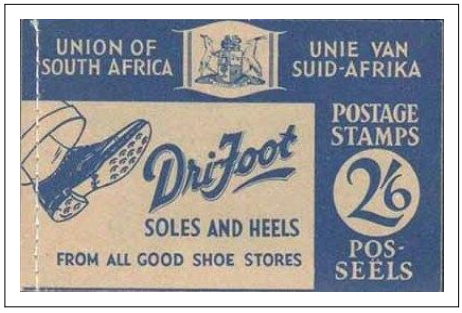
SB15 - 1939-1940 (sg75c and sg56)

**Booklet stitched with white thread. Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 4 x 1d.).**



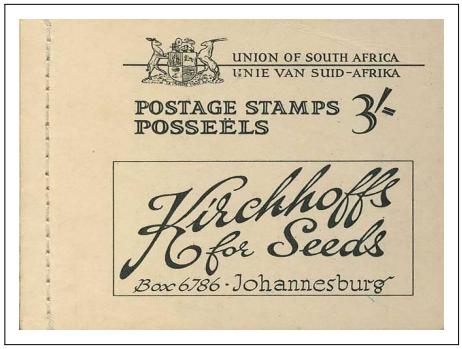
SB15a - 1940 (sg75c and sg56)

**Booklet stitched with white thread. Interleaves with adverts.
Wmk - upright Springbok Head.
Four panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 2 x 1d.).
and two panes of four stamps (1½d.).**



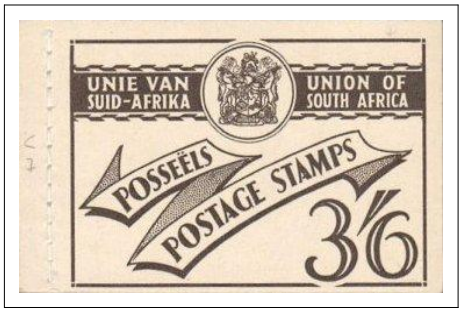
SB17 - 1941 (sg75c, sg56 and sg57).

**Booklet stitched with white thread. Interleaves with adverts
and postal slogans on selvage of panes. One pane of airmail labels
Wmk - Springbok Head upright (½d. and1d.), sideways (1½d.).
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 2 x 1d. and 2 x 1½d.).**



SB18 - 1948 (sg114a,sg56h and sg87b)

**Booklet stitched with white thread. Blank interleaves.
Wmk - Springbok Head upright (½d., 1d.), sideways (2d).
Six panes of six stamps (2 x ½d., 2 x 1d. and 2 x 2d.).**



SB19 - 1951 (sg114ca, sg115a and sg134a).



South Africa



South Africa

Stamp Purchases Account

This log will assist in maintaining an accurate record of stamp purchases as well as the total amount outlayed to date.

COLUMN ONE **COLUMN TWO** **COLUMN THREE**

STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE

South Africa

Stamp Purchases Account...continued. **Page No __**

Page Total B/F _____

COLUMN ONE			COLUMN TWO			COLUMN THREE		
STAMP No	**DATE**	**PRICE**	**STAMP No**	**DATE**	**PRICE**	**STAMP No**	**DATE**	**PRICE**

South Africa

Stamp Purchases Account...continued. **PAGE No ___**

Page Total B/F _____

COLUMN ONE			COLUMN TWO			COLUMN THREE		
STAMP No	**DATE**	**PRICE**	**STAMP No**	**DATE**	**PRICE**	**STAMP No**	**DATE**	**PRICE**

Column 1 Total _____ **Column 2 Total _____** **Column 3 Total _____**

Summary

PAGE No	TOTAL

Grand Total _____

South Africa

Stamp Album Inventory

This inventory provides a means of recording each acquisition and its condition and grade, as well as easily identifying stamps still to be acquired.

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 1					
SG No 2					
SG No 3					
SG No 4					
SG No 5					
SG No 6					
SG No 7					
SG No 8					
SG No 9					
SG No 10					
SG No 11					
SG No 12					
SG No 13					
SG No 14					
SG No 15					
SG No 16					
SG No 17					
SG No 18					
SG No 19					
SG No 20					
SG No 21					
SG No 3b					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 3c					
SG No 3w					
SG No 4a					
SG No 4b					
SG No 4w					
SaccNo 4a					
SG No 5w					
SG No 7a					
SG No 7w					
SG No 8a					
SG No 8w					
SG No 9var					
SG No 9w					
SG No 10a					
SG No 10w					
SG No 11a					
SG No 11var					
SG No 11aw					
SG No 12a					
SG No 12w					
SG No 13var					
SG No 26					

Grading/Condition of Stamps

The following is a list of some of the basic factors that need to be taken into account in assessing the condition and grade of stamps.

1. Mint – Fine/Very fine/Superb:
(a) the time span in which the stamp was issued;
(b) mint condition – state of issue by the post office;
(c) without folds, tears, pinholes or creases;
(d) perforation teeth intact;
(e) centring – evenness of margins on all sides;
(f) full gum (unmounted);
(g) appearance - clean, fresh;
(h) without any blemish or flaw.

2. Unused – Average/Poor:
(a) the time span in which the stamp was issued;
(b) mint condition – state of issue by Post Office;
(c folds, tears, pinholes or creases;
(d) perforation teeth – missing or damaged;
(e) centring – evenness of margins;
(f) gum – lightness of any mounting;
(g) appearance - clean, fresh;
(h) any blemish or flaw.

3. Used - Fine/Very fine/Superb:
(a) the time span in which the stamp was issued;
(b) folds, tears, pinholes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth intact;
(d) centring - evenness of margins on all sides;
(e) appearance - clean, fresh;
(f) without any blemish or flaw;
(g) cancellation-lightly applied/clear/unobtrusive.

4. Used – Average/ Poor:
(a) the time span in which the stamp was issued;
(b) folds, tears, pinholes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth missing or damaged;
(d) centring – evenness of margins;
(e) appearance – clean, fresh;
(f) any blemish or flaw;
(g) cancellation – degree that the postmark is intrusive.

South Africa

Stamp Album Inventory...continued.

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No					
SG No					
SG No				