



# THE FOURTH R.S.A. DEFINITIVE SERIES – ARCHITECTURAL BUILDINGS SOME IDENTIFYING ASPECTS

## INTRODUCTION

The Fourth Definitive series of the Republic of South Africa, released on 15<sup>th</sup> July 1982, shows the various facets of historic buildings of South Africa. Initially 17 values were issued and 4 roll/coil values. Four additional values followed to suit annual postage increases. The series lasted for 6 years, from 15<sup>th</sup> July 1982 to late 1988.

The definitive series was printed using Recess or Lithography printing. Harrison PVA gum on fluorescent paper was used throughout the series without watermarks. Lithography printing consist of two panes whereas Recess printing consist of four panes.

## PURPOSE

A study of the identifying aspects of the Fourth Definitive series.

## SCOPE

Showing all the identifying aspects of the stamps.

## IMPORTANCE

To differentiate between the numerous issues, Recess and Lithography printing and the first and re-drawn issues.

## TREATMENT

Covering the different shading lines, the difference between the first and re-drawn printing as well as the Recess and Lithography printing, explanation of the hyphenations, perforation varieties, varieties, the roll/coil stamps and the Flood Disaster Natal booklet stamps.

## RARITY

Shown are scarce imperforated varieties (less than five sheets found) framed in red as well as very difficult to find varieties that is framed in orange.

## PLAN

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Olga H.L. – S. Birch – RSA 4<sup>th</sup> Definitive Series Buildings.

S.A. Philatelist – Various.

Own observation.

Large perforation to the left



Cylinder S23 dated 15.05.84 Recess Printing

## THE SMALL PRINTED VALUES

Each issue is printed in a different colour and no Pane is numbered e.g., Pane A, Pane B etc. on the sheets.

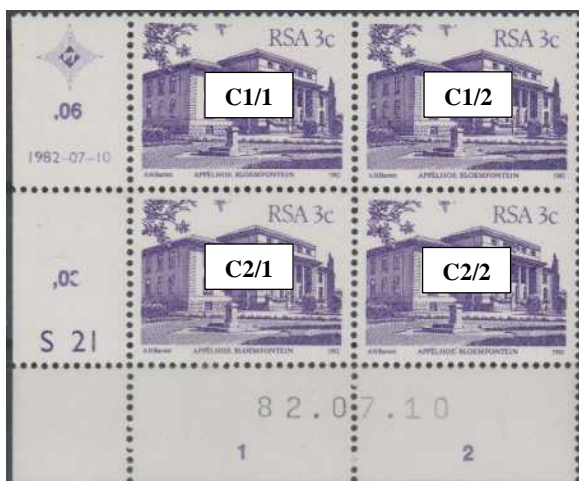
The Pane sheet consist of 10 vertical rows x 10 horizontal rows resulting in 100 stamps per sheet.

Each vertical row is numbered from left to right from 1 to 10 in the bottom margin. The top margin indicates the progressive value of each complete vertical row from left to right. The left margin indicates the value of stamps in a single vertical row reading from the of the sheet to the top. The date, Cylinder number and Post Office Emblem is either printed in the top, bottom, left or right margin.

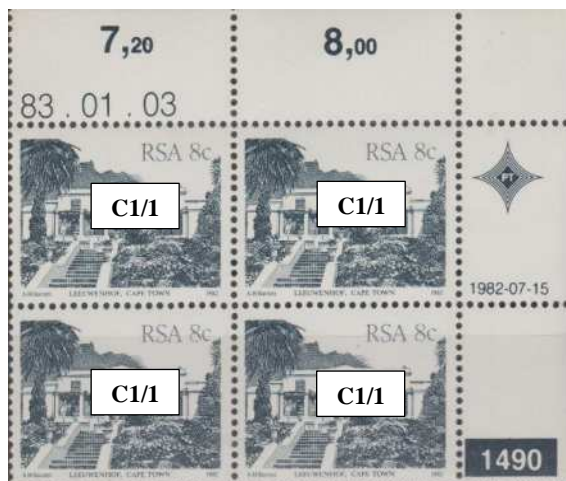
The Recess printing, Itaglio (Steel) process, a rough feel of the stamp due to raised ink.

The sheets were printed with the Cylinder number S e.g., S19, S20 etc. or in block form with numbers within.

To identify the different Panes through the unique identification marks on the Cylinder blocks the stamps are numbered as shown below.



The numbering of stamps with the Cylinder Number in the left margin



The numbering of stamps with the Cylinder Number in the right margin

## THE DIFFERENT SHADING LINES

The shading lines in RSA 1c value differ in the direction of which the shading lines slant between the first printing and the re-drawn printing as shown below.



The first printing, the shading lines slant from left to right upwards



The later printings, the shading lines slant from left to right downwards



## THE SMALL PRINTED VALUES

The shading lines in RSA 4c value differ in the direction of which the shading lines slant between the first printing and the re-drawn printing as shown below.

### 4c – RAADSAAL - PRETORIA



The later printings, the shading lines slant from left to right downwards



The first printing, the shading lines slant from left to right upwards



### THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FIRST PRINTINGS AND RE – DRAWN PRINTINGS

The first issue and the re-drawn issues of the 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c and 15c values have different design sizes.  
The first printing measures 27mm horizontally and the re-drawn printing measures 26.25mm.

This occurred either by the reduction of the whole design or by removing part of each side of the design.

The different design sizes are also referred to wide, first printing and narrow, re-drawn printing.

Judging whether a stamp is wide or narrow can be done by matching the edges of the design with the initial A of the designers name and the last digit of the date. When these are in line, then it is a narrow design.

If the design extends outward from the A and the digit then it is a wide design.

### 2c TUYNHUY – CAPE TOWN

First Printing - Wide

Re-drawn Printing - Narrow



**THE SMALL PRINTED VALUES CONTINUE**

**3c – APPELHOF - BLOEMFONTEIN**

First Printing - Wide



Re-drawn Printing - Narrow



**5c – DIE KASTEEL – KAAPSTAD**

First Printing - Wide



Re-drawn Printing - Narrow



**15c – MATJESFONTEIN**

First Printing - Wide



Re-drawn Printing - Narrow



## THE LARGER PRINTED VALUES

Each issue is printed in a different colour and no Pane is numbered e.g., Pane A, Pane B etc on the sheets  
The Pane sheet consist of 10 vertical rows x 5 horizontal rows resulting in 50 stamps per sheet.

Each horizontal row is numbered on the right margin from 1 opposite row 10 to 10 opposite row 1.  
The bottom margin indicates the progressive value of a complete horizontal row of 5 stamps, starting from the bottom right margin and increasing to the left margin.

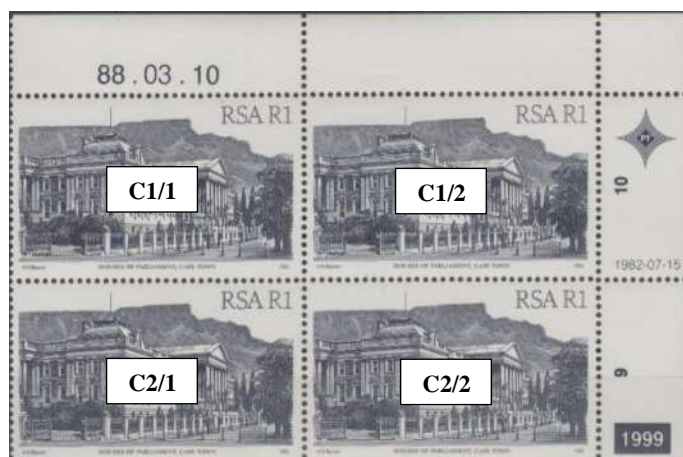
The left margin indicates the progressive value of each horizontal row, starting from the bottom row, row 10, to the top, row 1. The date, Cylinder number and Post Office Emblem is either printed in the top, bottom, left or right margin.

The Lithography printing can be identified by the flat, smooth feel of the stamp with a shiny appearance.  
The sheets were printed with the Cylinder number S e.g., S19, S20 etc. or in block form with numbers within.

To identify the different Panes through the unique identification marks on the Cylinder blocks the stamps are numbered as shown below.



The numbering of stamps with the Cylinder Number in the left margin



The numbering of stamps with the Cylinder Number in the right margin

## THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FIRST PRINTINGS AND RE – DRAWN PRINTINGS

The first issue and the re-drawn issues of the 30c, 5c and 50c values have different design sizes.  
The first printing measures 45mm horizontally and the re-drawn printing measures 44.25mm.

The different design sizes are also referred to wide, first printing and narrow, re-drawn printing.

### 30c – ASSEMBLY BUILDING -PIETERMARITZBURG

First Printing - Wide



**THE LARGER PRINTED VALUES CONTINUES**

First Printing - Narrow



**50c – RAADSAAL - BLOEMFONTEIN**

First Printing - Wide



First Printing - Narrow



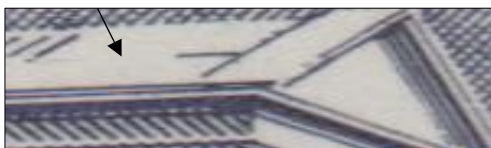
## THE LARGER PRINTED VALUES CONTINUES

The difference between the First and Re-drawn printing of the R1 is found in the entrance roof of the House of Parliament.

The first printing the lateral line in the roof is broken.

The re-drawn printing, the lateral line is continuous as is shown below. The shading above House of Parliament is strengthened.

### R1 – HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT – CAPE TOWN



The first printing with a broken line in the roof



The redrawn printing with a solid line in the roof



## THE LARGER PRINTED VALUES CONTINUES

The difference between the R2 Recess, Itaglio (Steel) printing and the Lithography printing is shown below.

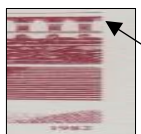
In all the higher values, the reprints, have the design projecting outwards from the inscription. Therefore, the method used to characterize the lower values cannot be used for the high values.

### R2 – UNION BUILDINGS – PRETORIA



On the right hand side of the Union Building there are five windows with a portion of the sixth window.

Recess Printing Wide



On the right hand side of the Union Building a portion of the building is cut off. There are now only 5 windows in the building without the sixth part of the window.

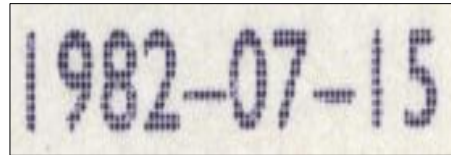
Lithography Printing - Narrow



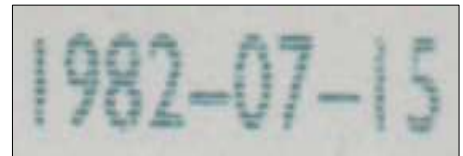
## THE DIFFERENT HYPHENATIONS

Apart from the single then single hyphens 3 x different hyphenations occur only on the Recess printings. These different hyphenations occur on the 3c, 6c, 15c, 50c, and R1 values.

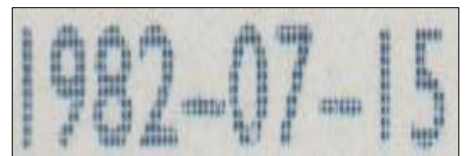
Single then double hyphenation



Double then single hyphenation



Double – double hyphenation



## THE IMPERFORATED VARIETIES

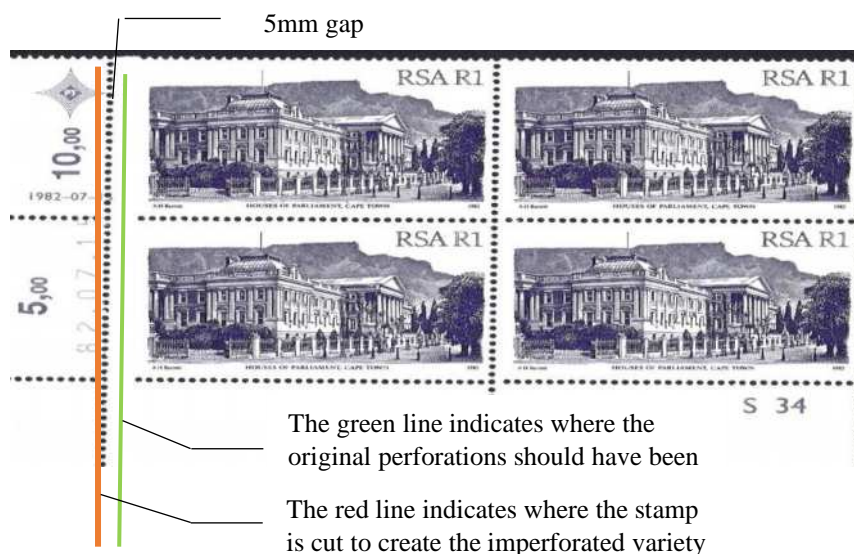
### Recognized Imperforated Varieties.

The imperforated values that are recognized are the 2c, 10c and the R2.  
All other imperforated varieties such as the 1c and the R1 is not recognised as it was of unauthorised leakage from the Government Printing Works.

Below the 10c and R2 recognised imperforated values.



Forgeries does exist and is created as shown below.



## VARIETIES

Numerous constant varieties occur in the Architecture series.

Below is shown the most prominent varieties that occur.

982-

Missing 1 of the date  
in the left margin

4c – The wrong date, 1982 instead of 1981



Missing value ,28 in the left margin.  
Cylinder S22 dated 10 July 1982. Pane D

30c - Right marginal block with extra perforations in the right margin



VARIETIES CONTINUES



SM – 5c - Red line right of Post Office Emblem



6c – Large perforation shift to the right



Large blue ink mark right bottom of the house



C2/1 - Purple smudge in the right shrubbery



Shaved 30 of 30c

## THE COIL STAMPS

Four values of the coil stamps were printed in rolls of 500 with a wrapper securing the roll. Photogravure printing was used on the printing press number 840 on Harrison paper, phosphorescent coated, with a matt surface and with PVA gum. Perforation 13.75 between the stamps and imperforate at the sides.

**Note: On the 5c value only the initials of AH Barrett appear on the bottom left of the stamp instead of his full name - AH Barrett.**

## PRINTING METHOD


Five rows with 22 stamps per sheet were printed with a total of 110 stamps per sheet with every fifth stamp numbered in a different colour for each value.

The densitometer colour block start between Row 19 and Row 20.


A carbon tissue join is between Row 19 and Row 20, and can be found by measurement between the coil stamps. On the 1c and 5c the carbon join is 0.25mm wider, 2c coil stamp the carbon join is 0.5mm narrower and the 10c the carbon join is 0.25mm narrower.

Row	16							
Row	17							
Row	18							
Row	19							
Row	20							
Row	21							
Row	22							
Row	1							
		Roll	Roll	Roll	Roll	Roll		
		1	2	3	4	5		

Carbon Tissue Join



Densitometer Block



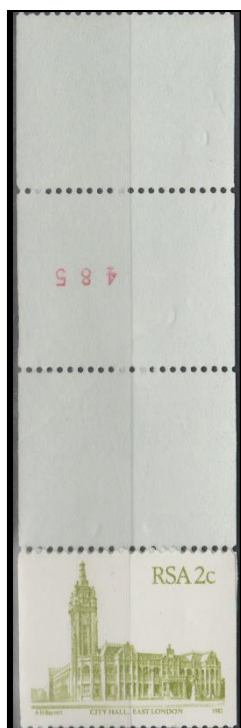
## NUMBERING

Each value was numbered in different colours on every 5<sup>th</sup> stamp.

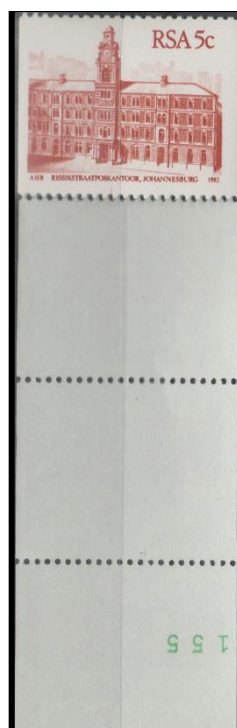
The 1c Coil stamp with black numbers on the reverse side.



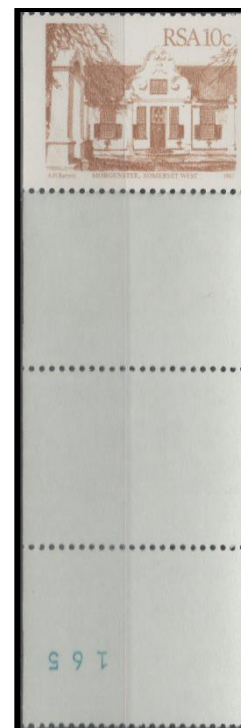
The 2c Coil stamp with red numbers on the reverse side.



The 5c Coil stamp with green numbers on the reverse side.



The 10c Coil stamp with blue numbers on the reverse side.



# THE COIL STAMP VARIETIES



Stamp 22 - Dot in pathway between the posts



Stamp 15 - Dot above "AS" of East



Stamp 13 - Dot between 5 and c of 5c



Stamp 21 - Two dots at bottom of arch

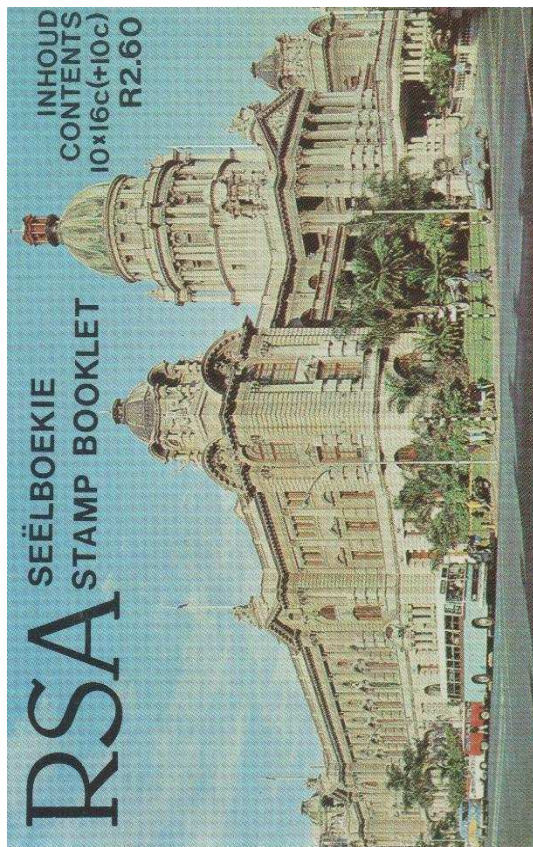


## 16c – FLOOD DISASTER NATAL – NATAL VLOEDRAMP BOOKLETS

On 14<sup>th</sup> October 1987, the State President, P.W. Botha, announced the issue of the 16c stamp surcharged 10c for the National Flood Disaster Fund. On 16<sup>th</sup> November 1987 the 16c stamp was launched at the Durban Head Post Office where Me. Elize Botha The Ste Presidents spouse bought the first stamp.

**Numerous different types of booklets were found with different settings of the booklet stamps.**

Front and back cover of the booklet cover



### POSTARIEWE/POSTAL RATES

- 16c** Binnelandse tarief vir gestandaardiseerde stukke  
Inland rate for standardised items
- 30c** Lugposttarief na sekere Afrikalande, see- en landposttarief na die buiteland  
Airmail rate to certain African states, foreign sea and surface mail and foreign airmail rate for post cards
- 40c** Lugposttarief na die Verenigde Koninkryk, Europa en Suid-Amerika  
Airmail rate to the United Kingdom, Europe and South America
- 50c** Lugposttarief na Noord-Amerika, Hong Kong en Pakistan.  
Airmail rate to North America, Hong Kong and Pakistan



Filateliedienste en Intersafa  
Philatelic Services and Intersapa  
Privaatsak/Private Bag X505  
Pretoria 0001 - RSA

Pane stuck down on right side (English side) with top left Afrikaans stamp first.



### 16c-VASTEREEKSSEËL (DURBANSE STADSAAL)

In die week van 27 September tot 3 Oktober 1987 is Suid-Afrika deur die ergste natuurramp in menseheugenis getref toe stortreëns 'n verwoestende waterloed in die provinsie Natal veroorsaak het.

'n Besondere geleentheid tot hulpverlening is geskep met die uitgifte van die huidige 16c-vastereekseël (Durban-stadhuys) met die oordruk *Vloedramp Natal* en *Natal Flood Disaster* en 'n 10c-toeslag, wat vir noodleniging aangewend word.

Hierdie seëlboekie bevat 10 van dié seëls. Die laaste seëlboekies vir Suid-Afrika is gedurende 1951 uitgereik.

## 16c – FLOOD DISASTER NATAL – NATAL VLOEDRAMP BOOKLETS CONTINUE

The stamps were surcharged English and Afrikaans, Flood Disaster – Natal Vloedramp, set-tenant in vertical and horizontal pairs throughout the sheet.

It was distributed to 1750 Post Offices and 400 Postal Agencies throughout the country.

Pane stuck down on right side (English side) side with top left English stamp first.

Pane stuck down on right margin (English side) with the colour Cylinder Number 1902 on the right top row.



### 16c-VASTEREKSSEËL (DURBANSE STADSZAAL)

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