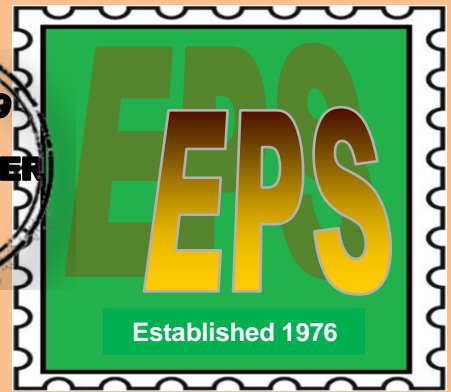


By Email



*Edenvale Philatelic Society,  
Gauteng,  
South Africa.*

### M.M.W.C's

**President:** Colin Bousfield  
083 961 9656  
E-mail: bousfield.colin@yahoo.co.za

**Vice President:** Val Mogg  
E-mail: valmogg@icon.co.za

**Treasurer:**  
John Kollen  
E-Mail: jlkollen@gmail.com

**Secretary &  
Newsletter Scribe:** Sandy Robertson  
E-mail: sandystampnews@gmail.com



**PIN IT PAGE:**

Don't forget the **GOLD MEDAL** winning

**EDENVALE  
PHILATELIC SOCIETY  
FACEBOOK PAGE**

We have over **4.0k** members now!!

There are daily postings of great stamp finds  
and other information of items of interest.  
Ask questions on a philatelic problem and  
the answer is sure to come.  
Thanks to those who participate.

**SEPTEMBER-**  
No-one owned up to  
being born in this  
month!!



## **NEXT MEETING:**

**Will take place on  
25 OCTOBER 2025  
from 1pm in the Hall at  
Thornhill Manor Retirement  
Village.**

Bring your  
**ITEMS OF INTEREST**  
(not necessarily stamps!!)

### **THEMES:**

A. "Shoes."

B. "Bottles."

Please also bring items for the  
**RAFFLE.**

**SEE YOU THERE!**



At the SEPTEMBER Meeting Bev Wilson reported that one of the children in the stamps exercise that she had held at the orphanage had taken her album to her Cubs and gave a talk on stamps for her Stamp Collectors Badge.

In the items of interest section Jean Dulez explained how he uses Flip Files with 130gsm card and Hawid strips to make his own Stock Books. (Works out cheaper than a stock book).

Our visitor Eryl Worton exhibited his collection of postage stamps from Papua New Guinea.

Les Lotter showed some of his Police World Wide Collection. He is looking for anything for this project on Police – eg postmarks, stamps, badges, documents, etc .{Contact him if you have anything to add}.

Dave Cohen – showed a small SA WW 2 label. There do not seem to be any catalogues or info on these. So if anyone has any info on these types of Cinderellas please contact him. Sandy Robertson asked “What is Wrong with the Stamp of the 1949 Centenary of the arrival of the British Settlers in Natal”?

Then to test our philatelic knowledge and to do something different as a change from the norm a PHILATELIC BINGO was held. This took the form of a Quiz of randomly asked General Knowledge Philatelic Questions with 1 word or short answers being on the Bingo card. Members purchased a card - half of the proceeds going to Club Funds, and the other half to the winner.

# DATES

**1 SEPTEMBER 1939** - World War II began when Germany launched its invasion of Poland. This swift and decisive military campaign was known as Blitzkrieg, or "lightning war." German forces, equipped with modern tanks, aircraft, and artillery, attacked Poland from multiple fronts. Early that morning, the German battleship Schleswig-Holstein bombarded the Polish garrison at Westerplatte, marking the official start of the invasion. **3 September, 1939** War is declared on Germany by Britain and her Empire... the self-governing British Dominions would each make their own declaration of war on Nazi Germany, with the exception of the Irish Free State, the Dominion that was South Africa would declare war on Germany on the 6th September 1939.



**2 SEPTEMBER 1666** – the Great Fire of London started in a baker's shop on Pudding Lane. It swept through the city until 5 September 1666 gutting the medieval City of London inside the old Roman city wall, while also extending past the wall to the west. It destroyed an estimated 13,200 houses and 87 churches, and major landmarks like St. Paul's Cathedral. A Frenchman named Robert Hubert was arrested on suspicion of starting the fire, and was found guilty and hanged.



**2 SEPTEMBER 1948** - high school teacher Christa McAuliffe was born in Boston, Massachusetts. McAuliffe made history when she became the first American civilian to be selected to go into space. Sadly, she died in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger in 1986.



In 2004, McAuliffe and the other astronauts lost in the Challenger accident were posthumously awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honour by President George W. Bush.

**3 SEPTEMBER 1978** - Air Rhodesia Viscount “Hunyani” shot down in Rhodesia. a Soviet-supplied Strela-2 missile five minutes after take-off during a routine flight from Kariba to Salisbury. Crashing into a cotton field in the Urungwe Tribal Trust Land, Air Rhodesia Flight 825 broke up and exploded into a raging inferno. 18 passengers located in the rear of the plane miraculously survived and found their way through the wreckage. The group split up to find water and assistance, as 10 of the survivors remained at the crash site. They were approached by a ZIPRA cadre brandishing AK-47s, who captured the survivors and promised food and water. Suddenly the group was gunned down.



**3 SEPTEMBER 1836** - Frederick Douglass escapes slavery. He was an American social reformer, abolitionist, orator, writer, and statesman. Dressed as a sailor and carrying false identification papers, he boards a train in Baltimore and in 24 hours will arrive at a safe house in New York City. After escaping from slavery in Maryland, he became a national leader of the abolitionist movement in Massachusetts and New York, becoming famous for his oratory and incisive antislavery writings.



**4 SEPTEMBER 1888** - George Eastman received a patent for his roll-film camera and registered his trademark, Kodak. Eastman's invention revolutionized the industry and helped make photography available to the general public. In 1892, he established the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York. The company was one of the first firms to mass-produce standardized photography equipment. The invention of roll film, helped to bring photography to the mainstream. Roll film was also the basis for the invention of motion picture film in 1888 by the world's first filmmaker Louis Le Prince, and a few years later by his followers Léon Bouly, Thomas Edison, the Lumière Brothers and Georges Méliès.



**5 SEPTEMBER 1977** - Voyager 1 began its endless journey into deep space from Cape Canaveral on board a Titan IIIE-Centaur (vehicle: Titan/Centaur-6). Between them, Voyager 1 and 2 explored all the giant planets of the outer Solar System: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, 48 of their moons, and the unique systems of rings and magnetic fields of those planets. Voyager 1, still active, is now in interstellar space, 25.1 billion km (15.6 billion miles) from Earth – the most distant human-made object.

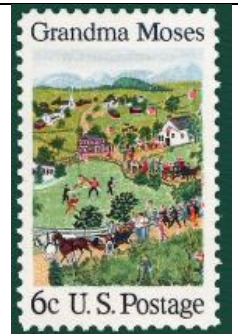


**6 SEPTEMBER 1966** - Parliamentarian Service Officer Dimitri Tsafendas stabs main architect of apartheid Prime Minister H.F. Verwoed to death. A prior attempt on his life since becoming Prime Minister was on the 9 April 1961, at the Rand Easter Show, where he was shot twice in the face by David Pratt. Verwoed was sitting at his desk in the House of Assembly when Tsafendas attacked him with a knife. During his trial, Tsafendas claimed that a giant tapeworm inside of him had instructed him to kill the Prime Minister. He escaped the death sentence after being declared insane by state psychiatrists. He was sentenced to solitary confinement at the Pretoria Central Prison, where he died of pneumonia at the age of 81 on 7 October 1999 in Sterkfontein psychiatric hospital outside Krugersdorp. Members of the Greek community in Krugersdorp buried him.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dimitri\\_Tsafendas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dimitri_Tsafendas)

**7 SEPTEMBER 1860** - Anna Mary Robertson Moses, aka Grandma Moses, was born. She married and had 10 children, and cleaned houses as a job. Anna was 78 years old when she painted her first painting. Favouring rustic scenes of rural life, she sold her works locally for \$3-5. In 1938 a New York art dealer saw some of her paintings in a drug store window in Hoosick Falls. He bought them all, then began collecting all he could find. Within a few years the artist "Grandma Moses" was a sensation, with her paintings being acquired by museums around the world and with her exhibitions breaking attendance records.



By the time of her death, at age 101, Grandma Moses had created over a thousand paintings and her work was beloved around the world—a remarkable accomplishment for an artist who was nearly 80 when she finished her first painting. She died in December 1961 and was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery in Hoosick Falls, New York.

**12 SEPTEMBER 1905** - Victoria Falls bridge opening. The Bridge was officially opened by Professor Frances Darwin (son of naturalist and scientist Charles Darwin), president of the British Association. Rhodesia's first commemorative stamps were issued on 13 July 1905 to mark the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge across the Zambezi River. The commemorative issue comprised six values, in different colours, all featuring the same view of the Main Falls. Interestingly, the stamps do not depict the newly opened bridge!



**13 SEPTEMBER 1890** - Edward Carey Tyndale-Biscoe, first hoisted the Union Jack at Fort Salisbury at the end of the Pioneer Column's occupation of Mashonaland. The ceremonial hoisting was held annually from 1905 until 1978, with the exception of 1909 when no ceremony was held because of a smallpox epidemic. The Pioneer Memorial Flagstaff in Cecil Square was erected on the same site as the original flagstaff in 1935.



**15 SEPTEMBER 1940** - is the day on which a large-scale aerial battle in the Battle of Britain took place - the Luftwaffe launched its largest and most concentrated attack against London in the hope of drawing out the RAF into a battle of annihilation. Around 1,500 aircraft took part in the air battles, which lasted until dusk. The action was the climax of the Battle of Britain. RAF Fighter Command defeated the German raids; the Luftwaffe formations were dispersed by a large cloud base and failed to inflict severe damage on the city of London. In the aftermath of the raid, Hitler postponed Operation Sea Lion. Having been defeated in daylight, the Luftwaffe turned its attention to the Blitz night campaign, which lasted until May 1941.



**13 SEPTEMBER 1921** – birth in Ojibwa, Wisconsin, United States of Louis Anthony Conter. He was an American naval officer who was a lieutenant commander and naval aviator in the United States Navy. At the time of his death, he was the last living survivor of the sinking of the USS Arizona during the attack on Pearl Harbour in 1941. Rank: Lieutenant commander Years of service: 1939–1967 - 20 at Pearl Harbour. Died 1 April 2024 (age 102 years), Grass Valley, California, United States



**23 SEPTEMBER 1779** - a defining moment in American naval tradition took place during the Revolutionary War. The American warship, the Bonhomme Richard, was engaged in a fierce battle with the stronger, better-equipped British warship, HMS Serapis.

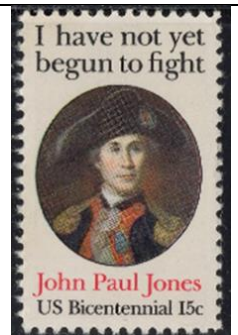
Commanded by Captain John Paul Jones, the American ship was in shambles. It was riddled with cannonballs, on fire, and rapidly taking on water. Seeing the dire situation, the British Captain Richard Pearson called across the water, asking if Jones was ready to surrender his ship.

From the deck of his sinking vessel, Jones delivered one of the most famous declarations in military history: "I have not yet begun to fight!"

Following his defiant cry, Jones ordered his ship to be lashed to the Serapis. For hours, the crews fought a brutal, close-quarters battle on the conjoined decks.

In a shocking turn of events, the crew of the Bonhomme Richard managed to overcome the British and force their surrender. Captain Jones and his men boarded and took command of the HMS Serapis, watching as their own ship, the Bonhomme Richard, finally sank beneath the waves.

This incredible victory against overwhelming odds became a legendary symbol of the American spirit and resolve.



**24 SEPTEMBER 1896** – birth of Francis Scott Fitzgerald in St. Paul, Minnesota. He was named after his famous relative, Francis Scott Key, who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." His maternal grandfather, Philip Francis McQuillan was an Irish immigrant and made his fortune as a wholesale grocer.

After publishing his first novel, This Side of Paradise, in 1920, Fitzgerald became an instant celebrity. A week after its publication, Fitzgerald married Zelda Sayre, who he dubbed as the "first American Flapper." Together, the couple became known for taking full advantage of their newfound fame and fortune during the Jazz Age. They were frequent fixtures at parties and often received press for their wild behaviour and active social life. In 1925, Fitzgerald published The Great Gatsby, which would become his most celebrated work. Although the book found little commercial success during its initial publication, it has since become one of the most widely read and critically acclaimed novels in American literature.



**25 SEPTEMBER 1513** - Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa made a discovery that would forever change the map of the world.

He had led an expedition of about 190 Spaniards and a number of native guides on a gruelling trek across the Isthmus of Panama. Their journey was through dense, hostile jungles and over mountains, facing incredible hardship along the way. But on 25 September, Balboa climbed a mountain peak alone and saw before him a vast, shimmering body of water. He had become the first European to see the Pacific Ocean from the New World. Balboa called it the "Mar del Sur," or the "South Sea," because he had travelled south across the isthmus to find it.

This discovery proved that the American continents were not part of Asia, but were instead a separate landmass with another giant ocean beyond them. It fundamentally shifted Europe's understanding of global geography.

Four days later, Balboa reached the shore and waded into the water, claiming the ocean and all adjoining lands for the Spanish Crown, setting the stage for centuries of further exploration and conquest.



**26 SEPTEMBER 1934** - a legend was launched into the River Clyde in Scotland. For over two years, the giant unfinished structure, known only as Hull Number 534, sat rusting in the shipyard, a stark symbol of the Great Depression's hardships. Work began in 1930 but was halted by the global economic collapse. The project seemed destined for failure. Construction only resumed when the British government provided a massive loan, but with one condition: rivals Cunard and the White Star Line had to



merge. This government-forced partnership brought thousands back to work and turned the ship into a beacon of national hope.

The launch was a major national event, attended by King George V and Queen Mary. It was the Queen herself who christened the vessel.

Its name was kept secret until the ceremony. The ship was officially named the RMS Queen Mary in her honour. On 27 May 1936, the Queen Mary embarked on its maiden voyage, traveling from Southampton, England, to New York City.

During World War II, her luxury was stripped away. Painted grey and dubbed the 'Grey Ghost' for her incredible speed, she served as a troopship, once carrying a record 16,000 soldiers on a single voyage.

After a celebrated career, the Queen Mary was retired in 1967 and remains preserved in Long Beach, California, as a hotel and museum.

**30 SEPTEMBER 1840** - The foundation stone for Nelson's Column was laid in Trafalgar Square in the City of Westminster, Central London. At its centre is a high column bearing a statue of Admiral Nelson commemorating the victory at the Battle of Trafalgar. The battle took place on the 21st October 1805 off the coast of Cape Trafalgar. The four corners are guarded by bronze Lions sculpted by Sir Edwin Landseer.



They were the prominent feature of the first Penny Definitives of King George V, and on several more modern 2010 British Commemorative stamps and PHQ Postcards. The Lions are practically (but not completely) identical. Each is 20 feet long and 22 feet high, differing from the others only in tiny details (the flow of the mane, perhaps a slight angle of the head).



**30 SEPTEMBER 1994** - Space Shuttle Endeavour launched from Launch Complex 39A at NASA's Kennedy Space Centre for STS-68, the second flight of the Space Radar Laboratory.

The six-member crew included Commander Michael Baker, Pilot Terrence Wilcutt, and Mission Specialists, Steven Smith, Daniel Bursch, Peter Wisoff, and Thomas Jones.

The men worked around the clock in two shifts in order to conduct as many experiments as possible.



Respect people who wear glasses – they paid money to see you!

## ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Unusual Types of Paper That Stamps Were Printed On** - On September 22, 1956, the USPS issued its first commemorative stamp on coloured paper, the 200th anniversary of Nassau Hall stamp.

Some previous US definitive stamps had been on rag paper with a bluish tint, but the Nassau Hall stamp was completely different. The stamp featured black ink on orange paper – Princeton's school colours.



Since then, we've seen stamps printed on a wide variety of interesting and unusual types of paper. There has been granite paper (also known as Silurian paper) with red and/or blue silk fibres in it (eg, US 1967 Search for Peace), Lions International stamps printed on plastic, and more. One of the most recent examples was the US Moon Landing 50th Anniversary issue stamps printed on chrome paper.

And, when it comes to other countries, some of the most unusual stamps is the Rock of Gibraltar issue -They include actual powdered rock from the landmark! They were printed with ink infused with powdered limestone from caves within the Rock of Gibraltar!

And don't forget the stamps printed on old maps after WW2.

On 2 October 1933 the Zeppelin Century of Progress 50c was issued in New York City. The stamp had a total of five First Days of Issue – one at each city the Graf Zeppelin stopped at from New York to Chicago. Today, stamps have only one First Day of Issue, so this was quite unusual!



On **22 September 1981**, the USPS inaugurated its Sports Series (sometimes called the American Sports Personalities Series), honouring some of America's most notable athletes.

The first two stamps in the series honoured golf legends Babe Zaharias and Bobby Jones, and were issued at the World Golf Hall of Fame in Pinehurst, North Carolina.

**1981- 18¢ Babe Zaharias (1911-56)** set new Olympic and world records in the javelin throw and won more than 50 major golf tournaments. Zaharias made one of the greatest comebacks in sports history – winning the National Women's Open and the Tam O'Shanter All-American golf tournaments after major cancer surgery. In 1950, the Associated Press named Zaharias the outstanding woman athlete of the first half of the 20th century.

**1981 18¢ Bobby Jones (1902-71)** is considered one of the greatest American golfers in the history of the sport. He entered his first national golf championship at the age of 14. During his career, Jones won four US Open championships and finished second four more times. He also won three of the four British Open championships in which he competed.

**1983 20¢ George "Babe Ruth" Herman** stamp issued on 6 July 6, 1983, marking the 50th anniversary of baseball's All-Star Game. A special dedication ceremony was held at Chicago's Comiskey Park during the Old-Timers Game. Babe Ruth (1895-1948) excelled as a pitcher, it was as a batter that he achieved his greatest fame. His records include 2,062 career bases on balls and 72 games where he hit two or more home runs. His lifetime batting average was .342. Ruth attracted so many fans to Yankee Stadium, which opened in 1923, that it was nicknamed "The House That Ruth Built."

**1984 20¢ Jim Thorpe (1887-1953)** stamp issued on 24 May. A versatile athlete who excelled in many sports, Jim Thorpe became the first athlete to win the pentathlon and decathlon, at the 1912 Summer Olympics. However, he was stripped of his medals when it was learned he had violated Olympic rules by playing semi-pro baseball in 1910. In 1982, the International Olympic Committee reversed its decision and returned the medals to Thorpe's family.

**1984 20¢ Roberto Clemente (1934-1972)** stamp issued on 17 August 1984 at Clemente's Sports City for youth in Carolina, Puerto Rico. Clemente helped the Pittsburgh Pirates to their World Series victories in 1960 and 1971. He never went hitless in each of his championship appearances and was named Most Valuable Player of the 1971 World Series. On 30 September 1972, Clemente reached a baseball milestone when he recorded his 3,000th major league hit. Just three months later, on New Year's Eve, he was killed in an airplane crash while delivering supplies to earthquake-stricken Nicaragua.

**1988 22¢ Knute Rockne (1888-1931)** stamp issued 9 March 1988, in Notre Dame, Indiana, where Rockne served as the football coach for 13 years. Knute Rockne's football teams won 105 games, lost only 12, and tied 5, giving him a career winning percentage of .881 – the highest in college football history. Rockne served as Notre Dame's football coach from 1918 until his death in a plane crash. A brilliant strategist, Rockne is credited with helping to popularize the game of football.

**1988 25¢ Francis Ouimet (1893-1967)** stamp issued on 13 June 1988, in Brookline, Massachusetts at the Country Club for the 75th anniversary of his victory in the US Open there. Although Ouimet played a key role in popularizing golf, he is relatively unknown to most Americans. As a 20-year-old amateur, he astounded Americans by beating two veteran English professionals at the 1913 US Open Championship. His victory changed the course of golf forever. He is referred to as the "father of amateur golf" in the US and was inducted into the World Golf Hall of Fame in 1974.

**1989 25¢ Lou Gehrig(1903-41)** known as Baseball's "Iron Horse," stamp issued on 10 June 1989 at the National Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York, as part of the museum's 50th anniversary celebrations. Gehrig played an amazing 2,130 consecutive games for the New York Yankees, a record five years longer than that of his nearest rival. When he was finally forced from the line-up, it was due to illness rather than his age.

**1993 29¢ Joe Louis (1914-81)** stamp issued at the Joe Louis Arena in Detroit, Michigan for the 55th anniversary of the 1938 match in which he knocked out Max Schmeling in the first round. In 1934, Joe Louis won the National Amateur Association Light Heavyweight Championship and later that year turned to



professional boxing. He won his first 23 bouts before being defeated by former heavyweight champion Max Schmeling in 1936. The following year he regained his title, which he successfully defended 25 times until his retirement in 1949. His reign as heavyweight champion, which lasted 12 years, was the longest in the history of the heavyweight division.

**2005 37¢ Arthur Ashe stamp** was issued over a decade later, on 27 August 2005. Honouring tennis great Arthur Ashe, it was issued in Flushing, New York, home of Arthur Ashe Stadium. Ashe (1943-93) broke colour barriers in the world of tennis. In 1968, he was the first Black man to win the US Open. In 1975, Ashe was the first black man to win at Wimbledon. In spite of his outward good health, Ashe was slowed by a 1979 heart surgery and retired in 1980. He underwent a second bypass surgery in 1983, during which Ashe was infected with the HIV virus. When his condition was made public, he founded the Arthur Ashe Institute for Urban Health, prompting Sports Illustrated magazine to name him its Sportsman of the Year.

**2006 39¢ Sugar Ray Robinson (1921-89)** The final stamp in the series was issued on 7 April 2006, in New York, New York. In 1940, after taking the New York Golden Gloves championship, 19-year-old Sugar Ray turned pro. He won his first 40 fights before losing to Jake LaMotta. Robinson did not lose for another eight years. In 1946, he became the welterweight champion. In 1951, he took the middleweight title away from LaMotta. Robinson left the ring in 1952 but returned in 1955. He won and lost the middleweight title three more times before retiring for good in 1965. His record included a 91-fight winning streak. During his professional career, Sugar Ray Robinson had 175 wins, including 109 knockouts.

What is a grill and why was it used on some U.S. stamps?

In the 1860s, some people were afraid others removed cancels and reused the stamp, cheating the Post Office. They tested a machine that embossed small waffle-shaped marks on the stamp, breaking the paper's fibres and allowing ink to soak in.

What does a grill look like?

It looks somewhat like the pattern on a waffle, a grid of horizontal and vertical lines. It's hard to see a grill on the front of a stamp, so here's a picture of the back of a grilled stamp.

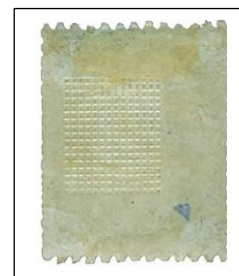
Why are the grills named by letters?

About 100 years ago, a stamp collector named William L. Stevenson discovered unknown grills and assigned letters to each different grill type or family. He thought A grills were created first, then B grills, then C, and so on. In 1926, Scott Catalogue changed its listing based on Stevenson's work. Eleven different types of grills were used on US stamps in the seven years – 1867 to 1873.

The most valuable U.S. stamp has a grill.

The 1¢ Z-Grill – in 1998, was bought for over \$900,000. It's the key to a complete U.S. stamp collection because only two are known! One is part of the Miller Collection, on display at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum in Washington, DC. In 2005, the "Z Grill" was bought by famous collector Bill Gross.

Recently, in June 2024, Gross's Z-Grill made headlines once again when it sold at auction for \$4.366 million (including buyer's premium)—setting a new record as the most valuable U.S. postage stamp ever sold publicly. Presented in a custom Louis Vuitton display trunk, the legendary stamp fetched the price after 26 years off the market and claimed its place in philatelic history.



Ducks are taking over stamps! Royal Mail issue: 11th September 2025.

International Vulture Awareness Day - Every year, on the first Saturday of September, the world commemorates International

Vulture Awareness Day, a global event aimed at raising awareness about the importance of vultures and the challenges they face.



1 September is Ginger Cat Appreciation Day! Did you know that 85% of Ginger tabbies are male? Full ginger coloured Females are rare.





The first woman to undertake a solo ride by motorcycle through South Africa, Ms. ELC Watson, 's last report about the milestone, appeared on **3 September 1912**. She was born in Scotland, was a maths teacher and author of textbooks, who started the journey of 1,500 miles (2 400 km) in Cape Town. She started the ride in February with a 2.5 hp 290 cc Motosacoche. The route went through Kimberley, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Ladysmith, Pietermaritzburg and Durban and she took a suitcase, two petrol cans, an emergency tire, spare parts and an overcoat. She also had a revolver and teapot with her. The first article appeared ten days after her departure. In subsequent reports, she wrote about her

progress, how she had to cross rivers and mountains, and how she always received help and assistance from strangers along the way. She completed the ride in late August. Her last article was concluded with "I am completely pleased with my own Motosacoche ... It is lightweight, and I may add on this much vexed point that, however much I may have sighed for a higher-powered machine to pull me through an extra yard or two of sand, I know now that such advantage would be vastly outweighed by the weary pushing through sand that South African roads inflict on all riders, no matter how powerful their mounts.

**3 September** is Merchant Navy Day in the UK and a chance to remember the sacrifices made by brave sailor civilians in conflicts over the years, from the French Revolutionary Wars to the wars against America and Napoleon, the First World War, the Second World War, Korea, the Falklands and more.



The Niger Coast Protectorate's first stamps were issued in 1892. They weren't really new stamps. They were leftover British Queen Victoria stamps, overprinted with "Oil Rivers." That was the original name of the territory before it became the Niger Coast Protectorate. Niger Protectorate 1894: ½ on ½ of 1d SG 64 / Type 15 Blue Overprint.

Along with the Tour de France, La Vuelta is one of the three Grand Tours of professional road cycling.



Before decimalisation in 1971, British currency was a delightfully intricate system shaped by centuries of tradition. Pounds, shillings, and pence governed daily life, with 12 pennies to a shilling and 20 shillings to a pound. Everyday transactions demanded mental arithmetic that many handled effortlessly: farthings, half crowns, florins, and guineas all circulated in homes, markets, and schools. For children saving pocket money or adults counting coins at market stalls, the system was second nature—a shared language that connected generations.

Shops and street markets rang with the sound of clinking coins, prices listed in "s." and "d." for \*solidus\* and \*denarius\*. A bag of sweets might cost 6d, while a cinema ticket could be 1s 6d. Each coin had character—thick, worn pennies bearing Queen Victoria's visage; the silver threepenny bit; and the ceremonial half crown. Money carried both a tangible weight and a cultural presence, anchoring people to a slower, more thoughtful approach to spending and saving.

Decimalisation, introduced on 15 February 1971, brought a new era of simplicity. Banks, shops, and schools found calculations easier, yet many mourned the quirky charm of the old system. For those who lived through it, pre-decimal currency evokes nostalgia: bus conductors with coin changers, mental arithmetic at the till, and the sense that even pocket change carried a story of its own.



Twyndyllyngs, at 12 letters long, is the longest word in the English language without any of the five main vowels. An 11 letter word with this property is the singular form, twyndyllyng. Twyndyllyng is an archaic and obsolete Middle English word meaning "twin" or "twinling". It is notable as the word that has been cited as the longest word in the English language without the vowels. An eight letter word with this property is symphysis - which is a rare and obsolete term for the fusion or joining of two bodies or parts of a body.

In the icy waters of the Arctic, a narwhal's tusk can stretch longer than a man is tall, reaching nearly 10 feet. It isn't a horn, but an overgrown canine tooth that spirals through the whale's upper lip. Some males carry one, a few rare individuals carry two, and about 15 percent of females grow a smaller version. What makes this tooth extraordinary isn't just its size, but its sensitivity. Scientists have found nearly 10 million nerve endings inside, making it one of the most complex sensory organs in the animal kingdom. Martin Nweeia, a dental researcher at Harvard, has shown that narwhals respond to changes in water salinity through their tusks, calling them "a remarkable biological sensor." Yet the tusk isn't only about sensing. Drone footage has revealed narwhals using their tusks to strike schools of Arctic char, stunning the fish before swallowing them whole. The tooth also plays a role in social life, with males crossing tusks in ritual sparring that may decide access to mates. The narwhal's long tooth has fuelled centuries of legend, sold as unicorn horn in European markets and treasured by Arctic communities. Today, its real story is stranger than myth, reminding us that even in one of Earth's harshest habitats, life finds astonishing ways to adapt.



One of the two 22.5-litre Matabele V12 aero engines that powered Sir Henry Segrave's legendary Sunbeam 1000hp Land Speed Record breaker will roar back to life for the first time in 90 years on 7 September, 2025.

The engine fire-up is the latest chapter in the ambitious Sunbeam 1000hp restoration project being carried out by engineers at the National Motor Museum in Beaulieu, UK. The goal is to return Segrave's Sunbeam to the sands of Daytona Beach in 2027 for the 100th anniversary of its record-breaking run.



Barney Old Coyote Jr., also known as Chiipkalishtahchiash or Small White Buffalo Bull, was a distinguished member of the Crow Tribe. Born in 1923 in the Big Horn District of Montana, he was the son of Barney Old Coyote Sr. and Mae Takes The Gun-Old Coyote. During World War II, Barney enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Corps and served as a tail gunner, waist gunner, and engineer in the top turret of a B-17 bomber. He flew 72 combat missions over Nazi-occupied Europe and North Africa, earning numerous decorations, including the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with 14 oak leaf clusters, and the Silver Star for valour.

After the war, Barney pursued higher education and became a revered teacher in areas such as conservation, land management, agricultural engineering, and Native American studies. He taught in high schools, colleges, and adult education programs, and was instrumental in preserving and promoting Crow culture and language. Barney's brother, Henry "Hank" Old Coyote, also served in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. Both brothers utilized their native Crow language to communicate during missions, effectively creating an unbreakable code that baffled German code-breakers. Barney Old Coyote Jr. passed away in 2012 at the age of 89. His story is one of courage, heritage, and legacy — a reminder that history's greatest contributions sometimes come from places the world least expects.

There has not been a stamp issue to commemorate these Code Talkers. <https://niseistamp.org/navajo-code-talkers/>

The USS Kidd stands out in naval history as the only U.S. Navy ship officially authorized to fly the Jolly Roger. Named after Rear Admiral Isaac C. Kidd, who was killed aboard the USS Arizona during the attack on Pearl Harbour, the Kidd carries a legacy of valour and distinction. Its pirate flag isn't just symbolic, it reflects a unique chapter in the ship's service. During World War II, the Kidd's crew earned the nickname "Pirates of the Pacific" for their daring rescues of downed naval aviators. Instead of simply returning the pilots, they playfully demanded ice cream as ransom from the carriers, turning a serious mission into a spirited tradition. This blend of bravery and humour became part of the ship's identity.

Today, the USS Kidd is preserved as a museum ship in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, allowing visitors to explore its storied past. The Jolly Roger still flies proudly, honouring the crew's boldness and camaraderie. It remains a symbol of naval ingenuity, resilience, and the lighter side of wartime service.

In 1986 Kidd was designated a National Historic Landmark, as the best-preserved World War II destroyer of her class.



**12 SEPTEMBER 2025** - Greenland's first embroidered stamp – a message of peace. Issuing stamps printed on materials other than paper has existed for several years. Tusass is proud to issue Greenland's first embroidered stamp. Although the embroidered stamp may look simple, it is produced with exceptional craftsmanship, symbolising the complexity of peace. It is both a valid stamp and a miniature artwork with a strong message.

The embroidered stamp is part of a joint issue with postal services in a number of other countries, such as the Aland, Austria, Faroe Islands, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland as well as the United Nations. The joint issue is being released under the title the 'Dove of Peace'. The postal services involved in this project are committed to peace and putting their words into action.



The initiative is a testament to the power that people and institutions possess to make the world a better place, a collective, timeless desire and appeal for peace.

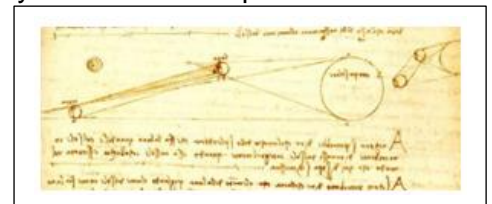
24 years since 9/11 – twin towers New York USA – 2,995 deaths. Two South Africans were among the casualties on 11 September 2001 when the World Trade Centre was destroyed. Many countries issued stamps. The US 2002 semi-postal stamp set was valid for postage at the first-class rate of thirty-four cents plus an eleven-cent surcharge. The net proceeds from the surcharge were transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency in accordance with the provisions of the 9/11 Heroes Stamp Act of 2001. This stamp set raised over \$10 million for families and first responders killed or disabled during the attacks.



Only 20 people were rescued alive from the rubble of the collapsed World Trade centre Twin Towers on September 11 and 12, 2001. This group included individuals who managed to dig themselves out and a team of firefighters who survived inside a stairwell.

The Codex Leicester (also briefly known as the Codex Hammer) is a collection of scientific writings by Leonardo da Vinci. The codex is named after Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, who purchased it in 1719. The codex provides an insight into the mind of the Renaissance artist, scientist and thinker, as well as an exceptional illustration of the link between art and science and the creativity of the scientific process.

When the manuscript was last sold to Bill Gates at Christie's auction house on 11 November 1994 in New York for US\$30,802,500 (equivalent to \$65 million in 2024) - until 2021 it was the most expensive manuscript ever sold.



The codex consists of 18 sheets of paper, each folded in half and written on both sides, forming the complete 72-page document. At one time the sheets were bound together, but they are now displayed separately. It was handwritten in Italian by Leonardo, using his characteristic mirror writing, and supported by copious drawings and diagrams.

After Gates acquired the codex, he had its pages scanned into digital image files, some of which were later distributed as screensaver and wallpaper files on a CD-ROM as part of a Microsoft Plus! for Windows 95 desktop theme, which would later be included with Windows 98.

With the special printing of definitives as coil stamps in South Africa, the production process made it expedient to use fewer colours for the coil stamp than for its counterpart in sheet form, eg the monochrome Ship Penny. The procedure gradually developed for the design of special coil stamps, using fewer colours yet theme-wise in harmony with the rest of the definitive set.



The Bainskloofpass on the R301 between Wellington and Ceres was opened on **13 SEPTEMBER 1853**. It was built between 1848 and 1852 by prisoners and was laid out by Scottish-born road engineer, Andrew Geddes Bain. He came to the Cape in 1816, when he was 19 years old and quickly bought property in Graaff-Reinet where he was also married.

His road building innovation became famous around 1836 when he designed a road for soldiers which led to his permanent appointment as surveyor and overseer of military routes in the Royal Corps of Engineers. At that time he had a share in the construction of the Fish River Bridge, which was then the largest in the country. In 1845, he was appointed Inspector of Cape Roads and, apart from the Bainskloofpass Pass, designed seven other mountain passes. He died in 1864 in Cape Town from a heart attack.

**14 SEPTEMBER 1918** - The first cases of an unusually severe and deadly strain of influenza, popularly called Spanish Flu or 'Great Flu', were diagnosed on this date in Durban. This started the worst pandemic ever in South Africa. Of a total population of just over 6 million at the time, nearly half contracted the disease, while close to 140,000 died within a few weeks. The disease spread throughout the entire country and often whole families were ill or dying, with nobody left to care for them. Doctors and nurses did their best, but were too few to treat the ill. The Black and Coloured sections of the population were most severely affected, especially the mineworkers, but the death-rate of Whites was also unusually high. Deaths were usually due to secondary bacterial infections, causing pneumonia. As this was before modern antibiotic treatment was available, there was no effective cure. The epidemic peaked in October. The virus caused the death of 25 - 40 million people throughout the world. An international, multi-disciplinary conference was held at the University of Cape Town (UCT) from 12 to 15 September 1998 to mark the 80th anniversary of the pandemic. During this conference attention was paid to the causes, course and consequences of this catastrophe. It is currently generally accepted that the pandemic owed its origin to avian flu.

**25 SEPTEMBER 2025** – 200 years of Steam Locomotives. NEW GB STEAM LOCOMOTIVES STAMP ISSUE  
The steam locomotive was the machine that enabled the Industrial Revolution to advance, moving goods and people around the United Kingdom as never before. Key to its development were Richard Trevithick and the father-and-son team of George and Robert Stephenson. Trevithick was the first to have a steam locomotive pull a train, while George Stephenson designed both locomotives and the routes on which they could run.



This 5½d stamp was part of Australian Definitive Issue from 1959-64. The image of an emu standing in native grassland, framed by floral motif. The Emu is Australia's Towering Native Bird can grow between 1.6–1.9 metres and can travel up to 50 km/h. The emu is a flightless bird like the ostrich and cassowary. Its powerful legs and endurance make it a symbol of resilience and forward motion—which is why it, along with the kangaroo, was chosen for Australia's Coat of Arms: neither can walk backward. Not as cute as a Kangaroo or cuddly as a Koala the Emu is never the less a great symbol of Australia.

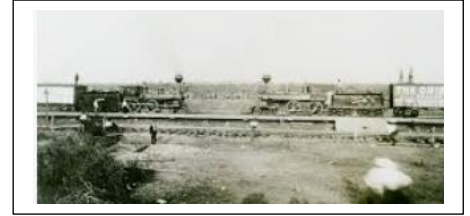
Swedish American actress Greta Garbo was born on **18 SEPTEMBER 1905** in Stockholm, Sweden. A mega-star of the 1920s and 1930s Garbo successfully made the transition from silent films to sound, cementing her status as an icon of the "Golden Age" of Hollywood. In 2005, the USPS and Sweden's Posten AB (now PostNord Sverige) created a special joint issue to celebrate the actress's 100th birthday. The issues feature some small differences; most notably, the U.S. stamp is black with serpentine die cut 10¾ perforation, while the Swedish stamp is dark brown with 12¾ three-sided perforation.



Ice cream was served in the U.S. all the way back in the Colonial period, but it was very difficult to make. This meant that very few people could afford to enjoy it, because ice cream was a luxury reserved for those with access to ice houses and who could afford to employ personal chefs. All of that changed in 1843 when Nancy Johnson, an American innovator, changed this and the way we enjoy this frozen treat by inventing the world's first hand-cranked ice cream freezer. Her invention, known as the "Artificial Freezer," was patented on **9 SEPTEMBER 1843**. Her invention was a new kind of churn that made it easier to freeze the ice cream while it was being made. It also was capable of making two flavours of ice cream at the same time. Nancy's invention revolutionized the ice cream-making process by harnessing the principles of thermodynamics. Even though it took 45 minutes to make a batch of ice cream, The machine made ice cream became a dessert all Americans could afford to enjoy.



On **15 SEPTEMBER 1896**, thousands gathered in Crush, Texas—a temporary town created solely for a publicity stunt organized by the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad. The plan was bold and unprecedented: crash two full-sized steam locomotives head-on at high speed for spectacle. Promoted as safe and thrilling entertainment, the event drew an estimated 40,000 people, lured by free admission and the promise of a once-in-a-lifetime collision.



The two locomotives, painted in contrasting colours, charged toward each other on a specially built track. At impact, the crowd roared. But moments later, both boilers exploded violently, sending metal debris flying into the audience. Two people were killed, including a young photographer, and at least six others were seriously injured.

Though intended as a celebration of railroading and corporate flair, the Crash at Crush ended in tragedy. The stunt did cement itself in history, however, as one of the earliest and most disastrous examples of public spectacle gone wrong.

<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/monster-crash-at-crush/>

**20 SEPTEMBER 2025** - London's streets were transformed into a real-life MONOPOLY board as fans hunted down a giant silver Top Hat to celebrate the launch of The Royal Mint's brand-new collectible MONOPOLY 50p coin, created in partnership with Hasbro to mark the game's 90th anniversary.

The adventure began at The Strand, with clues guiding players through 15 iconic board locations, from Mayfair to Piccadilly. But spotting the Top Hat wasn't easy. The two-metre-tall, 16kg gleaming piece crafted by Masked Singer costumiers Plunge was on the move, roaming the city rather than staying put!

Those lucky enough to snap and share a photo had the chance to win one of 100 freshly minted 50p coins, nine silver editions, and even one solid gold coin worth over £4,000. Meanwhile, a parallel online treasure hunt gave fans nationwide the chance to join in.

The new 50p coin is a historic first: the very first time a board game has been celebrated on a UK coin. Its playful design features Mr. Monopoly, property cards, and game tokens — with a clever hidden detail where the "GO" sign transforms to reveal the famous "M" when tilted.

Since its launch in 1935, Monopoly has been translated into 47 languages, sold over 275 million copies, and is estimated to have been played by one billion people worldwide.



In the United States nails are measured in "pennies," so that a one-inch nail, for example, is called a "two-penny" nail (confusingly abbreviated as 2d nail) and a two-inch nail is called a "six-penny" (6d) nail.

The designation of nail sizes by "penny" originated in England in the Middle Ages, when, for example, 100 two-inch nails sold for six pennies, and thus came to be called "six-penny nails." The size became so identified with the original price that even as the prices of nails changed, they were still called by the price they once had. (Just to keep things complicated, when designating quantities of nails in the Middle Ages, "one hundred" meant a "long hundred" or "great hundred," i.e. 120 nails, not 100.)

In the U.K. the "penny" measurement of nail sizes was phased out in the early 20th century. In the U.S., however, it has stubbornly persisted.

So why did the "penny" designation last so long? Economic historian Gregory Clark that it was because the price of nails changed so little over the centuries: "The near constancy of nail prices in nominal terms explains why in the United States nails are still designated as two penny nails or three penny nails. These were the prices of a hundred such nails in the fourteenth century in England. The terms became established as the names of particular types of nails since their prices changed so slowly."

So what about the "d"? (In common usage, "6d" in reference to a nail size would be pronounced "six penny.") That originated with the Latin word "denarius," for the Roman coin most equivalent to a British penny, and abbreviated d. So, the English "penny" (or its plural, "pence") came to be abbreviated "d," and thus "6-penny" would be written "6d."

Nowadays nails are more commonly sold by the pound. A one-pound box of common 6-penny (2-inch) nails (about 150 nails) now costs a little over US\$6.

The world's largest rose bush, the White Lady Banks in Tombstone, Arizona, was planted in 1885 and has grown to cover more than 8,000 square feet. Each spring, it bursts into bloom with thousands of white flowers.



The APS is thrilled to introduce The Hub @ Stamp SCHOOL— a groundbreaking online space designed exclusively for philatelists like you! Think of this new community as the digital student centre of our Stamp SCHOOL learning platform, a place that connects collectors of all levels in real time and at their own pace, fostering deeper knowledge, mentorship, and shared passion for philately.

But the Hub isn't just another online forum. It's a curated, ad-free, and data-safe space where philatelists can connect and work together to share knowledge and keep our hobby strong. Whether you're a seasoned collector, a curious beginner, or an educator shaping the next generation, this is where you find enrichment, authenticity, and connection.

30 classic APS courses now available for FREE in Stamp SCHOOL.

Take a tour here! [https://us06web.zoom.us/rec/play/Ra7\\_Jvc5VNH90VIs-1V67KTbaR6ogMeIEd2HI6A4r5\\_Ne8-8CZcll6ze3R\\_ciUc1DjfHuhNVmp6PxxhZi.Q5Y7UnS2w2xFDYZK?eagerLoadZvaPages=&accessLevel=meeting&canPlayFromShare=true&from=share\\_recording\\_detail&startTime=1748972771000&componentName=rec-play&originRequestUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fus06web.zoom.us%2Frec%2Fshare%2F7qpk2M-EmCgtoGEM9sNP4\\_pff1BzgT049iM7jP-Xh3XReWkpgtaChH19Mte4H-j8.Rrmwx7S3wQ2Yslh%3FstartTime%3D1748972771000](https://us06web.zoom.us/rec/play/Ra7_Jvc5VNH90VIs-1V67KTbaR6ogMeIEd2HI6A4r5_Ne8-8CZcll6ze3R_ciUc1DjfHuhNVmp6PxxhZi.Q5Y7UnS2w2xFDYZK?eagerLoadZvaPages=&accessLevel=meeting&canPlayFromShare=true&from=share_recording_detail&startTime=1748972771000&componentName=rec-play&originRequestUrl=https%3A%2F%2Fus06web.zoom.us%2Frec%2Fshare%2F7qpk2M-EmCgtoGEM9sNP4_pff1BzgT049iM7jP-Xh3XReWkpgtaChH19Mte4H-j8.Rrmwx7S3wQ2Yslh%3FstartTime%3D1748972771000)

On **22 SEPTEMBER 1903**, a man named Italo Marchiony, who had come to America from Italy, was granted a U.S. patent for his new invention. His creation was not some complex machine, but a simple mould designed to make edible pastry cups with sloping sides. 🍦

Before this, ice cream was often sold by street vendors in small glass dishes known as "penny licks."

Customers would lick the glass clean and return it to the vendor, who might only give it a quick rinse before serving the next person.

Marchiony's invention offered a simple and effective solution, providing a clean, single-use, and delicious container for serving ice cream. This brilliant idea made enjoying ice cream on the go much more convenient and hygienic for everyone.

The ice cream cone quickly became a staple at fairs, boardwalks, and street carts across the country, and its popularity has never faded.



The first bicycle came into Rhodesia in 1894 with Charles Duly. The first car imported into Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) was a Gladiator single-cylinder car in 1902, brought in by Major Charles Duly, who ran a cycle agency in Bulawayo. While he was there in 1897 the first train seems to have crossed the border from the now Botswana and arrived in Bulawayo. Bulawayo takes further credit with the "First aircraft lands in Rhodesia – Vickers Vimy G-UABA "Silver Queen II" at Bulawayo. 6-Mar-1920. Silver Queen II crashes on take-off. 8-Apr-1920."



In the mid-1960s, chemist Stephanie Kwolek was part of a team at DuPont, tasked with creating a new, lightweight yet durable fibre. The goal was to make car tires more efficient in anticipation of fuel shortages. During her experiments, Kwolek created a solution that looked more like cloudy buttermilk than the promising clear solutions typically preferred in polymer chemistry. Despite initial doubts from her colleagues—and even herself—the odd appearance of this solution hinted at failure.

But curiosity and a steadfast belief in the science propelled Kwolek to push further. With the help of technician Charles Smullen, who operated the spinneret, they spun the strange solution into fibre. To everyone's astonishment, the fibres were not only unique but incredibly strong—five times stronger than steel by weight. This ground-breaking discovery was named Kevlar. Kevlar's journey from a lab curiosity to a life-saving material is remarkable. Initially used in the 1970s for reinforcing tires, its true potential was soon recognized in a range of other applications. Most notably, Kevlar became synonymous with bulletproof vests, providing protection and saving the lives of countless individuals in law enforcement and military. Its uses expanded into aerospace, sports equipment, and various forms of protective gear, showcasing the versatility and importance of Kwolek's discovery.

Stephanie Kwolek's persistence not only revolutionized material science but also demonstrated the extraordinary impact of women in science, at a time when female chemists were a rarity. Her legacy is woven into the very fabric of countless lifesaving gears.



**23 SEPTEMBER** - World Sign Language Day - officially the International Day of Sign Languages, is celebrated annually to raise awareness about the importance of sign language for Deaf people and to promote linguistic and cultural diversity. Established by a 2017 UN General Assembly resolution, the day commemorates the founding of the World Federation of the Deaf (WFD) in 1951.

How many English language words can you write using Roman numerals? Roman numerals consist of the following letters: I, V, X, L, C, D, and M. Using these letters, we can form several English words. Here are some examples of words that can be created using only the letters of Roman numerals: Lid, Vim, Milk, Civic, Mild, Dill, Xi, Li. There are more!!

## QUIZ

### AUGUST ANSWERS:-

1. Rubber Trees.
2. Lincoln.
3. Triangles.
4. Paul Cezanne.
5. Anne Frank.
6. The Wright Biplane.
7. The Penny Black.
8. Winston Churchill.
9. South America.
10. George V.
11. Mining.
12. Lotus Blossom:
13. Pope John Paul I.
14. Running Stag.
15. Albert Einstein.
16. Caribbean Sea.
17. Baseball.
18. Dove.
19. Basutoland.
20. Dag Hammarskjold.
21. Archery.
22. Franz Hals.
23. 1962.
24. Sunflower.
25. Buffalo

### SEPTEMBER QUESTIONS:-

1. Which explorer of the South Pole is honoured on a 1961 Norway set?
2. In what year did the Philippines become independent?
3. What means of transportation appears on the 1947 Philippines special delivery stamp?
4. Which bird is the national symbol of Poland?
5. Which Polish patriot, a general in the American Revolution, appears on a Polish 1967 set and a US 5cent stamp in 1933?
6. Which aviation pioneers are commemorated on a 1978 San Marino airmail set?
7. What sport is the subject of a 1980 set of two stamps from Spain?
8. What ancient warship, salvaged in 1961, is shown on a 1969 Sweden set?
9. What type of transportation is shown on a Swiss four-stamp issue of 1947?
10. What building is shown on the twenty-cent definitive of the United Nations 1965-66 series?
11. What is the central design feature of the Vatican postage due stamps of 1968?
12. What airplane is shown on the US 25cent Trans-Pacific issue of 1935?
13. A cable car from which city is shown on the US Historic Preservation stamps of 1971?
14. What foreign monument is shown on a US issue of 1945?
15. How many stamps are there in the US historic flag series of 1968?
16. Which three people are shown on the US Confederate Memorial Stamp of 1970?
17. What is on the four and one-half cent US 1938 definitive?
18. What slogan appeared on a US 3cent stamp issued in 1942?
19. Which first lady appears on a US 4cent stamp in the 1923 regular issue?
20. In what year did the US adopt adhesive stamps?
21. "Rouge, Rot and Rosso" all refer to what colour stamp?
22. Which country is in the Pyrenees Mountains with Spain on the South and France on the North?
23. What does the Spanish word Matasello mean?
24. What is the name applied to designs impressed into the paper on which stamps are printed?
25. What is the name given to a pattern pressed into a stamp paper to make it difficult to remove cancellation ink?

**AS USUAL QUIZ ANSWERS IN THE NEXT ISSUE!!!!**

	<p>PLEASE SEND IN <u>YOUR</u> STAMP RELATED LINKS FOR INCLUSION.</p>
<p><b>RHODESIAN STUDY CIRCLE</b></p> <p><b><u>MORE, MORE, and Still more Updates, and ALWAYS NEW stuff.</u></b></p>	<p><a href="http://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk">http://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encyclopaedia of the Federation of Rhodesia &amp; Nyasaland postage stamps 1954-1963</li> <li>• Encyclopaedia of Southern Rhodesia postage stamps of 1964.</li> <li>• Encyclopaedia of Rhodesia postage stamps 1965 - 1979.</li> <li>• Encyclopaedia of Zimbabwe postage stamps since 1980.</li> <li>• Encyclopaedia of Malawi postage stamps since 1964.</li> <li>• Encyclopaedia of Zambia postage stamps since 1964.</li> <li>• POSTMARKS – Rhodesias and Zambia</li> <li>• Rhodesian Perfins</li> </ul> <p><b>PRESENTATIONS FROM RSC VIRTUAL MEETINGS.</b>  <b>On this page selected presentations from RSC Virtual Meetings which are important resources for collectors now and in the future. They may be cross referenced with other pages on the website. Included are some presentations from the 2025 RSC Conference</b>  <a href="https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/presentations.../">https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/presentations.../</a></p> <p style="background-color: #d4edda; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"><b>YOU NEED TO GO THERE TO SEE <u>ALL</u> OF THEIR INFORMATION.</b></p>
<p><b>PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA</b></p>	<p><a href="https://stampssa.africa/">https://stampssa.africa/</a>  The website for the PHILATELIC FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA. For news about Stamp Shows and Exhibitions in South Africa.  - As well as all sorts of interesting stuff.</p> <p><b>NATIONAL STAMP SHOW 2025 - 3 to 6 September 2025</b>  Hosted by the Paarlse Filateliste Vereniging.  At the Paarl Golf Club, Boschenmeer Golf Estate, Paarl  Results in Stampssa site.</p> <p>Old <b>SA Philatelist</b> Magazines from February 1923 to now (except for January 1929 to January 1931 when it was not published).  A lot of information in these!! They are downloadable.</p> <p><b>SAVPEX 2025 - June 2025</b>  South Africa's Tenth Virtual Philatelic Exhibition (SAVPEX)  Results at <a href="https://stampssa.africa/exhibits/#exhibits">https://stampssa.africa/exhibits/#exhibits</a>  And in <a href="https://stampssa.africa/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/SA-Philatelist-August-2025.pdf">https://stampssa.africa/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/SA-Philatelist-August-2025.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Madam Joseph forged postmarks</b></p>	<p><a href="https://stampssa.africa/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/The-uncatalogued-Madame-Joseph-MJ-forged-postmarks-of-the-1935-Silver-Jubilee-Issue.pdf">https://stampssa.africa/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/The-uncatalogued-Madame-Joseph-MJ-forged-postmarks-of-the-1935-Silver-Jubilee-Issue.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>STAMPEX</b></p>	<p>22nd to 25th October at the Business Design Centre, London. All sorts of information.  <a href="https://www.stampexinternational.com/">https://www.stampexinternational.com/</a></p>

Share an interesting story about a stamp or cover.  
Tell us about a treasured item in your collection or a great stamp find.  
Take a picture; write a paragraph or a page,  
and .....send it to the Newsletter for inclusion.

**Still looking for**  
**YOUR**  
**contributions to**  
**the Newsletter.**

THIS Space is available for



# WANTED

Should you have any wants or queries or even information that you are looking for - this is where they need to go!!

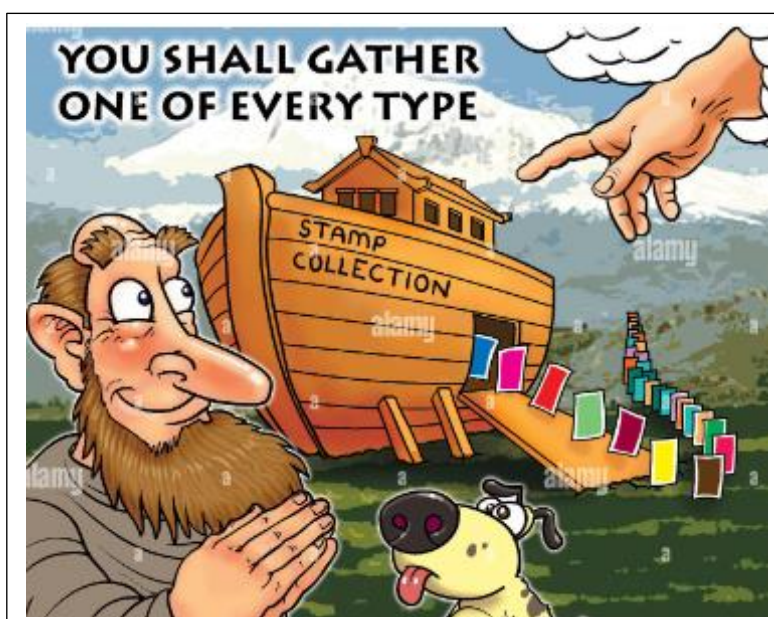
Contact the Secretary to have yours included.

<p><b>LES LOTTER</b> <a href="mailto:leslotter13@gmail.com">leslotter13@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>He is still looking for any and all SA and RHODESIA registration labels, As well as any information about their first use etc. So if anyone knows any Postmasters (even ex) or has any information please contact him.</p>
<p><b>DANNY KHOURY</b> <a href="mailto:dannyhour@gmail.com">dannyhour@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>He is also looking for anything to do with Policing World Wide</p> <p>Always looking for any and all information about Union of SA and RSA (to 2009) Revenue Stamps – also needing actual stamps. Contact him.</p> <p><b>FOR SALE:</b> 2 books of Danish Postal History Cards etc. Contact him.</p>
<p><b>RAY MUIR</b> <a href="mailto:ray.muir102@gmail.com">ray.muir102@gmail.com</a></p>	<p><b>AFRICAN ARTIFACTS</b> – LOOKING FOR any FDCs for this, preferably Zimbabwean but can include Botswana Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Swaziland, Transkei and Venda, as well as the cost of each.</p>
<p><b>ERYL WORTON</b> <a href="mailto:ebworton@gmail.com">ebworton@gmail.com</a></p>	<p>Has a range of philatelic accessories e.g. tweezers; Hawid Strips etc. Contact him for more information.</p>

Please also send me your ideas of things that you would like to see in the Newsletter, or ideas of what you would like to learn about philately!!

I try to check all facts and Links.

If there are any problems please let me know.



Stamp collecting is an ink-redible hobby.