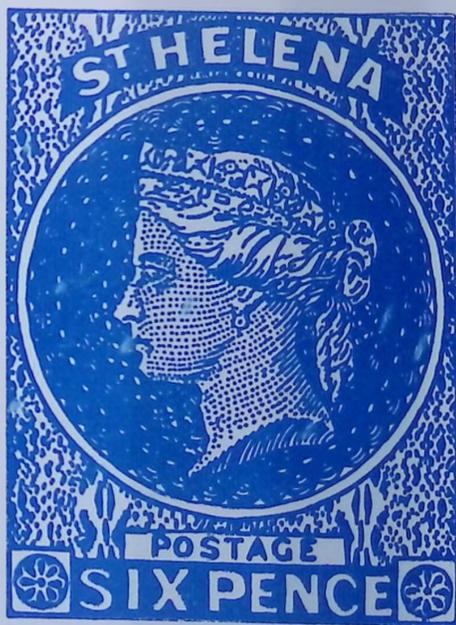


The West Africa Study Circle

Saint Helena Supplement No. 11



THE WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE

SAINT HELENA SUPPLEMENT NO. 11

DISTRIBUTED WITH CAMEO - JANUARY 1989

CONTENTS

Editorial	2
The Three Sisters -- Stamp 54	3
Extract from 'The Midshipman', Ascension In 1836	6
St. Helena, The Post Office Stones	13
St Helena Postcards	17
South Atlantic Books	19
For The Record	20
Postal Notice	32
Pages From The St. Helena Gazette	34

©1989 - The West Africa Study Circle. The contents of this and all previous Supplements are protected by Copyright. All rights reserved. Reproduction in whole or part without written permission is prohibited.

THE WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE

SAINT HELENA SUPPLEMENT NO. 11

EDITORIAL

I would like to thank all those members who wrote to me with their kind comments on Supplement No 10. It was most gratifying to find that my efforts were not in vain.

This Supplement unfortunately is rather heavy in historical information, so if any of you readers out there has any information on stamps or covers in your collection please, please let me have it and I will do my best to reproduce it in the Supplement.

No doubt the Ascension collectors will be pleased to know that the Committee has agreed to include Ascension within the Supplement, so I shall look forward to receiving articles from those collectors.

BERNARD MABBETT

BERNARD MABBETT
34 VERONICA GREEN
GORLESTON
NORFOLK NR31 8LE.

GT. YARMOUTH (0493) 656147

THE THREE SISTERS -- STAMP 54

BERNARD HUGHES

In the last edition, attention was drawn to the unusual top margin markings on the Ascension George VI 2d stamp. Another unusual feature from the Ascension George VI set appeared on Stamp 54 (R9/6) of the 6d and 10/- in the Three Sisters design, reprinted in 1946 and 1945 respectively. This was first described in detail about 20 years ago by G. Fryer in the London Philatelist Vol 83 P35-37. He surmised the differences on Stamp 54 as between the 1938/44 printings and the 1945/46 printings were such that they could only be explained by the vignette plate having been damaged at position 54, so that when the plate was needed for reprinting, "practically all the design was hurriedly removed and pretty accurately entered for the second time on an already hardened plate". I cannot find any subsequent commentary on this matter, is this still thought to be a possible explanation?

Certainly some things Fryer wrote about the 1946 6d do not appear to be widely believed today. He thought the printing was small, "no more perhaps than 100-200 sheets". However Dr Richard Baker (Wideawake Journal Vol 1 No 1) has shown that in fact 1297 sheets were printed (though not necessarily sold) so the 1946 printing was much larger than 1944 (491 sheets). These were the only printings of the 6d perf 13, though there was a 1938 printing perf 13½. Also Fryer said the 1946 6d could be identified by its frame having been printed with fluorescent ink. Although the 1938 perf 13½ 6d (like some other perf 13½ stamps) had the frame in fluorescent ink, I have never seen a perf 13 6d with this effect. The 6d's I have seen fall into two clear groups, one with paper with little fluorescence (as for other values printed in 1944/45), one with paper that fluoresces violet (typical of 1946 and some later printings of other values). However Fryer's opinion that stamp 54 changes dramatically between the perf 13 printings is certainly borne out. He had not seen a positional block from the 1945 10/-, but in fact the vignette is as the 1946 6d. The 1945 10/- is easily distinguished from the 1944 printing as the frame in 1944 was printed with aniline ink and in 1945 with non-aniline ink. The difference is sufficient for the two printings to be distinguished in the B & K Commonwealth catalogue.

Fryer listed three differences on stamp 54 between the 1944 printings and those of 1945/46. The first and most noticeable (he provides a large illustration) is that the central foreground appears reworked. The area is generally paler in 1945/46, with more contrast in the shading, particularly the dark patches just above and to the left of the word "THREE". In a block, this is a spectacular

change when the sheet is well inked. Though the difference is less apparent on less well inked sheets, it is still clear. Stamp 54 from the 1945/46 printings also features a flaw that Fryer does not mention, a dot in the sky just above the mountain peak below the "EN" of ASCENSION, which did not appear previously.

Fryer's second test was on the relative position of the vignettes. On the George VI definitives generally, and even more on the 1934 George V pictorials, the frames are badly placed in relation to the vignettes. On the George VI 6d and 10/-, the vignette tends to be positioned to the right on stamps from the right side of the sheet. The relative position of the top of the head tablet to the top of the frame tends to be lowest on the right side of the sheet. In absolute terms the positions vary considerably, the vignettes however are at a slight angle to the frames. Fryer says: "Measuring the vertical and horizontal intervals between positions Nos 53 and 54, and Nos 54 and 60 on the vignette, there is no noticeable horizontal displacement but No 54 is slightly less than 0.25mm higher on the May 1946 printing than on the previous printings." I cannot see this on any of my examples - running a straight line (inevitably at a slight angle) along the top of the head tablet on No 53 and extending this line always leads to the top of the head tablet on No 54, not 0.25mm above as Fryer seems to suggest. The absolute position does vary within each printing, the alignment of the frame and vignette is poor and inconsistent.

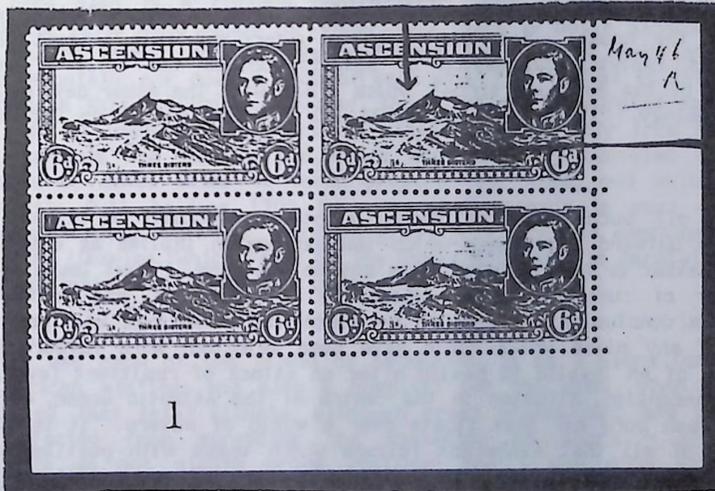
Fryer's third piece of evidence is perhaps the best known - doubling that is "very clear" in the top north east corner of the head tablet on printings to 1944, but "none" subsequently. He illustrates this variety in an earlier article (Vol 79 P113), describing it as a "double transfer", of which he identifies quite a number on the Three Sisters vignette. On Stamp 54, the double transfer is "very clear" under a strong (x10) magnifier (but invisible to my naked eye, or under a normal (x2) magnifier) on the 1938/44 printings, but completely disappears on the 1945/46 printings, whereas other double transfers described by Fryer remain as before.

Is this truly an example of a re-engraved die-piece? Could there be a simpler explanation for the differences - e.g. that the vignette die was perhaps caught on something (? causing the dot in the sky), making No 54 slightly less "true" in comparison with other dies and producing a weaker impression in some areas? From what is known of De La Rue printing methods of the time, what is the most plausible explanation? Has anyone else considered Fryer's views on Stamp 54 and the transformation between the 1944 printings and those made later, and if so, with what result?



FOREGROUND
DARK.
(AS SURROUNDING
STAMPS)

DOT FLAW



FOREGROUND
PALE
BETTER
DEFINED

ASCENSION IN 1836

Mr D Birley has provided an extract from 'The Midshipman' by the Rev. F W Mant which was published in 1855. The author was sent to convalesce in Ascension in 1836 after being struck down with 'African' fever whilst in Sierra Leone.

CHAP. XI - ISLAND OF ASCENSION

OFF THE HOOKS - APPEARANCE OF THE ISLAND - USES OF THE ISLAND - WILD FOWL - WIDE AWAKES - FISHING - CONGER-EELS - CAVALLIES, AND TURTLE - A BRACE OF PETS - COMMENDATION OF MY LORDS

'I AM off the hooks', was my mental observation, as I seated myself as usual this morning in the little parlour, where the foregoing impressions were transcribed - whether from langour which frequently steals over the mind after some occupation (which has kept it upon the stretch for some months) has suddenly come to a close; or from the feeling of regret in leaving an audience which has thus far honoured me with their attention; or from the dark drizzling November day which frowns upon me as I am writing, spreading a gloomy mist over the landscape without, whilst it presses upon the spirit within; from which of these causes I know not, perhaps from all of them combined, but I repeat, that I am off the hooks. Not that I quite understand this elegant phrase, further than as implying depression of spirits, unless the title of an old religious tract of the Barebone school, which I met with the other day, may help us to the etymology. It was styled 'Hooks and Eyes to fasten up Unbelievers Breeches'.

Now the being off such hooks as these, might be supposed to produce that disorder in the outward appearance which the expression implies as existing in the mental. Whether or not, however, this may be the case, I must leave to some future compiler of curiosities of literature to determine, and continue my narrative to its conclusion, as well as my inexplicable feelings will permit. I do not know of any place which could have been selected, more favourable for the restoration of an invalid to health after an attack of remittent fever, than the Island of Ascension, situated in the centre of the Atlantic ocean, and thus enjoying the fresh pure air that floats over a world of waters. It is also so utterly devoid of all that exuberant foliage which teems with pestilence upon the neighbouring continent, that with the exception of our small patch of verdure upon the very top of the highest peak, which from that cause derives its name of the Green Mountain, there is not, to the best of my recollection, a blade of grass or a shrub three feet high in the island. The shrubs, which are

sparingly dispersed through the soil, are as repugnant to the taste, as they are stunted in their growth, being principally varieties of the castor-oil plant, with their dull green leaves and their nauseous savour. That a suitable island to recover an invalid! do you say? Why, we should think that the very look of it would be sufficient to make one ill!

No! you are mistaken; it is very true that the conical peaks, and rocks, and hills into which it is broken, are composed of nothing but small cinders and other volcanic substances; and yet so extraordinary are the colours that they present to the eye, that wherever you look, you fancy that you are gazing upon rich heather-clad mountains tinged by the setting sun. The effect is most extraordinary and pleasing; nor does the deception extend to the mountains alone. The bays, also, present their own peculiar delusive appearances. You would imagine them to be spread over with the most beautiful coating of white sand, whereas, to the best of my belief, there is not a grain of sand in the island, the whole deception being produced by white shells and coral, broken very small by the eternal swell of the wide Atlantic. But why in the world, it may be asked, do we retain such an island as this without verdure, and, of course, pasture for cattle, or support, for man or beast?

Why here also is a curious contrariety. One of the principal reasons for retaining it is as a depot for water, and there is not a stream or, I believe, a well in the island, unless they have been dug of late years at the top of the Green Mountain; nor does a drop of rain ever fall except in this favoured spot. To obviate this difficulty, however, there are the celebrated springs which bear the name of Dampier, which trickle almost imperceptibly from a flat, wall-like rock, towards the summit, and which are carefully conveyed down in pipes a distance of seven miles to tanks prepared for them, and which are thus kept constantly full, holding 1700 tuns, so that vessels in want of water may be relieved in their distress, although great providence is exercised in the supply. The rain, likewise, which falls at the Green Mountain, is carefully collected, and made available for filling the tanks.

Another use made of the Island of Ascension, is as a store for the ships upon the African station; and also a hospital for the crew, when attacked by the fevers of that fatal climate, although great precautions are taken to prevent the infected from spreading the contagion on shore - precautions which unhappily do not always prove availing; for I was much pained at hearing accidentally, some little time after I had left it, that fever had made great inroads amongst the garrison, and carried off many, to me, very kind friends.

A third use of Ascension may be found in its being the resort of numbers of turtle, which, during certain months of the year, after January, come up to deposit their eggs, when they are turned upon their backs and secured, before they can make their escape to the sea.

For all these, therefore, excellent reasons, Ascension is garrisoned by a party of marines, who dwell in the lower part of it, keeping a small detachment always at the summit of the mountain, which is their garden, and which abounds with wild goats and coveys of Guinea fowls, an abundance of rabbits, and a profusion of vegetables, the whole stock animate and inanimate having been originally brought from the Cape, or turned adrift from ships, from which time they have considerably increased.

It must not, however, be supposed that the wild goats and the Guinea fowls, and the rabbits, and the royal marines, form all the living stock of the Island of Ascension; on the contrary, the most remarkable circumstance connected with it, perhaps, is its being the lying-in hospital of all the sea birds of the Atlantic, which swarm upon it in such numbers as to require them to be seen almost to be believed.

You might think yourself prepared for the appearance of their 'Fairs', as the places in which they breed are called, by the scene which is constantly before your eyes, as you lie in your vessel off the port, but it can give you no idea of it; although even there the air rings with the shrill screams of the wide-awake, or hack backed tern, and the rock and sea boatswains, conspicuous by their two long graceful tail feathers, and the brown and white gannet, the former being more frequently honoured by the name of the booby; whilst high soaring above the clanging mass, hovers the gigantic man-of-war bird or frigate pelican, like some black pirate hanging round the skirts of a convoy to pick up stragglers. All this animated picture however can, I repeat, give you no idea of the numbers of sea birds which cluster in their separate fairs, and without a description of which the principal features of Ascension would be left untold.

Of these fairs, the most remarkable are the gannet and the wide-awake fair; indeed, although I have visited the rugged spots which bear the name of the fair of the men-of-war birds, over which these noble-looking birds, sometimes ten feet from tip to tip, whirl and scream, I have never seen any of their nests; but the breeding-places of the others are easily accessible.

The gannet breeds upon the bare sides of the sloping hills, which I have described as being composed entirely of cinder or other volcanic substances, and they serve to add to the deception of the landscape; for if the bare gritty sides of the mountains look like blooming heather, the gannets, perched at intervals over them, without any shelter whatever for themselves or their young, present the appearance of browsing sheep. You must remember that the hills on which they build are not craggy or broken; they are easily ascended at the expense of boot-leather, for the cinders cut like broken glass, and, as you walk along, the gannets stand and look at you, scarcely straddling from their eggs as you pass. They generally lay two eggs, but seldom hatch more than one; and it is only in the time of their youth that these birds are at all disturbed - for their eggs are too strong flavoured to eat. When the young gannets, however, are half-fledged, there is a great slaughter made amongst them, for the sake of procuring the down from their breasts, which is very soft and beautifully white. I must confess that I had anticipated some sport when I went to Ascension in chasing the sea birds and knocking them down with sticks, but when I came there, I found that it would be just as much amusement to go into a farm-yard and knock down a parcel of tame geese, so utterly fearless were they, and so numerous. Such then, was one of the gannet fairs, for there were many throughout the island.

But the wide-awake fairs are more curious still; of these there are many. The principal one does not take up much less than a mile of ground. I should mention, by the by, that the wide-awake is the name given to this particular tern on account of their shrill cry, which bears a resemblance to those two words.

Their fairs are not formed like those of the gannets upon the bare hill side, but upon gulleys between the conical hills of the island, which consist of most rugged bottoms of broken rocks and stones, amongst which the female terns lay their eggs and hatch their young; whilst the whole of the sky above is perfectly obscured by the flap and the clatter of wings. It is no exaggeration to say, that in many parts you cannot see the heavens through them. Unlike their neighbours, the gannets, it is at the time of laying, and not in hatching, that the wide-awake are subjected to attack for their eggs, though somewhat strong are very palatable, whilst the young birds are good for nought. Still, as it is necessary to secure the eggs fresh, the way that the marines do is, to break, in a circle, every egg for some ten feet round, and then to return the next day to the spot, where they find all the broken eggs replaced by new ones, for the wide-awake is said never to leave the island until she bears her young with her, however many disappointments she may experience in the hatching and rearing of her nurslings.

The most remarkable scene perhaps in one of these wide-awake fairs takes place a short-time after the young birds are hatched, when the small speckled feather-balls begin to roll about in every direction, then the scene of life is quite dazzling; the whole space is in motion below, the whole air is in motion above, and that, as I say, in some instances, for a mile of ground, so that you cannot walk through them for fear of squashing a bird or two every tread. I will only further remind you, that these breeding-places are not along the sea-shore, but generally towards the middle of the island, from two to four miles from the coast.

I have already twice spoken of the curious colours which the burnt surface of the ground assumes at a distance; I must add that the volcanic nature of it has also thrown the eminences into some of the most fantastical shapes and peaks that can be imagined. In one portion of the island the whole space is formed into a vast collection of spiral rocks, varying from ten to thirty feet high, through which you may wind, but certainly not clamber. It looks like a nursery-ground for young volcanoes. In another portion the hollow of an extinct crater appears exactly like a large amphitheatre for exercising horses with the ring distinctly marked by the tramps of their hoofs in the plain below. This goes by the name of the Devil's Riding school; other remarkable natural formations have also their peculiar local names, derived from their supposed resemblances to natural or artificial objects.

There is also a curious accidental effect produced by the winding path which leads up the rounded dizzy sides of the cone upon which the signal-post stands. As seen from the harbour it looks exactly like the outline of the face and figure of King George the Third. From this signal-staff, aided by the clearness of the atmosphere, vessels may be made out to an immense distance; but it was at St. Helena, I believe, that the ships were reported to the garrison when they were three days' sail from the island.

As for my amusements at Ascension, during the period of my stay there; after I had recovered my strength and was waiting for a man-of-war which was to take me home, they were just the old thing under a new face - fishing; conger-eels and cavillies supplying the place of crimson-spotted yellow-bodied trout; but how different the scene which accompanied at least the capture of the former.

A dark morning just breaking, a ledge of slippery black rocks running into the sea, a dimly seen form, in a huge pea-jacket, creeping from rock to rock, with a huge bludgeon in one hand and a piece of half-inch in the other, at the extremity of which was secured, by several links of chain, a long narrow hook, measuring from six to eight inches in the shank, and strong enough to hold a water-serpent four feet long, and as thick round as your arm. Such was the picture of conger-eel fishing at Ascension; but it certainly is not a very interesting or pleasant amusement, especially when, through the misty twilight of morning, their huge, slimy black bodies come floundering up over the ledges of the rock beside you, surmounted by their horse-shaped crested heads, which you are obliged to batter to pieces with your bludgeons before you may consider your capture in any way secure. Notwithstanding their disgusting appearance, however, their flesh was exceedingly sweet, and the cook of the garrison mess dressed them to a nicety.

The fishing for cavillies, a large flat-looking fish, of from three to ten pounds in weight, was something like fly-fishing; at all events you fished for him at the top of the water, drawing your bait of small mullet, or whatever it might be, along the surface by means of a weapon like an overgrown salmon rod, and he rose at your bait gallantly, and you played him secundem artem. For cavillies it was absolutely necessary to fish before the morning broke, for with the first grey dawn the bays and creeks swarmed with shoals of a small black fish, the size of a large perch, with a hide like leather, which ate off your bait as fast as you could throw it, and were of no use afterwards. It was curious that those fish never made their appearance in the night, but by day they were dreadful nuisances to the angler.

Besides these recreations, there was that of lying in long speechless and motionless anxiety upon the inner margin of the broad quiet bays, which spread their dazzling sweep of white shells and coral beneath the soft moonshine, and watching through the calm bright nights the landing of the turtle as they cautiously lifted their unwieldy bulks from the sea, and dragged themselves up towards the spot which they had chosen for the repository of their eggs, when the activity with which they were intercepted in their retreat, and the dexterity with which they were turned, combined with the concomitant circumstances of time and place, formed an interesting and curious melodrama. I only happened to be there at times in which they had laid their eggs; but the most curious scene is said to take place when the young ones come to life, and

begin to make their way to the water, pursued by hundreds of birds of prey who make dreadful havoc amongst their numbers, and are met upon their arrival in their adopted element by shoals of ravenous fish, who seem to station themselves outside the surf by an unerring instinct which warns them of the time in which they may expect their food. It is certainly wonderful that amidst so many enemies any can escape; and yet they do - although their growth in size and weight must either be prodigiously rapid, or else they do not revisit their birthplace again for some years, as turtles are seldom caught at Ascension under three hundred pounds in weight, and from that to eight hundred pounds. When caught they are placed in salt water reservoirs to be used as required.

We took two or three home from Ascension for some distinguished persons in England, one of which came to a very untimely end. The manner in which they are conveyed is, by being placed upon their backs, with their heads upon a wet swab, and remarkably silly the poor creatures look in this uninteresting position, but it is the only way, I believe to keep them alive and in flesh. By the time we reached Sierra Leone, on our return, one of the worthy aldermen had got sickly, so in order to refresh him we put him overboard with a rope round one fin, and when we pulled him up again in half-an-hour there was not one particle of him to the fore (as they say in the dear country), except his shell and the fin to which he hung. How the fish could have got at him, for of course it was some fish that had made so free, I never could imagine.

And this anecdote of our return reminds me that it is time to leave the Island of Ascension in due form, for I would not part with it so abruptly as not to record my grateful acknowledgments for the great kindness shown to me by the officers of the garrison there, who nursed and fed me, and paid me every attention for nearly two months, and then, like old Downing, insisted upon leaving it all a debt of gratitude in the end. Like my debt to old Downing, too, I fear that this acknowledgment must be paid in memoriam, for the fever, as I mentioned, a short time afterwards made its appearance in the island, and carried off many of my kind friends.

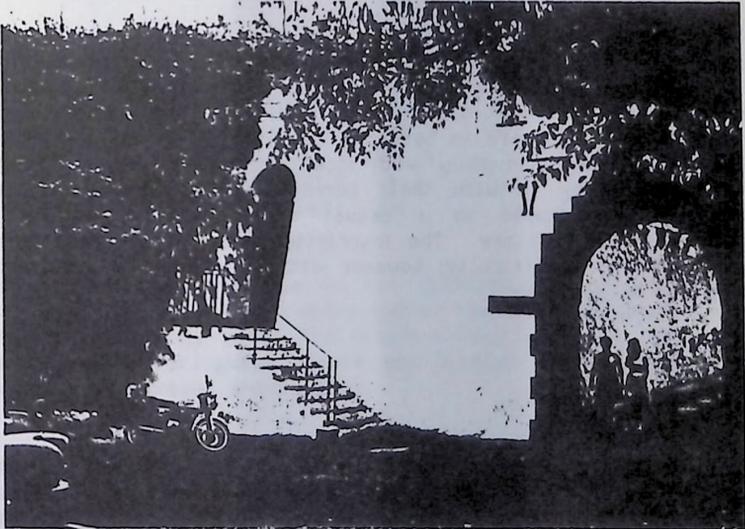
THE POST OFFICE STONES OF ST. HELENA

R J MADDOCKS

During a stay on St. Helena I came across a perhaps overlooked aspect of the Island's Postal History - its 'Post Office' stones.

In the shade of some trees outside the Old Post Office at the port end of Main Street, Jamestown, and just at the entrance in the Castle courtyard, there is a large block of basalt of particular historical interest, for on it is inscribed:-

SHP DOLPHIN
WILLM FREMEN COMR
JOHE PROWD MASER
...VED HERE MRCH ye 21
...TED HENCE MAYE 18
OSTLO NOVO
1645



The Post Office Stone can be seen on the left of the gate as you enter.

This is the earliest known "Post Office" on the Island - at least as far as the British are concerned, for long before the mid 17th century, St. Helena had been a port of call for first the Portuguese (1502) and then the Dutch. There were of course no regular postal arrangements at that time or for a few years to come. Various merchant and naval ships put in at the island for water and food and their crews were always anxious to obtain any news and to send letters home; however their means of doing so were most haphazard.

Perpetuating no doubt a practice begun by the Portuguese navigators working round the coasts of Africa and believed to have been first chronicled in 1501, masters and sailors left despatches and letters at certain points ashore marked by large stones which were engraved with the names of the ships, their commanders and other interesting information.

Thus vessels outward bound from Europe would call and letters and home news were placed under such stones which accordingly would be searched for by crews of returning vessels, and similarly vice versa.

Whilst photographing the "Dolphin" stone, I happened to meet a local 'Saint', Mr. Cecil Maggott who was the Government Archivist and he informed me that there were a further six post office stones, their whereabouts are not common knowledge and indeed are most difficult to find, so he most kindly volunteered to show them to me. They are to be found set high up in the sea ward wall of the castle, having been used along with local stone when the fortification was rebuilt. Thus blending in with their surroundings at various points, these stones are not discernable to a casual eye or lend themselves to be photographed for what they are. The inscriptions can only be read from ground level with considerable difficulty; however with Mr. Maggott's assistance these were transcribed as follows:-

ST HELENA SUPPLEMENT NO 11

1.
JOHN
JEFREYS THE
MASTERS
MATE OF THE
ADVISE OCTO
BOR YE 16 1656

2.
WILL KENINGHM
GENELL REDER

3.
DANEELL
BROCKI

4.
THO COLLMAN WORKMAN IN CHE
OF THIS FORTIFICATION FOR THE
USE OF THE ENGLISH EAST
INDIA COMPANY I CAME
IN THE MARMUCKY A
MAN OF WAR E M A
4 16
76

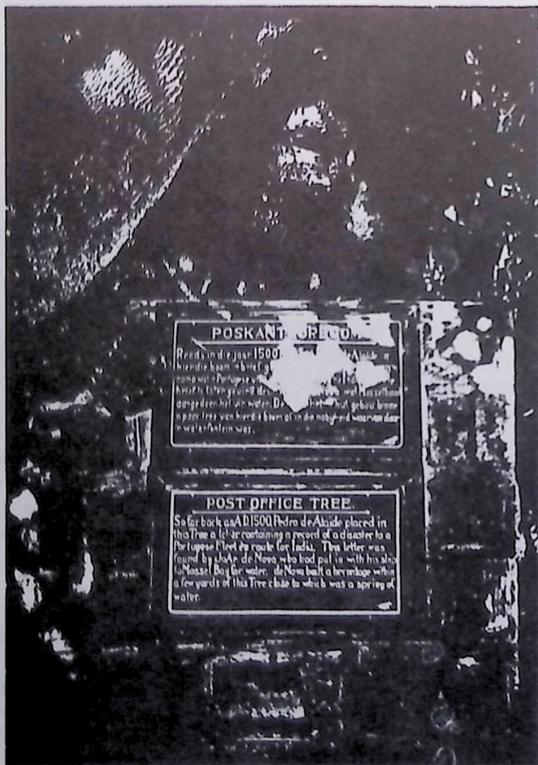
5.
JOSHUA PROCKTER
HODI MIHI
CRAS TIBI
VALE FELICITER
MNE
1659

INSCRIPTIONS ON 4. and 5. ARE FAN SHAPED.

6.
W A DUTTON
ONELY SONE OF CAPT
JOHN DUTTON GOVER
NOUR AND ELIZABETH
HIS WIFE BORNE IN
GREENWICH THE 4
FEBRUARY 1656.

Later whilst in Capetown, I found in its cultural museum, as well as a magnificent collection of letters addressed to various Cape Governors from the founding of the Colony until the Union of South Africa, many similar post office stones of Portuguese, Dutch and British origin, including one found at Mossel Bay engraved around 1500.

It was at Mossel Bay that the Portuguese commander Perdo de Ataide left in 1500 an account of a visit to India in a tree (either in a shoe or cooking pot). A year later in 1501 this letter was found by another commander Joao da Nova en route to India as confirmed by Portuguese chroniclers of the time. This tree is regarded as the first "Post Office" in South Africa and it, or its by now very large offspring, today houses a letter base in regular use by the public. Mail posted there receives a special postmark.



The Post Office at Mossel Bay and the special postmark.

ST. HELENA POSTCARDS AND GREETINGS CARDS

One of our members, Clifford Masters, has produced a set of postcards of the Badge Issue (1922-27) of St. Helena. The cards come in sets of twelve, and show the ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 1/-, 1/6d, 2/-, and 7/6d values. The cards are superbly reproduced and come in three types:- Blank, 'Greetings', and 'Just to say'. One of the cards is illustrated below to give you some idea what they are like. For the variety buffs, sorry they don't come with the Cleft Rock, Split Mast and Torn Flag varieties.

Details of the cost of the cards and other St. Helena related items can be found overleaf.



ST HELENA SUPPLEMENT NO 11

ST. HELENA CARDS AND COASTERS (in colour)

A. POSTCARDS.

R.R.P.

1. Colony's Badge Postage Stamp designs (1922)
(set of 12 different values) £3.00
from CLIFFORD MASTERS 170 Hazeldene Road Links View
Northampton NN2 7ND (0604 714416)
2. St. Helena Wirebird. (Illus. by J.E.Harting & J.G.Keulemans
from J.C.Melliss St. Helena (1875)) (Sets of 10) £2.00

FROM TREVOR HEARL (address below)

B. GREETINGS CARDS.

1. In mixed packs of six, with envelopes, with two designs:-

(a) St. Helena from the Sea, by G.H.Bellasis (1815)

(b) St. Paul's Cathedral, from a chromolith by
Vincent Brooks (1868)

FROM CLIFFORD MASTERS or TREVOR HEARL £2.75

C. COASTERS.

In boxes of six, cork-backed, available now in TWO sets:-

1. Views of St. Helena, by G.H.Bellasis (1815)
(six views from hand-coloured aquatints by
Robert Havell) Set of 6 £5.00
2. St. Helena Wirebird, from an illustration by the
leading Victorian bird artists J.E.Harting and
J.G.Keulemans, as shown in J.C.Melliss St. Helena
1875. Set of 6 £5.00

N.B.

1. R.R.P. = Recommended Retail Price
2. Profits from retail sales are being devoted to supporting the programme of The Friends of St. Helena, including the Wirebird Project of the British Trust for Ornithology, 1988/89.

July 1988

Trevor Hearl

'Willow Bank' 49 Noverton Lane Prestbury Cheltenham GL52 5DD

(0242) 44430

Send S.A.E. (min 4" x 9") to Trevor Hearl for FREE 6-page booklet listing
ST. HELENA & SOUTH ATLANTIC BOOKS & IN PRINT 1988/89

BOOKS ON ST. HELENA, ASCENSION AND THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

For those of you who are book lovers and wish to read as much about your Island's history as you do about its philatelic past, you may be unaware that some 40+ publications are available on the South Atlantic area, with more being published in the not too distant future. A full list of the books etc available can be got from either Waterstone's Booksellers, 88 The Promenade, Cheltenham, GL50 1NB, or from Trevor Hearl, 'Willow Bank', 49 Noverton Lane, Prestbury, Cheltenham GL52 5DD.

An advance notice of some new items is listed below.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC LIBRARY

The South Atlantic Library is an exciting new publishing venture to provide works of quality about St. Helena and the British South Atlantic communities.

Each title in the series will deal with a subject of importance and interest to those communities as well as to the wider world. It is hoped to issue at least one major title a year, commencing with.....

ST. HELENA'S ENDEMIC FLORA, in colour. Text by Dr Quentin Cronk, and life-size illustrations from nature by Lesley Ninnies.

Future publications will include Dr Philip Gosse's highly-acclaimed history,

ST. HELENA 1502-1938, still the most sought-after book about the Island.

Plans are in hand for a 'guidebook' to St. Helena for residents and visitors; a book on Ascension Island; a collected edition of St. Helena's famous prints; illustrated books of St. Helena fish and birds; and a collection of St. Helena verse and short stories.

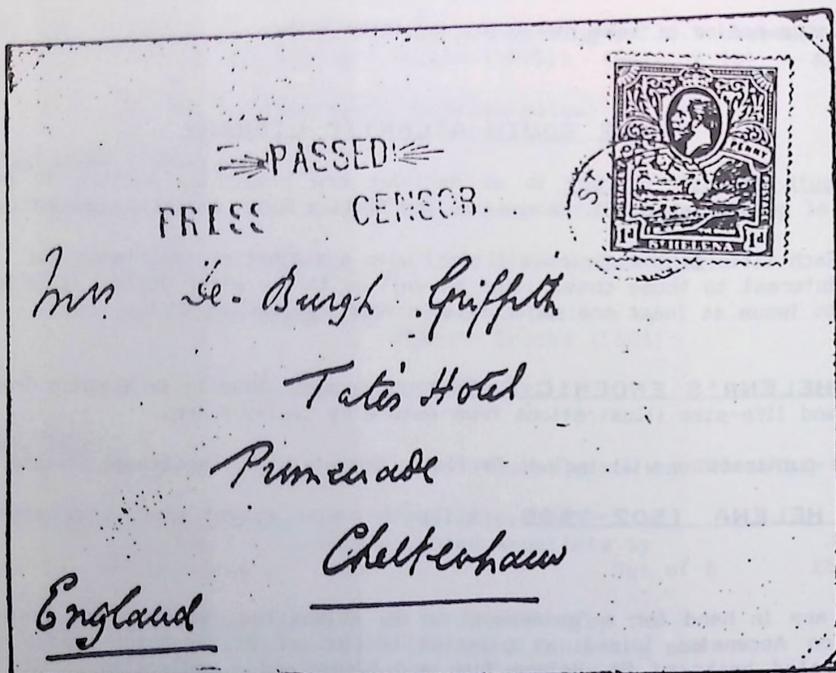
Series editor: Trevor Hearl, MA., formerly of the St. Helena Link.

Details of each title will be sent to applicants on publication from:-

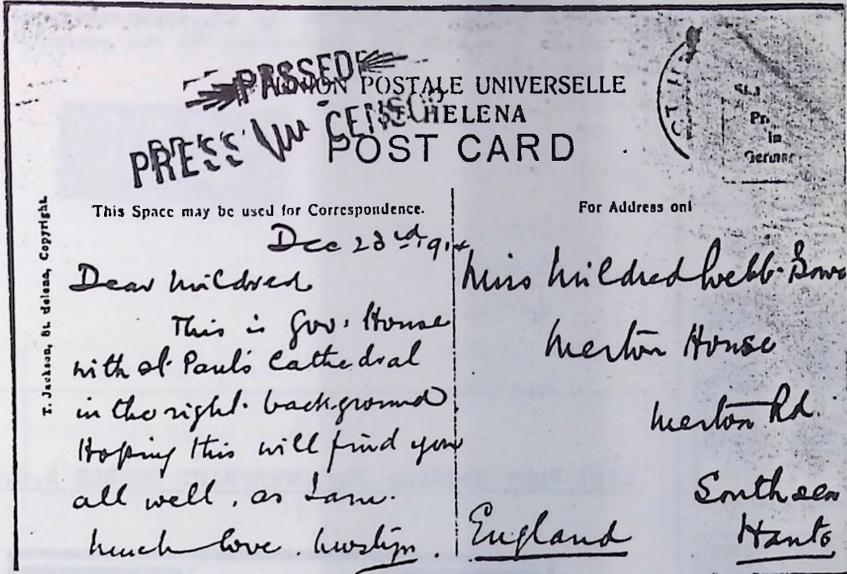
The South Atlantic Library, Anthony Nelson Ltd.,
P.O. Box 9, Oswestry, Shropshire, SY11 1BY

FOR THE RECORD

Edward Hibbert in Vol 2, number 4. July 1981 of Cameo, illustrated a cover from St. Helena dated 1918 that showed a two line censor cachet in violet reading, 'PASSED/PRESS CENSOR'. The cover, illustrated below, is addressed to Cheltenham, but shows no arrival marks. Edward asked the question, "was it applied at St. Helena, on board ship or in England - and why Press Censor?".



A second copy of this censor mark has recently come to light, and is in the collection of Cliff Masters. The mark is struck in violet on a Picture Postcard addressed to Southsea, Hants, and is dated 23rd December 1914. The censor mark has indecipherable initials in purple between the words 'PRESS CENSOR'. Although the stamp has been removed from the card, it is still a rare item of St. Helena Postal History.



This is a very early W.W.I censored card being dated 1914, in the St. Helena Supplement No 8. I gave a listing of all the W.W.I censored covers that I have personally recorded, and the earliest on that list was April 1916. As this censor mark appears to have been in use for some four years, it seems strange why only two copies have so far come to light, but the question that still remains unanswered is, was it applied at St. Helena or in transit to the U.K.?

While I am on the subject of W.W.I censor marks another copy of the rectangular boxed 'PASSED BY/CENSOR' mark was auctioned by Mike Piggin on 30th September 1988. This was on a P.P.C. of 'Main Street, Jamestown' and addressed to the U.K. This now brings the total number of copies of this censor mark that I have recorded to four.

NEW ST. HELENA AND ASCENSION VARIETIES

Two major new varieties have been brought to my attention. They are both on the Queen's 40th Wedding Anniversary issue. The St. Helena variety is to be found on the 15p stamp where the top row of the sheet has the overprint omitted, while the Ascension variety is found on the 20p stamp and shows the overprint double. As can be seen from the illustration the two overprints are spaced well apart from each other.

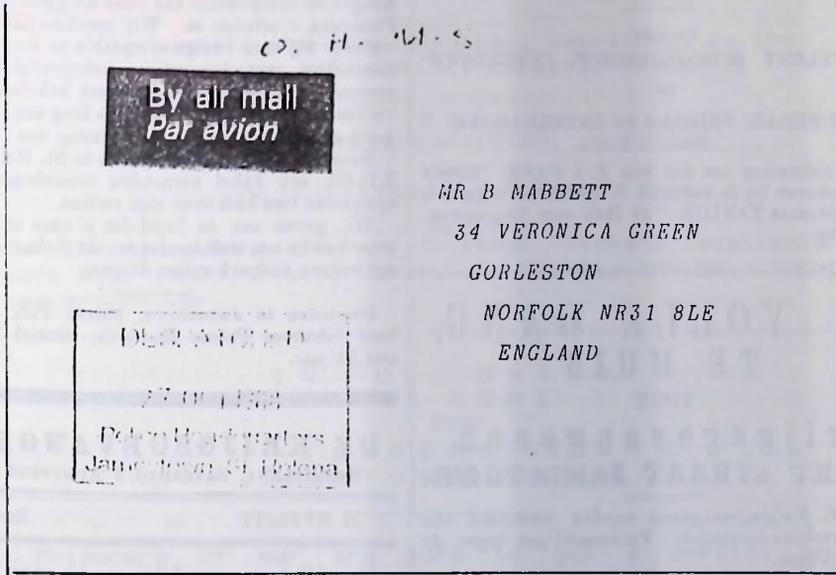


1987 Ruby Wedding 20p OVERPRINT DOUBLE S.G.449a



POLICE HEADQUARTERS HANDSTAMP

A new handstamp has been introduced at the St. Helena Police Headquarters replacing the old oval type. This new handstamp came into operation in 1986 and is illustrated below.



ST, HELENA BOER PRISONER OF WAR NEWSPAPER

A very recent addition to my collection is a complete four page copy of "DE KRIJGSGEVANGENE" produced by the Boer prisoners of war. The paper has three pages in High Dutch and one in English. I have illustrated the title page only with a full translation of the whole newspaper.

This is the first copy of the newspaper that has come to light and is believed to be unique.

DE KRIJGSGEVANGENEN

(AUTEURSRECHTEN VOORBEHOUDEN.) ZATERDAG 3 AUG., 1901.

CONCERT! CONCERT!!

Ten behoeft van Boero Hospitaal, Jamestown, door
het Deadwood Kamp Christy Mintrol Troupe.

IN HET

BENOVELENT SCHOOLGEBOUW, JAMESTOWN-
OP

DONDERDAG, VRIJDAG EN ZATERDAG, E.K.

Onder Leiderschap van den heer F. J. PENN. Tickets
te bekomen bij de heeren A. L. INNES, Photograaf,
en CHARLIE TAYLOR, "Te Huis voor Krijgsgevangenen."

IN VOLLE GANG. TE HUIS

VOOR

Krijgsgevangenen. MARKT STRAAT JAMESTOWN.

ALLE Krijgsgevangenen worden verzekerd van
eene hartelijken ontvangst. Voorverachtingen tegen de
laagste prijzen.

Hier is een gelegenheid om een uurtje "TE HUIS"
door te brengen. COURANTEN en SPELLEN van alle
soorten in de LEES KAMER.

SLAAP GELEGENHEID voor vermoeden
reizigers van het Kamp GEFELIJK SCHOON en REDE-
LIJK.

CHARLIE TAYLOR,
Eigenaar en Bestuurder.

DE MEILLON BROS.

VIERKLEUR KOFFIE-HUIS.

Koffie, Thee, Cocon, Koek, Taart, en Paanekook
altijd in voorraad.

Boer-brood en Mosbolletjes een specialiteit.

De "Krijgsgevangene" is te James-
town uitsluitend verkrijgbaar ge-
steld bij den heer A. L. INNES, Photo-
graaf

IN MEMOR

Wij ontvangen met droefheid de
Kruger, de echtgenoot van onze h.
President, overleden is. Wij app
wanneer wij onze innige sympathie
uitspreken, met den grijzen en
vreemd land de treurmaro moe
verlies eener echtgenoot die zoo
heeft gestaan, en door hem zoo in

Namens alle krijgsgevangenen
Z. H. Ed. een kabel verzonden
sympathie met hem over zijn ver

Wij geven aan de hand dat
rouw bewijs een stuk lamfer om e
een zekere tijdperk zullen dragen

Overleden te Jamestown, 30
heer Johannes Petrus Mostardt,
oud 50 jaar.

DE KRIJGSGEV ST. HELENA, ZATERDAG, 3

H. EVERITT ...

Er schijnt een gevoel bij me
schen dat het wat verkeerd is al
eoren en plezierig maken, terwi
land zoo akelig is. Hiermede
stemmon. Wat baat het onze v
wat baat het onze nog vechten
wij hier neergeslagen zitten,
en hunne toestand? En nog m
gedurig naar het zwaarste kant
anders denken moet—kan niet
deelig effect op ons zelf uitoefe
spoedig ons lichaam verzwakt l
zame exercitie; en dat oefening
niet genoeg voor onze lichamen
steld met onze gedachten? W
Het is dringend noodzakelijk d
daar worden aan deze treuri
ook maar tijdelijk, anders kan
van zijn dat wij krankzinnig
het goval in meer dan eene
laten wij dan zoo zooveel m
dachten afleiding zoeken, is
met anderen over aangevane e
bijwonen van concerten, debat
lijka. Iedereen kan in iets ple
wij het niet allen in dezelfde
ons, broeders, die uren die gij

A M.

THE PRISONER OF WAR.
(Copyright reserved) Saturday 3rd Aug., 1901 No. 7.

CONCERT! CONCERT!!

To benefit the Boer Hospital, Jamestown, by the
Deadwood Camp Christy Minstrel Troupe.

IN THE
BENEVOLENT SCHOOLBUILDING, JAMESTOWN
ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT

Under the Management of Mr. F.J. PENN. Tickets available from
messrs A.L. INNES, Photographer, and Charlie TAYLOR, "HOME for
Prisoners of war.

IN FULL SWING.
THE HOME
FOR
PRISONERS OF WAR.
MARKET STREET JAMESTOWN

ALL Prisoners of war are sure to get a cordial welcome
Refreshments at lowest prices.

Here is an opportunity to spend an hour or so "AT HOME".

All sorts of NEWSPAPERS and GAMES in the READING ROOM.
SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION for tired travellers from the Ca
COMFORTABLE CLEAN and REASONABLE.

CHARLIE TAYLOR,
Owner and Manager

THE MEILLON BROS.

FOURCOLOUR COFFEE-SHOP.

Coffee, Tea, Cacao, Biscuits, Gateau and Pancakes always
available.

Boer-bread and Buns our speciality.

The "Prisoner of war" is exclusively obtainable in Jamest
from Mr A.L. INNES, Photographer.

tijding dat Me
ggachtenStaa
ken nameen alle
en medegoverde
genoot die in o
bekomon van h
ag aan zijne tij
g was homind.
St. Helena is
ededeclonde
onzo officieren
linker arm
n Juli, 1901
district Bloomb

ANGENE
AUGUSTUS, 1901

EDITORE

ig onzer te he
wij ons hier am
do toestand in
nnon wij niet
uwon on kinden
landegenoten,
a zuchten over
er : zulk zuchten
jken, en over ni
ders—dan een
n. Wij woten
gebrek van genoe
a cone richting
". Is het andere
meenen van ne
er een afbreuk
gedachten, al is
ht het gevolg d
worden, zooals
stantie is gewes
elijk voor onze
het door gese
erwerpen, door
of zoiets der
er vinden, al yin
En ge

IN HEBERIAN

OO

We received with sadness the news of the death of Mrs. Kruger, the wife of our highly esteemed Statepresident. On behalf of all we express our deep-felt sympathy and feeling for the aged husband who had to learn in a foreign country the sad news of the loss of his marriage partner who stood by him for so long and was so deeply loved by him.

On behalf of all the prisoners of war on St. Helena we have sent his Excellency a telegram informing him of our sympathy for him in his loss.

We announce that all our officers will wear, as a sign of mourning, a piece of crape round the left arm for a certain period.

Died at Jamestown, 30th of July, 1901, Mr Johannes Petrus Mostardt, district Bloemhof, aged 50 years.

THE PRISONER OF WAR.
ST. HELENA, SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST, 1901.

H. EVERITT EDITOR

There seems to be a feeling amongst many of us that it is wrong if we amuse ourselves here and make entertainment whilst conditions in our country are so unpleasant. We can not agree with that view. What good does it our wives and children and the compatriots who still fight, if we sit here downhearted and sigh about their condition? Furthermore: such sighs and continuous looking on the worst side and not think about anything else must - can not be otherwise - have a deleterious effect on ourselves. We know how quickly our body weakens on lack of exercise; and that exercise in one direction also is not enough for our bodies. Is it any different for our thoughts? We think not. It is urgently necessary that sad thoughts are suppressed, even if only temporary, otherwise it is likely that we are driven mad, as has already happened in more than one case. Let us therefore find as much detraction as possible for our thoughts in conversation with others about pleasant subjects, by attending concerts, debates etc. Everyone can find pleasure somewhere, although we do not all find it in the same direction. And believe us, brothers, the hours you spend in entertainment are not lost, as many try to argue. We do not of course advocate that you do nothing else but seek pleasure, or

ST HELENA SUPPLEMENT NO 11

to spend all our time - not even the majority of it - in such pursuit. We are only trying to make it clear that distraction of our thoughts into some other direction is just as essential for our mental well-being as exercise is for our bodies. The old English proverb contains much truth and we can not do better than end with it. "All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy."

----- "AT HOME FOR PRISONERS OF WAR."

Recently we had the opportunity to visit the "Home for Prisoners of War", opened by Mr Charlie Taylor in Jamestown; after our experience there, we can with a clear conscience recommend any prisoner of war who visits the village, to follow our example. Mr Taylor has filled a long-felt want, that is to say the lack of an establishment where we can be certain of a decent meal or a clean bed. With him everything is of the best and cleanest and above all, his prices are very reasonable.

Mr Taylor's action is not only useful for POWs, but also the people who work in the village. They now have a place where they can have meetings in the evenings, look at newspapers, have a game of cards and enjoy a cup of tea or coffee. The consequence of all this is that they no longer need to spend their leisure-time in bars or other undesirable places, and therefore save more of their money.

We wish Mr Taylor all the best with his risky undertaking and advise POWs of both camps to find out where his sign hangs, to spend some time there.

----- C A M P N E W S -----

One of our fellow POWs has received a letter from Holland, from Mr H.J. Louw, ex-member of the Citycouncil of Johannesburg. Around the end of February Mr Louw travelled to Holland at the request of the "Charity Commission for POW women and children in Johannesburg" in order to draw the attention of the Dutch people to the needs of these prisoners and to gather gifts to alleviate those needs. His grace organises meetings and he wrote that he is received everywhere with goodwill and that the public contributes freely to the cause for which he was sent out. He has transferred administration of the money collected to the Boer-Committee at Amsterdam. His address is: Nieuwe Heerengracht 143 Amsterdam.

We have had a visit from some passengers of the S.S. German. Amongst them was a Dutch lady, Mrs Keyzer, who will send a report about the camps she has visited to the Middelburg Ladies Committee.

ST HELENA SUPPLEMENT NO 11

The parcels from the Cape Colony, which passed us by about five months ago, as the Pest Regulations prohibited their unloading, have now returned and have been unloaded. Several of us are now resplendent in new clothes, or again smoke South African tobacco.

PROFIT AND ENTERTAINMENT

Last Saturday a special Smoking Concert was given by the "Christy Minstrels", whose Chairman is Mr F.J. Penn. The first half was filled in the usual way with music etc., whilst the second half was taken care of by the Minstrel troupe.

The guitar quartette that opened the evening was something new for us, it was excellently played by messrs Bosman, Gosling, Gertenbach and Rossouw. They were encored twice.

The song "Waarom?" (Why?) by Commander Smorenburg and the recitation by "Toffy" Borchers of "Shamus O'Brien" were also very well received.

The 'piece de resistance' was a pantomime, arranged by Mr Staas and very well performed. We always expect something new and amusing from him and we were not disappointed by "A cosy hour in a painter's workshop." During this performance the orchestra (messrs Bosman and Gosling guitars; J.C. Bosman, violin; A. Raubenheimer, cornet; and Hennie Louw, piano) played some very pleasant pieces.

A general meeting was held on 27th July, where some subjects were hotly debated.

Messrs Reunk, Mygind and Sausenthaler were replaced as Committee members by messrs Teengs, Wapenaar and Smorenburg, whilst a vacancy arose on the resignation of Mr Penn.

CAMP SCHOOL

This school was opened 28th July 1900, after negotiations by messrs Eloff, Maartens and Te Boekhorst, who together form the School committee. Nearly 400 persons of all ages came to register for all sorts of subjects, while there were no other teaching aids than 30 slates and about 100 slate-pencils. Eventually a normal school was formed; through the good offices of Cape-, but particularly Dutch friends; this was and continues to be well supplied with all requisites. The education plan now extends from Stage I up to and including Stage VI in all main subjects in the South African Republic, according to the School brochure.

On July 1st last 137 new pupils were added, these were formed into 4 separate classes, as the existing ones are large enough

ST HELENA SUPPLEMENT NO 11

already. They receive three lessons of 2 hours per week, the others 4. There are three schoolbuildings, a tent from the British authorities and two houses, built with funds supplied by Mr De Witt Hamer. The teaching staff consists at present of Messrs Te Boekhorst, Kat, Naude, Scholkmeyer, Webb, Bosman, Vermooten, De Villiers, Bester, Fourie and Swanepoel, all except the first and Mr de Villiers who comes from the Orange Free State, are recognised teachers from the South African Republic. Every 6 months there is an inspection, the first was begun January, the second end June last. The table below gives a summary of both. The number of members last time was a little smaller,* but the growth of a school does not depend solely on the number of pupils. School attendance improved, as well as the number of advancements, according to the table.

	present	roll	pupils			
			Pr.Ed.	Adv.	Sec.Ed.	Adv.
1st insp	206	246	225	117	21	9
2nd insp	208	227	195	122	32	32

* 14 pupils to the other camp.

C O R R E S P O N D E N C E .

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

Deadwood Camp, 8 July, 1901.

The Editor of "The Prisoner of War."

SIR, A few lines regarding our sportsmen. As you know we, old, simple farmers are not what one would call sportsmen, for we do not understand Cricket or Football, and some of us reckon it is shameful to take part in such worldly games, but that is a question of opinion, for they throw and kick etc. which we do not consider a sin, for this is harmless pleasure. But to come to the point. Sometimes when a group of our sportsmen is playing cricket and we walk across the field, the ball may come near us and then they shout something like "he, uncle, please throw us that ball"; well, then we do that. On another occasion however, when we walk there again and the ball comes near us, we hope to do the players a favour by returning the ball to them, -particularly if we see that a chap is practically killing himself running after the ball-, for if one of our sheep or beasts runs away we are only too grateful if somebody who happens to meet it, returns it. But imagine our disappointment if instead of thanking us the man begins to shout "He, you miserable busybody, 'Bloody Fool' " or something like that

"can't you leave that ball alone". We do not like that at all of course. And very often the person who does this is some insignificant loiterer on some village street. And that person will then try to tell us poor stupid farmers that he is well brought-up. No Sir, if this represents present day upbringing then I will keep my children away from it, for to our farmer's way of thinking one of the first signs of a good upbringing is the use of polite and civilised language, particularly towards old people. And sometimes when we walk across the field and perhaps without knowing better, come too close to the players, then again violent shouts may arise, "can't you keep out of the way" or something like that and we are subjected to all sorts of mockery and taunts, one might really believe that we were lumps of nothings and they the bosses. And properly considered is it just the other way round. Fortunately Sir this does not apply to all players, but I often hear that some players argue against the others and if we in our ignorance return the ball, tell us in a polite manner not to do so and also ask us properly to walk a bit wider over the field; those players undoubtedly belong to the well-brought-up ones and to them we will listen and follow their advice.

With thanks for publication,

Cousin Piet.

[There is much truth in this letter, but audi alteram partem. Many walk deliberately across the ground where a game is in progress, and do all they can to obstruct the players. They too use offensive language. A bit of give and take and politeness on both sides would make things a lot more pleasant.-Ed].

The "Christy Minstrel Troupe", under the leadership of mr F.J.Penn will give concerts on Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, for the benefit of the various local charitable groups. See the advert.

BROADBOTTOM BREEZES.

Broadbottom cannot boast of the many races and tongues which give Deadwood the appearance of a miniature Mecca of all nations. The apparent want of variety and evident contentment might lead the careless observer to mistake our Camp for the realisation of some Utopian dream, and the repeated assurances of the sentries that "All's well" would confirm the idea; yet once within the gates the illusion vanishes and whilst not being altogether a city of woe the majority seem to take the pleasures of prisoner of war life indifferently, if not sadly. I have not yet encountered any individual bursting with gratitude for this excursion to the tomb of *le petit Corporal*; historic associations possess little charm for the history maker. But in spite of the general depression there are to be found in this little world of Afrikanerdom many characters and scenes rich enough to supply a philosophic nomad with food for amusement, reflection, and a bilious attack. My stable companion, the Sound Reader, does not agree with Bret Harte's gambler that the game of life is similar to a game of cards, and that one must always recognise the usual percentage in favour of the dealer; he has a habit of lying supinely on his back, but instead of hugging the delusive phantom of hope spends the time I usually set apart for a siesta in consigning to eternal perdition the inventors of barbed wire and bayonets.

Towards evening it is customary to wander forth "with ripe moorchaum-cushioned on the lower lip," and the rambles presents more variety than is noticeable from the prosaic world beyond the dead line. The chief resort is George Moll's buffet known to the camp policeman as the Kalihara Cafe, where for the humble "dubbeltje" you may torture your inwards with a 4-7 tart, or those blessed with more epicurean tastes are free to wade through some African delight known in the current vernacular as "Booppers." Connoisseurs, however, seem to prefer the "St. Helena Sharpshooter," so styled by reason of its aimless propensities; the last named delicacy must be negotiated in skirmishing order. It may be necessary to state that your correspondent, with the happy knack of a thorough Romany, has an unpaid score at the above-mentioned rendezvous hence this flattering advertisement. Amongst the habitues may be seen a quaint old Doutscher gentleman alternately carving a stick and sipping tea; two well known characters discussing the possible price, after the war, of F.C. in Bloomsfontein; and the ever present Othello recounting for the thousandth time the battles, sieges, and fortunes he has passed.

Our camp has undergone some change during the last month. Some few of our number have transferred their domiciles to a higher altitude, others to more friendly surroundings. In camp a new town has been proclaimed to be hereafter known as "Lappiesdorp," and the scene on the 19th instant, when the exodus took place, recalled memories of the palmy days of the Now Rush and Vaal River diggings, when towns sprung up while you waited. One row of stands has been reserved for the mercantile community and some

startling advertisements are expected in the forthcoming issue of *De Krijgs- en Vangene*.

The doings of the Debating Society are followed with the greatest interest, and the fate of kingdoms, empires, and republics are decided in the local senate with a facility perfectly refreshing. The sporting fraternity are preparing to erect a suitable Recreation Hall where members may congregate and discuss questions nearest their hearts. "Tot weder ziens."

BOHEMIAN.

OUR SPORTING COLUMN.

FOOTBALL, ASSOCIATION.

Broadbottom vs. Deadwood.

On Wednesday, 31st July, a match was played between a team from our sister camp, and a team picked from our own camp, which resulted in a win for the visitors by two goals to nil. We congratulate them most heartily on their win, which they most thoroughly deserved. Though not a fast team, they played well together, and gave evidence of careful coaching and practice—while our chaps seem always under the impression that they can do without practice at all. And see the result! On our side occasional instances of brilliant individual play, but no combination, wild and long kicking, and as a rule no one in his place. On the other side combined play and passing, instead of individual play; and the result—a win. We have the makings of a good team here; but without practice—and that together the team will never be made. The Broadbottom team played so well together, that it is almost impossible to single out any man for special mention. ~~Wagner~~ who made at goal, all five forwards were there to back it up, while the defence was always on the alert. The goals were got by C. Erasmus and P. Duvenhage, but all the forwards had a hand in both. On our side Mike Pentz and Wagner showed up best. We do not consider the team as played to be anything like a representative camp team, and should like to see four or five changes made—which would also be improvements.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Deadwood Camp, July 29th, 1901.

The Sporting Editor "De Krijgs- en Vangene."

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly notify through medium of your paper that I am willing to meet Pienaar a month from date of signing of articles for a side-wager from £5 to £10, best of 30 two minute rounds, 5 ounce gloves Marquis of Queensberry Rules, the proportion of gate to be agreed upon, catch weight.

Thanking you for inserting this I beg to subscribe myself,

J. P. N.

ADVERTENTIE TARIEF.

Ten shilling en six-pence per duim, vervolgd een shilling. Ingezonden te worden voor Woensdag van elk week bij de eigenaars

H. EVERITT EN H. FICK,

GEDRUKT BIJ B. GRANT, "GUARDIAN" OFFICE.
UITGEGEVEN, DOOR FICK EN EVERITT TE DEADWOOD KAMP, ST. HELENA.

Agent te Broadbottom, den Heer Meysr.

L. S.

RULES.

Order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council
No. 6 of 1939.H. G. PILLING,
Governor.

In exercise of the Powers vested in him by the Post Office Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 and otherwise and with the advice of the Executive Council, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make and hereby makes the following Rules fixing the rates of postage to be charged on postal packets sent from the Post Office of this Colony:—

1. These Rules may be cited for all purposes as the the Post Office (Rates) Rules, 1939.

2. The following rates shall be charged on postal packets sent from the St Helena Post Office:—

1. For despatch to United Kingdom and British Possessions.	s.	d.
(a) Letters:—		
For the first ounce or fractional part thereof	...	3.
For each additional ounce or part thereof (maximum weight 4 lbs)	...	2.
(b) Post Cards	...	1½.
(c) Printed Matter. For each 2 ozs or part thereof	...	1.
(d) Samples—		
First 4 ozs or part thereof	...	1½.
For every additional 2 ozs or part thereof (maximum weight 5 lbs)	...	1.
(e) Registration Fee per packet	...	4.
(f) Insurance Premiums (in addition to Registration Fee & Postage)		
Letters—	3	
For first £12 or part thereof	...	5.
For every additional £12 or part thereof	...	2½.
(g) Insured Boxes—		
Postage for every 2 ozs or part thereof	...	2.
(minimum charge 10d together with Insurance (and Registration Fee) as in (f)).		
(Maximum Insurable Amount £120. Maximum weight 2 lbs)		

ST HELENA SUPPLEMENT NO 11

(h) Parcels—

1. For United Kingdom and Ascension—		
Weight not exceeding 3 lbs.	2. 0.
Weight exceeding 3 lbs but not exceeding 7 lbs	...	3. 9.
" " 7 lbs " " 11 lbs	...	5. 8
" " 11 lbs " " 22 lbs	...	8. 8
Insurance Premiums (Parcels)		
For every £5 or part thereof	...	6.
(Maximum insurable amount £50)		
2. For Union of South Africa :—		
For every pound weight or part thereof	...	10.
(Maximum weight 11lbs)		
3. For other British Possessions :—		
The ordinary rate for London or Cape Town (as the case may be) together with postage therefrom to country of destination.		
Insurance Premium (via London only)		
For every £5 or part thereof	...	7.
(together with local premium of country of destination)		
maximum Insurable amount £50		

2. For Despatch to Foreign Countries

(a) Letters—		
For the first ounce or part thereof	...	4.
For every additional ounce or part thereof	...	2.
(b) Post Cards	...	2.
(c) Printed Matter, for every 2 ozs. or part thereof	...	1½
(d) Samples :—		
For the first 4 ozs. or part thereof	...	2½
For each additional 2 ozs. or part thereof	...	1½
(Maximum weight varies according to Country)		
(e) Registration fee per packet	...	4.
(f) Insured Boxes :—Same as for United Kingdom.	...	
(g) Parcels :—		
The same rate as to London or Capetown (as the case may be) together with Foreign rate therefrom to country of destination.		
Insurance premium (via London only)		
For every £5 or part thereof	...	7.
(together with local premium of country of destination)		
(Maximum Insurable Amount £50).		

3. Order-in-Council No. 1 of 1926 is hereby repealed.

4. These Rules shall come into operation on the 24th day of November, 1939.

Given under the hand and Official Seal of the Governor at the Castle, St. Helena, this 24th day of November, 1939.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

G. C. KITCHING,
Govt. Secretary.

and faithfully serve His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, according to the conditions of his service.

Sworn before me
 Sig. of Governor, or Commanding Officer.
 To be filled in by the Medical Officer.

Apparent Age years months
 Height ft. ins. Weight lbs.
 Chest measurement
 Girth when fully expanded ins.
 Range of expansion ins.
 Complexion
 Eyes Hair
 Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities of previous disease.

(Should the Medical Practitioner be of opinion that the Recruit has served before, he will, unless the man acknowledges to any previous service, attach a slip to that effect, for the information of the Approving Officer)

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he is physically fit for General service with the Defence Force. His eyesight is good; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs; and declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him for the Ascension Island Defence Force.

Date 19.....
 Medical Officer.

Place
 *Insert here "fit" or "unfit."

Note—Should the Medical Practitioner consider the Recruit unfit, he will briefly state below the causes of unfitness:—

.....

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
 F. JARRETT,
 Acting Govt. Secretary.

No. 18.

Order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

H. G. PULLING,
 Governor.

No. 1 of 1940.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Post Office Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 and otherwise and after consultation with the Executive Council, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make and hereby makes the following amendment to the Post Office (Rates) Rules, 1930, (Order-in-Council No. 6 of 1930) fixing the rates of Postage to be charged on postal packets sent from the Post Office of the Colony:—

1. These Rules may be cited for all purposes as the Post Office (Rates) Amendment Rules, 1940.

2. The following Rates shall be substituted for those contained in the Post Office (Rates) Rules, 1939:—

1. For despatch to United Kingdom and British Possessions—
 (a) Letters:— a. d.
 For each additional ounce or part thereof (maximum weight 4 lbs.) 14

2. For despatch to Foreign Countries—

- (a) Letters:—
 For each additional ounce or part thereof 14
 (b) Post Cards 14

3. These Rules shall come into operation on the 14th day of February, 1940.

Given under the hand and Official Seal of the Governor at the Castle, St. Helena, this 14th day of February, 1940.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

F. JARRETT,
 Clerk to Executive Council.

Appointments.

No. 10.

Exporter of Lily Bulbs.

His Excellency the Governor in the exercise of the Powers vested in him under the Lily Bulb Ordinance has been pleased to appoint the Agricultural and Forestry Officer to be the "Agricultural Authority" and the "Exporter" of Lily Bulbs

The Secretariat, 12th January, 1940.

No. 20.

Receiver of Wrecks.

His Excellency the Governor in exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 7 of the Wrecks Ordinance has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Brett, Superintendent of Police, to be Receiver of Wrecks.

The Castle, St. Helena, 30th January, 1940.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,

G. C. KITCHING,
 Govt. Secretary.

No. 21.

Acting Government Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Jarratt, Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, to be Acting Government Secretary in addition to his other duties with effect from the 27th February, 1940.

The Secretariat, 27th February, 1940.

No. 22.

Magistrate.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. H. W. Solomon, O.B.E., to act as Magistrate and Judge of the Small Debts Court with effect from the 4th March, 1940, during the absence on leave of the Government Secretary.

The Secretariat, 4th March, 1940.

No. 11.

Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939.
Postal Regulation, 1941.

1. No person shall send or convey or attempt to send or convey any letter, postcard, newspaper, or other postal packet to any destination outside the Island of St. Helena otherwise than by post.

Provided that the documents known as Ship's Manifests and Bills of Lading and such other papers relating to a ship and its cargo as may be authorised by the Collector of Customs shall be deemed not to be postal packets for the purposes of this Regulation.

2. Any person who is about to embark on any ship or vessel in the harbour shall if requested so to do by the Superintendent of Police or any person authorized by him

(a) declare whether or not he has with him any such article as is mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Regulation

(b) produce any such article as aforesaid as he has with him

and the Superintendent of Police and any person acting under his directions may examine or search any article which such person has with him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he is conveying or has in his possession any article in contravention of this Regulation, and, if the Superintendent of Police has reasonable ground for suspecting that such person has any article about his person in contravention of this Regulation, search him, and may seize any article produced as aforesaid or found upon such examination or search as aforesaid, being an article as to which the Superintendent of Police has reasonable ground for suspecting that it is being sent or conveyed in contravention of this Regulation.

Provided that no woman shall be searched in pursuance of this Regulation except by a woman.

3. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with this Regulation or any direction given or requirement imposed under this Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and shall on summary conviction be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding £50 or to both such fine and imprisonment.

The Castle, St. Helena, 23rd April, 1941.

No. 12.

Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939.

Maximum Prices of Articles of Food Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, is pleased to make and hereby makes the following Regulations:—

The Maximum Prices of Articles of Food Regulation of 10th April, 1941, is hereby revoked.

2. The following is the maximum price at which the articles of food hereinafter specified shall be sold by retail that is to say:—

Bread	5d per 1½lb loaf	From 8/3/44
Flour	3½d per lb	
Rice	3½d per lb	
"	2d per ½lb	
"	1d per ¼lb	
Sugar	4d per lb	
Loose Tea	2/4d per lb	
" " Payne's	2/8d per lb	
Margarine	10d per lb	
Compound Lard	9½d per lb	
"	8d per ½lb	
Salted Beef	1/- per lb	

3. The Magistrate shall hear and determine any contravention of this Regulation and any person convicted thereunder shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding six months.

The Castle, St. Helena, 21st May, 1941.

No 13.

Dairy Regulations.

His Excellency the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 19 (d) of the Public Health Ordinance No. 8 of 1939 is pleased to make and hereby makes the following Regulations.

1. (1) No person shall keep cows for the production of milk for sale unless he shall first have registered at the office of the Board of Health his name, residence, number of cows kept, the locality where they are kept and such other particulars as may be required by the Board of Health from time to time.

(2) The Secretary of the Board of Health shall enter the particulars of such registration in a book to be kept at the office of the Board of Health and to be called "The Dairy Register."

2. Every person regularly engaged in the milking of cows for the production of milk for sale shall in the month of December in every year submit himself to a medical examination by a Medical Officer and shall procure a certificate from such Medical Officer stating that upon such examination such person was found to be free from infectious disease and every certificate shall be retained until the thirty-first day of December in the following year by such person and shall be produced by him whenever required so to do for the information of the Board of Health or of any Sanitary Inspector.

3. Any building or shed in which cows are milked for the production of milk for sale shall be thoroughly swept out at least once each day and kept free from all manure, dirt or any other matter liable to expose the milk to infection or contamination.

4. No person shall milk any cow or cause or suffer any cow kept by him or under his care or control to be milked for the purpose of obtaining milk for sale—

(a) unless at the time of milking the udder and teats of such cow are thoroughly clean; and

(b) unless the person milking such cow is personally clean and his hands have been thoroughly cleansed with soap and water before milking such cow; and

(c) unless the person milking such cow at the time of such milking wears a clean outer garment; and

(d) unless the utensils in which the milk thus obtained is placed at the time of such milking are thoroughly cleansed and scalded.

5. No person shall keep milk for sale or cause or suffer any such milk to be placed in any vessel, receptacle or utensil which is not thoroughly cleansed and protected from contamination by flies, dust or otherwise.

6. No milk shall be delivered for sale in a receptacle unless such receptacle has been thoroughly cleansed by the vendor before being

No. 31.
Registration of Consumers.

Sugar, Rice, Flour, and Bread.

Heads of Households who are in possession of registration cards for any of the above commodities may, if they so desire, change the name of their registered retailer for any commodity provided that application is made to the Controller of Supplies not later than 31st May, 1942.

2. All applications must be accompanied by the registration card or cards, and any changes so made will come into operation on 1st July, 1942.

The Castle, St. Helena, 14th May, 1942.

No. 32.
Registration of Consumers.

Imported Fats.

1. All Heads of Households who desire to obtain Imported Butter, Imported Dripping, Margarine, Lard, Lard Compound, Lard Substitutes, Stry, or any other imported edible fat, are required to submit to the Controller of Supplies at the Castle, Jamestown, the following information—

- (a) Name of Head of Household.
- (b) Address and District of House.
- (c) Total number of persons in the Household as follows:—
 - (1) 12 years of age and over.
 - (2) Under 12 years of age.
- (d) Name and address of shopkeeper or other person from whom the Household desires to obtain the above Fats.

2. The particulars stated in paragraph 1 above should be furnished to the Controller of Supplies not later than Tuesday the 20th May, 1942.

3. This information is required in order that registration cards can be issued to Heads of Households to enable them to secure supplies of Fats if at any time it is essential to re-introduce the rationing of Fats.

4. Heads of Households are advised to be sure to submit the correct information, as changes in the names of shopkeepers will not be permitted except in exceptional circumstances when registration cards have been issued.

5. Any person who does not submit the required particulars by 20th May, 1942, may experience delay in receiving the registration card, and so be unable to obtain fats—when rationed—until cards can be supplied.

The Castle, St. Helena, 14th May, 1942.

F. JARRETT,
Controller of Supplies.

No. 33.
Addressing and Posting of Letters
in St. Helena.

1. All persons posting letters from St. Helena are requested to address their letters from—

“St. Helena,
SOUTH ATLANTIC,”

and to ask their correspondents to use the same address when replying. This will simplify the work of Post Offices in other countries.

2 The public are also requested to write and

post as many as possible of their letters in the intervals between mails. Under war conditions it is not possible to give notice of approaching mail days, and the practice of writing and posting letters during the stay of a mail steamer at the Island is liable to cause delay.

G. J. GEORGE,
Postmaster.

Jamestown, 20th May, 1942.

No. 34.
Household Hoarders of Flour.

1. In order to encourage as many families as possible to keep a reserve of flour in their houses, it has been decided to suspend till further notice the restriction on the quantity which may be bought each week.

2. Every household is therefore advised to build up a reserve up to about 5 pounds of flour per member of the household.

3. The reserve is intended to be used only when supplies have been interrupted by enemy action on sea or on land, and it is not possible for families to obtain bread or flour in the usual way.

4. The reserve should, however, be turned over weekly, the flour required for use being taken from the quantity in reserve, and the flour which has been bought last put into the reserve.

F. JARRETT,
Controller of Supplies.

The Castle, Jamestown, 31st May, 1942.

No. 35.
(Colonial Defence Armed Forces)
Ordinance, 1941.

Exemptions from Military Service.

All postponement certificates issued by the Military Service Tribunal will expire on 15th July, 1942, except the following—

- (a) Certificates granted to men engaged in the production of flax, on the application of their employer;
- (b) Certificates granted to men engaged in agriculture, on the application of the Agriculture Officer or of their employer; and
- (c) Certificates granted to men engaged in the fishing industry, on the application of the Superintendent of Police.

2. Any man who holds a postponement certificate from the Military Service Tribunal other than one of those referred to above, and who desires his enlistment to be postponed after 15th July, 1942, should apply before 30th June for a further postponement. Letters should be addressed to the Chairman, Military Service Tribunal, The Castle.

By command of His Excellency the Governor,
F. BRETT,
Supt. of Police.
Jamestown, 15th June, 1942.

No. 36.
Registration of Consumers—Imported Fats.

A considerable number of Heads of Households have not submitted the information called