

½d HYPHENATED PRETORIA PICTORIAL

PRINT

Printed by the Government
Printing Works, Pretoria

LIFESPAN

Sept. 1935 – Oct. 1954
19 years 1 month

DESIGN

Springbok head facing right
Redrawn by J L Booysen and J
Prentice

The main difference between this stamp and its predecessor is the **hyphenated** "SUID-AFRIKA"

There were 22 different issues of which some were screened, and some underwent a size change

Except where otherwise mentioned, the first stamp on the sheet was inscribed in Afrikaans

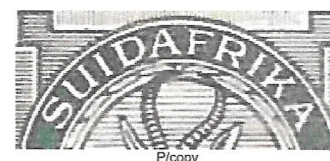
A glass plate was used as a "negative" (also multipositive) from which the printing cylinders were etched. It follows that if a flaw/error appears on the multipositive, that variety will be repeated on all the cylinders that is etched from that

The multipositive varieties shown serve as examples and the list is not exhaustive

ISSUE 4 and 4a



PRETORIA HYPHENATED PICTORIAL



PRETORIA UNHYPHENATED PICTORIAL

MORE THAN 40 HORIZONTAL
LINES IN VIGNETTE

Design are the same as issues 1 to 3 and the cylinders originated from multipositives that was used to print booklet sheets

Printed in black and green with shades of grey to black and bluish green

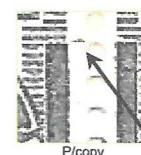
MULTIPOSITIVE



Second line in top left corner
extended to left (ex Row 1/3)



Green dot in left part of gutter
between rows 19 and 20/12



ISSUE 4 – September 1935 Headplate Unknown: Frameplate 7016

Printed in black and bluish green with watermark always inverted

ISSUE 4a – Mid 1936 Headplate 30: Frameplate 7016

Printed in black and green, watermark upright

WATERMARK

Multiple Springbok head
Upright and inverted

PERFORATION

15 x 14

SHEET

240 Stamps in 20 rows
by 12 columns
Except for issue 17 (180 stamps)

ISSUE 5 to 13

Redrawn design with the following changes:



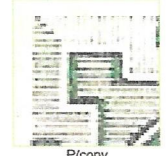
Number of horizontal lines in vignette reduced to 28 lines



Vertical lines at top and bottom of the frame replaced with horizontal lines



Diagonal white lines in top and bottom bars sloping downward



Previous design

MULTIPOSITIVE



Slanting green line running from the left part of the top bar past "H" of SOUTH (ex Row 16/11)



This design was retained for all the remaining issues of this denomination

ISSUE 5 – Early 1937

Headplate 52: Frameplate 51

Printed in black and green with olive-green frames with shades

Large issue with several printings

Afrikaans as the first stamp on the sheet

ISSUE 6 – Early 1938

Headplate 6934: Frameplate 26

Appeared with several printings and printed in black and green with shades

Stamps are scarcer than that of issue 5

ISSUE 7 – Mid 1938

Headplate 31: Frameplate 6932

A small printing in black and green – shades. Stamps are significantly free of flaws and scarce

ISSUE 8 – Early in 1939

Headplate 6933: Frameplate 7014

Again, a small printing printed in black and green - shades

Stamps are generally scarce

ISSUE 9 – 1939

Headplate 6920: Frameplate 16

Printed in black and green with shades

ISSUE 10 - 1939

Headplate 25: Frameplate 7019

Printed in black and green with shades

ISSUE 11 – January 1941

Headplate 60: Frameplate Unknown

Very small printing in black and blueish green. Scarcest stamps of all printings

ISSUE 12 – 1941

Headplate 60: Frameplate 21

Printed in black and green with shades

Largest issue of these stamps with various printings, also olive-brown vignettes

ISSUE 13 – Early 1947

Headplate 60: Frameplate 49

Stamps were printed in black and green with shades

ISSUE 14 – August 1947

Headplate 6912: Frameplate 7019

The design size was **reduced** to 18,25 x 22,25 mm and the width of the gutters between stamps accordingly to 2 mm

Cylinders were etched from the same multipositives that was used to produce the roll stamps

Printed in grey black and green with shades

ISSUES 15, 15a and 16

Cross-hatched design

This is the last issues of the completely non-screened stamps

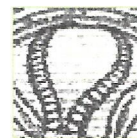
A final reduction in size took place from 18,25 x 22,25 mm to 18 x 22 mm. It follows that the widening of the gutters increased to 2,25 mm

There was also a change in the language setting with **English** as the first stamp on the sheet



P/copy

Criss-cross diagonal white lines



P/copy

Outline of horns

Top and bottom bars intersected with a broad white line

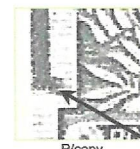
The diagonal white lines in the top and bottom bars are criss-cross sloping downward. This can better be seen in stamps with a lighter print

The outlines of the horns are not continuous but formed by thin irregular lines with black and white spaces between and the face is speckled

MULTIPOSITIVE



Extension to lower end of left solid bar (Afr. stamp) (ex Row 14/1)



P/copy

ISSUE 15 – October 1947

Unknown Head:- and Frameplate

Printed in grey black and green with shades

ISSUE 15a – December 1947

Unknown Head:- and Frameplate

The outlines of the horns and face are made up of continuous solid lines and is the same for all subsequent issues

Stamps of this issue are scarce and can be distinguished by their darker vignettes

The lines on either side of the buck's head is seldom uniformly wide



Outline of horns and face



Lines on side of buck's head

ISSUE 16 – November 1947

Headplate 6916: Frameplate 29

Vignettes are paler from the previous issue and the lines on either side of the buck's head are of uniform thickness



Lines on side of buck's head

ISSUES 16a to 18

This is the first 1/2d stamps to be printed with only the *frameplate screened* (exterior cylinder)

They can be distinguished from the previous printings by the dotted lines and serrated edges of the frame, against the smooth edges of their unscreened predecessors

Printed in shades of deep to dark green

MULTIPOSITIVE



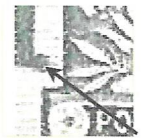
P/copy



"Bush tick" on ear and "Fly" on nose (Afr. Stamp) (ex Row 3/4)



Extension to lower end of left solid bar (Afr. stamp) (ex Row 14/1)



P/copy



ISSUES 16a – Late 1947

Headplate 48: Frameplate 6933

Issue 16a was a large issue

ISSUES 16b – Late 1947

Headplate 48: Frameplate 45

Frames are much brighter green than the previous issue

ISSUES 16c – Late 1947

Headplate 6912: Frameplate 6933

Small printing

ISSUE 17 – May 1948

Headplate 25: Frameplate 6912

Narrow rolls of paper were used, and stamps were printed in 20 rows by 9 columns – 180 stamps/sheet

The first three rows were masked when the cylinders were etched. This brought about the multipositive “Bush tick” variety to appear on row 3/1 (instead of row 3/4)

The language setting was changed again with an Afrikaans stamp as the first on the sheet

ISSUE 18 – July 1948

Headplate 86: Frameplate 82

Vertical white lines appear on the vignettes of most stamps, earning the name “Venetian Blinds”

REPRINT JULY 1948

These stamps, printed in olive grey and dull blue-green, were re-issued in July 1948. It was produced from the same plates used for issue 2 of the Pretoria typograph printing in 1928



ISSUE 19 to 22

The first ½d stamps to be produced from *both screened cylinders*, although the screens employed were not always of same type

The same 22 row multipositives was used to print these issues, but the 20 rows selected were not always the same resulting in the change of the first stamp on the sheet. This caused the varieties on the multipositive to appear on stamps with a different language

ISSUE 19 – February 1949

Headplate 7020a: Frameplate 7020b

First stamp on the sheet was inscribed in **English**, printed in colours of brownish grey and green

Bush tick in ear
(Afr. Stamp)
(ex Row 3/4)



ISSUE 20 – April 1949

Headplate 7020a: Frameplate 11b

The first stamp on the sheet was again changed to **Afrikaans**

It was a relatively small printing



Bush tick in ear (Eng. Stamp)
(ex Row 3/4)

ISSUE 21 – August 1949

Headplate 11a: Frameplate 11b

A new headplate (interior cylinder), that was taken from row 3 of the same multipositive, was used, with the first stamp on the sheet inscribed in **English**



White "Bush tick" in ear (Afr. Stamp)
(ex Row 3/4)

The new headplate caused the Bush tick variety to appear white

ISSUE 21

Vignettes of a later printing in December 1949 were produced with a different black ink

The ink does not have a shiny quality and when holding it horizontally, it stands out like a charcoal drawing against the shiny frame

This feature caused the issue to be known as the "Charcoal" printing



Early printing



"Charcoal" printing

ISSUE 22 – December 1951

Headplate 31: Frameplate 70

Printed with new cylinders and the multipositives retouch, removing varieties

It was a very large printing in brownish grey and grey green with matt shades with a long lifespan

This was the last of the 1/2d Pretoria Pictorials