Introduction

Postage stamps and related objects are miniature communication tools, and they tell a story about cultural and political identities and about artistic forms of identity expressions. They are part of the world’s material heritage, and part of history. Ever more of this postal heritage becomes available online, published by stamp collectors’ organizations, auction houses, commercial stamp shops, online catalogues, and individual collectors. Virtually collecting postage stamps and postal history has recently become a possibility. These working papers about Africa are examples of what can be done. But they are work-in-progress! Everyone who would like to contribute, by sending corrections, additions, and new area studies can do so by sending an email message to the APH editor: Ton Dietz (dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl). You are welcome!

Disclaimer: illustrations and some texts are copied from internet sources that are publicly available. All sources have been mentioned. If there are claims about the copy rights of these sources, please send an email to asc@asc.leidenuniv.nl, and, if requested, those illustrations will be removed from the next version of the working paper concerned.
**Table of Contents**

**Part 1**

**Introduction** .................................................. 4  
**Postage stamps prior to 1870: stamps of CoGH** ........ 9  
**Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek 1870-1877** ................. 12

**Part 2**

**Transvaal British Administration 1877-1882** ............ 35

**Part 3**

**Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek 1882-1899** ................. 66

**Part 4**

**The Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, Boer issues** ........ 135

**Part 5**

**The Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902, British military issues** .... 171  
**British Administration Transvaal 1900-1902** .......... 199

**Part 6**

**British Administration Transvaal 1902-1910** ........... 259  
**CSAR Railway stamps** ........................................ 297
SOUTH AFRICA

Postal history and postage stamps of Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek / Transvaal

Ton Dietz, African Studies Centre Leiden, January 2017

Introduction

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d0/Flag_of_Transvaal.svg/1024px-Flag_of_Transvaal.svg.png


https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/65/Transvaal_Colony_Flag.png

“The South African Republic (Dutch: Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, ZAR), often referred to as the Transvaal and sometimes as the Republic of Transvaal, was an independent and internationally recognised country in Southern Africa from 1852 to 1902. The country defeated the British in what is often referred to as the First Boer War and remained independent until the end of the Second Boer War on 31 May 1902, when it was forced to surrender to the British. The territory of the ZAR became known after this war as the Transvaal Colony. After the outbreak of the First World War a small number of Boers staged the Maritz Rebellion and aligned themselves with the Central Powers in a failed gambit to regain independence”. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_African_Republic
“The Great Trek. Transvaal is located in southern Africa – north of the Vaal River. The first colonists settle in Transvaal in the first half of the 19th century. After the British have taken over Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch in 1814, the descendants of the original Dutch settlers – the Boer – embark on the so called ‘Great Trek’. In the 1830’s and 1840’s, the Boer move inland and establish a number of republics – some of which only have a short existence. In 1853 the South African Republic is formed in Potchefstroom.

Shaping the South African Republic The South African Republic will, in subsequent years, absorb several of the Boer republics established north of the Vaal River: in 1860 the Lijdenburg republic – including the republic of Utrecht that had joined the Lijdenburg republic in 1858, in 1864 the Zoutpansberg republic, in 1888 the New Republic and in 1891 the small Klein Vrystaat. Furthermore, between 1871 and 1884, the borders of the South African Republic will be adjusted several times through treaties with the British – extending its territory westward into the land of the Tswana. In 1881 minor border adjustments with Mozambique are agreed upon with the Portuguese.

The First Boer War The British, from the 1870’s, take an ever growing interest in the South African Republic. First, because of the mineral resources that are discovered – diamonds and gold. Second, because the British in the ‘Scramble for Africa’ want to prevent other colonial powers from annexing the South African Republic. In 1877 the British decide to annex the South African Republic as the British colony of Transvaal. The Boer reject British annexation and, in 1880, start the First Boer War that ends in the reestablishment of the South African Republic in 1881 – until 1884 under British sovereignty, from 1884 fully independent.

The Second Boer War In the 1880’s and 1890’s the South African Republic extends its influence in neighboring Swaziland, that, in 1894, becomes a protectorate of the South African Republic. In the 1890’s the South African Republic develops closer ties with the other large Boer republic – Orange Free State – resulting in a treaty between the two Boer republics. Increasing tension with the British, in 1899, leads to the Second Boer War. The Boer, from Orange Free State and the South African Republic, invade the British colonies of Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The British, however, quickly gain the upper hand and, by 1900, large parts of Orange Free State and the South African Republic are occupied by the British. The Boer resort to a guerrilla war – the last Boer to surrender in 1902. The British annex Orange Free State and the South African Republic as the Orange River and Transvaal colonies – de facto in 1900, de jure in 1902. The borders of Transvaal are adjusted by the transfer of the territories of the former republic of Utrecht and the New Republic to Natal.

Aftermath The Transvaal colony will, in 1910, join the Union of South Africa. Transvaal will be province of South Africa until 1994, when it is split up into four smaller provinces that exist until today.”
De staatspresidenten van de Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek waren:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>State President</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857–1860</td>
<td>Marthinus Wessel Pretorius</td>
<td>1st State President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860–1860</td>
<td>Johannes Hermanus Grobler</td>
<td>Interim State President</td>
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<tr>
<td>1860–1862</td>
<td>Stephanus Schoeman</td>
<td>Interim State President</td>
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<tr>
<td>1862–1863</td>
<td>Willem Cornelis Janse van Rensburg</td>
<td>Interim State President</td>
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<tr>
<td>1863–1864</td>
<td>Willem Cornelis Janse van Rensburg</td>
<td>2d State President</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864–1871</td>
<td>Marthinus Wessel Pretorius</td>
<td>3d State President</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871–1872</td>
<td>Daniël Jacobus Erasmus</td>
<td>Interim State President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872–1877</td>
<td>Thomas François Burgers</td>
<td>4th State President</td>
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<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>President(s)</td>
<td>Title</td>
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<td>1877–1880</td>
<td>Britse overheersing</td>
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<tr>
<td>1880–1883</td>
<td>Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, Marthinus Wessel Pretorius, Petrus Jacobus Joubert</td>
<td>Triumvirate Presidency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883–1900</td>
<td>Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger</td>
<td>5th State President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900–1902</td>
<td>Schalk Willem Burger</td>
<td>Interim State President</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Translated from: [https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zuid-Afrikaansche_Republiek#Staatspresidenten](https://nl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zuid-Afrikaansche_Republiek#Staatspresidenten)

Pretorius  
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/aa/Marthinus_Wessel_Pretorius_1855.jpg/266px-Marthinus_Wessel_Pretorius_1855.jpg

Schoenman  
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6/64/Stephanus_Schoeman.jpg/266px-Stephanus_Schoeman.jpg

Burgers  
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/27/ThFBurgers_CHM_VA0897.jpg/266px-ThFBurgers_CHM_VA0897.jpg
Whenever one thinks of the philatelic aspects of the Transvaal, it is almost inevitable that the first thing that comes to mind is the word “forgery”. In the late-nineteenth century, the classic stamps of the “First Republic” and the “First British Occupation” were avidly collected by the leading philatelists of the day – and this attracted the attention of the forgers. The stamps of the “Second Republic” and the “Anglo-Boer War” were dealt a cruel blow with the clandestine production of masses of reprints. Now, after over forty years of collective philatelic research published quarterly in The Transvaal Philatelist, the Transvaal Study Circle is at the forefront of differentiating the genuine from the forged or the reprinted. The Study Circle also examines the historical context within which the stamps and postal history were produced. This dimension is important in understanding why various stamps were produced, and what the significance is of a particular piece of postal history.

http://www.transvaalstamps.org.uk/stamps.html

Prior to 1870: Stamps of Cape of Good Hope
http://www.rhodesia.co.za/images/large/T1552.jpg: “Cape of Good Hope 1864 De La Rue 6d bright mauve triangle with good to large margins. Fine used, cancelled with large part of the POTCHEFSTROOM / G.P.K. / OCT 3 / 1865 / Z.A.R. 30mm single circle datestamp. Imperceptible corner crease mentioned on an otherwise clear Briefmarkenprüfstelle certificate (2014). Diena and Bolaffi expertising marks on the reverse. Very rare. SG 20 Note: prior to the introduction of ZAR stamps in 1869, mail addressed overseas forwarded via the Cape of Good Hope required Cape stamps to be affixed. This followed a decision by the Volksraad in 1859 to set up a regular postal service. Herman Jeppe, the Postmaster at Potchefstroom (then Capital of the ZAR) placed an order in August of that year for Cape stamps. All four triangular duties are recorded postmarked with the Potchefstroom 30mm single circle datestamp, the only cancelling device then available. All are rare.”

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/images/large/T534.jpg: “1866 (May), blue pre-stamp entire being an official post office communication endorsed ‘In dienst’ (On service) and addressed to the post office at Wakkerstroom. The handwritten contents for March 1866 appear to be from the GPO at Potchefstroom concerning an unpaid letter. A note in Dutch confirms receipt on the 11th May and is signed by the postmaster at “Marthinus Wessel Stroom” which was the name of the town before being renamed ‘Wakkerstroom’. Very scarce, early and most unusual.”
http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T657.jpg: “1870 (August), stampless entire addressed to the Secretary of the Masonic “Unie” lodge, Bloemfontein, O.V. Staat. Bearing at upper right a fine strike of the POTCHEFSTROOM / ZAR / ZUID AFRIKA (10 Aug) single circle datestamp. The reverse with printed form headed ‘DE LOGE “FLAMING STAR OF SOUTH AFRICA”’ (Potchefstroom, Z.A. Republiek). The contents (in Dutch) appear to concern a newly inducted member. Damaged at top and left (visible only when opened out - no text is missing) not affecting fine appearance when folded. Very scarce and unusual early Masonic item from South Africa.”
“1871 (August), stampless, printed letter (reduced at sides) showing part of a membership list for the ‘Aurora’ Masonic Lodge. Addressed to a member of the ‘Unie’ Lodge in Bloemfontein, OVS. Bearing an originating PRETORIA / Z.A.R. / ZUID AFRIKA (AU 13 / 71) single circle datestamp at upper right. With large ‘1’ in blue manuscript denoting the 1d printed mater rate. A very scarce item of mail between the two Boer Republics. A very similar item is illustrated in ‘The Postal History of the Orange Free State’ (p173) by Robert Allison.”

**Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek 1870-1877**

**1870 May**

1p

[Image: https://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/South-African-Republic/Postage-stamps/A1-i.jpg]

[Image: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/211/068/816_001.jpg?v=2]

[Image: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/248/233/414_001.jpg]

“South Africa - Transvaal 1870 Definitives 3 stamps used”

M1 la braunkarmin, [Adolf Otto Güstrow/Mecklenburg] B□; Y1 rouge


http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1684.jpg: “1872 Borrius printing 1d carmine-red on thinnish opaque paper, fine roulette with very good to enormous margins. Small thin spot in right margin, otherwise very fine fresh mint. SG 29a”


http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1311.jpg: “1872 1d carmine-red (a deep bright shade) on thinnish opaque paper, fine roulette. Hinge thin, otherwise fine used with target-type cancellation. SG 29a”
http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/342/580/478_001.jpg?v=1: “Transvaal, South Africa, 1870, Heraldry, 1 Penny, rouletted 12.5, used, Michel 1C”

Idem C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; Y5 rouge


M1 Iia [M.J. Viljoen Pretoria] B□; Y9 carmin

http://www.transvaalstamps.org.uk/borriuspaperc.jpg: “One penny fine roulette printed by Borrius on Yardley paper C.”

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1242.jpg: “1870 Viljoen printing on medium paper. 1d carmine-red, fine roulette. A partially over-inked example, fine mint. SG 18a”


http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1579.jpg: “1870 Viljoen printing on medium paper. 1d carmine-red, fine roulette, with very good to large margins. Very fine used with a light target-type cancellation. Very scarce and an underrated stamp in used condition. SG 18a”

Idem C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; Y14 carmin

1p

Not yet found

M1 Ib ziegelrot [Adolf Otto Güstrow/Mecklenburg] B □; not in Yvert

Idem C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; not in Yvert

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1685.jpg: “1874 Davis printing on thicker opaque paper, perf 12½. 1d pale red, very fine unused (without gum). A very scarce and underrated stamp. SG 40”

http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/south/transvaal/transvaal1869.jpg

M1 Ib ziegelrot [M.J. Viljoen Pretoria] A 12 ½ September 1874; Y19 rouge [“Impression de Davis au Natal, dentelés 12”]

Idem B □; not in Yvert

Idem C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; not in Yvert
6p

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/featured/T1707_f.jpg: “1869 Otto printing on thin paper. 6d pale ultramarine, fine roulette. Showing white flaw between 'ZES' and 'PENCE' at right. Hinge remnants, otherwise very fine fresh mint with large to enormous margins. SG 5a”


M2 Ia ultramarin [Adolf Otto Güstrow/Mecklenburg] B□; Y3 outremer


http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1707.jpg: “1869 Otto printing on thin paper. 6d pale ultramarine, fine roulette. Showing white flaw between 'ZES' and 'PENCE' at right. Hinge remnants, otherwise very fine fresh mint with large to enormous margins. SG 5a”


http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1548.jpg: “1872-74 6d ultramarine, on thin transparent paper, fine roulette with large to very large margins. Very fine used with target-type canceller. Scarce this fine. SG 27”

Idem C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; Y6 outremer

https://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/South-African-Republic/Postage-stamps/A11-s.jpg

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T328.jpg: “1870 Viljoen printing on thin gummed paper from Germany. 6d dull ultramarine, with evidence of fine roulette at left. Fine used with central target-type cancellation. SG 11”

M2 Ila ultramarin [M.J. Viljoen Pretoria] A 12 ½ September 1874]; ; Y20 bleu [“Impression de Davis au Natal, dentelés 12”]

Idem B □; Y12 + Y12 Tête-bêche
http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1303.jpg: “1870 6d ultramarine on medium paper, fine roulette. Very fine mint with large to very large margins. A very scarce stamp this fine. SG 19”


Idem C durchstochen 15 ¼ : 16; not in Yvert
http://www.transvaalstamps.org.uk/davis.jpg: “This over-inked First Republic 6d stamp was printed in deep blue by P. Davis & Son, of Pietermaritzburg, between 1870 and 1871, from a single plate. The resulting pane of forty stamps consisted of six rows of eight. The position can be identified as being from position eight by an ink spot on the cover of the wagon.

M2 II bA durchstochen 15 ½ : 16, blau Sept. 1874; Y21 outremer

http://fep.up.pt/docentes/cpimenta/lazer/WebFilatelicamente/public_html/r106/pictures/revista106_7_02.jpg: “The first stamps of the ZAR: cover from Rustenburg to Wellington, franked at the ZAR/Cape Colony letter rate of 6d. The stamp is a printing of J.F. Celliers, Pretoria, and cancelled with a three-ring obliterator No. 3 of Rustenburg. The front also shows the single ring date stamp of Rustenburg dated 18 July 1875, and arrival date stamp of Wellington, Cape Colony, dated 29 July 1875. The journey from the Transvaal, via Potchefstroom (backstamp 18 July 1875) and Kimberley, to Cape Colony by ox-wagon was covered in 11 days. The first stamps of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) were printed in Germany by Adolph Otto of Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1869, and consisted of the values 1d, 6d and 1 shilling. The printing plates were shipped to South Africa and subsequently another four different printers produced stamps in the same design.”

1 Sh


M3 Ia dunkelgrün [Adolf Otto Güstrow/Mecklenburg] B□; Y4 + Y4 vert Tête-bêche

Idem C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; Y8 vert
M3 Ila dunkelgrün [M.J. Viljoen Pretoria] C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; not in Yvert 1 Sh

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/images/large/T1414.jpg: “1872 1/- yellow-green on thinnish opaque paper, fine roulette with very good to enormous margins. Superb used with target-type cancellation. SG 32”

http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6932.jpg: “TRANSVAAL - 1870 1/- yellow green unused. SG 6a. 1870 1/- yellow green 'Otto' printing with roulette perforation in unused condition. SG 6a.”

http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/262/312/289_001.jpg

M3 Ib gelbgrün C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16 [Adolf Otto Güstrow/Mecklenburg]; not in Yvert

https://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/South-African-Republic/Postage-stamps/A12-s.jpg

M3 IIb gelbgrün [M.J. Viljoen Pretoria] B □; Y13 vert + Y13 vert Tête-bêche

Idem C durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; Y18 vert

1870 September

1p
http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1315.jpg: “1870-71 Borrius printing on stout paper. 1d (greyish) black, imperforate, with very good to large margins. Fine unused without gum. SG 21”

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1578.jpg: “1870-71 Borrius printing on stout paper. 1d black, imperforate, with very good, even margins. Fine used with target-type cancellation. SG 21”


M4 Schwartz B □ geschnitten ; Y10 noir

Idem Cx durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; gewöhnliches papier; Y15 noir

Idem Cy durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; dünnes durchsichtiges papier; not in Yvert

1871 July

3p

http://www.filat.ch/images/pictures/xpnrq036.jpg: “1871 3d Otto deep lilac, fine roulette on thin paper, clear distinct impression, the Second Essay, Luff "M", but VARIETY IMPERFORATE (SG 24var). VF/M with large part OG. Extremely rare, being the only recorded uncancelled example from the "M" plate to date.”

Y2 lilas [Adolf Otto Güstrow/Mecklenburg] □ : Y2 lilas + Y2 lilas Tête-bêche
South Africa: ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK (until 1877).

M5IaC rotlila (Juli 1871) [Adolf Otto Güstrow/Mecklenburg] durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; Y6 lilas

M5IIbC graulila (Dec. 1872) [J.P. Borrius Potchefstroom] durchstochen 15 ½ : 16; not in Yvert

M5IIcB lila (28/4/1875) □ [J.P. Borrius Potchefstroom]: Y11 lilas

M5IIcC lila (28/4/1875) durchstochen 15 ½ : 16 [J.P. Borrius Potchefstroom]; Y16 lilas


6p

https://siegelauctions.com/1995/767/506.jpg: “TRANSVAAL. 1874, 6p Bright Ultramarine, Rouletted (8). Wide even margins and complete roulettes, tied by "14" in concentric rings on 1875 cover to Logansport, Indiana, with Cape of Good Hope 1864 1sh Green (19) tied by "1" numeral cancel, clear "Cape Town Cape Colony Ap 29 75" cds, red pencil "4' and London transit markings, New York exchange cds on back, Very Fine, very scarce mixed franking and destination”

M6IC ultramarin (Okt. 1874) [Adolf Otto Güstrow/Mecklenburg] durchstochen 15 ½ : 16
South Africa: ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK (until 1877).

1875

Yvert: papier pelure A = □; B = percés en ligne

1p

http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/100/257/766_001.jpg?v=1

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1708.jpg: “1875-77 1d orange-red on semi-pelure paper, WIDE ROULETTE with large to very large margins on three sides and close at top. Very fine used with ‘1’ target-type canceller of Pretoria. Very scarce, especially this fine. SG 49”

dess Y22 A et B

3p

http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/100/258/006_001.jpg?v=1

http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/100/257/875_001.jpg?v=1

duelet-gris Y23 A et B

6p

http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6951.jpg: “1875-77 6d blue imperforate 'Celliers' printing cancelled by concentric circle cancel. SG 45.”

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1581.jpg: “1875-77 6d (deep) blue on semi-pelure paper, imperforate, with close (though clear) to good margins. Fine used with '11' target-type cancellation of Utrecht. SG 45”

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T454.jpg: “1875-76 6d deep (dull) blue on thin pelure paper, imperforate with good even margins. Fine used with ‘8’ target cancel of Zeerust overlapping part of a second numeral (31?) cancel. SG 54b”

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1550.jpg: “1875-76 (very) 6d deep blue on thin pelure paper, WIDE ROULETTE, with very large or enormous margins, clearly showing the rouletting on all sides. Additionally showing traces of adjoining stamps at top and bottom. Very fine used with ‘1’ target-type cancellation of Pretoria. Rare in such excellent condition. An outstanding stamp. SG 60”
http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/315/070/033_001.jpg: “Transvaal 1875-7 6d deep blue, roulette 15½x16, fine used”

bleu Y24 A et B + A Tête-bêche

http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T536.jpg: “1877 (April), stampless entire being an official communication endorsed ‘In dienst’ (On service) and signed ‘G.E. Fawcus’ at lower left. Addressed to ‘S. Melville Esquire / Surveyor General / Pretoria’ and bearing UTRECHT / ZUID AFRIKA (27 Apr) single circle datestamp at upper right. The handwritten contents headed “Utrecht / April 25th 1877” concern an affidavit and some diagrams sent via the same post. Pretoria (date unclear) arrival datestamps on front and reverse. Internal left margin with tears affecting the message in places. Nevertheless, a clean, attractive and very scarce item of early official mail.”

1875 Revenue
6d:  [Image: http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1191.jpg] REVENUES 1875 Imperforate plate proof of the 6d duty printed in black on thick cream surfaced paper. Plate flaws indicate this stamp emanates from column 3. Very small shallow thin. Rare.”

6d:  [Image: http://thumbs.ebaystatic.com/images/g/cLAAAOSwgZ1Xud8~/s-l225.jpg]

1sh:  [Image: http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/T1190.jpg]” REVENUES 1875 Imperforate plate proof of the 1/- duty printed in black on thin white wove paper. Plate flaws indicate this stamp emanates from column 2. Rare.”

1sh:  [Image: http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NTM1WDQ3OQ==/z/cmEAAOSwEetV~uuL/$_12.JPG]