WITWATERSRAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Country Club Johannesburg, Auckland Park

Meeting Venue: Country Club Johannesburg, Napier Road, Auckland Park

NEWSLETTER No. 392: OCTOBER 2026

Dear Members:

This, the October 2026 Newsletter No. 392, features the following items:

1) Schedule of dates for remaining meetings in 2026.
2) Schedule of dates for the Woodmead Zoom meetings in 2026 .
3) A report on the Auckland Park meeting held at 16h00 on 14 October 2026.
4) A report on the in-person and digital via Zoom Stamp Study meeting at Woodmead on 28th October 2026 at 19h00

1. DATES FOR THE REMAINING 2026 MEETINGS (originally planned for Auckland Park)

We have had decades of fun holding our meetings at the Auckland Park site of CCJ. It is surely the best venue in the country for hosting meetings such as ours. Unfortunately, we are the victims of external factors beyond our control. Mismanagement by our City Council means that street lights and traffic lights are frequently dysfunctional, and road surfaces are not repaired, leading to dangerous pot-holes, and so driving home in times of darkness is no fun at all. Our elderly membership has often decided to give physical meetings at Auckland Park a miss and attendance has dropped so far that the same few members are being called upon to display at all the meetings. Outside collectors can be invited to show, but is hardly a sign of respect when so few turn up to see the presentations. Other societies have suffered the same fate and have moved to morning meetings. Venues are not always available at Auckland Park in the mornings, so we are experimenting with moving all meetings to Woodmead. We have been offered the Pool Pavilion at 10h30 on the second Monday of each month and also space to store our display frames. We will make the change with immediate effect from our November meeting. Let's see if we can introduce a bit more life into our society!

The Zoom / In-Person meetings scheduled for 19h00 on the last Wednesday of each month will continue.

Monday 10h30	11th November 2026	Invited Exhibitor
Monday 10h30	9 December 2026	President's Meeting + Cocktail Party

2. DATES FOR THE 2026 STAMP STUDY MEETINGS AT WOODMEAD

The table below gives the dates for the 2026 Woodmead meetings to be held in the Captain's Table (or other venue to be notified) at Woodmead at 19h00:

Wednesday	25th November 2026
Wednesday	No meeting in December

3 THE AFTERNOON SESSION CONVENED IN THE WILLOW ROOM AT AUCKLAND PARK ON 14 OCTOBER 2026 AT 16h00

Ian Matheson chaired the evening with only six members in attendance. Ian conveyed apologies on behalf of Adel Bulpitt, Bruce Berry, Howard Green, Jim Findlay and Danna Strydom.

- **Item of Interest**

Ian Matheson shared a scan of a cover he had recently purchased. The stamps on the cover were not rare, but the advertising image was interesting; it promoted tins of full cream milk – not condensed or evaporated milk – canned in Holland and exported to British Honduras. Philately provides us with an insight into days gone by; in the absence of refrigeration or cartons of long-life milk this is what many had to resort to!

- **The Exhibits**

Derek Roth opened the show with a display of Malayan Peninsula.
11 States were situated on the Malaysian Peninsula, including the Islands of Penang and Singapore, being Kedah, Kelantan, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, Trengganu, Negri Sembilan, Malacca and Johore.

The first six pages contained stamps of the former British Crown Colony, designated as Straits Settlements, comprising of Penang Island, Malacca, Singapore, Cocos Islands, Christmas Island and Labuan situated off the north coast of Borneo. Stamps were issued from 1867 to 1953 during the Reigns of Queen Victoria, King Edward VII, King George V and King George VI.

After the Second World War from 1945 to 1948 all states were administered by a British Administration, during which stamps of Straits Settlements were used, overprinted BMA MALAYA. Singapore became a Crown Colony from 1948 to the end of 1957, during which time stamps using KG VI and QEII heads, titled Malaya Singapore were utilised.

The balance of the exhibition contained stamps of the Federated Malay States from 1904 to 1934, Johore 1891 to 1955, Kedah 1922 to 1959, Kelantan 1921 to 1957, Pahang 1891 to 1957, Penang 1954 to 1955, Perak 1892 to 1957, Perlis 1948, Labuan 1885 to 1886, Negri Sembilan 1935 to 1957, Selangor 1891 to 1961 and Trengganu 1910 to 1957.

The next exhibit was from ***Alcino Cardoso*** with a superb two-frame display of Transvaal King Edward VII issues. Alcino submitted a splendid resume of the exhibit: it is a long paper, but I would be doing him a disservice if I shortened it further.

Background

King Edward ascended the throne on the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, on the 22 Jan 1901. Soon after her death, the Crown Agents (CA) at the request of Alfred Milner the governor of the new Transvaal Colony wrote to De La Rue requesting a new design of stamps with the Kings Head. The duties were issued on the 1st April 1902 and continued circulating in the Transvaal after the formation of the Union on the 31 May 1910 until replaced by KGV duties on the 1 Sept 1913. A total of 19 printings were requested over a decade, resulting in shade, paper & watermark variations. During printing, plate adjustments were necessary affecting the jubilee lines, providing the philatelist scope for study.

The exhibit in general was presented in chronological order organised in the following sections:

- 1902 - 03 : Dual Colour issue on Single Crown CA watermarked paper
- 1904 - 09 : Dual Colour issue on Multiple Crown CA watermarked paper
- 1905 - 09 : Mono Colour issue on Multiple Crown CA watermarked paper
- 1902 - 10 : General Postal Use

A: Dual Colour issue on Single Crown CA Wmk paper

- 1901-02 De La Rue Colour Trials

On the 1 Oct 1901 De La Rue submitted the first appendix sheets for the selection of the colour's for the Edward duties . Besides the colours in the appendices a few colour proofs were retained by De la Rue on gummed paper with the watermark crown CA .It's estimated that 4-6 copies of each colour trial were printed. The colour schemes required approval by the Crown Agents before De La Rue could commence printing . Below are some examples of the approved and unapproved colours.

Approved colours:

1/2d Grey Black & Dull Blue Green

10s Black & Purple on Red paper

£1 Green & Violet

£5 Orange Brown & Dull Violet

Unapproved colours:

2 ½ d Dull Purple & Blue

1s Dull Greyish Purple & Olive Brown

£1 & £5 proposal Dull Purple & Olive Bistre

£1 & £5 proposal Green & Orange Brown

- 1902 Specimen Overprints

Transvaal joined the Universal Postal Union in 1893. A sample of the issued stamps was distributed to the member countries. On the **24 Jan 1902 ,** the first Edward stamps the ½ d to 10s were overprinted with the word "SPECIMEN" in Samuel type D12 from a plate of 60 duties by De La Rue in London. The overprinted duties were distributed by the UPU to its members on the 24 Jan 1902 ,this was a few weeks before they commenced postal circulation . The new colours (1s & 2s) and new values (£1 & £5)shown below were overprinted later.

7 Oct 1902

7 Oct 1902

18 Dec 1902

18 Dec 1902

- 1902 Broken M , constant variety

The letter M in 'SPECIMEN' appears with a break in the front leg of the stamp in position 41 of each pane. A maximum of 13 panes were overprinted per value for distribution to the UPU members. Potentially 13 sets of broken M's can exist and are rare

- 'ULTRAMAR ' Overprints

ULTRAMAR' means overseas in Portuguese .The specimens intended for the Portuguese overseas colonies were additionally overprinted ' in purple at the Lisbon mint before distribution. Although Lisbon received 35 sets only one set was sent to each of its nine overseas colonies and are rare.

- Forged Overprints

The multi crown CA watermarked dual-coloured duties were never overprinted 'SPECIMEN'. Trotter records that crude forged overprints exist on the mono colours & states that although not seen ,they could exist on other values. The examples shown below are uncommon.

Multi crown CA

Multi crown CA

- 1902 Issued Stamps

1 April 1902: The first issue was on plain paper with the Wmk single crown over CA. The CA stood for Crown Agents who negotiated with the printers De La Rue on behalf of the Transvaal . The low values were intended for dual purpose use and were inscribed "POSTAGE-REVENUE". The high values were intended for postal use and were inscribed "POSTAGE-POSTAGE". Various printings were requested and shades are known.

Black & Sage Green

Black & Brown

Shades

1 Mar 1903

1 Mar 1903

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE
1 April 1902

1902 : CENSORED COMMERCIAL MAIL ,PRETORIA TO KLERKSDORP
1d INTERNAL LETTER RATE (First day of issue)

First day issue : Fragment dated 1 Apr 1902, rate of 4s3d is high for normal post. Most likely used to pay parcel postage .The 1s green circulated for 10 months, postally used in multiples they are scarce.

- Postally used duties

In general besides the £1 & £5 the Single Crown Edwardian duties were used until about 1905 or until exhaustion. Reason being that from late 1904 additional orders for Edward duties were issued on multiple crown watermarked paper. The lower values in general would have been used for postcards, printed matter & letters ,the high values for parcel post.The cork cancels shown below are scarce on the Edwards . The 1s green & 2s brown did not circulate for long & postally used are uncommon.

CORK CANCEL

CORK CANCEL

FORDSBURG
6 Sep 1902

The £1 & £5 were most likely used to pay parcel and gold postage. The £5 was probably the only duty forged in this issue and is uncommon.

I: **Forged £5**
Crown & jewels not clearly defined.

JOHANNESBURG
Forgery

PRETORIA
9 Dec 1907

JOHANNESBURG
27 Apr 1903

II: **Genuine £5**
Crown is clearly defined.

- 1902 -03 Plate numbers and Jubilee line patterns (Single Crown CA)

The Edwardian duties were printed in sheets of 240 & cut into four panes of 60 . The process required one colour to be struck with a common head plate and the other with the respective value border plate. Each pane within the plate was surrounded by a border (jubilee) line which prevented damage or excessive wear by the pressure of the inking roller to the printing plate. It was customary to start with a continuous border line, but due to plate wear the printer was required to make interventions by introducing cuts (co-extensive rule) to the border line to maintain the quality of the stamp impression. Four jubilee patterns exist on the single crown & labelled as Types A, B, C & D in the other of occurrence.

Summary of Plate & Jubilee lines on single Crown Wmk paper (Unpublished research by exhibitor)

TYPE	PLATE	POSTAGE - REVENUE									POSTAGE - POSTAGE							WMK
		½d	1d	2d	2½d	3d	4d	6d	1s	2s	2'6d	5s	10s	1s	2s	£1	£5	
A	①	*	*	*	*			*	*	*	*	*	*					SINGLE CROWN
B	①					*	*							*	*	*	*	
C	①	*	*	*	*			*					*					
D	①					*	*							*	*	*	*	

Type A

Type D

Type B

Type C

B: Dual Colour issue on Multiple Crown CA Wmk paper

- 1904-09 Issued Stamps (Plain/Chalky Paper)

From 1904 onwards all Edward orders were printed on multiple crown watermarked paper. This was at the request of De La Rue due to difficulties in aligning the sheets to print the stamps to coincide with the single crown CA watermark. The majority of duties were issued on plain paper, however from 1906 onwards some were printed on chalky surfaced paper(CSP). The £5 was never issued on Multiple Crown CA Wmk paper

I : CSP , Chalky surface paper , is brighter in appearance & thicker than plain

I : 1906 , CSP

I : 1906 , CSP

1905

I : 1906 , CSP

1908

I : 1909 , CSP

- Postally used duties

From 1904 onwards, orders for additional stamps placed with the Crown Agents were issued on Multi Crown CA wmk paper. Presented below is a sample of the postal use of Edwardian duties & post offices during the colonial period.After the Union was formed on 31st May 1910 ,each colony was authorised to use its own stamps until the 18th Aug 1910.

NIGEL
14 May 1910

THABINA: 18 Jun 1906

FRASER ST
20 Dec 1909

- Prepayment of postage

The primary purpose of the Edwardian duties was for the payment of postage as legislated .In general the **low values** paid registration , the postcard & letter rates & the **high values** the packet & parcels rates. Below are examples of the Multiple Crown CA watermarked duties paying for postage.

1908: REGISTERED PARCEL FRAGMENT : JHB
£1 16s 9d POSTAGE RATE

Highly franked fragment : Registered ,with JHB postmark ,dated 21 Sep 08. The Edward duties paid a rate of £1 16s 9d which would have been excessive for standard post & most likely was to pay the parcel postage.

★ **1908: LATE USE OF ZAR/VRI REGISTERED LETTER: POTCHEFSTROOM TO JHB**
TRIPLE x 1d INTERNAL LETTER RATE + 4d ENVELOPE REGISTRATION

Postmark used during:
1st Period: 1878-1885
2nd Period: 1901-1914

4d Registered letter
*Printed by De la Rue, 26 Jul 1898 (50 000).
*Remainder ovpt V.R.I. Dec 1900 in Pretoria

- 1904 -09 Plate numbers and Jubilee line patterns (Multiple Crown CA)

During 1904 De La Rue replaced the single with the multiple Crown watermarked paper. The plates used on previous printings were used again with no further alterations to the jubillee lines .The same head plate with numeral one forming the outer jubilee line was used on all the dual coloured printings. Each value had its own border plate which formed the inner jubilee line. The duties were issued in Plain and/or chalky paper. Type C jubilee line is a subset of type A and type D a subset of B

Summary of Plate & Jubilee lines on Multiple Crown Wmk paper (Unpublished research by

TYPE	PLATE	POSTAGE - REVENUE ½d	1d	2d	2½d	3d	4d	6d	1s	2s	POSTAGE - POSTAGE 2'6d	5s	10s	1£	2s	£1	£5	WMK
C	1	*	*	+	*/+			* /+			*	*	*					MULTI CROWN
D	1					+	+							*	*	* /+		

Key: * Plain Paper + Chalky Paper

Type C Jubilee line

Type D Jubilee line

C: Monocolour issue on Multiple Crown CA Wmk paper

The 1/2d, 1d, 2d& 2 ½ d were printed in a single colour for economic reasons

- 1905 : De La Rue,1d Die Proof

On 27 April 1905 De La Rue was notified that the ½ & 1d stamps were to be printed in one colour. New colour proposals were submitted and approved on 16 May 1905 .The die proofs from a single die were approved on the 21 June 1905.

Proofs of the ½ & 1d die's used for making up the first plates were pulled in all three states: BEFORE HARDENING ,AFTER HARDENING & AFTER STRIKING.

Very few of the Transvaal die proofs have become available. This item may be one of the survivors from the De La Rue records that were partially destroyed by fire during 29 Dec 1940. (Ref: Trotter)

1d die proof in black on glazed card . Endorsed 'AFTER HARDENING' & initialled

- 1905 -09 : Specimen Overprints

The ½ & 1d mono colour specimen stamps were distributed to UPU members on 6 Sep 1905. Two additional monos', the 2d purple was distributed on 9 Nov 09 & the 2½d blue is thought to have been distributed during early 1909.

SINGLE PLATE PRINTING

Single Plate
1905 design,
broken frame

: Aug 1905

Aug 1905

Two Plate
1901 design
continuous frame

TWO PLATE PRINTING

: Aug 1909
Grey
Unissued Colour

On 27 May 09, 240 000 2d duties were ordered in 'single fugitive ink'. They were printed in grey, but on the 29 Sep De La Rue was advised that the instructions were given in error. "The whole of the printing will therefore be destroyed & 240 000 2d stamps in all purple are required as soon as possible" The printing was destroyed by the Colony. The specimens having been released survived.

Oct 1909
Purple
Issued Colour

- Watermark Varieties on the 1d Mono

II: De La Rue used the Anchor Wmk paper in error on a few sheets of the Tvl 1d mono. The paper was meant for the Cape Edwards.

II

Cabled Anchor
1907

II: Cabled anchor error

III: Inv Wmk variety

III

Inv Wmk
Jhb: 13 Nov 1907

III: Occurred when a batch of paper fed to the press the wrong way or individual sheets turned accidentally. Uncommon on 1d mono

- 1905 Plate numbers and Jubilee line patterns on the ½ d& 1d Mono

In 1905 to save costs the ½ d & 1d duties were printed from a single plate in one colour . These monocoloured duties were printed in sheets of four panes of 60 stamps. Each pane within the plate was surrounded by a jubilee line following the co- extensive rule with breaks at the perforations. This jubilee pattern is designated type E.

Type E Jubilee line

- 1909 Plate numbers and Jubilee line patterns on the 2 d & 2½ d Mono

In 1909 both the 2d & 2½d duties were printed in a single colour using the dual-coloured plates from previous printings. The head plate was common to all the two plate printing . Only the Type C pattern has been encountered on these printings as no further adjustments or breaks to the jubilee lines were necessary. The 2½d was issued in blue which was the colour for the UPU letter rate.

Type C Jubilee line

Summary of Plate & Jubilee lines on Mono duties

TYPE	PLATE	POSTAGE - REVENUE ½d	1d	2d	2½d
C	①			*	*
E	①	*	*		
E	②	o	*		
E	③		o		
E	④		o		

O:Issued during Interprovincial Period

The Transvaal duties were used well into the interprovincial period. The plates below correspond to the Edward duties printed during that period

D: General Postal Use of the Edward Duties

- Transvaal used abroad

1902-1910 British Protectorate: The ZAR post office as early as 1889 took over the mail services in Swaziland. From March 1902 ownwards the Tvl post office now under British administration continued to manage the Swaziland post office. Presented below are examples of the Edwardian duties used in Swaziland during the colonial period i.e. pre: 18 Aug 1910. Other than the ½ d & 1d which are uncommon the other values are scarce to rare.

MBABANE : 10 Nov 1906

MBABANE
24 Feb 1910

MBABANE : 1 Aug 1908

- Edward duties used to Pay Late Fee

A late fee was paid on mail posted in the TPO letter box after the advertised closing time .Duties were used to pay the 6d Late Fee for standard mail & 1s for registered mail. The cover below is registered mail showing depicting a 1s late fee.

1908: Registered Mail: Germiston to Nuremberg (Germany)
2½ d International Letter Rate + 4d Registration + 1s Late Fee

Uncommon Station : Germiston B.O.: Booking Office - Station operational 1 Mar 1907 to 1 Nov 1914 :Ref Putzel

Registered mail ,paying LATE FEE: Germiston station B.O., Monday 7 Dec 08 to Nuremberg (b/s 27 Dec 08). Letter would be transferred to the fast mail train JHB-Cape to link up with the weekly steamer on route to Europe.
Franked 18½ d: Covering the 2½d foreign letter rate (per ½ oz) plus 4d registration & an additional 1s late fee for registered mail posted late after closing of the letter box, or posted in the TPO letter box while the train is standing at the station.

- Edward duties used to Pay for the European Mail

As early as 1903 the fast mail trains the JHB-Cape express left Park station at 6pm to connect with the weekly European mail steamer. Mail carried on this service was cancelled "Transvaal TPO/European mail". A late fee of 6d was payable for mail posted after the advertised closing time at the post office, but before 6pm in the special overseas post box at Park station.

1906: Letter : Jhb to Saint-Et-Oise (France)
2½ d International letter rate + 6d Late Fee

Date Stamp: **Type B**
Ø28 mm, Introduced 1905
Service :**1 DN** , Cape bound .
2 ,10UP & 9DN also known.

b/s : 10 Jun 1906, Saint -Et- Oise

- ## 1905: Official use of Edward C.S.A.R Overprints

The railways of the ZAR & ORC were integrated in 1902 forming the CSAR .Initially they enjoyed a free franking service, but from Jul 1904 they were required to pay full rates due to postal abuse. Edward duties were distributed to railway officials but due to considerable leakage, some control mark was deemed necessary. In Feb 1905 the Post Office General granted permission to overprint stamps with CSAR for official correspondence. This concession was short lived as on the 13 Oct 1905 permission was withdrawn due to continued postal abuse .These duties were not sold directly to the public but could however be obtained by CSAR employees & some mint stamps ended up in the hands of collectors. Forgeries are known.

High Ovpt

Very few overprinted

- ## 1907: Official use of Edward CS /AR Perfins

After permission was withdrawn by the Post Office for overprinting the Edward stamps with CSAR for railway usage, the railway authorities in 1907 started needling punching the duties CS /AR as this did not require authorisation. These duties were for official use by the railways Below are examples of pin perf duties ,on cover they are scarce.

Shift in CS/AR

GERMISTON STATION B.O.
Inverted CS/AR

6d :CSAR JHB
6 Apr 10
Late usage

1908: INSUFFICIENTLY ADDRESSED : PRETORIA (CSAR goods clearance form)
½ d CS/AR Needle Punched stamp

C.S.A.R - Advice of goods clearance form : Was forwarded to the addressee for his attention. Cancelled Pretoria 30 Apr 08 counter 1. Marked 'Insufficiently addressed' & again cancelled 4 May at counter 2.The outcome is not clear as there is no returned letter cancellation ,its possible they found Mr Bartlett & delivered to him
Franked : With a **CS/AR pin perf ½ d** stamp . Scarce usage

Ian Matheson followed with five frames dedicated to the conflict between Guatemala and British Honduras. The two countries had been at "loggerheads" (excuse the pun!) since British settlers arrived in the area to harvest logwood for dyestuffs and hardwoods for furniture. British Honduras mahogany was considered the best in the world. The Spanish had tried on numerous occasions to expel the settlers, but the British were victorious in the "Battle of St. George's Cay" on 10 September 1798 and considered that the territory was now theirs by conquest. The relationship between the territories has been tense (but altogether quite peaceful) since then.

Things changed in the late 1930s. Guatemalan stamps prior to 1939 showed Guatemala and Belice (British Honduras) as separate territories. However, the stamps were re-issued in 1939 with British Honduras included in Guatemalan territory.

1936 stamp shows separate countries

1939 stamp shows single country

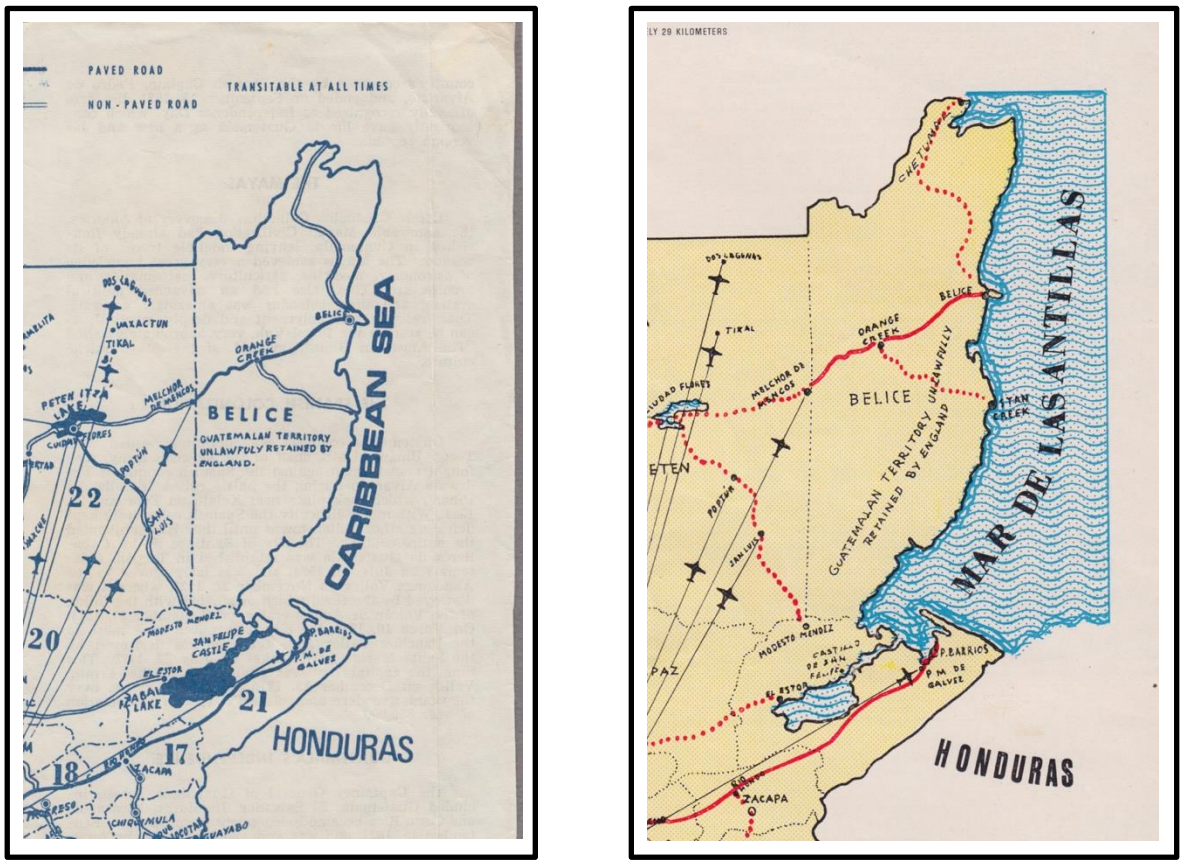
1948 stamp shows single country

As a show of force Guatemala dispatched troops to the British Honduras border. The border was closed from 1948 until 19 May 1951. Two companies from the 2nd Batallion the Gloucestershire Regiment were dispatched to the Colony from H.M.S.Devonshire. One company was deployed to the border and found no sign of a Guatemalan incursion, but the threat was taken seriously and it was decided to station one company in Belize City on a permanent basis. The troops were granted a concessionary airmail rate of five cents per letter, but letters had to bear identification bearing their army status. Local stamps and postmarks were used. Many regiments served in Belize over the years and Ian showed each of the regimental marks. The conflict remained a "Cold War" over the years and never turned into serious engagement.

Guatemala continued to employ their tactic of map propaganda on stamps, maps presented to international visitors reiterated Guatemala's case, the Americans tried unsuccessfully to negotiate a peace treaty. The matter remains unresolved!

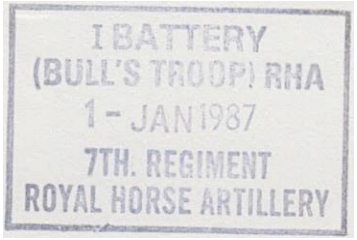
"BELICE ES NUESTRO"
(Belize is ours)

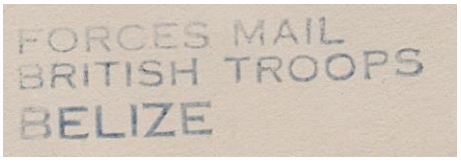
"BELICE ES DE GUATEMALA"
(Belize is Guatemala's)

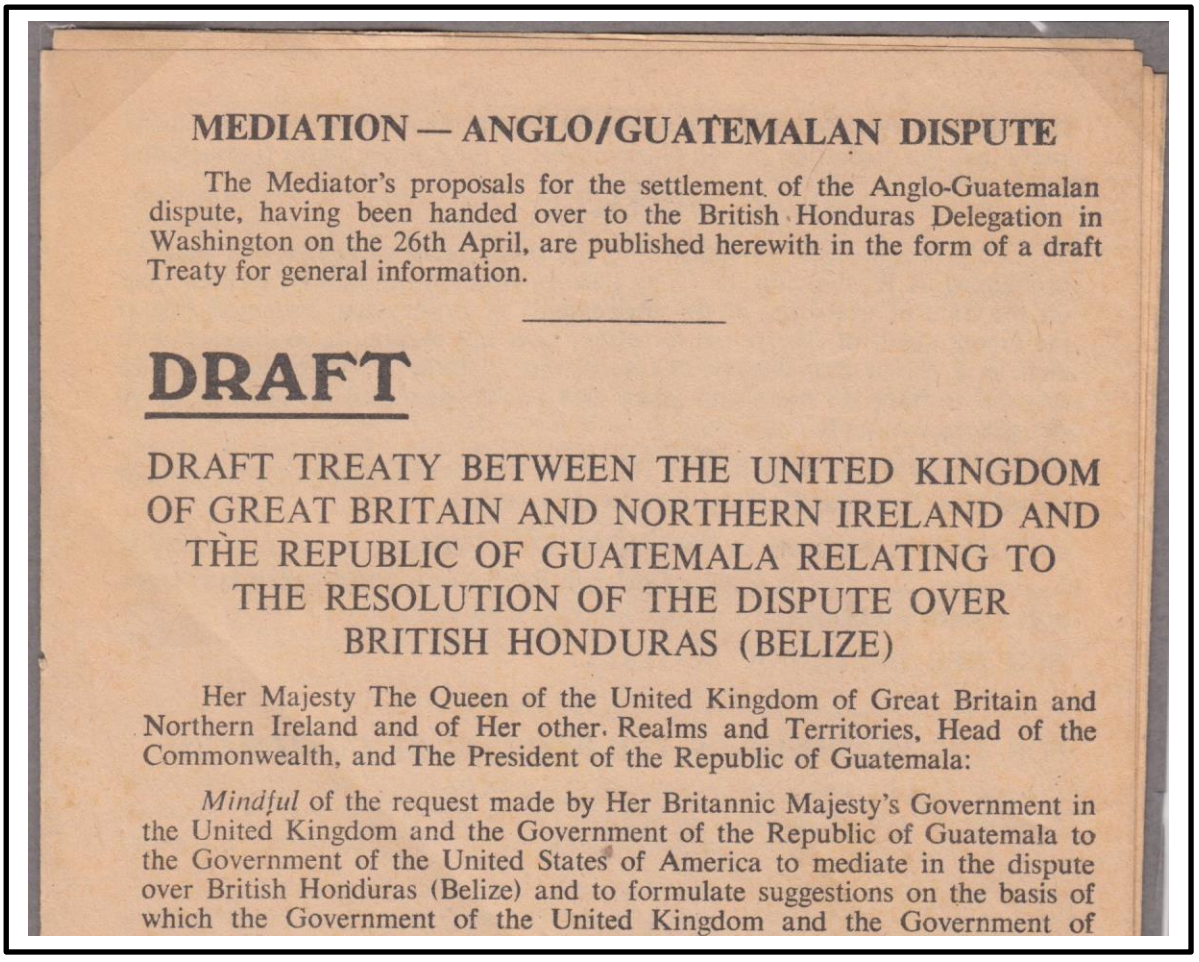


Propaganda for English-speaking tourists to Guatemala

The exhibit included dozens of covers showing the markings used by the different detachments. The RAF presence at the Airport Camp numbered about 200 and the Harrier Detachment and Rapier Squadron had the combined role of defending the airport and securing it to allow reinforcements by air. The vertical take-off Harriers were ideal for the job as runways were in short supply.







MEDIATION — ANGLO/GUATEMALAN DISPUTE

The Mediator's proposals for the settlement of the Anglo-Guatemalan dispute, having been handed over to the British Honduras Delegation in Washington on the 26th April, are published herewith in the form of a draft Treaty for general information.

DRAFT

DRAFT TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA RELATING TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE DISPUTE OVER BRITISH HONDURAS (BELIZE)

Her Majesty The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, and The President of the Republic of Guatemala:

Mindful of the request made by Her Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Republic of Guatemala to the Government of the United States of America to mediate in the dispute over British Honduras (Belize) and to formulate suggestions on the basis of which the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of

The final exhibit of the evening was also presented by ***Ian Matheson*** and was entitled "Newspaper Tax in Cape of Good Hope". The legislation for introduction of this tax was gazetted in the Cape Government Gazettes of 27 October and 3 November 1826, prior to introduction of the tax on 1 January 1827. The tax comprised one penny per sheet of paper (one sheet = 4 newspaper pages) for the publication plus an additional half penny for any additional half-sheet added as a supplement. Additional taxes were levied on single year almanacs (sixpence) and for almanacs covering more than one year (three shillings and sixpence). No copies of almanacs with stamps are known in private hands.

The stamps comprised hand-struck stamps, which had to be applied to the paper prior to printing. If the printer produced defective images, he could not reclaim the tax, which had already been paid for the page. It appears that 90% or more of surviving copies are from Cape Government Gazettes, which were printed on better quality paper. Many were bound and retained in law offices and Government departments. Newspapers were considered disposable and were printed on poorer quality paper. Relatively few have survived.

Ian showed the Gazette of 3 November 1826, where the tax was described. There were five different stamps used between 1827 and 1848 and all of them were shown on gazettes or newspapers.

FIRST ISSUE: Flower motif below the crown

Half penny

One penny Die 1
(text close to top of crown)

One penny Die 2
(text close to upper frameline)

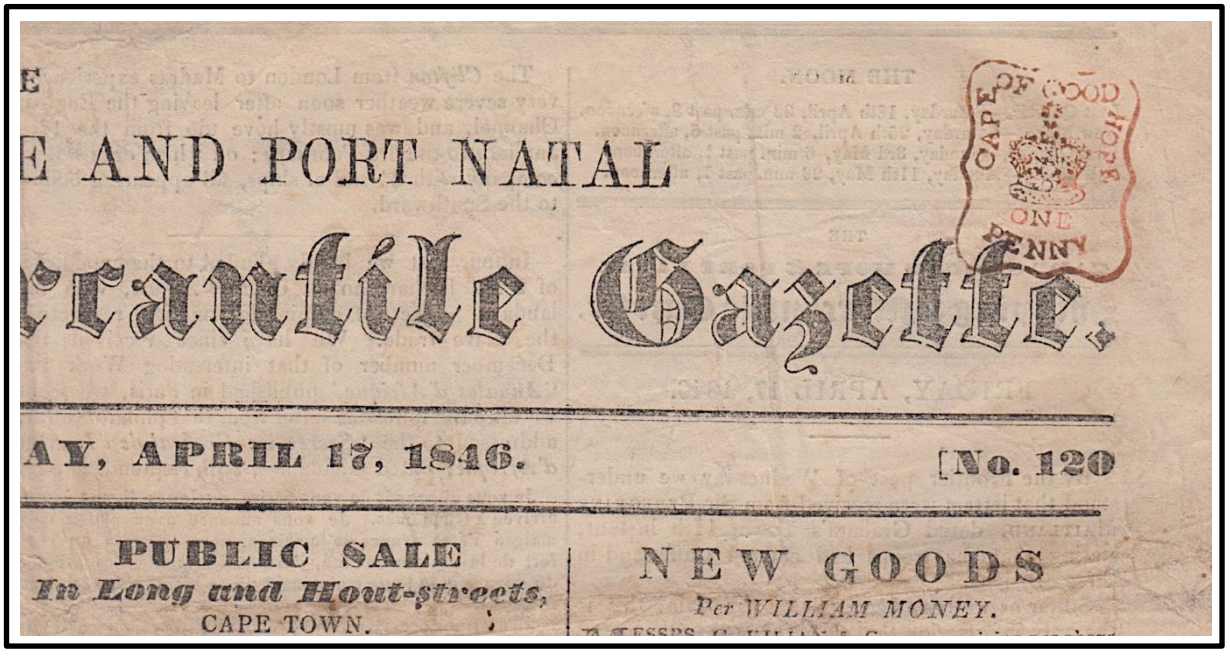
SECOND ISSUE: No flower motif in design.

Half penny

One penny

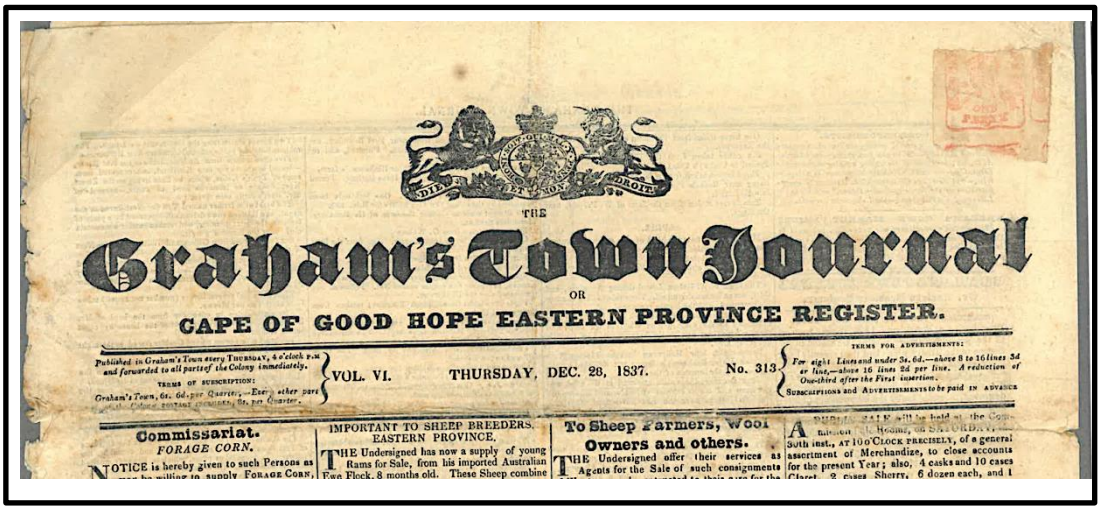
The display included several aspects on documents:

- Gazettes with and without supplements
- Supplements rated at half penny and one penny (longer supplements), with the latter one penny paid either with a one penny stamp or with a halfpenny stamp applied every fourth page.
- Major differences in colour of application
- Documents showing stamps of first and second issues.



However, the highlight of the display was the section on newspapers printed outside Cape Town. It was impossible for newspaper printers at the frontier to get their sheets of paper stamped at the revenue office in Cape Town then rushed (Ox-wagon? Horseback?) back to Grahams Town in time to print the newspaper. Sheets of stamps were prepared in Cape Town with multiple impressions of the stamps then transported to Grahams Town, where the individual stamps were torn apart and glued to the paper prior to printing. Early collectors saw a couple of these and mistook them for postage stamps issued before the penny black and became very excited indeed! While these revenue "stamps" had been reported before, it was not recognised that they had been prepared in sheets. The examples in this display showed portions of neighbouring stamps, thus proving the sheet format.

The illustrations on the next page show the mastheads of two Grahams Town newspapers bearing stamps, which have been torn from sheets and stuck to the paper before printing. Images of the "stamps" are shown below and prove the sheet format.



THE

Graham's Town Journal

OR

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE EASTERN PROVINCE REGISTER.

Published in Graham's Town every THURSDAY, 4 o'clock P.M. and forwarded to all parts of the Colony immediately. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Graham's Town, 6s. 6d. per Quarter;—Every other part ... 8s. per Quarter.

VOL. VI. THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1837. No. 313

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS: For eight Lines and under 5s. 6d.—above 8 to 16 lines 3d per line,—above 16 lines 2d per line. A reduction of One-third after the First insertion. SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to be paid IN ADVANCE

Commissariat.
FORAGE CORN.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Persons as ... willing to supply FORAGE CORN, ...

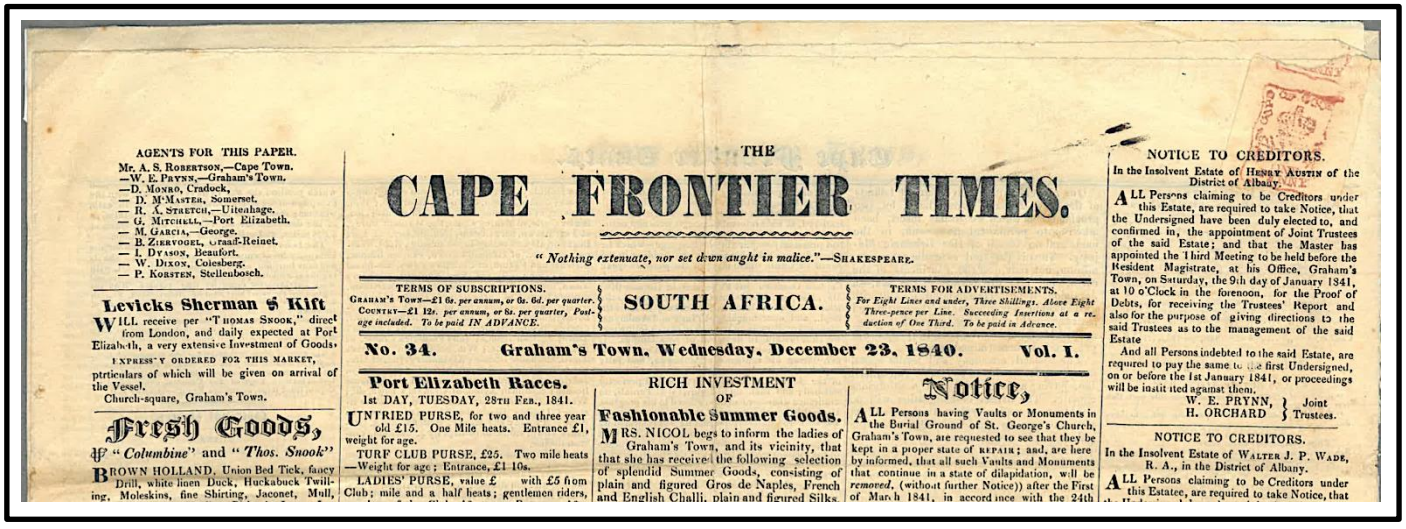
IMPORTANT TO SHEEP BREEDERS. EASTERN PROVINCE.

THE Undersigned has now a supply of young Rams for Sale, from his imported Australian Ewe Flock, 8 months old. These Sheep combine ...

To Sheep Farmers, Wool Owners and others.

THE Undersigned offer their services as Agents for the Sale of such consignments ...

A ... SALE will be held at the ... Rooms, on ... 30th inst., AT 10 O'CLOCK PRECISELY, of a general assortment of Merchandize, to close accounts for the present Year; also, 4 casks and 10 cases Claret, 2 cases Sherry, 6 dozen each, and 1 ...



AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER.
Mr. A. S. ROBERTSON,—Cape Town.
—W. E. PRYNN,—Graham's Town.
—D. MONRO, Cradock,
— D. M'MASTER, Somerset.
— R. A. STRETCH,—Uitenhage.
— G. MITCHELL,—Port Elizabeth.
— M. GARCIA,—George.
— B. ZIERVOGEL, Graaf-Reinet.
— I. DYASON, Beaufort.
— W. DIXON, Colesberg.
— P. KORSTEN, Stellenbosch.

Levicks Sherman & Kift

WILL receive per "THOMAS SNOOK," direct from London, and daily expected at Port Elizabeth, a very extensive Investment of Goods, EXPRESSLY ORDERED FOR THIS MARKET, ... particulars of which will be given on arrival of the Vessel.
Church-square, Graham's Town.

Fresh Goods,

Per "*Columbine*" and "*Thos. Snook*"

BROWN HOLLAND, Union Bed Tick, fancy Drill, white linen Duck, Huckaback Twilling, Moleskins, fine Shirting, Jaconet, Mull, ...

THE

CAPE FRONTIER TIMES.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."—SHAKESPEARE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. GRAHAM'S TOWN—£1 6s. per annum, or 6s. 6d. per quarter. COUNTRY—£1 12s. per annum, or 8s. per quarter, Postage included. To be paid IN ADVANCE.

SOUTH AFRICA.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For Eight Lines and under, Three Shillings. Above Eight Three-pence per Line. Succeeding Insertions at a reduction of One Third. To be paid in Advance.

No. 34. Graham's Town, Wednesday, December 23, 1840. Vol. I.

Port Elizabeth Races.

1st DAY, TUESDAY, 28TH FEB., 1841.

UNTRIED PURSE, for two and three year old £15. One Mile heats. Entrance £1, weight for age.
TURF CLUB PURSE, £25. Two mile heats —Weight for age; Entrance, £1 10s.
LADIES' PURSE, value £ with £5 from Club; mile and a half heats; gentlemen riders, ...

RICH INVESTMENT OF

Fashionable Summer Goods.

MRS. NICOL begs to inform the ladies of Graham's Town, and its vicinity, that that she has received the following selection of splendid Summer Goods, consisting of plain and figured Gros de Naples, French and English Challi, plain and figured Silks ...

Notice,

ALL Persons having Vaults or Monuments in the Burial Ground of St. George's Church, Graham's Town, are requested to see that they be kept in a proper state of REPAIR; and, are here by informed, that all such Vaults and Monuments that continue in a state of dilapidation, will be removed, (without further Notice)) after the First of March 1841, in accordance with the 24th ...

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Insolvent Estate of HENRY AUSTIN of the District of Albany.

ALL Persons claiming to be Creditors under this Estate, are required to take Notice, that the Undersigned have been duly elected to, and confirmed in, the appointment of Joint Trustees of the said Estate; and that the Master has appointed the Third Meeting to be held before the Resident Magistrate, at his Office, Graham's Town, on Saturday, the 9th day of January 1841, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Proof of Debts, for receiving the Trustees' Report and also for the purpose of giving directions to the said Trustees as to the management of the said Estate

And all Persons indebted to the said Estate, are required to pay the same to the first Undersigned, on or before the 1st January 1841, or proceedings will be instituted against them.

W. E. PRYNN, H. ORCHARD } Joint Trustees.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Insolvent Estate of WALTER J. P. WADE, R. A., in the District of Albany.

ALL Persons claiming to be Creditors under this Estate, are required to take Notice, that

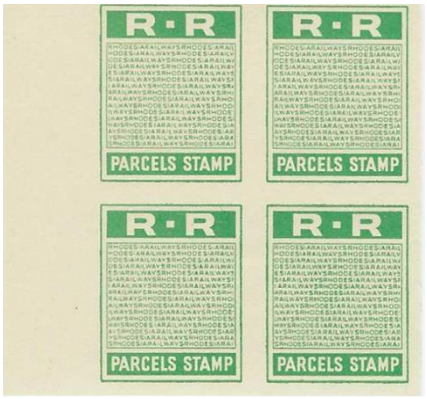
Credit to David Wigston for these images

4. THE IN-PERSON AND DIGITAL VIA ZOOM MEETING HELD AT WOODMEAD IN THE BISHOP'S ROOM ON 28TH OCTOBER 2026

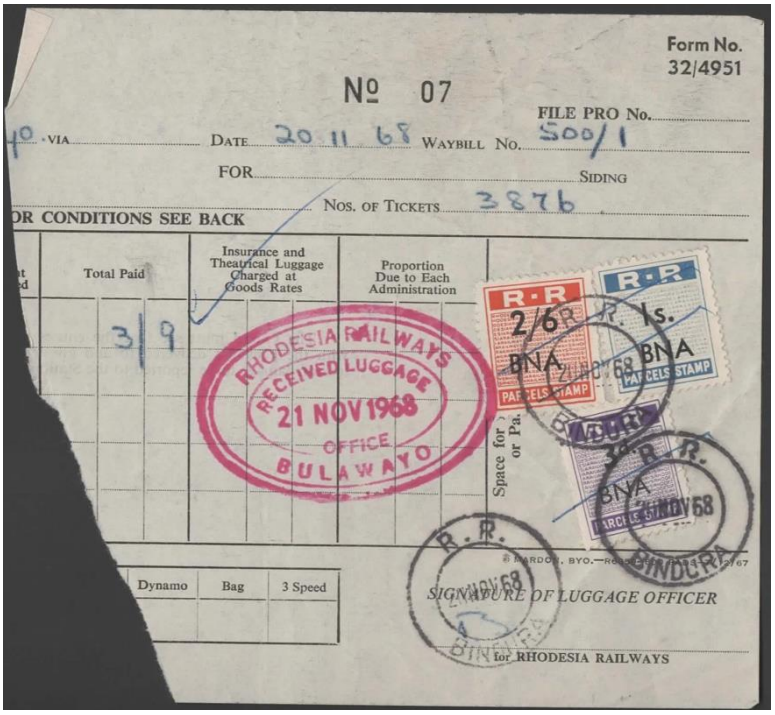
The chairperson for the Stamp Study meeting in the Bishop's room at Woodmead on 28th October 2026 was *Ian Matheson*.

There were only three in-person members in the room. Via Zoom there were thirteen additional viewers. *Adél Bulpitt* hosted the meeting from Australia, where she is presently on a visit and Ian Matheson provided the laptop to link to the screen at Woodmead. The Country Club IT technician assisted to set the system up

First to show was ***Diederik Viljoen:*** Diederik's topic was ***"Railway stamps of Rhodesia".***



The stamps were used for mail parcels between railway stations. 60 stations each had a code (the example at right is from Bindura) and there were 13 duties, each in a different colour.

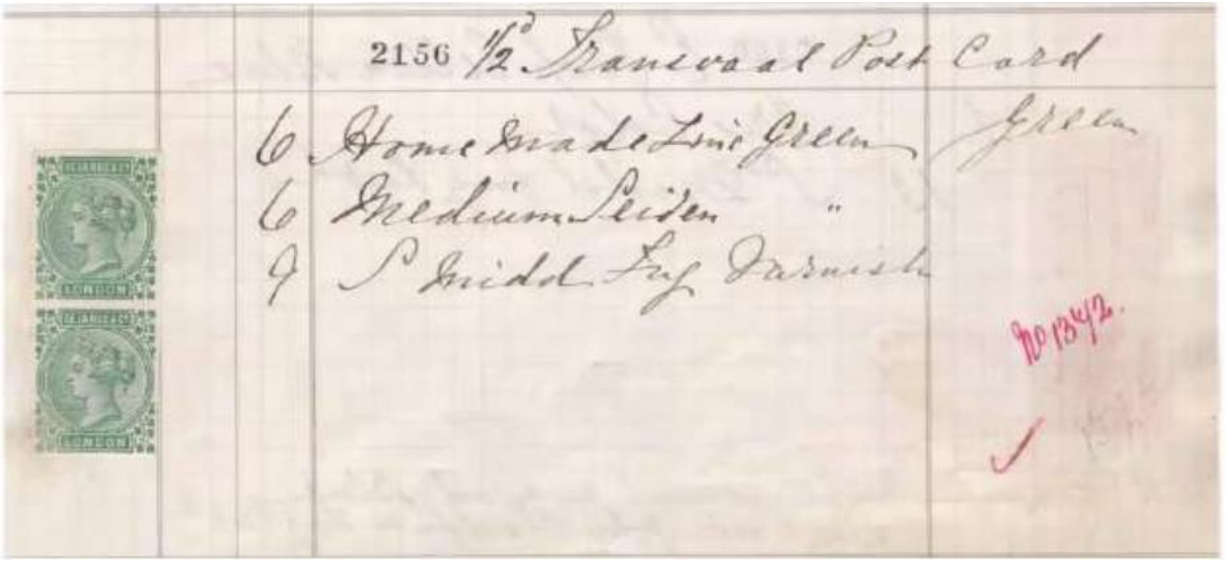


Examples were shown from several Rhodesian stations, and also examples from Bechuanaland, who used a similar format.

The next exhibit was from ***Danna Strydom***. Danna's presentation was ***"ZAR postal stationery".*** Danna presented from his car! He was driving in England and pulled over to the kerb to attend the meeting, possibly a first for our Zoom meetings.

The first cards were issued in 1885 and were printed in the Netherlands by Enschede & Sons. There were five printings of the one penny card. Danna showed the different designs, one known as the "Disselboom" design and one showing two shafts on each wagon. A half-penny design for local mail followed in 1886, issued as normal and reply-paid postcards.

After the Anglo-Boer War remaining stocks of postcards were overprinted V.R.I. for Transvaal province. They were in use until 1908 when supplies of postcards bearing the head of King Edward VII were received. An interesting feature was the use of surplus V.R.I. reply-paid cards, which had been converted back to normal postcards by separating the two halves and obliterating the text alluding to reply usage.



Ink recipe from De La Rue archives showing recipe for green halfpenny card.

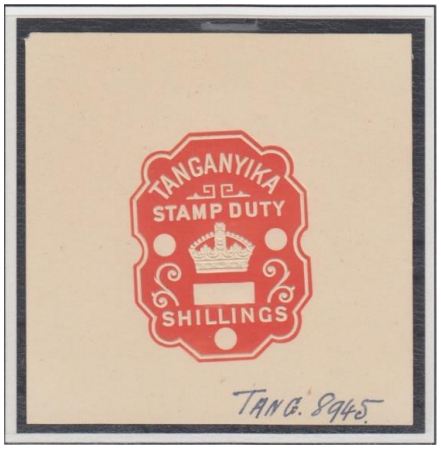
The final display was from ***Ian Matheson***. Ian's presentation was ***"Embossed revenues from East Africa".*** Ian explained that embossed stamps avoided the problem of storing sheets of gummed stamps in a hot and humid environment. However, they did present a problem with accountability as sheets of stamps could be counted and tracked but the embossing machines did not always have a cyclometer.

East Africa is difficult to present in a logical sequence as there were so many different issuing authorities – (British) East Africa, East Africa and Uganda, Kenya and Uganda, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Tanzania, Zanzibar. Some of the items on display are shown below.

18 January 1901. British East Africa. Hand-painted proofs. No examples recorded – British East Africa merged with Uganda on 1 April 1901, so maybe they were never issued.

1908. East Africa and Uganda. Edward VII stamp on telegraph form

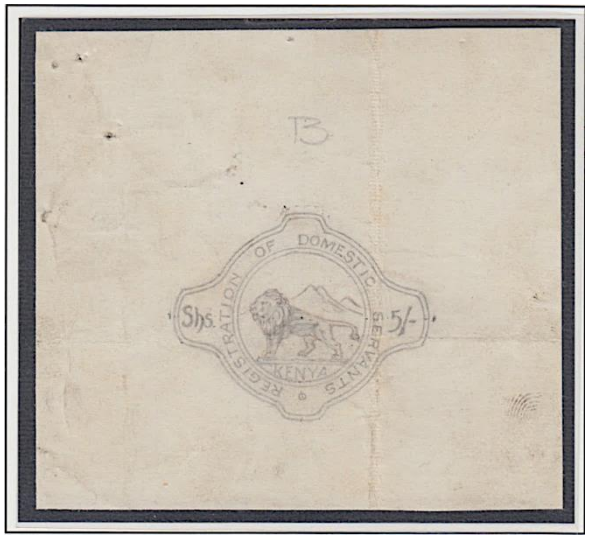
1918 – 1960s. Uganda. 3 rupees and 75c embossed stamps in vermilion and blue.



1940s – 1960s. Tanganyika. Master proof and used example. "ONE" inserted so that stamp reads "ONE SHILLINGS"

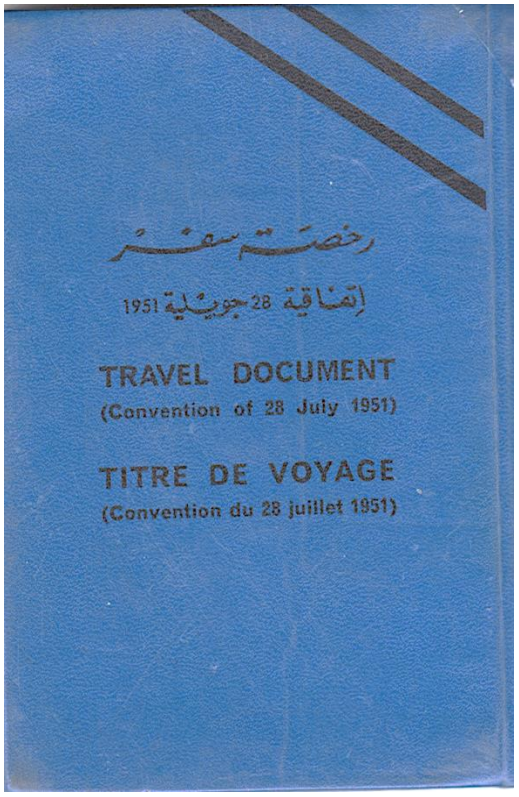
1930s. Kenya. 50c proof.

16 November 1933. Kenya. 1s 50c proof.

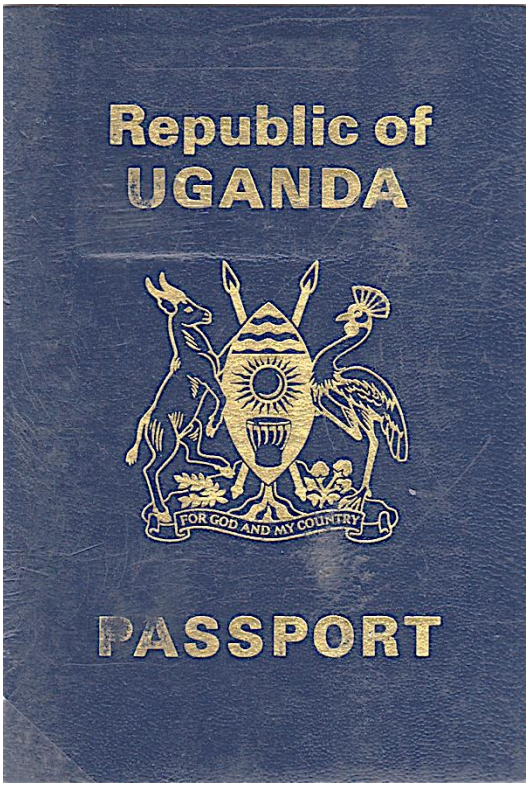


1928. Kenya. Fee for registration of domestic servants. Pencil drawing and proof of five shillings duty.

1922-27. Kenya and Uganda. Embossed cancellation showing lion and Mount Kenya where postage stamps were used for revenue applications. The set was shown up to the one hundred pounds duty.



1981. Uganda. Travel document from United Nations High Commission for Refugees showing 30 shillings embossed revenue.



1998. Uganda. Passport showing 50,000 shillings embossed revenue.

Ian explained that there are many strikes of East African embossed stamps in the De La Rue archives that have not been reported yet as used. Some were most probably never used but many must lie undiscovered on documents in archives or unnoticed in collections.

Readers seeking further information are urged to visit www.revrevd.com, where an attempt has been made to illustrate the archive copies and all recorded types.

5. <u>General</u>:

Attention must be drawn again to the change of time and venue for the November meeting. We will be meeting at the Pool Pavilion at Woodmead at 10h30 on Monday 9th November. Russell Boezak is bringing his award-winning display of the 1910 first Union stamp. Attendees are welcome to stay on for luncheon after the meeting if they wish.

Ian Matheson, President.