

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE



Introduction and chronology

Robert Johnson ©

In legal work and in police work it often helps to assemble a lot of facts in a chronology so that the relation of one fact to another can be established in a time line. In postage stamp terms the Cape of Good Hope {CGH} had a short life from the introduction of triangular stamps in 1853 to the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910. Triangular stamps were on sale from 1853 to 1864 - eleven years.

The Sitting Hope design, as shown above] for one or more of its values was available and on sale for forty six years between 1864 and 1913 and was still available for postage until the 31st December 1937 when it was demonetised. 1913 was the year in which the full set of Union KGV stamps was in issue. A large stock of KEVII 2d stamps and 2½d Sitting Hope stamps was on hand on the 31st May 1910 when the Union of South Africa came into being. The period between the 1st June 1910 and the 31st August 1913 is called the Interprovincial period when all the stamps of the former states now provinces in the Union could be used [that is CGH, Orange River Colony {ORC}, Natal and the Transvaal].

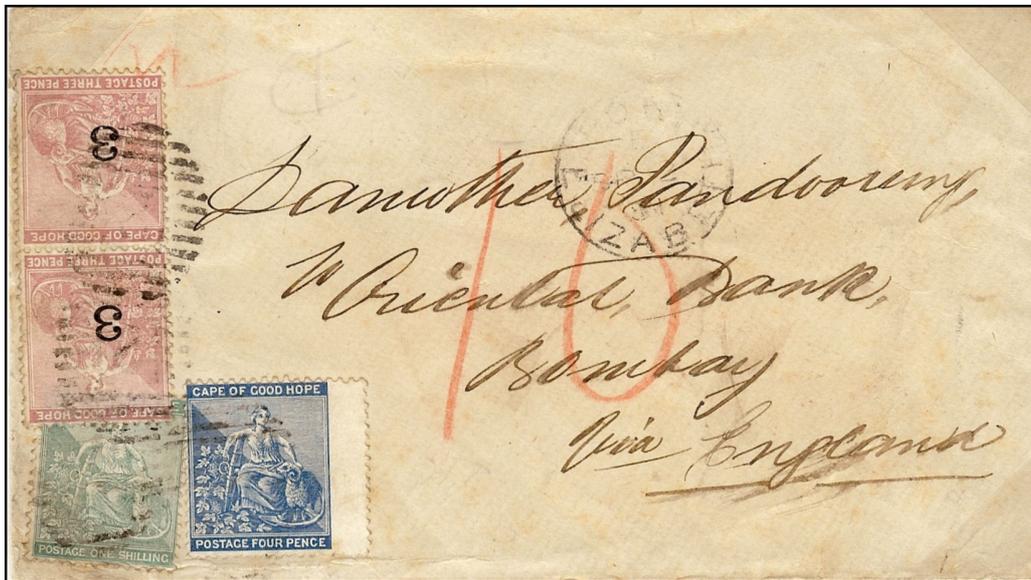
In context those forty nine years constituted a longer period than the UK Machin issue has been in use to date in the United Kingdom.

The stamps were printed in dull and boring and often confusing colours and this may be the reason why little has been written about them either in books or articles [there are very few appearances in the LP for example].

Postal history goes back longer - into the years when the Cape was under Dutch control and CGH has quite a strong following for the postmarks in its pre-philatelic period. A small and spread out population is a major consideration in this period.

The period between 1864 and 1910 however was a period of great change for the states in Southern Africa and CGH in particular. A low level agricultural and wine economy with poor communications internally supported by a grudging annual grant from the UK to keep CGH protected as a base for British shipping to call on its way to India and the East Indies was transformed for the better by the discovery of gold and diamonds, whatever problems the conflicts with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State produced, but was badly affected by the opening of the new sea route to the east through the Suez Canal.

The Chronology that follows gives a basic context for all this and enables the postage stamps issued to be fitted into a wider context. Overall the reader should understand that CGH was poor, its Treasury penny-pinching and its willingness to spend money on its postage stamps grudging. Coping with the results of changes in postal rates could be rated as 1 out of 10. The De La Rue correspondence books are witness to this. Revenue stamps were however a different matter and much more attention was paid to countering fraud by the use of fugitive inks and special printing techniques developed by De La Rue.



Port Elizabeth to Bombay via the United Kingdom in 1881 at 1s 10d rate and endorsed 'via England'. This cover also shows the 3 overprint on the 3d pale dull rose necessary because the colour could not easily be distinguished from the colour of the 1d carmine-red in gaslight. The 10 in manuscript is in red and indicates a credit from CGH to the UK of 10d for two 5d rates UK to India i.e. a weight between ½ and 1 ounce.

CGH was also held back by the lack of effective regular shipping routes. In general terms the only ways to get mail out of CGH to other countries was by packet to the UK and then onwards by established British routes or by ship letters. This lack of packet services to the east was particularly difficult for CGH although some services were established later via Zanzibar or Delagoa Bay. There was the possibility of connecting with French packet services via Mauritius and also by ship letter service to connect with the P&O services at Galle in Ceylon. The cost of transmission of mails to the UK was a particular source of

concern to CGH as a colony always having to look at its budgets. [For detailed information on this point go to John Dickson's many articles in the Cape & Natal Philatelic Journal].



This item was posted in October 1865 and shows the 4d ship letter ½ oz rate to Burma i.e. direct to Burma and not sent via the UK. A Calcutta Ship Letter mark in three lines in blue is on the back. The item was redirected from Burma to the UK bearing 6 annas postage but whether anything was collected in the UK is uncertain.

Four points concerning postage stamps should be made here:

First: concurrent use of rectangulars with triangulars: there are attractive covers which bear both triangulars and rectangulars and reference should be made to the chronology to check the different dates [in 1864 and 1865] on which the 1d, 4d, 6d and 1s 0d values were issued. The concurrent use of both issues is normal and not exceptional as the CGH post office used up triangulars before issuing rectangulars of the same value so, for example, the 4d blue rectangular was not issued until August 1865 and use of the 4d blue triangular with the 1s 0d green rectangular issued in January 1864 is to be expected when various rates were made up. It is perhaps surprising that more such combination covers do not exist.

Second: overprints. CGH was a poor colony on a tight budget particularly before 1880. It ordered as few stamps as were necessary to avoid paying for them. It also failed to take into account changes in postal rates when ordering stamps. These are the reasons behind seven of the nine overprint issues. To take one example: the first overprint [Four pence on the 6d lilac in 1868] was made necessary because of failures of communication between the Post Office and the Treasury in CGH about the need for a supply of four penny stamps. There was an acrimonious correspondence in the course of which it was suggested that there should be further printings from the Woodblock plate for the 4d value.

Third: the De La Rue correspondence with the Agent-General for CGH concerning the production of postage and revenue stamps still exists [from 1882] and is an invaluable

source of information about how CGH dealt with its postage and revenue stamp requirements. I am making a precis of this at the moment and if permissions are obtained I hope that it will be published.

Fourth: the colours of the CGH postage stamps are conservative [to say the least] and there was often confusion between the colours of the 1d and 3d postage stamps; that will be apparent when looking at some of the covers today

The postage rates of CGH on letters going abroad via the UK are interesting but can generally be deduced by adding the CGH to UK rate to the UK to destination rate [and in later years by subtracting one penny when the UK post office decided not to benefit from two internal UK rates embedded in the overall rate]. Work is being done on these rates and tables will appear in two books in the course of being written at the moment - one on the rectangular issues and one on the charge marks and postage due marks of the Southern African countries.



This cover shows a combination of the CGH 4d ½ oz ship letter rate to Ceylon and the British 10d ½ oz packet rate service by P&O from Ceylon to countries in the Far East – Batavia in the DEI in this case. Posted in May 1875. The arrangement was that the CGH Post Office would pay the British Post Office 10d for this transfer to the packet service. The postage paid was 1s 2d [4d + 10d]. The 10 marking is in red to represent the CGH to UK credit.

CGH came into the UPU late on the 1st January 1895; it tried to join in 1883 but failed because of the cost of getting mails to the UK were unaffordable at UPU rates. Gradually CGH postage rates were reduced to get them into line with UPU rates especially from 1891.

By the 1890s there was some pressure in CGH to have postage stamps which had more appeal than the Sitting Hope design. This was prompted by comparison with postage stamps being produced in other countries. The result was a compromise - three Standing Hope values [issued between 1893 and 1902!] and the 1d stamp showing Table Bay issued

in January 1900 in conjunction with CGH joining the Imperial Penny Post Scheme on the 1st September 1899. The accession of King Edward VII led to the introduction of stamps with his head as the main part of the design and these were issued between 1902 and 1904. Stocks of the Sitting Hope design continued to be sold while in stock and this applied especially to the 2½d value.

The Union of South Africa came into being on the 31st May 1910 but provision was made for all the postage stamps [and the revenue stamps] of all the constituent territories now called Provinces [CGH, Orange River Colony, the Tranvaal and Natal] to be valid for postage in all of the Provinces. The Sitting Hope stamp was not demonetised until the late 1930s [31st December 1937].



This item shows four rates of 3d for each ½ ounce to Sweden and a registration fee of 4d. The cross lines are in red and not blue. The postage to Continental European countries was reduced from 6d to 3d for each ½ oz on the 1st January 1891 at the same time as the rate for ½ oz to the UK was reduced to 2½d as part of the policy of bringing CGH rates in line with UPU rates over a period. This item also shows the provisional 2½d surcharge on the 3d as no 2½d stamps were available when the change in rate took place.

Now for the Chronology [which covers a longer period than the display for record purposes]:

1652	Foundation of the Colony at the Cape by Jan van Riebeck
1693	Position of Field Cornet introduced so that Government despatches could be carried to District officials
2 Mar 1792	Adriaan Bergh appointed first PMG of CGH
2 Mar 1792	Acting Governor Johan Rhenius signed a proclamation establishing a packet service between Holland, the Cape and the East Indies
11 Jun 1795	First British occupation of CGH begins
16 Sept 1795	Dutch surrender the Cape to the British

1798	Field cornets begin to deal with mail
6 Mar 1798	The Post Office at the Cape re-opens
12 Jul 1799	4d single ship letter rate to UK starts
1803	Treaty of Amiens returned the Cape to the Dutch
1803	Field Cornet's position re-organised to include provisions for the public to have postal services on inland routes
13 Jun 1803	Monthly mail service between Cape Town and Algoa Bay established
24 Jun 1803	Military mail service between Cape Town and Simonstown established
2 Nov 1803	Weekly postal service from Cape Town to Stellenbosch established
10 Jan 1806	Second British occupation starts
1806	Soldiers', seamen's' and NCO's letters have free postage if countersigned
1 Apr 1806	Official mail service between Cape Town and Simonstown starts
20 Dec 1807	Earliest known use of the Ship Letter handstamp at Cape Town
2 Oct 1809	Cape Town PO moved from The Castle to Old Slave Quarters [Bureau Street now Parliament Street]
1810	Governor's Directive gives Landrosts the right to an official free mail service
1814	Cape Colony given to UK under Treaty of Paris [as a consequence of the French occupying the Netherlands and UK taking the Colony into its protection in the war]
10 Oct 1814	6d single sheet ship letter rate to UK starts
11 Jul 1815	3s 6d single sheet packet letter rate to UK starts 8d single sheet ship letter rate to UK starts
1816	Issue of the CGH Packet letter handstamp
May 1816	Re-opening of the Cape Town PO at the Castle
1816-1824	18 District Post Offices opened and issued [from 1817] with name stamps with a crown in a circle
8 Feb 1817	Postal Directive listing persons entitled to postage free service
1817 to 1824	Issue of Crown in circle postmarks in CGH
1819	The Postal Act sets up a 4d for 3 oz letter rate for letters entering the UK from the Cape and also providing for 2d sea postage on letters from the UK to the Cape
1820's	Influx of British settlers
1822	First dated Letter handstamp issued
1824	Only 19 Post Offices open
1826	Ship Letter rate of 4d established at Cape Town for incoming and outgoing ship letters
Feb 1827	POST PAID and TO PAY handstamps in use at Cape Town
1828	Second dated Letter handstamp issued
1830's	Boers move from the Colony into what will become the Orange Free State and the Transvaal [including the Great Trek]
1834	Third dated letter handstamp issued
1840	The Royal Navy starts to carry some packet mail
10 Jan 1840	8d ½ oz ship letter rate to UK starts
1844	Natal is annexed to Cape Colony
1846	Introduction of Rules and regulations for country posts
1846	Uniform incoming ship letter rate of 4d
7 Jan 1846	Abolition of free franking [with postage being paid by the recipient]
1 Mar 1846	Internal rate 4d for ½ oz, 8d 1 oz and 8d for each 1 oz after that [lasted until 1879]. Newspapers 1d. Senders liable for postage on refused letters
1847	Division of Cape Colony into postal divisions with most important PO becoming the HPO for that division
1847	Undated letter stamps introduced
1849	Octagonal Numeral Stamps distributed
Jan 1851	Monthly steam packets go from the Colony to UK and back. Rate is 1s 0d for first ½ oz and second ½ oz and then 2s 0d for each oz extra
1 Sep 1853	Triangular stamps issued

1 Sep 1853	Triangular [small] CGH cancellations introduced to obliterate the new stamps
1 Sep 1853	Dated Town Oval handstamps start to be distributed [probable date]
1 Sep 1853	Compulsory prepayment by stamps introduced [<i>see 1858 – which is correct?</i>]
1853	Introduction of town dated oval ds to go alongside the CGH obliterations
1853	Introduction of private post boxes at Cape Town Post Office
1854	Book post service from the UK extended to Port Elizabeth and Mossel Bay. Sent by sea from Cape Town and remained in PE and MB until collected. Notices sent to local PO. [<i>Frescura gives 1 Sep 1853 – which is correct?</i>]
Jan 1854	Modern registration system starts. Fee 6d
23 Jan 1854	Private boxes for mail introduced at Cape Town PO
23 Feb 1854	OFS free of British control
1856	Natal becomes a separate colony independent of Cape Colony
1857	Lindsay line operating to Dartmouth in this year only
1857	Introduction of the double arc ds
1857	Provision that publications printed in Cape Colony could be sent at 1d for 1 oz up to max 6ozs to addresses in the Colony
Jul 1857	Agreement with UK to abolish the CGH internal 4d charge on delivery of letters
1857	Book Post extended to UK
1857	Act of Parliament for construction of a railway from Cape Town to Wellington.
1 Aug 1857	6d ½ oz packet letter rate starts 6d ½ oz ship letter rate to UK starts
Oct 1857	Union Steamship Company Ltd starts packet mail sailings to and from UK to CGH. First arrival at Cape Town was <i>Dane</i> on 29 Oct 1857
1858	170 Post Offices
1858	Compulsory prepayment of postage in stamps introduced
15 Sep 1860	Local letters 1d for each ½ oz in Cape Town
Apr 1860	First telegraph lines in Cape Town opened by the CGH Telegraph Company.
1 May 1861	Local letters 1d for each ½ oz in Port Elizabeth
1861	Telegraph lines extended from Cape Town to Simonstown.
1862	Inland Book Post starts. 1d for each oz
1862	Money Order service starts
2 Jan 1862	Telegraph lines opened from Grahamstown to Port Elizabeth
Oct 1862	Inland Book Post introduced but use restricted to places served by mail cart
1863	Opening of the Cape Town to Wellington railway line
Mar 1863	Mail contract to and from UK with Union Line renewed [1s 0d for each ½ oz]
1 Apr 1863	Packet letters to UK 1s 0d for each ½ oz rate starts. Ship letter rate to UK 4d for each ½ oz rate starts
5 May 1863	De La Rue ship the first rectangular stamps from London 240 stamps to a sheet
Jun 1863	Intercolonial service by sea Cape Town to Port Elizabeth to Durban [Natal]
Jan 1864	1s 0d green sitting Hope issued and pays the packet ½ oz rate to UK
Feb 1864	UK service by the Union Line ends at Port Elizabeth and not Cape Town
Mar 1864	6d lilac sitting Hope issued mainly for Revenue purposes
May 1864	Arrival of first ship of the Diamond Line at ship letter rates [4d ½ oz]
1864	Obliterators [killers or BONCs] with numbers introduced to replace CGH triangular obliterations
1864	500 Post Offices
1864	Ordinary cds introduced. Many types subsequently with and without CGH
1864	Start of the service with the UK via Mauritius and Suez
1864	Penny postage applied to all places in the Colony between which mails were carried at least twice a day

May 1865	1d red sitting Hope issued to pay local letter rate and Cape Colony printed papers and newspaper rate and more especially the 1d revenue duty on cheques
Aug 1865	4d blue sitting Hope issued to pay the internal ½ oz rate
1865	About this time Cape stamps were supplied to Orange Free State to frank the charge across Cape Colony on letters going to foreign destinations via Cape Town ships
1866	Sample and pattern post with the UK established but only from Cape Town [extended to the rest of Cape Colony in 1869]
17 Nov 1868	First surcharge: Four Pence in red on six-pence deep lilac to meet the shortage and then exhaustion of the 4d blue for internal letter rate use. 4d and 1s 0d plates improved by removing outer frame line and redrawing other parts. Done locally by Saul Solomon 1,120,000 copies. The first of eight provisionals
1869	Inland sample and pattern post established
1869	Registration fee reduced from 6d to 4d [Inland and UK only at first]
17 Nov 1869	Opening of the Suez canal
15 Oct 1870	First mails from the Diamond Fields to Cape Town via OFS
19 Jan 1871	The first mail was sent from Cape Town to the Diamond Fields
Aug 1871	5s 0d value introduced as many letters were being franked with multiples of the 1s 0d value which often concealed part of the address on letters.
1872	Self government
1 Oct 1872	Opening of first PO in Basutoland at Maseru
1873	The Cape Government Railways took over the existing lines and started new construction on three separate systems, starting from three seaports: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth [started 1874] and East London [started 1876]
1873	Cape Town GPO moves from Old Slave Quarters to the corner of St Georges Street and Church Street
1 Jul 1873	CGH Government purchase telegraph systems in CGH [and then they were worked by the PO Telegraph Dept.
Sep 1874	ONE PENNY in red on six-pence lilac surcharge due to delay in order from UK. Done locally by Saul Solomon. 480,000 copies
1875	The railways in Cape Colony were divided into the Western, the Eastern and the Midland lines
Dec 1875	½d grey-black sitting Hope issued [under the belief that 2½d UPU rate would affect postage rates in Cape Colony with the need for a ½d stamp]
1876	Formal Returned Letter Office opened at GPO Cape Town
1876	Telegraph lines to the Diamond Fields [Kimberley] from Cape Town opened
Jun 1876	Mail contract awarded to Union Line and the Castle Line equally
1 Jul 1876	Packet letters to UK 6d for each ½ oz rate starts Ship letter rate to UK 6d for each ½ oz rate starts
1 Oct 1876	Cape Colony assumes responsibility for providing the Ocean Mail service with new regular weekly mail services
Dec 1876	ONE PENNY on 1s 0d green surcharge as stock of 1d stamps low. Stock of ½d low. Done locally by Saul Solomon. 120,000 copies
1877	PO postcards introduced for use within any penny post area
Mar 1877	Overprinting of Cape stamps for use in Griqualand west starts
1878	Private box system starts in Port Elizabeth
1878	Railway line from Durban started
1878	CGH telegraph lines connected to those in Natal
1 Nov 1879	Internal postage to all parts of the Colony set at 3d for each ½ oz [to 1882] with the 1d local and 4d general internal rates being abolished
27 Dec 1879	CGH telegraph lines connected to Europe via Durban
Nov 1879	THREE PENCE on 4d blue surcharge needed as a result of new inland rate of 3d Done locally by Saul Solomon. 1,200,000 copies
Feb 1880	THREEPENNY on 4d rose done by De La Rue while new 3d plate prepared 720,000

	copies
Aug 1880	3 on 3d rose as there was confusion with the colour of the 1d red. Two types of 3 were used in the overprint. Done locally by Saul Solomon. Est 4,342,080 copies
1881	Cape Colony becomes a member of the International Telegraph Union
Dec 1881	PO newspaper wrappers issued
1882	All existing postal laws were abolished with the coming into effect of a consolidation Act
1882	PO registered letter envelopes issued
1882	Postal orders first issued in Cape Colony
1882	The Western TPO between Cape Town and Victoria West starts to operate
1 Apr 1882	Post Office Guide first issued
1 Jul 1882	Internal letter postage reduced to 2d ½ oz [to 1889] and the rate for inland newspapers reduced from 1d to ½d
1 Jul 1882	Inland Parcel Post starts for Cape Colony, Basutoland and the Transkei
Jul 1882	One Half-Penny on 3d claret as charge on inland newspapers reduced from 1d. PO thought Govt would not approve reduction and did not order ½d stamps in time Done locally by Saul Solomon. 240,000 copies of which 102,720 destroyed
1882 to 1891	Experimental cancellations period including squared circles, London type and hooded circles
1883	Separate postal conventions with all countries in Southern Africa entered into [eventually leading to the South Africa Postal Convention in 1898,
1 May 1883	2d ½ oz rate to Natal starts
1 Jul 1883	2d ½ oz rate to OFS starts
1 Oct 1883	Cape/OFS Postal Convention 1883/1884 stated to come into force
1883	TPO services start
1884	Great Britain annexes Stellaland and tries to annex Goshen [Warren Expedition]
1884	Classification of provincial post offices into Head Offices, Sub-Offices and Postal Agencies starts
1 Jan 1884	Post Office savings bank established
1 Aug 1884	British Bechuanaland proclaimed a British Colony
1885	Railway line to Kimberley completed.
1885	[following entry for 1873] 1,600 miles of railway had been built and opened for use. The terminus in the north was Vryburg.
1 Dec 1885	Foreign Parcel Post established [to the UK]
1885	Exchange of Money Orders with most countries with which the UK transacted MO business
1 Apr 1885	2d ½ oz rate to Transvaal starts
1 Jul 1885	Telegraph fees paid with postage stamps on the telegram form
1886	Postal Draft business started
1887	The first shipload of mail and other cargo for the Delagoa Bay Railway arrived at Delagoa Bay aboard the Dunbar Castle
1887	First regular mail coach service from Kimberley to Johannesburg
1888	Hooded cds introduced
1888	Zululand stamps first issued
1 Oct 1888	Packet letters to UK 4d for each ½ oz rate starts Ship letter rate to UK 4d for each ½ oz rate starts
1 Jan 1889	Internal 1d ½ oz letter rate starts
1890	1d postage in CGH for ½ oz
1890	Midland TPO started between Port Elizabeth and Cradock
1890	A railway line from Lourenco Marques to Johannesburg was under construction to give the Transvaal a quicker and closed access to a seaport
1 Dec 1890	Northern TPO started between De Aar and Vryburg
1891	Compass Wheel ds introduced
1 Jan 1891	Packet letters to UK 2½d ½ oz rate starts [former rate 4d]

	Ship letters to UK 2½d ½ oz rate starts
Mar 1891	The reduction of postage to UK to 2½d for ½ oz on 1 Jan 1891 needed a new value and this had not been ordered in time. The 2½d surcharge on 3d magenta was supplied by De La Rue i.e. DLR printed and then surcharged the stamps! 3,038,400 copies
1 May 1892	Introduction of PO letter envelopes with embossed stamps
1892	Inland Book Post rate reduced to ½ d for each 2 ozs
1 May 1892	Embossed envelopes introduced
1 July 1892	Natal joins the UPU
1 Aug 1892	CGH postal arrangements with British South Africa Company and British Bechuanaland come into force
1 Sep 1892	1d ½ oz rate to OFS introduced
1893	Albany TPO started between Grahamstown and Alicedale
Mar 1893	ONE PENNY on 2d bistre surcharge. 1d plate worn and order for new plate and printing not given in time. Done locally by WA Richards & Son. 2,400,000 copies
1 Apr 1893	The administration of Bechuanaland Post and telegraph services came under the control of the PMG at Cape Town
1 Oct 1893	Start of the Cape Colony Post Office on the mail boats to and from the UK
1 Jan 1893	ZAR joins the UPU
1894	The first train ran from Lourenco Marques to Pretoria
1894	Direct mails established with certain foreign countries to avoid those mails, large in volume, being dealt with in London
1894	Book Post rate to the UK reduced from 1d for 1 oz to 1d for 2 ozs
15 May 1894	TPO starts from Cape Town to connect with OFS and ZAR
3 Oct 1894	The Bechuanaland Railway's line from Vryburg to Mafeking was opened for use.
1 Jan 1895	Cape Colony joins the UPU
1895	1d for ½ oz on letters for CGH, Transkei, Basutoland and Orange Free State
1895	2d for ½ oz on letters for British Bechuanaland, Natal, Zululand, ZAR and Swaziland.
1895	4d for ½ oz on letters for Bechuanaland Protectorate, Matabeleland and Mashonaland. [to 1897]
29 Dec 1895	Start of the Jameson raid
1 Feb 1896	Eastern TPO started between Rosmead and Queenstown
1 Nov 1896	1d ½ oz rate to Natal started
1 Apr 1897	Cape Town GPO in Adderley Street opened.
1 Feb 1897	North-Eastern TPO starts from Middleburg to De Aar
19 Oct 1897	The Vryburg to Mafeking railway line was extended to Bulawayo.
1 Jan 1898	South African Postal Union Convention 1898 starts and terms of all previous Conventions were abrogated
1898	Machine cancellations start
1898	1d for ½ oz on letters for Natal, Orange Free State and ZAR
25 Dec 1898	Imperial Penny postage introduced but not for Cape Colony
1 May 1899	The Beira Railway completed an extension between Umtali and Salisbury. This was a narrow gauge line but was widened to 3ft 6in on 1 August 1900
Jul 1899	Camel mail transport starts at Zwart Modder [to Mier]
7 Jul 1899	PO pictorial postcards introduced
1 Sep 1899	Cape Colony joins Imperial Penny Postage scheme
1 Sep 1899	Ship letter rate to UK 1d for each ½ oz
12 Oct 1899	Outbreak of hostilities with the Boers leading to the Anglo-Boer wars until 1902. [Boer ultimatum issued 9 Oct 1899 and time for acceptance of ultimatum expired on 11 Oct 1899.
1 Sep 1899	Imperial Penny Postage applied in Cape Colony for both ship and packet letters
11 Oct 1899	Declaration of war by Transvaal and OFS takes effect and Anglo Boer war starts. Suspension of mail services between CGH / Natal and OFS / Transvaal starts

24 Nov 1899	Formal suspension of mail services between Cape Colony and OFS and ZAR
1 Jan 1900	Table Bay 1d postage stamp issued
13 Mar 1900	The British occupy Bloemfontein.
31 May 1900	The British occupy Johannesburg.
5 Jul 1900	Postage to Rhodesia reduced from 4d to 2d ½ oz
1 Oct 1900	CGH triangular stamps demonetised because of reprints and imitations
1901	CGH telegraph lines connected directly to the UK via St Helena and Ascension Island [to Porthcurnow Cornwall].
1 Mar 1901	Rhodesia joins the UPU
1902	Compensation for the loss of inland registered packets introduced
1 May 1902	Printed matter rate to overseas countries reduced fro 1d to ½d for each 2 ozs
1 Jun 1902	The Mashonaland Railway Company's Salisbury to Gwelo section of the railway line to Bulawayo was opened.
6 Oct 1902	With the completion of the railway between Bulawayo and Salisbury there was now a 2000 mile continuous railway from Cape Town to Beira
Jul 1904	The Bulawayo to Victoria Falls railway line was opened thus connecting Cape Town with: Bulawayo, Wankie, Victoria Falls, Salisbury, Beira, Bloemfontein, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, Germiston, Durban and Delagoa Bay for Lourenco Marques.
Aug 1904	Rhodesia Railways leave Cape Town on Wednesdays for Bulawayo and Salisbury and return in time for mail sip loading the following Wednesday. The daily mail and passenger service from Rhodesia to Cape Town takes four days.
2 Dec 1905	Stamp booklets introduced in Cape Colony
1 Jan 1907	UPU rate changes to 2½dfor first oz and 1½d for each extra oz
1 Nov 1907	Introduction of International Reply Coupons in CGH under UPU rules [known used in CGH on 30 Oct 1907]. Price 3d.
31 May 1910	The Union of South Africa is created from Cape Colony, Natal, the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal
15 Aug1910	Government Notice no 349/1910 to the effect that postage and revenue stamps of CGH, ORC, Transvaal and Natal were to be recognised as valid for all proper purposes throughout the Union
1913	The Zambezi Express meets the mail ships at Cape Town and leaves Cape Town on Tuesdays at 12 noon for Bulawayo arriving in Bulawayo at 0750 on Fridays with onward connections [including Beira] via Gwelo.
1 Sept 1913	Full range of KGV postage stamps available and this ended the proper period of interprovincial use of postage stamps
1 Jan 1938	All postage stamps of CGH, Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Natal demonetised

DATES OF ISSUE OF THE TRIANGULAR STAMPS

Value	Colour	Year of issue
	Sitting Hope design	
	Watermark Anchor and bluish paper Perkins Bacon	
1d	Red	1853
4d	Blue	1853
	Watermark Anchor and white paper Perkins Bacon	
1d	Red	1855
4d	Blue	1855

6d	Lilac	1855
1s 0d	Green	1855
	Woodblocks No watermark Saul Solomon	
1d	Red	1861
4d	Blue	1861
	Watermark Anchor White paper De la Rue	
1d	Red	1863
4d	Blue	1863
6d	Mauve	1863
1s 0d	Emerald	1863

DATES OF ISSUE OF THE RECTANGULAR STAMPS

Value	Colour	Month and year of issue
	Sitting Hope design	
	Crown CC watermark	
1s 0d	Green	January 1864
6d	Lilac	March 1864
4d	Blue	August 1865
1d	Carmine-red	May 1865
Four Pence on 6d	Lilac	November 1868
5s 0d	Orange yellow	August 1871
½d	Slate grey	December 1875
4d	Blue	January 1877
ONE PENNY on 6d	Lilac	September 1874
ONE PENNY on 1s 0d	Green	December 1876
THREE PENCE on 4d	Blue	November 1879
THREEPENCE on 4d	Rose	February 1880
3d	Rose	July 1880
3 on 3d	Rose	August 1880
3d	Claret	January 1881
One Half-Penny on 3d	Claret	July 1882
	Crown CA watermark	
1d	Red	August 1882
6d	Mauve	August 1882
½d	Grey Black	September 1882
2d	Bistre brown	September 1882
5s 0d	Orange	August 1883
	Outer frame line removed	

2d	Bistre brown	December 1884
1d	Red or carmine	December 1885
½d	Grey black	January 1886
5s 0d	Orange yellow	July 1887
4d	Blue	June 1890
	Thin line of outer colour	
6d	Lilac, purple, mauve and violet	December 1884
1s 0d	Green	December 1885
2½d on 3d	Magenta	March 1891
2 ½d	Sage green	June 1892
ONE PENNY on 2d	Bistre brown	March 1893
1s 0d	Blue green	January 1894
2 ½d	Ultramarine	May 1896
1s 0d	Yellow ochre	May 1896
5s 0d	Brown orange	June 1896
½d	Green	December 1896
2d	Chocolate brown	March 1897
4d	Sage green	March 1897
3d	Magenta	September 1898
	Hope standing	
1d	Red or carmine	October 1893
½d	Green	October 1898
3d	Magenta	March 1902
	Commemorative for Imperial Penny Postage	
1d	Red or carmine	January 1900
	King Edward VII head	
½d	Green	December 1902
1d	Red or Carmine	December 1902
2d	Brown	October 1904
2½d	Ultramarine	March 1904
3d	Magenta	April 1903
4d	Sage green	February 1903
6d	Lilac or mauve	March 1903
1s 0d	Yellow ochre	December 1902
5s 0d	Orange yellow	February 1903



This is an example of the CGH 2d printed papers rate [on an uprated CGH PO wrapper] to Japan [a UPU country] in 1894 when the UPU rate would have been ½d.

The plan of the Exhibit follows the Chronology that is to say that items are displayed according to their date order rather than being divided into classes of postal items. This will tend to show the development of postal services and rates in a more logical way and will enable the Chronology to be used. However towards the end I have put in some classes of postal stationery, mail showing suspension of services during the Anglo-Boer War 1899 to 1902, Interprovincial use of stamps, examples of documents on which revenue stamps had to be used and lastly some ephemera including trade and cigarette cards.



I have included two covers which I believe are Jurgens forgeries. I will talk a little about Jurgens at 5pm but your task, by observation and the application of general principles, is to try and identify them.

What is not included in the display: stamps of CGH overprinted for use in other territories [such as Griqualand West and British Bechuanaland, or overprinted for Military Telegraph use, covers showing the compulsory use of CGH stamps on mail from the Orange Free State and the Transvaal if CGH transit was required to foreign destinations { although I have included some OFS items posted before the CGH postage stamp requirement came into force and one Transvaal item to indicate what such covers look like!. Items from the Anglo-Boer War appear as postal items rather than as War items. These are all separate areas of study outside the scope of my collection.



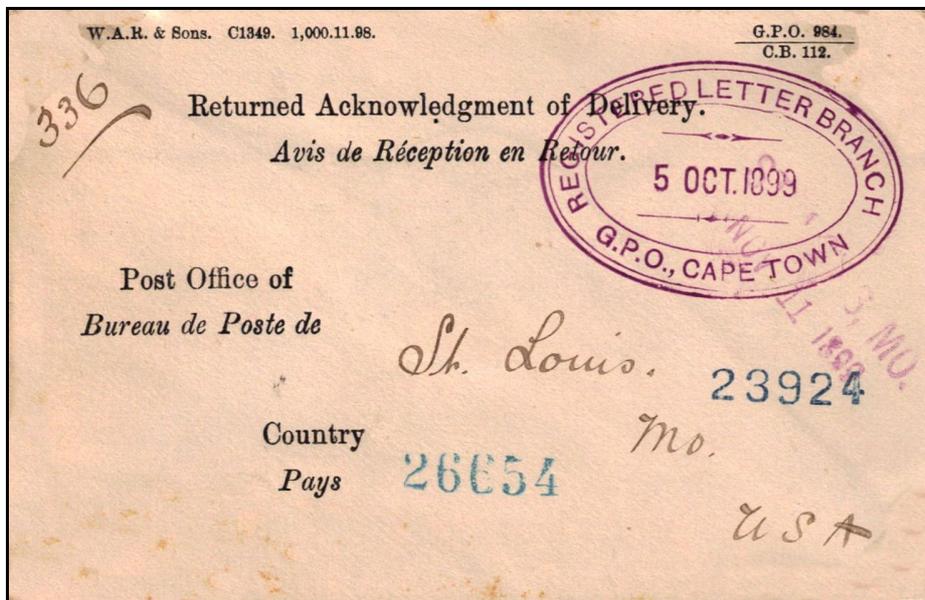
This item shows a manuscript 1s being the OFS postage prepaid in OFS for OFS transit to the CGH border. Supplies of CGH stamps were available in OFS and had to be applied to pay for the CGH to UK packet rate. The normal OFS payment was 6d for a single rate and higher rates such as this one are rarely found. The cover was extracted from the Fairie correspondence bonfire described in an article by Alan Drysdall in the London Philatelist [April 1999 starting at page 93]



This item shows a 4d CGH ship letter rate to the UK. Where it was marked PAID ONLY TO ENGLAND. The ship letter rate to the USA from the UK was the same as the packet rate 6d for ½ oz. [The ship letter rate CGH to USA direct was 4 but the US rate was 22c or 11d]. The manuscript 2 is in red and represents 2 cents or 1d as the UK's internal transit charge. The 22 is in blue and represents 22c as the US charge on delivery in depreciated currency for an unpaid packet letter from the UK delivered in Philadelphia and has nothing to do with the 22c ship letter rate!



This item posted at Eerste River in June 1883 shows the One Half-penny overprint put in hand in June 1882 as the internal newspaper rate was reduced to ½d and insufficient ½d stamps were available for this rate. The stamp is also seen making up the 7 ½ oz rate to UPU countries in Europe [and the USA] The new supply of the ½d stamp became available in September 1882. The internal letter rate had been reduced from 3d ½ oz to 2d on the 1st July 1882. The overprint was done in Cape Town but badly: 240,000 stamps were overprinted and 102,720 destroyed.



This item of CGH postal stationery shows the use of the oval dated GPO Cape Town Registered Letter Branch ds on an envelope returning an AR form to the USA in October 1899