

1864 THE RECTANGULARS

THE REASON FOR THE CHANGE

Perforated stamps had already appeared in Britain. In 1860 the Postmaster General asked to have the Cape stamps perforated. Perkins Bacon & Co. replied that owing to their shape this could not easily be done and added:-

"the Cape of Good Hope stamps would require by any machinery now in existence so very careful perforations for each sheet, which would cause an expense which neither you nor the Colonial Government would submit to."

The Triangular Design had however become characteristic of the Cape and the residents were reluctant to abandon it, but the advantage of perforations was so obvious that it was decided to adopt the rect. design.

The first rectangular (the 1/-) was issued in Jan? 1864.

THE DESIGN. Designed by Mr Bell showing Hope with a lamb and grapes. Messrs De La Rue changed the lamb into a Merino Ram. Note. Hope has been raised.

Overseas Rate Increased. The 1/- stamp was in demand in 1863 a contract was entered into with the Union Steamship Co. for a faster and regular monthly service and the overseas rate was increased from 6s to 1/-.

1864-5 THE FIRST RECTANGULARS

Watermark Crown C.G. (Crown Colonies) Perf 14. Medium white wove paper Thin Outer Line of Colour

23 ONE PENNY - CARMINE RED



23 (a) ROSE RED



11-215 16

1864 WITH OUTER FRAME

WATERMARK



2c 1864 1865



2c 1864



2c 1864 1865 1866



2c 1864



2c 1864



2c 1864



2c 1864



2c 1864 1865 1866



2c 1864



2c 1864 1865



2c 1864



2c 1864 1865



2c 1864



2c 1864 1865 1866



2c 1864



2c 1864 1865 1866

Letter from Port Elizabeth to Cape Town to

J.A. to Sewer, Postmaster General

Dated 5 Sep 1866, No SG 24 Pale Blue



Letter from Clanwilliam to Cape Town to

Mackay, Royal Observatory, near Cape Town

Dated 11 Nov 1887 SG 24 Pale Blue Certified genuine E. Blum



1868 THE FIRST SURCHARGE

Owing to a misunderstanding between the Post Office and the Treasury, stocks of 4^d stamps ran out. Perplexing correspondence between the two departments followed as to responsibility. There was a surplus of 6^d stamps because the overseas postage had been increased to 1/-, Pending delivery of further 4^d stamps from the Crown Agents in 1868 the surplus of 6^d stamps were surcharged by Saul Solomon.



27-cent 13-cent



6-cent 13-cent



3-cent 14-cent



"PEUGE"
Good and
Catalogued
Total Col
1250
No. 1371
1850

1871 THE OUTER LINE REMOVED

In 1870

when some plates became worn it was decided to eliminate the outer line in the next plates. In addition the shading on the face and the lines was redrawn. Owing to the small demand for 6^d stamps the old plates with outer lines were returned. The 5/- stamp was the first to be issued.



2/-



2/-



3/-



3/-



3/-



5/-



5/-



5/-



10/-



10/-

1874 THE SECOND SURCHARGE

Due to the delay in executing a large order, the stock of 1^d stamps became exhausted, so surplus stocks of the 6^d and 4^d stamps were surcharged.



34



35

1879 THE COMEDY OF THE 3^d SURCHARGE

1879 Inland postage was reduced from 4^d to 3^d. Pending the issue of new stamps the 4^d stamps were surcharged.



36



37

1880 (July) Stocks became low and De La Rue were instructed to print from old plates and surcharge the stamps pending the construction of the new 3^d plates.



38

1880 (Aug) When the new threepenny stamps arrived it was found they were printed in Pale Rose not maroon as instructed. This caused endless confusion as the colour was almost identical with the 1^d stamps.



39

1880 (Aug) Instructions were immediately sent to change the colour. Meanwhile the pale rose 3^d stamps were marked with a figure "3". As there were not enough of this type of "3", the lower rows had a narrow "3".



40



41, 42, 43, 44



45, 46, 47, 48, 49

1881 (Jan) At last the new 3^d stamps printed in Claret arrived.

Watermark Crown C.C.



50



51 (a)

1882 (Mar) The watermark was changed to Crown C.A.



52



53



54

1882 THE THIRD SURCHARGE

Act 4 of 1882 reduced the inland Newspaper rate to $\frac{1}{2}^d$. To meet the demand for $\frac{1}{2}^d$ stamps and as the authorities contemplated reducing the postal rate from 3^d to 2^d , the surplus 3^d stamps were surcharged.



11 Crown CC



12 Crown CA



12c Hyphen Canceled

1882 - 1883

THE CROWN CA PERIOD



Early in 1882, the paper used for stamps in the various British Colonies was watermarked Crown CA (Crown Agencies) in place of Crown CC (Crown Colonies).



4c



2 1/2c



3c



2c



1 1/2c



1c



1 1/2c



1c 11/15/80



1c



1c

1884 THE CABLED ANCHOR WATERMARK



In 1884 it was decided that the paper to be used for the Cape stamps should be specially prepared and used only for such stamps. The paper had the Cabled Anchor watermark.



4d



4d a



4d



4d a



5d



5d a



5d b



5d



5d



5d c



5d a



5d



5d a



5d a



5d a



5d a



5d



5d a
1884



5d

1891 THE FOURTH SURCHARGE

In 1891 postage to Britain was reduced to 2½^d. Pending the manufacture of a new plate, the 3^d stamps were surcharged to 2½^d.



55a



55a



55b. 19d with
horizontal strip

1892 THE NEW 2½^d STAMP

As there was no space for the wording of 2½^d, figures were introduced in a tablet.



56



56



56

1893 THE LAST SURCHARGE

In 1893 it was decided to change the design of the 1^d stamp. Pending this the 2^d stamp was surcharged.



61



57a



57b. No dot
on Penny



61

1894-1898

In 1894 the Cape Colony entered the Universal Postal Union involving the adoption of the U.P.U. colours, namely, $\frac{1}{2}$ d Green, 1d Red and 2½d Blue. This necessitated changing the colours of the existing stamps.



60



59



60



67



62



63



64



65



66

1893 - 1902

After being seated for 50 years Hope Stands the new stamps were designed by Mr Mountford of Cape Town.



59



60



511 + 1 + 1



511

1900

THE FIRST COMMEMORATIVE ISSUE

On the 1st January 1900 a new stamp was issued to commemorate the establishment of Imperial Penny Postage. It was designed by E. Sturman of the Cape Town P. Office.



Hope was seated for nearly 50 years from 1853 to 1902. During this period she was slightly raised when the rectangular stamps were issued. From 1895 she stood for 7 years on the $\frac{1}{2}$ 1st and 2nd stamps. Finally she becomes a mere speck in the top centre of the arms of the Colony in the above stamps.

This stamp was one of the first stamps on which there was a ship.

It is interesting to note that Queen Victoria never appeared on any of the Cape Colony stamps.

Over a period of 99 years from 1811 to 1910 there were only Seven Postmasters.

1902 HOPE DISAPPEARS

THE KING EDWARD VII SERIES

Hope having arisen from her seat after a period of Contemplation lasting 40 years, having stood on the $\frac{1}{2}$ ^d, 1^d and 3^d stamps for 7 years, having appeared above the clouds in the 1900 1^d stamp, now entirely disappears.

Nos

79

70

78

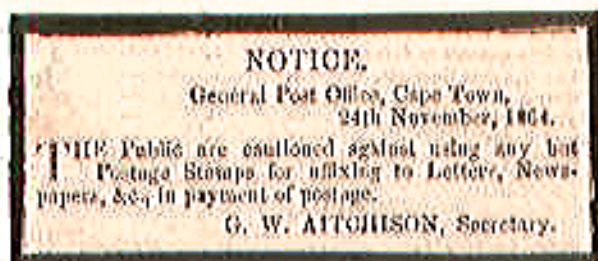
Mint



Used



POSTAL FISCALS



The use of Revenue
Stamps for Postal Purposes
was not permitted as
will appear from the

annexed notice dated 24th November 1864.

In spite of this revenue stamps were
occasionally used for postal purposes. These
stamps are rare. As a result many
forgeries have appeared. Below are two
examples of forged cancellations.

