CAPE OF GOOD HOPE REVENUES

Part 1:
The VOC Revenue Stamps 1711 - 1791 including British use up to 1825

John G. F. Fletcher

1711. The first Cape VOC Revenue, the 24 stuiver.
The central VOC rebus is surmounted by the date, 1711, in the outer ring.

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1652

VOC 1652 – 1795
Brit Occ 1795 - 1825

Volume 1 – Cape of Good Hope VOC Revenues

John G F Fletcher

[VOC REVENUE STAMPS 1711 - 1791]

This volume describes and illustrates the various VOC revenue stamps used during the period 1652 until 1825 when the first British colourless revenue stamps were issued – examples are also included showing later usage with and without the British revenues.

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Exhibits

National – "Revenue Class" Canberra 2012- Cape of Good Hope 1711 'Tavern of The Seas' to 1899 (Day Before Boer War Hostilities) – Large Gold

International – "Revenue Class" Melbourne 2013- Cape of Good Hope 1711 'Tavern of The Seas' to 1899 (Day Before Boer War Hostilities) – Large Vermeil

Foreword

This is the First Volume of an intended series, covering the period 1652 to 1899
(This volume encompasses VOC Revenue stamps used during the period 1711 to 1842)

It is acknowledged that Morley, Kay, Dodd, Sherwood and Barefoot have produced basic/partial catalogues during the past 100 years and their efforts and observations are appreciated. The field of 'Cape' revenue research is vast and does require contextual association with local and 'world' events, to illustrate the introduction and management of revenue fiscal policy within the Cape of Good Hope and its associated historical and infrastructural development.

A review and comparison of all catalogues, together with the accumulation of material I have gathered reveal several contradictions and omissions and I am attempting in this (and future) volumes to rectify and consolidate all of these into a comprehensive reference for 'Cape' Revenues. To do this I have used many examples from my own collection/accumulation.

Appreciation is given to J E van Puyenbrock for his series of articles in 'The Cinderella Philatelist' (1995 – 1998) and recently, just before publication, Vincent Kalkhoven introduced himself – he is also currently preparing a statement on VOC revenues – these two people are the only contributors I have identified to date that have researched 'VOC Revenues'.

I would also like to thank Michael Wigmore, (a prominent philatelist and dealer in South Africa) and Kees Adema, (is/has researched POSTAL' aspects of the VOC), for their encouragement. Additionally I have read many historical articles/publications relating to the 'Cape' and I have visited the 'Archives' repository in the Cape of Good Hope and browsed 'ancient volumes' in the British Museum Library.

This is the first time detailed illustrations of VOC revenues have been provided. The examples have been enhanced, (by colour/contrast), using computer software 'Photoshop' and supporting 'scan' applications without compromising the integrity of the original design of these issues.

The book is illustrated in a manner that I hope can be added to and modified as further information and examples are found.

Feedback from other collectors and organizations has been quite sparse , (we are few in number!)– also authorizations/resolutions pertaining to the early VOC issues require a considerable amount of further research – TANAP, (a major repository for the early documents and resolutions), also admit to some 'data gaps' during the VOC period.

All illustrations in this volume represent examples from my own collection unless stated otherwise

Initial printing will be made of only 20 copies, each signed and numbered when distributed.

Of 20	J. G. F. Fletcher	Issued to:	Issue Date:
1		JIM FLETCHER.	14. 3. 2014

Intended future volumes are:

2. COGH British Embossed Revenues 1825 to 1865
3. COGH Perforated De La Rue Revenues 1865 to 1898

Introduction

On the 6th April 1652 three ships of the Dutch East India Company arrived at the Cape –The 'Dromedaris', the 'Reijger' and the 'Goede Hoope' under the command of Jan Antony van Riebeeck – a ship's surgeon, (these were followed a month later by the 'Walvisch' and 'Oliphant').

Their objective was to grow vegetables, barter for livestock with the Hottentot tribes, and build a hospital and a sanctuary for the repair of ships – also develop a 'staging' post for the ships and trade of the Dutch East India Company, (VOC - De Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie), between Holland and Asia/East Indies. Thus began the era of the Cape Colony.

The reality of maintaining and protecting this replenishment station, the conflict and slow integration with the native population, together with man's innate inquisitiveness/ambition, independence and survival instincts, saw this 'Tavern of the Seas' develop and extend into current day South Africa.

The series of 'Revenues' described are the 'social watermarks' illustrating the management and development of part of the South African nation.

VOC Governing Structures at the Cape

The Council of Policy

Primarily the administration of the Cape Colony was managed by a 'Council of Policy' - documents originating from their deliberations were duplicated/triplicated and also forwarded both to the administrative hierarchies in Amsterdam and Batavia, (Jakarta, Indonesia).

The Council of Policy, [Raad van Politie; *politie* means 'management'], being the highest authority at the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was subject to the instructions of the Lords Seventeen (directors of the VOC in the Netherlands) and the Governor-General and Council of India in Batavia, as well as the legislature stipulated in the "Statuten van Batavia" [Statutes of Batavia] (1648). The Council consisted of the functionaries who were responsible for ruling the Company's settlement, namely the "opperhoofd" [head] of the settlement, his secunde, administrative officials (e.g. accountant, warehouseman, cellar-master and harbour-master), the military commander of the garrison, and the fiscal who was responsible for maintaining law and order. The Council's secretary (also called "geheimschrijver" [confidential secretary]) had no vote, unless he had at the same time been promoted to Councillor.

When there were ships in Table Bay , the captains and other high-ranking officials of the fleet also had seats on the Council. These sessions were referred to as sessions of the Broad Council. The chairman at meetings of the Broad Council was not necessarily the commander/governor himself, since he had to relinquish his chair to his senior in rank in the service, usually a commissioner who had instructions to compile a report on affairs at the Cape.

The VOC officials carried out a large number of functions. There were actually three groups of hierarchies: from soldier to general, from young sailor to sea captain, and from scribe to governor-general. The Company also distinguished between various ranks referring to a combination of function, salary and status. For example, the senior merchant Jan van Riebeeck was head of the Cape settlement, and his rank as senior merchant indicated his place in the Company's commercial/administrative hierarchy and salary category. His promotion to commander implied more status but neither more authority nor a higher salary. From 1691 the title of the head of the Cape settlement was that of Governor.

In 1676 Commissioner Nicolaes Verburg decided that the Council of Policy, in addition to the commander as the highest official, should consist of six councillors/council members. In 1685 Commissioner Hendrik Adriaan van Reede tot Drakenstein determined that the number of members would be increased to eight. In the same year a separation was made between the Council of Policy and the Court of Justice when it was decided that the Council of Policy would function as the Court of Justice. Whenever a case of a burgher was heard by the Court of Justice, two burgher councillors had a seat in this court.

The Council of Policy met quite frequently. It mostly depended on the commander, as convener, who determined how regularly and how many meetings would be held. Some chairmen convened the Council once a week, while others only convened a meeting when urgent matters necessitated a meeting. Sometimes the agenda was so long that the meeting, which commenced in the morning, also had

afternoon and evening sessions. It could even happen that the previous day's sessions continued the following day. In case of an unforeseen crisis the Council would meet on a Sunday, public holy day or day of festivity.

All letters from the Lords Seventeen and the High Government of Batavia had to be opened, read and discussed at the Council meetings. The letters of response were written by the Council and signed by all the members. All written work was done under the Council's supervision. Not only had copies of the long letters to be sent to the authorities in Amsterdam and Batavia , but also copies of the journals, resolutions, "placcaten" [proclamations] and instructions. Court proceedings, contracts and reports also had to be written up. The officials were responsible for collecting taxes and had to supervise outposts, warehouses, leases, as well as supplying victuals to ships, officials and the hospital. They also had to protect the settlement against possible attacks from the interior or from the sea. The Council of Policy discussed all these tasks and the Councillors often delegated the responsibilities to other officials

Designations of functionaries

A variety of positions and titles appear in the Resolutions of the Council of Policy. Some of these designations became obsolete in Dutch but are still used in Afrikaans, although sometimes with a different meaning or only used as an historic reference.

□ The "opperhoofd" [Eng. chief] was the commander of an army or fleet, admiral of a ship, or head of a settlement in the colonies. The term also referred to the chief of an indigenous tribe.

□ The "commandeur" [Eng. commander] was a military commander or commander of a fortress, garrison or settlement, or commander of a ship.

The "gouverneur" [Eng. governor], lit. 'manager' was a representative of the supreme authority and had authority over a region, for example a colony.

□ The "sekunde" (from Latin *secundus* 'second') [Eng. secunde] or second in charge, acted as a substitute for the commander or governor.

□ The "koopman", also called "commies" [Eng. merchant] was the official involved with commercial matters on board a merchant vessel (in particular ships of the so-called "voorcompagnieën" [first companies] and later mostly of the VOC). The term "koopman" also referred to a particular rank in the VOC, categorised as junior merchant, merchant and senior merchant.

□ The " fiscaal" [Eng. fiscal] was a legislative official who was responsible for maintaining law and order. He was in charge of a number of law officials and served as the public prosecutor. In 1688 the 'Lords Seventeen' declared the fiscal "independent" and only responsible to them as the supreme authority.

□ The "secretaris" [Eng. secretary] was an official who was responsible for the correspondence of a body, who had to write and answer letters, compile documents etc. The secretary attended the Council meetings and took the oath of confidentiality. He had no vote in the Council but had to co-sign all the

resolutions as well as attestations, obligations, letters and bonds. He also had to attest deeds and explain the contents of these documents to the people involved.

□ The "weesmeester" or "weesheer" [synonyms for Eng. orphan-master] was a council member of the "Weeskamer" [Orphan Chamber]. This institution supervised and managed the properties of orphans and the inheritance of unknown persons. Shortly after the British came into power the Orphan Chamber was replaced by the Master's Office.

Due to the expansion of the Cape Colony local government had to be instituted. In "Cabo" the free burghers also took part in the activities of the Council of Policy, the Orphan Chamber, the Matrimonial Court and the College of Minor Cases.

The Board of the Landdrost and [members of] the Heemraad governed the country districts. The Board served as a court with jurisdiction on civil as well as criminal cases, and also had municipal and related governing functions, could impose taxes and even had certain military powers and played a role in the safekeeping and defence of the relevant districts. The members of this Board, namely the Landdrost assisted by members of the Heemraad, were recommended by the Council of Policy and nominated by the Governor.

□ The "landdrost" [S.A. Eng. landdrost] was an official of the VOC who represented the authority (as in the Netherlands). He acted as chairman of the above-mentioned College.

□ The "drostdy", (District), was the jurisdiction of a "landdrost". In South Africa in particular it also referred to the seat of a "dros" [the official].

□ The "heemraad" [S.A. Eng. heemraad] was a free burgher who was appointed as a member of the above-mentioned College by the Governor on recommendation of the Council of Policy.

□ The "veldkornet" [Eng. field-cornet] was an official in the local government and was subjected to the landdrost. He had functions of importance regarding military, administrative, and judicial and police matters. In his field-cornetcy the field-cornet represented the landdrost. In times of peace the field-cornet was the head of the militia and was responsible to maintain order in his area.

A commander and his officers formed the "Krijgsraad" [Eng: Council of War]. During such a council meeting matters of military importance were discussed. At the meeting of 19 May 1659 where it was decided to declare war on the Khoi, two free burghers each had a seat on the Council of War.

VOC Commanders and Governors of the Cape of Good Hope

During the 143 years of Dutch government at the Cape the term of office of the official who headed the government of the colony was sometimes very brief, while others remained in power for a long period.

Commanders

7.4.1652	6.5.1662	Jan Anthonisz van Riebeeck (initially called "opperhoof")
6.5.1662	27.9.1666	Zacharias Wagenaer
27.9.1666	18.6.1668	Cornelis van Quaelberg
18.6.1668	25.3.1670	Jacob Borghorst
25.3.1670	30.11.1671	Pieter Hackius
30.11.1671	April 1672	Politieke Raad (acting)
April 1672	2.10.1672	Albert van Breugel (sekunde; acting)
2.10.1672	14.3.1676	Isbrand Goske
14.3.1676	29.6.1678	Johan Bax *dit* van Herenthals
29.6.1678	12.10.1679	Hendrik Crudop (sekunde; acting)
12.10.1679	1.6.1691	Simon van der Stel

Governors

1.6.1691	11.2.1699	Simon van der Stel
11.2.1699	3.6.1707	Willem Adriaan van der Stel
3.6.1707	1.2.1708	Johannes Cornelis d'Ableing (acting)
1.2.1708	27.12.1711	Louis van Assenburg
27.12.1711	28.3.1714	Willem Helot (acting)
28.3.1714	8.9.1724	Maurits Pasques de Chavonnes
8.9.1724	25.2.1727	Jan de la Fontaine (acting)
25.2.1727	23.4.1729	Pieter Gijsbert Noodt
23.4.1729	31.8.1737	Jan de la Fontaine (acting, governor from 8.3.1737)
31.8.1737	19.9.1737	Adriaan van Kervel (died after three weeks in office)

19.9.1737	14.4.1739	Daniël van den Henghel (fiskaal; acting)
14.4.1739	27.2.1751	Hendrik Swellengrebel
27.2.1751	11.8.1771	Ryk Tulbagh
11.8.1771	14.2.1785	Joachim van Plettenberg (acting, governor from 18.5.1774)
14.2.1785	24.6.1791	Cornelis Jacob van de Graaff
24.6.1791	3.7.1792	Johannes Izaac Rhenius (sekunde; acting)
3.7.1792	2.9.1793	Sebastiaan Cornelis Nederburgh and Simon Hendrik Frijkenius (Commissioners-General)
2.9.1793	2.9.1793	Abraham Josias Sluysken

'Cape' Currency – overview

After Jan Van Riebeeck's arrived at the Cape, many gold and silver coins from Europe were accepted in trading. These included Spanish Reals, Spanish dubloons, Dutch Ducats and Guilders, English Guineas, Indian Pagodas, Portuguese Crusados etc.

The Spanish reals (or pieces-of-eight) were the most populär, because their purity was most trusted, Spanish America being the greatest source of the world's silver. The Companys annual shipments of coin to the Cape, which provided a large proportion of the Cape's money, therefore always contained a certain number of reals, although increasingly the Company attempted to replace them with Dutch guilders, to keep the profits from minting coin in the Dutch Republic. (The British also found it necessary to pay their troops in Spanish dollars).

Sample Coinage value comparisons between currencies as at 1795

Coinage	Skillings	Stuivers	Rijksdollars	Sterling
Rijksdollar	8	48		4/-
Dutch Guilder		24		2/-
Guinea	44	254		1 – 2 - 0
Dubloon (16 Spanish reals)	160	960	20	4 – 0 - 0
Johanna (8 Spanish reals)	80	480	10	2 – 0 - 0
Ducat	19	114		9/6
Venetian Sequin	19	114		9/6
Gold Mohr (15 Rupees)	75	450		1 – 17 - 6
Pagoda	16	96	2	8 - 0
Spanish Dollar	10	60		5 - 0
Rupee	5	30		2 - 6
English Shilling	2	12		1 - 0

In the Dutch monetary system, 1 Dutch rijksdaalder (rix dollar) equalled 2.5 Dutch gulden equaled 8.33 Schillings = 50 Stuivers; however, in the Cape, 1 Cape of Good Hope rijksdaalder = 8 Cape schillings (skilling) = 48 Cape stivers. By 1770, the Cape Rijksdaalder had become a separate unit of account with 1 Cape Rijksdaalder = 0.96 Dutch Rijksdaalder = 0.20 British Pounds Sterling.

The Cape's economy increasingly became commercialised hence dependent upon money and credit arrangements. In the eighteenth Century, such facilities were informal but by no means absent. The Cape was linked to the monetary System of the Dutch Empire and the Indian Ocean. As a result, a large variety of coins were in circulation, all in silver, and hence all easily convertible.

Later in the 18th century, the VOC minted coins for the Company's colonies. These coins included small copper coins called doits, and large silver ducatoons. Later the VOC also introduced its own guilders.

The war between the Netherlands and Britain led to a shortage of coins at the Cape, so in 1781 Governor Van Plettenberg issued paper bank notes worth almost 100,000 rijksdaalders. The rijksdollar later became known as the rix-dollar. It was a silver coin issued in the Netherlands but used as currency in many countries. In 1781 a rix-dollar was worth 48 Dutch pennies or about 4 British shillings. (By 1825, the rix-dollar's value depreciated and was fixed at 1 shilling and 6 pence).

Credit arrangements in the eighteenth Century were largely informal. Individuals with capital lent it out, particularly to those beginning an agricultural enterprise, generally at 5 per cent interest. Many of the creditors were the Company officials, who had better opportunities than freeburghers to accumulate wealth and fewer avenues for investment, since they were forbidden to directly engage in agriculture. Thus, at his death in 1761, Joachim von Dessin, longtime head of the Orphan Chamber and founder of the South African Library, held 25,919guilders in interest- bearing loans made to 33 different people, many of them farmers. A number of burghers also engaged in lending, and it seems that some of them retired from farm ownership to become rentiers at the end of their life. In addition, the funds of the church were used to provide mortgages and the *Wees- enBoedelkamer* (the Orphan Chamber) acted as a fairly large-scale provider of credit, since it administered the estates of those who died without heirs in South Africa, at least until the heirs could be found. Since there were many single, uprooted men in the service of the VOC, this fund could grow rapidly. In 1720 it stood at over 200,000 rix dollars; by 1780 it had risen to nearly 400,000, in 1800 to over a million and by 1830 to just about three million (admittedly devalued) rixdollars.

The Orphan Chamber and the church were involved largely in Financing long tem rnortgages. There was also a need for short-term commercial credit, to enable trades people to pay for their wholesale purchases before they could resell them. This need was fulf illed in part by private lenders, but even more by the licensed auctioneers. Public sales, for instance of imported goods, were controlled by these people, and they were assured of first claim on the assets of any of their creditors who went bankrupt. As a result, they were willing to provide credit to the purchasers of goods at auctions, to which they were empowered to admit only merchants whose credit they trusted. They were also allowed to charge the high interest rate of 10 per cent.

Between 1782 and 1808, considerable changes occurred in all these matters. First, the metallic basis of the currency was abandoned . In 1782, confronted with a disruption of silver supplies during the Fourth Anglo-Dutch War (1780— 84), the Cape government found it necessary to issue money on stamped parchment, in denominations running from an eighth of a rix dollar (six stuivers) to sixty rix dollars. The proclamation of the new currency was accompanied by a promise that it would be redeemed by the Company, when sufficient hard money became available, and by a strict prohibition on the export of precious metal from the colony. The latter provision proved a complete dead letter, and the inconvertability of the Cape currency led to an increased haemorrhage of silver from the colony. On the other hand, the Company did honour its commitment to buy back the notes it had issued, redeeming most of them until the shortage of

currency at the Cape again became acute in 1792 and paper money once again had to be issued. Thus by the time the British first captured the Cape in 1795, there was a total of 1,291,276 rix dollars and 42 stuivers in paper money in circulation. When the British took over the Cape in 1795, they introduced cartwheel pennies. Locals called them Koperen dubbeltjes. After the British left in 1803, the Dutch melted down the clumsy, heavy coins and made smaller pieces. Thereafter, paper currency was employed in the Cape until 1825, theoretically backed by government land and buildings, not by silver.

Therefore, the steady drain of metallic currency from the colony continued, ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding. At the same time, the buying power of the rix dollar fluctuated considerably, although the trend was steadily downwards. Thus by 1803, it stood at 30 per cent below its original value of 4 British Shillings and with the outbreak of war in 1805 it declined very sharply, since the opportunities for money transfers to the Netherlands were few. After regaining par value in 1806, it devalued steadily until by 1821 it was worth only about one shilling and six pence, or three-eighths of its face value.

In 1816 a new system of gold sovereigns and silver coins was introduced in England, and some reached the Cape.

In 1825, the British Treasury decided that all the currencies of the Empire, including rix dollars, should be made dependent on sterling. The estimated 3,108,000 rix dollars then in circulation were thus to be made convertible into sterling at a fixed, (no longer a floating), rate of one shilling and sixpence each, minus a small premium which was reckoned to cover the costs of transporting British coins to South Africa.

As a result, the rix dollar slowly faded out of existence, being replaced by British coinage and promissory notes, until on 31 March 1841 it ceased to be legal tender.

In 1848 all other currencies were abandoned when England's sterling, (pounds, shillings and pence), became South Africa's only legal money.

Early 'Cape' Revenue Endorsements (Some speculation at this stage)

Information relating to 'revenue' usage in the Cape prior to 1711 is sketchy. A reference is made in 'The Cinderella Philatelist' of Oct 1995 by J E van Puyenbroek to an issue in his collection on a Land Grant dated 1678, however, no conclusive evidence is given as to its' authorized usage.

William Pieterse (USA), also quoted in the same magazine, believes the dies were made of wood and gave a black impression, as per the examples shown below, not embossed, being used on legal documents providing legal proof on land grants and contracts. This may have been applied in some instances, however, three Land Grants dated 1677 in my possession appear to ignore this rule and may have been issued gratis.

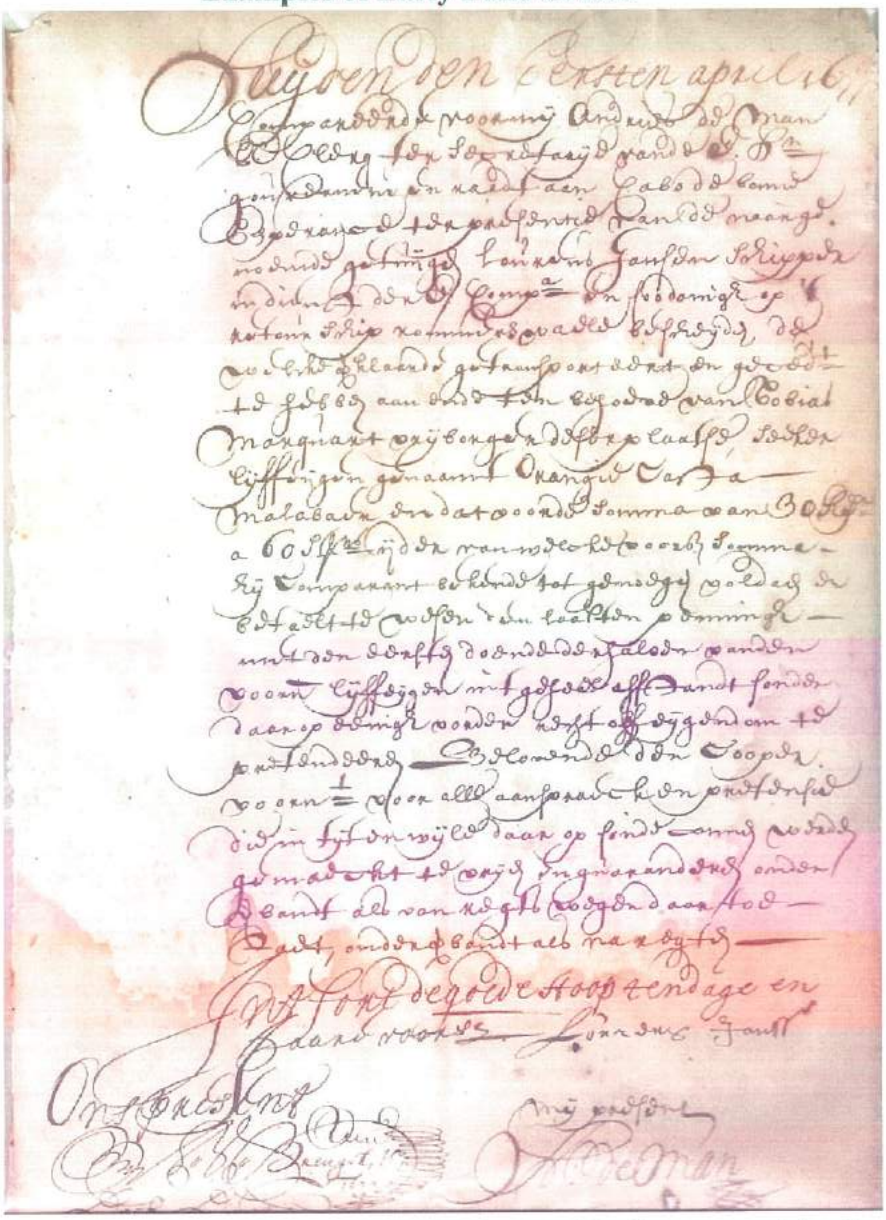
Early VOC Wood/Cork Cancels - Examples

'Black' Cancellations

'Red' Cancellation ! – part of a 4 page Hong Kong revenue document

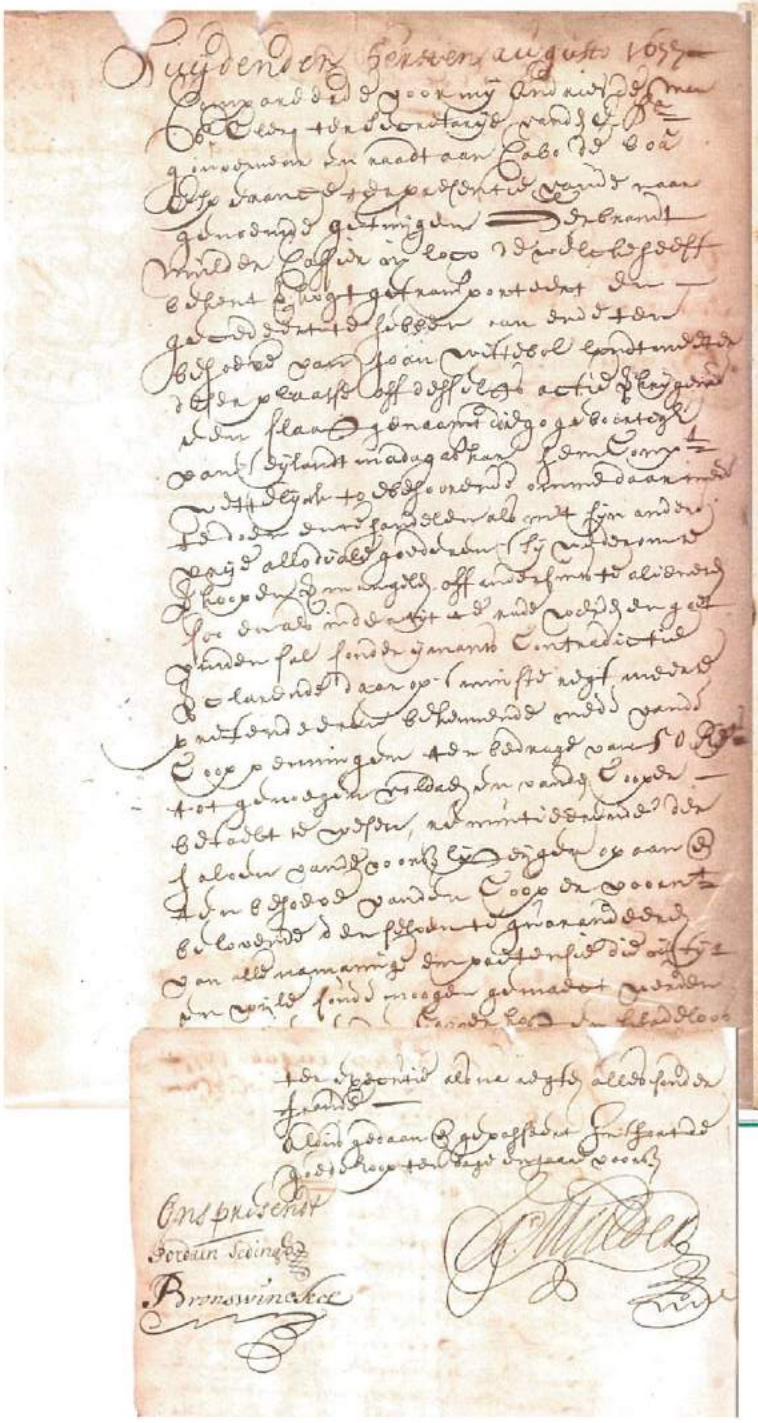
VOC cancellations are also referred to and illustrated, (with several variations), in Goldblatt's 'Postmarks of the Cape of Good Hope' - the style of these cancellations are illustrated above and in the first instance intended for mail travelling from the Cape to overseas destinations. The examples shown in the book appear to belong , however, to a period in the later 18th century (1780+). All cancellations seen by myself with this type of endorsement, and similar, have appeared on revenue documents originating outside the Netherlands dated later than 1780. These cancellers may also have been issued to other VOC establishments in the Far East and possibly account for the slight variations in the design seen on some of the 'Goldblatt' postal exhibits. – Kees Adema has also directed me to cancellers with a similar design to the above – expressed in Guilders – the VOC 'empire' was extensive and a great deal of research is still required.

Examples of Early Land Grants

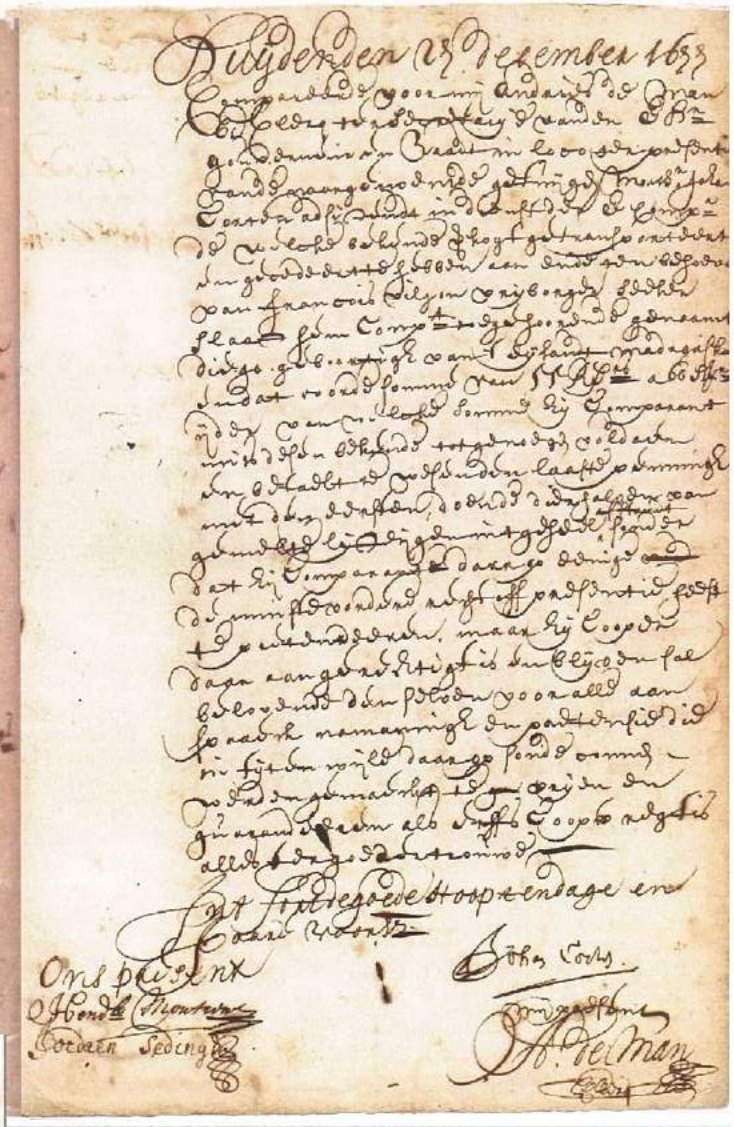


1677 Cape of Good Hope land grant dated 6 April 1677 signed by Secretary of the Council of Policy and two members as witnesses. It is signed A. de Mann who was the equivalent of the Colonial Secretary. Robert Goldblatt refers to the position as Secunde. He held the position acccording to Goldblatt officially between June 1684-March 1695, (he was the first to hold the position officially), but in the absence of any other appointee probably held the position in a de facto manner from 1677and possibly earlier, He was second in rank to the Governor and hence presumably had the authority to issue land grants. Even if VOC Company policy was not to issue land grants to individuals. However, at the Cape it was found that there was a reluctance to communal farming and with little threat from the locals, the Council of Policy felt that output would be far higher if individuals farmed for their own account and hence started to formally issue land grants to farm in 1677.

Examples of Early Land Grants



7th August 1677



15th Dec 1677

Signed by A de Man Secretary of the Council of Policy

Valuation Process

Valuations of each VOC issue have been established using, as a base, the 1995 valuations presented by Jan van Puyenbroek in The Cinderella Philatelist of 1995. My own observations over the subsequent 18 year period has suggested certain amendments re scarcity of this particularly elusive material.

In the subsequent 18 year period I have only encountered 26 price realisations or suggested retail prices for individual VOC items. Not a lot of transactions for this period of time, especially when comparing with the volume of Cape triangulars in the market place, (including 'woodblocks' and 'errors of colour'), and their relative market/sale prices – irrespective of demand for this type of material. VOC items, comparatively, are extremely scarce and intrinsically of a greater historical value when presented on document with all the attributes of legible signatories, dates, places etc.

To establish and refine what I believe are realistic current prices for the listed items in the table below, I have extrapolated Jan's prices to a current situation of rarity and availability for each individual item. My own collection/accumulation is represented by many items on a piece and also on complete documents - these I have consolidated into Jan's 'world status', exhibiting a perceived market status of all VOC revenue material known at this point in time. (Not having a clue as to whether any of my own items were originally included in Jan's figures – therefore playing safe and indicating the possibility that scarcity has been understated).

'Piece' – definition

Part of document showing clear embossed value/date and legible endorsee signature.

Value should be added for:

- Included dates
- additional signatures
- Nature of revenue
- Scarce signatures

'Document' – definition

A complete document with legible signatures and clear embossing.

Value should be added for:

- Scarce signatures
- Complete wax seals
- Historical value (date, person, location etc)

Prices realised, (or suggested (26)), did not represent all VOC issues and denominations, therefore, extrapolation of value was performed based on relative scarcity between each item/issue.

As indicated above many aspects can be used to enhance the base values, such as historical date factors, 'celebrity' status, date range restrictions, completeness of seal and type, rarity of endorsees etc

VOC values/issues used in combination and also used in combination with later British issues also deserve a premium in relation to scarcity – however this aspect has not been addressed in the valuation tables following.

Valuations for the VOC Issues 1711—1714

1711	Denomination	Total Estimated Number Known X, in my colln (y)	Number of complete documents in my collection	Earliest Used	Latest Used	Estimated Value as at 2013	
*		X(y)				Piece US$	Complete Doc US$
440	24 St	8(3)	2	1/12/1729	2/10/1818	150	500
1714	**Denomination**						
380	6 St	8(2)	1	27/8/1737		150	500
320	12 St	17(8)	2			100	300
260	24 St	41(17)	5	20/1/1717	12/8/1727	70	200
290	48 St	24(9)	4	5/3/1750	18/4/1815	70	300
460	1 1/2 Rd	2(1)				300	1000
400	2 Rd	11(6)	1	30/11/1818		150	400
350	3 Rd	14(5)	1	30/5/1823		150	400

* Figures in this column show valuation (in South African Rand) by J van Puyenbroek in The Cinderella Philatelist 1995

3 Stuiver appears to be a value advocated in the 1714 statute tho no evidence of a die extant, nor have I seen any endorsement on revenue documents to date.

Valuations for the VOC Issues 1750—1791

1750	Denomination	Total Estimated Number Known X, in my colln (y)	No Docs in my Collectn	Earliest Used	Latest Used	Estimated Value as at 2013	
*		X(y)				Piece US$	Complete Doc US$
320	36 Stuiver	12(3)	1			150	400
350	4 Rd	12(4)	4	26/7/1818	28/7/1821	150	400
400	5 Rd	5(1)				250	750
500	6 Rd	2(1)	2	11/8/1815	31/11/1823	300	1000
290	8 Rd	19(8)	**Combn w 10Rd	20/2/1824		100	300
?	10 Rd	7(6)	See above			300	1000
320	12 Rd	19(8)	5	28/8/1818	22/9/1826	100	300
460	15 Rd	6(3)	3	27/3/1818	25/11/1825	250	750
460	20 Rd	7(4)	3	29/4/1811	18/9/1820	250	750
520	25 Rd	2(1)				300	1000
460	30 Rd	7(3)	2	29/1/1819		150	500
520	40 Rd	2(0)				300	1000
660	50 Rd	***6(1)	1	15/7/1814		300	1000
720	60 Rd	3(1)	1	27/10/1815		250	750

1791	Denomination						
260	6 St	45(19)	13	22/4/1819	10/2/1842	70	260

**My collection includes pieces of 8Rd and 10Rd used together, also 8Rd, 10Rd and British embossed 3d used together.

***The other known copies, apart from my own, of the 50Rd, are on one document in the Cape Archives.

VOC REVENUE STAMPS 1711 - 1791

VOC Documents seen since 1995 (26) showing selling price or advertised asking price

Value/Issue	Document Date	Price US$	Vendor
48st/1714	17/7/1724	1100	Paulus Swaen
1 1/2Rd/1714	3/8/1724	650	Paulus Swaen
24st/1714	4/6/1735	650	Paulus Swaen
12st/1714	26/101734	700	Paulus Swaen
12st/1714	8/7/1735	700	Paulus Swaen
24st/1714	8/7/1735	900	Paulus Swaen
6st/1791	15/4/1808	750	Paulus Swaen
6st/1791	27/8/1804	750	Paulus Swaen
6st/1791	3/11/1814	750	Paulus Swaen
12st/1714	27/4/1715	1750	Paulus Swaen
12st/1714	7/6/1719	750	Paulus Swaen
24st/1714	15/6/1719	1100	Paulus Swaen
24st/1714	9/8/1726	1200	Paulus Swaen
24st/1714	2/5/1727	900	Paulus Swaen
24st/1714	11/6/1739	1200	Paulus Swaen
24st/1714	29/12/1819	950	Paulus Swaen
24st/1714	22/9/1739	900	Paulus Swaen
6st/1791	4/10/1820	750	Paulus Swaen
2Rd/1714	Dec 1823	400	Paulus Swaen
6st/1791	15/4/1820	350	Paulus Swaen
4Rd/1750	24/7/1762	800	EBay
30Rd/1750	15/3/1816	350	EBay
12Rd/1750	28/1/1825	850	EBay
4Rd/1750	1754	160	EBay
6st/1791	Piece	75	EBay

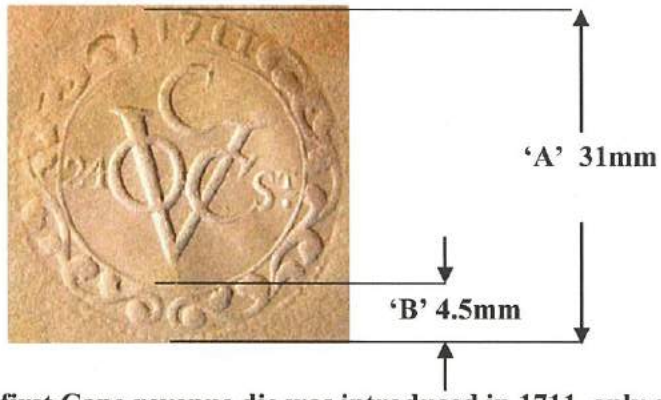
1711 Issue —24 Stuiver

The'24'Stuiver value was introduced as per the thoughts and regulations related below:

"To encourage emigration to the Stellenbosch district at the end of the seventeenth century, colonists were permitted to graze their cattle in the outlying districts provided permission was obtained from the Governor and registered with the Secretary of the Council of Policy. From 1703 the register of hunting licences in the series "Oude Wildskutte Boeke" included grazing licences. The title of the "Oude Wildskutte Boeke" was retained even after only grazing licences were registered.

Persons wishing to own a loan farm (leningsplaas) obtained the necessary permission and on payment of 24 stuivers, ("stuivers"- pennies), a written authority was granted by the Secretary of the Council of Policy, in which permission and the conditions to graze on the farm was contained.

The permit had to be renewed annually and was only valid after payment of the 24 stuivers. The Secretary noted the grant in the "Wildskutte" register and forwarded the authority to the official in charge of the district in which the farm was situated".



The first Cape revenue die was introduced in 1711, only one value 24 stuiver – illustrated above.

This was circular in shape with VOC rebus in the centre surmounted by the date in an outer ring. Above the VOC is the letter "C" to denote usage in the Cape. The diameter 'A' is 31 mm. and the outer ring 'B' 4.5 mm

It will be seen that a 'C' is in the design above 'VOC' - in all instances to represent 'C'ape of Good Hope – however I believe that 'C' was also included in the design for Ceylon, (now Sri Lanka), revenues.

Further research is required as other letters have been identified against:

S – Souratte (City at the west coast of India) – (how about Singaraja in Bali?)

A – Amboina (Dutch East Indies)
M – Makassar (Dutch East Indies)
T – Ternate (Dutch East Indies)
MD – Menado (Dutch East Indies)
G – Hong Kong? – see earlier 'red' VOC endorsement example

Embossing was performed at the Cape for all documents until the early 1800's—then the territory of the Cape became quite extensive necessitating the local Districts to perform their own administration and fiscal endorsements to improve efficiency and timeliness in processing the various documents - embossed 'wafers' for values were produced and distributed to various 'Drostdy's' (Districts) of the Cape of Good Hope from approximately 1820.

At the Cape, the embossing generally, was made straight onto the document—there are exceptions where a cut-out has been made and appended to the required document—ie when no room permits for a clear embossing to be made due to the narrative occupying all of the document—see later reference.

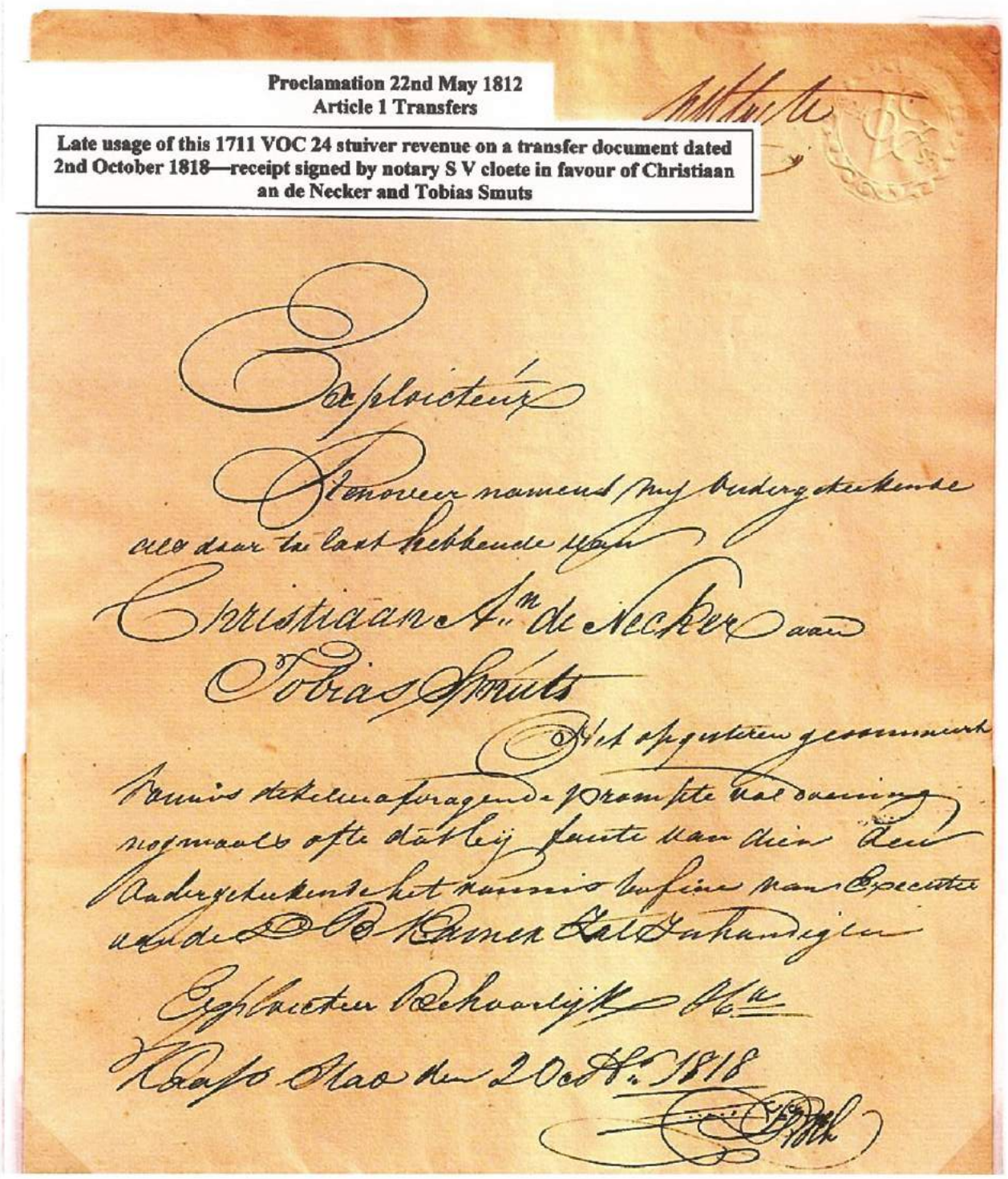
Papers used are quite diverse with many different watermarks. Quality/thickness of paper varied and for document protection embossing was also performed with a piece of paper reinforcing the document where the embossed stamp was embedded—see examples illustrated pages 31 and 33.

1711—24 Stuiver Example

An example of usage , tho of a late period—endorsed by M Cloete a notary of the early 19th C

Examples of this 1711 issue appear to be quite scarce—a further 24 Stuiver embossing die was created for the1714 issue?? - this seems a bit strange – following is a copy of the 1711 embossing on a document dated 2 Oct 1812!

1711 24 stuiver – Late Usage



Proclamation 22nd May 1812
Article 1 Transfers

Late usage of this 1711 VOC 24 stuiver revenue on a transfer document dated 2nd October 1818—receipt signed by notary S V cloete in favour of Christiaan an de Necker and Tobias Smuts

1714 Review and Revision of Income Expenditure

On 28th March 1714 Lt Col. Mauritz Pasques de Chavonnes was elected 'Governor' to the Cape.There was a large excess of expenditure over revenue and, because of the 'simple' income expenditure accounting methodology maintained for the many financial transactions, it was impossible to analyse or determine the exact amount or cause of the excess. 'The 17' advised the governor to rectify the situation.

No revenue had yet been derived from leases of land used for cattle runs. After the 3rd July 1714 a rental of 12 Rix dollars per year was charged, in addition to the tithe of grain produced. Old residents in the Land of Waveren and elsewhere were permitted, however, to take out freehold titles on application to the governor, in order to encourage them to improve the land. All building sites given out in the town were to revert to the Company if houses were not built upon them within twelve months.

Council of Policy - 20th July 1714 - Stamp Duty

After 20th July 1714 it was required that stamps should be affixed to different kinds of documents to make them legal. These documents included deeds of transfer of land, slave's wills, contracts of marriage, certificates of inheritance, licences to trade, powers of attorney and generally all notarial acts and papers passing through courts of law. The stamps ranged in value from 6 stuivers to 3 Rix dollars.Values issued were: 6, 12, 24, 48 stuiver and 1 ½ , 2 and 3 Rix Dollars

The following rate extract was kindly provided by Vincent Kalkhoven

Alle transporten van huijsen, of landerijen, die verkogt of in deelingh gebragt zyn voor f.8000 : — : — en daerboven moeten gesz : werden op een zegel van ..	rdrs 3
Item van f.4000 : — : — en daerboven op een zegel van	,, 2
Zoo meede van f.1000 : — : — en daerboven op een van	,, 1
En onder de f.1000 : — : — op een zegel van	stuijvers 24
Alle sententien, decreten, ende vonnissen, zoo van de Raed van Justitie, als van alle andere collegien, en subalterne regters, daeronder begrepen, de interpositie van decreten, mitsgaders de vonnissen of afspraken in cas van presentatie, zullen moeten werden gesz : op de onder te noemene zegels, namentlijk—	
Sententien diffinitiv, in zaken daer zoo in conventie als reconventie g'eijscht is, te samen f.6000 : — : — op zegel van	rdrs 2
Sententien in zaken als boven daer g'eijscht is f.4000 : — : — op een zegel van	,, 1
Dittos in zaken daer g'eijscht is f.1000 : — : — en daerboven op een van	24 stuijvers
Dittos in zaken daer g'eijscht is onder de f.1000 : — : — op een zegel van	12 ,,
Alle andere sententien, vonnissen en decreten ; en in specie meede de sententien, vonnissen en decreten, daerbij ijmand gecondemneert werd, getuijgenis der waerheijt te geven, op een zegel van	6 ,,

Vervolgens zullen de na te noemene actens en instrumenten moeten gesz: werden op zodanige zegels als bij ijder van dien aangehaelt staet te weeten :— P. 10.

Testamenten hoegenaamt zijn	op een zegel van 48 stuijvers
Codicillen	
Donatien	
Huwelijxevoorwaerdens	
Ervbrieven	
Vrijbrieven van 's Compagnies dienaers	
Attestatien volgens welke ijmand, versoekt uijt d'eene in de ander Colonie te gaan woonen	
Licentiebriefjes tot broodbakken	
Dittos tot 't brouwen van suijckerbier ..	
,, tot 't formen van steen op 's Compagniesgrond	
,, tot 't branden van een kalkoven ..	
,, om stelroers te setten	
Coopconditien	op een zegel van 24 stuijvers
Custinghbrieven	
Scheepen- en Weesmeesterskennissen	
Bewijsen en uijtkoop ter Weeskamer	
Trouwbrieven	
Compromissen	
Requesten waerbij relief versogt word	
Licentiebriefjes waerbij ijmand een plaets in leeningh, of 't weijden van vee vergund werd ..	
Do. do. om riet te kappen	
,, om timmerhout te kappen	
,, om zeekoeijen te schieten	
Borgtogten	op een zegel van 12 stuijvers
Obligatien	
Huurcedullen	
Attestatien alderleij soort, uijtgenomen die bij 't zegel van 48 stuijvers genoemt zijn	
Procuratien alderleij soort	
Revocatien van procuratien	
Transporten van slaven	
Vrijbrieven van slaaven	
Contracten alderleij soort	
Vendurollen	
Inventarissen	
Eijsch, antwoort, replicq, duplicq, debat, contra debat, solutien, supersolutien, salvatien, reprochen, declaratien, demonstrantien, interrogatorien, contra interrogatorien, deductien, contra deductien, advertissementen, memorien, en voorts alle andere schriftuuren in regten werdende overgelegt	op een zegel van 12 stuijvers

[Extracten en copijen uijt vendurollen, registers en boeken ; excepto uijt die van de E Compagnie ..
Citatien ijder apart .. ..
Insinuatien .. ..
Protesten .. ..
Contra protesten .. ..
Requesten, alderleij soort, uijtgenomen die waerbij relief werd versogt, als boven gesegt .. ..
Sommatien .. ..
Renovatien .. ..
Arresten .. ..
Actens van gijselingh .. ..
Licentiebriefjes om knegts in leeningh te hebben ..
,, om brandhout te kappen .. ..

} op een zegel van 6 stuijvers

Biljetten van verkopingen, als andere, op een zegel van drie stuyvers.
Alle copien authenticq van documenten in regten ende op een zegel van 3 stuijvers.
Reeckeningen die in Raden werden overgelegt op een 6 stuijvers zegel. .

1714 Issues

6 and 12 Stuiver Values

6 Stuiver

'A' Embossing diameter—27 mm
'B' Outer ring—5 mm

12 Stuiver

'A' Embossing diameter—30 mm
'B' Outer ring—5 mm

Examples of 12 Stuiver Usage

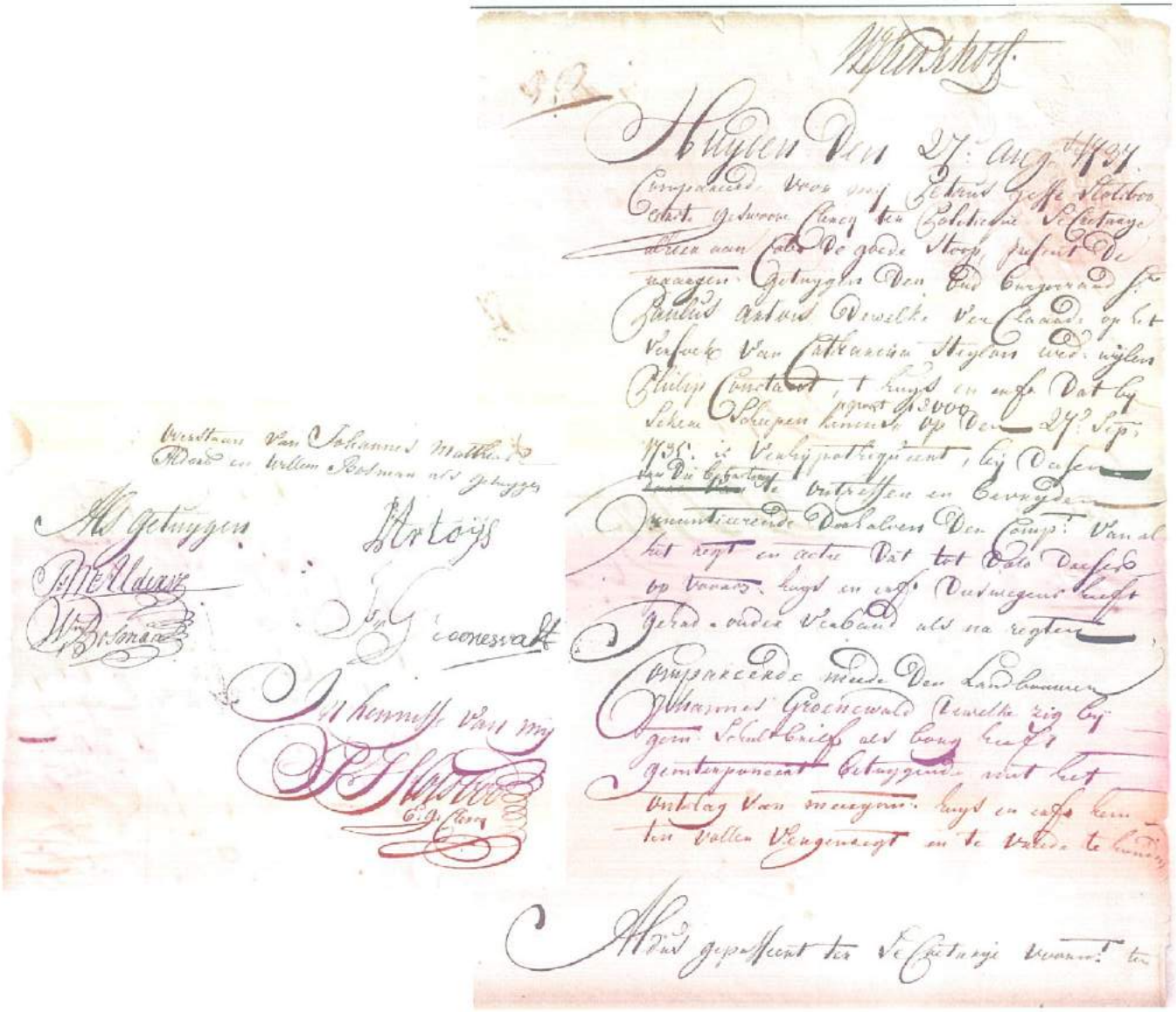
Endorsed by Maurits Pasque de Chavonne – Governor 28 Mar 1714 to 8 Sep 1724

Endorsed by 'Secretary' to the Council of Policy Oloff Martini Bergh Secretary to Council of Policy 1751

Endorsed by Cornelis van Beaumont 'Fiscal' to the Council of Policy Mar 1713 to Jun 1724

The signatures for this period are generally quite bold and interesting—illustrating at times the arrogance, personal importance, ambition, indifference, dedication and responsibilities of their position.

1714— 6 Stuivers Example



Transfer of Land Grant 27th August 1737—a two page document signed by W v Kerkhoff, probably acting 'secunde' as the document is endorsed by C J Slotboo in the place normally reserved for the Secretary of the Council

It is also endorsed by M Aldersz and William Bosman , members of the Council of policy. William Bosman has also signed as a 'witness' to the document together with Johannes Matthias Deux.

It has a 6 Stuiver 1714 colourless embossed revenue – reinforced top right corner - cancelled by Kerkhoff.

The Land Transfer is made to Paulus Artois Dewelke from Philip Constant, referring to the previous Land Grant of 27 September 1735. P Artois has signed the document witnessed by his representative S G Gionessalt.

24 and 48 Stuiver Values

24 Stuivers

'A' Embossing diameter—32 mm
'B' Outer ring—5 mm

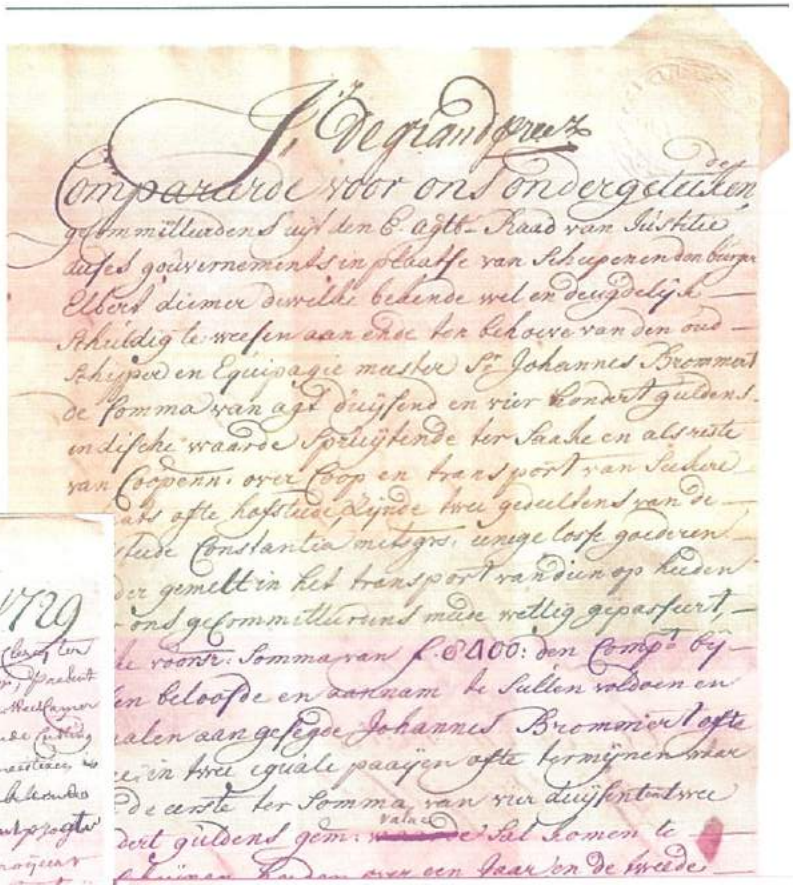
1711 version for comparison
(A -31mm B -4.5mm – close!?)

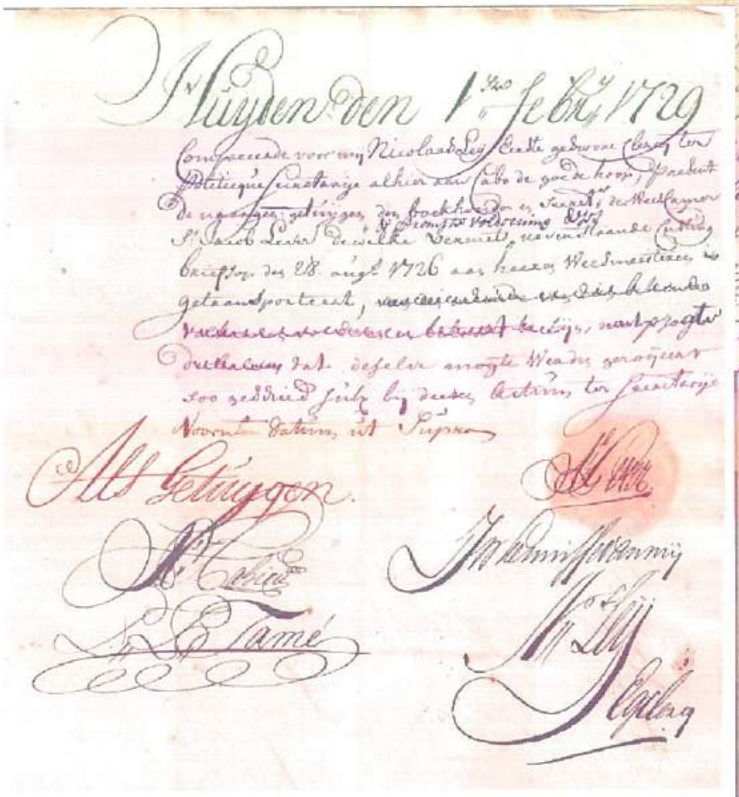
48 Stuivers

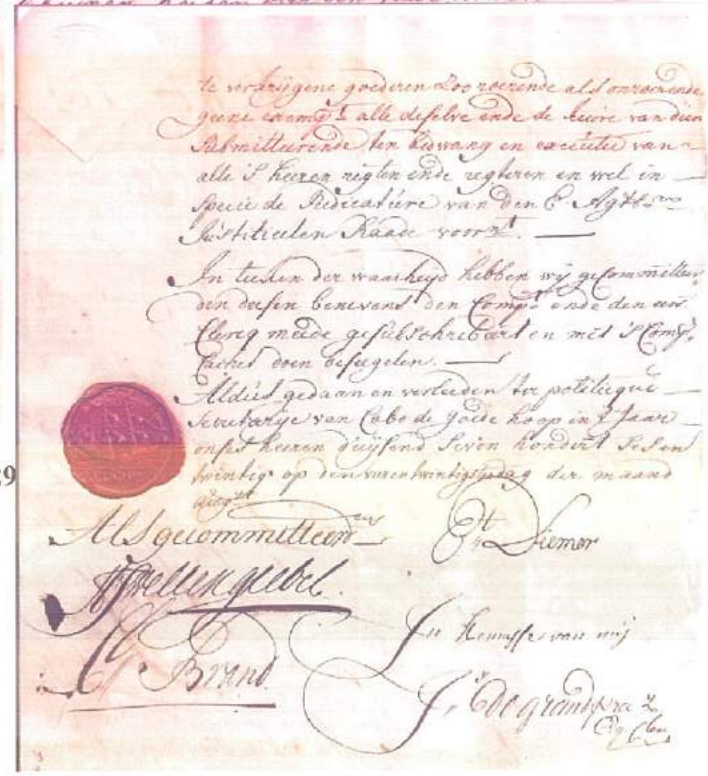
'A' Embossing diameter—39 mm
'B' Outer ring—6 mm

1714 Issues - 24 Stuiver Example 1

Land Grant dated 24th August 1726 signed by Degrandpreez (Secretary), H Swellengrebel (future Governor) and C Brand, of The Council of Policy together with a Red Wax Seal and 24 stuiver reinforced top right corner







Addendum to the Land Grant dated 1st February 1729 and signed by Leij (Secretary) and two Council Members

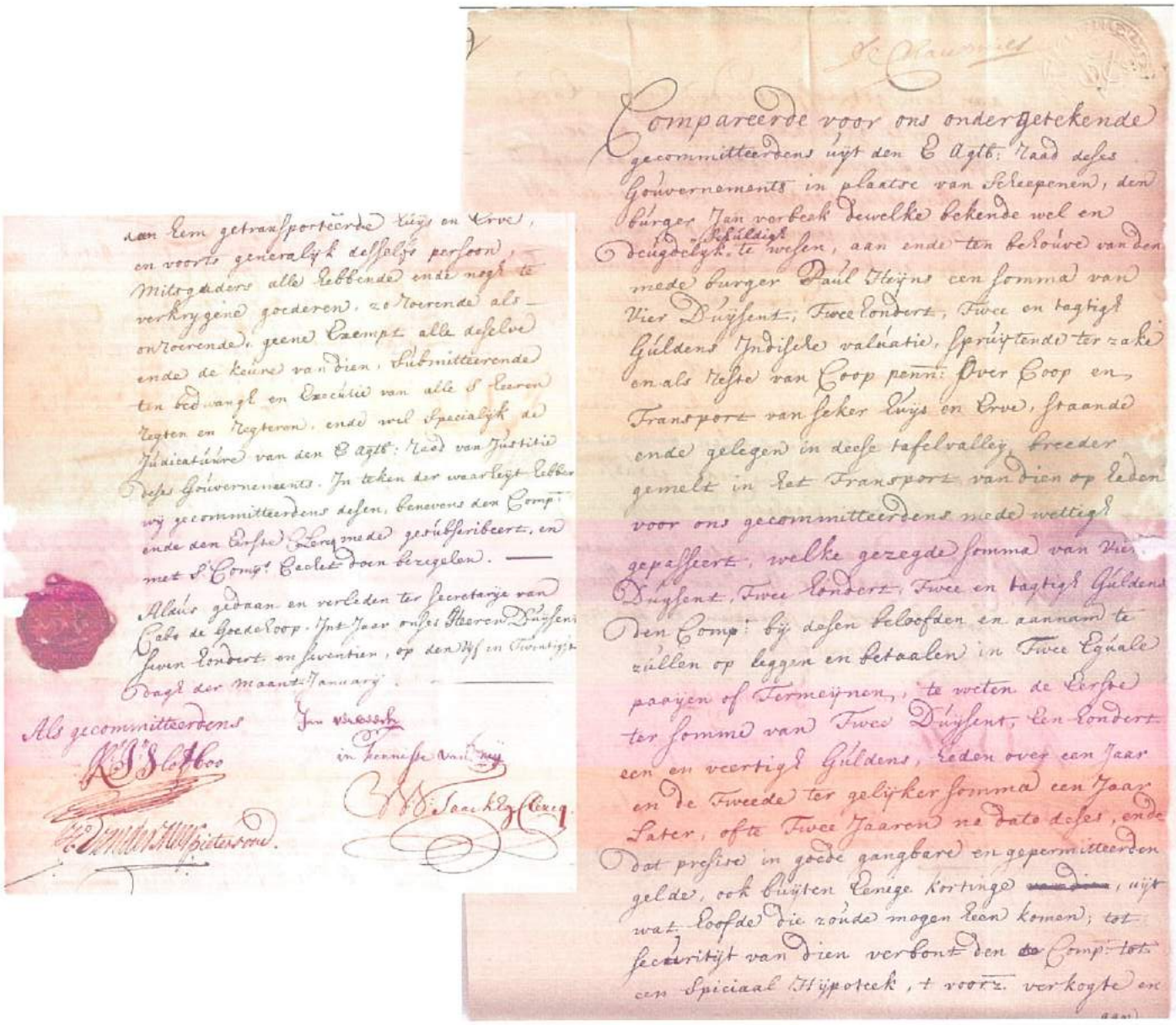
1714 Issues - 24 Stuiver Example 2

A Three page Land Grant dated 29th March 1721, signed by Hendrik swellegrebel, at this time Secretary to The Council of policy and endorsed by J Aldersz a member of the Council.

It has a VOC COGH Red Wax Seal and a 24 Stuiver revenue, cancelled Hendrik Swellengrebel, he became Governor of the Colony in 1739.

The Land Grant is issued to Willem Coten who has signed with a 'X'.

1714 Issues - 24 Stuiver Example 3



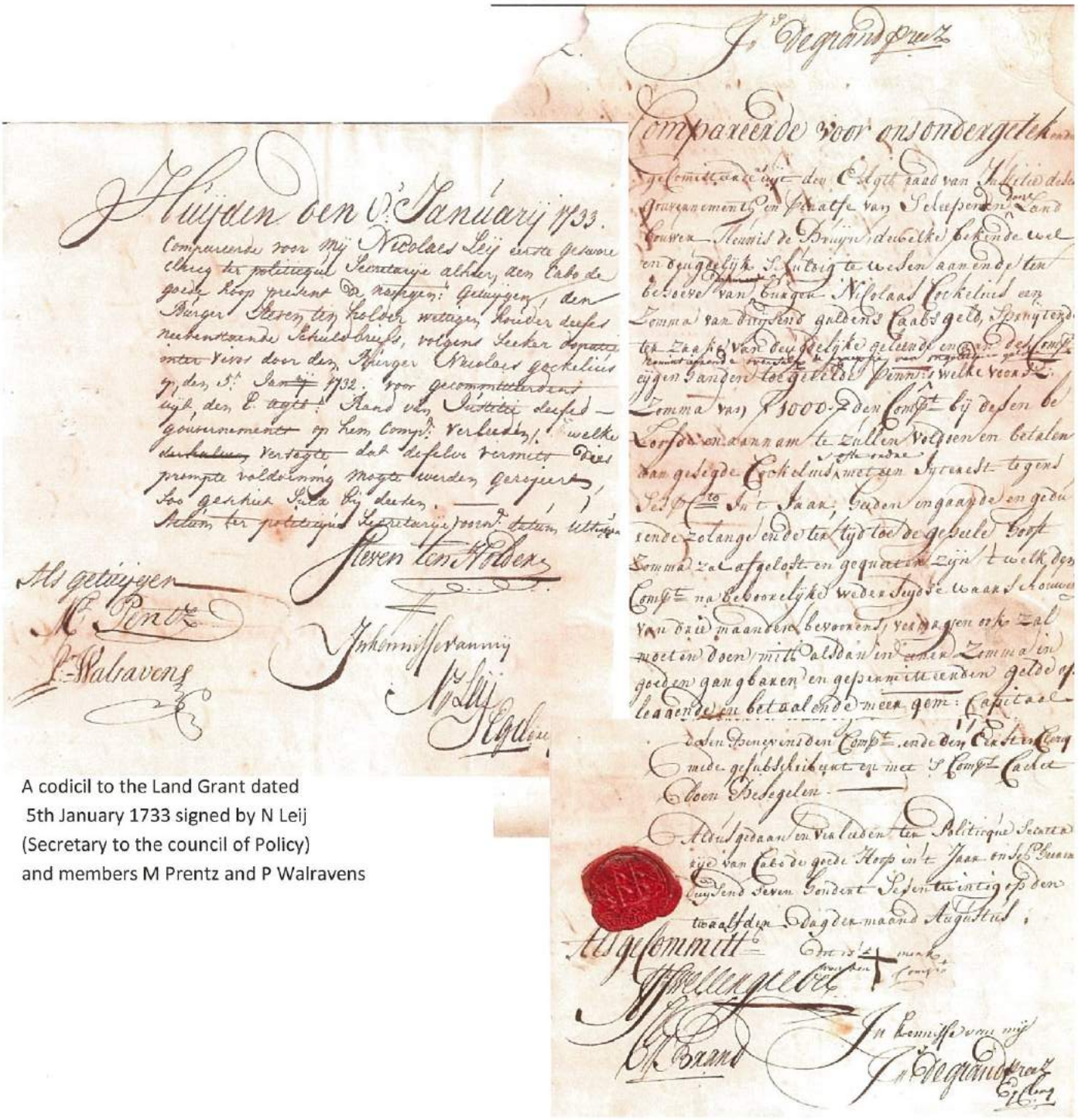
1717 Land Grant issued by B S S Saak in his capacity as Secretary to the Council of Policy and witnessed by K T Slotboo and Hugo van der Mier Pietersoon as members of the Council of policy.

It has a VOC COGH red wax seal and has a 24 Stuiver 1714 embossed revenue cancelled by Pasques de Chavonne as Governor (March 28 1714 to 8 September 1724) of the Cape.

The Land Grant is issued to burghar Paul Heyns

K J Slotboo is perhaps best remembered as one of the first cartographers/surveyors of the VOC who in 1708 drew up a map of the land divisions around the Cape of Good Hope.

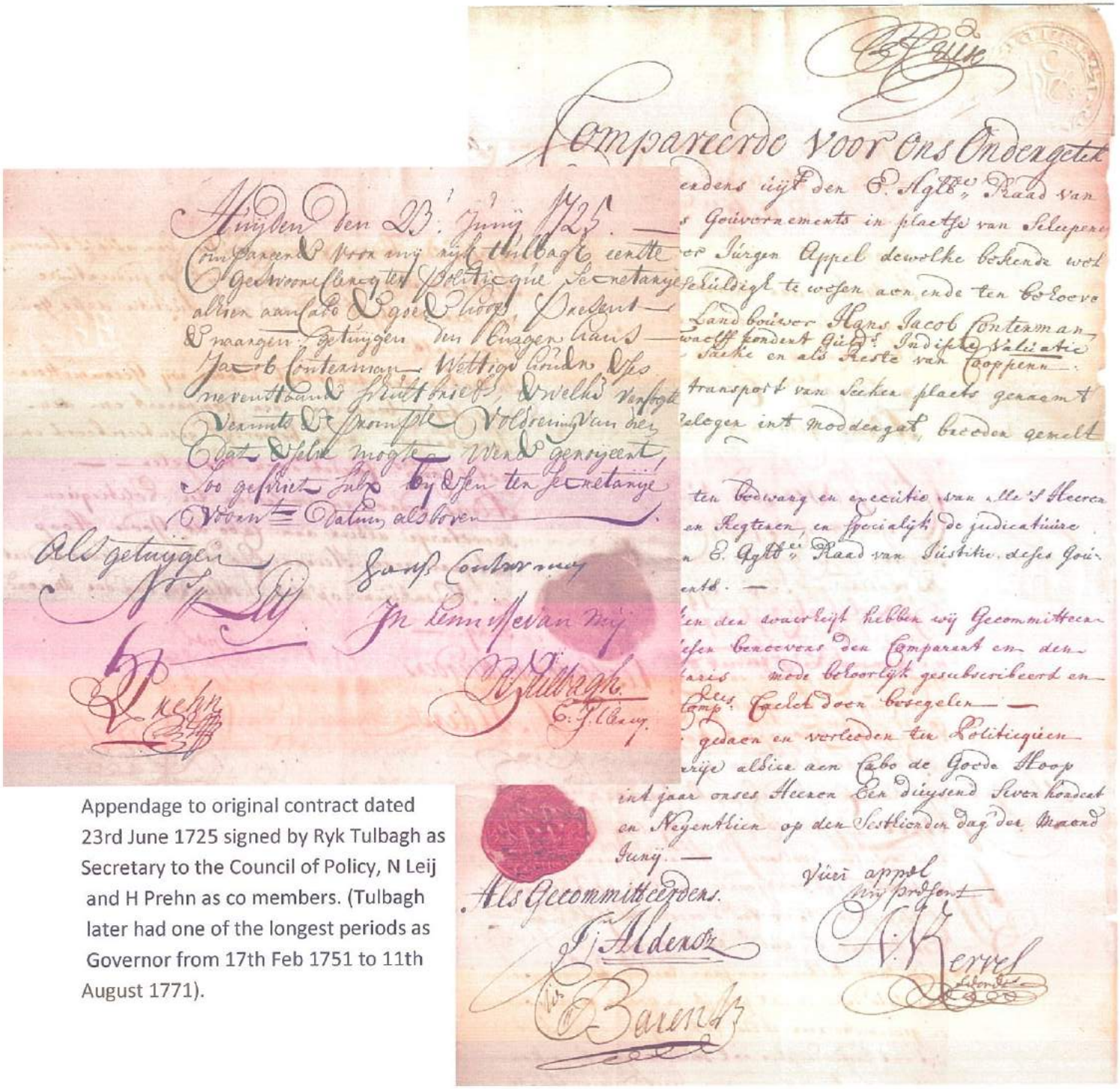
1714 Issues - 24 Stuiver Example 4



A codicil to the Land Grant dated
5th January 1733 signed by N Leij
(Secretary to the council of Policy)
and members M Prentz and P Walravens

Two page Land Grant dated 12th August 1727 signed by J Degrandpreez Secretary of the Council of policy and endorsed by Swellengrebel and C Brand
It has a VOC COGH red wax seal and a 24 Stuiver revenue cancelled by J Degrandpreez
The Land Grant is issued to Niclaas Cockelires who has signed with a 'X'

1714 Issues - 24 Stuiver Example 5



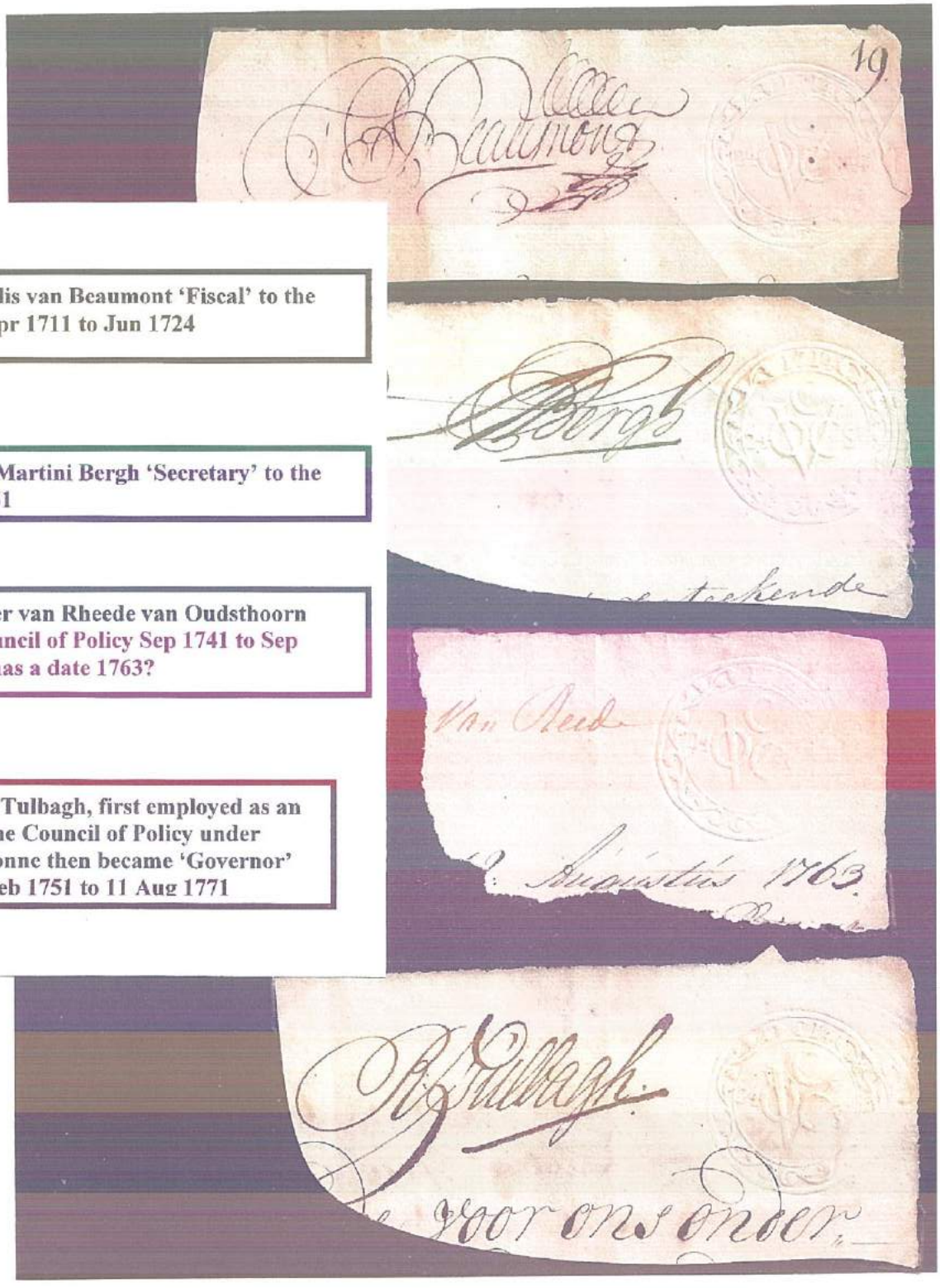
Appendage to original contract dated 23rd June 1725 signed by Ryk Tulbagh as Secretary to the Council of Policy, N Leij and H Prehn as co members. (Tulbagh later had one of the longest periods as Governor from 17th Feb 1751 to 11th August 1771).

Transport Contract' dated 16th June 1719 signed by Adriaan van Kervel as Secretary to the Council of policy (he was Governor of COGH from August 31st 1737 to September 1737—he died after only 3 weeks in Office. It has endorsement by two members of the Council of policy C Barents and J Aldensz.

1714 Issues -24 Stuiver Endorsements 1

Several pieces endorsed by Hendrik Swellengrebel who was secunde (2 i/c) to 'acting Governor' Jan de la Fontaine in 1727 and eventually Governor himself from 14 Apr 1739 to 27 Feb 1751 – from the last piece above it appears that he may also have occasionally served in some official capacity on the Council of Policy, (as the secretary?) after his relinquishment of Governorship to Ryk Tulbagh

1714 Issues -24 Stuiver Endorsements 2



Endorsed by Cornelis van Beaumont 'Fiscal' to the Council of Policy Apr 1711 to Jun 1724

Endorsed by Oloff Martini Bergh 'Secretary' to the Concil of Policy 1751

Endorsed by Pieter van Rheede van Oudsthoorn 'Fiscal' to the Council of Policy Sep 1741 to Sep 1762 – this piece has a date 1763?

Endorsed by Ryk Tulbagh, first employed as an 'acting' clerk to the Council of Policy under 'Governor' Chavonne then became 'Governor' himself from 27 Feb 1751 to 11 Aug 1771

1714 Issues - 48 Stuiver Example

Transfer of Land Grant dated 5th March 1750, a two page document signed by Oloff Martini Berg (Secretary to the Council of policy), also endorsed by D L'Ailly a council member.
It has a VOC full red wax seal and a 48 Stuiver 1714 embossed revenue cancelled by Berg.
The land transfer is made to Jan Nortje from Hermanus Gosman de Jouge referring to a previous Land Grant issued February 1699 to August 1724

1714 Issues - 48 Stuiver Endorsements

Piece endorsed by Maurits Pasques de Chavonnes Governor of the Cape 28 March 1714 to 8 September 1724

2 pieces endorsed by Oloff Martini Bergh Secretary of Council of Policy 1751

1714 Issues - 1 ½ and 2 Rix dollar Values

1 1/2 Rix Dollars

'A' Embossing diameter—43 mm
'B' Outer ring—7 mm

2 Rix Dollars

'A' Embossing diameter—47 mm
'B' Outer ring—7 mm

2 Rix Dollar Endorsements
Endorsed by 'Fiscal' Cornelius Beaument

1714 Issues - 3 Rix dollar Values

'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm

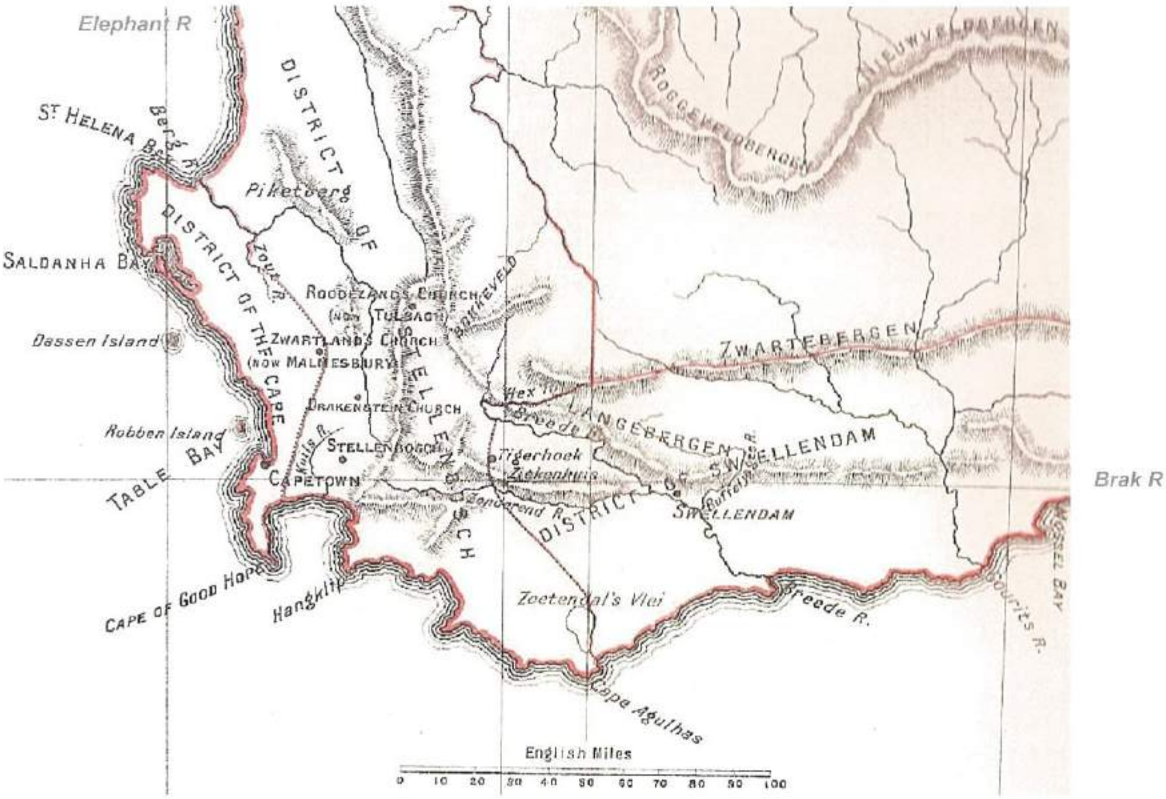
'B' Outer ring—7 mm

3 Rix dollar Endorsements

'Fiscals' Bergh and Beaumont

This map shows the extent of the settlement in the year 1750

The Northern and Eastern boundaries were not yet defined, but along the coast, farms were occupied in one direction as far as the mouth of the Elephant River in the north and in the east as far as the Brak River, a few miles beyond Mossel Bay. East of the Hex River colonists sometimes sought pasture for their cattle, between the Langebergen and Zwartebergen , but were not yet in permanent possession



Places with Courts of Law:

Capetown founded April 1652

Stellenbosch founded December 1679

Swellendam—District formed and Court of Landdrost and Heemradden established in August 1745, village founded in October 1746

1750 VOC Issues

In 1750, in an endeavour to repair the finances of the Netherlands, a tax known as the 'fiftieth penny' was levied on all citizens of the 'State' and its colonies – everyone had to pay an amount of 2% of the value of their property – additional revenue embossing dies were introduced.

1750 36 Stuiver

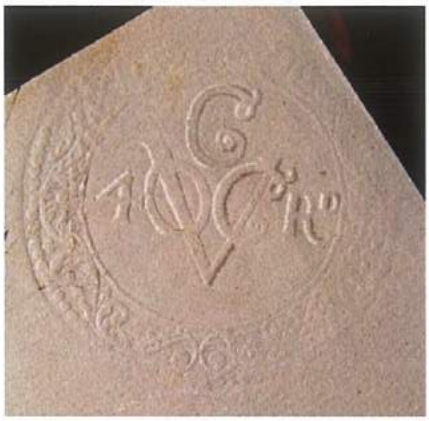
'A' Embossing diameter—35 mm
'B' Outer ring—7 mm

The style of this issue varies considerably from the earlier two issues of 1711 and 1714. Emblems and numerals are more ornate – the overall embossing increasing in size from 33mm to 53 mm in the highest denomination.

Values are 36 st, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60 RD – (values of 1 ½, 2 and 3 RD are also quoted by J E van Puyenbroek—I have yet to see examples of these values with a 1750 embossing)

1750 4 Rix Dollar

'A' Embossing diameter—35 mm
'B' Outer ring—7 mm



1750 5 Rix dollar

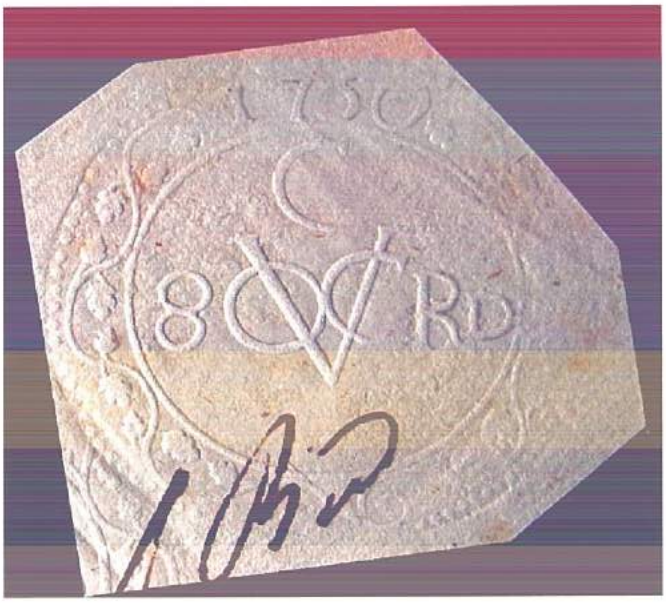
'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm

1750 6 Rix dollar

'A' Embossing diameter—47 mm
'B' Outer ring—7 mm

1750 8 Rix dollar

'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm



1750 10 Rix dollar

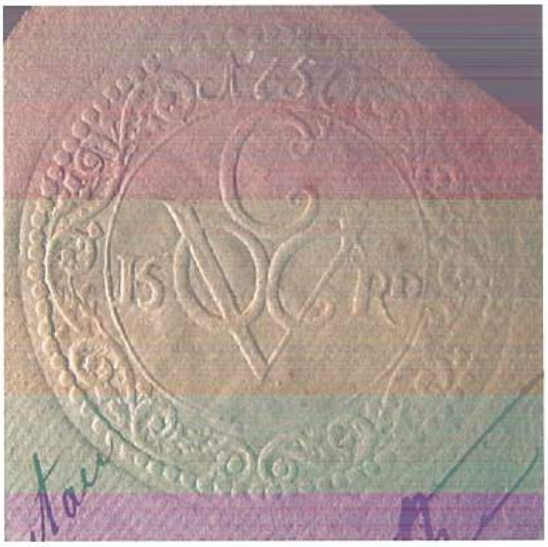
'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm

1750 12 Rix dollar

'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm

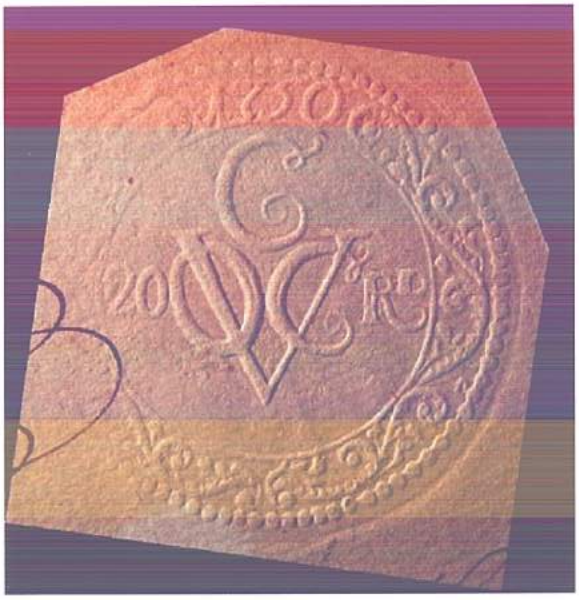
1750 15 Rix dollar

'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm



1750 20 Rix dollar

'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm



1750 25 Rix dollar

'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm

1750 30 Rix dollar

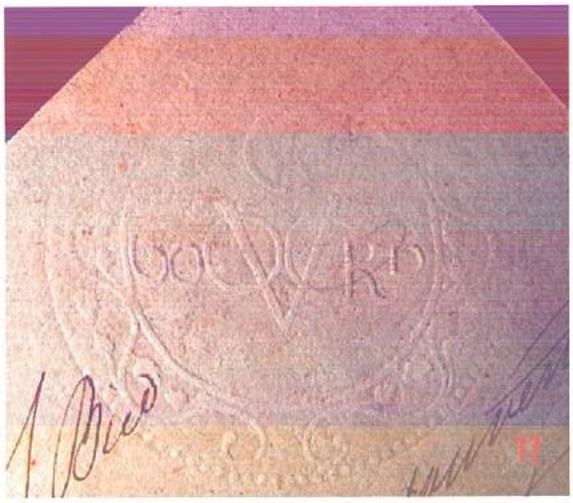
'A' Embossing diameter—50 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm

1750 50 Rix dollar

'A' Embossing diameter—53 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm

1750 60 Rix dollars

'A' Embossing diameter—53 mm
'B' Outer ring—8 mm



1791 6 Stuiver

This is the only value issued at this point in time, 77 years after the 1714 series – I do not have any reference as to why this was issued – possibly wear and tear of earlier 6 stuiver?

Endorsed by 'fiscal' S Thurrell

Endorsed by 'notary' S V Cloete

Historical dot points for the period 1652 to 1795

DIGNITARIES	
GOVERNANCE	
1652/1662	**Commander Johan Anthonie van Riebeeck Apr 7th 1652 to May 6th 1662**
1652	3rd June the first child was born. The success of the Cape settlement due to development of a community of free burghers
1655	The first coast vessel launched made of Cape timber
1653/1660	Average of 25 ships visiting annually - requires provisioning of approx 5,000 men annually
1657	21st Feb - First 9 Land Grants given in vicinity of present day Rondebosch - each 13.5 morgen - given to free burghers, servants of the 'Company' released to become free farmers under strict conditions re sale and distribution of their produce.
1658	The population of the whole Cape consisted of 162 persons, slaves included.
1659	Wine pressed for the first time from Cape grapes.
	During the first years the natives were the most persistent problem for the colony, they frequently stole cattle, and to solve the problem it was decided to build a strong fence around farms to protect the cattle, these defences were extended from Blauwberg across the bay to Salt River, and then through Groote Schuer to the hill of Wynberg, three watch-houses were also built. The whole settlement, in this way was protected from Hottentot incursion.
	Saldanha Bay, Dassen Island and Robben Island were developed as outposts of trade and stock raising.
1660	A Dutch ship with 150 slaves from Angola arrived at the Cape, later in the same year another ship arrived with more slaves, the number of slaves in the settlement rising to 187. A school was opened to teach Dutch and religion to the children of the White settlers, Mulattos and Hottentots also.
1662	**Commander Zacharias Wagenaar appointed May 6 1662 to Sep27th 1666** - there were now 39 free farmers, of whom 15 were married. Free labourers employed on the farms amounted to 54. The whole farming community was 130 persons, besides the servants and VOC officials.
1664	Hostilities between England and Holland precipitated a rethink of the strategic importance of COGH and its adequacy for defence.
1666	2nd January foundation stone of the Castle laid - Commenced building the Castle - completed 1674 Isbrande Goske (Commissioner), Peter Dombass (Engineer)
1666	**27th Sep Commander van Quaelberg assumed government - dismissed 21 months later as a result of re-victualling a 'French' ship**
1668	**16th June Commander Jacob Borghorst appointed until Mar 25th 1670 - 'fiscal' Cornelius de Cretzer did most of the governing of the Colony .**
1670	Commissioner Matthews van der Broeck arrived from Batavia- he inspected conditions and operations in the Colony - local authorities instructed to assist farmers, (about 90), in all possible ways - motivated in no small way to their usefulness in times of war - directed that further land at Hottentot Holland be given out to 'Freemen'.
1670	**25th March Commander Pieter Hackius appointe (sick) - died 30th Nov 1671**
1670	Cornelius de Cretzer appointed 'secunde', Jacob Granaat appointed 'fiscal', both given seats on the Council of Policy together with Lieutenant Johannes Coen, and 'book keeper' Anthony de Raaf - two other places left vacant to be filled at the Commander's discretion.

1670	Jacob Rosendaal given permission to retail his own wine.
1671	Dec - for the next 4 months the Council of Policy governed the Colony - Hendrik Crudop 'secretary' to the Council of Policy was the ablest of Officials on the council and given a vote and voice for the first time.
1671	French making preparations for war, (court of St James, England, to withdraw from the Triple Alliance and side with France in war against Holland) - strengthening of the Cape, complete work on the Castle, admin in the hands of more experienced personnel than previously.
1672	**23rd Mar Commander Albert van Breugel appointed**
1672	23rd Mar Commissioner Aaernout van Overbeke a member of the High Court of Justice in Batavia arrived - purchased Table Valley for goods worth RD5.65!!. 2 weeks later on 3rd May purchased Hottentot Holland for goods worth RD9.63!!
1672	**Oct 2nd - Isbrande Goske appointed Governor until Mar 14th 1676, Albert van Breugel appointed 'secunde', Pieter de Neuyn appointed 'fiscal'**
1672	July - outbreak of war - France and England against Netherlands
1672	2nd Oct - Governor Goske arrives - prepare Cape against attack -
1672	Lease by public auction various aspects of the Company's trading monopoly eg wine
1672	Establishment of Orphan Chamber - protect interest of children whose parents had died.
1674	Peace with England
1675	3 burghers given seat on the High Court
1676	**14th Mar - Johan Bax appointed Governor until 29th jun 1678 - Hendrik Crudop 'secunde', Dirk Smient 'Captain at the Castle', Hieronymous Cruse 'Lieutenant', Anthonie de Vogel 'Treasurer', Marthinus van Barchem 'Secretary'.**
1676	Peace between Cochoquas (Hottentots) and the 'Colony'
1676	Matrimonial Court established
1678	In January - the first two Europeans to farm outside the Peninsula leased a tract of land at Hottentot Holland - Jochem Marquaart and Hendrik Elbert. February followed Henning Huising and Nicolaas Gerrits.
1678	9th April - laid the foundation stone of the Dutch Reformed Church of Cape Town, this building was completed 25 years later
1678	First Customs Duties levied when found that trade between burghers and ships in dock having a detrimental effect on the 'Company's' sales - products taxed were - spirituous liquor, European sugar, rice, pipes, and tobacco.
1678	**29th Jun - Governor Bax dies from pneunomia - Hendrik Crudop (secunde) appointed acting Commander until 12th Oct 1679 - instructed to accelerate extension of Colony.**
1678	**Commander Simon van der Stel Oct 12th until 31st May 1679, Governor until 11th Feb 1699 -** Mauritian born, founded Stellenbosch in his first year.
1679	The colony had 289 Europeans of whom 142 were free burghers and 191 slaves
1680	Nine families now farming at Stellenbosch (named after van de Stel) - encouragement given to Company servants, (in Cape or on Dutch ships), to leave the service and take a grant of land
1684	Andries de Man appointed 'secunde'

1687	Council of policy reconstituted by High Commissioner, Hendrik Adriaan van Rheede (on visiting the Colony) - Commander plus 8 members - secunde, fiscal, 2 most senior military officers, treasurer, chief salesman, garrison bookkeeper, fiscal appointed 'public prosecutor' - an instruction from Holland forbade 'council' members from farming for themselves - to assuage the able van der Stel from leaving the 'Colony' he was granted a tract of land at Wynberg for farmimg at his personal profit.
1687	Excluding officials European population was only 612
1687	A meeting of 'The Directors' resolved that inducements be made for Piedmontese and Huguenot families to emigrate to the Cape as colonists. Piedmontese refused, Huguenots accepted.
1688	13 Apr First Huguenots arrived, they were young and skilled and exerted an economic and social influence out of all proportion to their numbers. Assimilation with Dutch eventually took place and any differences were transparent after about 10 years
1690	During the last decade of the 17th C the European population of the Colony numbered about 1,000.In addition there were some 120 free Asians and Africans of about whom 50 were adults. These enjoyed the same political priveleges as the Burghers but socially they were a class apart. The Europeans owned some 400 slaves and of this number just over a quarter were women and about 50 were children. Thus the disproportion of the sexes was as marked among the slave population as among the colonists themselves.
1690/99	A stabilising period - slow growth of population - refinement in 'governance' - more liberal and entrepreneurial environment - cattle trading, its management and processing, continued to be a problem - government unwilling to rescind control.
1699	**11th Feb - William Adriaan van der Stel appointed Governor until 3rd Jun 1707 - defrauded the 'Company' at every opportunity - exploited his position. He and a few high officials in defiance of 'company' law undertook large scale agriculture.**
1699	November - '17' allowed 'cattle trade' to be thrown open to the burghers - this info was suppressed by van der Stel until he had bought a large herd for himself!!
1700	February - Henning Huisen induces visiting Commissioner Wouter Valckenier to grant him a tract of land of 400 morgen in freehold at Hottentot Holland
1700/1714	average of 67 ships per annum
1707	**7th June Johan Cornelius D'Ableing 'acting Governor' to Feb 1708**
1707	An end to assisted emmigration - dispute partly involving the Huguenots. For the next 110 years, the increase in the Colony's European population, which excluding officials and the garrison stood at 1,641 in 1707, was due mainly to natural increase, for the period of colonisation was over until the arrival of the 1820 Settlers 113 years later.
1708	**1st Feb - Louis van Assenbergh appointed Governor until 27th Dec 1711 - took him a month before actually assuming the title. Johan Cornelius D'Ableing 'secunde', Johan Blessius 'fiscal'**
1710	Willem Helot 'secunde'
1710	Over the course of time the 3 burghers on the 'council' became an independant body ie a Burgher Council - effectively a fact finding group in touch with public opinion - asked to advise on town planning and taxation
1711	**11th Dec Assenberg dies - Willem Helot 'secunde' acting Governor 28 Dec 1711 until 28th 3rd 1714**

1713	May - smallpox epidemic - all families had deaths or sickness, Hottentots virtually decimated, whole tribes wiped out and by the time the scourge had abated that section of the Colony's population had all but disappeared.
1714	**28th Mar Lt Colonel Maurits Paques de Chavonnes appointed Governor until 8th Sep 1724**
1714	Cost of the 'Colony' to the 'Company in the early part of the century was difficult to ascertain. In an endeavour to correct the situation the government in 1714 levied a tax on cattle runs - passed a Stamp Act, in which stamps of various values had to be affixed to various legal documents.
1714	17' instructed - prohibited the granting or leasing of land for wine or sheep farming.
1714	Private enterprise at the Cape, unable to compete with the'Company', engendered corruption everywhere
1724	**8th Sep Chavonne died - Jan de la Fontaine acted as Governor until , Hendrik Swellengrebel 'secunde'**
1727	**13th Feb - Pieter Gysbert Noodt arrives as Governor til 23rd Apr 1729**
1729	**13th Apr - Noodt dies - Jean de la Fontaine acting Governor until 7th Mar 1730**
1730	**8th Mar - Fontaine officially Governor**
1730	company' has large scale corruption, vast admin expenses, intense competition from England and France.
1732	Prior to 1732 land held by the burghers was under freehold title or annual lease, but in February a land tenure system was introduced whereby small plots of land adjacent to freehold farms could be irreclaimably leased for periods of 15 years (Quitrents).Annual rent set at 21c a morgan.
1737	**31st Aug - Adriaan van Kervel appointed Governor**
1737	19th Sep - van Kervel dies
1737	**20th Sep - 'fiscal' Daniel van der Henghal 'acting' Governor by vote from Swellengrebel (Ryk Tulbagh part of Council)**
1739	**17' appoint Swellengrebel as Governor, til 27th Feb 1751, Tulbagh as 'secunde', Henghal as 'fiscal' (until 1741)**
1743	January - Baron Gustav Willem van Imhoff arrives - decrees that a farmer could convert 60 morgen of ground around his homestaed into freehold property on payment of a fee according to the value of the land.
1750	In an endeavour to repair the finances of the Netherlands a tax known as the 'fiftieth penny' was levied on all citizens of the state and its colonies and everyone had to pat an amount of 2% of the value of their land.
1751	Swellengrebel retires - (spends last 12 years of life in Utrecht)
1751	**27th Feb - Tulbagh appointed Governor until 11 Aug 1771**
1755	Smallpox - 963 whites died, 1109 Hottentots and slaves died, leprosy then attacked remaining few Hottentots - (initially population of about 4,500 free burghers)
1756	7 year war broke out in Europe - England Prussia on one side and France, Austria, Spain, Sweden and Russia on the other - foreign shipping scared away from Table Bay for next 2 years - many towns people and farmers went into bankruptcy.
1759	Vessels of English and French companies struggling for control of the Indian trade started visiting in large numbers - Colony boomed until warring factions made peace in 1763

VOC REVENUE STAMPS 1711 - 1791

1762	Smallpox outbreak - 179 Europeans died, 145 free blacks died, 251 slaves died
1762	Couples intending to marry had had to do so in Cape Town (even those in Eastern Cape) - this lasted until 1795
1769	Otto Luder Henny 'secunde' (until 1773)
1770	30th May 'secunde' van cloppenberg dies
1771	**11th Aug - Tulbagh dies - Joachim van Plettenberg 'secunde' acting Governor til 18th May 1774**
1751/1771	1,472 ships put into Table Bay - 938 VOC, 168 British, 147 French, rest other nations
1774	**18th May - Plettenberg appointed Governor til 14th Feb 1785- fiscal Willem Cornelius Boers**
1781/4	French occupation - growth, development - 'Little Paris'
1782	Issue of 'convertible' paper notes
1785	**14th Feb - Lt Col Cornelis Jacob van der Graaff appointed Governor til 24th Jun 1791**
1786	Reconstitution of High Court of Justice
1786	Colony - 1,500 officials, 14,000 burghers, 17,000 slaves
1791/2	**24th Jun 1791 - 3rd Jul 1792 'secunde' Johan Isaac Rhenius acting Governor**
1792	4 rixdollars for importation of every slave, 5% duty on all goods imported or exported on the 'Company' ships, transfer duty on land held for over ten years increased from 2 1/2 % to 4 %, 1.2rixdollars payable on every league of brandy brought into the town, wheel tax imposed on owner of all vehicles used for pleasure, a Stamp Duty paid by the purchaser of all goods bought at an auction.
1792	**3rd Jul - Commissioner-General appointed Sebastiaan Cornelius Nederburgh and Simon Hendrik Frykenius until 2 sep 1793**
1793	**2nd Sep - Commissioner-General Abraham Johias Sluysken until 16 Sep 1795**
1794	mid 1790's - 1st printing press introduced to Cape Town

1791 – Review of Company's Revenue Sources

On 20 December 1791 the first sworn clerk, George Frederik Goetz, was instructed to draw up a plan indicating the Company's main sources of revenue. Goetz's report, laid before the Council on 20 February 1793, found the main sources of revenue to be:

1. The quitrent paid for grazing rights.

2. The quitrent paid annually for the land formerly on loan, but later granted to the inhabitants in ownership on condition that all subsequent owners pay the annual quitrent of 24 stivers.

3. The quitrent of ninepence (4 skellings) for each morgen of land adjoining farms granted to the farmers on long lease tenure (erfpag) for 15 years and the option of extending the time.

4. The tenth, twentieth and fortieth penny on the sale of immovable property and homesteads on loan farms known as " 's Heeren Gerechtigheeden".

5. The money received from annual leases.

He further indicated that the income noted in the "Oude Wildskutte Boeke" comprised a sizable proportion of the Company's revenue.

The Commissioner also pointed out the impossibility of performing all the revenue tasks in the office of the Secretary of the Council of Policy and suggested the appointment of a special official with the title of Receiver or Bookkeeper of the General Revenue or something similar. His report also included several suggestions concerning the administration of the country's revenue.

As as result of Goetz's report, the position of Bookkkeeper of the General Revenue (Bookhouder van de Generaale 's Lands Inkomsten) was created on 4 March 1793 and Oloff G. de Wet was appointed.

The most important aspects concerning the receipt of land revenue were:

1. The Bookkeeper, always a member of the Council of Policy, was responsible for the direction and administration of the country's revenue. he was to be provided with copies of all acts, publications, resolutions, accounts and other documents. Income included: quitrent on loan farms, the annual recognition of farms and lands, " 's Heeren Gerechtigheeden" from the sale of homesteads, the lease of privileges and other income received in the Company's favour. The annual and overdue quitrent on loan farms was to be registered.

2. The Bookkeeper was to eliminate uncertainty in connection with loan farms and to receive all particulars from the Fiscal and Landdrosts.

3. Landdrosts were to investigate all applications for loan farms and on establishing that farms could be granted without prejudice to others, issue a certificate which was to be laid before the Governor together with the application. The Bookkeeper then issued an authority, on receipt of the certificates from the Landdrost, and kept the certificate in his office.

4. No farm was to be granted unless a years's quitrent had been paid in advance. The grant expired if payment did not occur within a month after the issue of the authority. This was to be certified by the Cashier.

5. No one could leave a loan farm before notifying the Bookkeeper and paying overdue moneys.

6. Annually the Bookkeeper sent to the various landdrosts a list of all renewed quitrents, moneys received and changes of land ownership, which could be used for comparison purposes.

7. The rent for farms or lands granted in ownership was to be registered separately according to the district in which the farm was situated. On 1 August of each year the Bookkeeper provided each landdrost with a list of such farms in his district. Lands granted on long lease tenure were also registered separately.

8. The Bookkeeper was present at all leasing and would receive the leasing conditions after they had been noted by the Council of Policy. He was to issue authorities, granted to the Cashier, to pay the lease money into the Company's chest. The Cashier was to inform the Bookkeeper monthly of all receipts.

9. The books were to be balanced annually, with a precise account of the year's revenue and arrears laid before the Council. The Bookkeeper was assisted by the First and Second Assistant Bookkeepers.

In terms of a proclamation of 10 October 1795, I.P. Baumgardt was appointed as the receiver of the revenue annually paid by farmers for permission to graze their cattle on Company's land as well as other land revenue. His title was Receiver of Land Revenue (Ontvanger vanLandinkomste).

This post was abolished on 31 December 1827 and the duties attached to it transferred to the Treasurer.

British Occupation 1795

The British occupied the Cape in 1795 as a tactic in the Napoleonic Wars. The Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC) transferred its territories and claims to the Batavian republic in 1798 and ceased to exist in 1799.
VOC revenues continued to be used for another 40 years often in conjunction with the British revenues when first issued in 1825, and even later .

The British handed Cape Colony back to the Batavian republic in 1803. The Batavian authorities set up a Government different to the VOC—Governor elected was Lt Gen Jan willem Janssens, assisted by an Executive Council of 4 salaried officials, (of whom 2 would be colonists—Gen Jacob Abraham de Mist was also a member of this council), and had a paid post of Secretary to the Council.

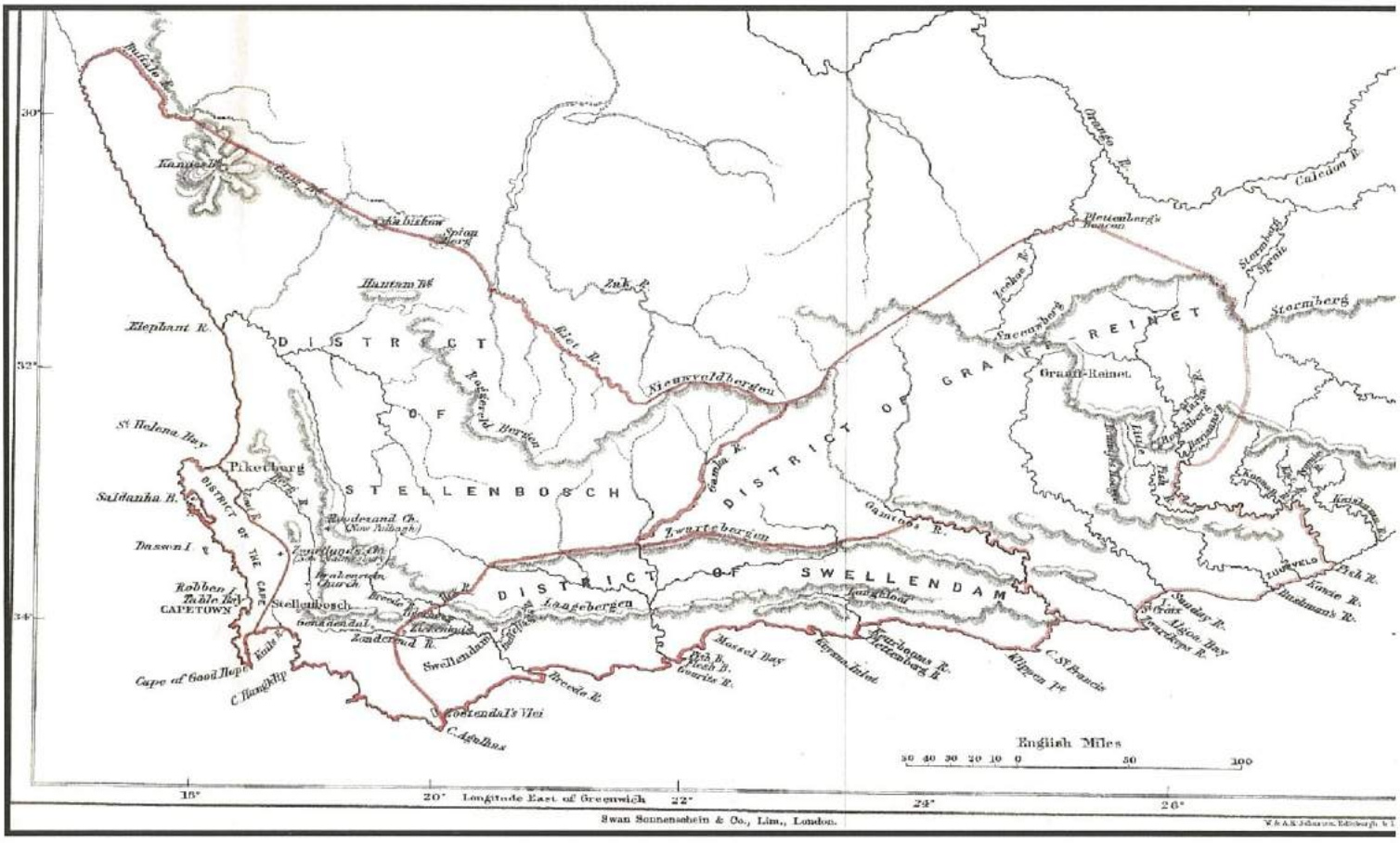
The Colony at this stage consisted of approx 15,000 Europeans, (in Cape Town about 5,000 Europeans), and 17,000 Slaves and an unknown number of Hottentots and free blacks

Colony Admin Duties:

'Receiver & Treasuruer General' - Johan Rhenuis
'Collector of Grain Tithes & Wine Tax—Christoffel Brand
'Collecting Land Revenues' - Jan Beaumgardt
'Fiscal' - Willem van Ryneveld

The Territory geographically administered in 1795 was now twice that in size to the area in 1750

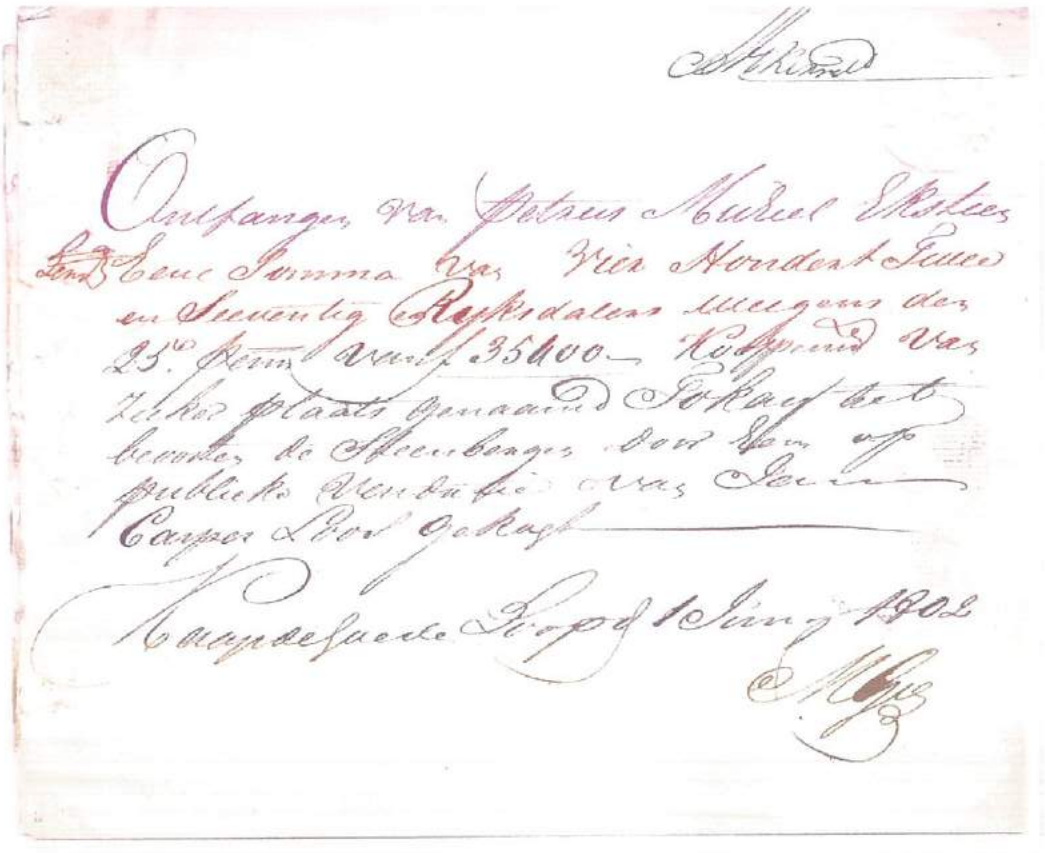
The places with established Courts of Law were, Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Swellendam and Graaf-Reinert (established in October 1792) - these Landdrosts/Divisions were also supported administratively and militarily by Field-Cornets at various locations within the Divisions.



British Occupation 1795 to 1803

1795	Stamp tax on goods bought at auction to the value of less than 20 pounds no longer applicable
1795	Introduced 'free trade' in the Colony, importation of goods on a duty free basis
1795	Remitted arrears of Land Rates prior to 16 Sep 1795
1797	Andrew Barnard 'secretary' to Cape government
1798	First Post Office in the Colony - for mail travelling outside the Colony
1798	John Barrow 'Auditor General'
1798	Street Tax - street maintenance (great programs of road building were not undertaken until the 1840s)
1800	August - first south African newspaper - The Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser - published weekly by messrs Walker and Robertson - almost immediately bought out by the government!

1791 6 Stuivers stamp —being the amount due on annual rents between 1 and 100 Rix Dollars



Receipt dated 1 January 1802 to Petrus Muriel Erstees endorsed by M Guy 'secretary' and the 'fiscal?' S Thurrell - the Dutch administrative structure had been revised, however, the Dutch language and 'revenues' continued to be used for many more years.

Cape Colony Administration by Batavian Republic 1803 to 1806

1803	Colony transferred to the Batavian Republic
1804	May 24th - de Mist established a 'Kamer van Commercie' (Chamber of Commerce), R G van Polanen president, O G de Wet, advocate J A Truter, Chief Justice D G Anosi, secretary A S Amyot
1804	3rd Jul - Cape Town presented with their 'Coat of Arms'
1804	Opening of Freemasons Lodge - 'De Goede Hoop'
1804	Ordinance to permit Landdrosts and Heemraden to perform the marriage ceremony

In terms of the Treaty of Amiens signed in 1802 (between England and France), the British returned the Cape Colony to the Netherlands in February 1803. It was then renamed the Batavian Republic. Although they governed for three years only, their enlightened administration of the Cape was a great improvement upon the rule of the Dutch East India Company

Central government

Commissioner-General De Mist instituted a strong central government with a balance of power between Governor Janssens and the officials. A political council of four, of whom two had to be colonists, assisted the governor. To prevent possible government misappropriation of funds, financial control was placed in the hands of a Rekenkamer (audit chamber). An independent council of justice administered the law, and an attorney?general was appointed to act as public prosecutor. Appeals were made directly to the Supreme Court at The Hague.

District administration

Janssens and De Mist got to know the colonists and their circumstances by making several journeys into the outlying areas of the colony. Finding that the districts of Stellenbosch, Swellendam, and Graaff?Reinet were too large, in 1804, they created the new districts of Tulbagh and Uitenhague. A salaried landdrost and six heemraden were chosen from among the burghers to govern the districts, administer the law in minor civil and criminal cases, and to regulate local affairs. Field cornets were appointed to help preserve law and order. They were not paid salaries but were exempted from taxes and quitrent.

Church and State

Freedom of religious worship was established. In 1804, by means of the Church Order, the Nederduitsch Gereformeerde Kerk (NGK) remained the State Church, but all religious denominations received equal protection under the law. The NGK was subservient to the state, but it reserved the right to appoint its ministers and to approve church councils. Civil marriages could be contracted before a landdrost and two heemraden.

Education

This was placed in the hands of the state under the control of the 'Council of Seventeen'. The NG Kerk's Lutheran churches were represented in this council. Humanism was intended to replace Calvinism as the main driving force in the education of future citizens. Teachers were imported from the Netherlands to raise the standard of education. A grammar school for boys and an intermediate school for girls were started and plans were laid for the establishment of a teachers' training college.

Trade and agriculture

Colonists were granted greater freedom to trade with the Netherlands. Farming methods were improved by importing an expert from the Rhineland to advise on viticulture. Rice and olives were tried out unsuccessfully and an experimental farm was established near the present town of Darling. A commissioner for stock farming tried to encourage merino wool production.

Finance

Although an effort was made to stabilize the value of the rix dollar, it depreciated by more than 15 per cent.

Race Relations: Attitudes and prejudices

In line with other thinkers of the time, Janssens and De Mist were influenced by the theories and beliefs of the French writer, Jean Jacques Rousseau, who held that men were born free and equal but society corrupted them. In the beginning, these ideas prejudiced Janssens and De Mist against slave owners and the attitudes of colonials to indigenous peoples, but after their journeys into the interior, they modified their views somewhat. The Batavian rulers were determined to maintain white domination over the Khoi and Xhosa peoples on the frontier. Janssens therefore decreed that workers should be given service contracts. He also allocated locations along the Gamtoos River to certain groups and to a mission station at Bethelsdorp. To keep the peace, he tried to apply a policy of separation of whites and blacks along the frontier, but he failed to get the Xhosa to move back across the Fish River. Although treaties were signed with Ngqika (Gaika) and other chieftains that peace should be kept and defined borders respected, the chiefs did not believe that signed papers were in any way binding, so the position on the frontier remained confused.

Slavery

De Mist wanted to free all slaves from birth. He prohibited all further slave imports and aimed to import labour from the Netherlands to develop agriculture in the colony. But his rule was too short for his plans to be put into action.

Evaluation

Although some viewed their liberal humanitarianism with suspicion, the colonists were pleased that Dutch was made the official language, and the reputations of Janssens and De Mist remained high at the Cape. Their reforms instituted tolerance of other creeds, encouraged secular marriages, initiated public education, and gave to the Voortrekkers aspects of government and administration they were to take with them into the hinterland. In 1806, the Cape again came under British rule at a time when the Xhosa nation was expanding, aggressive and self - confident.

References:

Howcroft, P. (undated). "South Africa Encyclopaedia: Prehistory to the year 2000, unpublished papers with SA History Online.

British Occupation 1806 to 1814 (Part 1)

In 1806, the Cape was again occupied by the British after the Battle of Blauberg when the Dutch settlers and troops under Lt Gen Janssen were defeated by Maj Gen David Baird – Articles of Capitulation detailed by proclamation were signed on 10 Jan 1806 in the Castle of Good Hope.

Articles declared that: 'Private property was to be untouched and the Dutch VOC paper money was to continue in circulation.'

Population of Colony in 1806 was 26,000 Europeans of whom 6,085 were residents of Cape Town, (which also contained 9,993 slaves and free blacks).

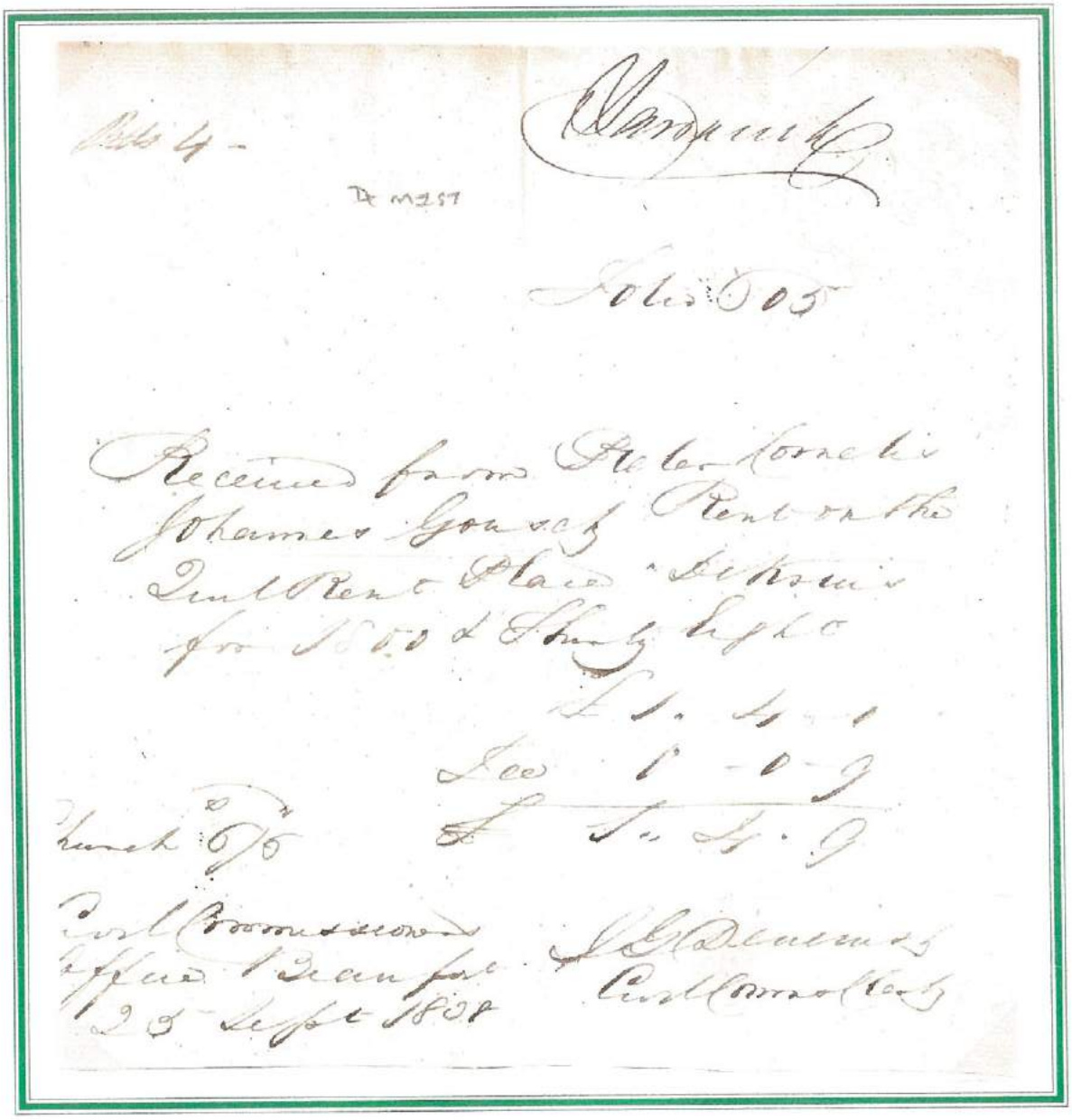
Transfers of property, transfers of loan places and mortgages were paid for in Guilders with VOC embossed revenue stamps impressed on the relevant documents to pay Stamp Duty – (Rix Dollar = to 4 shillings sterling at the time). These revenues continued in use for the next 19 years until the introduction of the British embossed stamps in 1825. (Even then the VOC revenues were used with/without British revenues for at least another 15 years)

1806	All revenue stamps above one Rix dollar to be signed by the Colonial secretary.
1806	1804 Ordnance annulled - marriages to be performed only by ministers of religion
1806	Burgher Senate to be the go between for government and Cape citizens
1806	Governor of Cape responsible to Secretary of State in London - 3 months sail away
1807	Resuscitated the post of 'Fiscal'
1807	Abolishment of Slave Trade
1807	10th July – Proclamation – Permission for Strangers to remain in this Colony to be made on stamp of 50 Rix dollars
1808	Hawkers to take out an Annual Licence on a stamp of 20 Rix dollars
1808	Clanwilliam founded
1809	20th November – J C Mestaer to sign Stamps in the absence of Captain Christopher Bird, Acting Colonial Secretary
1809	Gosa's Xhosa community settles at Pramberg
1809	Wagons to be registered on a Stamp of 6 Stuivers
1809	Severe drought in Eastern Frontier

British Occupation 1806 to 1814 (Part 1)

23rd Sep 1808 1750 4 Rix Dollar 'Annual Rent'

1750 4 Rix Dollars stamp —being the amount due on an anuual rent between 1,000 and 2,500 Rix Dollars

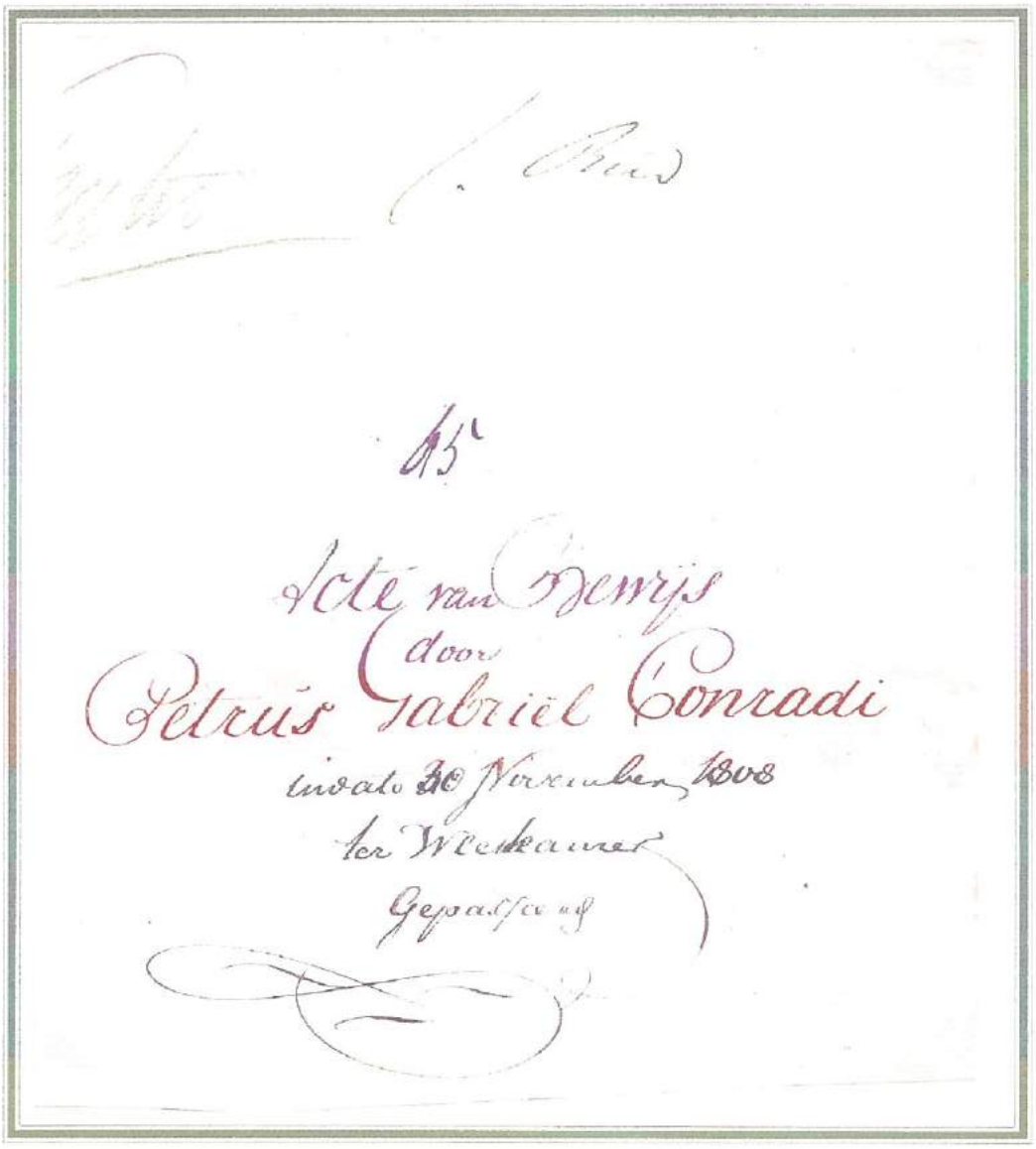


4 Rix Dollar revenue on Receipt of rent from Peter Cornelis Johannes Gousef and endorsed in the Commissioners Office at Beaufort by 'Commissioner General' Jacob Abraham de Mist – Dated 23 Sep 1808

British Occupation 1806 to 1814 (Part 1)

A Government advertisement published on 23rd January 1806, 'By Order of His Excellency Sir David Baird' had given notice that—'all stamps above the value of one Rix dollar are to be signed as usual by the Colonial Secretary or Officer acting as such, and all stamps of a smaller value by Mr Brand, the Chief Clerk in the Secretary's Office'

30th November 1808 1714 2 Rix Dollar 'Receipt'

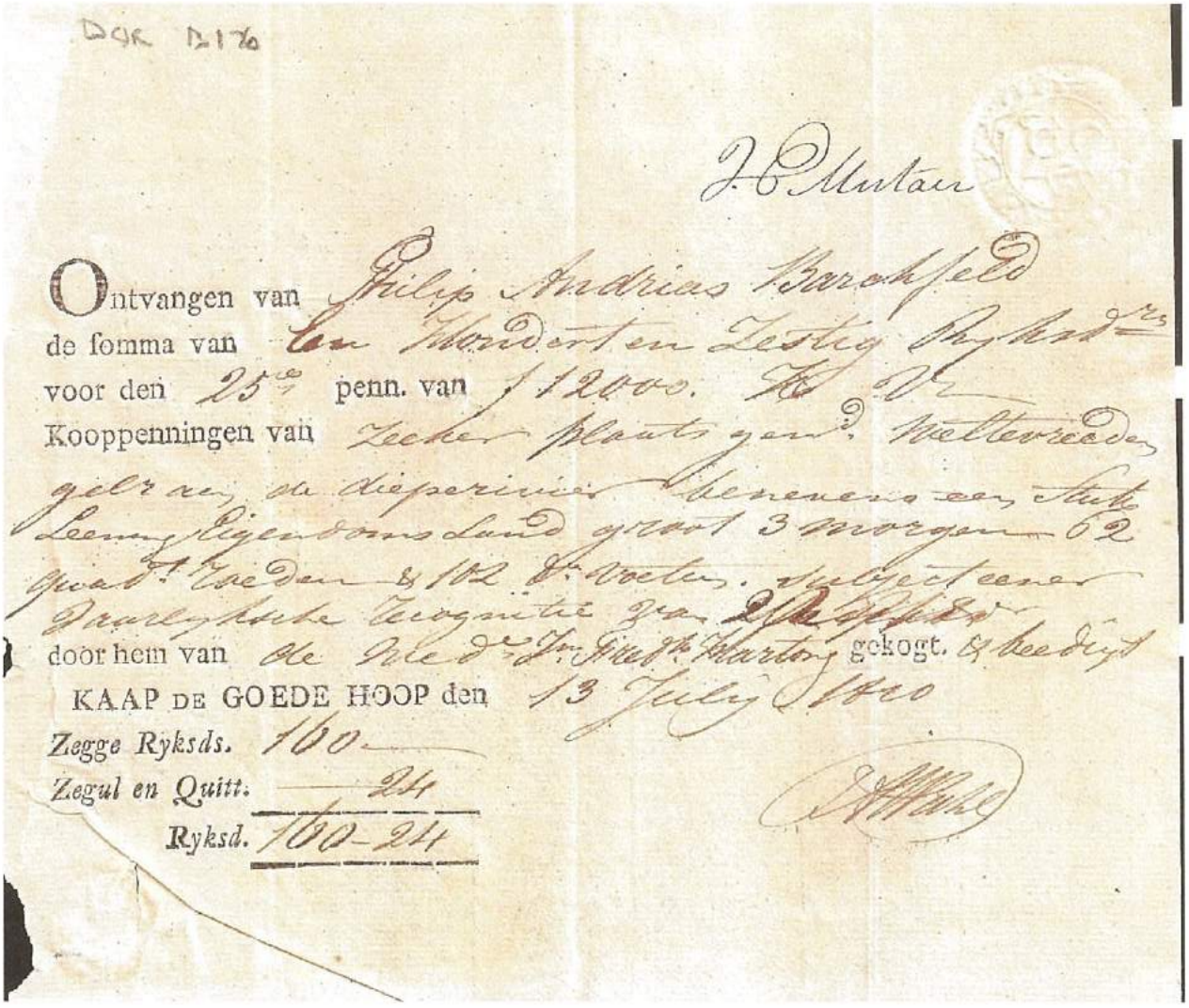


Receipt dated 30th November 1808 from Petrus Gabriel Conradi, a book seller/publisher who published several works including a short history of the VOC Nederlansche reizen (1784/87)

Endorsed with a 2 Rix Dollar revenue signed by Christopher Bird

British Occupation 1806 to 1814 (Part 1)

13th July 1810 6St 1791 6st Quit Rent receipt


DGK D176

J. C. Mutau

Ontvangen van Philip Andrias Brackfeld
de somma van Een Honderd en Twintig Rykdrs
voor den 25ste penn. van f 12000. Rd Dr
Kooppenningen van Zeker plaats gen. Welterreden
gelegen in de Disperinie Edenenens een stuk
Leen Eigendoms Land groot 3 morgen 62
Quad. Roeden & 102 D. Voeten. subject eener
Jaarlykste Recognitie van 24 Stuivers
door hem van de Nled. Jm. Maatschappy gekogt. & bedijt
KAAP DE GOEDE HOOP den 13 July 1810

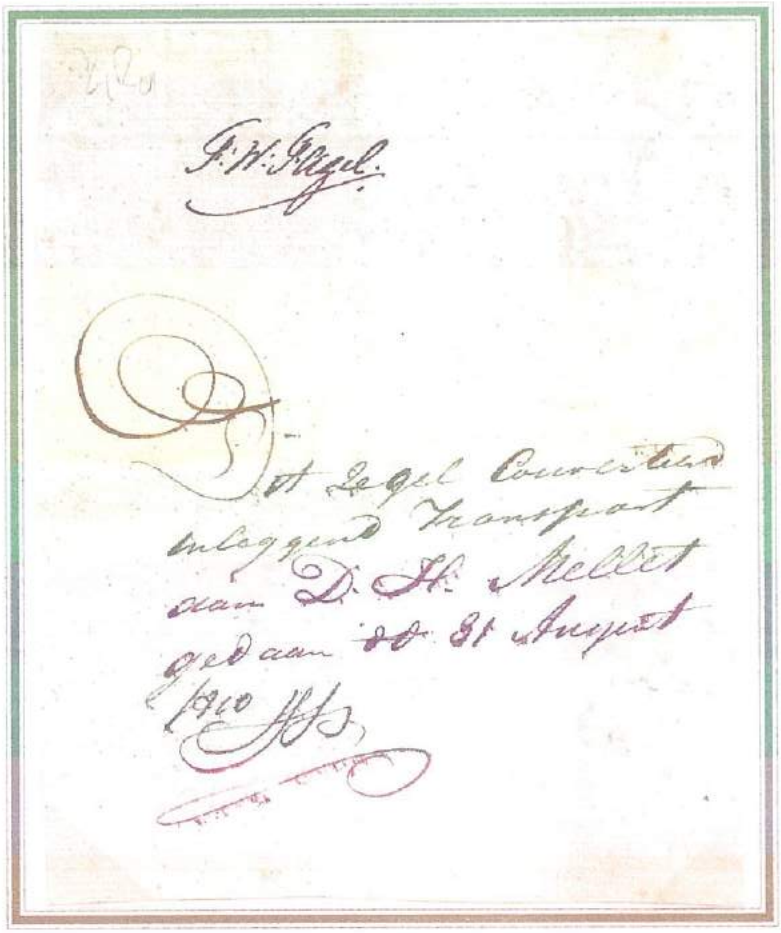
Zegge Ryksds. 100—
Zegul en Quitt. —24
Ryksd. 100-24

Pre-printed Dutch Quit Rent receipt with 1791 6 stuiver endorsement – this is in error, should be 24 stuiver, and has been cancelled by I C Mutau and clerk A H Mohl

The receipt is made out to Philip Andrias Brackfeld on property valued 12,000 Rix dollars

British Occupation 1806 to 1814 (Part 1)

31st August 1810 1750 4 Rix Dollar 'Transport Receipt'



Transport Receipt dated 31 August 1810 from D H Mellert with a 4 Rix Dollar revenue endorsed by J W Jazel acting Colonial Secretary

1810	June - Capital of Loan Bank increased by 500,000 rixdollars - next 4 years a further 1/2 million to finance public works and buildings
1811	Outlying Districts - circuit courts (2 Judges) with same power of High Court except death penalty
1811	Caledon and George founded
1811	Dutch Reformed Church congregation founded at Caledon
1811	Fourth Frontier war between Xhosa and whites
1812	14th August - Jan Andries Truter Chief Justice
1812	22nd May - Tariff of Stamp Duties
1812	31st July – Licences to Armers to sell Foreign Wines and Beers, on a Stamp of 200 Rix dollars

Tariff of Stamp Duties 22nd May 1812 - In the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Act 1 - Transfers Passed at the Secretary's Office

From	To					Rds	St
1	300	**Guilders**				0	6
300	750					0	24
750	1500					1	0
1500	3000					2	0
3000	7500					4	0
7500	12000					8	0
12000	15000					10	0
15000	20000					16	0
20000	30000					20	0
30000	50000					30	0
50000	75000					40	0
75000	100000					50	0
upwards						60	0

Act 2 - Transfer of Loan Places

From	To					Rds	St
1	3000	**Guilders**				0	36
3000	7500					1	24
7500	15000					3	0
15000	30000					6	0
30000	upwards					10	0

Act 3 - Mortgages passed at the Secretary's Office, Government Bank, and Orphan Chamber

From	To					Rds	St
1	300	**Guilders**				0	12
300	750					1	0
750	1500					2	0
1500	3000					3	0
3000	7500					6	0
7500	15000					12	0
15000	30000					20	0
30000	upwards					30	0

Deeds or Prolongation in the Gov Bank						5	0
- do - on short Loans						1	4
Receipts for Interest by – do -						0	6
Bills or Promissory Notes drawn in favour of, or endorsed to the Bank, to be written on or covered with the following stamps:							
From	**To**					**Rds**	**St**
1	500	**Rds**				0	4
500	1000					1	0
1000	2000					1	4
2000	3000					2	0
3000	4000					3	0
4000	upwards					4	0

Art 4 - Bonds passed before Notaries

From	**To**					**Rds**	**St**
1	100	**Rds**				0	6
100	250					0	24
250	500					1	0
500	1000					1	24
1000	2500					3	0
2500	5000					6	0
5000	10000					12	0
10000	upwards					20	0
Securities for Bonds						1	0

Act 5 - Wills, and all other Deeds which are relative to the same or arise from it

WILLS and CODICILS			
A. When the Testator values his Estate less than 6000 Guilders		1	0
But when he possess more		15	0
B. Codicil or alteration of a Will according to the clause Reservatoir		1	0
C. Repudiation of Inheritance and Deeds of consideration		0	24

D. Deeds of Donation, inter vivos, and causa mortis							
under	1000	**Guilders**				1	0
1000	2500					2	0
2500	5000					5	0
5000	10000					12	0
10000	20000					25	0
20000	50000					50	0
50000	upwards					100	0
E. Inventories of Estates without the valuation of the same, and all other Inventories, first sheet						1	0
Each subsequent sheet						0	6
F. Inventories of Estates, with the valuation							
From	**To**						
1	500	**Rds**				0	12
500	1000					0	24
1000	2500					1	0
2500	5000					2	0
5000	10000					4	0
10000	upwards					8	0
Each subsequent sheet						0	6
G. All Accounts of the Orphan Chamber, Tutors, and Guardians, and also all other Accounts by which any common Administration, Receipt, and Expenditure, shall be accounted for and settled, except such Accounts as respect any Insolvent Estate, for which indiscriminately only a Stamp of Twelve Stivers is required, are to be written on the following Stamps:							
When the Receipt and Expenditure jointly amounts to more than 100 Rds and under 400 Rds						0	12
From	**To**					**Rd**	**St**
400	1000	**Rds**				0	24
1000	2000					1	0
2000	3000					3	0
3000	5000					4	0

5000	10000					7	0
10000	15000					15	0
15000	20000					20	0
20000	30000					30	0
30000	40000					40	0
40000	50000					50	0
50000	75000					75	0
75000	100000					100	0
100000	150000					150	0
150000	upwards					200	0
H. Deeds for securing the portion of children from former Marriages							
From	**To**					**Rd**	**St**
1	500	**Rds**				0	12
500	1000					0	24
1000	2500					1	0
2500	5000					2	0
5000	10000					4	0
10000	upwards					8	0
I. Deeds of discharge for the receipt of the portions of those who are instituted heirs							
From	**To**					**Rd**	**St**
1	500	**Rds**				0	24
500	1000					1	0
1000	2500					2	0
2500	5000					4	0
5000	10000					8	0
10000	20000					20	0
20000	30000					30	0
30000	upwards					50	0
J. Pre-Contracts of marriages							
When the sum agreed upon does not amount to more than 1000 Rds						3	0
From	**To**						
1000	5000	**Rds**				6	0

5000	10000					20	0
10000	upwards					50	0

Act 6 - Deeds and Other Papers connected with the Government Secretary's Office, with the Court of Justice or other Inserio Courts

Memorials						0	12
Translations						0	6
Loan Leases						5	0
Grants of Land , in Freehold							
under	10	**Morgen**				25	0
10	30					50	0
30	60					100	0
Grants of Land on Quitrent							
From	To					**Rd**	**St**
1	10	**Morgen**				10	0
10	30					15	0
30	50					20	0
50	60					25	0
60	80					30	0
80	100					40	0
100	upwards					50	0
Original Sentences, first sheet						2	0
Copies –do-						0	12
Citations, Summations, Renovations, and Insinuations						0	24
Reports						0	24
Hand Bills						0	24
All demands, Petitions, &c. that are presented at the Court of Justice						0	24
All Copies of Extracts						0	12

Arrests on Persons or Property		0	24
Deeds of Venia Aetatis		50	0
A Memorial for Venia Agendi		3	0
Reply to the same		12	0
For every subsequent sheet of the said Deeds and Papers, a stamp of half the value of the first full sheet to be made use of, which first sheet must be written as usual on the Stamps ordered by the old Tariff, each Page to contain not more than eighteen Lines, each line thirty letters.			

Art 7 - Agreements and all other Deeds relative thereto

A. Contracts between the Inhabitants of the Colony, relative to hiring of houses, Lands and Slaves: also Contracts for building, or supplying Victuals, for making Implements, &c.						0	24
B. Contracts entered into with Strangers, respectingthe supply of Merchandise or of Colonial Produce						1	0
C. Charter Parties for a ship under 200 Tons or 100 Lasts						10	0
For ships above 200 Tons or 100 Lasts						20	0
D. Bills of Lading							
From	**To**					**Rd**	**St**
1	10	**Tons**				5	0
10	20					10	0
20	50					20	0
50	upwards					30	0
E. Bottomry Bonds							
From	**To**						
1	500	**Rds**				1	0
500	1000					2	0

1000	2000					4	0
2000	5000					8	0
5000	10000					16	0
10000	20000					40	0
20000	upwards					60	0

Act 8 - Vendue Notes, or Vendue Accounts, including all other Documents related to Public Sales

A.							
From	**To**					**Rd**	**St**
5	10	**Rds**				0	6
10	25					0	12
25	50					0	24
50	75					0	36
75	100					1	0
100	150					1	24
150	200					2	0
200	275					2	24
275	350					3	0
350	500					5	0
500	700					6	0
700	1000					7	0
1000	1500					8	0
1500	2000					9	0
2000	3000					12	0
3000	4000					15	0
4000	5000					18	0
5000	upwards					20	0
B. Advertisements regarding Public Sales							
C. Vendue Lists of immoveable and moveable property							
D. Copies of Vendue Lists oe Extracts out of the same, first sheet							
Each subsequent sheet							
E. Agreement of Sale of immoveable property							

Art 9 - Privileges and Licences

A. Licences for	Vendue Masters	annual	150	0
B.	Butchers	annual	50	0
C.	Bakers	annual	50	0
D.	Wine Merchants	annual	50	0
E.	Inhabitants of Constantia, Winebergen and Steenbergen, for grazing their cattle	annual	10	0
F.	Carriers of Firewood	annual	10	0
G.	To cut Timber for each Load	annual	0	24
H.	For Wagons	annual	0	6
I.	Boatmen	annual	1	0
K.	Clubs and Societies	annual	50	0
L.	Each Public Billiard Table	annual	100	0
M.	Each Tent at the Wharf	annual	1	0
N.	To go to the Hot Baths	annual	0	24
O.	Permissions to remain in the Colony	annual	5	0
P.	Permissions to leave the Colony	annual	1	0
Q.	Letters of Burghership	annual	100	0
R.	Adoptions and Emancipations	annual	1	0
S.	Licence for keeping a retail Shop in Cape Town	annual	20	0

T.	**Retailing Foreign Wines and Beer**	annual	200	0
U.	**Retailing Colonial Produce**	annual	5	0

Art 10 - Powers of Attorney

A. General Power of Attorney, to Persons not residing in the Colony		10	0
B. A special Power of Attorney likewise to persons not residing in the Colony		0	24
C. A General Power of Attorney to Persons within the Colony		8	0
D. A special Power of Attorney to Persons within the Colony		0	24
E. Further all Deeds of Substituition, Assunmption, Surrogation, &c.		1	0

Art 11 - Protests

A. Protests of Bills of Exchange		2	0
B. Sea Protests		6	0
C. Affidavits		1	0
D. Affidavits to be acted upon without the Colony		1	0

Art 12 - Transfers

A. Transfers of Mortgage Bonds			
Not amounting to more than 5000 Rds		1	0
5000 Rds and upwards		2	0
B. Transfers of Moveables		1	0
C. Transfers of Slaves		3	0

Art 13 - Civil Servants

A. The deeds of their appointment or Promotion when their salaries							
From	**To**					**Rd**	**St**
0	600	**Rd**				1	0
600	1200					5	0
1200	2400					10	0
2400	6000					20	0
6000	upwards					40	0
B. Admissions of Notaries						100	0
Admissions of Attornies						100	0

Art 14 - Court of Appeals

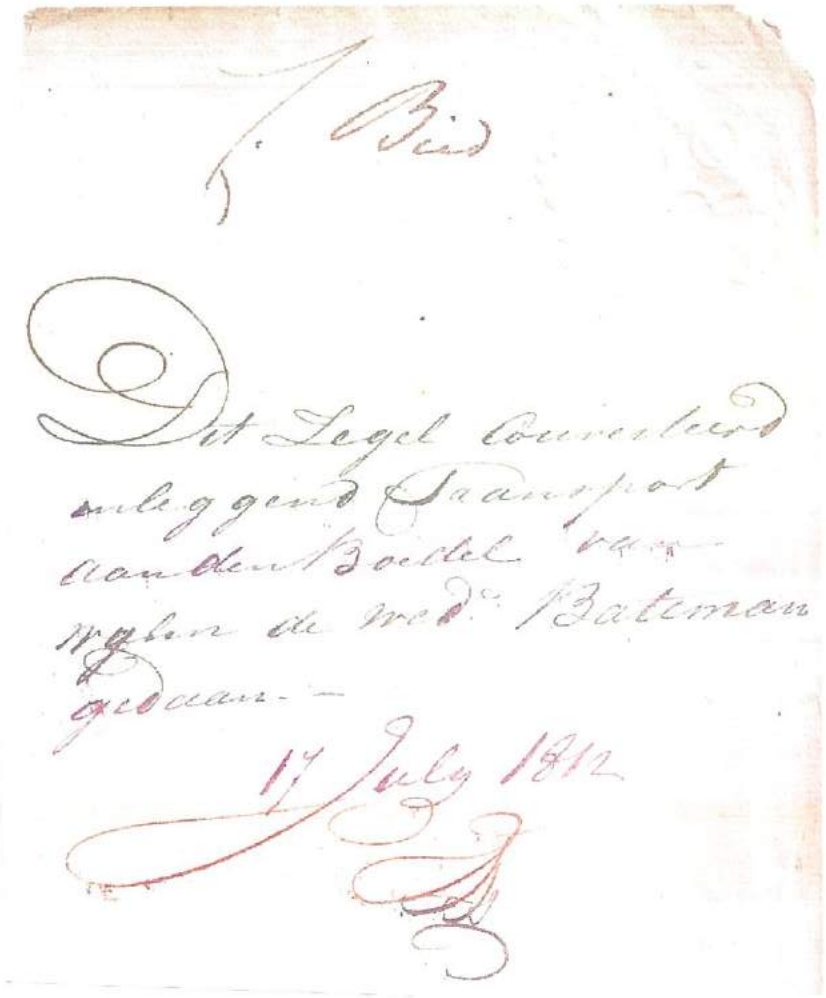
For the Bond Stamp		1	0
Memorial		0	24
Cases the first sheet		0	24
For every subsequent one		0	12
Exhibits		0	12
The sentences		10	0
Orders of Reference		0	12
Orders of Court		0	6
Reports first sheet		0	12
For every subsequent one		0	6

Art 15 - Admiralty Court

Affidavits				0	12
Claims				0	12
Examinations in preparatory on the first sheet				0	24
Every other and each witness				0	6
Decree	**Of Unlivery**			0	12
	Of Appraisement and Sale			0	24
	Of Removal			0	6
Deeds	**Of Inspection**			0	6
	Of Restituition			1	0
	Of Delivery			0	12
	Of Condemnation			1	0
	For Answers			0	12
Allegation first sheet				0	12
Every subsequent sheet				0	6
Answers				0	6
Minutes of Court				0	6
Papers extracted per Extract and for each copy per sheet				0	6
Letters of Marque				50	0

British Occupation 1806 to 1814 (Part 2)

17th July 1812 1714 48 stuiver 'Transport receipt'

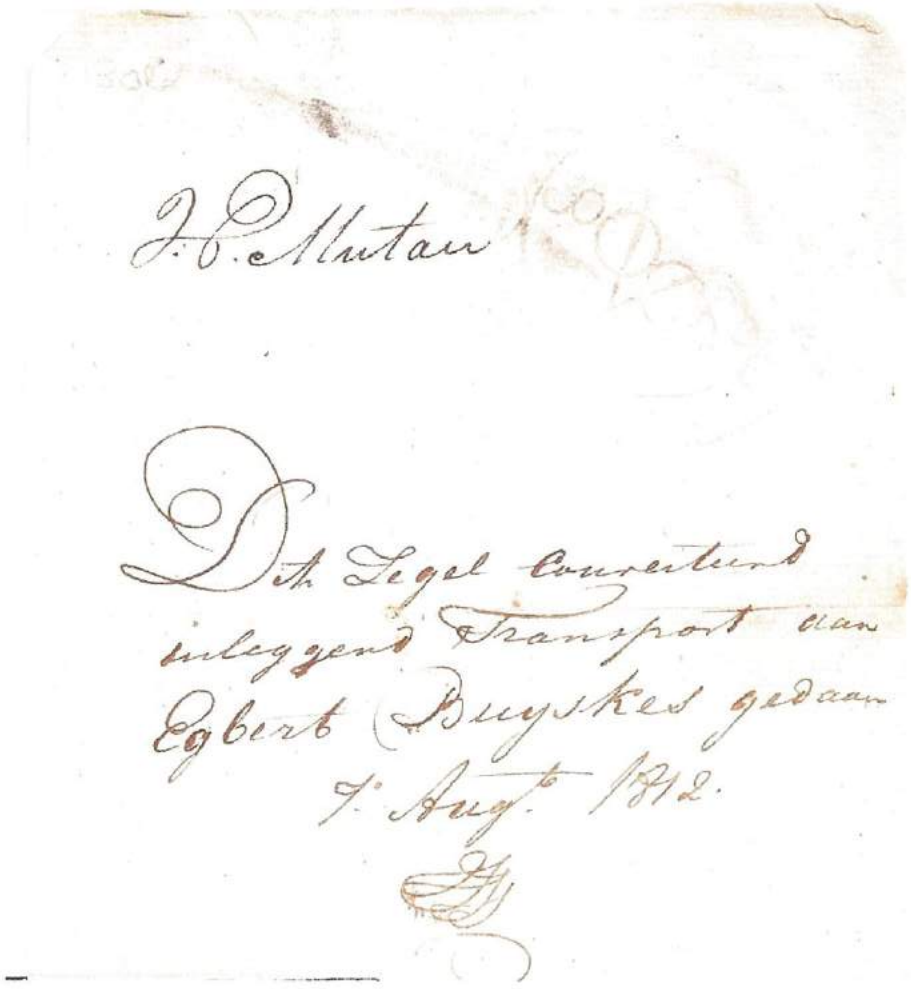


17th July 1812 Transport receipt to Frederick Bateman

endorsed with 1714 48 stuiver revenue by Christopher Bird

British Occupation 1806 to 1814 (Part 2)

7th August 1812 1750 30 Rix dollar 'Transport Receipt'



A 'transport' receipt dated 7th August 1812 in favour of Egbert Buyskes, a 'Notary' in Cape Town, endorsed with a 30 Rix Dollars revenue countered signed by J C Mutau

1813	Establishment of 'free' schools
1813	August - proclamation on land under leasehold could have tenure converted into perpetual quitrent, which unlike 'loan farms', could be divided between their children.
1813	Colony population 34,000 whites
1814	**6th April - Lt Gen Lord Charles Henry Somerset appointed Governor**
1814	British garrison built at St Helena - remained there until Napoleon's death 5th May 1821
1814	Paper money circulating in Colony 3,169,197 rixdollars
1814	Cape ceded to Britain by Prince of Orange

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

28th January 1814 1750 20 Rix Dollar 'Receipt'

Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 May 1812

- insufficient information provided on receipt to ascertain the particular 'Article' applied—the value '20 Rix Dollars 1750' cannot be isolated in the list of fees to be applied also.

Receipt dated 28th January 1814 in favour of Jacob Laubschen with a 20 Rix dollar revenue and endorsed by the 'Notary' H Cloete

British Cape Colony 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

Tariff of Fees Paid to Notaries Public 21st January 1814

Government Advertisement. (1)

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Governor and Commander in Chief, after having taken the opinion of the Worshipful the Court of Justice, has been pleased to alter the Tariff of the Fees hitherto paid to the Notaries Public, and to direct, that they shall be permitted to charge in future according to the present Tariff.

Castle of Good Hope, 21st January 1814.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor,

(Signed) H. Alexander, Secretary.

TARIFF.

	Rds.	*Sks.*
Minuting and Copy of a Bond without Security - -	1	0
Ditto with Security, - - - -	1	4
Transfer of Slaves and Copy, - - -	1	0
Minuting an ordinary Will with a Copy, in the class of *f* 6000, - - - - -	3	0
Ditto ditto upwards of *f* 6000, - - -	5	0
If further extended, for every page containing not less than 18 lines, and 30 letters in a line, in both classes, - - - - - -	0	3
Double by night.		
Superscribing a sealed Will, - - -	3	0
Acts of Donation *inter vivos*, and *causa mortis*, -	2	0
Acts of Assignment, Guarantee, Indemnification, Acquittal, entering upon Administrations, Repudiation, and Authorisation, as also all Acts of such nature, - - - - -	1	0
Bottomry Bond with Copy, - - -	2	0

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(1) *Vide infra* Proclamation 26th May 1815.

P

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

Tariff of Fees Paid to Notaries Public 21st January 1814

	Rds.	Sks.
General Power of Attorney,	1	2
General and Codicilary Powers of Attorney to Persons abroad, with Copy,	2	0
Special Power of Attorney,	1	0
Bills of Exchange, if necessary, with two Copies,	2	3
Acts of Substitution and Surrogation,	1	0
Act of Sealing and Unsealing, with Copy,	2	0
Inventories of Estates, for each page of 18 lines, each line containing 30 letters,	0	4
Acts of Sale, Letting on Lease, Agreement, Contract, Accounts of Estates, Protests, Insinuations, Attestation, Declaration, Revocation, Cession, and Certificates, according to the size, minuting each page containing lines and letters as above,	0	3
And for copying the same :		
For all Copies, without distinction, per sheet,	0	4
A Contract previous to Marriage,	2	0
But should it be of a greater extent, and by which a Testamentory Disposition is made, then on the same footing as above-mentioned for Wills.		
For signing and authenticating all Acts, without distinction, with or without Witnesses,	0	4
All exclusive of the attendance, in case such Acts may not be executed at the Office of the Notary, and also exclusive of the Stamp.		
For going anywhere within this Town,	0	4
Ditto outside ditto,	1	0
Attendance by day,	2	0
Double by night.		

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

3rd June 1814 - Tariffs of Stamps to be used for the Receipts of Rent payable on Land granted on Perpetual Quitrent

Proclamation by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, *&c. &c.*

WHEREAS in consequence of the Regulations directed by the Proclamation of the 6th August 1813, (1) for the change of the Tenures of Loan Leases to Tenures on Perpetual Quitrent, some doubts have arisen with respect to the value of the Stamps on which the Receipts for the several amounts of Quitrent due to His Majesty's Government should be drawn out, I do therefore by virtue of the Power and Authority in me vested, hereby order and direct, that Stamps, according to the following Tariff, be hereafter used for all Receipts for Money, paid on account of Quitrent due to the Government, of which the Receiver General of Land Revenue, the Collector of Tithes, and the respective Landdrosts, are desired to take especial notice.

Tariff of Stamps to be used for the Receipts of Rent payable on Land granted on Perpetual Quitrent.

				Rds.	*Sks.*
From	1 to	10 Morgen	- - -	0	2
	10 to	30 ———	- - -	0	3
	30 to	50 ———	- - -	0	4
	50 to	60 ———	- - -	0	5
	60 to	80 ———	- - -	0	6
	80 to	100 ———	- - -	1	0
	100 to	500 ———	- - -	1	4
	500 to	1000 ———	- - -	2	4
	1000 to	2000 ———	- - -	4	0
	2000 and upwards,		- - -	5	0

And that no Person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed as usual. (2)

God save the King!

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 3d Day of June 1814.

(Signed) C. H. Somerset.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) H. Alexander, Secretary.

(1) *Vide* supra, p. 147.
(2) *Vide* infra Proclamation, 23d Dec. 1814.

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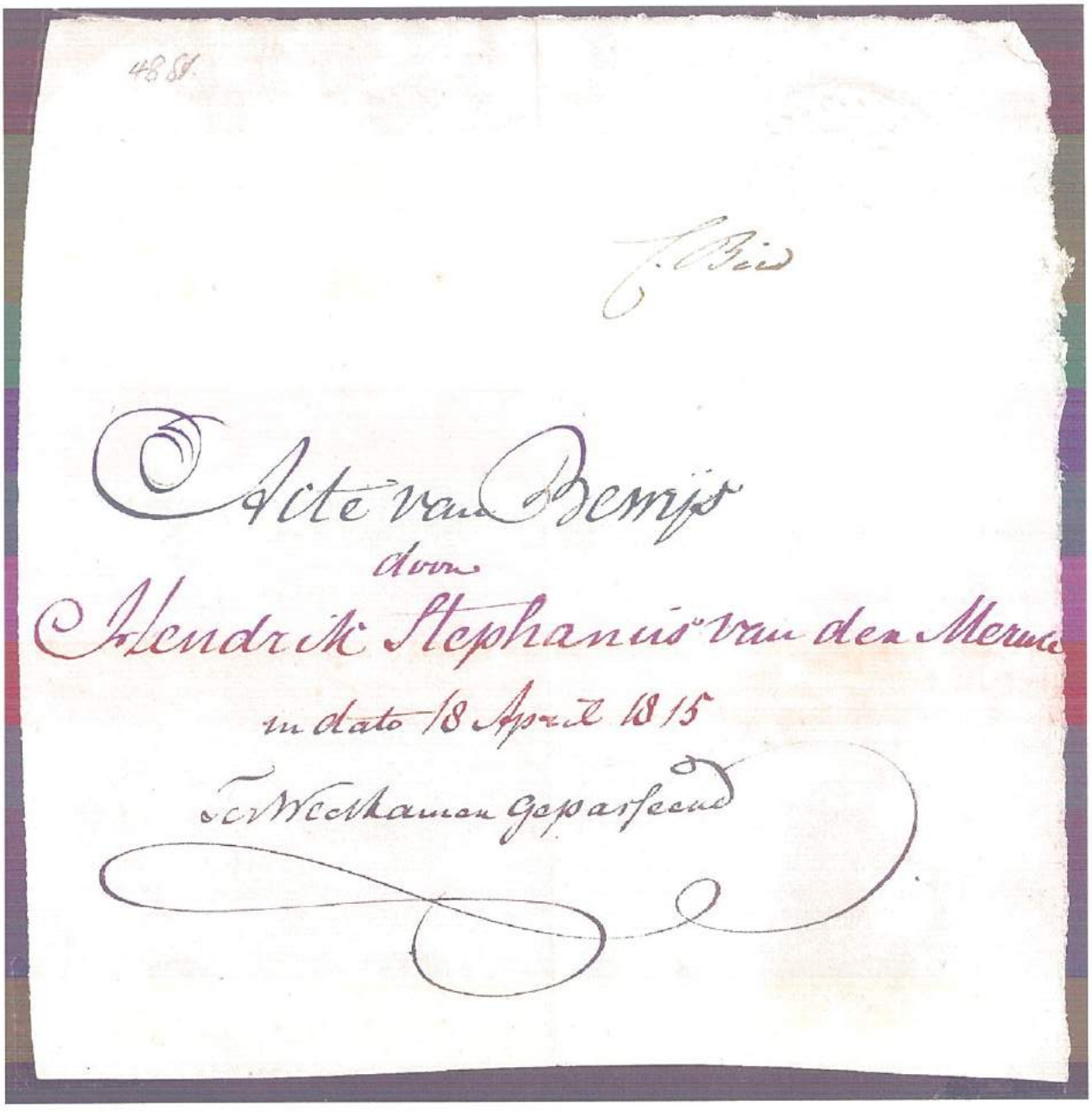
British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

18th April 1815 1714 48 stuiver 'Receipt'



Receipt in favour of Hendrik Stephanus van der Merwe with 1714 48 stuiver revenue endorsed by Christopher Bird

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

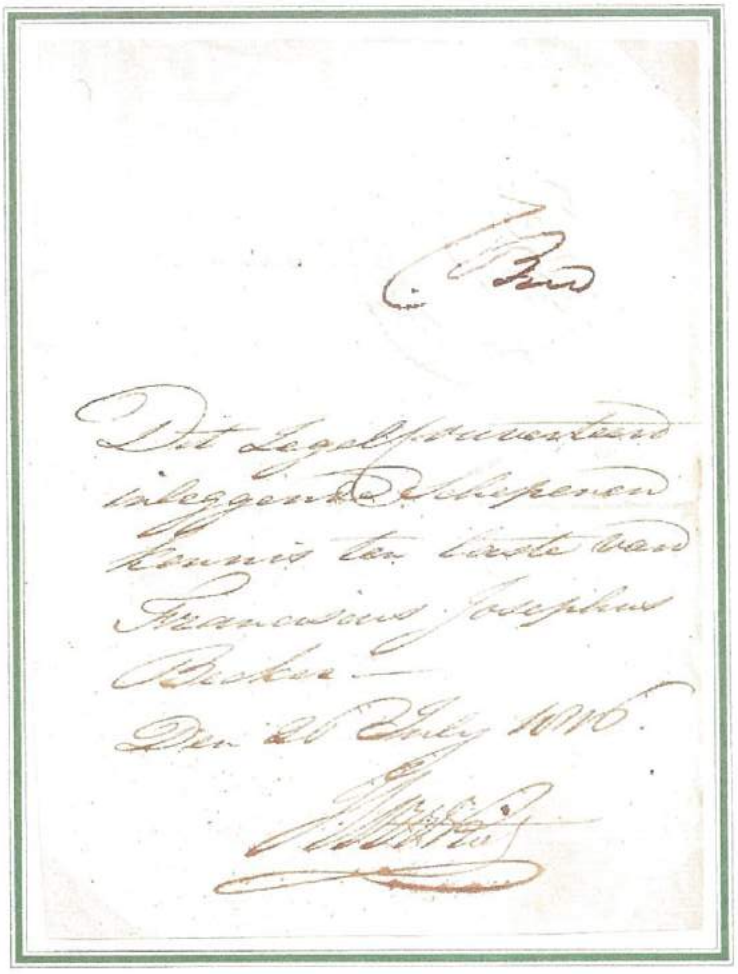
6th August 1816 – Cradock's Proclamation (Quitrents)

– Introduction of Quitrent System prohibiting further granting of 'Loan Farms', which are now to be re-registered as Quitrent Farms with a 99 year lease.

26th July 1816 1750 12 Rix Dollar 'Receipt'

Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 May 1812

- insufficient information provided on receipt to ascertain the particular 'Article' applied— the value '12 Rix Dollars 1750' cannot be isolated in the list of fees to be applied also.

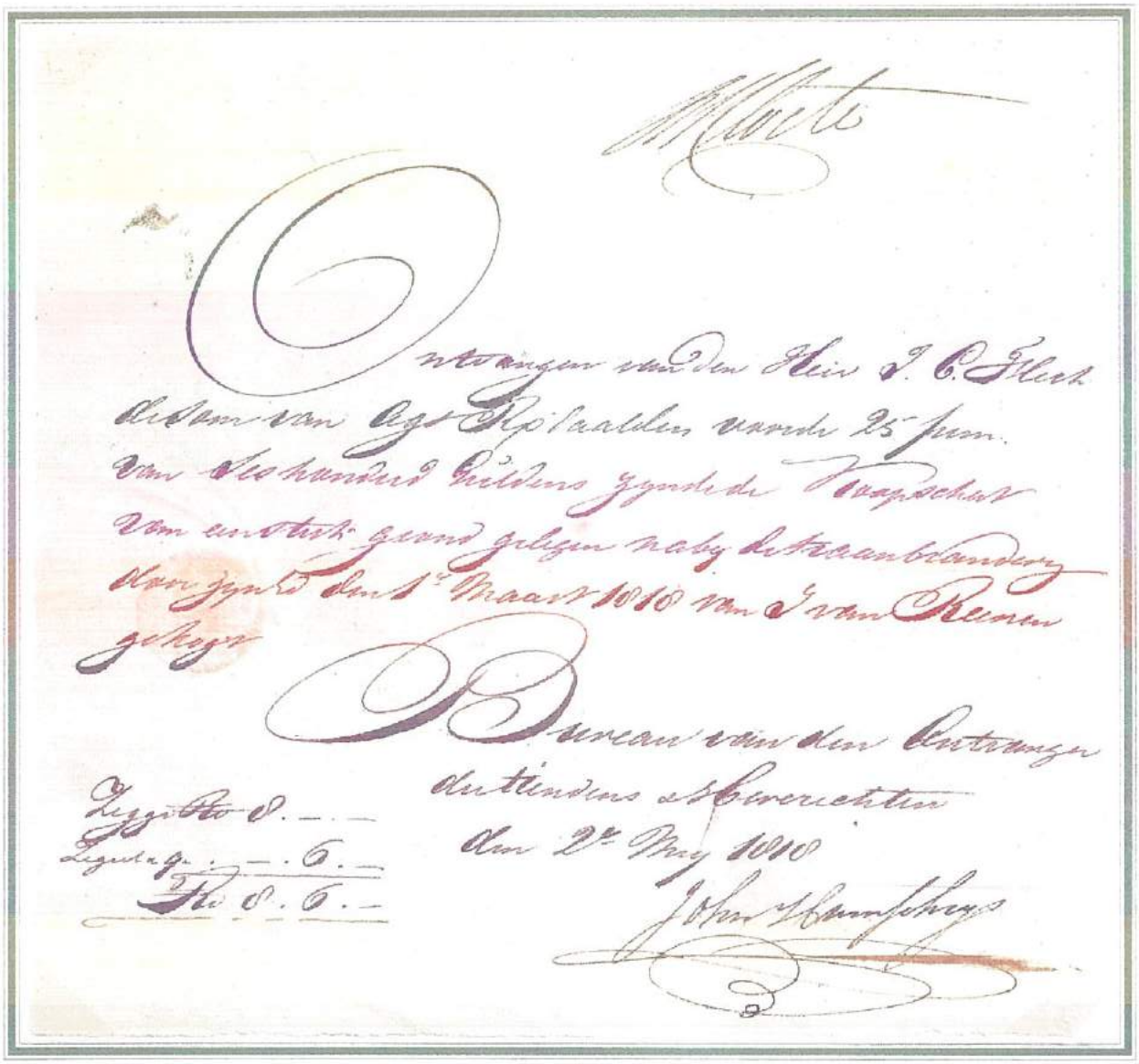


Receipt dated 26th July 1816 in favour of Francescus Josephine Becker with a 12 Rix dollar revenue and endorsed by Christopher Bird

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

2nd May 1818 1791 6 St 'Transfer passed at the Secretary's Office'

Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 may 1812—Article 1—Transfer value 1 to 300 Guilders—6 Stuivers

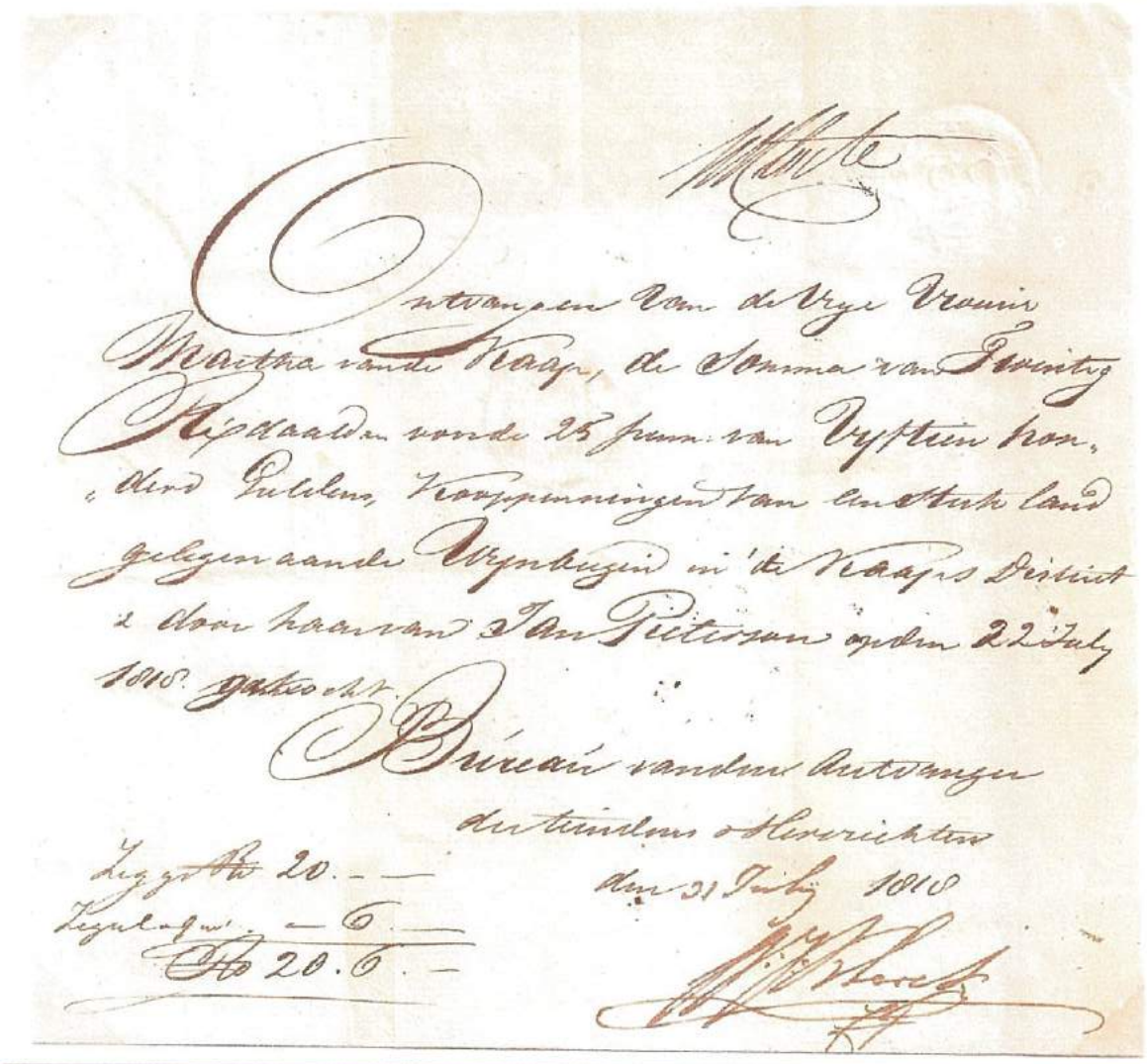


Transfer dated 2nd May 1818 made out to J C Fleck and endorsed by notary H Cloete, document signed by Secretary, John Humphreys

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

31st July 1818 1791 6 St 'Transfer passed at the Secretary's Office'

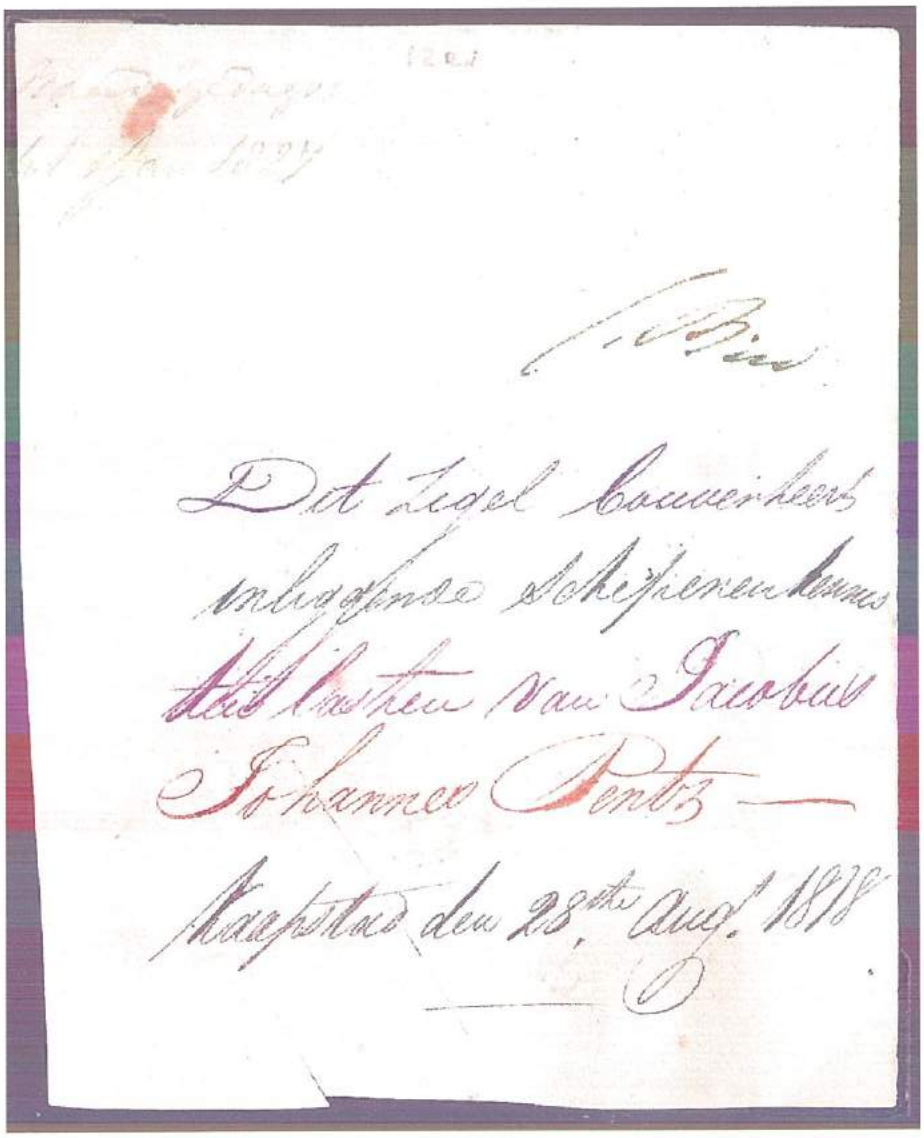
Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 may 1812—Article 1—Transfer value 1 to 300 Guilders—6 Stuivers



Transfer dated 31 July 1818 made out to Ian Pieterson and endorsed by notary H Cloete, document signed by Secretary, M M Marsh

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

28th August 1818 1750 12 Rix dollar 'Receipt'

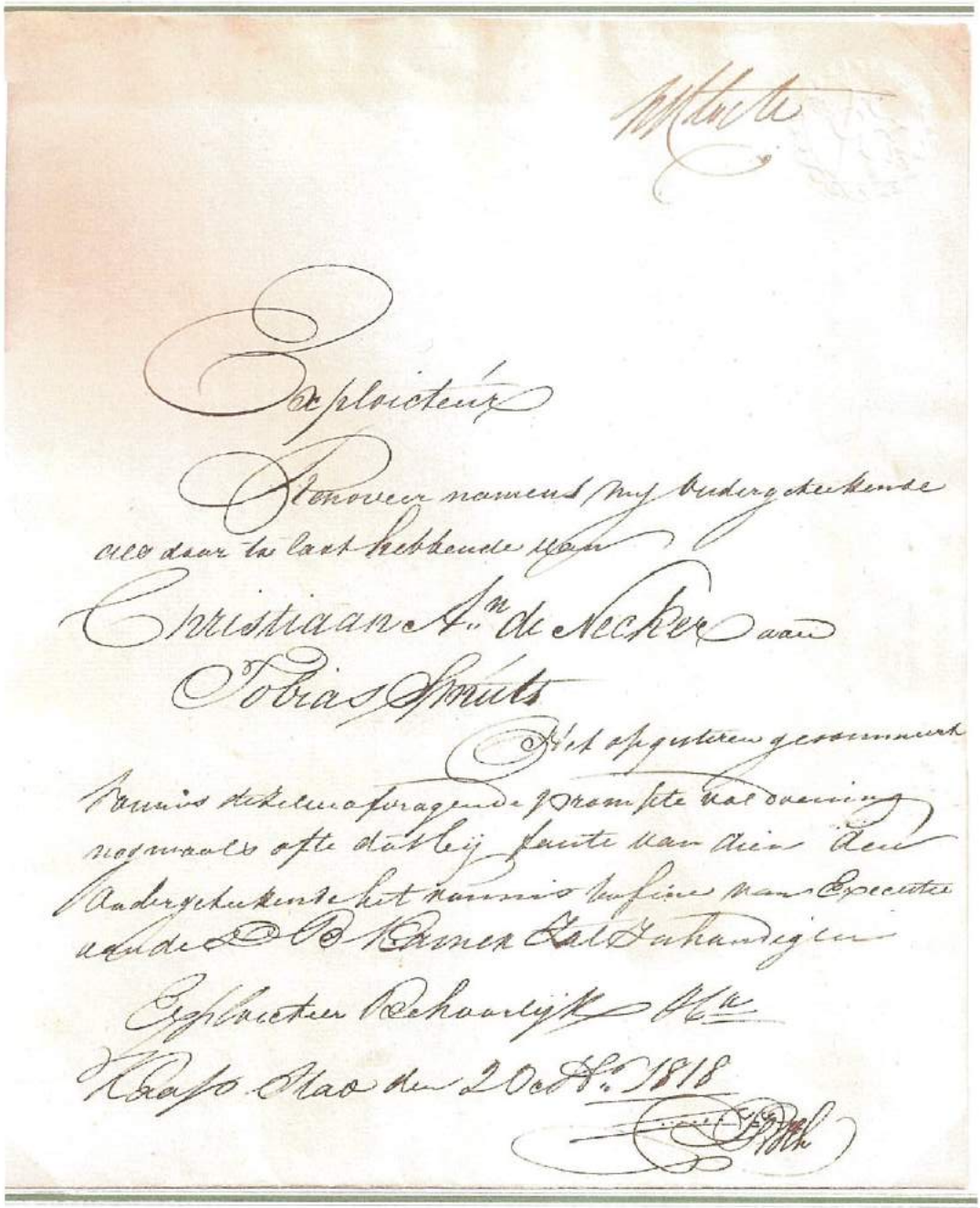


Receipt in favour of Jacobus Johannes Pentz witha 12 Rix dollar revenue signed by Christopher Bird

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

2nd October 1818 1711 24 St 'Transfer passed at the Secretary's Office'

Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 may 1812—Article 1—Transfers passed in the Secretary's Office value—300 to 750 Guilders—24 Stuivers



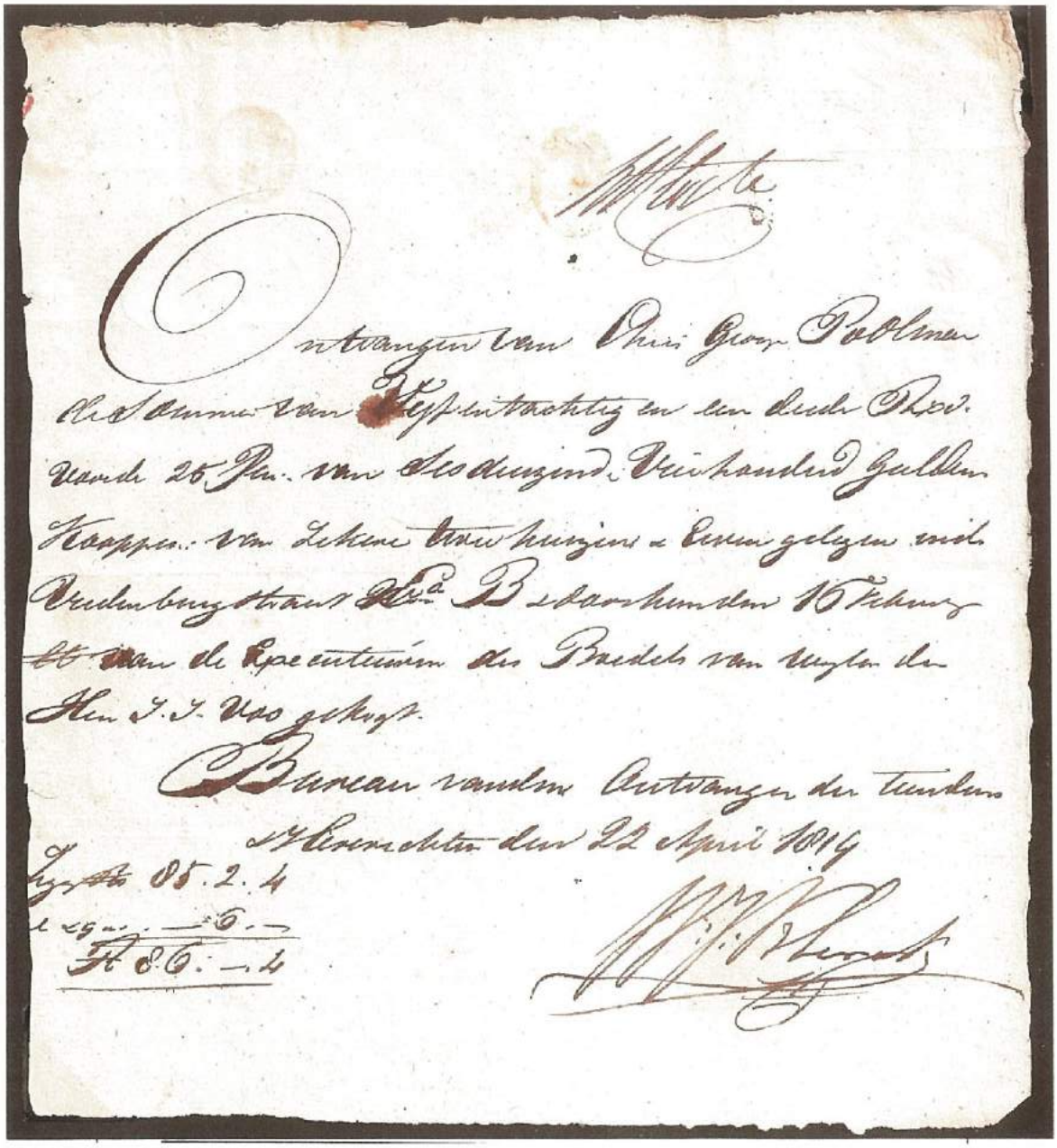
Late usage of this 1711 VOC 24 Stuiver revenue on a Transfer document dated 2nd October 1818—receipt signed by notary Cloete in favour of Christiaan an der Necker and Tobias Smuts

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

1814	23rd December – Annual game Licience 5 Rix dollars
1815	26th May – Notarial Acts to be written on stamped paper as the law prescribes in Praclamation of 22nd May 1812
1815	Slagter's Nek Rebellion
1817	first British migrants to arrive in South Africa - 200 tradesmen - successful, plenty of work
1818	Dr Samuel S Bailey opened Cape Town's 1st civilian hospital
1818	Settlement of land beyond Orange River
1818	Fifth Frontier war between Xhosa and whites
1818	Deeds of Burghership to be made on Stamp of 250 Rix dollars
1818	20th March – Special Licences for Marriage to be on a Stamp of 25 Rix dollars
1819	23rd August – Retail of Cape brewed beer to be on Stamps of 50 Rix dollars
1819	700 more British migrants arrived
1819	Grahamstown attacked
1820	30th June – Sale of Cape and Foreign wines to be on a Stamp of 25 Rix dollars
1820	Port Elizabeth named by Sir Rufane Donkin
1820	13th Jan - Major-Gen Rufane Shaw Donkin acting Governor whilst Somerset on extended leave in England
1820	First observatory established in South Africa
1820/21	5,000 Brits arrived at the Cape between Mar 1820 and May 1821 - they settled mainly in the Eastern Cape, disembarking at Delagoa Bay then travelling by wagon to Albany - Great Btitain in the grip of a long depression since the end of the Napoleonic wars - 90,000 had submitted their application to become Colonists at the Eastern Cape!! -

British 'Cape Colony 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

22nd April 1819 1791 6st 'Transfer Deed'

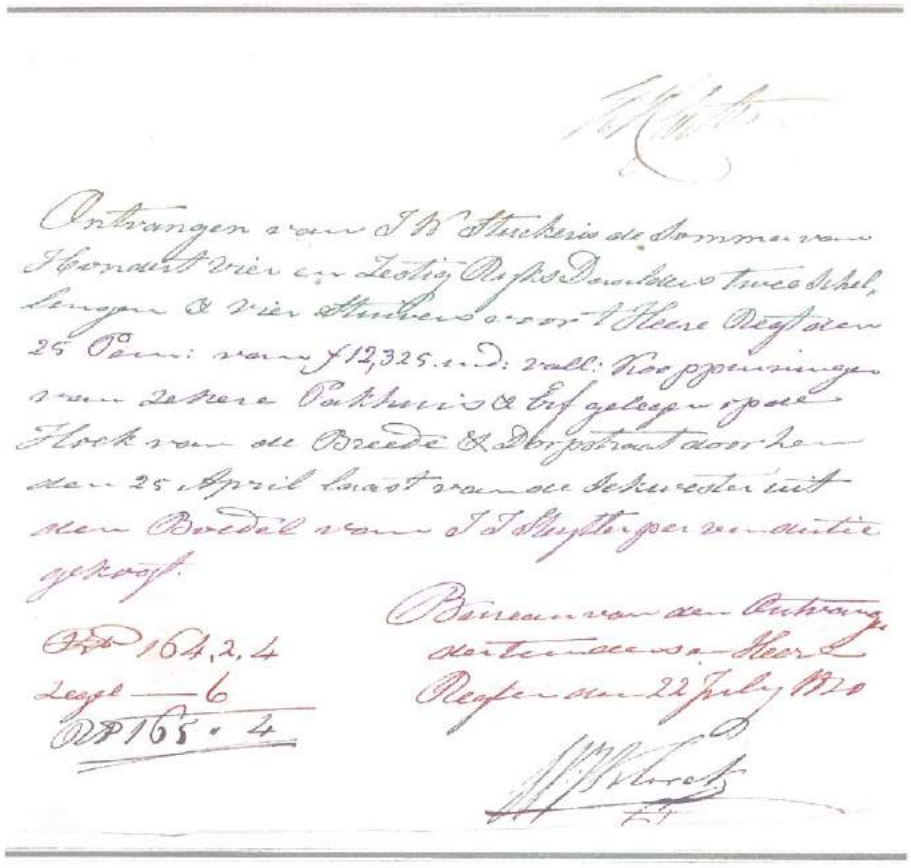


Transfer Deed in favour of T T Vas with 1791 6 Stuiver revenue signed by H Cloete 'notary' and M M Marek 'Secretary'.

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

22nd July 1820 1791 6 St 'Mortgage passed at the Secretary's Office'

Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 may 1812—Article 3— 'Mortgages passed at the Secretary's Office' —6 Stuivers



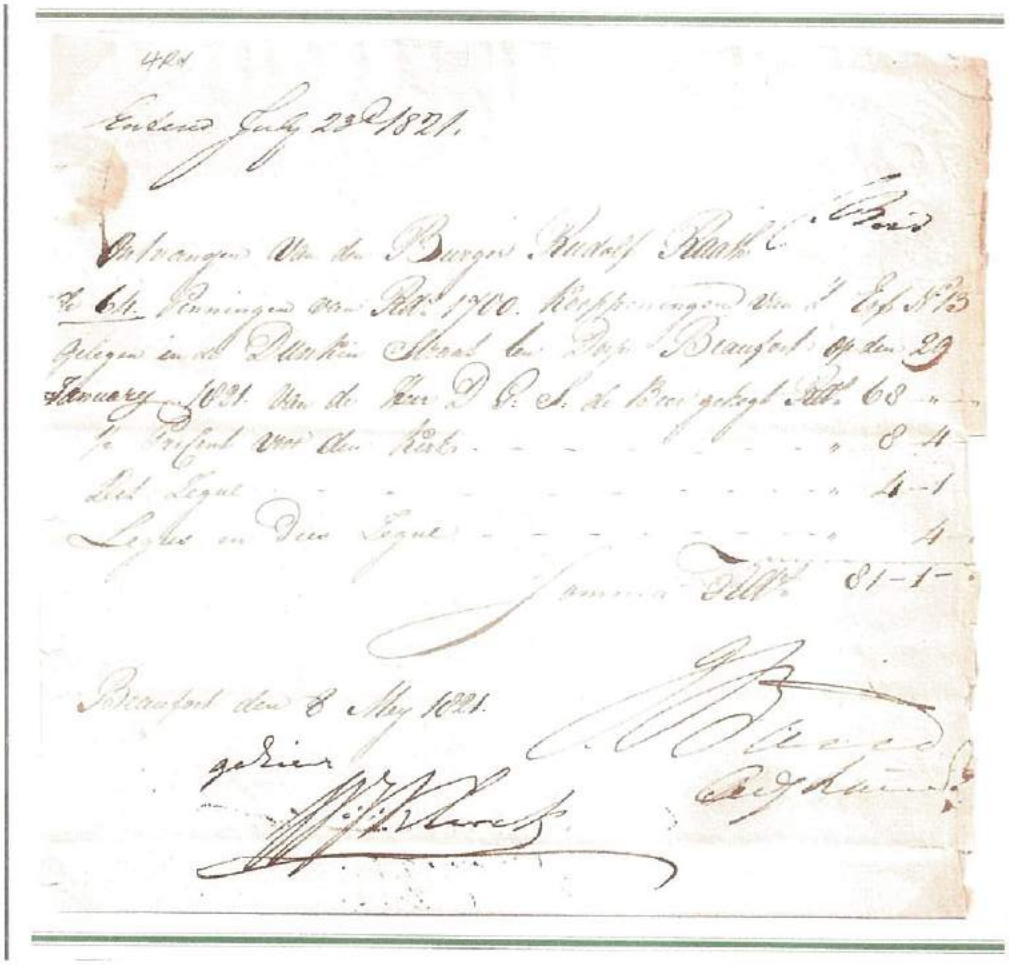
Receipt for Interest dated 22 July 1820 in favour of J W Stuckeris and endorsed by notary H Cloete, document signed by Secretary, M M Marek

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

1821	30th March - Extra levy on slaves of 1 Rix dollar age over 10, and 4 skillings or ½ Rix dollar at age under 10
1821	Rev Fearon Fallows arrives to establish the Royal Observatory between Papendorp (Woodstock) and DricKoppen (Mowbray).
1821	(1818) Hospital purchased by the Burgher Senate for 4,500 pounds
1821	Somerset returned with his new 2nd wife

23rd July 1821 1750 4 Rd 'Agreement'

Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 may 1812—Article 7—'Agreements and all other Deeds relative thereon' —1,000 to 2,000 Rix dollars—4 Rix dollars



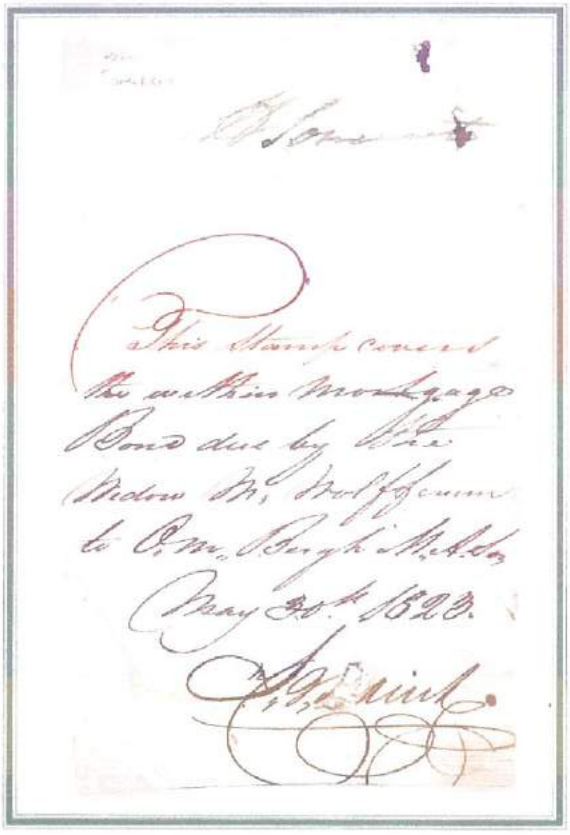
Stamp duty on Bond of 1,700 Rix Dollars dated 23rd July 1821 in respect of property purchase Dunken Straat in Beaufort by Burger, Rudolph Raarth signed by Secretary, M M Marek and endorsed by Christopher Bird

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

1821	English becomes the official language of the Cape
1822	From 5th July all documents from the office of the Secretary to be in English
1822	24th Jul - Commission of Enquiry (Maj William Colebrooke and MR John Bigge) - investigate conditions of coloureds, administration of justice, and other related matters.
1822	South African Public Library established, (promoted and paid for by John Colliston) - one of the first free public lending libraries in the British Empire
1823	Excessive floods
1823	Somerset in fierce dispute with Dr Philip and the advocates of a free press - at this point in time only one printing press in Capetown in the Castle to produce the 'Government Gazette' - only other presses were those in distant mission stations.

30th May 1823 1714 3 Rd 'Mortgage passed at the Secretary's Office'

Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 may 1812—Article 3—Mortgages passed at the Secretary's Office—1,500 to 3,000 Guilders—3 Rix dollars



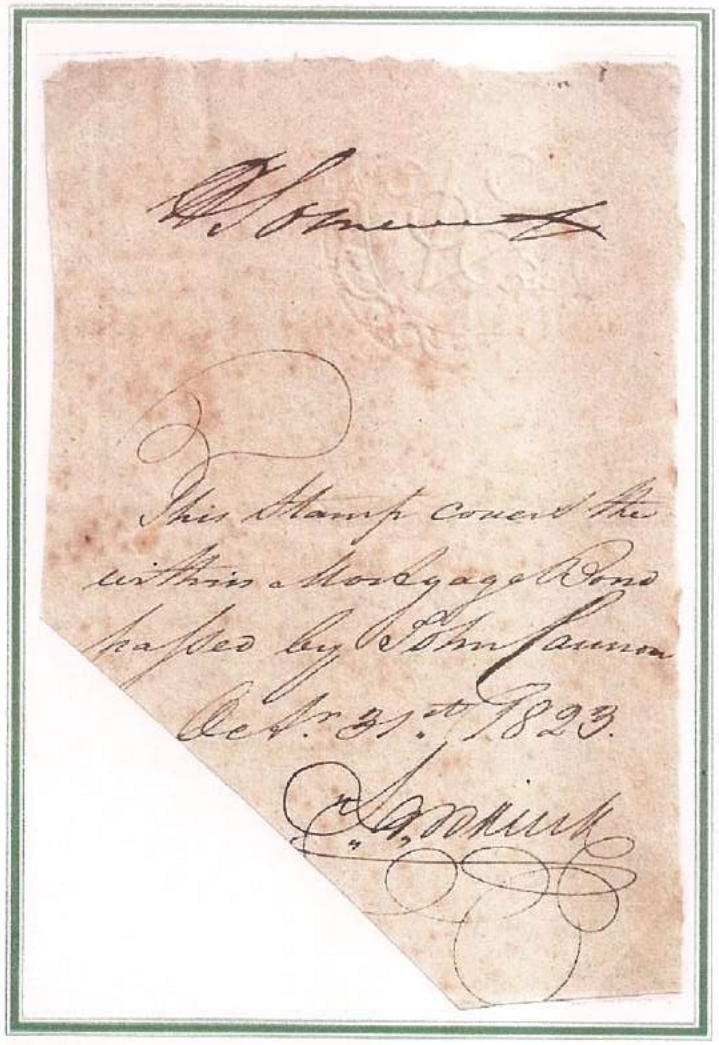
Mortgage Bond—stamp duty—3 Rix dollars—dated 30th may 1823 for widow M Troiffesun endorsed by 'Governor' Lord Somerset

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

A Proclamation of 5 July 1822 decreed that effective from 1st January 1823 all documents issued from the Secretary of the Governments Office would be in 'English' – and all other documents exclusively in 'English' by 1st January 1825. (A Rix Dollar at this point in time had been devalued to 1/6d)

31st October 1823 1750 6 Rd 'Mortgage passed at the Secretary's Office'

Stamp Duty applied as per the Tariff of Stamp Duties 22 may 1812—Article 3—Mortgages passed at the Secretary's Office—3,000 to 7,500 Guilders—6 Rix dollars

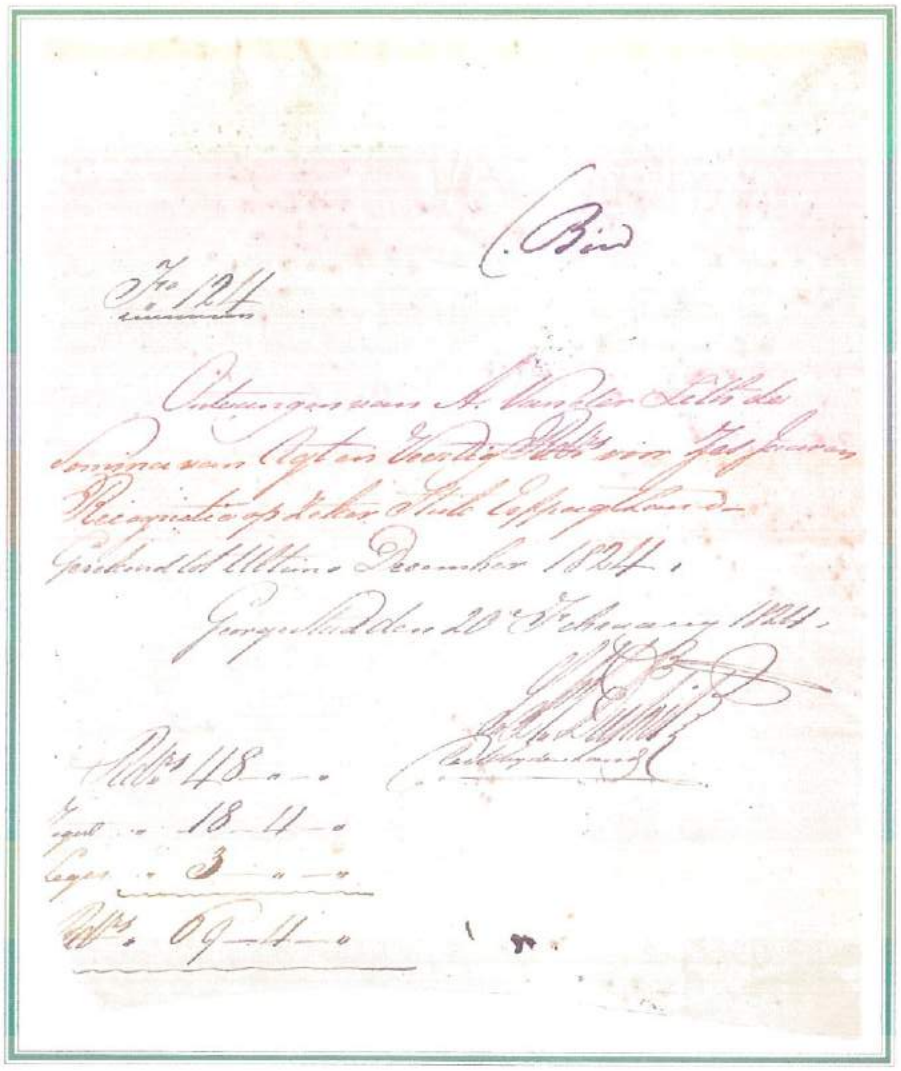


Mortgage Bond dated 31 October 1823 in 'English', raised by John Cannon with a 6 Rix dollar revenue signed by 'Governor' Lord Somerset

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 1)

1823	Retail of Cape Town Wine and Brandies on stamp of 250 Rix dollars and Foreign Spirits 200 Rix dollars. Foreign Brandies for retail or own consumption on a Stamp of 1 rix dollar
1824	7th Jan - George Greig obtains printing press from Dr Philip and a quantity of type from a ship calling at the Cape - prints first issue of 'The South African Commercial Advertiser' - soon closed by the autocratic Somerset - printing gear sold and purchased by Mr William Bridekirk who then printed 'The South African Chronicle and Mercantile Advertiser' - survived for a year (eulogising Somerset)
1824	First lighthouse - Green Point

20th Feb 1824 1750 8 and 10 Rd 'Receipt'



Receipt dated 20 February 1824 from A Vandler Lith endorsed by 'Governor' Christopher Bird

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 1 - Transfers passed at the Secretary's Office

Proclamation (1) *by His Excellency General the Right Hon. Lord* Charles Henry Somerset, *&c. &c.*

WHEREAS the Worshipful the Court of Justice has represented to me the heavy Expenses attendant on the Prosecution of Debtors for small Sums, before the Court for Petty Law Cases, which Expenses are considerably increased by the Stamps on which the Documents required from the commencement to the termination of a Suit are by Law directed to be written, so that the Costs in some Cases frequently exceed the Amount of the Debt sued for; and whereas it has further been represented to me, that the practice before the Worshipful the Court of Justice of using a Stamp of two skillings only, for covering all Documents, without exception, filed in Court, is disproportionate as far as regards private Bonds for the payment of a certain Sum of Money,—I have therefore judged it expedient to revise and amend the Tariff of Stamp Duties at present in use in this Settlement, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, to direct and order, and it is hereby so ordered, that Stamps according to the annexed Schedule be in future used in all circumstances to which the Schedule aforesaid applies, of which Regulation the Worshipful the Court of Justice, and all other Public Bodies and Individuals, are hereby required to take Notice, as the same will be enforced according to the existing Laws.

Tariff of Stamp Duties, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

ARTICLE 1.—*Transfers passed at the Secretary's Office.*

				Rds.	*Sts.*
From	1 to	300	Guilders	0	6
	300	750		0	24
	750	1500		1	0

(1) *Vide infra* Proclamation, 10th Dec. 1824.

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 2 - Transfers of Loan Places

Art 3 - Mortgages passed at the Secretary's Office, Government Bank, and Orphan Chamber

Art 4 - Bonds passed before Notaries

			Rds.	Sts.
1500	3000		2	0
3000	7500		4	0
7500	12000		8	0
12000	15000		10	0
15000	20000		15	0
20000	30000		20	0
30000	50000		30	0
50000	75000		40	0
75000	100000		50	0
upwards			60	0

ART. 2.—*Transfers of Loan Places.*

From	1 to	3000	Guilders	0	36
	3000	7500		1	24
	7500	15000		3	0
	15000	30000		6	0
	30000 and upwards			10	0

ART. 3.—*Mortgages passed at the Secretary's Office, Government Bank, and Orphan Chamber.*

From	1 to	300	Guilders	0	12
	300	750		1	0
	750	1500		2	0
	1500	3000		3	0
	3000	7500		6	0
	7500	15000		12	0
	15000	30000		20	0
	30000 and upwards			30	0
Deeds of Prolongation in the Government Bank,				5	0
Ditto on Short Loans,				1	24
Receipts for Interest by ditto,				0	6
Bills or Promissory Notes drawn in favour of, or endorsed to, the Bank, to be written on or covered with the following Stamps:					
From	1 to	500	Rix-dollars,	0	24
	500	1000		1	0
	1000	2000		1	24
	2000	3000		2	0
	3000	4000		3	0
	4000 and upwards,			4	0

ART. 4.—*Bonds passed before Notaries.*

From	1 to	100	Rds.	0	6
	100	250		0	24
	250	500		1	0
	500	1000		1	24

British 'cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 5 - Wills and all other deeds which are relative to the same, or arise from it

		Rds.	Sts.
1000	2500	3	0
2500	5000	6	0
5000	10000	12	0
10000 and upwards,		20	0
Securities for Bonds,		1	0

ART. 5.—*Wills, and all other Deeds which are relative to the same, or arise from it.*

Wills and Codicils.

A. When the Testator values his Estate less than 6000 Guilders,	1	0
But when he possesses more than *f*6000, but less than *f*50000,	15	0
And possessing more than *f*50000,	20	0
B. Codicil, or alteration of a Will according to the Clause Reservatoir,	1	0
C. Repudiation of Inheritance and Deeds of Consideration,	0	24
D. Deeds of Donation, *inter vivos*, and *causa mortis*, When the value is under 1000 Guilders,	1	0
From 1000 to 2500	2	0
2500 5000	5	0
5000 10000	12	0
10000 20000	25	0
20000 50000	50	0
50000 and upwards,	100	0
E. Inventories of Estates, without the valuation of the same, and all other Inventories when calculated at less than 25000 Guilders, first sheet,	1	0
Each subsequent sheet,	0	6
When calculated at *f*25000 or more, first sheet,	2	0
Each subsequent sheet,	0	12
F. Inventories of Estates, with the valuation, From 1 to 500 Rds.	0	12
500 1000	0	24
1000 2500	1	0
2500 5000	2	0
5000 10000	4	0
10000 and upwards	8	0
Each subsequent sheet,	0	12
G. All Accounts of the Orphan Chamber, Tutors and Guardians, and also all other Accounts by which any common Administration, Receipt, and Pxpenditure shall be ac-		

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 5 - (contd)

				Rds.	Sts.
counted for and settled, except such Accounts as respect any Insolvent Estate, for which indiscriminately only a Stamp of Twelve Stivers is required, are to be written on the following Stamps :					
When the Receipt and Expenditure jointly amount to more than 100 Rds. and are under 400				0	12
From	400	to	1000	0	24
	1000		2000	1	0
	2000		3000	3	0
	3000		5000	4	0
	5000		10000	7	0
	10000		15000	15	0
	15000		20000	20	0
	20000		30000	30	0
	30000		40000	40	0
	40000		50000	50	0
	50000		75000	75	0
	75000		100000	100	0
	100000		150000	150	0
	150000 and upwards			200	0
H. Deeds for securing the portion of Children from former Marriages,					
From	1	to	500 Rds.	0	12
	500		1000	0	24
	1000		2500	1	0
	2500		5000	2	0
	5000		10000	4	0
	10000 and upwards,			8	0
I. Deeds of Discharge for the receipt of the Portions of those who are instituted Heirs,					
From	1	to	500 Rds.	0	24
	500		1000	1	0
	1000		2500	2	0
	2500		5000	4	0
	5000		10000	8	0
	10000		20000	20	0
	20000		30000	30	0
	30000 and upwards,			50	0
K. Pre-Contracts of Marriage, when the sum agreed upon does not amount to more than 1000 Rds.				3	0
From	1000	to	5000 Rds.	6	0
	5000		10000	20	0
	10000 and upwards			500	0

British 'Cape colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 6 - Deeds and other Papers connected with the Government Secretary's Office, with the Court of Justice, or other Inferior Courts

ART. 6.—*Deeds and other Papers connected with the Government Secretary's Office, with the Court of Justice, or other Inferior Courts.*

	Rds.	Sts.
Memorials	0	24
Translations	0	12
Loan Leases	5	0
Grants of Land in Freehold, under 10 Morgen	25	0
From 10 to 30	50	0
30 60	100	0
Grants of Land on Quitrent,		
From 1 to 10 Morgen	10	0
10 30	15	0
30 50	20	0
50 60	25	0
60 80	30	0
80 100	40	0
100 and upwards	50	0
Receipts of Rent payable on Land granted on Perpetual Quitrent.		
From 1 to 10 Morgen	0	12
10 30	0	18
30 50	0	24
50 60	0	30
60 80	0	36
80 100	1	0
100 500	1	24
500 1000	2	24
1000 2000	4	0
2000 and upwards	5	0
Original Sentences, first sheet	2	0
Copies of ditto	0	12
Citations, Sommations, Renovations, and Insinuations	0	24
Reports	0	24
Hand-Bills	0	24
All Demands, Petitions, &c. that are presented to the Court of Justice	1	0
All Copies or Extracts	0	24
Arrests on Persons or Property	1	0
Deeds of Venia Ætatis	50	0
A Memorial for Venia Agendi	3	0
Reply to the same	0	12
For every subsequent sheet of the said Deeds and Papers, a Stamp of half the value of the first		

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 6 - (contd)

Art 7 - Agreements and all other Deeds relative thereto

sheet to be made use of, which first sheet must be written as usual on the Stamps ordered by the old Tariff, each page to contain not more than eighteen Lines, each Line thirty Letters.

Acceptances, Promissory Notes, or private Bonds, filed or exhibited in the Court of Justice, for the sake of recovery, to be covered with a Stamp of half the value of that directed to be used for Bonds executed before a Notary Public in like proportion to their amount.

Insinuations, Interpellations, Citations, Sentences of the several Courts for Petty Law Cases, and Sommations and Renovations on the same, in all Cases not exceeding One Hundred Rix-dollars, exclusive of Interest and Costs to be written on a Stamp of only half the value required in Cases amounting to more than One Hundred Rix-dollars.

ART. 7.—*Agreements and all other Deeds relative thereto.*

	Rds.	*Sts.*
A. Contracts between the Inhabitants of the Colony, relative to hiring of Houses and Lands	1	0
B. Hiring of Slaves, also Contracts for Building, or for supplying Victuals, for making Implements, &c.	0	24
C. Contract entered into with Strangers, respecting the supply of Merchandise or of Colonial Produce	1	0
D. Charter Parties for a Ship under 200 Tons or 100 Lasts	10	0
For Ships above 200 Tons or 100 Lasts	20	0
E. Bills of Lading from 1 to 10 Tons	5	0
10 to 20	10	0
20 to 50	20	0
50 and upwards	30	0
F. Bottomry Bonds, From 1 to 500 Rds.	1	0
500 1000	2	0
1000 2000	4	0
2000 3000	8	0
5000 10000	16	0
10000 20000	40	0
20000 and upwards	60	0

Y

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 8 - Vendue Notes or Vendue Accounts, including all other Documents relative to Public Sales

Art 9 - Privileges and Licences

ART.—8. *Vendue Notes or Vendue Accounts, including all other Documents relative to Public Sales.*

					Rds.	Sts.
A.	From	5	to	10	0	6
		10		25	0	12
		25		50	0	24
		50		75	0	36
		75		100	1	0
		100		150	1	24
		150		200	2	0
		200		275	2	24
		275		350	3	0
		350		500	5	0
		500		700	6	0
		700		1000	7	0
		1000		1500	8	0
		1500		2000	9	0
		2000		3000	12	0
		3000		4000	15	0
		4000		5000	18	0
		5000 and upwards			20	0
B.	Advertisements respecting Public Sales,				0	24
C.	Vendue Lists or immoveable and moveable Property,				0	24
D.	Copies of Vendue Lists or Extracts out of the same first sheet,				0	24
	Each subsequent sheet,				0	6
E.	Agreements of Sale of immoveable Property,				2	0

ART. 9.—*Privileges and Licences.*

A.	Licences for the Vendue Masters, annually	150	0
B.	——— Butchers, ditto,	50	0
C.	——— Bakers, ditto,	50	0
D.	——— Wine Merchants in Cape Town, ditto,	250	0
E.	——— do. in the Country Districts, do.	50	0
F.	Licences for the Inhabitants of Constantia, Wynbergen, and Steenbergen, for grazing their Cattle, do.	10	0
G.	——— Carriers of Firewood, do.	10	0
H.	——— To cut Timber, for each Load,	021	
I.	——— For Waggons,	0	6
K.	——— Boatmen, annually,	1	0
L.	——— Clubs and Societies, ditto,	50	0
M.	——— Each Public Billiard Table, do.	100	0

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 9 - (contd)

Art 10 - Powers of Attorney

Art 11 - Protests

Art 12 - Transfers

		Rds.	*Sts.*
N.	Licences for Each Tent at the Wharf, ditto,	1	0
O.	——————To go to the Hot Baths,	0	24
P.	Permission to remain in the Colony,	5	0
Q.	——————leave the Colony,	1	0
R.	Letters of Burgership,	250	0
S.	Special Licence to be united in Marriage, without publication of Bans,	200	0
T.	Adoptions,	1	0
U.	Licence for keeping a Retail Shop in Cape Town, annually,	20	0
V.	—— for Pedlars and Hawkers, ditto,	20	0
W.	—— for retailing Foreign Wines and Beer, do.	200	0
X.	—— for the Wholesale Foreign Brandies, and other Foreign Spirituous Liquors, do.	200	0
Y.	—— for brewing Cape Beer, do.	600	0
Z.	—— for retailing Cape Beer, do.	25	0
AA.	—— for retailing Colonial Produce, ditto,	5	0
BB.	—— for killing Game, ditto,	5	0

ART. 10.—*Powers of Attorney.*

A.	A general Power of Attorney, to Persons not residing in the Colony,	10	0
B.	A special Power of Attorney, to Persons not residing in the Colony, when the object admits of pecuniary valuation, if less than 1000 Rds.	1	0
	If more than 1000 Rds.	2	0
C.	A general Power of Attorney, to Persons within the Colony,	3	0
D.	A special Power of Attorney on ditto,	0	24
E.	Further, all Deeds of Substitution, Assumption, Surrogation, &c.	1	0

ART. 11—*Protests.*

A.	Protests of Bills of Exchange, Drafts, of Promises,	2	0
B.	Sea Protests,	6	0
C.	Affidavits,	1	0
D.	Affidavits to be acted upon without the Colony,	1	0

ART. 12.—*Transfers.*

A.	Transfer of Mortgage Bonds, &c. not amounting to more than 5000 Rds,	1	0
	5000 Rds. and upwards,	2	0
B.	Transfers of Moveables,	1	0

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 12 - (contd)

Art 13 - Civil Servants

Art 14 - Court of Appeals

Art 15 - Admiralty Court

	Rds.	Sts.
C. Transfers of Slaves by Gift, Sale, or Inheritance.	5	0
D. Manumission,	5	0
E. Certificate of Mortgage of one Slave.	2	0
F. For each subsequent Slave included in the same Certificate.	1	0
G. Extracts from the Registers of Slaves,	1	0
ART. 13.—*Civil Servants.*		
A. The Deeds of their Appointment or Promotion, when their Salaries amount to no more than 600 Rds.	1	0
From 600 to 1200	3	0
1200 2400	10	0
2400 6000	20	0
6000 and upwards,	40	0
B. Admission of Notaries,	100	0
Ditto of Attorneys,	100	0
ART. 14.—*Court of Appeals.*		
For the Bond Stamp,	2	0
Memorial	1	0
Cases,—the first sheet,	1	0
Every subsequent one,	0	24
Exhibits,	0	24
The Sentences	10	0
The Orders of Reference,	0	12
Orders of Court,	0	6
Reports,—first sheet,	0	24
Every subsequent one,	0	12
The like Stamps are to be used by the Secretary of the Court, in all Copies.		
ART. 15.—*Admiralty Court.*		
Affidavits,	0	24
Claims,	0	24
Examinations in preparatory on the first sheet,	1	0
Every other and each Witness,	0	12
Decree of Unlivery,	0	24
of Appaisement and Sale,	1	0
of Removal,	0	12
Deeds of Inspection,	0	12
of Restitution,	2	0
of Delivery,	0	24
of Condemnation,	2	0
for Answers,	0	24

British 'Cape Colony' 1814 to 1825 (Part 2)

30th April 1824 – Tariff of Stamp Duties in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

Art 15- (contd)

	Rds.	*Sts.*
Allegation,—first sheet,	0	24
Every subsequent sheet,	0	12
Answers,	0	12
Minutes of Court,	0	12
Papers extracted,—per extract,	0	12
Copies,—per sheet,	0	12
Letters of Marque,	100	0

And that no Person may plead ignorance hereof, this shall be published and affixed in the usual manner.

God save the King !

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape of Good Hope, this 30th day of April 1824.

(Signed) C. H. Somerset.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) C. Bird, Secretary.

VOC REVENUE STAMPS 1711 - 1791

British 'Cape Colony' 1825 to 1844

The following is a map representing the Cape Colony as at 1825—showing 11 'Magistrate' locations. Cape population had increased to about 45,000 Europeans - this included about 4,000 British immigrants, (known as the '1820 Settlers' that formed the Albany Settlement). An average of 225 ships per annum visited the Colony during the 1820's and 1830's. The economy of the Colony was in a chaotic state—the Rix dollar being devalued from 4/- to 1/6. Large movement of population to other locations, (OFS, Transvaal etc), was imminent, some resettlement had already begun.

Places with Courts of Law 1825:

1.Capetown founded April 1652

2.Stellenbosch founded Dec 1679

3.Swellendam founded in Oct 1746

4.Worcester founded 1822

5.Clan William founded 1814

6.Albany founded 1820

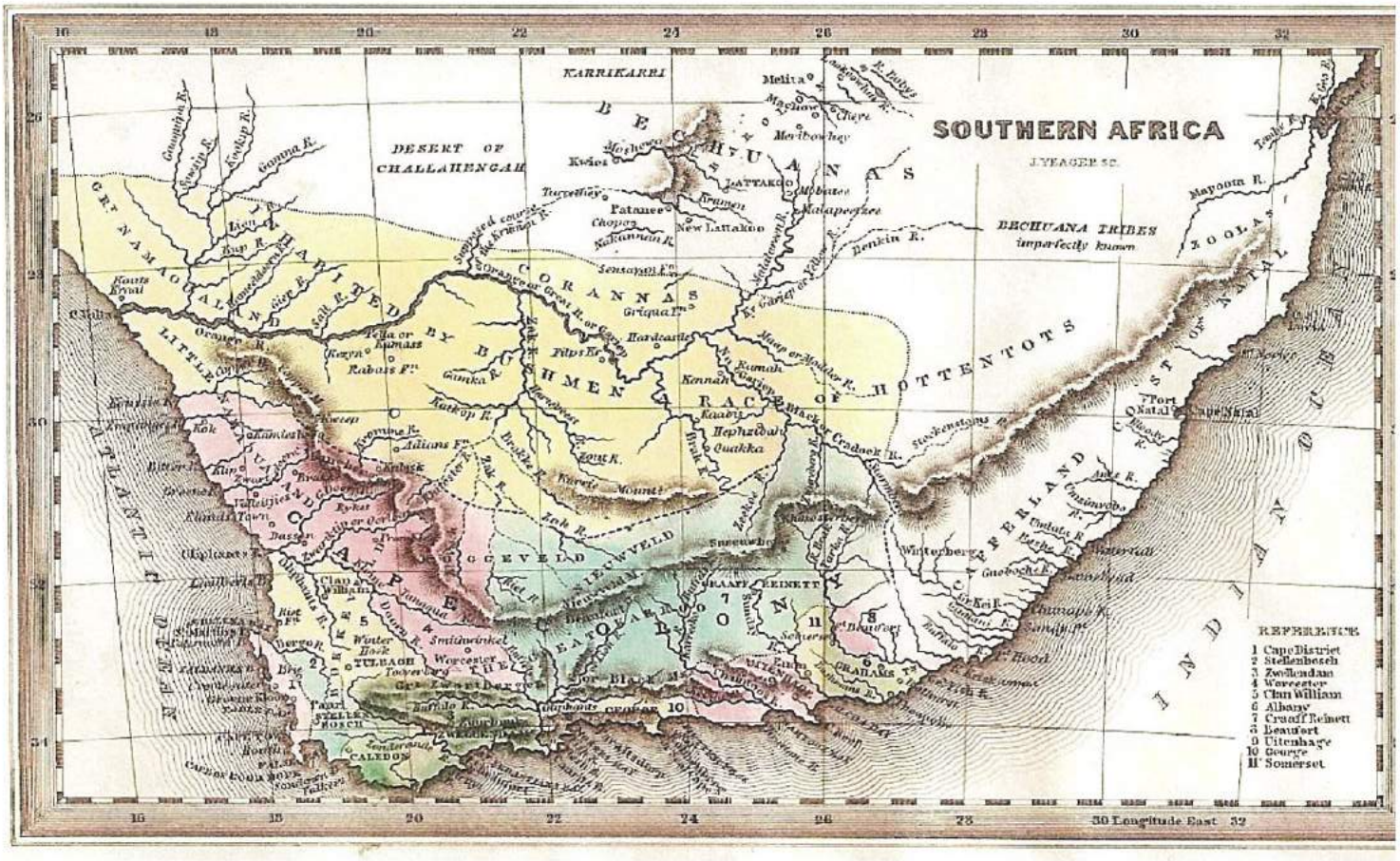
7.Graaf Reinet founded 1786

8.Beaufort founded 1818

9.Uitenhage founded 1804

10.George founded 1804

11.Somerset founded 1825



British Cape Colony 1825 to 1844 – Historical 'dot' Points

1825	1st Jan - All documents to be in English or English/Dutch
1825	9th Feb - King establishes Council of Advice to assist Governor in administration of the Colony – this consisted of 6 members - The Chief Justice, Secretary to the Government, Military Officer next in rank to the Governor, Auditor-General, Treasurer and Receiver-General, acting Quartermaster-General.
1825	His Excellency to only grant land for ever on a reservation of Quitrent on a survey and diagrams
1825	Proclamation 15th June - rix dollar (paper) = 1/6 - paper money slowly being replaced by the coin and English notes.
1825	**British embossed uncoloured stamps introduced**
1825	25th June – From and after 15th July 1825 all licences to trade with the Caffres at Fort Willshire or any other place fixed by the Government shall be written on a Stamp of 80 Rix dollars
1825	Governor visited Albany and greatly enlarged size of farms (originally 100 acres - insufficient size to trade economically)
1825	31st Aug – 'printer' George Greig reinstated after appealing to the Secretary General in England - printing press and materials recouped at price originally sold for - 'South African Commercial Advertiser' reappears.
1825	13th Oct - First Steamship to visit Cape at Table Bay - 'Enterprise' 500 tons.
1826	Mar 5 - Major-General Richard Bourke appointed Governor whilst Somerset recalled to England (Somerset resigns April 1827)
1826	11th September – Licences to persons of good character to traffick at the Border Fairs on a Stamp of 6 Pounds for one year only. Penalty for no licence between 5 Pounds and 10 Pounds
1827	1st Jan - All judicial proceedings to be in English - this was suspended after complaints and re introduced 1828.
1827	10th May - 'Commercial Advertiser' suppressed for the 2nd time.
1827	24th August - High Court of Justice reconstituted
1827	23rd November – Licences to sell Wine, Ale, Beer and spirituous liquors 1 Jan to 31st Dec 1828 are on a Stamp of 20 Pound
1828	1st Jan - establishment of Supreme Court - independant from Executive - consisted of the Chief Justice and other judges, all appointed by the crown, all to be barristers of at least 3 years standing, to be debarred from holding other offices. The office of 'fiscal' abolished, an attorney-general now prosecutor - titles and functions now the same as counterparts in England
1828	1st Jan - Landdrosts and Heemraden now replaced by magistrates who are also empowered to act as matrimonial officers and civil commissioners. Field Cornets have no judicial powers but still authorised to conduct inquests and preliminary examinations.
1828	Burgher Senate abolished
1828	3rd Oct - ban lifted on 'Commercial Advertiser'.
1829	Press Ordnance - 300 pounds security to be posted against possible fines for libel.
1830	Licensed farmers and tradesmen allowed to cross existing borders and engage in free trade
1844	Withdrawal of rix dollar from circulation

Late Usage of VOC Revenues

VOC revenues continued to be used until the middle of the 19th century – either as a single unit or in combination with other British 'Cape' issues – some examples follow.

1750 VOC 8 and 10 Rix Dollars and British Three Shilling revenues

A unique?? mixed combination franking of VOC 8 and 10 Rix Dollars and British 3 Shilling revenues

- endorsed by Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor of the Cape

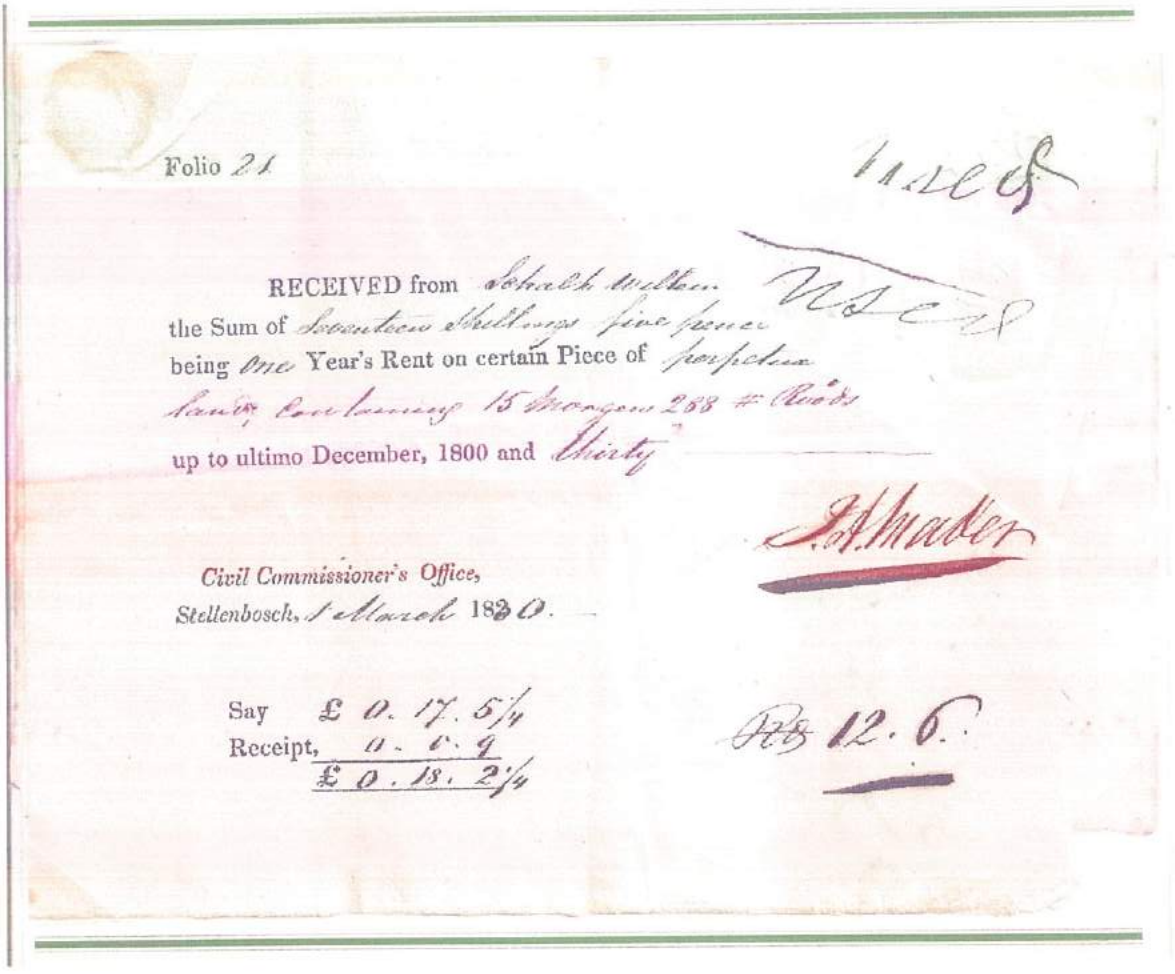
Late Usage of VOC Revenues

It is assumed that wafers of embossed revenues, (both VOC and British), had now been distributed to the various divisions of Cape Colony because of the distances from Cape Town – unable to find documented procedures to support this, tho from examples following it would appear that either informally or formally an authority had been given to do this. (Controls in managing this process unknown).

VOC 1791 6 St used 1st march 1830 'Receipt of Rent on Annual Quitrent'

Proclamation 30th April 1824

Art. 6 Receipt of Rent on Land granted on Perpetual Quitrent
10 to 30 morgen—18 stuivers (6 3/4d) - for 3 years in this instance 20 1/4d
Document endorsed with VOC 6 stuiver (2 1/4d) and an 18d revenue



Folio 21

RECEIVED from Jobach Wilton
the Sum of Seventeen Shillings five pence
being One Year's Rent on certain Piece of perpetual
Land, containing 15 Morgen 288 ☐ Rods
up to ultimo December, 1800 and Thirty

J. H. Mader

Civil Commissioner's Office,
Stellenbosch, 1 March 1830.

Say £ 0. 17. 5¼
Receipt, 0. 0. 9
£ 0. 18. 2¼

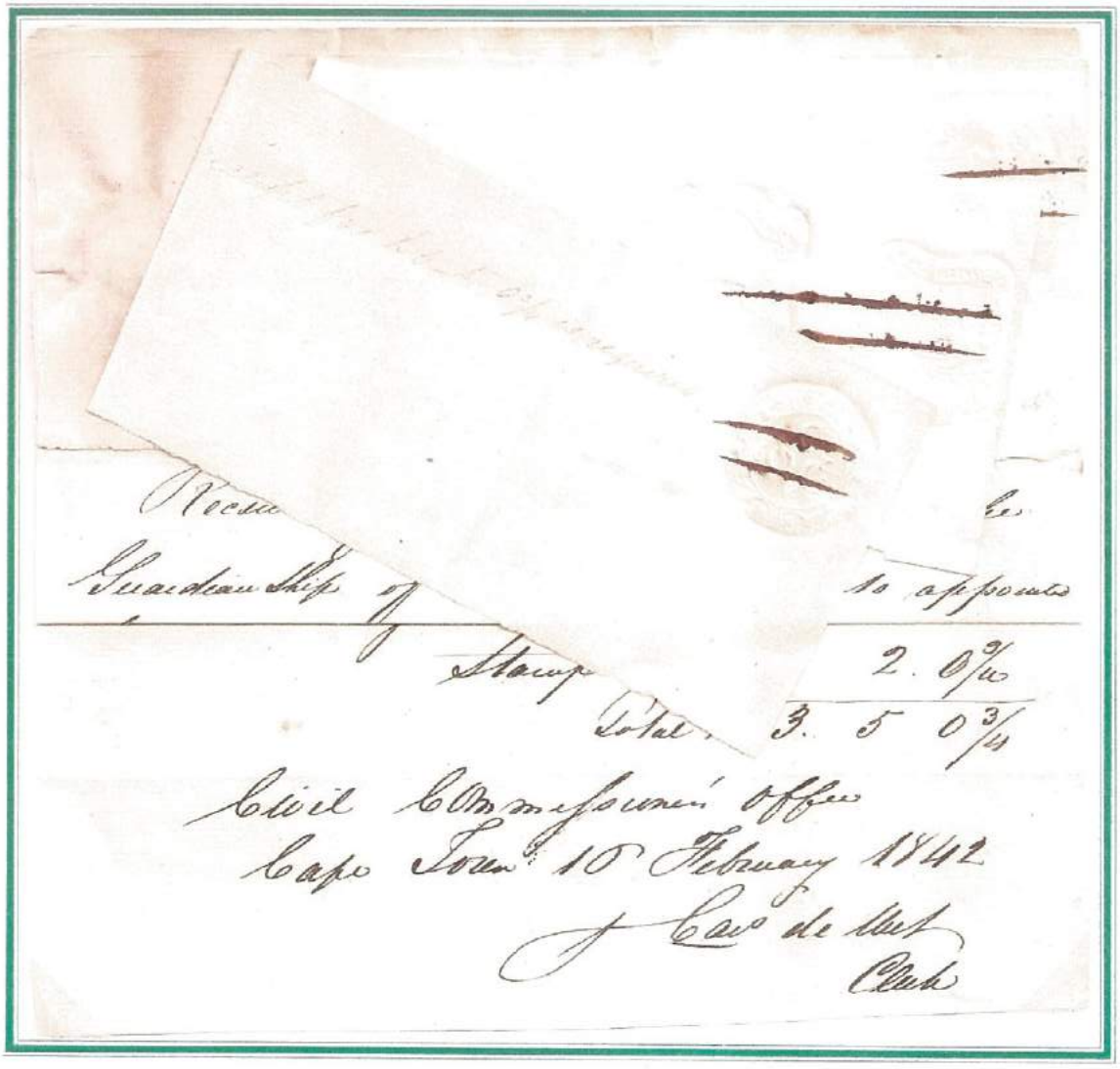
Rds 12. 6.

Quitrent receipt on 16 morgen of land for 3 years rent with one of only two known mixed frankings of VOC 6 stuiver and British 18 pence revenues, dated 6th August 1830 at the Civil Commissioners Office Cape Town by clerk William Nelia.

Late Usage of VOC Revenues

VOC 1791 6 St 10th February 1842 'Rent Receipt'

Guardianship of Juvenile Emmigrants—1791 VOC 6 stuiver and British 4 pence, 18 pence and 1 halfpence revenues



The only known receipt with this type of revenue endorsement, for 'The Commissioners for the Guardianship of Juvenile Immigrants' - per Ordnance No 3 dated 26th May 1836 for 1 year's rent to 31 December 1841…..for land totaling 77 morgan and 462 square roods.

Prepared at the Civil Commissioner's Office, Cape Town by clerk J Cav de Miel on 10th February 1842. The revenues are affixed by 3 separate wafers, for 6 stuivers (1791), 4 pence and 1 halfpenny together and a separate 18 pence. (The value of the 6 stuiver being 2 pence farthing in this instance).

Conclusion/Summary

Revenues issued and used during a period of one hundred and seventy years are covered in this volume – (VOC 1652 to 1795 and British Occupation 1795 to 1825 – Batavia did provide a creative administrative sojourn from 1803 to 1806).

Administratively, the VOC ruled until 1795 within strict guidelines, (with control and monitoring from both Holland and Batavia). The rigor in which these regulations were applied nurtured a certain amount of discontent amongst the Cape populace – the limitations of private trade restricted creative enterprise and fuelled illegal opportunity, resulting ultimately in the demise of the VOC's profits and 'Balance' sheet.

The British occupied the Cape in 1795 then returned the Colony to the Netherlands in February 1803. It was then renamed the Batavian Republic. Although they governed for three years only, their enlightened administration of the Cape was a great improvement upon the rule of the Dutch East India Company. Effective Local and District Government had been established. (The government structure slowly changed, when in 1828 titles and functions where then the same as counterparts in England. The Burgher senate was also abolished in this year).

The Cape returned to British hands in 1806. British autocrasy prevailed for a while – Somerset being in fierce dispute with advocates of a free press – a free press was eventually established and Somerset resigned under peer pressure in 1827. Currency was still a problem, paper Rix dollars in circulation and various coinage, this prevailed until the Rix dollar was withdrawn from circulation in 1844 and only then was British currency the lone legal tender used for trade.

Historically several white/native wars were fought in Cape Colony. Napolean was defeated, England suffering an economic recession as a result of these wars, prompting large immigration to the Cape. Slavery was introduced then abolished in the Cape. Severe drought was suffered in the Eastern Cape. Small Pox decimated the native population, (and to a lesser degree the 'white'). COGH finally ceded to Britain in 1814 – in parallel Britain also pegged establishments in Australia 1788, North America 1763, Ceylon 1815 and Malaysia/Singapore – a period of 'world turmoil'.

1825 1st Jan - All documents to be in English or English/Dutch.

Throughout this entire period only VOC embossed revenue stamps were used for documentation endorsement – the 1711 and 1714 embossing machines being in use for over 100 years!

To philosophise - the VOC remains the largest business enterprise ever attempted in the known world !! To support or contradict this statement yet requires a great deal more research – Vincent Kalkhoven and Kees Adena are making inroads into the history and substance of the VOC – aspects such as communications, religion, slavery, governance, military, trade, politics, international asperations etc (and their inter-relationships), is not an easy exercise to present. The final picture may be of benefit to us all – a strange statement emanating from a treatise on a business's Revenue Stamps!!??

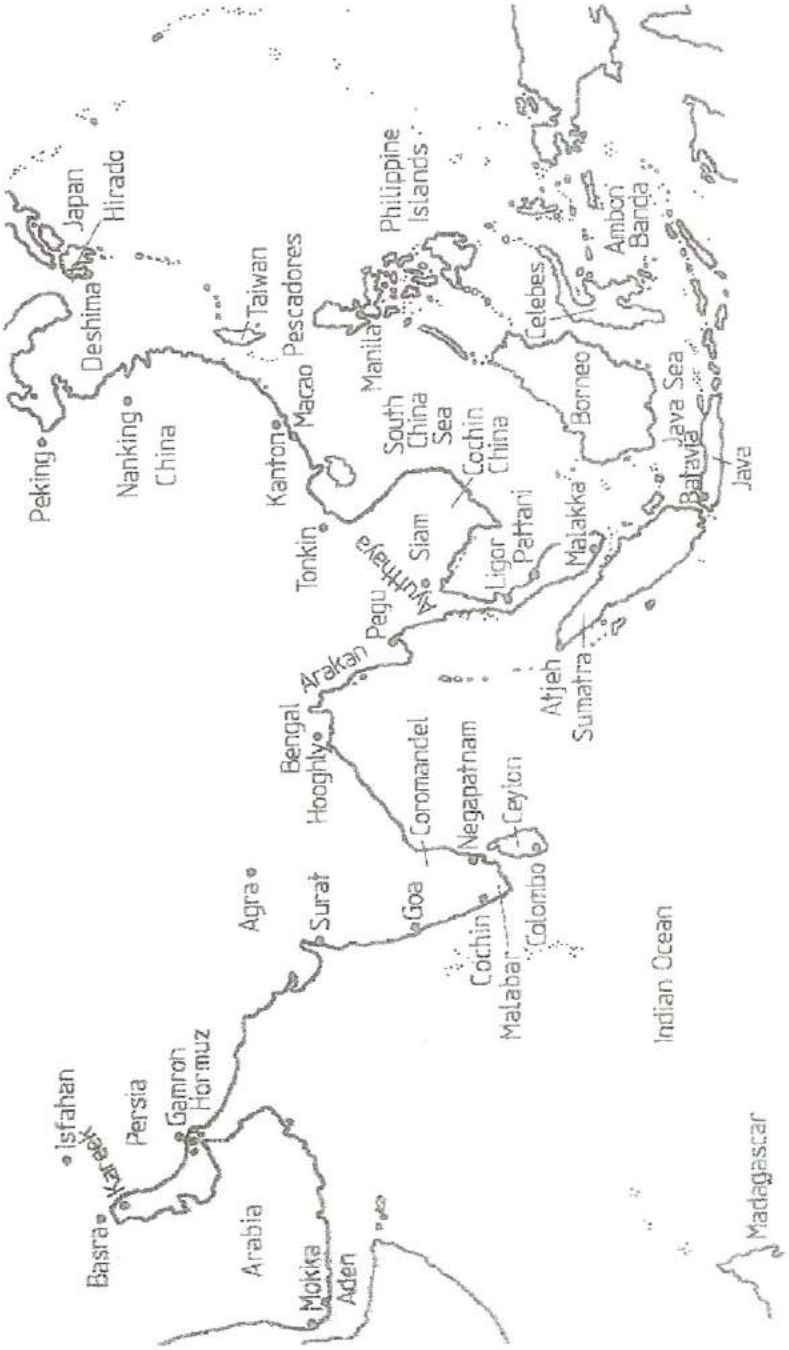
Areas of VOC Influence and Trade at various times during the 17th, 18th and early 19th Centuries

(South Africa – Cape Colony not shown)

East – Persia to Indonesia

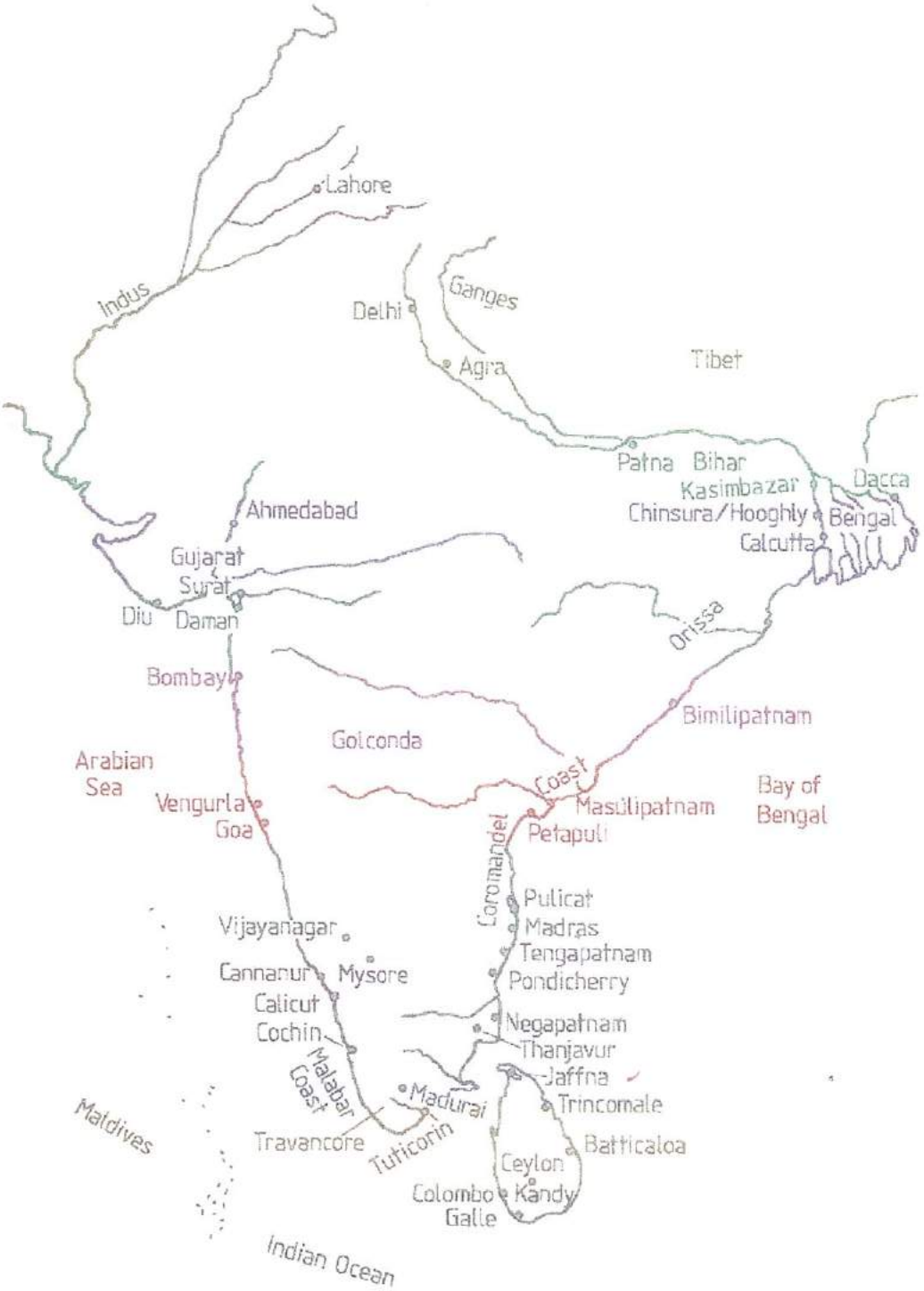
Octrooigebied – (Area of Trade)

Map of the *octrooigebied*



India and Sri Lanka

Map of South Asia



Indonesia and Malaysia

Map of the Indonesian Archipelago

THE END

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16/04/2021

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