

# Philately South Africa: Stamping with Adél

Issue 10

Newsletter

February 2026



*Stamp collecting, also known as philately, has been a cherished hobby for over a century. Each stamp holds a piece of history art and culture.*

## **Stamping Spotlight:**

**Jamie Smith** - *Postal history and stamps of Persia during the reign of Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din Qajar.*

*New stamp release from the Post Office.*

*Postal History of Southern Nigeria to 1901*

In the same way that the month of January feels like the longest month, philatelically speaking it was also my busiest month in a long time. The festive season was most enjoyable and I trust that you are all well rested and ready for the new year. I saw so many different and interesting material that I simply couldn't exclude any of them from this month's newsletter. The South African Post Office has just released a new set of stamps and there are more to come, they are working hard at revamping the archives, and having seen the changes recently, I am excited about that. I have forfeited a few regular features this month as I am running out of space. I would like to remind you all that I have most of the presentations that I report on available if you wanted to see them. February is also a good month to start working on your National exhibit, SAVPEX is in June and The nationals will be in Gauteng during September.

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While January is often perceived as a period of extended duration, from a philatelic perspective, it has been my most active month in some time. I trust you enjoyed a restorative festive season and are prepared for the professional pursuits of the new year. The volume of significant and diverse material encountered recently necessitated a comprehensive inclusion in this month's newsletter, which is why I have temporarily suspended certain regular features.

The South African Post Office has recently issued a new stamp series with further releases anticipated. Furthermore, their ongoing efforts to modernize and revamp the archives are highly promising for the future of knowledge capture and continuity. Please be reminded that most of the presentations I report on are available for review; I welcome requests should you wish to receive a copy.

As we enter February, it is an opportune time to begin refining your National exhibits. Please keep in mind the upcoming SAVPEX in June and the National exhibition in Gauteng this September.

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# Philatelic Calendar

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## Exhibitions

<b>EXHIBITION</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>PATRON AGE</b>	<b>LINK</b>
DUBAI 2026 WSE	4-8 February 2026	FIP	<a href="#">Dubai 2026</a>
BOSTON 2026	23-30 May 2026	FIP	<a href="#">Boston 2026</a>
MACAU 2026	26 June – 1 July 2026	FIAP	<a href="#">Macau 2026</a>
BANDUNG 2026	27-31 August 2026	FIAP	<a href="#">Bandung 2026</a>
PHILATAIPEI 2026	20-25 November 2026	FIP	<a href="#">Philataipei 2026</a>

## Virtual

<b>EXHIBITION</b>	<b>DATE</b>	<b>PATRONA GE</b>	<b>LINK</b>
SAVPEX 2025	June 2026	PFSA	<a href="#">PFSA</a>

## POSTAL HISTORY OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA TO 1901

### Historical Timeline

**1862:** Colony of Lagos proclaimed.

**1885:** The Oil Rivers Protectorate was established.

**1886:** A charter was granted to the Royal Niger Company which controlled most of the trade in the basin and delta of the Niger river.

**1890 to 1897:** The Lagos colony establishes a protectorate over most of Yorubaland to the north.

**1893:** The Oil Rivers renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate.

**1900:** On 1 January 1900, the Niger Coast Protectorate and the chartered territories of the Royal Niger Company were combined to form the Southern Nigeria Protectorate.

### Philatelic Timeline

**1874:** First issue of stamps of **Lagos**.

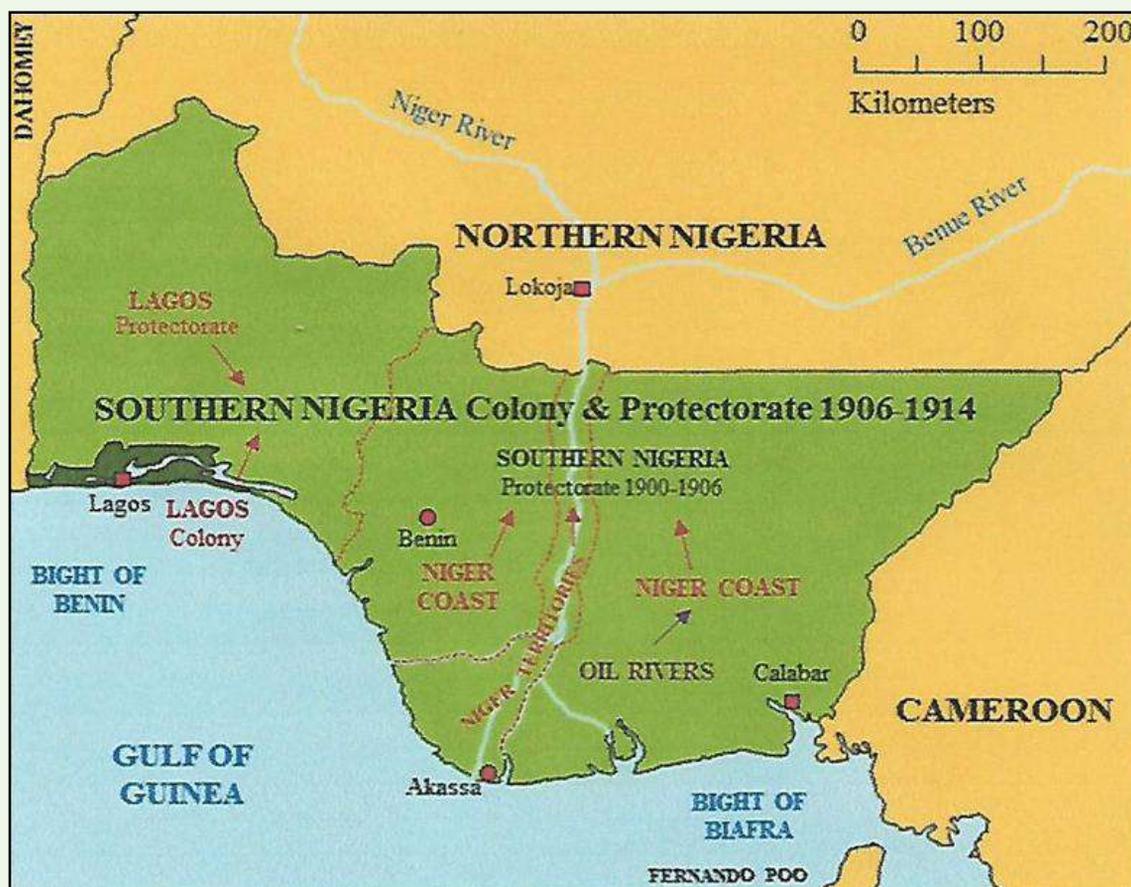
1887: Post offices of the Royal Niger Company use the stamps of **Great**

**Britain**. **1890:** Stamps of **Lagos** used in the Lagos Protectorate

**1892:** Overprinted stamps of Great Britain issued to the **Oil Rivers Protectorate**.

**1893:** Distinctive stamps appear for the **Niger Coast Protectorate**.

**1901:** Stamps inscribed **Southern** Nigeria are issued for the Southern Nigeria Protectorate.



## LAGOS

Five distinctive sets of Queen Victoria stamps were issued in Lagos. We show below examples of the first four of these sets and on the next page the last QV issue. **NONE** of the sets is complete. The dates shown are for the first stamp issued in each set



*1874: Wmk crown CC, p12/*



*1876: Wmk crown CC, p14*



*1882: Wmk crown CA, p14*



*1884: Wmk crown CA, p14*



Postcard showing the old mission house of the (Anglican) Church Missionary Society. This was for many years the only two story house in Lagos and, indeed, in the whole of Nigeria. It is today a Museum



1887: Wink crown CA, 14

This 2 1/2d has the largei "P" and "E" compared with the example above.



Many QV Lagos stamps weri cancelled with the eight-barrec oval "killer" (hardly guarantec to create an attractive used stamp} or the "L" for Lagos killer.

These are thy circular datestamps used in Lagos, as seen on stamps on the previous page and here as well as the postcards two pages on.



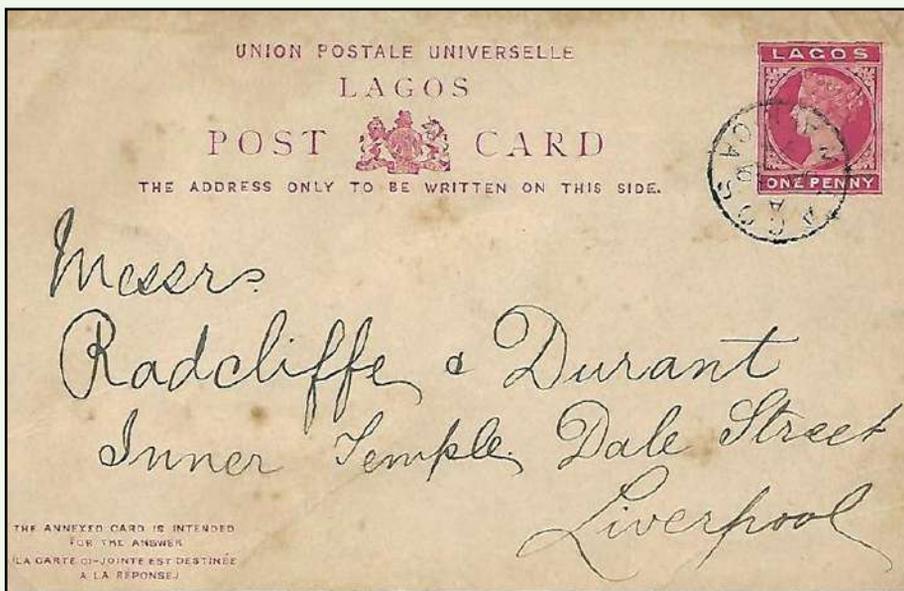
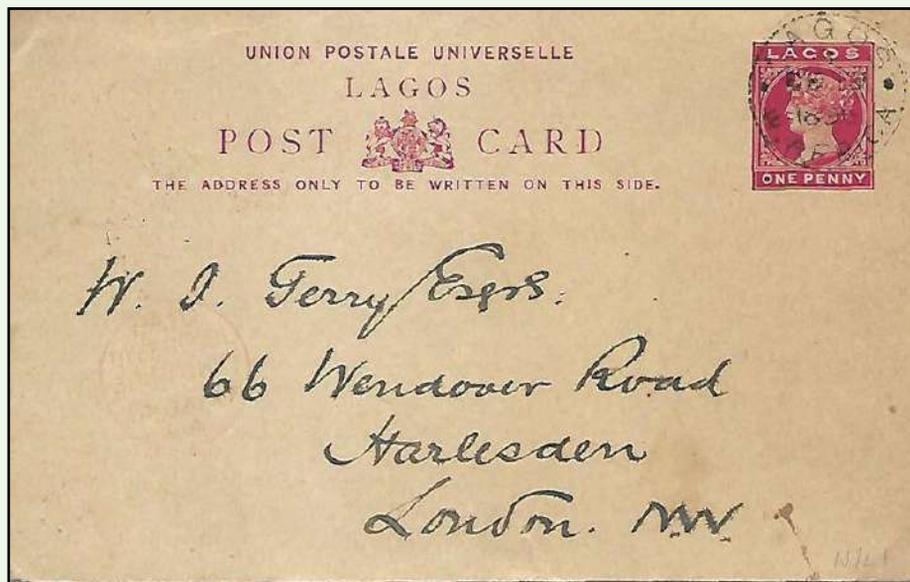
Typical scene at Idumagbo on the coast of Lagos island.

**1893:** Local overprint of ½d on 4d.



*This is the top strip of a sheet of 6x10 stamps, postmarked JA. 6' 1894.*

**1893** issue Id postcard to London cancelled with the large single circle datestamp LAGOS/W.AFRICA of 19 Dec. 1896.



**1893** issue outgoing half of a Id + Id reply paid postcard in London cancelled with the small single circle datestamp LAGOS/W.AFRICA of 29 Jan. 1894.

## NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE



*1893: First issue, Waterlow, no wmk*

This issue was originally intended to replace the overprinted issue of Oil Rivers. As shown below, that name was obliterated, not completely successfully, and the new country name added in a somewhat cramped position in the top margin.



*Different shades of the 1d and 5d values.*



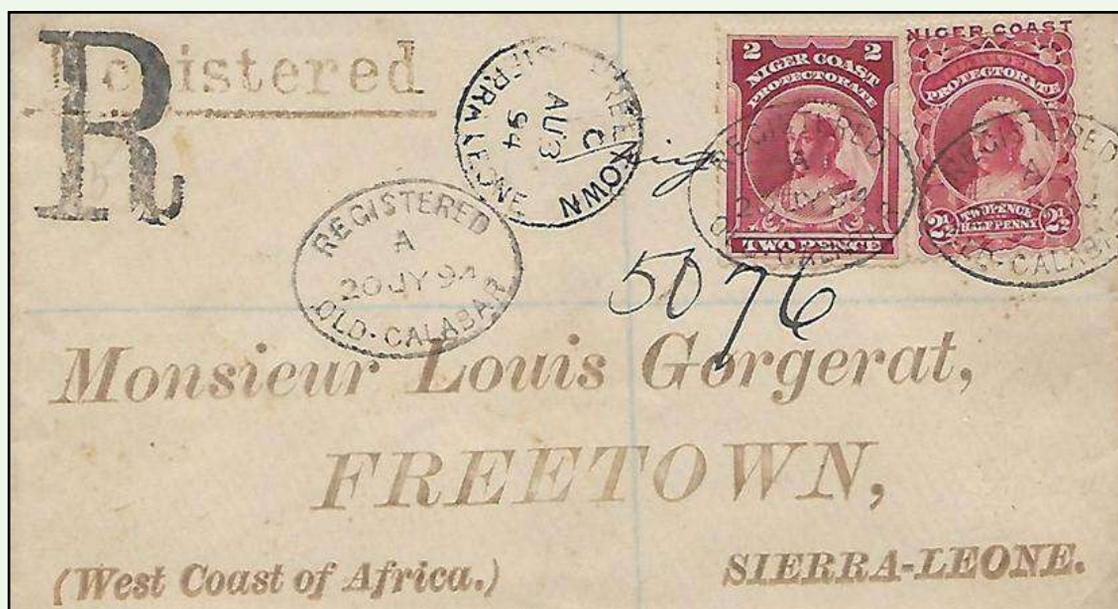
*Philatelic cover bearing the complete set of the first Niger Coast Protectorate issue. Sent from Old Calabar River on Ap. 13' 1894.*



1894: Second issue, Waterlow, no wmk. Values to 1/- only.



1897: Third issue, Waterloo, wmk crown CA. Values to 10/-.



Cover to a relatively unusual destination, Freetown, Sierra Leone. It is also unusual in having stamps of the first and second issue. Registered at Old Calabar on 20<sup>th</sup> Jul. 1894. Receipt cancel of Freetown 3<sup>rd</sup> Aug. 1894

# Last months ZOOM Experiences

There are a host of societies that have monthly zoom meetings. A great variety of topics and areas are being covered, from the expert to the novice all are welcome. Join in the fun, herewith a few snippets from what I have seen this month.

## KINGS LYNN PS

### Andy Soutar - Hungarian Hyperinflation during 1945-1946:

The presentation was focused on the economic collapse and extreme monetary inflation experienced in Hungary. This is part of a broader series investigating how currency value rapidly eroded in that nation. By examining these historical events, Andy provided us with a detailed analysis of the causes and consequences of hyperinflation. It is a specialised historical case study intended for an audience interested in economic history and financial instability.

**HYPERINFLATION IN HUNGARY 1945-1946**

**HUNGARY in WW1 & the TREATY of TRIANON**

At the outbreak of war in August 1914 Hungary was part of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary. Defeat for the Axis powers and Hungary in 1918 led to the Treaty of Trianon drawn up by the Allies and signed on 4th June 1920.

**AFTER TRIANON**

Hungary lost 72% of her territory, access to the sea, half of the ten largest cities, all the valuable metal mines and 3,425,000 people.

**Map with Austria-Hungary borders in 1914**



**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY FROM ONE EMPIRE TO MANY NATIONS**  
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN 1914  
1918 NATIONAL BOUNDARIES

**Map showing the land Hungary lost under the Treaty of Trianon in 1920**



**The Dismemberment of Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon - 4 June 1920**

**HUNGARY in WW2**

In the 1930's Hungary greatly relied on Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany to recover from the great depression. Hungary adopted a policy to re-incorporate ethnic Hungarian areas that had been lost after the Treaty of Trianon in 1920. In November 1938 in the 'First Vienna Award' transferred parts of Slovakia and Czechoslovakia back to Hungary. Hungary joined the axis powers in November 1940 and took part in the invasion of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Following the invasion of Yugoslavia Hungary annexed land lost in 1920, 36% of the population were ethnic Hungarians.

**Return of Czech Territory**  
Overprinted 'HÁZATÉRÉS 1938' - 'Homecoming' stamps issued 1st December 1938



**Return of Yugoslavian Territory**  
Overprinted 'DEL-UISSZATÉR' - 'The South Comes Home' Stamps issued 21st April 1941



**1st MAY 1945 - LIBERATION ISSUE**

Stamps of 1943 to 1945 were overprinted with 'FELSZABADULÁS' (Liberation) '1945 ápr. 4' and new values. Issued in two sets of 13 stamps tinted with a yellow and blue surface. Surcharged from 10f to 20p. 50,000 of each set were issued. Not often seen on commercial covers.

**YELLOW TINT**  
6 pengő on 50 fillér



**OVERPRINT AND SURCHARGE**



**BLUE TINT**  
6 pengő on 50 fillér



## SEEOPS

**Mick Carter** - examined the **Anglo-Egyptian Condominium in Sudan**, featuring letters sent to international and domestic destinations via early air mail routes enthralled with her display on the history of the Dover Post Offices.

### 7.2.23 Letter from Khartoum to Shrewsbury, England



### 12.5.44 Air Mail letter from Sudan to New York



## SEEOPS

**Andy Soutar** - catalogues the use of **farthing** stamps across various colonies, including Barbados, Bermuda, and the Cayman Islands. These slides detail how low-value postage was introduced to accommodate specific needs, such as the delivery of local newspapers and postcards. Collectively, the visual evidence of envelopes, cancellations, and rare stamps provides a window into the evolving logistics of global communication within the British Empire

### BERMUDA

A FARTHING RATE FOR BERMUDA INLAND NEWSPAPERS WAS CREATED IN JANUARY 1901  
THE DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA MADE A PERMANENT ISSUE IMPRACTICAL  
A PROVISIONAL 'ONE FARTHING' SURCHARGE ON THE 1s GREY WAS PREPARED AND ISSUED

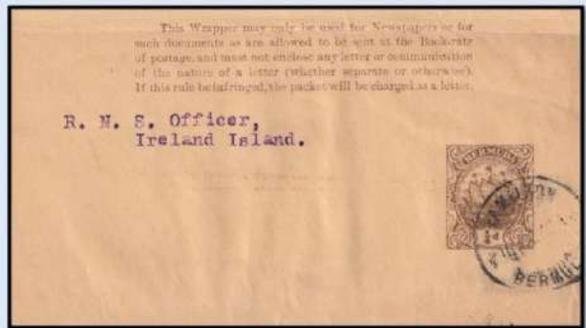
**10<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1901 – ST. GEORGE'S, BERMUDA TO LONDON**

1d EMPIRE RATE PAID WITH 4 x ¼d STAMPS  
ARRIVED IN LONDON ON 29<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1901



**16<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 1916 – HAMILTON, BERMUDA - INLAND**

¼d INLAND NEWSPAPER WRAPPER TO IRELAND ISLAND  
THE 'CARAVEL' IMPRINTED DESIGN WRAPPER WAS ISSUED IN 1912



### MONTSERRAT

MONTSERRAT DECIDED TO ISSUE A FARTHING STAMP FOR USE ON LOCAL NEWSPAPERS  
A ¼d STAMP WAS INCLUDED IN THE KG5 DEFINITIVE STAMP ISSUE OF 13<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 1922  
NO FURTHER ¼d STAMPS WERE ISSUED BY MONTSERRAT  
¼d STAMPS ARE RARELY SEEN ON COVERS EITHER COMMERCIAL OR PHILATELIC

**SEPTEMBER 1922 – MONTSERRAT TO CLEVELAND, OHIO, USA**  
TWO ¼d AND A 2d KG5 MONTSERRAT STAMPS PAY A 2½d FOREIGN RATE



## SEEOPS

**Jamie Smith** - provided a detailed overview of **British Somaliland's** military postal history, illustrating how postal artifacts reflect the region's strategic importance and its administrative ties to Aden. Britain's involvement in the region began in the late 1800s through agreements signed with Somali tribes. This was part of a broader effort to secure the Gulf of Aden, which served as a critical route to India. The sources highlight several key reasons for British interest in Somaliland.

Incoming cover from France to the British Military (East Indian Company Army) in Aden – 7/11/1873.



Boulogne-S-Mer.  
France – 7/11/73.



Paris – 18/11/73.



Aden – Steamer Point - 20/11/1873.  
Cachet in use 23/7/73-3/11/76.

2/30c rated cover Boulogne, France to the Wife of the Brigade Major – Major C. M. Griffith of the Indian Army.

Aden had been taken by the East Indian Company in 1839 because of pirates who operated from there. A small East Indian Company garrison was then stationed there. In 1872 the Turks re-conquered Yemen and attempted to win over the sultans in the Aden States advancing to the borders of Lahej country. After discussions with the Indian Government the Turks withdrew with a show of strength (but no fighting). It is assumed that Major Griffith was involved in these operations.

It was also from Aden that Royal Navy ships & military protecting shipping to India operated against pirates from the Somali Coast.

British Somaliland – August 1900.



Bombay - (India) - 3/8/1900.



Aden receiving/forwarding strike  
17/8/1900.



Berbera - Receiving strike.  
22/8/1900.

¼ anna (3 Pies) East Indian Postal Stationery Post Card from Bombay to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment - British Central African Rifles (C.A.R.) in Aden, there the card was redirected to Berbera in British Somaliland.

Note 'Sea Post Office' transit strike.

Although not Sudan – Dervish and a backlash from the Mahdi.

Carried forward.

# ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

**Simon Martin-Redman** - Showed his magnificent collection of Sarawak's unique context and Extreme Scarcity: Early Sarawak covers are very rare due to the tiny European population during the mid-to-late 19th century. In 1843, there were only 16 Europeans in the country, more than half of whom were crew members. By 1850, there were only 8 officers in the Rajah's Civil Service, growing slowly to 32 by 1890. Because the community was so small, almost every early letter originated from the Rajah (James or Charles Brooke), his family, or his immediate retinue.

## POST OFFICE SARAWAK CANCEL

The Following Notice appeared in the Straits Settlements Government Gazette (No. 1) of 1858:-

### POST OFFICE NOTICE

It is hereby notified for general information that Letters and Printed Papers for the Continent of Europe via Marseilles cannot be prepaid and ought not, therefore, to be stamped.

Post Office, Singapore.  
The 1st January 1858.

J.D. Vaughan  
Postmaster.



26th January 1958

The Earliest Recorded Date of 'POST OFFICE SARAWAK' (Cert.)



31st May 1958

Only Five Covers Known

## EARLIEST KNOWN COVER

31st December 1874



Although Sarawak had issued its own stamps since March 1st 1869, they were valid for use internally and to Singapore only. For destinations outside Singapore the Straits Settlements stamps had to be used. This practice continued until Sarawak joined the Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.) on July 1st 1897.

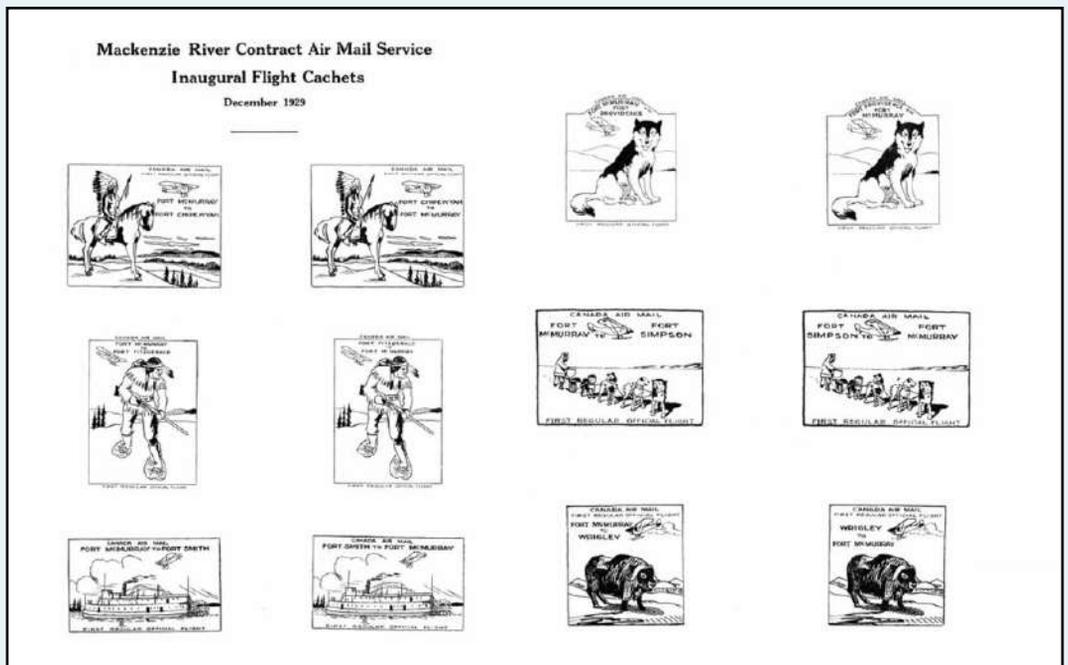
Sarawak to Singapore	3 cents.
From 8th February 1868 until 1 April 1877 the UK letter rate from Singapore.	24 cents.
Total	27 cents.



This is believed to be the earliest known cover bearing a Sarawak adhesive

## MUFFIN BREAK - VANCOUVER

**Chris Hargreaves** - we were treated to a talk about Arctic Mail. In 1929, the Canadian postal system underwent a transformative shift as it established the first official regular airmail service to the Arctic, moving away from slow, traditional methods such as dog sleds and summer river steamers, a process that took weeks or even months. The introduction of regular air service reduced this delivery time to just a few days. In January 1929, the Post Office Department eventually awarded the official contract for the Mackenzie River District to Commercial Airways Ltd. of Edmonton in late 1929.



## AIR MAIL TO THE ARCTIC - 1929



Chris Hargreaves

## NEWPORT PS

**Adél Bulpitt** - This was a visual history of the Shell oil company, tracing its identity from the early 1900s through the modern era. The materials highlight the evolution of the scallop logo, transitioning from realistic black-and-white sketches to the iconic red and yellow design used today. Featuring examples of historical advertising and branded postal correspondence from various African branches. The display also highlighted the company's presence on consumer goods such as wet wipes, Lego pieces, and car decals. Finally, the records include commemorative poetry and photographs of early service stations, illustrating the brand's long-standing role in global transportation

### Logo through the decades



The Shell emblem from 1900 to the present

### Branded Envelope & Automated Advertising through the Post Office



1930

1955



## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Andy Soutar** – The focus was about magnificent postal history material that can still be bought on auction for a song. Specifically early European postal history, highlighting mail to and from Malta during the 18th and 19th centuries. His section showcases various historical covers, including a 1765 letter from Malta to France with scarce handstamps, a 1782 intact red wax seal on mail from Brussels, and an 1842 example of disinfected mail from Alexandria to Malta featuring "purified" handstamps and slits for fumigation. He also details transit routes and postage rates for mail between Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland, and Malta

### MALTA TO DRAGUIGNON, FRANCE

18<sup>TH</sup> JULY 1765

HANDSTAMPED WITH STRAIGHT LINE 'MARSEILLE'  
AND WITH 'DE MALTHE' NO OTHER MARKINGS  
POSSIBLE SCARCE HANDSTAMPS – ANY IDEAS??



NOT IN THE AUCTION – ANY OFFERS?

### BRUSSELS, BELGIUM TO MARGATE

21<sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER 1782

SENT VIA AMSTERDAM, NO POSTAL MARKINGS  
NICE INTACT RED WAX SEAL ON BACK

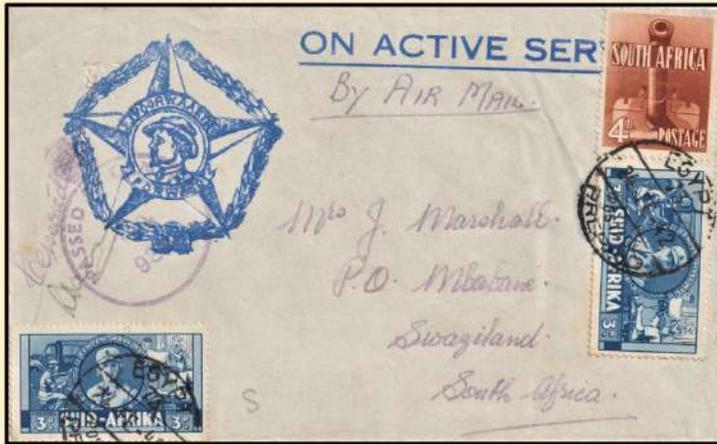


LOT 260 - RES £5 – SOLD FOR £5

## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Jamie Smith** - presented a detailed study of South African military correspondence during World War II. His section follows the movement of South African troops and the South African Air Force (S.A.A.F.) through North Africa, particularly Egypt and Libya, featuring covers from Port Tewfik, Cairo, and Tobruk. A significant portion of the material covers the experiences of Prisoners of War (POWs), including mail from camps in Italy and Switzerland, "Cinderella" stamps for food parcels, and the eventual repatriation of troops through camps in Brighton, England

### South African forces in Egypt.



Egypt Prepaid No. 73.  
24/22/42 - Port Tewfik.



Passed by Censor  
No. 932.



1930's South African cigarette card depicting South African troops advancing in the Desert. Scene of what was to come at the Battle of Al Alamein.



Player's cigarette card depicting the south African flag.

10d on an illustrated envelope of the Ermelo – General Botha Regiment. Cancelled at Port Tewfik and addressed to Mbabane in Swaziland.

South African troops had been fighting in Italian East Africa before being transferred to Egypt. This cover was probably sent when they arrived in Egypt by ship.

### South African & East African troops at Tobruk. 6 days before it fell.



Shs1/40 (+- 1/3d) on Censored, Registered Cover from Tobruk, Libya, addressed to Durban South Africa. Tobruk was to fall 21/6/42 with the loss of all cancellers and cachets. East African Pioneers were included in the POW taken by the Germans.

Stamps of South Africa overprinted for K.U.T. 'Blitz issue'.



Egypt Prepaid 71 - 15/6/42 - Tobruk.



South African A.P.O. 29 - 15/6/42 - Tobruk.



South African Censor No. 364.

## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Keith Klugman** – This display titled "Use of Embossed Natal Covers to Continental Europe," examines the rare application of the 1857 May & Davis embossed issue. He highlighted unique philatelic items, such as the only recorded embossed stamp use to the Isle of Man and rare 6d usages to France and Germany. His research provides specific postal rates and maritime routing details for 19th-century mail traveling from Durban to destinations like Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

<p><b>1857 Embossed Issue</b>  <b>May &amp; Davis PMBurg</b>  <b>Three Pence</b></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><b>Unique Usages</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Only Recorded Use to Isle of Man          Only Recorded Use to Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony</p>
 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Only Recorded Embossed Stamp Use to the Isle of Man</b></p>	
<p>Entire from West Street, Durban dated 5 Jan 1859, but only mailed on 10 Mar.          Carried on J.T. Rennie "L' Imp Eugene" departing Durban the next day and transferred to the Union "Celt" in Cape Town on 23<sup>rd</sup> Mar arriving Devonport on 30<sup>th</sup> Apr with next day 1 May transit in London, 2<sup>nd</sup> May at Liverpool and 3<sup>rd</sup> May at Ramsey, Isle of Man.</p>	



**Unique Recorded Use of Any Embossed Natal Stamp to Germany**

9 April 1859. 6<sup>d</sup> local postage and port fee as above. PMBurg oval rated 10<sup>d</sup> to UK; 28 Silbergroschen due in Bremen. Union "Norman" to London with London transit June 2<sup>nd</sup> 1859. RPS cert. 1980.

# STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Edith Knight** – This display titled "A Brief look at Mallorca in the 1920s," blending social history with philately. She illustrated the rise of the island as a holiday destination, detailing the difficult travel routes involving trains and Trans mediterranean ferries. Her presentation includes postcards and advertising materials from grand hotels of the era, tourist information labels used to raise funds for local projects, and maritime markings like the "Vapor Correo" cancel used for mail posted from ships.

## A Brief look at Mallorca in the 1920's

By the 1920's Mallorca was becoming a holiday destination for the well off. Getting to the Island was not easy – it was necessary to change trains at the French-Spanish border, then travel on to Barcelona to get an overnight ferry. This may have been a Trasmediterranea boat, like the 'Mallorca' shown below.



Trasmediterranea advert card



**VAPOR CORREO**  
30 mm diameter, 1920-1933.  
Always of poor quality



To USA 1924



Esperanto Congress, Palma May 1925

## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Ted Roberts** – Ted explored the theme of "Animals on Stamps," with a specific focus on Moose and Caribou. He identifies the 1851/1859 Canadian "Beaver" as the first postage stamp to depict an animal and tracks the use of fauna in the early stamps of Newfoundland, including seals, dogs, and caribou. His section also features a patriotic cover from the Boer War depicting a bulldog, demonstrating how animal imagery was used for nationalistic purposes

### First postage stamp showing an animal

- "Beaver" stamp of Canada



1866 cover from Smiths Falls in Upper Canada to Chicago, USA, with two 5c "Beaver" stamps of the 1859 issue



### Animals on early stamps of Newfoundland



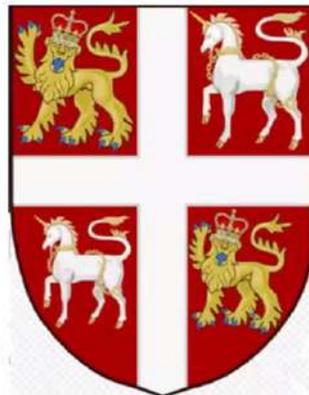
Common Seal on iceflow (1880)



Caribou hunting (400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland 1897)



The arms of the colonisation company of Newfoundland (1910)



Coat of arms of Newfoundland

## STAMPING WITH ADEL

**Terry Lynne Harris** - Harris presents on the "Letter M: Monotremes and Marsupials," focusing on the unique wildlife of Australia and the Americas. She defines monotremes as the only egg-laying mammals, featuring the platypus and echidna, and notes that while 70% of marsupial species are found in Australasia, the remaining 30% are located across the Americas. Her section is illustrated with a wide variety of modern Australian stamps featuring animals such as the numbat, Tasmanian devil, koala, and wombat.

*MONOTREMES*

*The only egg-laying mammals!*



← *Platypus*  
(1 species)

*Echidna*  
(4 species) →





*Kangaroo Wallaby Koala Wombat*

*Australia's  
Marsupials*



*Possum Glider Quoll Antechinus Bilby*

## HARROGATE PS

**Diederik Viljoen** - This presentation details the Newspaper Revenue stamps introduced in Austria from 1853 to 1900. These stamps served as a tax on imported foreign newspapers that were not ordered through Postal Union subscriptions. Various stamp designs were highlighted, including the initial 1853 imperforated issues showing a large crown and the 1890 perforated issues. He notes that stamps were ideally attached directly to the newspaper so authorities could easily verify payment

The **Newspaper Tax stamps** of March 1853 were imperforated and showed the large crown with flowers in the stamp corners as motif.

The first stamps are shown below.

Paying tax on all foreign newspapers not ordered by Postal Union subscriptions.



2kr Blueish Green  
Type I: *Banderol* of  
left eagle touches  
the beak of eagle



2kr Yellowish Green  
Type II  
Not touching

2

Below showing a scarce payment of 2 Kr foreign newspaper tax on 15 July 1863 by impression/cancellation of a black signet no 129 (regular newspaper) showing double eagle.

Stamps and/or signets could be used for the tax payment.

**Das Ausland** was a regional newspaper from Stuttgart.



**Newspaper Tax was  
abolished on 1 January  
1900 which came into  
effect immediately!**

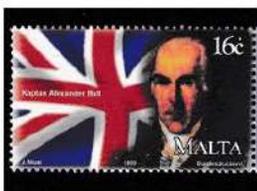
7

24

## HARROGATE PS

**Michael Torreggiani** – This was an historical and philatelic account of Napoleon Bonaparte's invasion of Malta. In June 1798, Napoleon seized the island from the Hospitaller Knights of St. John after the Grandmaster, Ferdinand von Hompesch, failed to reinforce defences. The section describes how French rule became unpopular due to new taxes and the looting of churches, leading to a local insurrection and a British blockade. The French eventually surrendered to the British in September 1800.

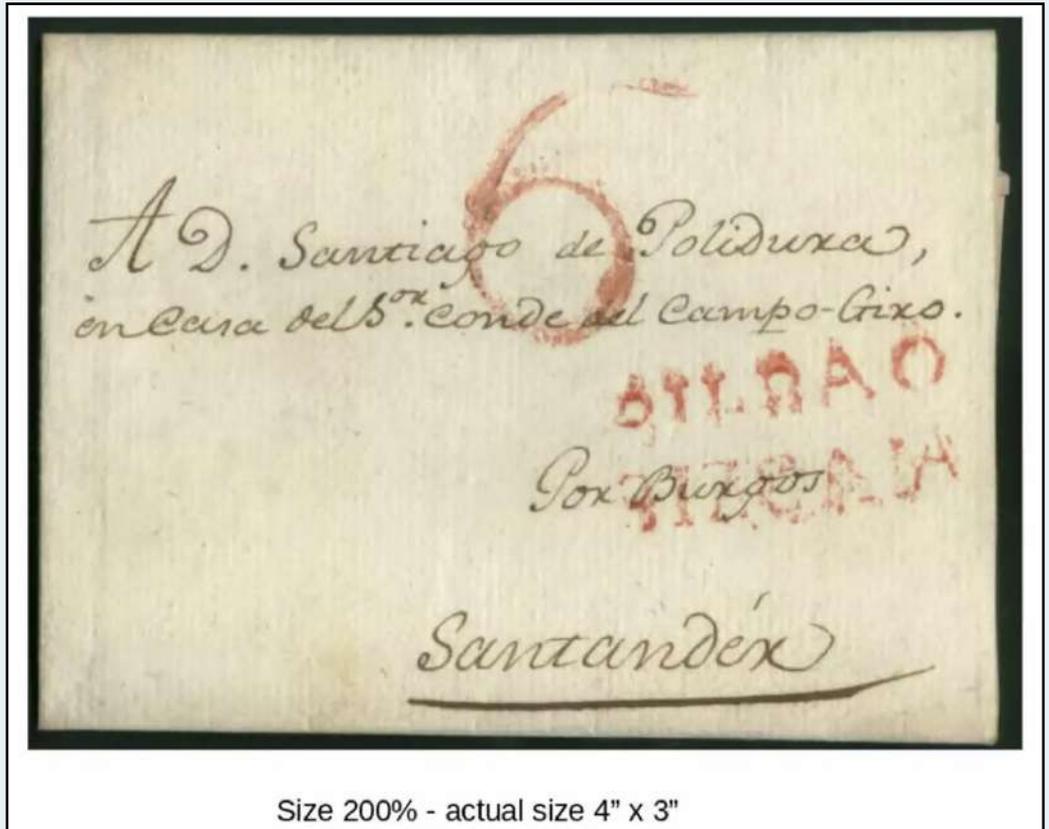
In 1798 Malta was ruled by the Hospitaller Knights of St. John. The Grandmaster was Ferdinand von Hompesch zu Bolheim, born in Germany. Hompesch was warned that the French fleet that was sailing to Egypt under Napoleon Bonaparte intended to attack Malta as well. He disregarded the warning and took no action to reinforce the island's defenses.



- Neither the Maltese nor the French could inflict serious damage on the other for several months. A British fleet appeared off Malta after Nelson's annihilation of the French frigates in the battle of the Nile, and blockaded the island. Sir Alexander John Ball directed the blockade of Malta, and the island's legislature elected him president and commander in chief. On 5 September 1800, Vaubois surrendered the island to the British. That year Ball was became the de facto governor of Malta, where he remained for the rest of his life.

## HARROGATE PS

**Rodney Knight** – The focus was on the dissemination of news following the Battle of Waterloo. He presents a letter sent from Bilbao to Santander on July 11, 1815, which discusses "good news" from France regarding the end of the war. Notably, the letter mentions that early reports of Napoleon's death were false, reflecting the confusion and "thousand lies" circulating at the time.



Size 200% - actual size 4" x 3"

From Bilbao to Santander 11 July 1815 (3 weeks after Waterloo)

BILBAO  
BIZCAIA

x2

(Prefilatelia Espanola  
Guinovart & Tizon  
B18, in use 1805 – 1817)

6

6 cuartos, the letter rate between the provinces of  
Vizcaya and Montanas de Santander

A D. Santiago de Polidura,  
en casa del Sr. Conde del Campo-Giro.

Addressed to Don Santiago de Polidura, (Steward of Municipal Revenues and Taxes)  
at the house of the Count of Campo-Giro (Francisco Antonio Campo y Alonso)

Por Burgos

"Via Burgos"

x2

## HARROGATE PS

**Bill Tait** – This display explores the philatelic history of the Saar region, particularly its connections to Marshall Ney, a Napoleonic commander born in Sarrelouis. It covers the French occupation of Germany after both World Wars, the creation of the Saar territory by treaty in 1920, and various referendums. He displays stamps ranging from 1920 "Sarre" overprints to the final 1959 issues before the territory's full postal integration into West Germany.



Marshal Ney 1769 – 7 Dec 1815

Born Sarrelouis, Lorraine  
 In the army before the revolution  
*Bravest of the Brave*, retreat from Moscow – last man out!  
 He re-joined Napoleon for his final campaign of *The 100 Days*  
 Shot for treason

*Did he emigrate to South Carolina in 1816 as Peter Stewart Ney?  
 His father's name was Peter and his mother's maiden name was Stewart!*

British warships, German Military Barracks, Russian printed PCs in his name

Cover 28 Jan 1869 to Montpellier, France from Elberfeld  
 With cds for Elberfeld, and boxed business/Elberfeld pmk.  
 With 1/2, 1 & 2 Gr stamps of NGC issued 1 Jan 1868, rouletted. (The perforated stamps were issued less than 3 weeks later) Total value 3 ½ Gr.

Elberfeld was an independent city until 1929 east of Dortmund, now part of Wuppertal.



Transit pmk for 30 Janv 1869  
 Prusse & Forbach



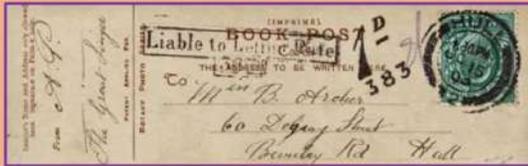
# HARROGATE PS

**Robert McMillan**— This display provides a comprehensive history of postage due markings and stamps used in Hull from 1911 to 1970. He examines various reasons for these charges, such as underpaid postage, the use of invalid foreign stamps, and items "posted out of course". The presentation tracks the evolution of Hull's specific cachets and the transition of postage due stamps until their cessation due to decimalization in 1970.

*Deficient postage was charged at twice the deficiency. There are many different reasons for the Taxe charge.*



Clara Butt



Postmark: HULL 1.30 PM OC 15 03 Code: 2.  
 Postage applied: ½ d. Taxe: 1D 383.  
 Cachet: Liab to Letter Rate 383.  
 Reason: Sender's name and address allowed, but remark, 'The Great Singer' added was contrary to regulations.

Postmark: HULL 8 PM OC 10 05 Code: 4.  
 Postage applied: ½ d. Taxe: 1D 383.  
 Cachet: Exceeds Limits of Size 383.  
 Reason: Postcard measures 14.2 x 8.7 cm.  
 Size allowed 13.9 x 8.7 cm contrary to regulations.



Postmark: HULL FEB 15 8- PM 1922.  
 Receiving mark: LONDON WC 7.15 AM 15 FE 22 Code: 100.  
 Postage applied 1d. Taxe: 1D TO PAY 383.  
 Postage Due Stamp: 1d. Red SG D2.  
 Reason: ½ d. underpaid.



Postmark: HULL 5.30 PM 18 OC 22 Code: 10.  
 Transit mark: BRIDLINGTON SORTING CARRIAGE \* 18 OC 22.  
 Postage applied: Nil. Taxe: 2D TO PAY 383.  
 Postage Due Stamp: 2d. Black SG D4.  
 Reason: No stamp affixed. Postage 1d.

# STOCKPORT PS

**Jamie Smith** – The presentation covered the postal and fiscal history of Nyasaland, the African territory known today as Malawi, during the early reign of Queen Elizabeth II. It showcases various postage stamps featuring the monarch, including commemorative issues for the Rhodes Centenary Exhibition and the 1953 Coronation. Beyond standard mail, the text highlights specialized items such as revenue stamps used for government duties and Bills of Exchange involving British financial institutions. Technical philatelic details are also noted, specifically regarding perforation changes and unique postal markings from railway post offices. Furthermore, the collection provides a glimpse into the region's political landscape, referencing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the social tensions of the mid-1950s.

**Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II – 2/6/53.**

2½d Southern Africa Surface Rate for first ounce from Nuakwa to Port Elizabeth, South Africa.

Nuakwa.  
20/6/53.

**Zomba – 25/6/53.**

Registered, Airmail from Zomba to Johannesburg, South Africa, with reverse Limbe strike of same day.  
The rate would have paid 4d registration fee and 3d Air Mail Rate to South Africa. (later to be increased to 4d date unknown). 1d overpaid.

The manuscript 'U1550' would indicate that the cover was posted at an agency with the number being the 'record' number. The cover would have then gone to the controlling office – Zomba to be registered.

Covers to South Africa using Coronation stamps with rate made up by King George VI definitive stamps.

**The Definitive issue of Nyasaland - valid for Postage & (Revenue from 1/9/53 – 31/12/53).**

1/7d on Registered Air Mail Cover from Blantyre and addressed to Surat, India.  
The rate was 1/3d per ½ ounce and 4d registration fee.

Blantyre – 10/12/53.  
Receiving strike.  
Surat (India) – 21/12/53.

## LEISTON PS

**David Learhart** – The primary focus of the display is the historical study of British revenue stamps, spanning a period of over two hundred years. Specifically, the content tracks the evolution of fiscal markings used by the government between 1694 and 1902. By detailing these dates, the source highlights the long-term development of taxation and administrative history in Great Britain. This scholarly overview serves as a record of a specialized lecture intended for collectors and historians interested in postal and fiscal artifacts.

### MEDICINE DUTY LABELS PROOF 1804



Proof Labels for Plates 25 & 26 for Barclay and Son in Chestnut-red.

Value THREE HALF PENCE for items VALUE 1/- AND UNDER.

Printed on Laid Paper, Tanner Type 4A 2 – 4 Known.

Copper Plate Recess Printed. Printed c1784 – 1942. 30 to a sheet.

### 1st & 2nd SIZE REGISTER HOUSE STAMPS

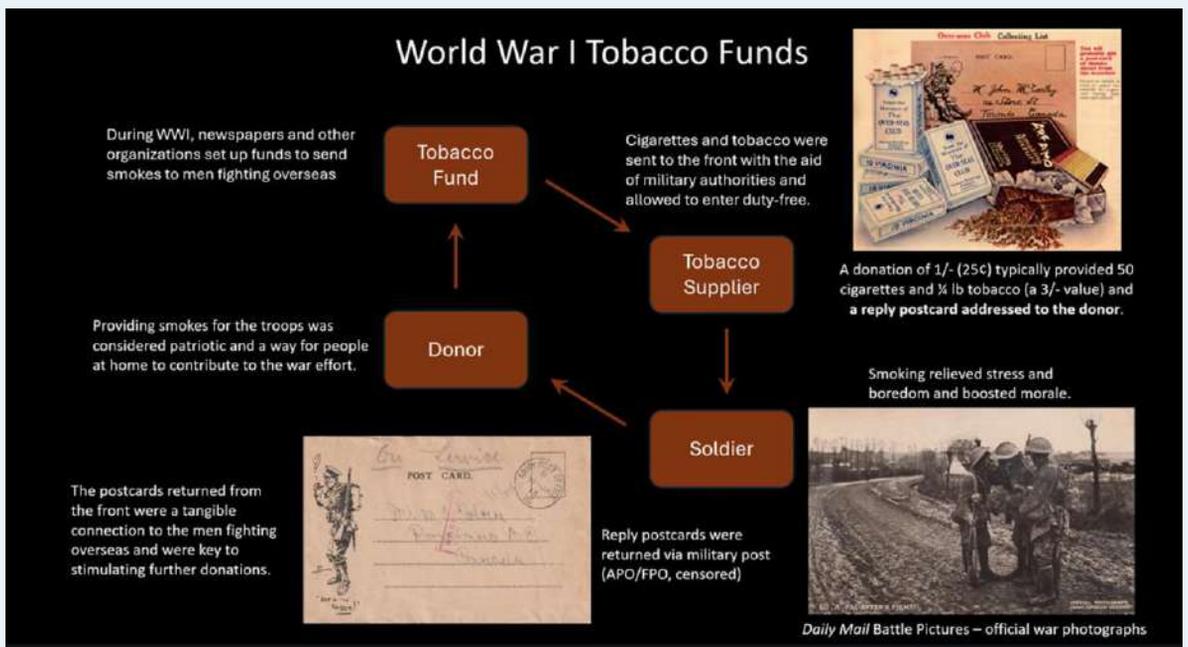


3d Lilac/Brown 6d Lilac/Green 1/- Green/Black 10/- Green/Carmine

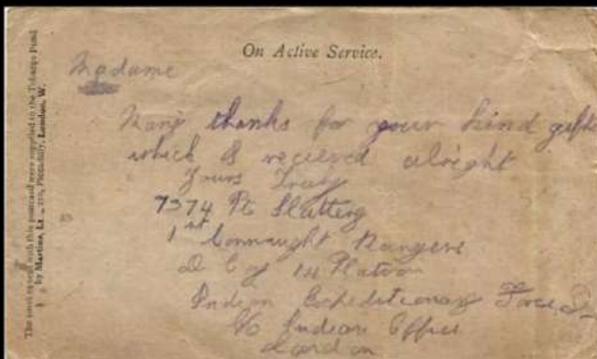
1882 All Type 9. Set of 9.

# FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**Jean Wang** – This interesting display was of a collection regarding WWI Cigarette Parcel Cards, focusing on the "Tobacco Funds" set up by organizations to send tobacco to soldiers overseas. It detailed how donors provided funds for cigarettes and tobacco, which were then sent duty-free to the front lines. A key component of this system was the reply postcard included in parcels, which allowed soldiers to thank donors and provided a tangible connection that stimulated further contributions. This was illustrated with specific examples, such as a card from a soldier in the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry (DCLI) mailed to Hong Kong and another from a member of the 1st Connaught Rangers mailed from Iraq.



## Tobacco card mailed from Iraq



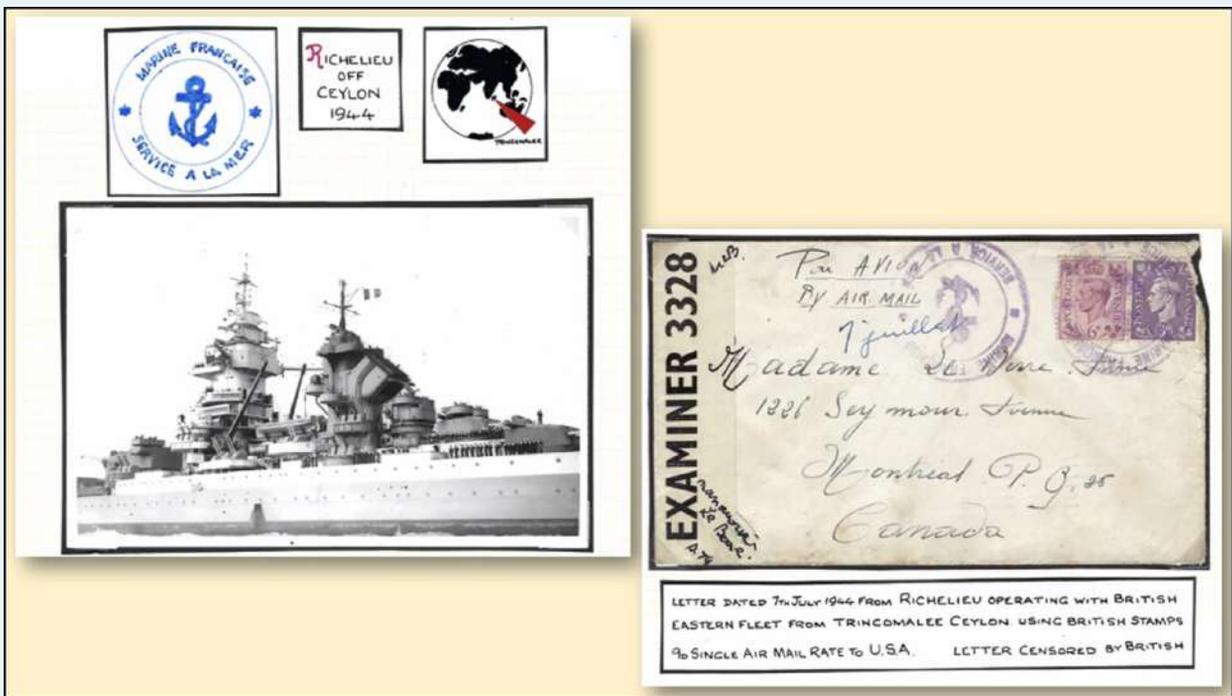
Private John Slattery, born 1882 in Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland Service number 7374, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Connaught Rangers Died 23 May 1917, buried at Bangalore Cemetery  
 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Connaught Rangers had been stationed in Ferozepore, India; landed as part of the 7<sup>th</sup> (Ferozepore) Brigade in the 3<sup>rd</sup> (Lahore) Division at Marseille in September 1914. Redeployed to Mesopotamia in January 1916, where it fought primarily in modern-day Iraq as part of the British Tigris Corps.

Madame  
 Many thanks for your kind gifts which I received alright.  
 Yours Truly  
 7374 Pte Slattery  
 1st Connaught Rangers  
 D Coy 14 Platoon  
 Indian Expeditionary Force D  
 c/o Indian Office  
 London

Attestation of Identity Form for John Slattery, No. 7374. The form includes fields for Name, Age, and Service details, and is signed by a British official.

# FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

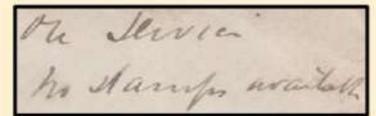
**Peter Stockton** – This was a detailed showing of the postal history of the French Battleship Richelieu spanning from 1944 to 1947. His display tracked the ship's movements and operations through various postal covers and hexagonal "Bâtiment de Ligne Richelieu" cachets. Key locations documented include the ship operating off the Norwegian coast with a British carrier task force, passage to Colombo via Suez, and a refit in Casablanca. The presentation also covered later periods, such as the ship renewal of operations in the Pacific against Japan, its presence in Indo-Chinese waters in 1946, and its time as the flagship of the French Mediterranean Fleet off Ora



# FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**Jamie Smith** – Jamie presented a historical overview of military actions in Sudan from the late 19th century through World War I, told through postal artifacts. The synopsis began with Kitchener's 1896 advance to take control of Sudan for Great Britain and Egypt, featuring covers from camps like Wadi-Halfa and Suakin where stamps were often unavailable. Smith highlighted the 1898 Fashoda Incident involving French disputes and the 1916 Invasion of Darfur, where independent Sultan Ali Dinar was defeated by a force led by Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Kelly. The presentation concluded with information on the Sudan Defence Force, a locally recruited British-led force formed in 1925.

30/6/1896 - Kitchener's advance into Sudan to take control of the country for Great Britain & Egypt.



On Service – No stamps available.

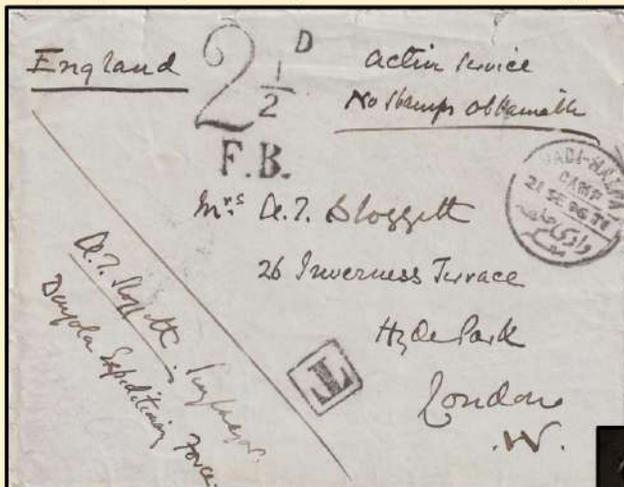


Wadi- Halfa Camp – 30/6/1896.

Unstamped, Censored, Taxed Cover from Capt. C.H. de Rougemont R.A. (Royal Artillery) at Wadi-Halfa Camp, Sudan 3/6/1896 to London. Capt. C.H. (Cecil Henry) de Rougemont R.A. - Royal Artillery was to become a Lieutenant Colonel during World War 1.

Continued.

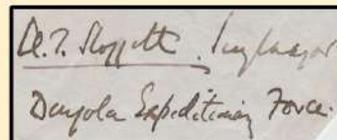
Dongola Expeditionary Force – September 1896 – Cover from Sloggett Correspondence.



Self-Censored, Taxed Cover from the Dongola Expeditionary Force, on the River Nile, South of Wadi-Halfa from the Medical officer with Wadi-Halfa Camp transit strike. As no stamp were available only the postage has been applied, (Sympathetic tax, i.e. not doubled because of circumstances.



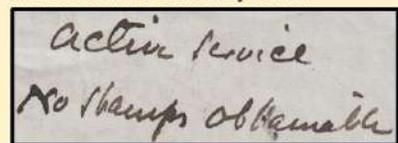
Sir Arthur Thomas Sloggett



The sender was later, Lt Gen - Sir Arthur Thomas Sloggett, KCB, KCMG, KCMG, KCMG (24/11/1857 - 27/11/1929). He was a doctor and British Army officer.



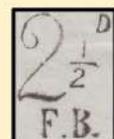
Wadi-Halfa Camp. 1/9/1896.



Active Service. No stamps available..



'T' Taxed & 2½d F.B. (Foreign Branch) Cachets. Sudan,

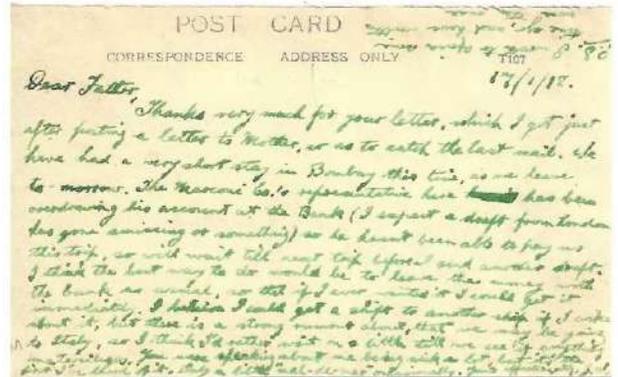


London,

# FORCES POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

**Peter Webb** – Peter explored the complexities of WWI Indian Hospital Ships, specifically those requisitioned and funded by the Indian Government or staffed by the Indian Medical Service (IMS). He provided criteria for what designated a ship as "Indian" rather than "British," noting that crewing and secondment were often complex and not "black and white". The display featured several vessels, including the HMHS Ellora, which served the Bombay-Basra shuttle, and the HMHS Gascon, which was involved in Gallipoli evacuations. Webb utilized letters from personnel, such as a reluctant patient on the Ellora and medical officers on the Varsova and Takada, to illustrate the human and administrative side of these floating hospitals.

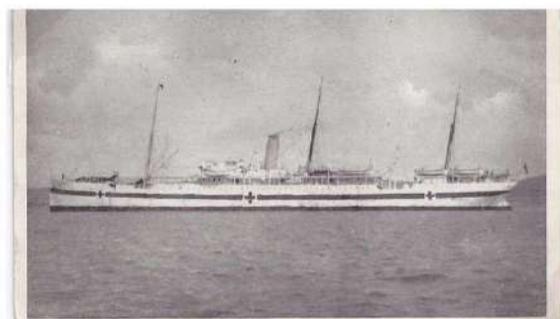
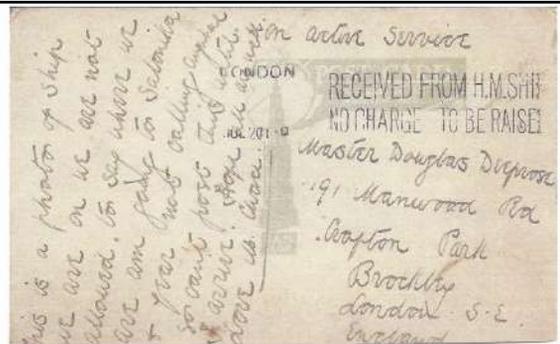
## Indian Hospital Ships 1914-1919



HMAT Ellora card written 17<sup>th</sup> January 1918  
On Bombay –Basra shuttle

### Indian Hospital Ships 1914-1919

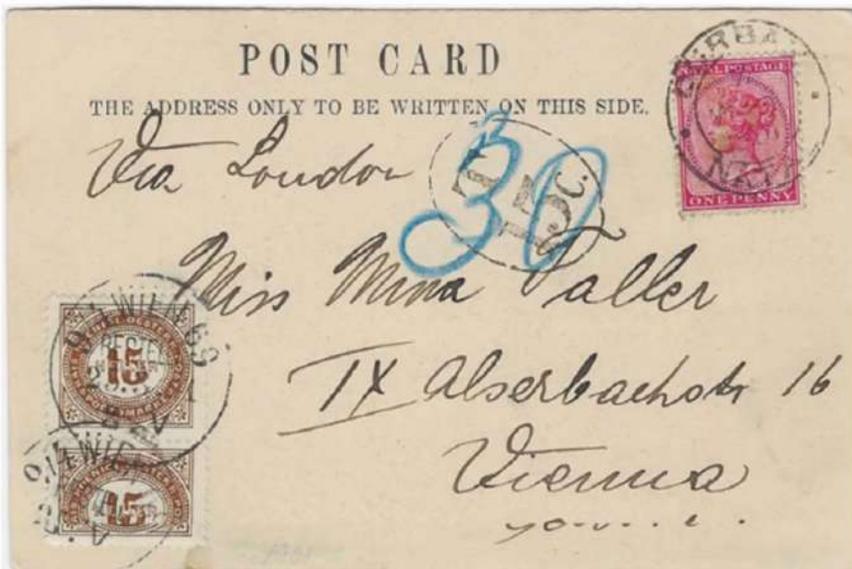
- HMHS Gascon
- After refit July 1916 mostly British crewed
- Off to Salonika where heatstroke was an issue
- Standard RFHSNCTBR
- "This is the ship we are on and we are not allowed to say where we are am going to Salonika so can't post this until I arrive. Hope all is well Love Chace"
- Reputedly the censor had to remove the name of the vessel



## TWICKENHAM AND DISTRICT PS

**Diederik Viljoen** – This display focused on Austrian Postage Due Covers (1894–1935), noting that while Austria issued these stamps until 2002, Germany never issued its own, often using Austrian stamps in states like Bavaria until 1938. He details the evolution of stamp designs, which were all printed without watermarks and saw frequent changes in currency (Heller/Krone to Groschen/Schilling) and paper shades. His synopsis includes Field Post cards sent without postage during WWI and the use of bisected stamps in 1924 to manage the rapid devaluation of the Krone.

The third issued set of 12 (December 1899) was perforated 10½ x 13 and the currency, 100Heller = 1 Krone. The postal rate was now 6H up to a 20gram postal item



Post card sent from Durban, Natal to Vienna on 7th March 1901 but postage underpaid by 1½d so taxed 15 centimes, the deficiency, which was then doubled on receipt in Austria, as shown in blue manuscript. Paid with 2 x 15 Heller adhesives dated 23rd March 1901.

During 1922 to 1924 a high value set of 14 **greyish lilac** stamps was introduced to manage the devaluation of the **Krone** as currency.

A "Krisgericht" or Super (High) Court with Return Receipt from Krems a.d. Donau dated 24 June 1924.

Person not at home so send to the Mariazell Post Office for collection Document required Postage Due of 880Krone which was done by using an 800 and a sanctioned bisect of 200 Krone.

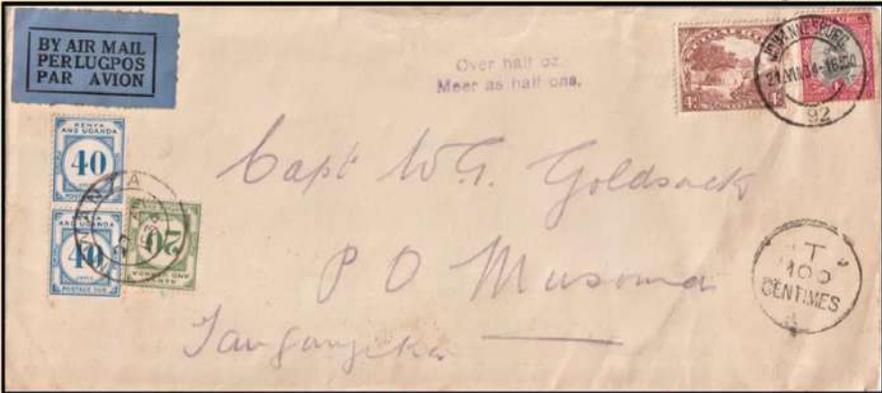


## TWICKENHAM AND DISTRICT PS

**Jamie Smith** – discussed East African Postage Due Covers, specifically the postal union between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. He highlights a significant 1933 notice from the Deputy Postmaster General in Dar-es-Salaam regarding the introduction of Postage Due Labels. His examples illustrate how international shortages were handled, such as a cover from South Africa deemed short by 100 French Gold Centimes, which was then taxed 1/- in Tanganyika. He also demonstrates "double taxation" scenarios where mail was taxed upon arrival and taxed a second time if it was redirected to another office.

South Africa to Musoma, Tanganyika – Taxed 1/-.

Johannesburg – 21/8/34.



Over half oz.  
Meer as half ons.

South African – Over ½ ounce

South African 'T' 100 Centimes.

5d on Air Mail cover from Johannesburg, South Africa, addressed to Musoma, Tanganyika. Deemed to be the equivalent of 100 French Gold Centimes short in postage, it was cacheted twice. In Tanganyika it was taxed 1/- being double the shortfall. Postage Due stamps were applied and cancelled at Mwanza 27/8/34.

1/- Postage Due stamps cancelled Mwanza 27/8/34.



Cover from Great Britain, Taxed twice. Once on arrival (to be cancelled), a second time on redirection.



British 'T' for Tax. It was the responsibility of the country of origin to draw attention to shortages.



First 25c tax on arrival at Nairobi. Then cancelled when forwarded.



Second 25c Postage Due stamps cancelled at Eldoret 5/8/38.

1½d All-Up Rate, London to Kenya, deemed to be over ½ ounce so taxed double the 1½d shortage. On redirection to Eldoret the cover was taxed a second time in the same manner.

Note, 3 cachets relating to the tax, have been enlarged and placed on second slide.

**Continued.**

## TWICKENHAM AND DISTRICT PS

**Patrick Reid** – This is a detailed case study of a single 1892 underpaid cover traveling from Cooktown, Queensland to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He breaks down the complex postal mathematics of the era: the cover was prepaid 10d but was 2½d short for its weight step, resulting in a 25 Centimes tax that was converted to 10 cents upon arrival in Canada. Reid meticulously traces the geographical route of the cover using backstamps, tracking its journey via the SS Monowai to San Francisco, then by rail through Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo before reaching the Canadian coast via ferry from Boston.

### 1892 Underpaid Cover Queensland to Yarmouth Nova Scotia

FE 2 92 Cover Cooktown Queensland to  
Yarmouth Nova Scotia

Prepaid 10d, but "5" in MS indicates this was  
the fifth weight step, so 2½d underpaid.

Taxed 25 Centimes (one of four examples  
recorded and the Earliest Recorded Date).

On arrival in Canada converted to 10 cents  
(struck at Halifax, NS).

Backstamped Brisbane FE 11, Windsor  
(Ontario) MR 23 and Yarmouth NS MR 26.

How did it get there?



### Route of the cover

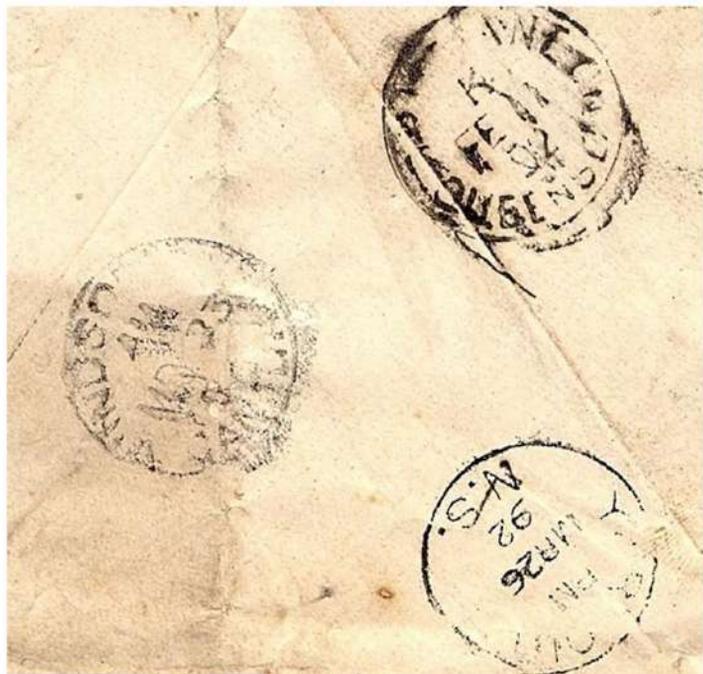
The route can be deduced using the  
backstamps and dates as a guide

From Cooktown the cover travelled to  
Brisbane

After consulting Tabcart, It was evident that  
the cover must have travelled to Sydney and  
ben carried on the SS **Monowai** leaving on FE  
22 to San Francisco arriving 18<sup>th</sup> March

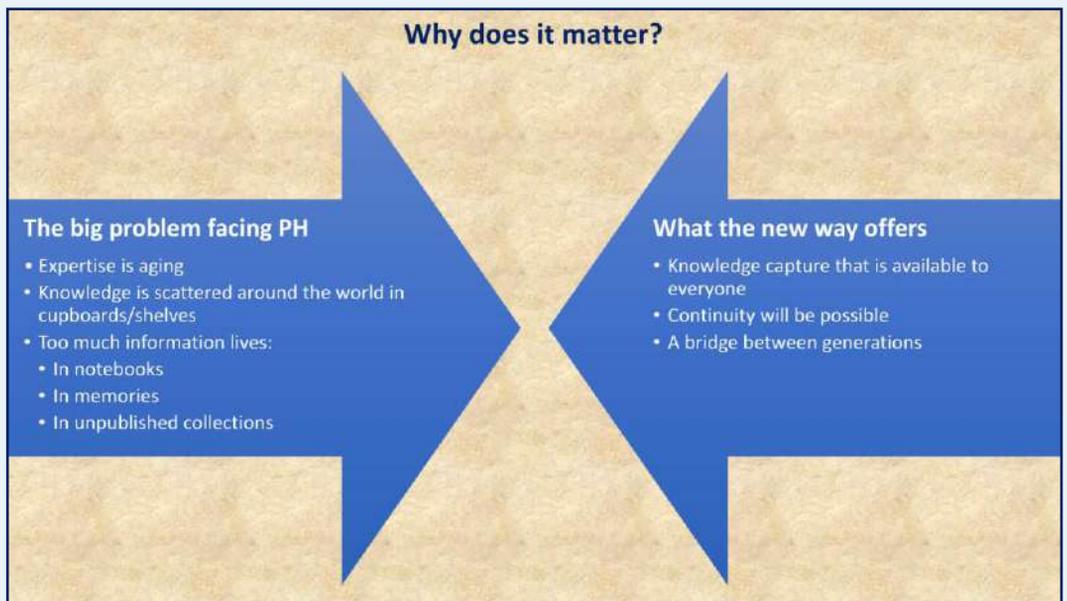
It crossed the US border into Canada on  
MR23, but crossed back at Buffalo soon after  
on its way to Boston

From Boston it was carried on the ferry  
service to Nova Scotia.



# MILCOPEX 2026

**Adél Bulpitt** – This talk outlined the evolution of postal history, contrasting traditional philately with modern research methodologies. While conventional study focuses on the physical rarity and design of stamps, postal history emphasizes the routes, rates, and human context behind mailed items. Historically, collectors relied on manual ledgers, personal expertise, and physical tools like magnifying glasses to document usage. Today, digital archives and AI-assisted pattern recognition offer a more efficient way to build a census of material and verify claims. Despite these technological shifts, the core pillars of analysis—technical accuracy and defensible explanations—remain the foundation of the field. This modern approach acts as a bridge between generations, allowing researchers to spend more time interpreting the human experience captured within primary source documents.



## What Has Changed?

- **What has stayed the same**
- The cover is still the primary source
- Rates must still be correct
- Routes must still make sense
- Explanations must still be defensible
- Expertise still matters
  
- **What has changed**
- Access to material
- Access to comparative examples
- Ability to cross-check claims
- Ability to preserve and share knowledge



# Critically Endangered Vultures



AVAILABLE FROM 23 JANUARY 2026

## ZOOM Happy Hour

**Jamie Smith** entertained us with a detailed overview of the Stamps and Postal History of Persia, focusing on the reign of Shah Muzaffaradin Guizha. He highlighted the challenges in identifying genuine stamps due to numerous forgeries and reprints, emphasizing the need for caution when collecting Persian stamps. The presentation covered various issues, including definitive stamps, surcharges, overprints, and control marks, with examples of both genuine and suspected forged items. He noted that many of the stamps in his collection originated from an accumulation by Iranians in Johannesburg, South Africa, and he aimed to document the philatelic history of Persia. The conversation ended with discussions about the challenges of stamp forgery in different countries and the impact it has on the philatelic market.



# The Stamps & Postal History of Persia Part II.



**Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din Qajar.**



Muzaffar-ed-Din Shah Qajar,  
Was the son of Nasr-ed-Din,  
He was the fifth shah of  
Qajar Dynasty of Persia (Iran),  
reigning from 1896  
until his death in 1907.



March 1898.

Printed by  
J. Enschede  
& Sons.  
At Haarlem,  
Netherlands.



White paper,  
yellowish gum.



Low values of the Muzaffar-ed-Din definitive issue of 1898.

Unofficial reprints were made from the original clichés (plates), they can be identified as the design shows through from the back.

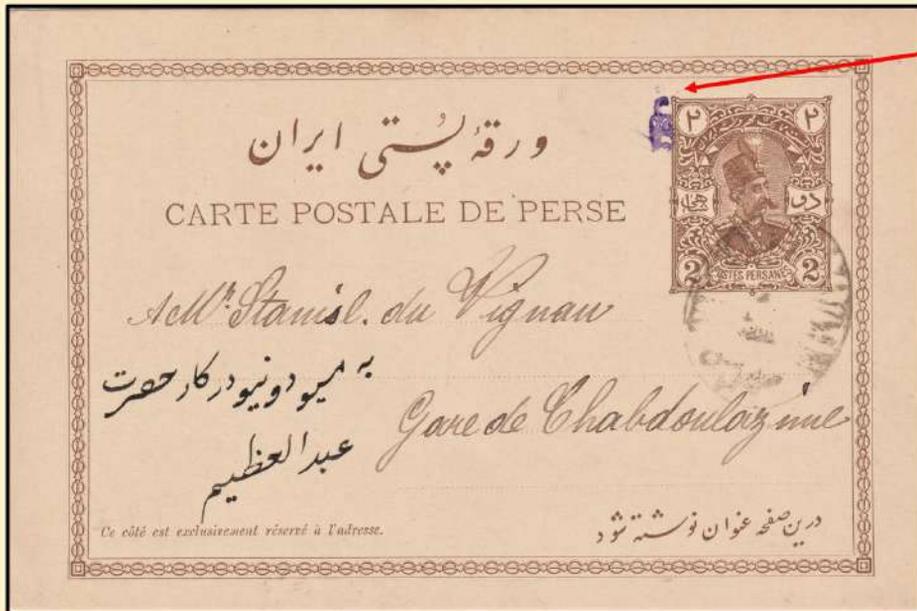
1898 – 1899. Profile portrait.



Representation of the krans values and later colour changes. There were two issues of the high values (the low values remained the same except for the paper change). The first issue was in 1898 and was only to 5 Krans, followed by additional values and colour changes in 1889.

There was a reprint made from the original clichés (plates) on white chalky paper with white gum.

Year 1898?



Arnold control mark usually seen on 1 shahi stamp.

..Arnold 1c Control Mark on 2 shahi Post Card addressed to Gare de Chabdoulouizne?????

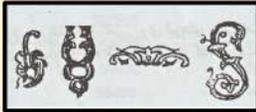
6/6/1898.

Used examples of the Arnold Control Marks on kran values.



A change of Postal Agent prompted the Post Master General – Mr. M. Arnold to overprint existing stocks with a control mark for security reasons. Shown with a part illustration from N. Farahbakhsh's 'the Stamps of Iran 2008'.

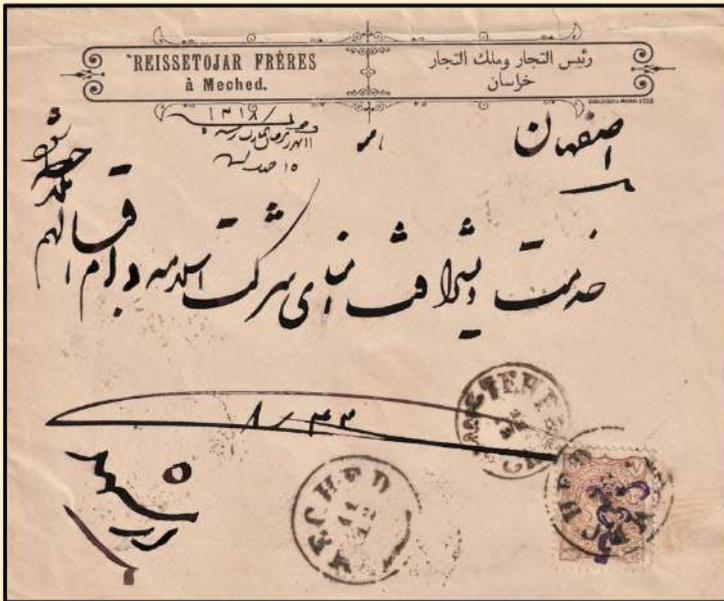
1900.



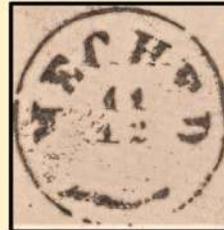
Part illustration from  
N. Farahbakhsh's 'the Stamps of Iran 2008'.

The handstamp was also applied to stamps of 1898 but on every four stamps.  
It would appear that Mr Arnold the Postmaster General was very security conscious.

1900 – 5ch surcharge on 1894 stamp.



5ch on Commercial Cover from Meched to Safhan (Isfahan),  
with Teheran transit strike.



Meched - 11/12/(c1900). Teheran - 22/12/(c1900).



Meched - 11/12/(c1900).  
Enlargement of stamp on cover.

Stamps of 1889 with 'Provisoire' (French for Provisional) – issued January 1902.

1902 "1319 Provisoire" Issue

These examples have been provided by an Internet expert. The top two are genuine  
The others are the very clean 'machine printed' ones. Also, anything with LENEROUD, TONOKABOUN, and MAIDAN-TEHERAN postmarks must be considered forgeries..

Note the dropped second I in 1319 indicating that they are forgeries.



Stamps of 1889 with 'Provisoire' (French for Provisional) – issued January 1902.



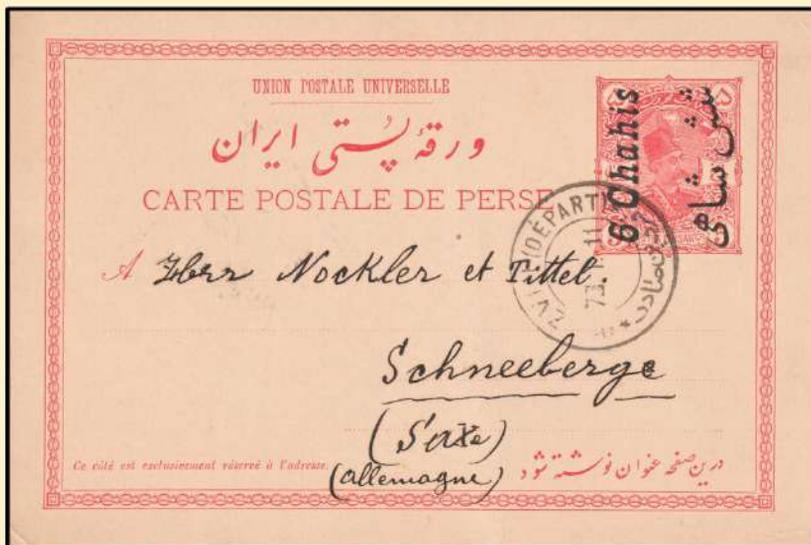
Teheran Depart.  
23/1/12?



1 chari stamp,  
overprinted 'Provisoire'

2 chari (with 'Provisoire' Control) Post Card uprated with 3x1ch Provisoire overprinted stamps.  
Addressed to the Persian Consulate in Tiflis, Russia.

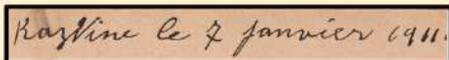
1910.



6 chahis surcharge on 5 chahis postal stationary post card from Zvin addressed to Schneeberge, Germany.



Zvin (Depart) – 7/1/1911.



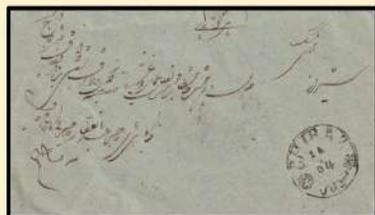
Kazvine, (also spelt Zvin and Qazvin), 7/1/1911. from reverse.

1910 - Due to a change in postal rates available 5 chahis post cards were surcharged 2 chahis for internal use and 6 chahis for external use.

1904, New definitive issue Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din, change of portrait.



6 chahis to pay the internal letter rate from Bouchir (Bushire) to Chiraz (Shiraz).



Cover front.



Bouchir.



Chiraz



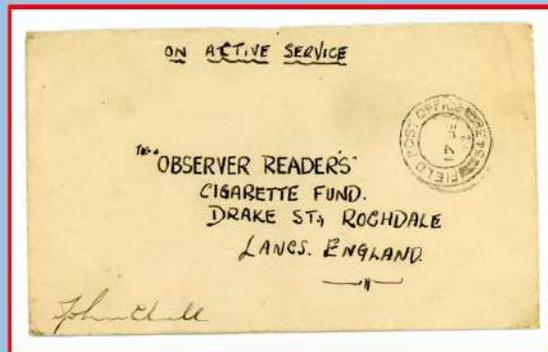
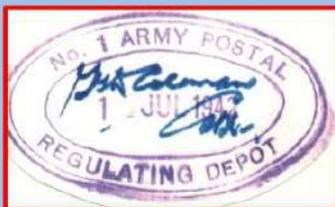
1 & 5 chahis stamps to pay 6 chahis internal letter ate,

# Local Club Meetings

## WITWATERSRAND PS - Woodmead

**Jim Findlay** – This presentation documents the history and operations of the No. 1 Army Postal Regulating Depot in Durban, South Africa, during World War II. Established in 1942 following the closure of Mediterranean shipping routes, this facility served as a vital logistical hub for mail moving between the United Kingdom and Allied forces stationed across Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. Under the leadership of Captain G.G.D. Coleman, the depot managed the sorting, redirection, and tracking of military correspondence using specialized cachets and field post offices. It highlights specific air and sea routes, such as the Horseshoe Route, which maintained communication lines for troops in remote theatres. By showcasing various stamped envelopes and postal markings, the source illustrates how the unit handled complex tasks like locating evacuated personnel and returning undeliverable letters to their original senders. Overall, the material provides a detailed philatelic record of the administrative efforts required to sustain military morale through reliable postal services.

- **BRITISH FIELD POST OFFICES 543 AND 544 ALLOCATED TO 1 A.P.R.D.**
- **F.P.O. 543 – OPENED 29 APRIL 1942 – FIRST DESPATCH 4 MAY – CLOSED 31 DECEMBER 1943.**
- **F.P.O. 544 NEVER USED.**



### No. 1 A.P.R.D. CACHET

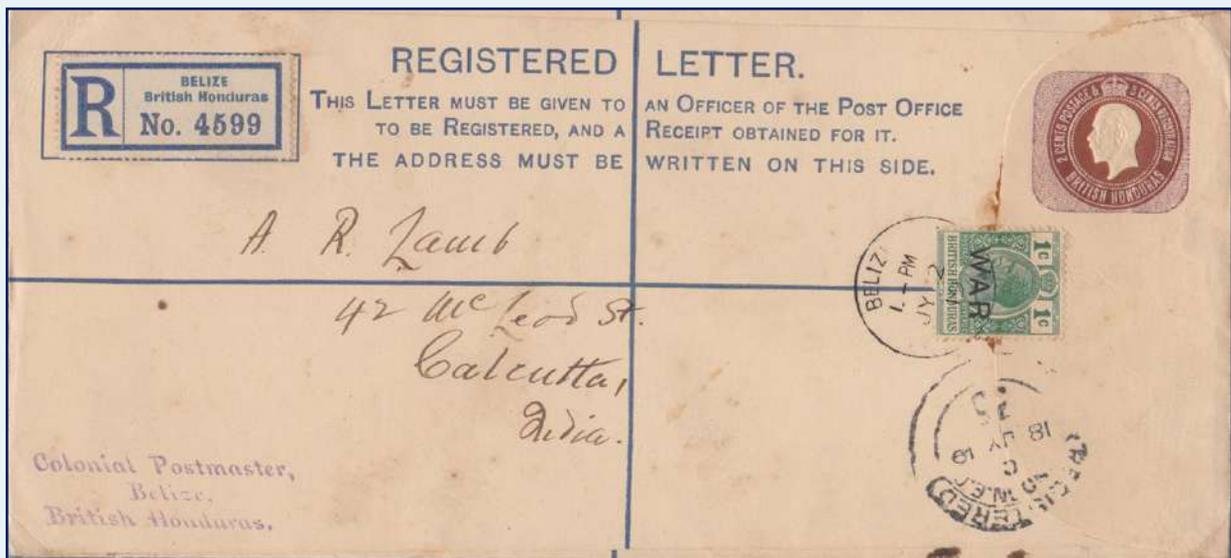
#### REDIRECTED:

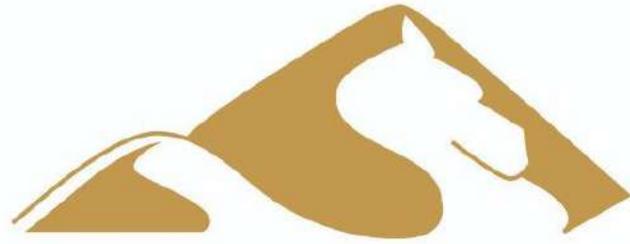
CHELTENHAM  
PIETERMARITZBURG CAMP  
FIELD POST OFFICE 543  
HOME DEPOT A.P.O.  
SIDCUP, KENT  
PUTNEY S.W. 15



## WITWATERSRAND PS - Woodmead

**Ian Matheson** – This presentation covers the philatelic history of British Honduras during the First World War, specifically focusing on the production of postage and revenue stamps. The materials detail various production stages, including trial printings on dummy stamps and the use of the "Leaves" keyplate for denominations ranging from one cent to five dollars. Significant attention is given to the War Tax stamps issued by the British Empire and the specific overprinting techniques, such as the burelé or moiré patterns, utilized by the printer De La Rue. By citing historical references like the Colonial Office Journal and the Royal Philatelic Society London, the sources provide a technical overview of specimen overprints and registered envelope designs from the 1914–1918 era. These records serve as a specialized guide for understanding the postal stationery and monetary imprints used in the West Indies during this global conflict.





المعرض الدولي للطوابع  
World Stamp Exhibition

دبي 2026 Dubai 2026

Under the Patronage of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP), the Emirates Philatelic Association (EPA) will host the Dubai 2026 World Stamp Exhibition to celebrate 100 Years of the FIP and 30 Years of the EPA

The Exhibition will be held 4 to 8 February 2026 at the Sheikh Maktoum Hall World Trade Centre, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

We look forward to welcoming philatelists from around the world to Dubai 2026 World Stamp Exhibition



Organizer



FIP Patronage



FIAP Auspices



Destination Partner

