



Universiteit
Leiden



African Studies Centre Leiden

African Postal Heritage

APH Paper nr 18, part 1

Ton Dietz

Uganda Protectorate, 1895-1902.

Version May 2017

Introduction

Postage stamps and related objects are miniature communication tools, and they tell a story about cultural and political identities and about artistic forms of identity expressions. They are part of the world's material heritage, and part of history. Ever more of this postal heritage becomes available online, published by stamp collectors' organizations, auction houses, commercial stamp shops, online catalogues, and individual collectors. Virtually collecting postage stamps and postal history has recently become a possibility. These working papers about Africa are examples of what can be done. But they are work-in-progress! Everyone who would like to contribute, by sending corrections, additions, and new area studies can do so by sending an email message to the APH editor: Ton Dietz (dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl). You are welcome!

Disclaimer: illustrations and some texts are copied from internet sources that are publicly available. All sources have been mentioned. If there are claims about the copy rights of these sources, please send an email to asc@asc.leidenuniv.nl, and, if requested, those illustrations will be removed from the next version of the working paper concerned.

African Studies Centre Leiden
P.O. Box 9555
2300 RB Leiden
The Netherlands

Telephone	+31-71-5273372
E-mail	asc@asc.leidenuniv.nl
Website	http://www.ascleiden.nl
Facebook	www.facebook.nl/ascleiden
Twitter	www.twitter.com/ascleiden
Countryportal	http://countryportal.ascleiden.nl

Illustrations cover page:

ASC Leiden postage stamp Nederland (2011): ©African Studies Centre Leiden

Cape of Good Hope postage stamp 1853:

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Cape_Triangular_Postage_Stamp.jpg/400px-Cape_Triangular_Postage_Stamp.jpg

Egypt postage stamp 1914:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4b/Post_Stamp_Egypt.jpg

Table of Contents

Part 1 1

Uganda Protectorate 1895-1902

Part 2 87

Uganda Postmarks

Uganda before 1895 and after 1902 see APH 17

Uganda British Protectorate

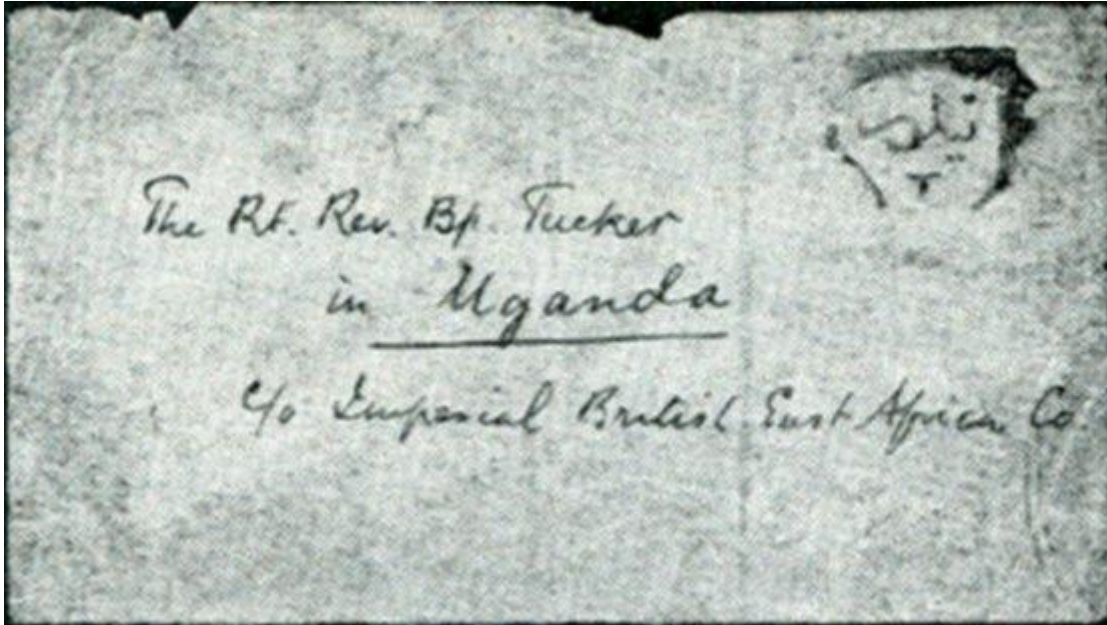


<https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-8nDizQJODPo/V1HEyPkn9pl/AAAAAAAAAcvA/pVxZCjIKBbwJ445VgYNmWzbbGSlq8t1rQCLcB/s400/kenya-uganda-british-east-africa-uganda-protectorate-1920.jpg> : "Uganda Protectorate (green outline) circa 1920. Stamps from 1890 used in Uganda were issues of British East Africa. Then Reverend Ernest Millar at Mengo of the Church Missionary Society produced stamps on his typewriter for internal postage use in Uganda from 1895-1896. These are some of the most crude and valuable pieces of paper ever issued (51 stamps...). Typeset stamps, only slightly less crude and valuable (15 stamps...were issued in 1896. Engraved "Victoria" stamps proper for Uganda were issued by London's De La Rue from 1898-1902. And, a two stamp set for 1902 consisted of British East Africa stamps that were overprinted "Uganda". And so ends the short (but very expensive for collectors!) life of the Uganda Protectorate proper stamps."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda_Cowries: "The Uganda Cowries, also known as the Uganda Missionaries, were the first adhesive postage stamps of Uganda. Because there was no printing press in Uganda, the stamps were made on a typewriter by the Rev. E. Millar of the Church Missionary Society, in March 1895, at the request of C. Wilson, an official of the Imperial British East Africa Company. After Millar received a much-needed new ribbon, the color of the typewritten characters changed from black to a violet color. The stamps were valid for postage within the Kingdom of Buganda; in adjoining kingdoms and provinces they were used only for communications between officials of the Church Missionary Society...The values of the stamps varied, but all were denominated in cowries (monetary seashells), at 200 cowries per rupee or $12\frac{1}{2}$ cowries = 1d. The design was simple, showing just the initials of the jurisdiction and a number for the denomination. The paper used was extremely thin. The stamps have been forged.. Only a small number of the genuine stamps seem to have survived... Pen initialed, surcharged values exist; of these Robson Lowe commented, "All are rare. We do not recall selling a copy in over 25 years...Wilson's embryonic postal system for Uganda commenced operations on March 20, 1895. A single letter box was set up in Kampala, at Wilson's office, offering twice-daily letter service to Entebbe and Gayaza for postage of 10 cowries. Other destinations had different rates. For addresses beyond Entebbe or Gayaza the mails were

collected less frequently. Letters with European addresses were dispatched once a month, and they arrived at their destinations some three months later.

This postal service of Uganda may have been preceded by a postal service of the Kingdom of Unyoro (Bunyoro), which applied a handstamp in Arabic script.



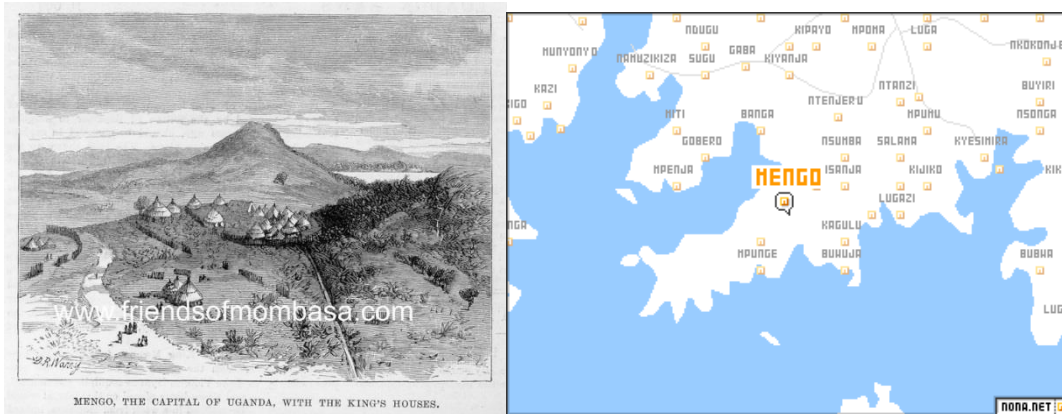
Handstamp of Unyoro on a cover addressed to Bishop Arthur Tucker of the Church Missionary Society.

Military Forces assumed the operation of the mails in June, 1896. The Uganda Missionaries were then followed by a typeset issue from a printing press in November, 1896, after the British Foreign Office had gained control of the government. A recess printed issue from De La Rue & Co. appeared in 1898, featuring a detail from Angeli's portrait of Queen Victoria of 1885."

1895 Cowrie values (20 March and April) issued by Reverend E. Millar in Mengo. Ernest Millar lived between 1867 and 1917.

(source:

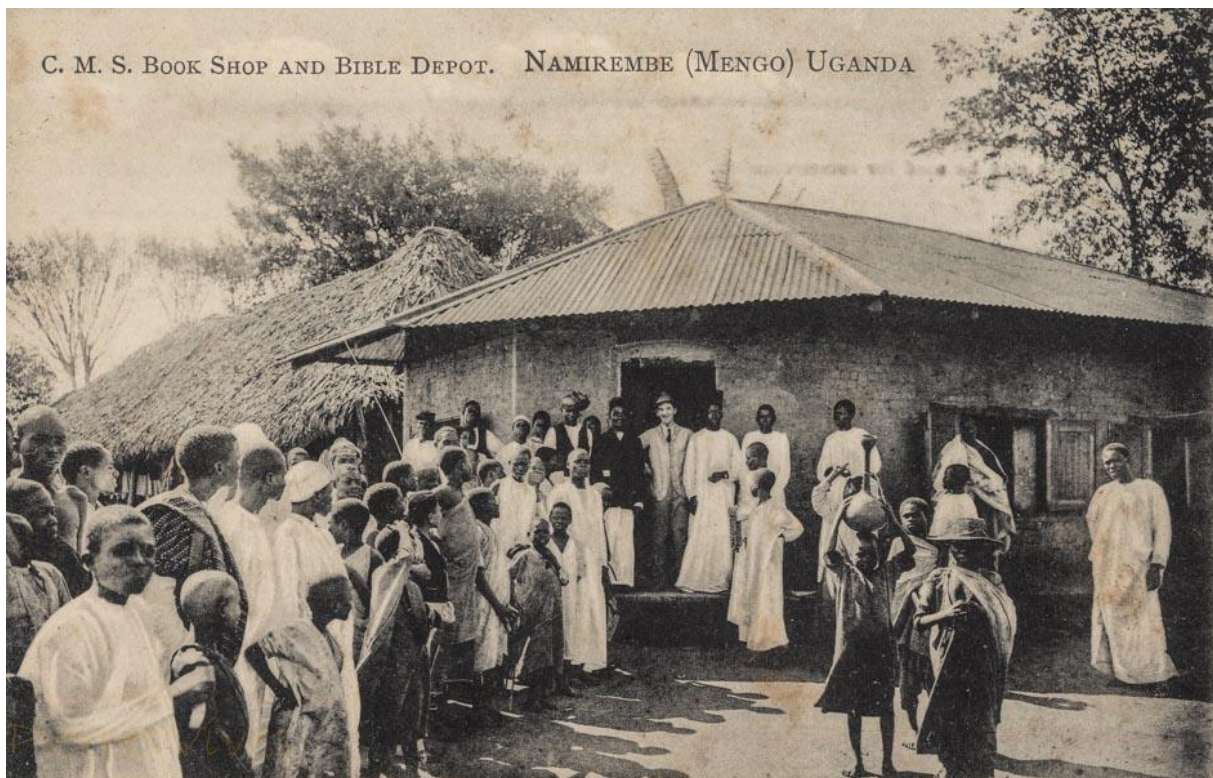
[https://janus.lib.cam.ac.uk/db/node.xsp?id=CV%2FPers%2FMillar%2C%20Ernest%20\(1868-1917\)%20missionary](https://janus.lib.cam.ac.uk/db/node.xsp?id=CV%2FPers%2FMillar%2C%20Ernest%20(1868-1917)%20missionary)): "Revd. Ernest Millar (1868-1917) was the son of a successful timber merchant and was educated at Clifton and London University. In 1891 he also obtained a Mathematics degree at Ridley College, Cambridge. In the same year he was accepted as an Honorary Missionary by the Church Missionary Society, and set out for the Equatorial East African Mission in Uganda in 1892. He reached Mengo in the company of a party of seven other missionaries (including Bishop Alfred Tucker) at the end of 1892 and it was here that, apart from periods of furlough, he was to spend the rest of his life. In 1902 he accompanied Sir Apolo Kagwa to England and from 1912 until his death in 1917 he was secretary of the CMS in Uganda. He left £2000 in his will to King's School, Budo."



http://www.friendsofmombasa.com/s/cc_images/cache_46152206.jpg?t=1432472528

http://i.nona.net/locmap_MENGO_32.582X0.03X32.918X0.27.png

Later picture of the Church Missionary Society Station in Mengo:



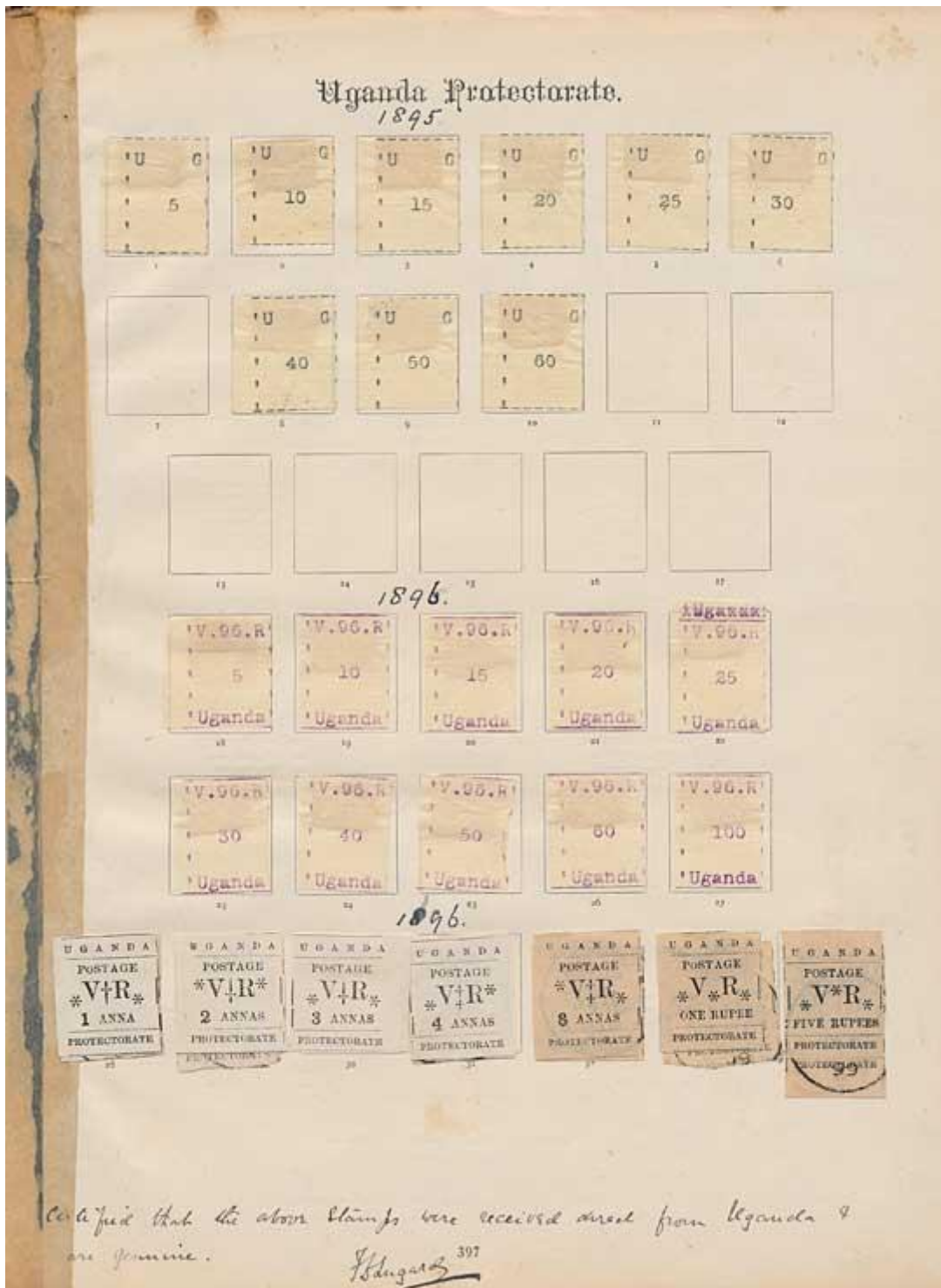
<http://www.oldeastafricapostcards.com/wp-content/gallery/uganda-protestants-work/ur21a2.jpg>



<http://www.oldeastafricapostcards.com/wp-content/gallery/uganda-protestants-work/UR05C2.jpg>



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/564x/72/0e/16/720e1659e98bb9dd597aebcd37f5eb54.jpg>: "Cowrie shells, iron, leather, copper Breast ornament Kuku, Sudan, Uganda 1902".

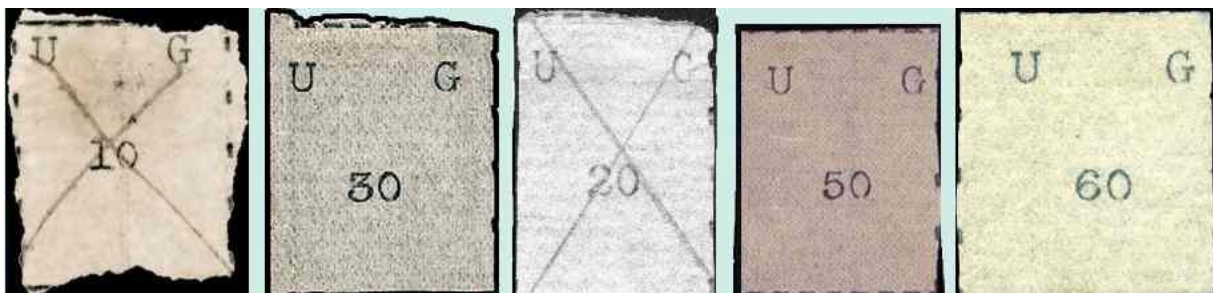


<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/LUGARD.jpg>: "LUGARD. The following early Uganda have been removed from a printed album page, endorsed at base 'Certified that the above stamps were received direct from Uganda and are genuine (signed) F Lugard'. As such, one can consider them a 'new issue' of the time. All are in remarkably fine condition for these delicate primitives, having remained in an album until recently.

FREDERICK LUGARD, 1st Baron Lugard: After he left Nyasaland in April 1889, Lugard joined the Imperial British East Africa Company. In their service, he explored the Sabaki river and

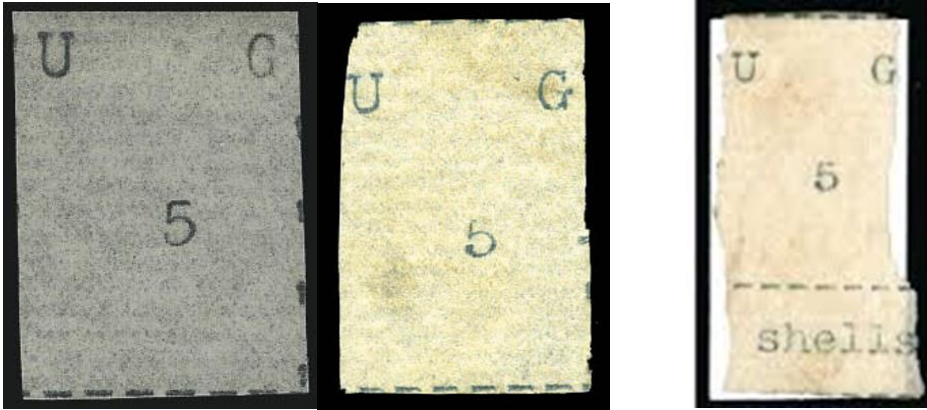
the neighbouring region, in addition to elaborating a scheme for the emancipation of the slaves held by Arabs in the Zanzibar mainland. In 1890, Lugard was sent by the company to Uganda, where he secured British predominance of the area and put an end to the civil disturbances. The efforts came with severe fighting, chiefly notable for an unprovoked attack by the French on the British faction. After the successful efforts to end disturbances, Lugard became Military Administrator of Uganda from 26 December 1890 to May 1892. While administering Uganda, he journeyed round Ruwenzori to Albert Edward Nyanza, mapping a large area of the country. He also visited Albert Nyanza, and brought away some thousands of Sudanese who had been left there by Emin Pasha and H. M. Stanley during the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition. When Lugard returned to England in 1892, he successfully dissuaded Prime Minister William Ewart Gladstone and his cabinet from abandoning Uganda. In 1894, Lugard was despatched by the Royal Niger Company to Borgu, where he secured treaties with the kings and chiefs acknowledging the sovereignty of the British company, while distancing the other colonial powers that were there. From 1896 to 1897, Lugard took charge of an expedition to Lake Ngami on behalf of the British West Charterland Company. From Ngami he was recalled by the British government and sent to West Africa, where he was commissioned to raise a native force to protect British interests in the hinterland of the Lagos Colony and Nigeria against French aggression. In August 1897, Lugard organized the West African Frontier Force, and commanded it until the end of December 1899, when the disputes with France were composed.”.

Postage stamps in two sizes (20-26mm = I, and 16-18mm = II; all black)



http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-T0FQCdNwqos/UfBbltWOUrI/AAAAAAAAAx_A/kxJhYEsulZ8/s1600/bar17.jpg

5C (M1-II)



https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2013/1049/1618.jpg

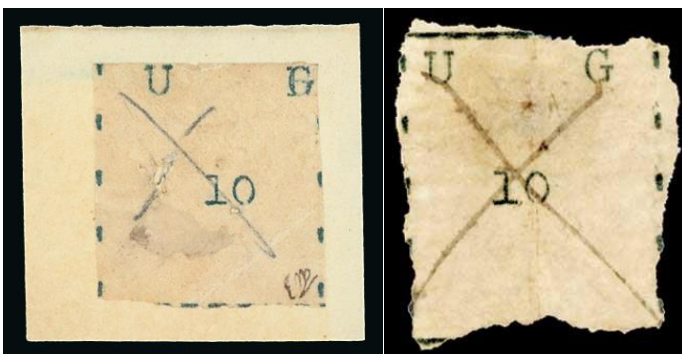
http://www.matthewbennettauctions.com/lotphotos_large/335/223548.jpg

<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTv3rdnftx6tLzG4PpqfESPcJxpsC6kJY3rKzxo8D6tWWun569IIA>
: "UGANDA 1895 SG17 Mint".



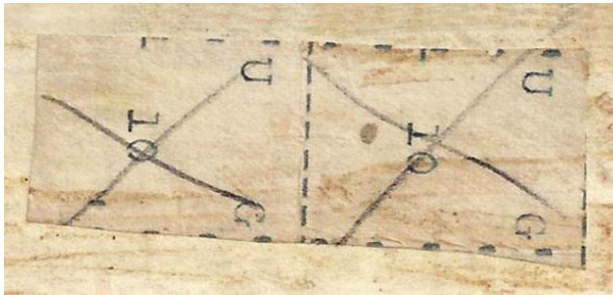
https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/small_image/210x/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1895-sg35-used_0.jpg

10C (M2-I and II)



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/113/9006.jpg

http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/3276.jpg: "East Africa: Uganda: 1895 (Mar.) Wide letters, wide stamps, 20(c.) black [=10c!], cancelled by ms. cross, faults but scarce. S.G. 2"



http://www.theoldie.co.uk/media/articles/036A_Oldie345.jpg : "Philatelist John Griffith-Jones explains why he loves his collection of some of the most bizarre creations in postal history. In 1895 Ernest Millar, a young Cambridge graduate, sat in a hut in the depths of the bush in Uganda, making stamps on his typewriter. Uganda had just become a British Protectorate and George Wilson, the first government official posted there, decided that this called for an issue of stamps and a postal service to use them. The Church Missionary Society was the only organisation with a network across the country, and Millar was the only missionary with a typewriter. So it fell to him to design, and make, the first stamps. The design had to be simple. Millar chose U and G as the emblem, placing one letter on either side of each stamp, at the top. In the centre, he put a figure to show how much each stamp was worth in cowrie shells (the currency at the time). Then he took the only paper he had to hand – a flimsy foolscap on which he typed his sermons – and began to type. Page after page of stamps he typed, creating grids by typing hyphens along the top and bottom and apostrophes down the sides. Of course he made mistakes. In his first issue, he struggled to make stamps the same width and often put apostrophes in the wrong place. Sometimes he typed an A instead of a G or got a number wrong. But, overall, he did an incredible job, producing around five thousand stamps over a period of eighteen months, at the same time as doing his day job. The stamps were available from the mission station and letters were carried in cleft sticks by runners wearing nothing but a loincloth. Demand soon increased and, within months, Millar was on his third issue and using a new typewriter. By 1896, it all got too much. Relief came in the form of a hand-press which was sent out from England and arrived completely rusted up, having nearly sunk in Lake Victoria. Fortunately, one missionary, Frank Rowling, was also an engineer. He soon got it working again and began his own issue of stamps, according to his own design. Millar was probably thrilled. He had plenty of other things to do, being both the postmaster and the bishop's secretary. And it would have given him more time to indulge his greatest passion: taking the latest edition of Bradshaw's railway timetable, sent out to him every year from England – and plotting imaginary journeys to see if he could work out the fastest and most direct route. Millar never married, though there were female missionaries there. The first five arrived at the end of 1895, having walked 800 miles from Mombasa. There's a group photograph of them in straw boaters, with big, puffed-sleeved blouses tucked into their long, firmly belted skirts. 'The bishop and the ladies have arrived,' Archdeacon R H Walker wrote to his mother. 'All are well and happy and they're not quite so wizened as I'd expected ladies who had promised not to marry would be.' In the end, two or three of these five did marry other missionaries. But not Ernest Millar who devoted his life, unpaid, to his work, dying of heart failure when he was only 49. They're very rare, these stamps, and impossible to forge. I have more than 200 of them –

which is a sizeable proportion of the ones that survive. I have used and unused ones; perfect ones and ones where he made a mistake. I have single stamps, blocks of stamps and stamps on envelopes. I also have stamps from every issue, including one that wasn't used. You won't get a single stamp for less than about £150 now, and if you can find one on an envelope, you could be looking at up to fifty times that or more. There's a lovely example: a letter from Millar to a colleague who lived about fifteen miles along Lake Victoria. He's put three ten-cowrie stamps on it but crossed out the ten on the third and changed it, by hand, to a five. And then he's written some extra information on the top left corner: 'One box sent by canoe'. And there's a letter to Bishop Alfred Tucker where the stamp is badly stained with gum. Usually that would decrease a stamp's value but, in this case, it's all part of the story because the stamps had no adhesive, so they had to use gum from a local tree to stick them on. What will I do with my collection? I tend to believe that one's really just a custodian of these materials for a certain period and then it's somebody else's turn. Often that comes when you drop off your perch, but equally there's no reason not to hand them on as a conscious decision when the journey has been fully covered. I've already exhibited them at international stamp shows in Melbourne and New York and won gold medals for my display. I hope, one day, to write a book about them. But having recently finished a book on the postage due stamps of Zanzibar, 1875–1964, which took me ten years and ended up at 539 pages, I think first I'll have a bit of a break. And then, who knows? John Griffith-Jones, As told to Blanche Girouard”.

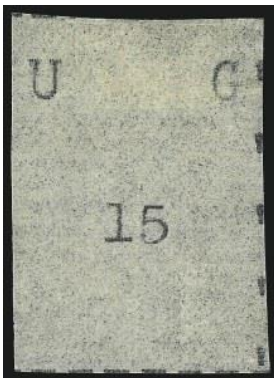


http://www.theoldie.co.uk/media/articles/articleCarousel/036B_Oldie345.jpg: “Two of the Ugandan postmen”.



http://www.theoldie.co.uk/media/articles/articleCarousel/037_Oldie345.jpg: "The intrepid female missionaries who walked 800 miles from Mombasa, from left: M S Thomsett, E L Pilgrim, E M Furley, J E Chadwick and E B Browne". FEATURES | BY BLANCHE GIROUARD | MARCH 2017

15C (M3-II)



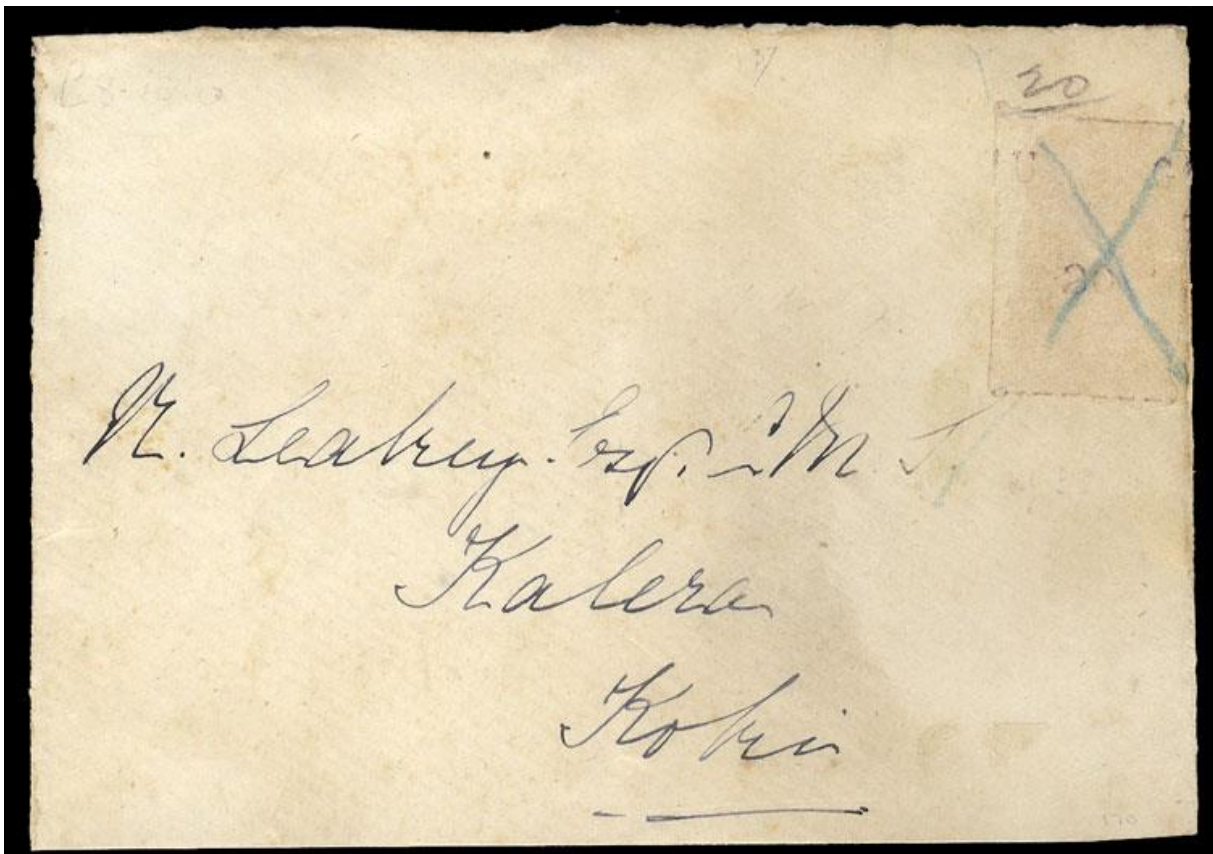
https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2013/1049/1619.jpg

20C (M4-I and II)



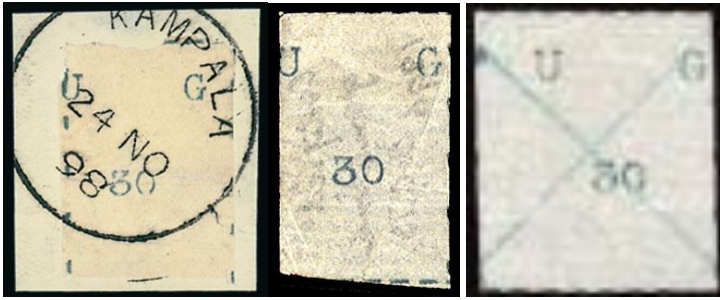
https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1895-sg20-used_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1895 SG20 Used. 1895 (Apr) 20(c) black typewritten, wide letters, narrow stamp (17mm), neatly cancelled by pencil cross. Slight creasing at top, causing small tear at upper left, but a very good example, with borders visible on all sides."

http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/std_thumbmaker.php?picname=1598.jpg: "East Africa: Uganda: 1895 (Apr.) Wide letters, Narrow stamps, 20(c.) black, with scarce ms. cancellation "Mityana/Parcels Post/ 21/7/95/ HRS" applied by the Rev. H.R. Sugden. S.G. 20".



<https://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auctionscans200911/4012.jpg>

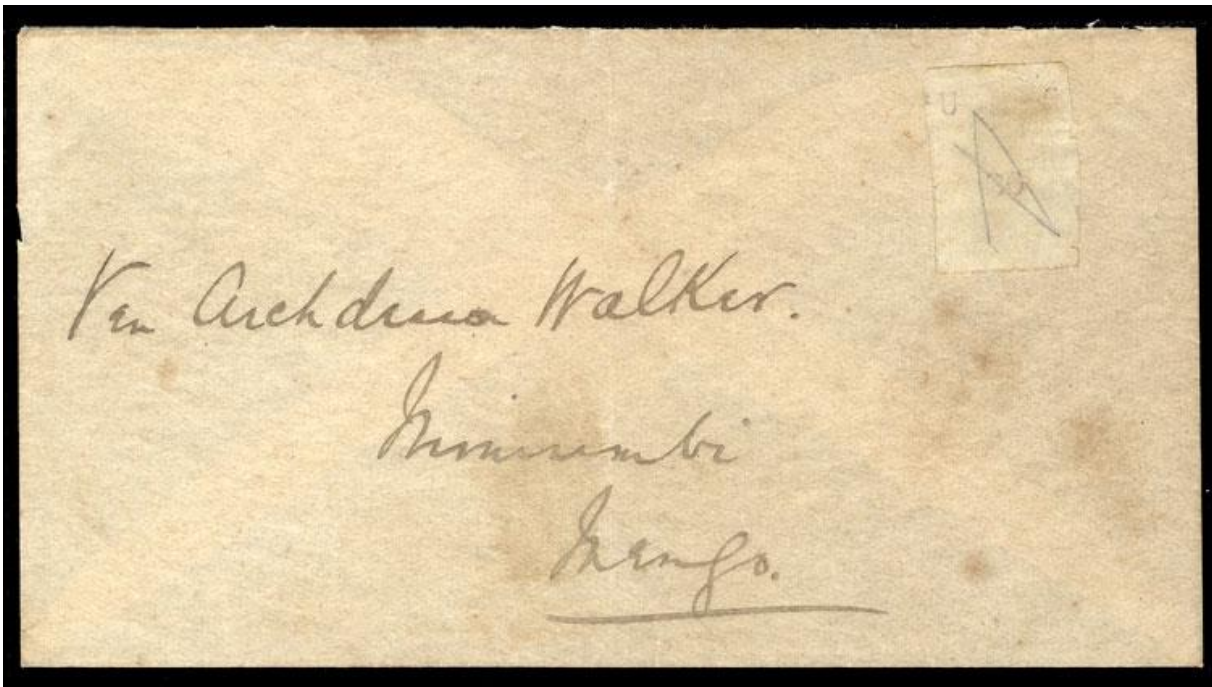
30C (M6-I and II)



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/115/5663.jpg

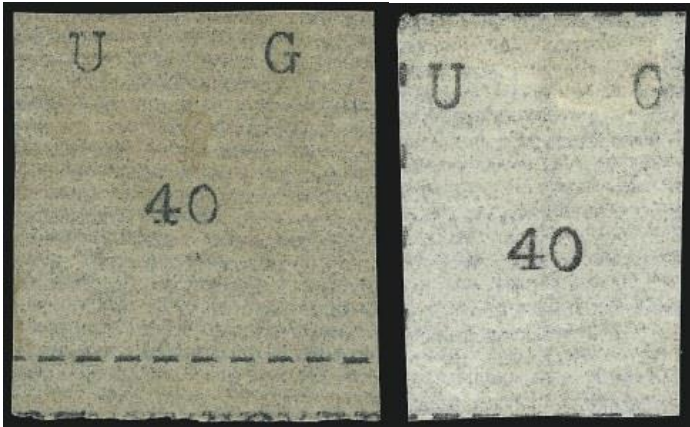
<https://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auctionscans200911/4005.jpg>

http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/std_thumbmaker.php?picname=1597.jpg: "East Africa: Uganda: 1895 (Mar.) Wide letters, wide stamps, 30(c.) black, cancelled by ruled blue pencil cross used only during Mar. and Apr. 1895 and thereafter rapidly degenerating to freehand cancellations, fine. S.G. 6".



<https://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auctionscans200911/4011.jpg>

40C (M7-I and II)



https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2013/1049/1614.jpg

https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2013/1049/1622.jpg

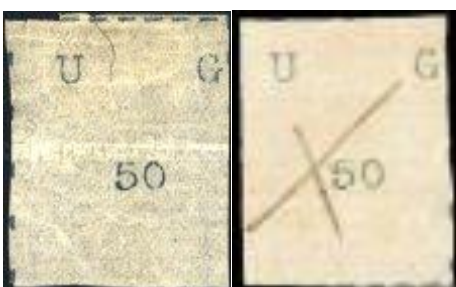
50C (M8-I and II)



https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2013/1049/1615.jpg

https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1895-sg5-mint_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1895 SG5 Mint. 1895 (20 Mar) 50(c) black typewritten, wide letters, stamp 24mm wide, borders on two sides, fine unused, with only minor traces of the usual creasing. Rare".

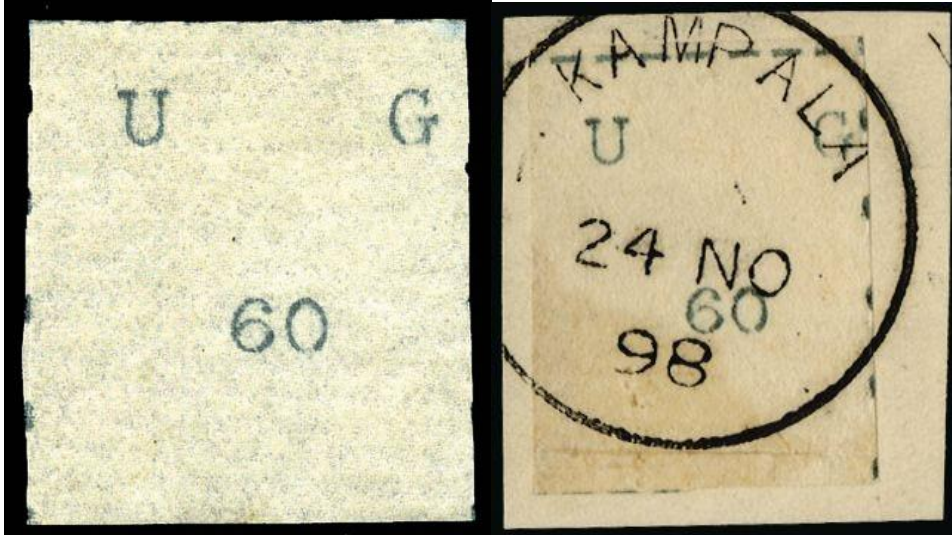
https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/1800x/040ec09b1e35df139433887a97daa66f/u/g/uganda-1895-sg5-used_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1895 SG5 Used. 1895 (Mar) typewritten 50(c) black, wide letters, with borders virtually complete, neatly cancelled with blue crayon cross. Far above average and very scarce thus.".



<https://swmedia-4cd6.kxcdn.com/media/catalogue/Uganda/Postage-stamps/A4-i.jpg>

http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/std_thumbmaker.php?picname=3278.jpg : "East Africa: Uganda: 1895 (Mar.) Wide letters, Wide stamps, 50(c.) black, cancelled by ms. cross, horizontal crease but scarce. S.G. 8".

60C (M9-I and II)



http://www.matthewbennettauctions.com/lotphotos_large/335/223547.jpg

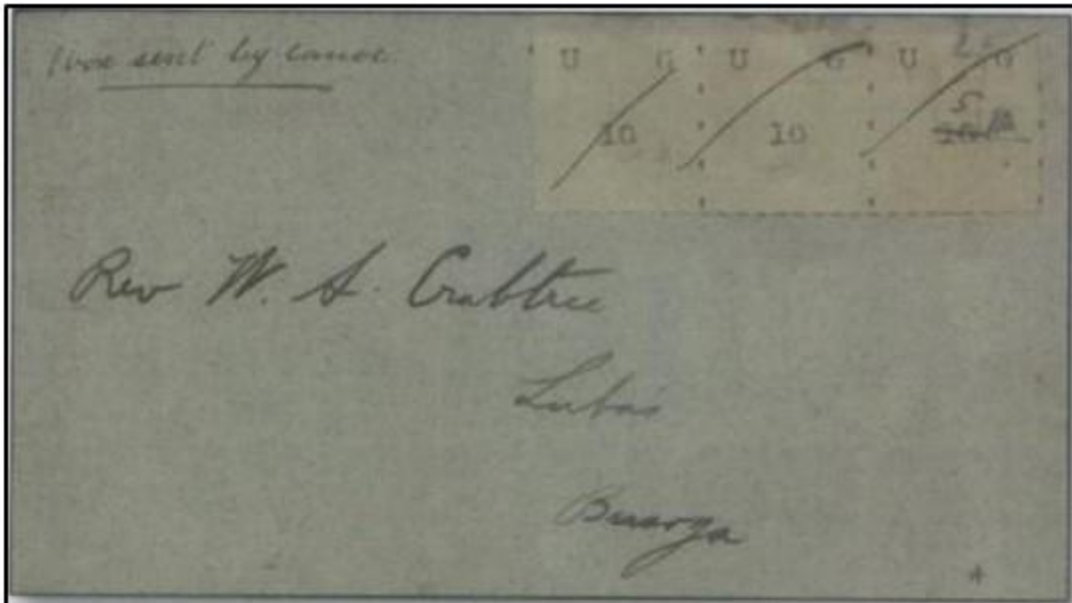
https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1895-sg6-used_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1895 SG6 Used. 1895 (20 Mar) typewritten 60(c) black, wide letters, 19mm (+) wide, complete borders at top and right, partial at foot, tied to piece by superb KAMPALA cds dated '24 NO 98', cancelled by favour. Crease and slight gum staining at foot, still most attractive and rare.".

1895 Cowrie values overprints (May; all black)

James Mackay (1970, p. 41): "During May 1895 the Rev. G. R. Baskerville ran out of certain denominations and made good this deficiency by surcharging in black ink other values and endorsing them with his initials 'G.R.B.'. The earliest date known for used copies of these provisionals is 7th of May and , because they were in use for a very short time, they are extremely scarce".

10C : 30C (M10); 10C : 50C (M11); 15C : 10C (M12); 15C : 20C (M13); 15C : 40C (M14); 15C : 50C ; M15). 25C : 50C (M16); 50C : 60C (M17)

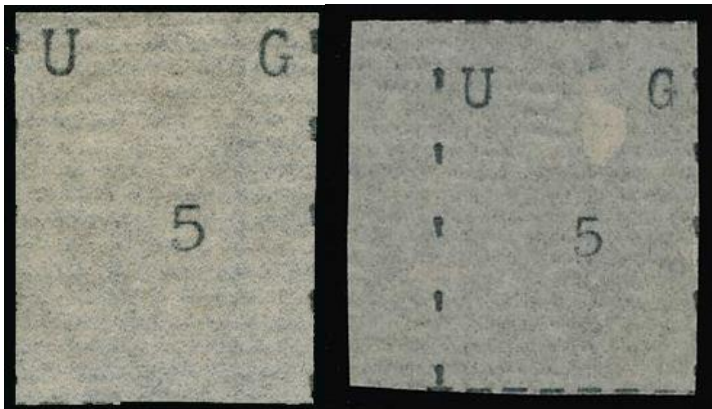
No illustrations found yet, with the exception of this one, that was not yet recorded:



https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-4mfn1ks_bY4/WN9UzKxHLNI/AAAAAAAAvGA/JU2yX6Yljisg0k4JVmwZheRQ7M9hmRLHgCLcB/s1600/Screenshot_29.jpg

1895 Cowrie values, changed design (May; all black)

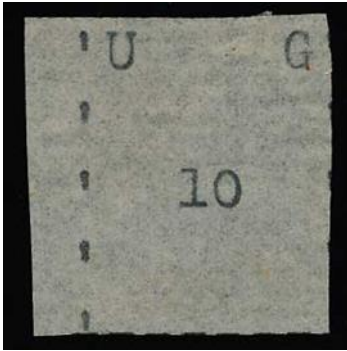
5C (M18)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1895-sg26-mint_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1895 SG26 Mint. 1895 (May) typewritten 5(c) black, narrow letters, stamp 18mm wide, part to complete borders except at top, fresh unused. Trace of creasing, still fine and rare".

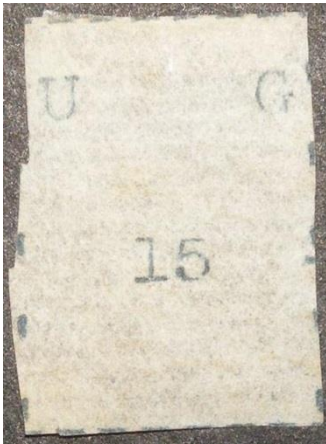
<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1864.jpg>: "1895 narrow letters, narrow stamps. 5 cowries black, 'left marginal' with lines on all sides. Exceptional. SG 26 Ex. 'Lugard'."

10C (M19)



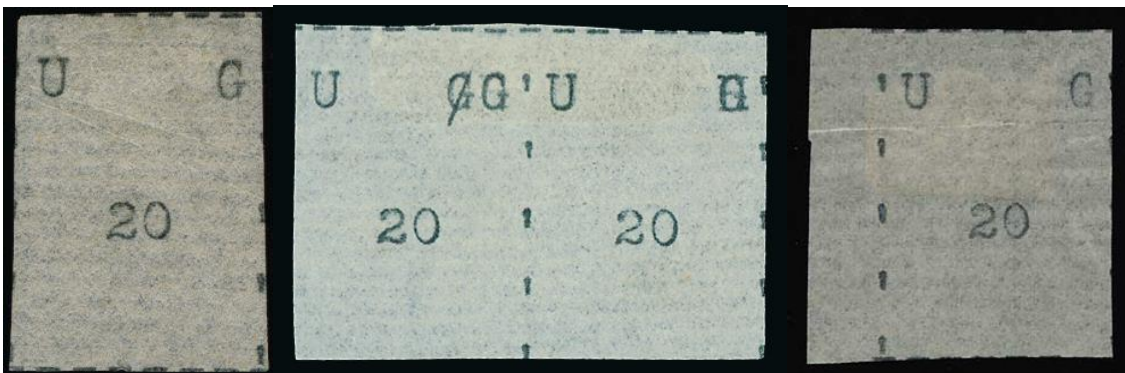
<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1865.jpg>: "1895 narrow letters, narrow stamps. 10 cowries black, 'left marginal' with lines on three sides. Exceptional. SG 27 Ex. 'Lugard'."

15C (M20)



http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-Zgixw1frmmc/UfBcPIpQ5KI/AAAAAAAAx_Q/yP16irR1VA8/s1600/bar19.jpg

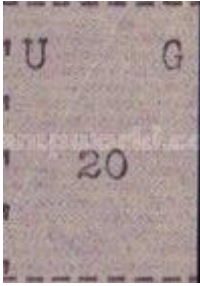
20C (M21)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1895-sg29-mint_0.jpg

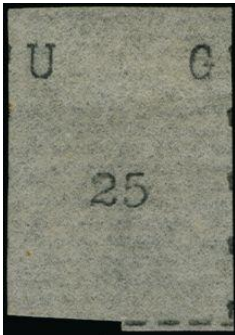
http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/113/9007.jpg

<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1867.jpg>: "1895 narrow letters, narrow stamps. 20 cowries black, 'left marginal' with lines on all sides. Exceptional. SG 29 Ex. 'Lugard'."



<https://swmedia-4cd6.kxcdn.com/media/catalogue/Uganda/Postage-stamps/D3-s.jpg>

25C (M22)



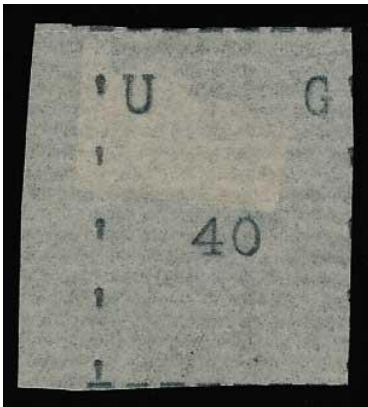
https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1895-sg30-mint_0_1.jpg: "UGANDA 1895 SG30 Mint. 1895 (May)

Typewritten 25(c) black, narrow letters, stamp 17.5mm wide, fine unused with part to complete borders on three sides. Rare, and with an impressive pedigree".

30C (M23)

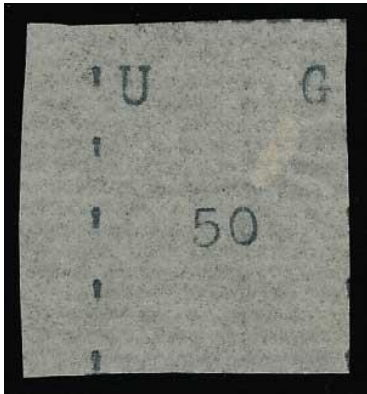
Illustration not yet found

40C (M24)



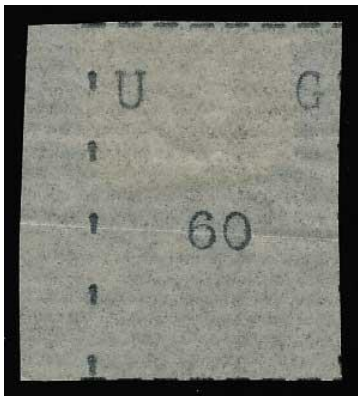
<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1870.jpg> : "1895 narrow letters, narrow stamps. 40 cowries black, 'left marginal' with lines on all sides. Exceptional. SG 32 Ex. 'Lugard'."

50C (M25)



<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1871.jpg>: "1895 narrow letters, narrow stamps. 5 cowries black, 'left marginal' with lines on three sides. Exceptional. SG 33 Ex. 'Lugard'."

60C (M26)

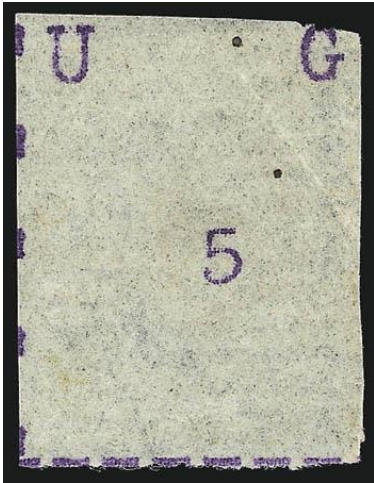


<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1872.jpg>: "1895 narrow letters, narrow stamps. 60 cowries black, 'left marginal' with lines on all sides, paper crease through centre. Exceptional. SG 34 Ex. 'Lugard'."

Mackay 1970, p. 41: "A certain Dr Ansoorge of the Congo Free State Company happened to be in Buganda and begged Mr Millar to print him some 35 and 45 cowree stamps. Very obligingly, if somewhat naïvely, Mr Millar printed a few of each denomination, regarding them merely as curiosities without any postal validity".

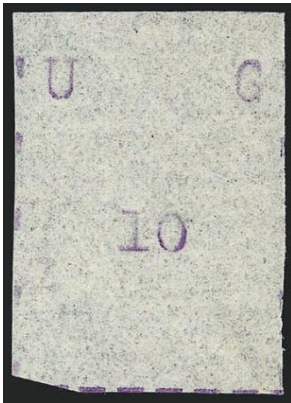
1895 Cowrie values, changed colour (December; all violet)

5C (M27)



<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/Y/1049/1624.jpg>

10C (M28)



<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/Y/1049/1625.jpg>



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/std_thumbmaker.php?picname=3275.jpg: "East Africa: Uganda: 1895 (Nov.) 10(c.) violet cancelled pencil cross on piece, rather stained, 20(c.) cancelled blue pencil cross, torn at foot. S.G. 36, 38".

15C (M29)

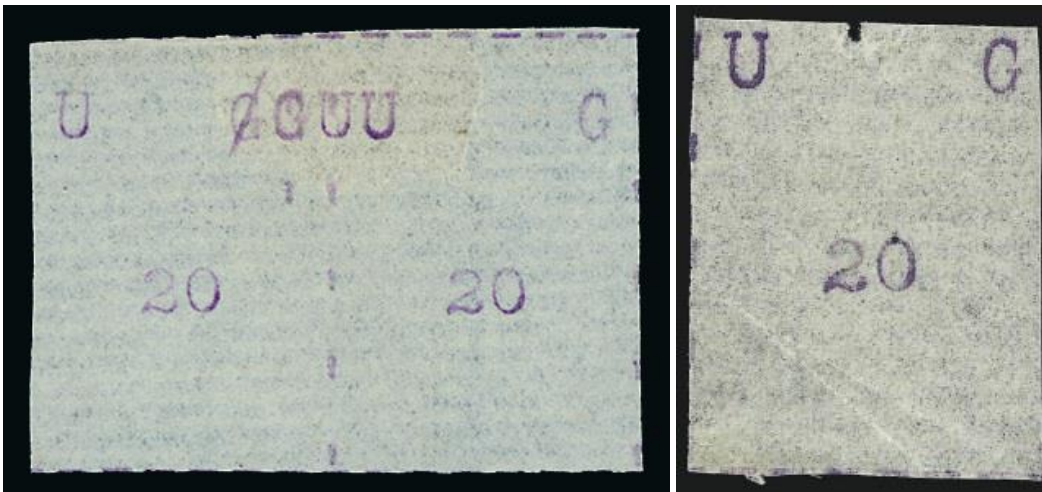


https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2013/1049/1626.jpg

<https://swmedia-4cd6.kxcdn.com/media/catalogue/Uganda/Postage-stamps/D11-i.jpg>

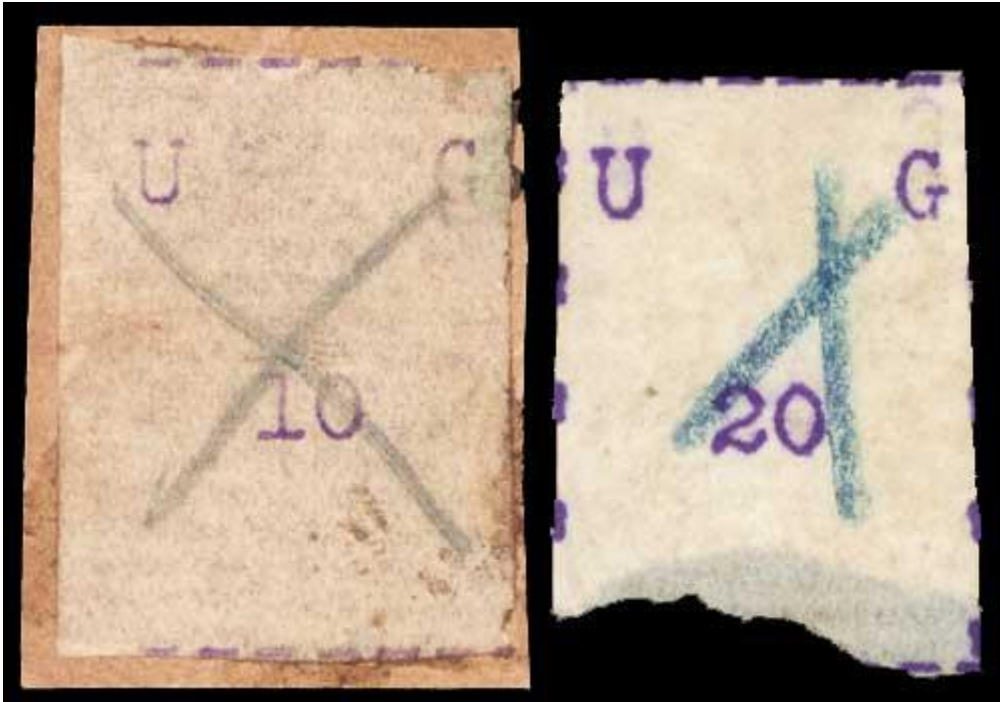
https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/small_image/210x/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1895-sg37-used_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1895 SG37 Used".

20C (M30)

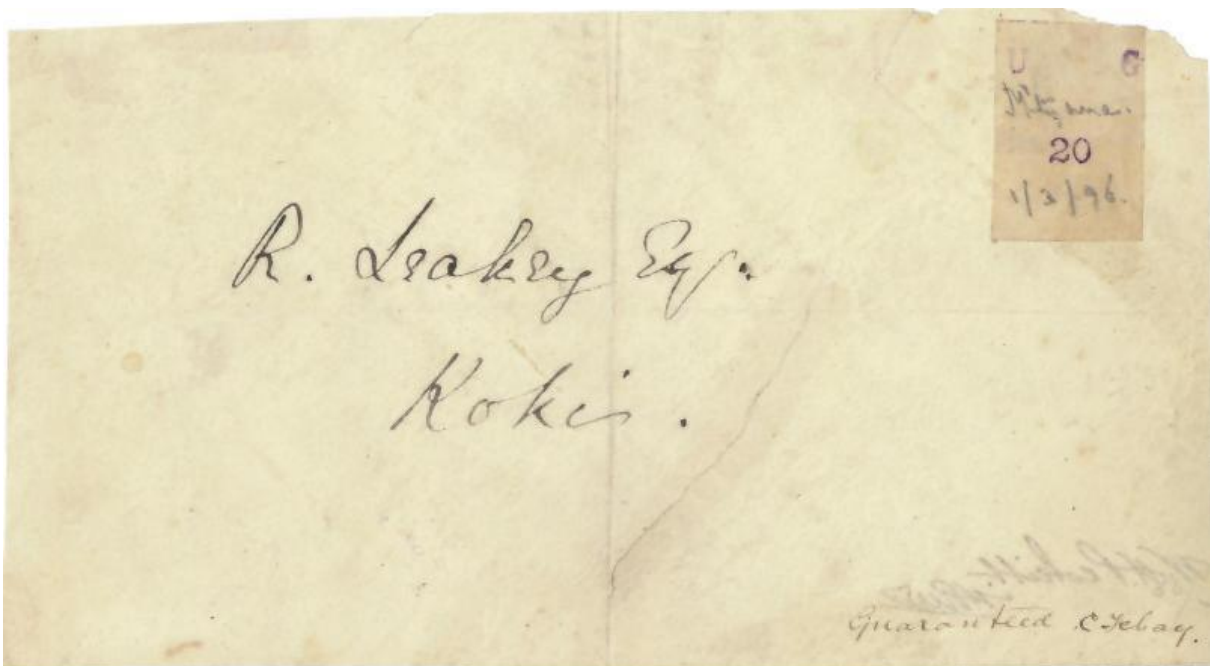


http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/113/9008.jpg

https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2013/1049/1627.jpg



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/3275.jpg



http://philaseiten.wavecdn.net/up/39775068/0/6/ab0783d1_h.jpeg

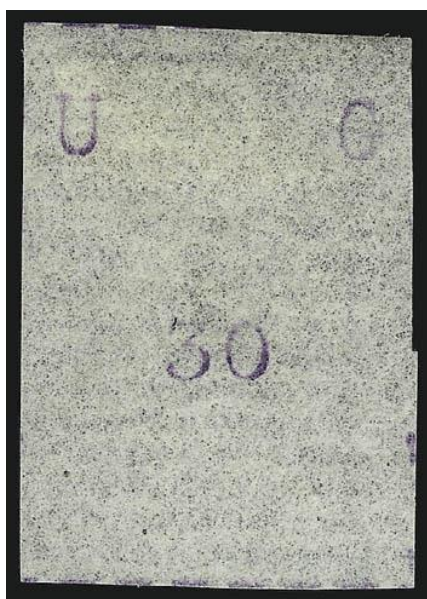
25C (M31)



https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-HIZBcHK6t-M/WN9UhgUo47I/AAAAAAAAvF8/1NimYsJUXS8CkftZ7t2qhsFOB6amLbs2wClcB/s1600/Screenshot_28.jpg

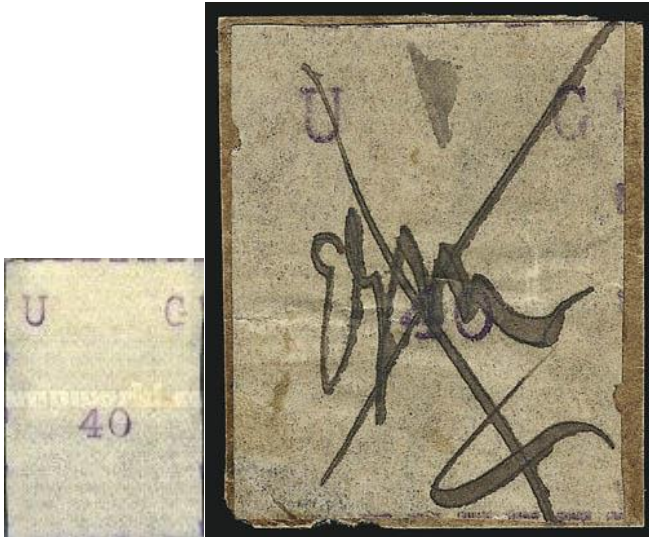
<http://www.famousstamps.org/ugandacowries3.jpg>

30C (M32)



<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/Y/1049/1629.jpg>

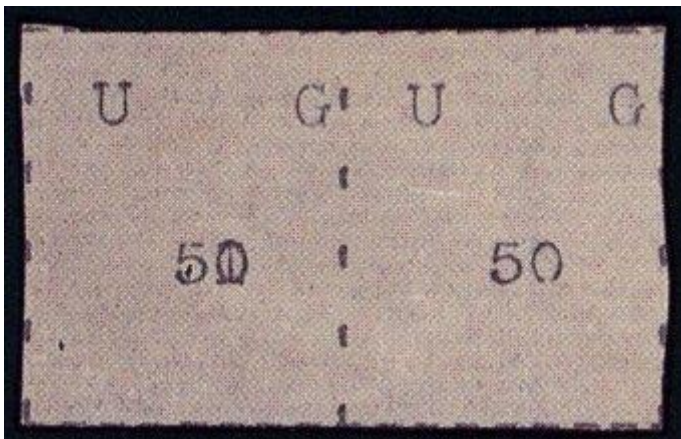
40C (M33)



<https://swmedia-4cd6.kxcdn.com/media/catalogue/Uganda/Postage-stamps/D15-i.jpg>

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/Y/1049/1630.jpg>

50C (M34)



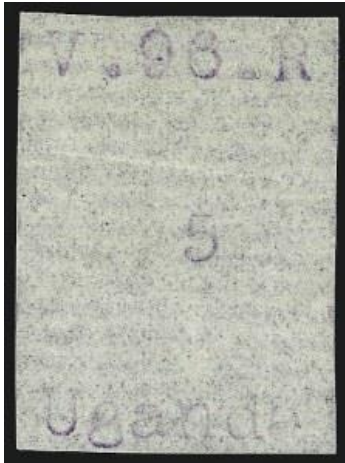
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/a/a6/A_pair_of_50_cowries_showing_a_correction.jpg/150px-A_pair_of_50_cowries_showing_a_correction.jpg: "A pair of Uganda Missionaries showing a typed-over correction by Millar".

60C (M35)

Illustration not yet found

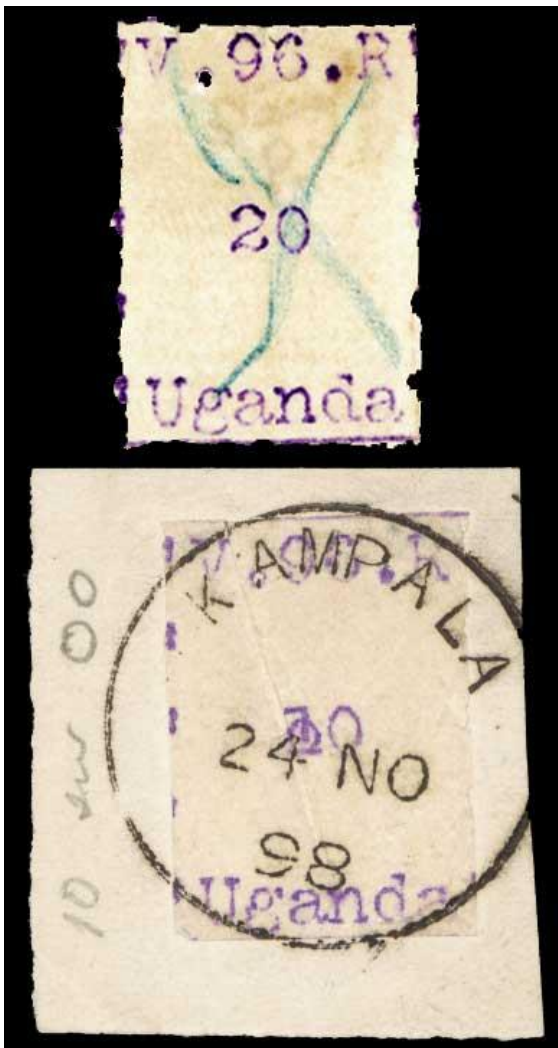
1896 Cowrie values, changed design (with V.96.R / Uganda; June)

5C (M36)



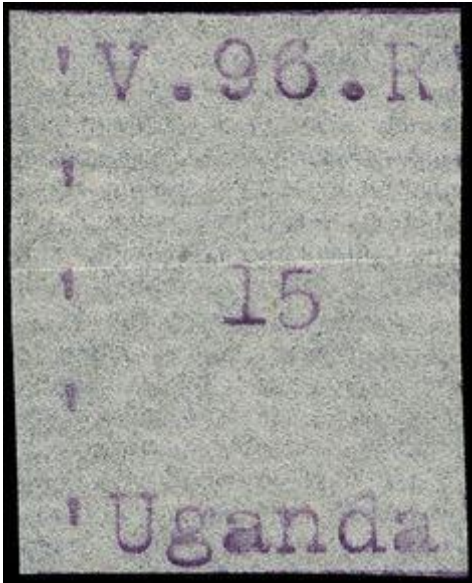
https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2013/1049/1633.jpg

10C (M37), AND 20C (M39)



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/3274.jpg

15C (M38)



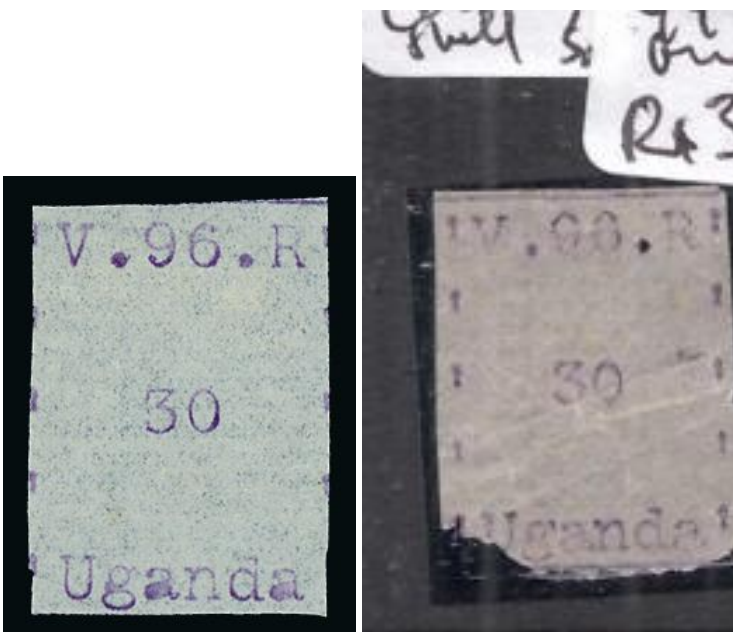
<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/e1/bb/79/e1bb799327baecae82b518a3cb556a3b.jpg>

25C (M40)



<https://swmedia-4cd6.kxcdn.com/media/catalogue/Uganda/Postage-stamps/E4-i.jpg>

30C (M41)



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/113/9011.jpg

<http://thumbs.ebaystatic.com/images/g/JOwAAOSwRgJXiyX/s-l225.jpg>

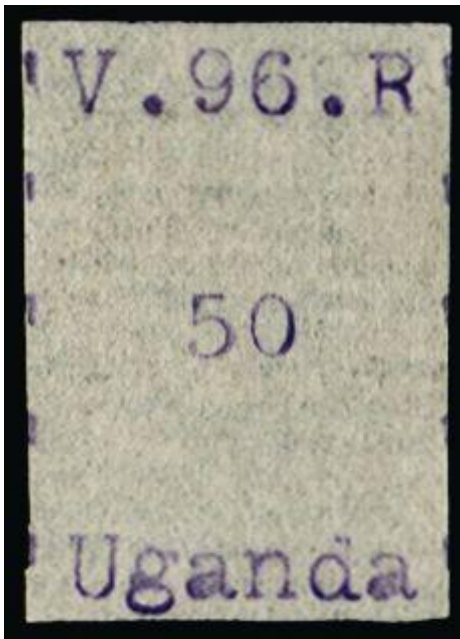
40C (M42)



https://encrypted-tbn3.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcRnPWAy24-rmo2ze16g3qaiS_zUwcx5kys2_g8w-Z_7wdzyic_xqg

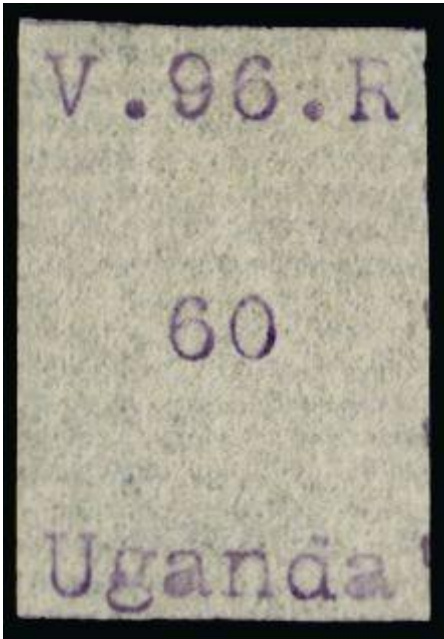
http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_PlhSnhoINPc/THQb3T9p5AI/AAAAAAAAABh0/OOPGoOUE_HE/s1600/CCF08242010_00000.jpg

50C (M43)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1896-sg51-mint_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1896 SG51 Mint. 1896 (June) 'V.96.R' 50(c) violet typewritten, fresh and fine unused with borders on three sides."

60C (M44)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1896-sg52-mint_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1896 SG52 Mint. 1896 (June) 'V.96.R' 60(c) violet typewritten, fresh and fine unused with borders on three sides".



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/31/9349.jpg

100C (M45)



<https://www.sandafayre.com/philatelicarticles/articleimages/uganda.jpg>: "Uganda - 1896 100 cowries violet, SG 53. In 1894 the British Protectorate of Uganda was established, and to improve the otherwise non-existent Postal system, George Wilson, a Government Official enlisted the aid of The Rev Ernest Millar of the Church Missionary Society. He was the only man in the Territory with a typewriter, to produce some stamps to pay for an internal postal system. The original "stamps" were simple rows of typed labels with U G in the top corners and the value from 10 to 50 cowries (shells the currency of the area) in the middle. The stamps were all typed in black (the colour of the machine's only ribbon). Because of the "hand typed" nature of these issues, there are many errors including tete-beche pairs, where the sheet was put in upside down to use all available space, and nearly all are cancelled by a pen stroke. The particular stamp illustrated was produced in 1896, after the arrival in 1895 from England, of a new typewriter. This had a narrower typeface and a violet ribbon, and to mark the occasion the initials V. R. were introduced to the design at the top, and the word Uganda at the foot of each stamp. They were still produced in typewritten sheets with each different value from 5c to 100c in rows of 10."

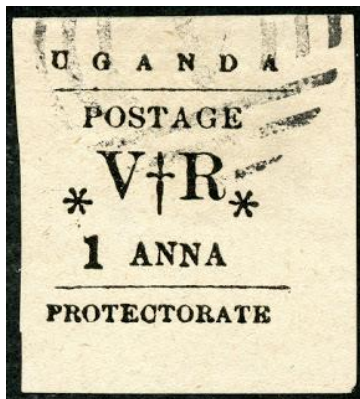
1896 Anna/Rupie values, issued by Reverend F. Rowling in Lubwa's/Usoga (November)

1 Rupie = 200 Cowries; 1 Rupie = 16 Anna)

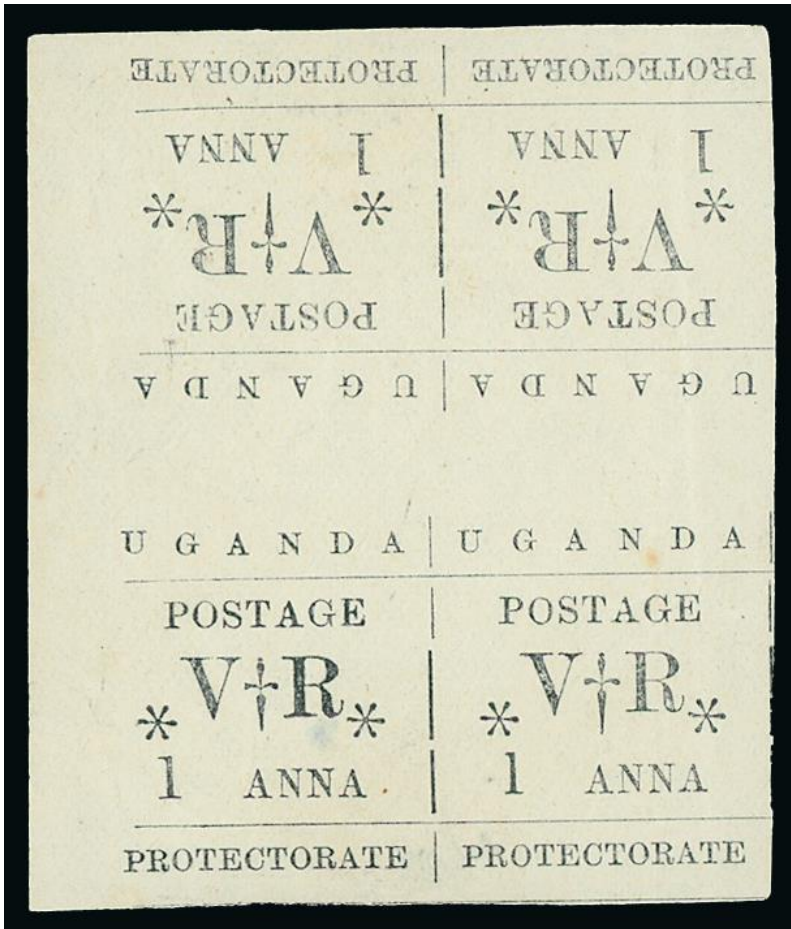


<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1853.jpg>: "1896 new currency, 1a to 5r black on thick white wove or thin yellowish paper. Set of seven values, the 1a and 1r both showing 'Small 'O' in 'POSTAGE' variety, very fine and fresh mint, without gum as issued. A lovely set of these delicate stamps. SG 55a, 56-59, 60a, 61 Ex. 'Lugard'".

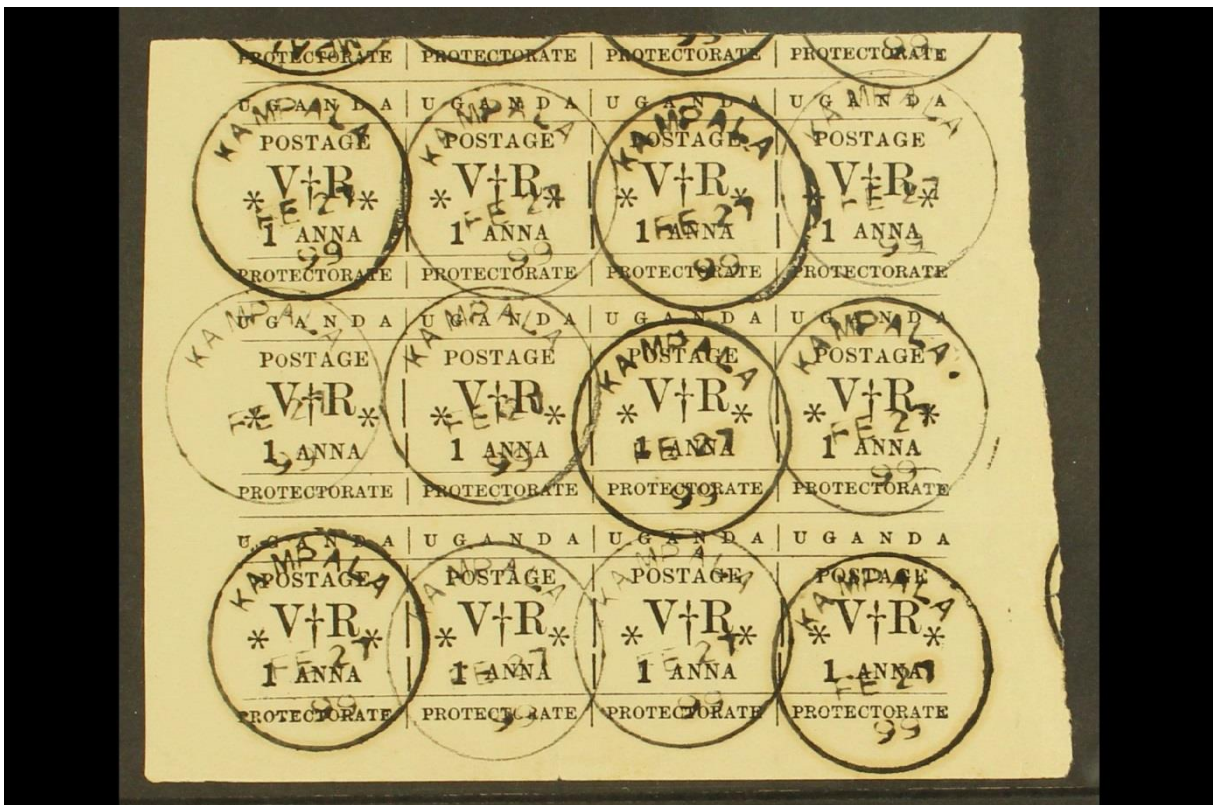
1A, black on white (M46 I (thin '1') and M46 II (thick '1')



https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-XmYRpm8h1t8/V08xEbSsDHI/AAAAAAAActs/ypv4qw_x_BcPhlpuwydq18JQyG12B12CwCLcB/s320/Uganda62.jpg: "1896 Scott 62 1a black (thick "1"), Typeset. Without Overprint, White Paper...The British Uganda Protectorate existed from 1894 to 1962, but stamps from Uganda proper were only issued from 1895-1902.".



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/113/9012.jpg



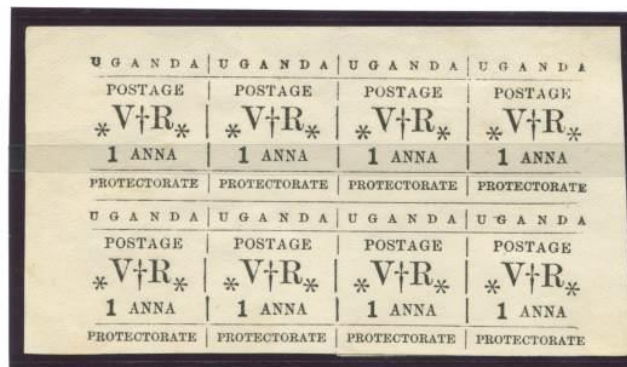
African Postal Heritage; African Studies Centre Leiden; APH Paper 18, Part 1; Ton Dietz
Uganda Protectorate, 1895-1902. Version May 2017

<https://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/52179792.jpg>: "UGANDA - 1896 1a black typeset, used part pane of 12, one copy showing the variety "small o", SG 55, 55a, very fine used. (12 stamps)"

1896 (7th November)

Typeset by Rev. F. Rowling at Lubawa's, in Uganda
 only valid for internal postage
 British East African stamps were required for overseas transmission

Block of 8 being top two rows of sheet of 16



- R 1/1 Top serif missing from 'E' of POSTAGE
 Dropped 'P' in PROTECTORATE
- R 1/2 Top serif missing from 'P' of POSTAGE
- R 1/3 Damage to base of 'V' in VR,
 Damage to center of dagger,
 Damaged 9 O'clock ray in right star
- R 1/4 Sloping 'ATE' in PROTECTORATE,
 Damaged 'D' in UGANDA
 Damaged top and base of 'E' in POSTAGE
 Damaged 9 O'clock ray in right star
- R 2/1 Top of 'R' in VR missing,
 Raised 'P' in PROTECTORATE,
 Squarish 'O' in POSTAGE
 Damaged 9 O'clock ray in right star
- R 2/3 Damaged foot to 'R' in VR
- R 2/4 Damaged 9 O'clock ray in right star

http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/0/0a/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_l.jpg

2A, id (M47)

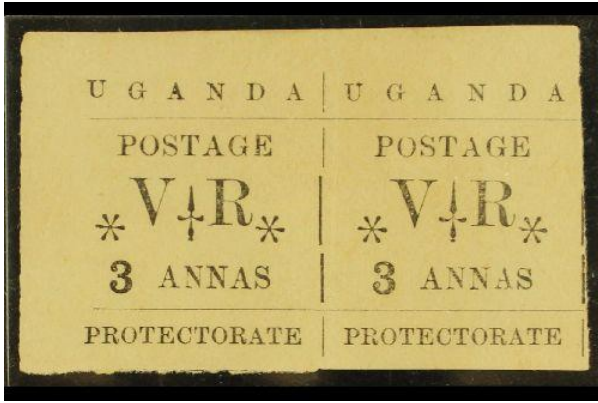


<https://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/52179695.jpg>: "UGANDA - 1896 2a black typeset, used block of 8, one copy showing the variety "small o", SG 56, 56a, fine used few wrinkles".



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/5865-1.jpg>: "UGANDA 1898 envelope to Holland franked 2½a adhesive tied "MOMBASSA" c.d.s. 19 JA 98".

3A, id (M48)



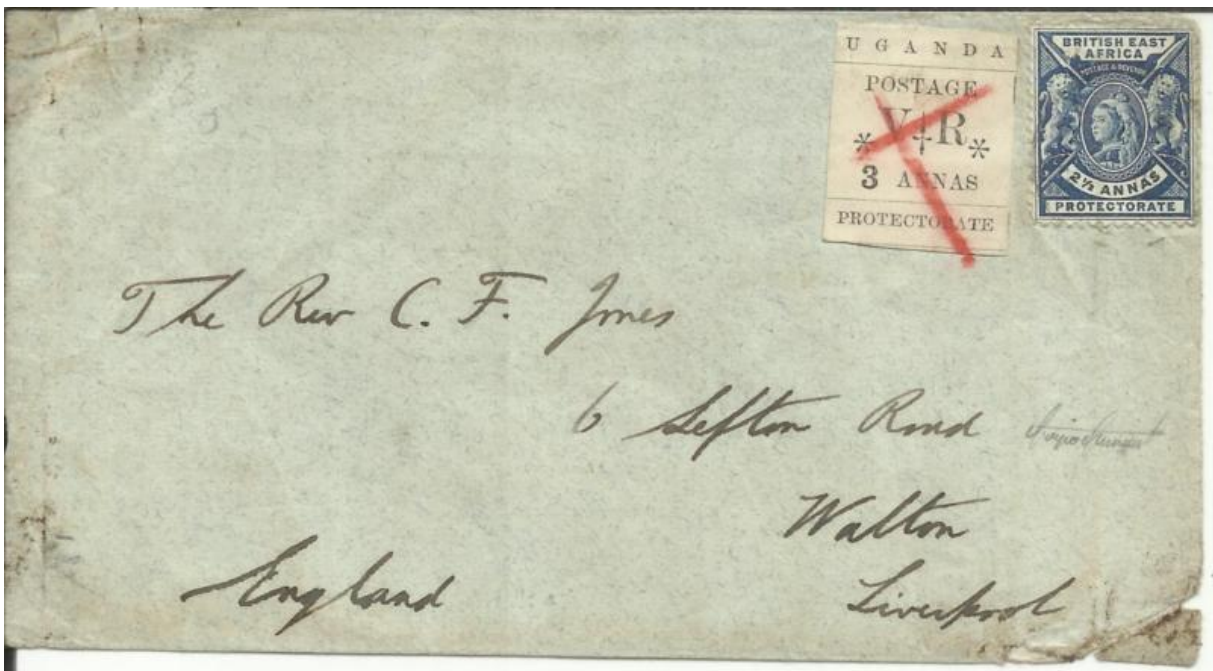
<https://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/52003543.jpg>: "UGANDA - 1896 3a black, SG 57, fine unused horizontal pair (2 stamps)".



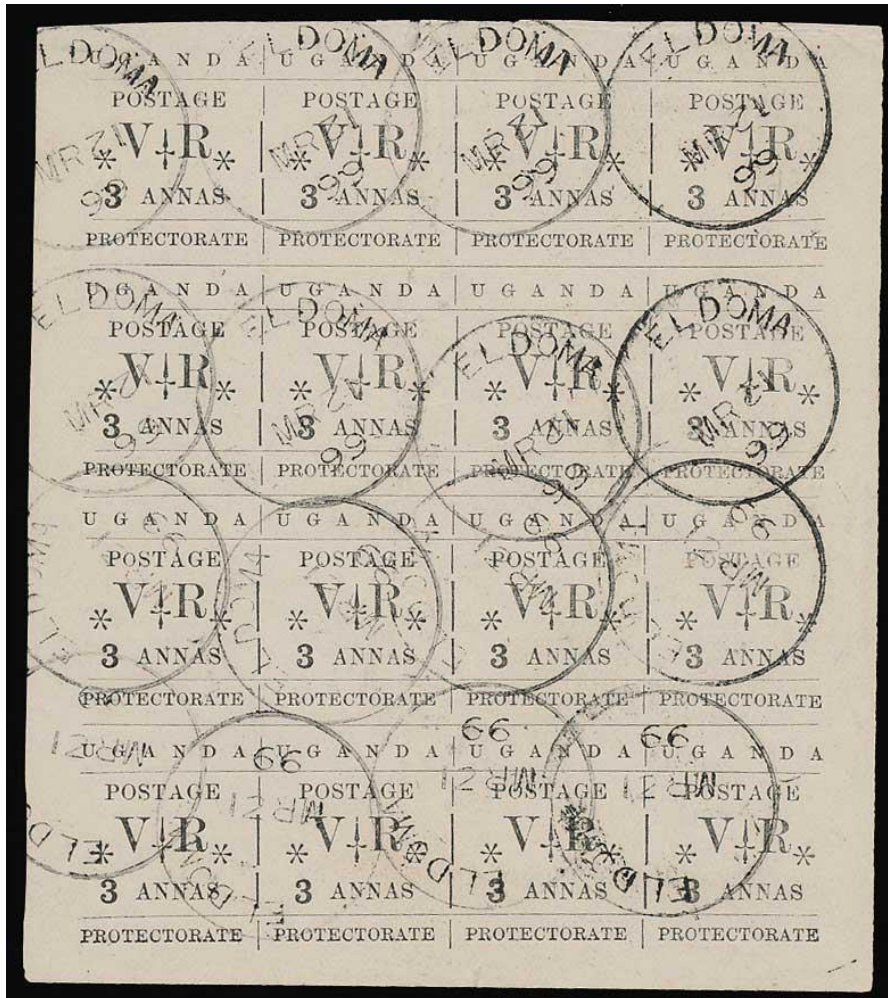
https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/1800x/040ec09b1e35df139433887a97daa66f/u/g/uganda-1896-sg57-a-mint_0.jpg



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/5869.jpg>



[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDQyWDgwMA==/z/AxsAAOSw3YNXZEK2/\\$_57.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDQyWDgwMA==/z/AxsAAOSw3YNXZEK2/$_57.JPG)

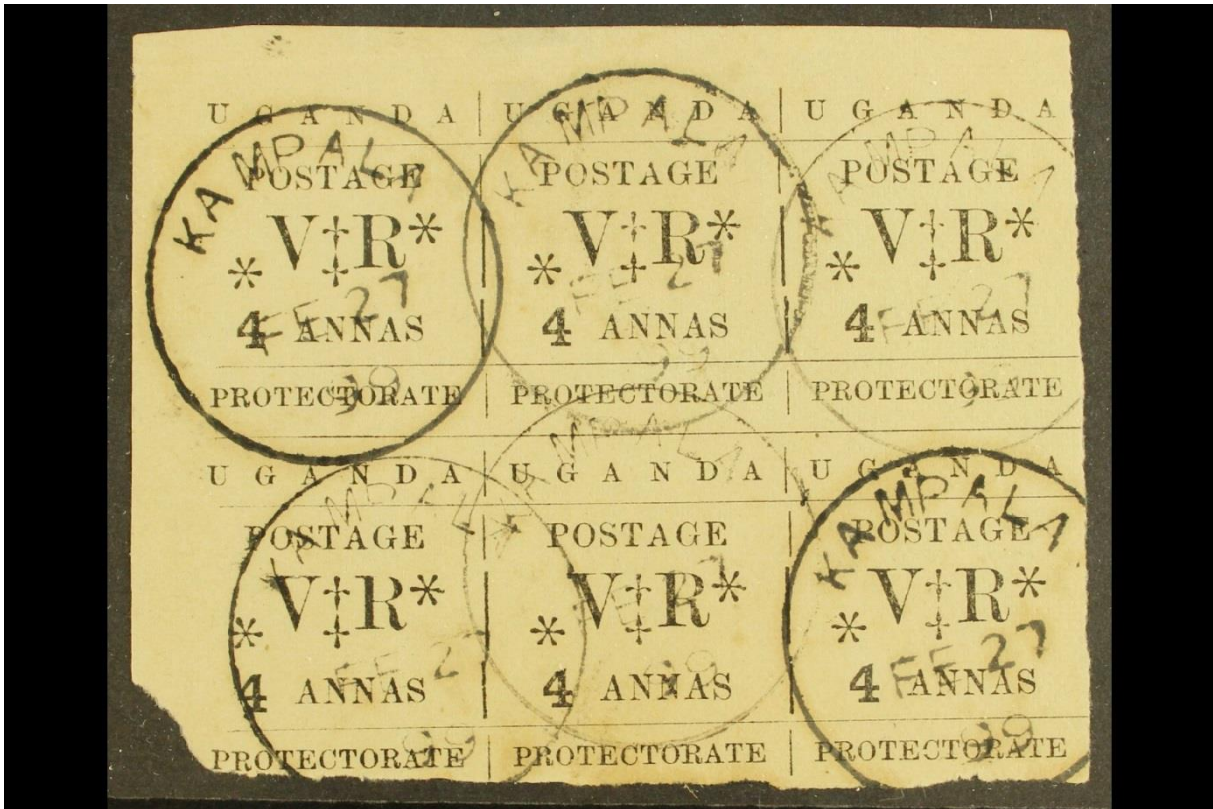


<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA3043.jpg>: "1896 new currency, 3a on thick white wove paper. Lower right corner block of 16 superb used cancelled 'ELDOMA MR12 99', day inverted. A lovely and scarce large multiple. SG 57".

4A, id (M49)



<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1854.jpg>: "1896 new currency, 4a on thick white wove paper. Very fine used cancelled 'KAMPALA JA 10 99'. SG 58 Ex. 'Lugard'".



<https://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/52180471.jpg>: "UGANDA - 1896 4a black, type-set, SG 58, top left corner block of 6 used."

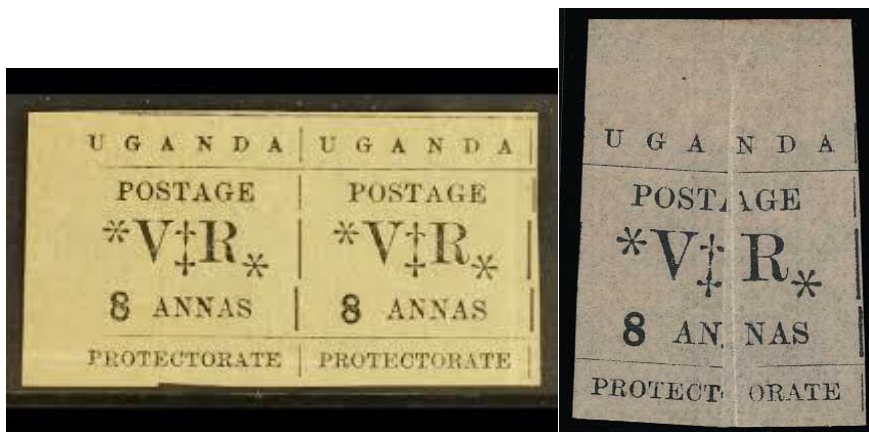


<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/1703.jpg>



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/2967.jpg>

8A, black on yellow (M50),



<https://encrypted-tbn2.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSVpt3gvmvlw0KCN6ZXDUjhCpbmTy72V9UCbHEtIIcBcEptZNd4aA>

<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA3042.jpg>: "1896 new currency, 8a on thin yellowish paper. Upper marginal showing pre-printing vertical paper crease running vertically through, now flattened out. Very fine mint without gum as issued. Most unusual. SG 59 var."

1R, id (M51),



<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1856.jpg>: "1896 new currency, 1r on thin yellowish paper. Fine used cancelled 'KAMPALA JA 10 99'. SG 60 Ex. 'Lugard'".

8A, black on yellow (M50), and 1R, id (M51), and 5R, id (M52)

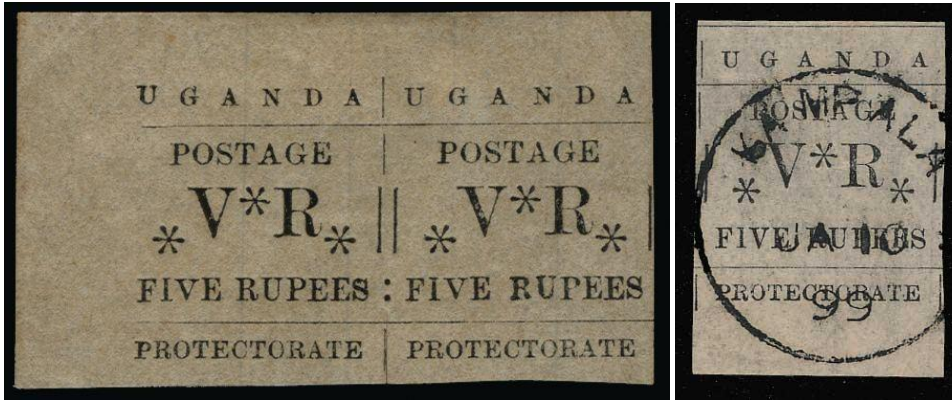


<http://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/1194330.jpg?306>: "c1896. Typeset postage stamps (produced by Revd F Rowling) with manuscript Consular overprint. Imperf. No watermark. C1. 8a black; C2. 1r black; C3. 5r black. All known examples of these stamps are cancelled with the Coat of Arms cancel of the British Vice Consul in the Uganda Protectorate and the adjoining territories. There are various constate plate varieties on this issue.".



<https://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/51161680.jpg>: "UGANDA - 1896 1r + 5r New Currency stamps, SG 60/61, used together on piece tied by British Consul cancellation with m/s "Consular". Scarce usage".

5R, id (M52)

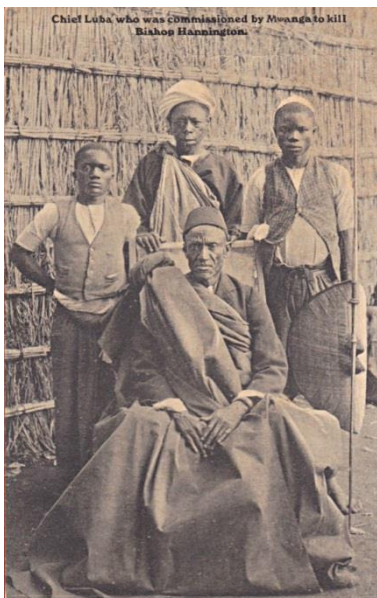


https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/1800x/040ec09b1e35df139433887a97daa66f/u/g/uganda-1896-sg61-mint_0.jpg: “

<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA1857.jpg>: “1896 new currency, 5r on thin yellowish paper. Superb used cancelled 'KAMPALA JA 10 99'. SG 61 Ex. 'Lugard’”.



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/std_thumbmaker.php?picname=3273.jpg: “East Africa: Uganda: 1896 (Nov.) 1a. (thick "1") to 5r. used, some faults but the 5r. fine. (7) S.G. 55-61”. Postmark Luba’s.



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/21/d4/d4/21d4d4dca971d5a3fc3694ed8e5ed5f4.jpg>: “Chief Luba of Uganda”.

1896 (7th November)

Printed by Rev. F. Rowling of the Catholic Missionary Society for the Ugandan Government
Typeset in sheets of 16 (4 x 4) using a Fredrick Ullmer Albion Press at Luba's in Busoga, Uganda
Only valid for internal postage. British East African stamps were required for worldwide transmission

Printed on thick white wove paper being slips, cut from large sheets
when the 4 pp. sheets for Gospels, Hymn books etc., had been cut out



Thin 1
First printing



Thick 1
Second printing



Sloping 'ATE' of
PROTECTORATE
Row 3/4

Printed on Rev Rowling's writing paper bought from A and N Stores
Thin yellowish paper ruled with vertical lines 9mm apart.



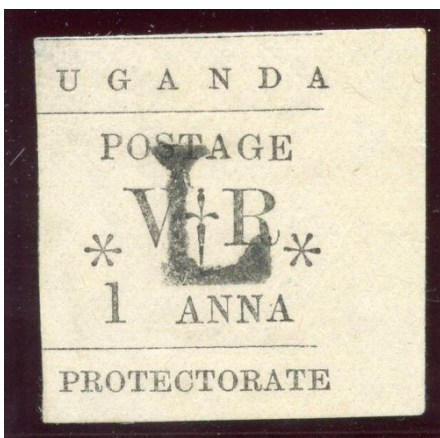
[http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/thumb/9/93/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890 -
1964_m.jpg/640px-Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890 - 1964_m.jpg](http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/thumb/9/93/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_m.jpg/640px-Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_m.jpg) (Roger Gilbert:
<http://www.thingspostal.org.uk/eastafrica/>).

1896 Overprinted with L for Local (7 November)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/1800x/040ec09b1e35df139433887a97daa66f/u/g/uganda-1896-sg70-5-mint_0.jpg

1A, black on white (M53)



<http://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/5bkAAOSwFe5Xxt6O/s-l500.jpg>

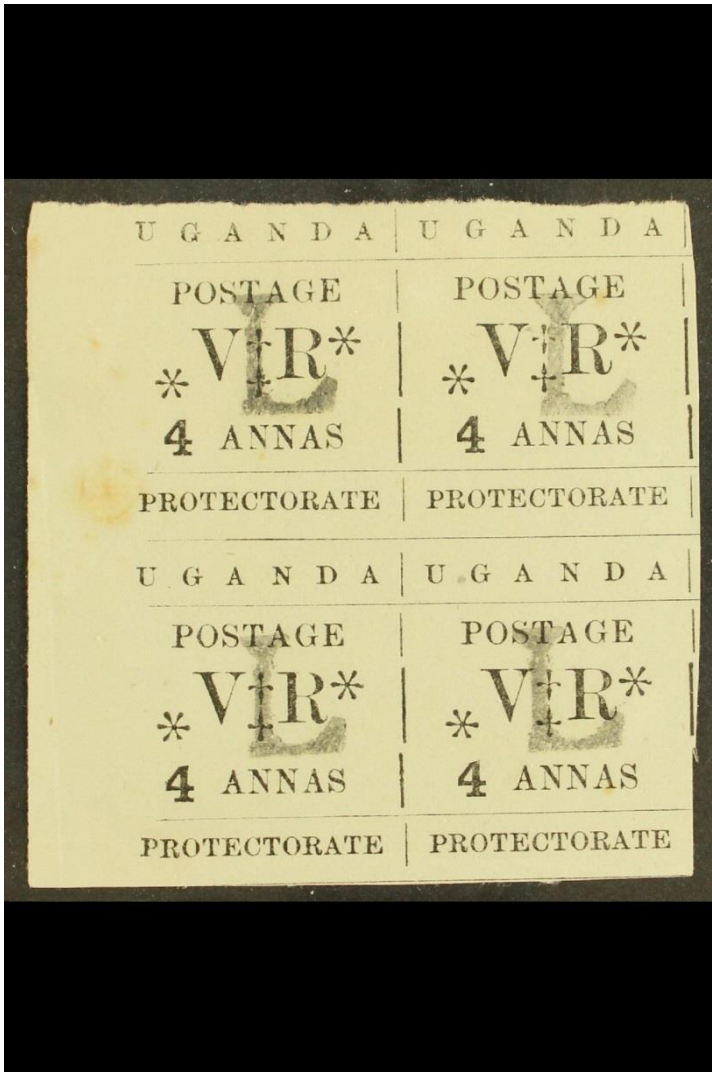
2A, id (M54)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/1800x/040ec09b1e35df139433887a97daa66f/u/g/uganda-1896-sg71-a-mint_0.jpg

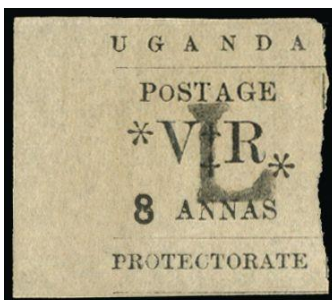
3A, id (M55)

4A, id (M56)



<https://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/44217741.jpg>

8A, black on yellow (M57)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1896-sg74a-mint_0_1.jpg: "UGANDA 1896 SG74a Mint. 1896 (Nov) Typeset 8a black, opt 'L' for local use, left marginal showing variety 'Small o in POSTAGE', unused. Rather roughly separated at right, otherwise fine. A rarity. Ex Chantry, with clear RPS cert (1997) as former SG 74B."

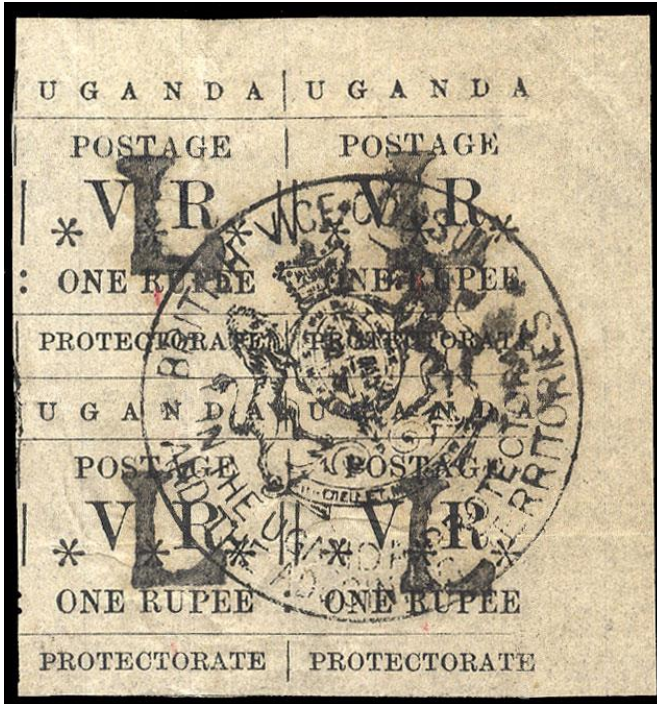


<https://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auctionscans200911/4018.jpg>

1R, id (M58)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1896-sg75-used_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1896 SG75 Used. 1896 Typeset 1r black, with 'L' opt, marginal from right of sheet, used with large part Kampala cds, dated 'JA 1 99'. Slightly oily cancel, still fine for this. Very scarce."



<https://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auctionscans200911/4019.jpg>

5R, id (M59)

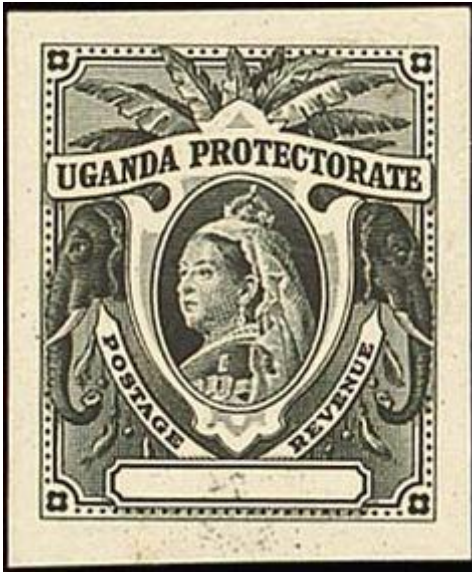
Illustration not yet found

Used as revenue stamps



<http://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/8654422.jpg?537>: "1896. Typeset postage stamps (produced by Revd F Rowling). Imperf. No watermark.; S56. 2a black; S60. 1r black; Same types overprinted L (= local) S75. 1r black; The above stamps are cancelled with the Coat of Arms cancel of the British Vice Consul in the Uganda Protectorate and the adjoining territories."

1898 Uganda Protectorate with Queen Victoria (November 1898 until 1902)



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/59/ed/56/59ed56bc646cb6d7a0ba283eb9f1a5b8.jpg> ;
proof.



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/16/2116.jpg; proofs



<http://www.rhodesia.co.za/Images/large/AA3809.jpg>: "1898 QV 1a scarlet to 8a pale olive. Set of five values fine or very fine mint. SG 84-89".

1A scarlet red (M60a)



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/dc/e3/74/dce3747c90bc9e59cbb254b295fc0927.jpg>



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/6559.jpg>



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/35/9610.jpg

1896 1 Anna Bright-rose-red
on printed envelope H J Cooper & Co Ltd

Circular Mombasa cancel 6 DE 1901
Reverse - Hooded Circle Londoc E.C. receiver JA 9 02



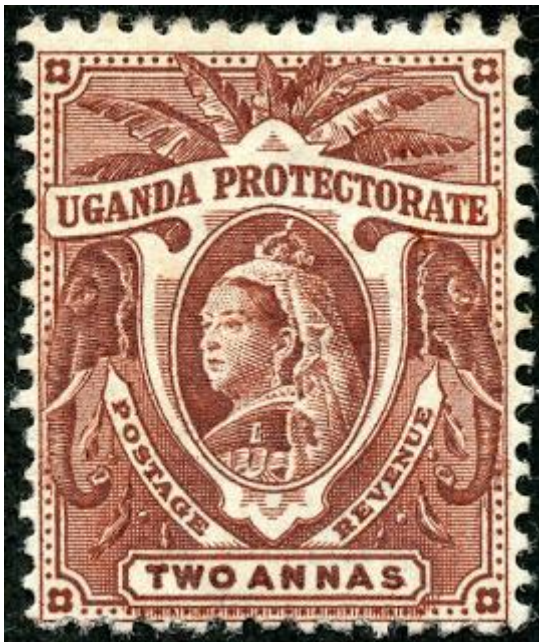
[http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/thumb/6/68/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890 -
_1964_k.jpg/640px-Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890 - 1964_k.jpg](http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/thumb/6/68/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_k.jpg/640px-Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_k.jpg)

1A carmine (M60b), 1902



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/5868.jpg>

2A red brown (M61)



https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-sFffMXy-5XE/V08y1_O7tcl/AAAAAAAAAcuE/dunaQ7PM66ELD1ItSemeXKEVNnxo2j6WgCLcB/s320/Uganda71.jpg



<http://www.chisrainey.com/images/5867.jpg>

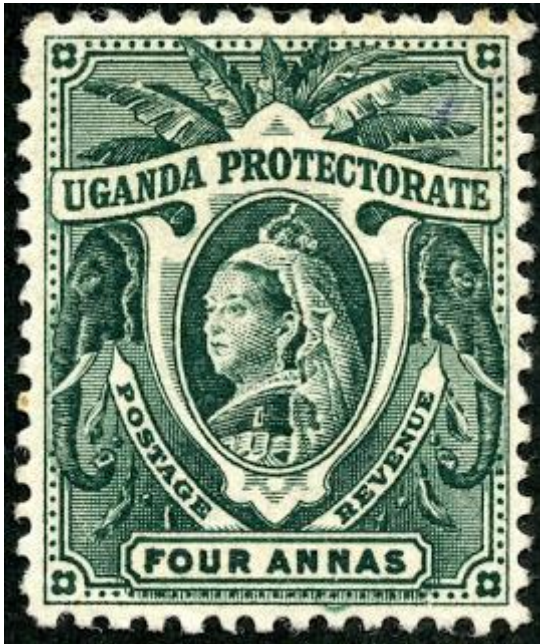
3A grey (M62a)

3A blue grey (M62b)



<https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-DKPZFNJwOOc/V08x51w6Sql/AAAAAAAAAct4/vObEPluv4d4TsAIF4mQxQCJDRcE9fYzpgCLcB/s320/Uganda72.jpg>

4A dark green (M63)



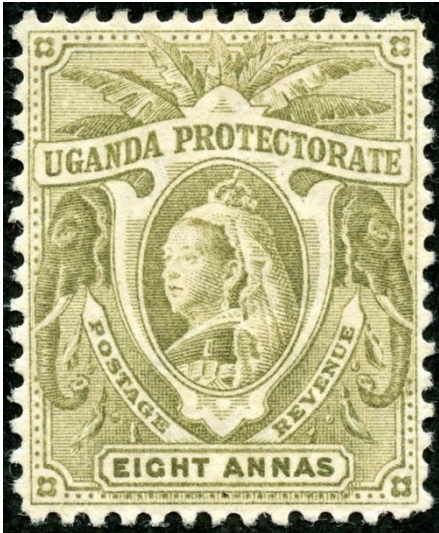
https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-FEjbfZuNPpl/V08zgAtdeMI/AAAAAAAAAcu/4q8FieRPC1A2dNPNNR_1DRYI6FvTLUYhgCLcB/s320/Uganda73.jpg

8A olive (M64a)



https://3.bp.blogspot.com/-aX_1TerALw/V08zz5cWuqI/AAAAAAAAAcuQ/tTC0XJ2RKRsFMyx1N7W-MHxz3Kasv1s2wCLcB/s400/Uganda1898-1902.jpg

8A grey green (M64b)



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/7c/55/5f/7c555f918566bc351bb7b0d9c9847376.jpg>

1R ultramarine (M65a)



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/c4/9f/d3/c49fd33c619059049beaffc9bfa237fe.jpg>

1R grey blue (M65b)



<http://i1.ebayimg.com/thumbs/images/g/~~IAAOSwoBtW5E21/s-l225.jpg>



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/5866.jpg>

5R dark brown (M66)



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/3d/99/04/3d9904b207ce86459172b9c9f9691058.jpg>



https://sites.google.com/site/firststampsafrika/_/rsrc/1467125462073/home/first-stamps-of-uganda/117%20stamps%20first%201898%20Stamps%20of%20Uganda%20-%20Queen%20Victoria.jpg



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/35/9609.jpg

1898 - 1902

Wmk. Crown CA Perforation 14



Scarlet.



Carmine-rose



Pale-grey



Bluish-grey



Pale Olive



Grey Green



Dull Blue



Bright Blue



1902

Stamps of British East Africa
 Overprinted UGANDA

Wmk. Crown CA Perforation 14



AS
 Inverted 'S'
 AS
 Normal 'S'



2½a 'S' in 'ANNAS'
 inverted (R 1/1)

[http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/thumb/d/de/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890 -
 _1964_o.jpg/640px-Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890 - 1964_o.jpg](http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/thumb/d/de/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_o.jpg/640px-Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_o.jpg)

Inland revenue



<http://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/2103633.jpg?279>: "Revenue usage of Postage stamps; 1898-1902. Queen Victoria stamps inscribed Uganda Protectorate. 25 x 30 mm. Perf 14. Wmk Crown CC.: S90. 1r dull blue; S91. 5r brown".



<http://catalogue.klaseboer.com/vol1/html/brcol3/uganrev1.jpg>



<http://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/9296225.jpg?554>: "Notes: all Revenue issues except the final Crowned Crane type (R271ff) were produced by overprinting postage stamps. At least some of this work was done by the Government Printer, as is clear from Uganda Government Ordinances 90 (1918) and 540 (1926). Unfortunately there are no known surviving records of the overprinting, meaning that dates of issue, quantities and even the values overprinted cannot be

known with certainty. Dates of issue shown in this listing refer usually to the issue of the equivalent (unoverprinted) postage issue, though it is possible that the overprinted revenue stamps in fact appeared later. Since Uganda always overprinted stamps for general-duty revenue purposes, the fiscal use of unoverprinted dual-purpose (postage and revenue) stamps is almost unknown. c1898-1902. Queen Victoria stamps inscribed Uganda Protectorate, overprinted Inland Revenue. Perf 14.; a) Wmk Crown CA; overprinted INLAND REVENUE in capitals 1½ mm high; R1. 1a scarlet a. Carmine-rose; R2. 2a red-brown; R3. 3a pale grey; R4. 4a deep green (red); R5. 8a pale olive”.



<http://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/7763911.jpg>: “b) Wmk Crown CC; overprinted Inland Revenue in mixed case, 24 x 2½ mm; R6. 1r dull blue; a. Overprint at top; R7. 5r brown; a. Error Inalnd; Notes: 1. Koepfel lists the 2a with double overprint, but I have not seen this. Morley lists the 1r in two different shades - ultramarine and bright blue, though all examples I have seen are dull blue. Forbin lists the 5r with overprint variety Inalnd, but this is almost certainly a mistranscription for R7a. ; 2. An example of R1 is known on a local postal cover to Entebbe, though this is probably philatelic use.”.

1902 Uganda overprint on British East Africa (February)

½ A yellow green (M67)



<https://www.traffordbooks.co.uk/images/lots/l/24ea81df2f2332f.jpg>



<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/61/cd/0e/61cd0eb325050a8fae5d3cef51b0eec7.jpg>



<http://www.corbitts.com/auctions/stamps/153/images/1538.jpg>: "1902 2a UGANDA o/p reg envelope of B.E.A, franked 1/2a & 2 1/2a (SG.92, 93), six of each value, cancelled ENTEBBE with MOMBASA arrival."

2 1/2 A dark blue (M68)



https://www.stanleygibbons.com/media/catalog/product/cache/1/image/9df78eab33525d08d6e5fb8d27136e95/u/g/uganda-1902-sg93b-mint_0.jpg: "UGANDA 1902 SG93b Mint. 1902 2½a deep blue, type 10 opt on BEA, showing the pantograph variety 'Inverted 'S' in ANNAS' (R1/1), fresh o,.g. Minor gum bend does not detract.".



<https://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/63078712.jpg>

1902 (February)

British East Africa
1896 2½ Annas
Deep Blue

Overprinted
'UGANDA' in Red

Sheet of 60

Row 1/1
Inverted 'S'
in ANNAS

AS
Inverted 'S'

AS
Normal

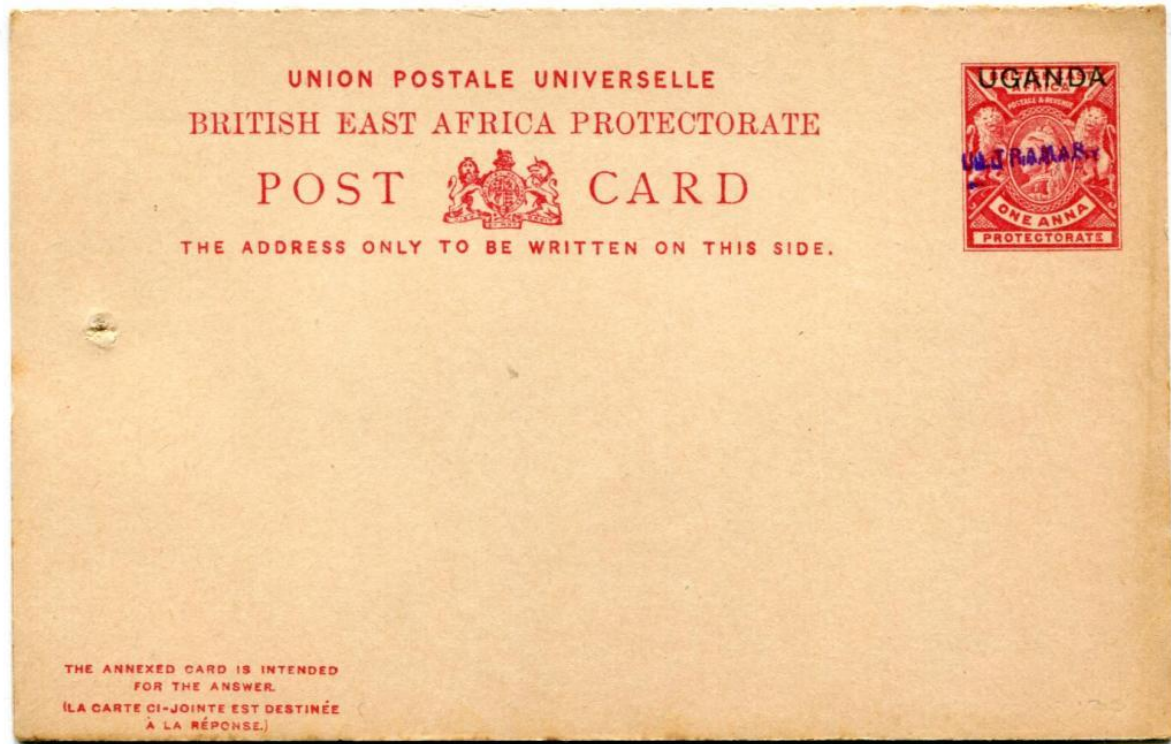


[http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/thumb/b/b1/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890 -
_1964_ia.jpg/640px-Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890 - 1964_ia.jpg](http://www.stampsoftheworld.co.uk/w/images/thumb/b/b1/Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_ia.jpg/640px-Kenya_Uganda_Tanganyika_1890_-_1964_ia.jpg)

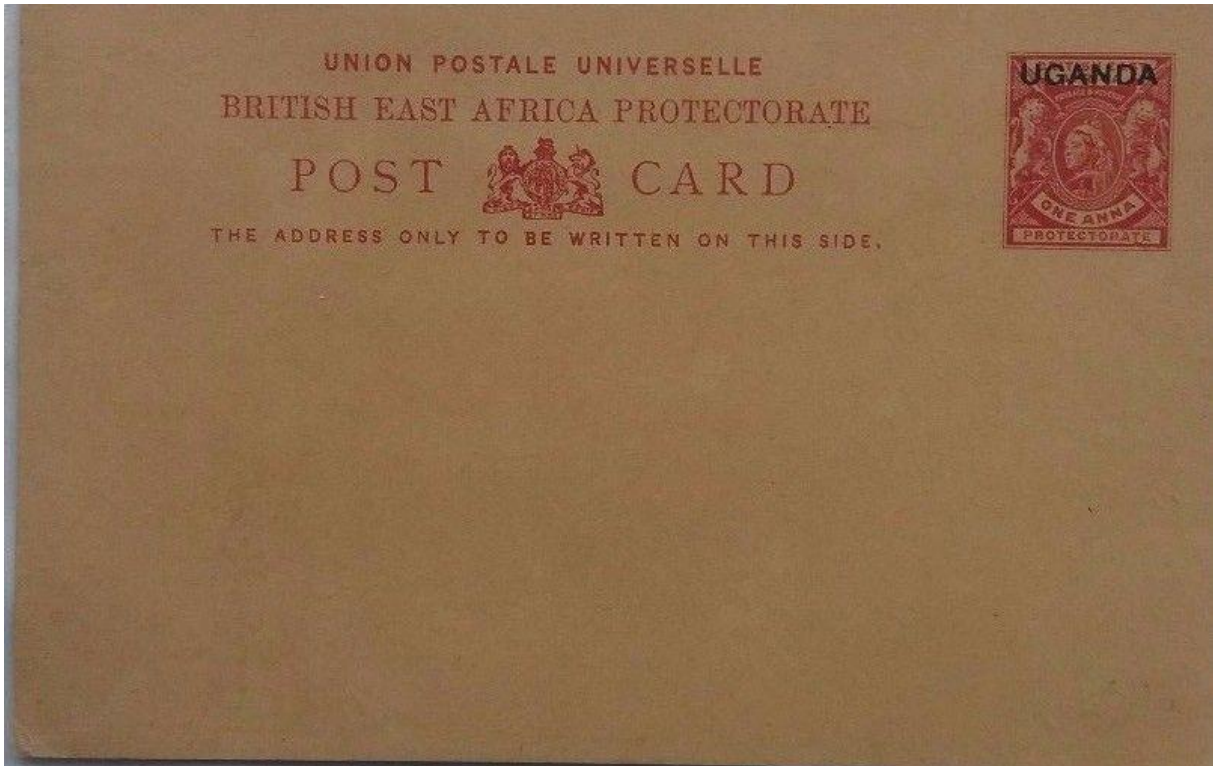
Stationary, 1898-1902



[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/OTg2WDE2MDA=/z/EZYAAOSwSIBY4mQQ/\\$_57.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/OTg2WDE2MDA=/z/EZYAAOSwSIBY4mQQ/$_57.JPG)



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/6493.jpg>



[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NTA4WDgwNA==/z/tKAAOSw241YbQpH/\\$_57.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NTA4WDgwNA==/z/tKAAOSw241YbQpH/$_57.JPG)

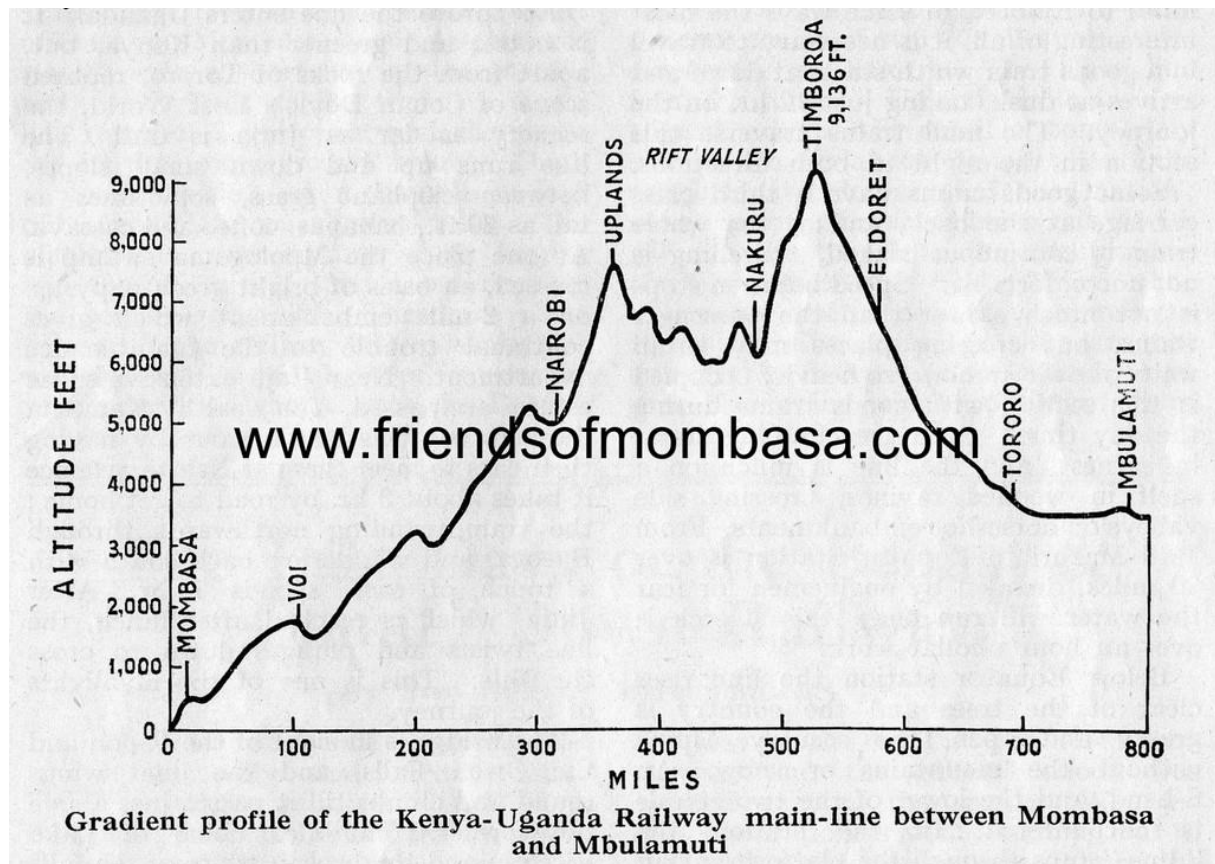


[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/OTk0WDE2MDA=/z/-s4AAOSwEeFVK9v5/\\$_57.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/OTk0WDE2MDA=/z/-s4AAOSwEeFVK9v5/$_57.JPG)

1902-1908 Uganda Railway Telegraph Stamps

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2014/05/12/article-2626051-1DC52B6800000578-180_634x421.jpg :

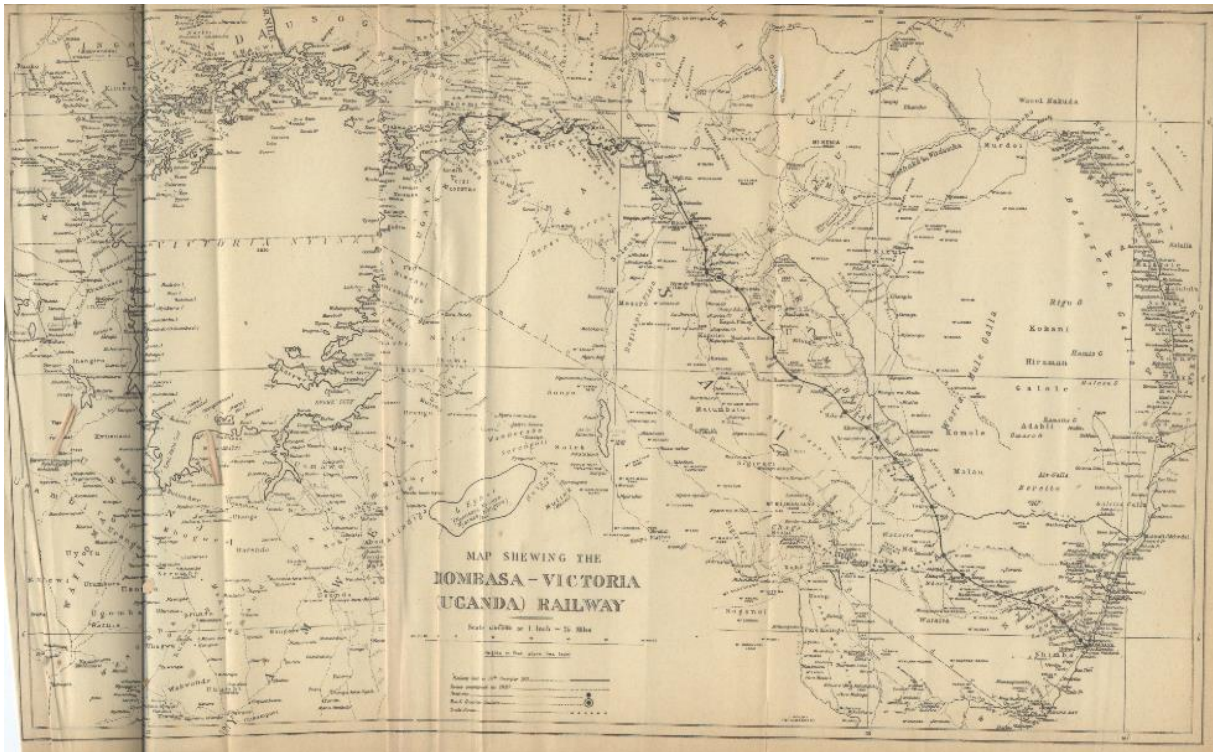
“Dangerous: Construction began in Mombasa in 1895. Work was hampered by storms, strikes”.



http://www.friendsofmombasa.com/s/cc_images/cache_39962917.jpg

“The Uganda Railway, colloquially known as the Lunatic Express or the Lunatic Line, is a railway system and former railway company dating to the colonial period. The line links the interiors of Uganda and Kenya with the Indian Ocean at Mombasa in Kenya.... Built during the Scramble for Africa, the Uganda Railway was the one genuinely strategic railway to be constructed in tropical Africa at that time... 2,498 workers died during its construction...The Uganda Railway was named after its ultimate destination, for its entire original 660-mile length actually lay in what would become Kenya... Construction began at the port city of Mombasa in British East Africa in 1896 and finished at the line's terminus, Kisumu, on the eastern shore of Lake Victoria, in 1901... 200,000 individual 9-metre (30 ft) rail-lengths and 1.2 million sleepers, 200,000 fish-plates, 400,000 fish-bolts and 4.8 million steel keys including steel girders for viaducts and causeways had to be imported, necessitating the creation of a modern port at Kilindini Harbour in Mombasa. With their new steam-powered access to Uganda, the British could transport people and soldiers to ensure their domination of the region. Before the railway's construction, the British East Africa Company had begun the Mackinnon-Sclater road, a 600 miles (970 km) ox-cart track from Mombasa to Busia in Kenya, in 1890...The railway is 1,000 mm (3 ft 3 3/8 in) gauge... and virtually all single-track. Construction was carried out principally by labourers from British India, 32,000 of whom were brought in because of a lack of indigenous labour. While most of the surviving Indians returned home, 6,724 decided to remain after the line's completion, creating a community of Indian East Africans...The railway was a huge logistical achievement and became strategically and economically

vital for both Uganda and Kenya. It helped to suppress slavery, by removing the need for humans in the transport of goods". https://www.revolvy.com/topic/Uganda%20Railway&item_type=topic



<http://digital.library.upenn.edu/women/kirkland/highways/complete-map.png>



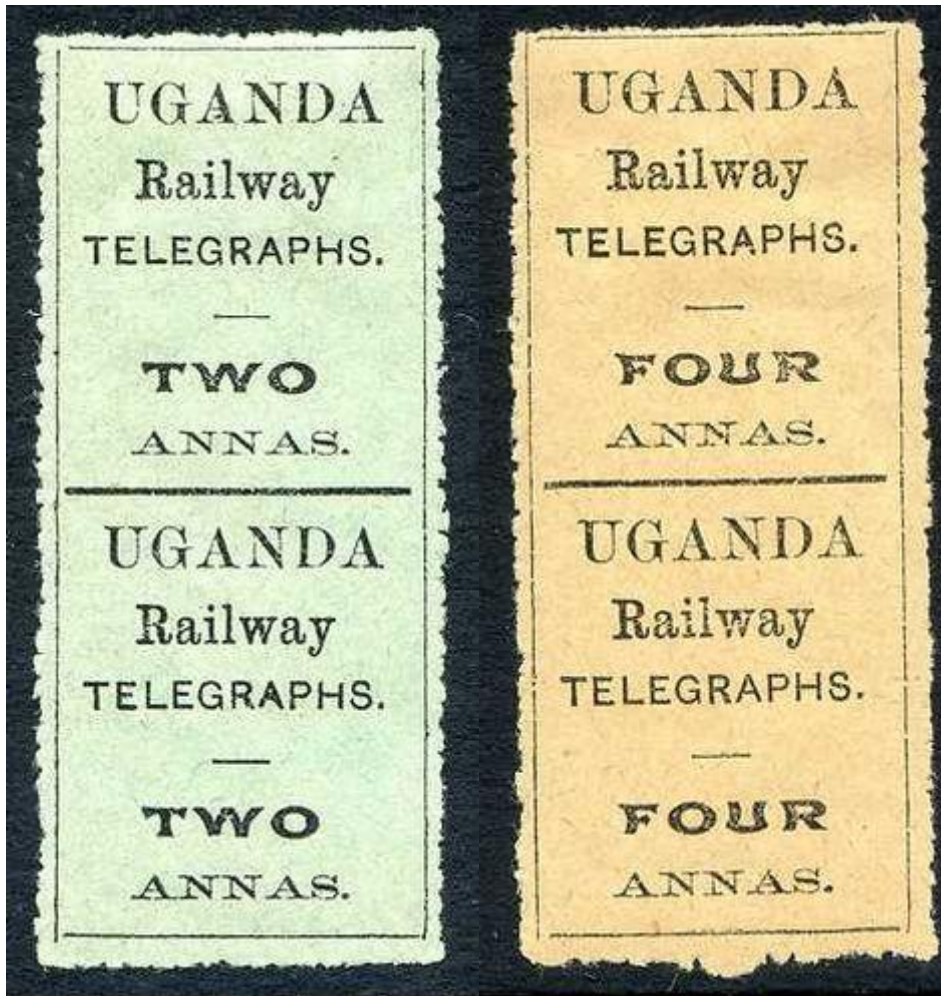
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e6/South_Africa-Uganda_Railway001.jpg/200px-South_Africa-Uganda_Railway001.jpg



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-ST-1.jpg> : "Image courtesy of Steve Taylor."



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/e/e3/1902-08_Uganda_Railway_telegraph_stamp_halves_on_album_page.JPG/800px-1902-08_Uganda_Railway_telegraph_stamp_halves_on_album_page.JPG : "1902-08 Uganda Railway telegraph stamp halves on album page. The stamps were in two vertical halves like Indian telegraph stamps, and are normally found in the upper half only."

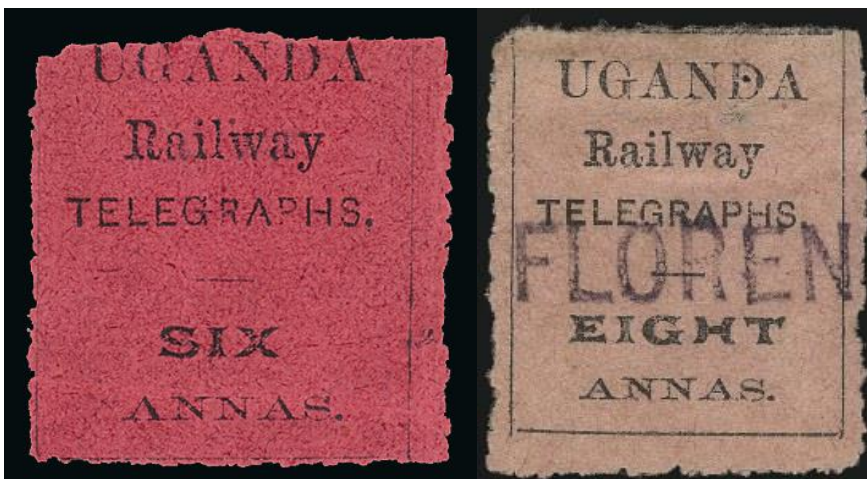


<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/4d/57/db/4d57db062a368cd5295fb4333afac6f9.jpg>:
"Uganda Telegraph stamp 2 annas 1902".

<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/236x/93/39/46/933946f12faf4d619a42e9daec4f63dd.jpg>



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/G65-658.jpg> : "H1, H2 and H3, courtesy of Grosvenor Auctions."



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/113/7345.jpg

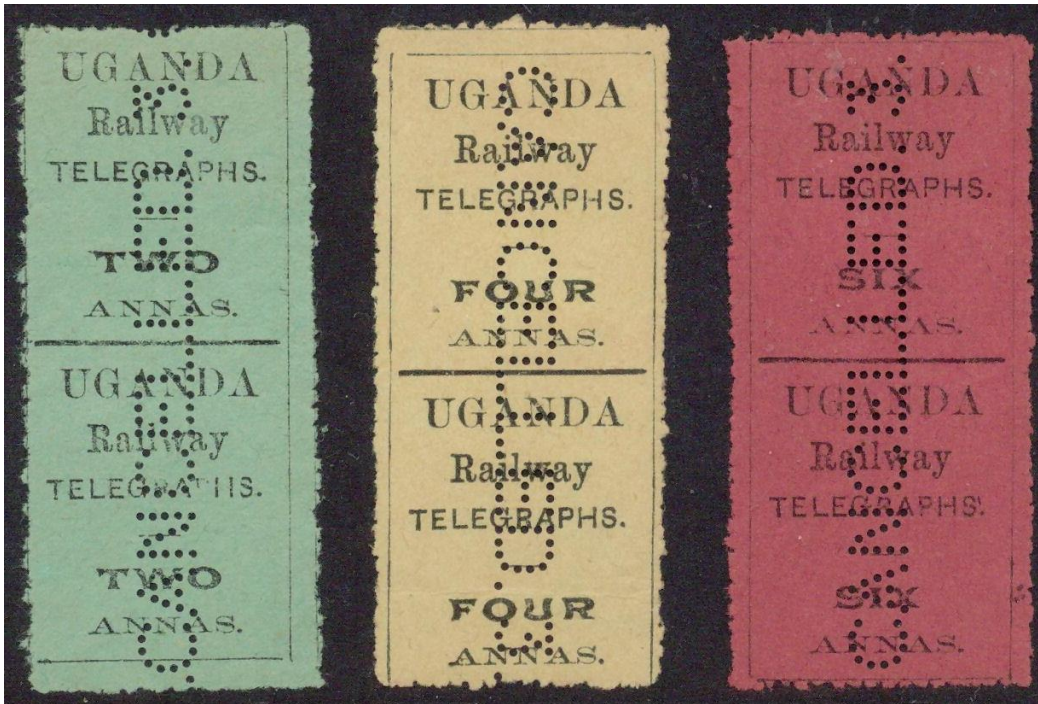
https://siegelauctions.com/image_manip/image.php?src=/2015/1098/565.jpg



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/113/7344.jpg



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/6d/Uganda_1902_Railway_Telegraph_stamps.jpg



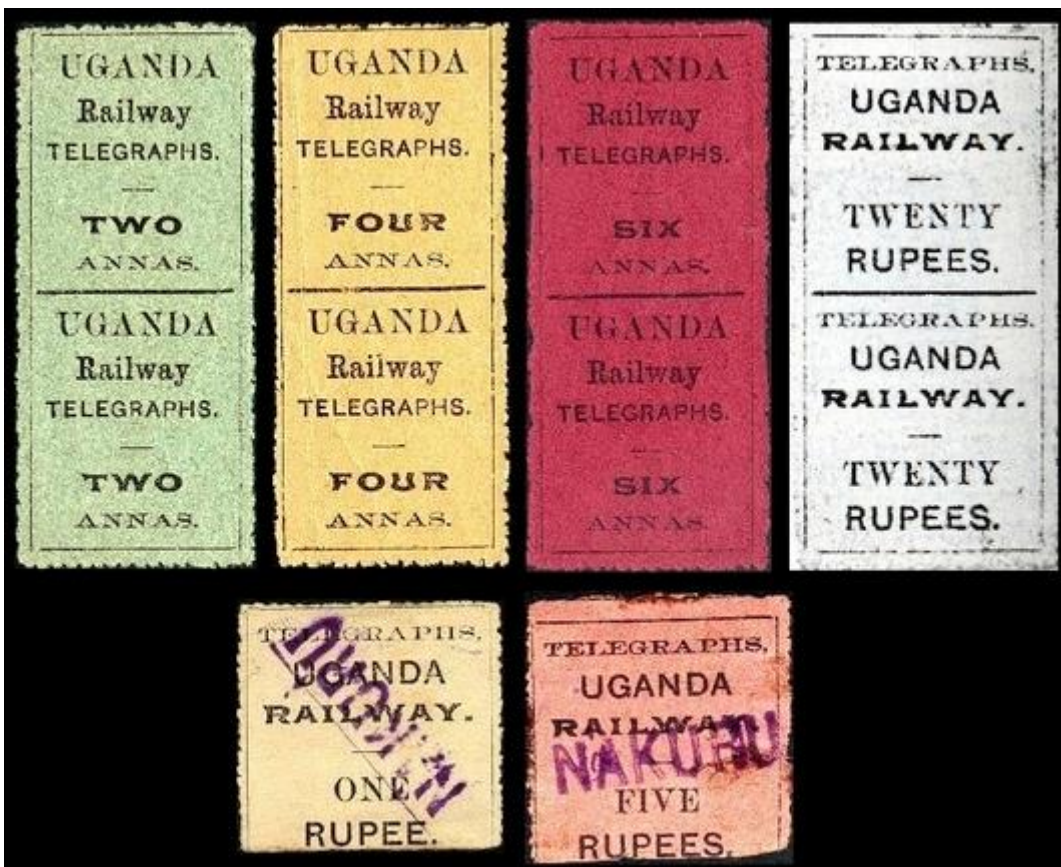
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-1.jpg> : "H1, H2a and H3a 'CANCELLED', courtesy of Roger de Lacy-Spencer."



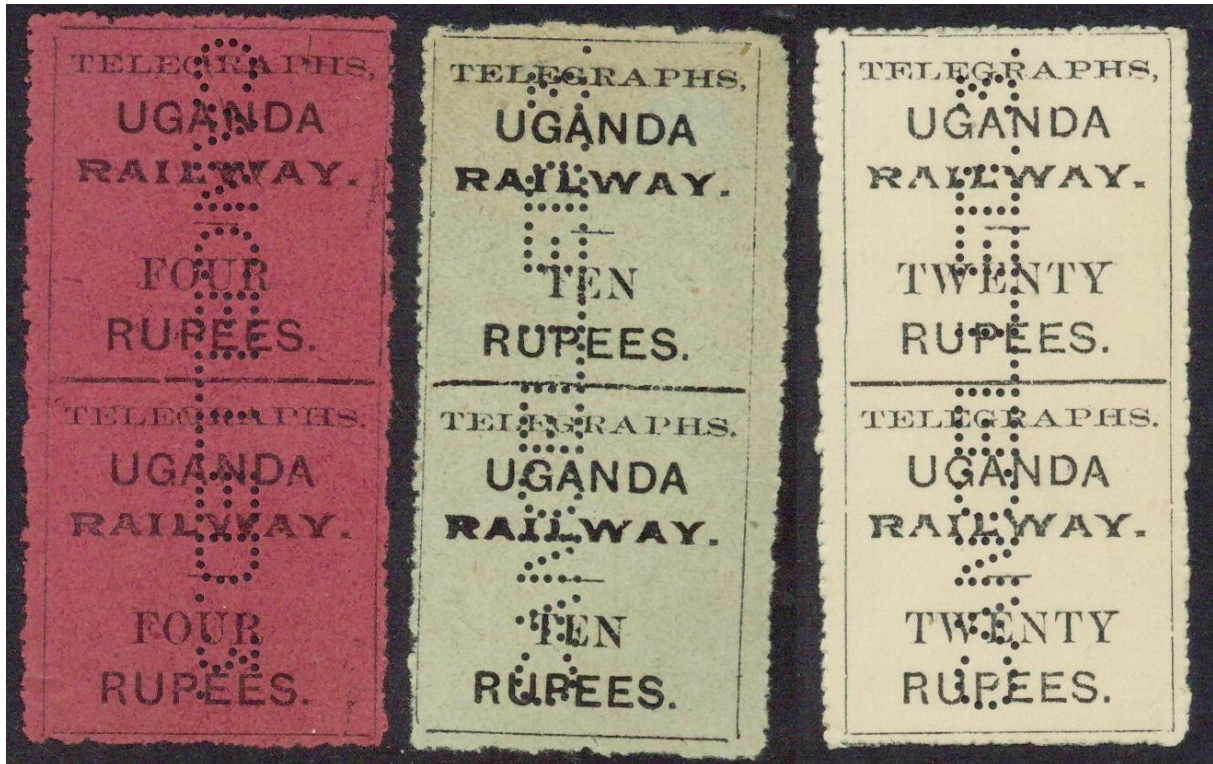
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-2.jpg> : "H4, H5a 'CANCELLED' with H1 used and H10a used, courtesy of Roger de Lacy-Spencer."



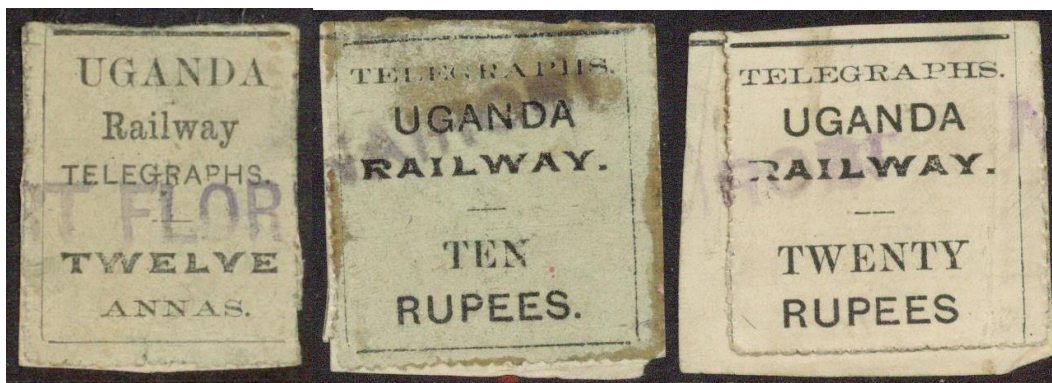
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-3.jpg>: "H6a, H7a and H8a 'CANCELLED' courtesy of Roger de Lacy-Spencer."



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d1/Uganda -
1902 Railway Telegraph stamps.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d1/Uganda-_1902_Railway_Telegraph_stamps.jpg)



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-4.jpg>: "H9a, H11a and H12a 'CANCELLED' courtesy of Roger de Lacy-Spencer.". and: "Roger de Lacy-Spencer has a mint set (minus the 5R) punctured with "CANCELLED. 3." (some upward, some downward). These are not listed by Hiscocks. I presume they were used as specimens.".



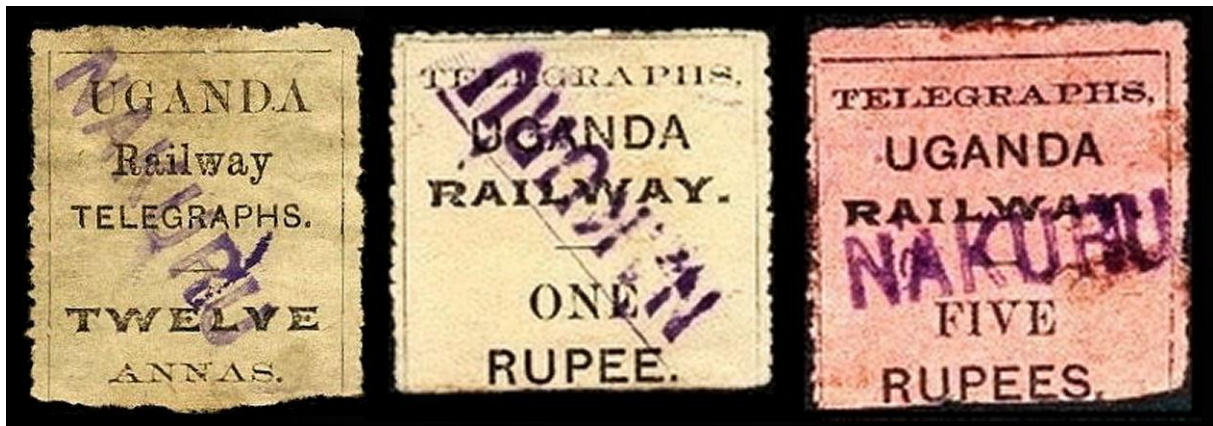
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-5.jpg>

<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-6.jpg>

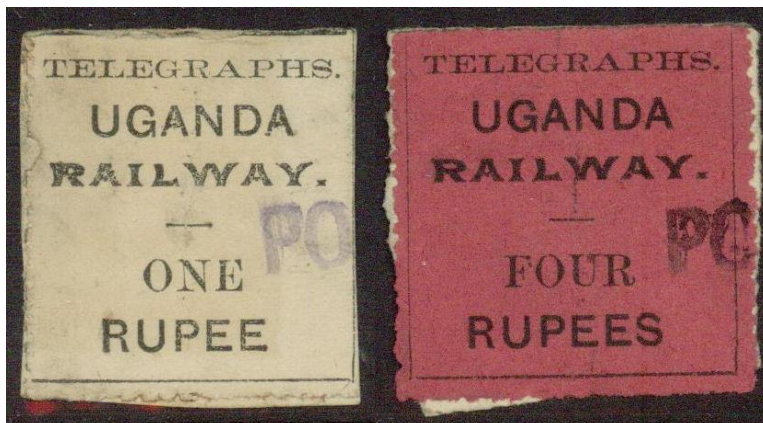
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-7.jpg>

"Used H5b, H11a and H12b, courtesy of Roger de Lacy-Spencer.", and "Roger de Lacy-Spencer also has a complete set, all used in Kenya! mostly cancelled (in violet or black) with "PORT FLORENCE" on Lake Victoria (later renamed Kisumu City). But the two highest values are cancelled with "NAIROBI".* The 12A above clearly shows the 'G' with serif at top variety that Hiscocks did not list, but see his Note 1. I have added H4a and H5b to his list with the same 50% markup. All of Rogers high values

have the "stop instead of comma after lower 'TELEGRAPHS' " variety, which suggests this was actually the norm."



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/Uganda-wiki-1.jpg>: "Here are another three used in Kenya. Nick of kalombo on ebay has informed me that the website revrevd.com gives information on the Kenyan usage. All the used ones I have seen so far are cancelled with Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru or Port Florence". "Postmarked 'NAKURU' derived from Wikimedia Commons".



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-8.jpg>

<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-9.jpg>

"No stop after 'RUPEE/S' on used 1R, 4R and 20R(above), courtesy of Roger de Lacy-Spencer." "*** Roger has pointed out to me (something I had missed) that his used one Rupee has no stop after 'RUPEE' and his used four and twenty Rupees have no stop after 'RUPEES'. I have added them to Hiscocks list (with a similar markup). This may also be present on other values."



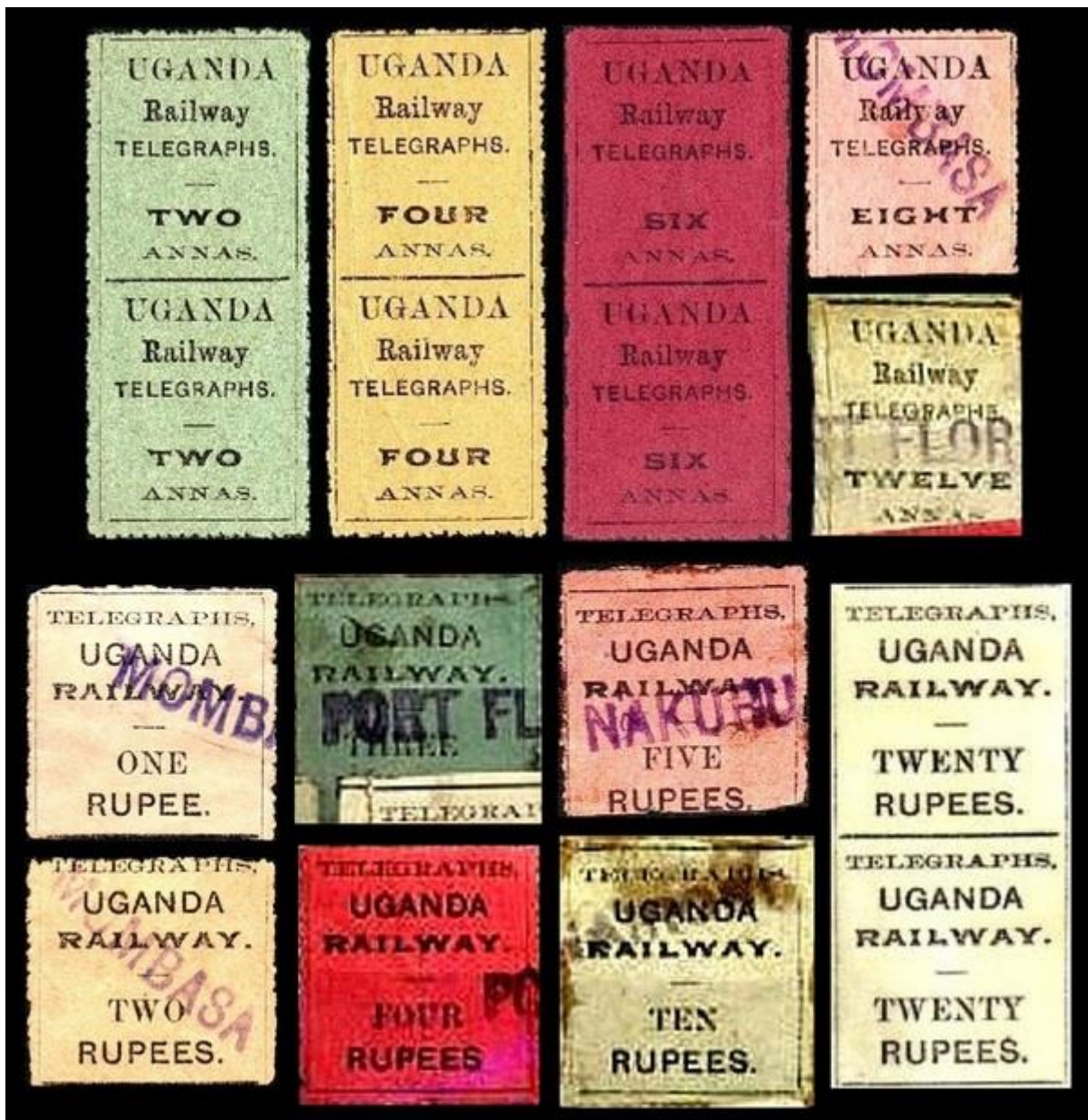
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-ST-1.jpg>



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-10.jpg>: "A rather unusual 1R stamp. It has a thick border all the way round, and has no sign of a connection to the other half. It also does not have any 'Italic' style characters and some of the characters are very different. Compare the 'G' of 'UGANDA' with the stamp above, the curve at the top in particular. 'RUPEE' is narrower. The top-left looks like it has the remains of another couple of small letters. The stamp also appears to be on green paper. It would be easy to dismiss this as a fake, and indeed it may be, but the cancel looks fairly convincing. If it is a fake, then whoever made it could have done better. Perhaps it is a contemporary forgery? Possibly an early Edwardian forgery, or possibly a genuine second issue?".
"Image courtesy of Roger de Lacy-Spencer."

all: thanks to:

Steve@gb-precancels.org

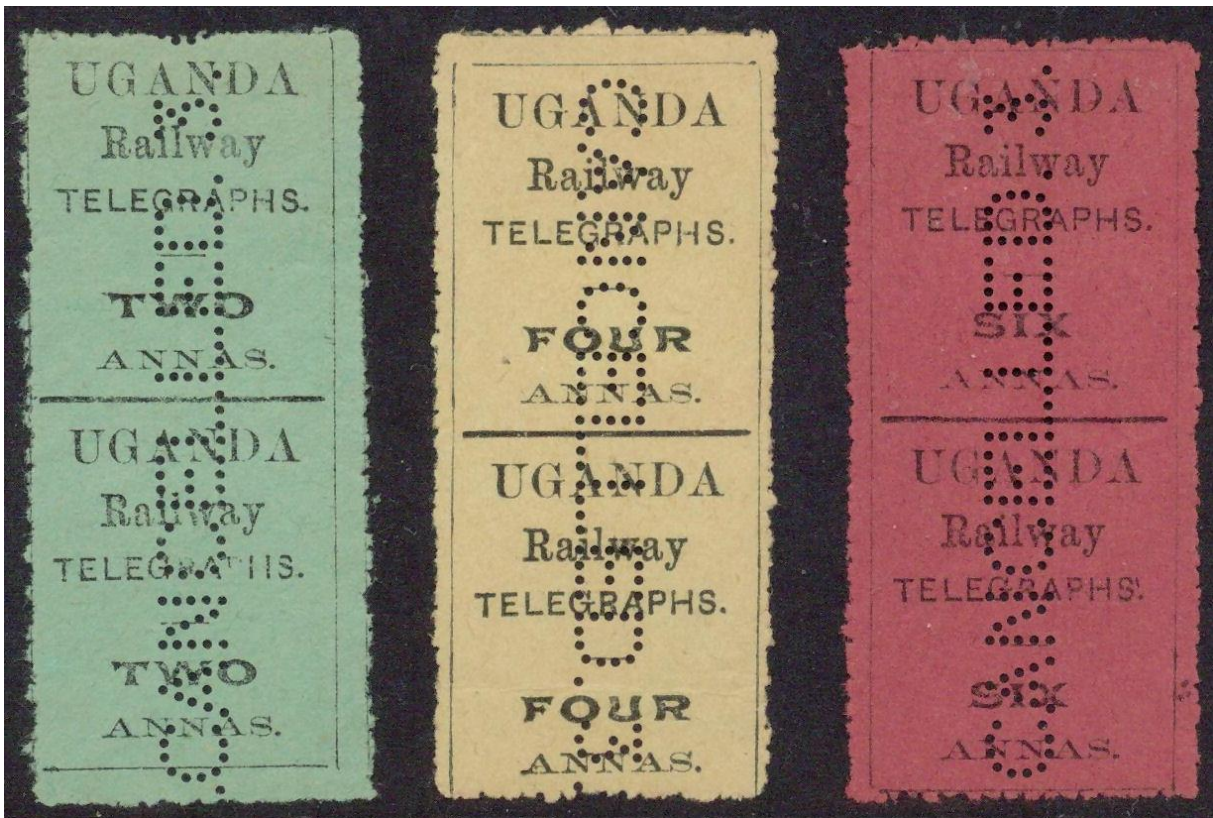


<http://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/4806415.jpg?600>: "Telegraphs; Note: the stamps listed here should technically be regarded as Kenya Telegraphs, since they were used only in Kenya. The inscription Uganda Railway refers to the line which went through Kenya in the direction of the Ugandan border. I follow Hiscocks in listing them under Uganda for convenience.; 1902 (according to Hiscocks). Typeset. Pin perf 12. No watermark. Each stamp has identical upper and lower halves. Used examples are usually upper half only.; a) Inscribed UGANDA Railway TELEGRAPHS; complete stamp measures 26 x 64 mm; T1. 2a black on greenish blue; T2. 4a black on buff; T3. 6a black on magenta; T4. 8a black on rose; T5. 12a black on grey; b) Inscribed TELEGRAPHS UGANDA RAILWAY; complete stamp measures 30 x 62 mm; T6. 1r black on cream; T7. 2r black on buff; T8. 3r black on greenish blue; T9. 4r black on magenta; T10. 5r black on rose;

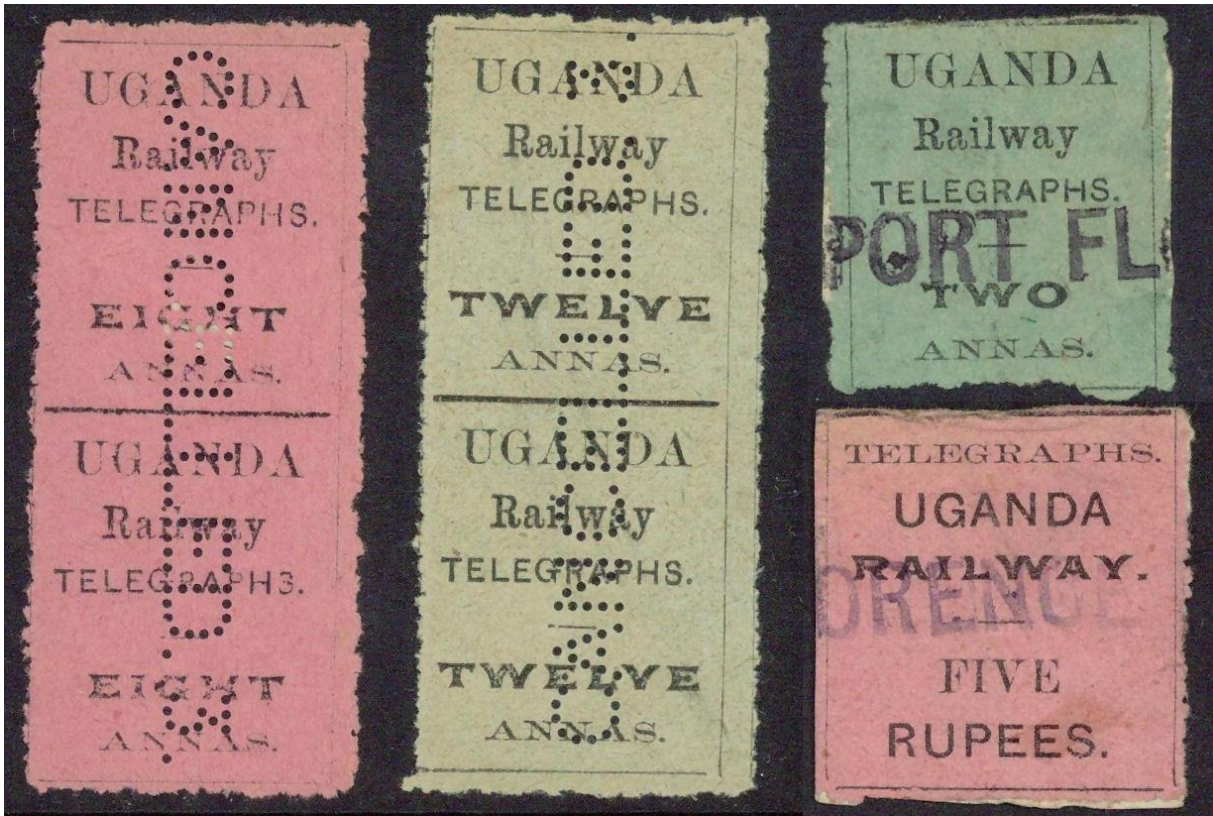
T11. 10r black on grey; T12. 20r black on cream; Note: Hiscocks lists several constant plate varieties on this issue. The 2013 edition of the Stanley Gibbons Part 1 Postage Stamps catalogue includes the set, listing the same values and varieties as Hiscocks. “.



<http://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/7491567.jpg?110>: “The illustration at right (taken from eBay) seems to show an unlisted variant on T1 printed in blue rather than black, but in my view this is probably a regular example of T1 with the black ink faded to blue.”



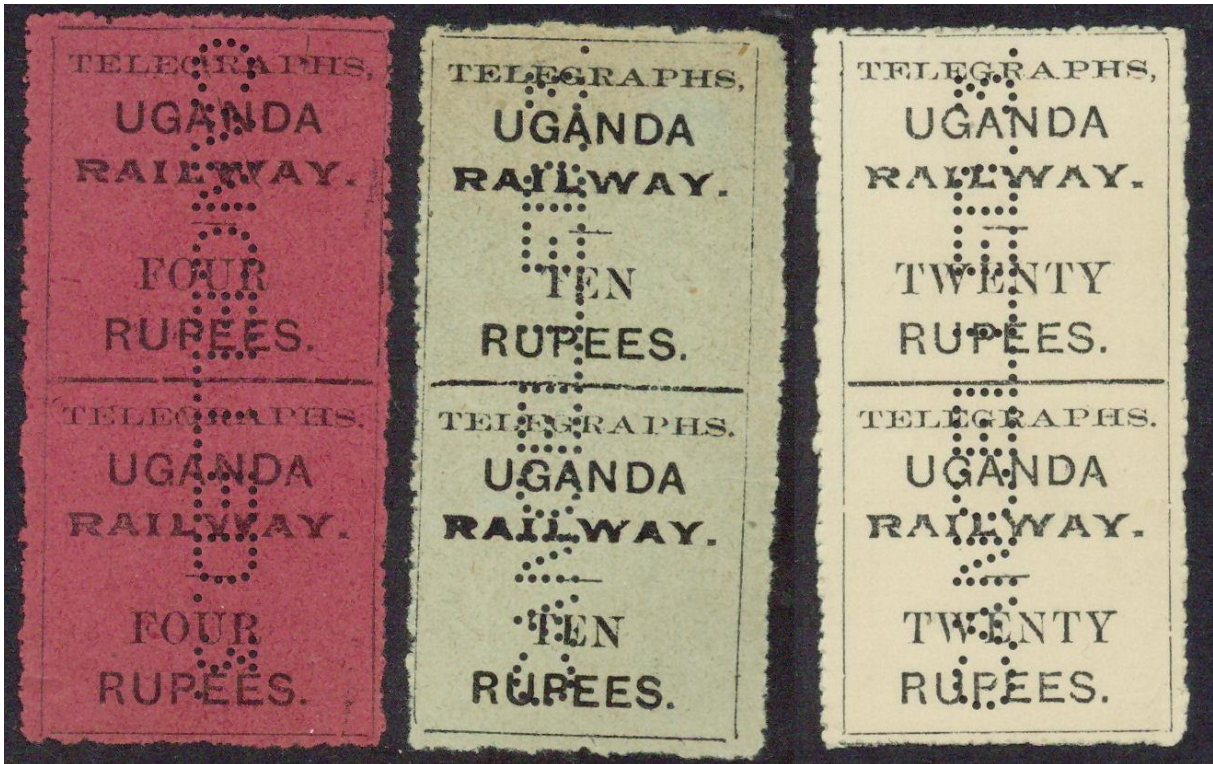
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-1.jpg>



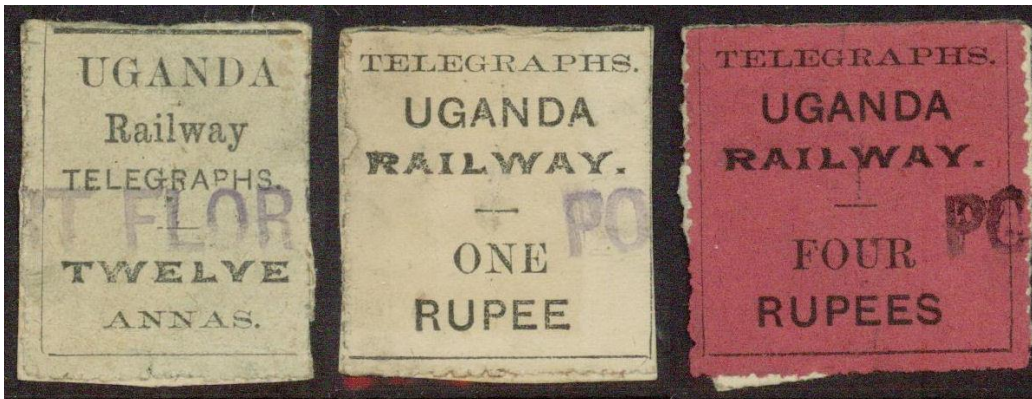
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-2.jpg>



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-3.jpg>



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-4.jpg>



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-6.jpg>

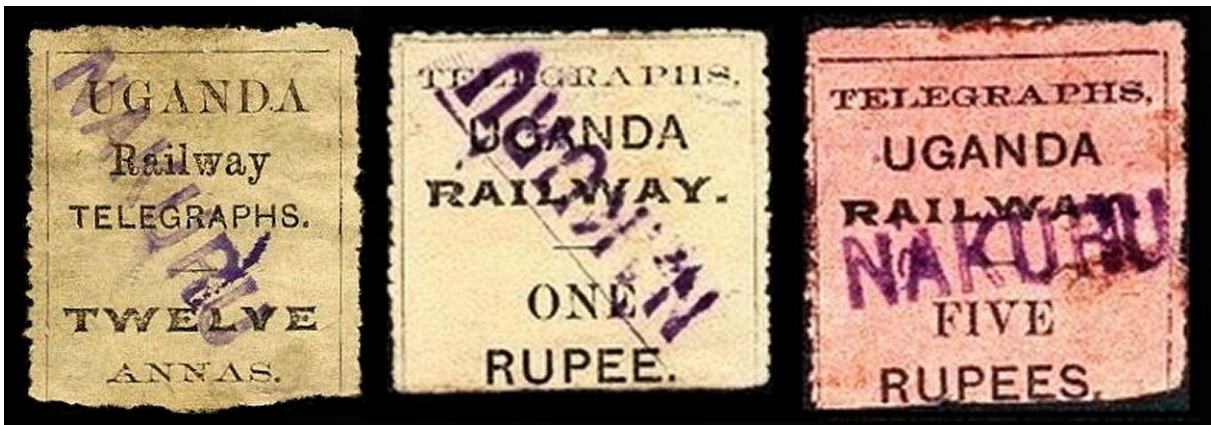
<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-8.jpg>

<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-9.jpg>

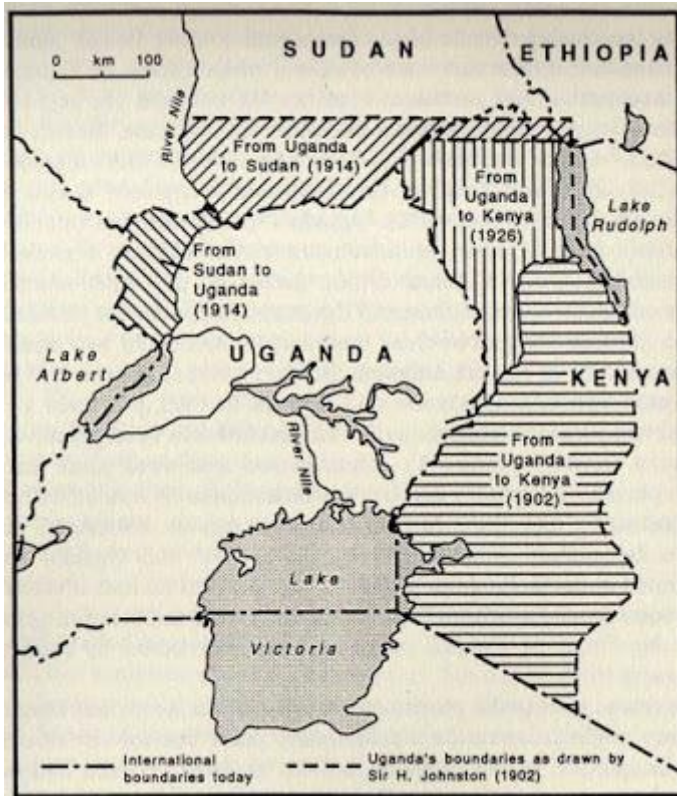


<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-6.jpg>

<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/UR-7.jpg>



<http://gb-precancels.org/Telegraphs/World/images/Uganda-wiki-1.jpg>



“1902 Uganda's boundaries and subsequent changes. In 1893, the British East Africa Company transferred the Buganda Kingdom territory to the British, and then the borders were expanded in 1894. A British Protectorate was declared on August 27, 1894. The Uganda Agreement of 1900 gave the power to govern on a daily basis to the Protestant "Bakungu" chiefs, lead by Apolo Kagwa. The British administered initially with a light hand.”. <http://bigblue1840-1940.blogspot.nl/2016/09/ClassicalStampsOfUganda.html>



<https://d1k5w7mbrh6vq5.cloudfront.net/images/cache/23/38/4b/23384b69d225b9a63b657b2c41f2e213.png>

Kenya and Uganda, under Imperial British East Africa Company (1890-1895):
see APH 17, part 1

Kenya and Uganda, under British East Africa (1895-1902): see APH 17, part 2

Kenya and Uganda, under British East Africa and Uganda (1902-1922): see APH
17, part 3

Uganda as part of 'Kenya and Uganda' (1922-1935): see APH 17, part 4