British Protectorate of Nyasaland



1907 - 1953 **1963 - 1964**

British Protectorate of Nyasaland

Stamp Album

This album covers the issue of stamps by the Nyasaland Protectorate for the period 6 July 1907 to 31 July 1953 and 1 January 1963 until 6 July 1964 when the the territory attained independance from the United Kingdom and was renamed the Republic of Malawi.
The album is ordered in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth Stamps Catalogue, Southern and Central Africa and the format is a straightforward and uncomplicated collection of the issues covering postage stamps, postage dues and stamp booklets and only includes variations of stamps if not of a high catalogue value.

Images of virtually all stamps and booklets have been inserted in the mount boxes to assist collection, or for information.

Nyasaland

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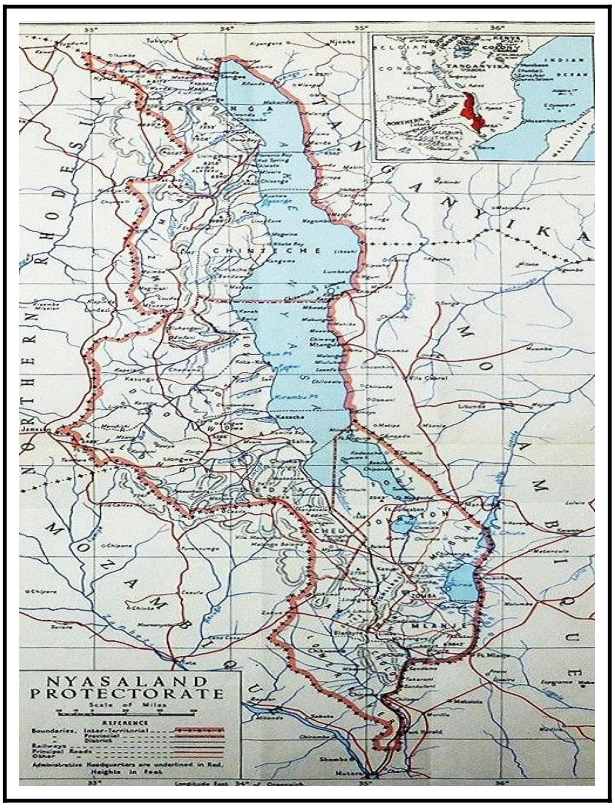
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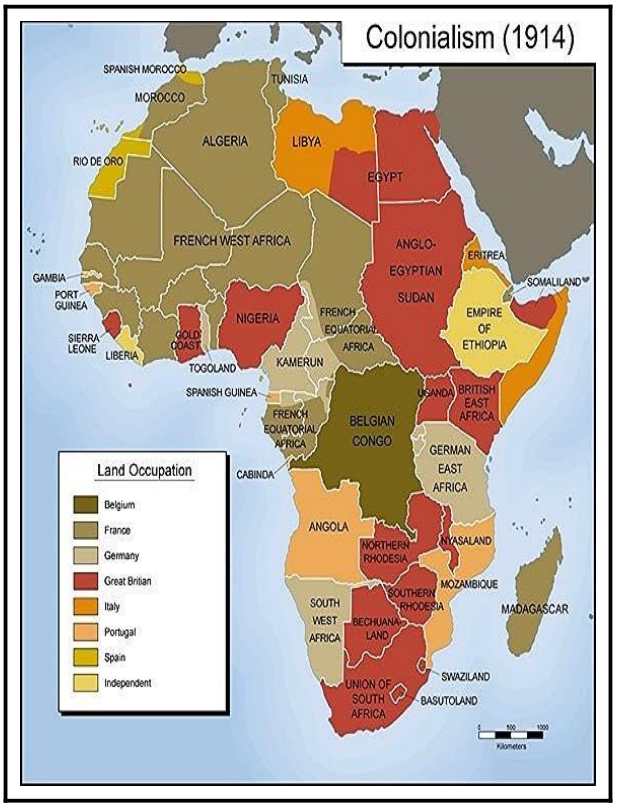
Nyasaland

Maps

Map of Nyasaland



Colonial Map of Africa



Coat of Arms of Nyasaland

A coat of arms and motto for the Nyasaland Protectorate was granted by Royal Warrant on 11 May 1914.
In the Coat of Arms:
1. the Panther on the mountain symbolizes the territory;
2. the Wave is for Lake Nyasa (Nyasa meaning: Big Water) on whose borders the protectorate was situated;
3. the Rising Sun symbolizes the light of civilisation rising over dark Africa;
4. such a Sun can also be found in the symbol of the British East Africa Company, accompanied by the motto LIGHT AND LIBERTY.
Blazon (heraldic description):
Argent, on a rock issuant a leopard (Felix pardus, Felidæ) statant proper and on a chief wavy Sable a rising sun Or.

Flag of Nyasaland

Following the grant of Coat of Arms, a new flag with the Union Jack in the canton and the Arms bearing the Leopard and Sun in the fly, was adopted as the flag of the territory. The Nyasaland Blue Ensign was used until 23 October 1953 when Nyasaland was incorporated into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. After the dissolution of the federation on 31 December 1963, it was again in use until the territory attained independance on 6 July 1964 and changed its name to Malawi.





Nyasaland

Colonial History

The Nyasaland Protectorate was a British colonial protectorate that had its origins in the SHIRE HIGHLANDS PROTECTORATE, which was declared on 21st September 1889 following repeated incursions into the area by the Portuguese, whose government claimed suzerainty over much of Central Africa without actual effective occupation. Further incursions by the Portuguese attempting to assert their claim, resulted in the proclamation in 1891 of an expanded protectorate, the NYASALAND DISTRICTS PROTECTORATE, which included the area west of Lake Nyasa and which was ratified by the British Government on 15th May 1891.
On 23rd February 1893 there was a further change in that the name of the Protectorate was altered to the BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE and this name was in use until the 6th July 1907 when, by an Order in Council, the territory was renamed the NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. Thereafter the territory was subject to the direct superintendence and control by the Colonial Office and British Parliament and its administration was headed by a Governor, appointed by the British Government and responsible to the Colonial Office.
This status prevailed until 1st August 1953, when Queen Elizabeth II signed an Order in Council proclaiming a federation consisting of Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (also known as the Central African Federation) existed for a ten year period extending until 31st December 1963, when the Federation was dissolved.
Following the dissolution of the Federation, Nyasaland, on the 6th July 1964 gained independance from the United Kingdom and changed its name to Malawi.

General Information

Geographical Location:

A landlocked territory, on the western shore of Lake Nyasa; bordered by Northern Rhodesia to the west; Tanganyika to the north east and Mozambique to the east and south west. It lies approximately between 9° 45' and 17° 10' south latitude and 33° and 36° east longitude.

Total Area:

118,484 square kilometers.

Topography:

The territory is a strip of land, about 830 km in length and varying from 80 to 160 km in width and falls naturally into two divisions :—
(1) the western shore of Lake Nyasa with high tablelands, and
(2) the region between the watershed of the Zambesi River and the Shire River on the west and the Lakes Chinta and Chilwa and the Ruo River, a tributory of the Shire, on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mlanje and a small portion, also mountainous, of the south eastern coast of Lake Nyasa.

Climate:

Nysaland's climate is hot in the low-lying areas in the south of the country and temperate in the northern highlands. The altitude moderates what would otherwise be an equatorial climate. Between November and April, the temperature is warm with equatorial rains and thunderstorms, with the storms reaching their peak severity in late March. After March, the rainfall rapidly diminishes, and from May to September wet mists float from the highlands into the plateaus, with almost no rainfall during these months.

Monarchy:

Nyasaland had no overarching ruler.

Capital and Seat of Government:

Zomba.

Government:

Throughout the period 1907 to 1953, Nyasaland was subject to direct superintendence and control by the Colonial Office and the United Kingdom parliament. Its administration was headed by a Governor, appointed by the British Government and responsible to the Colonial Office. Governors retained responsibilities for local administration, labour and trade unions, African primary and secondary education, African agriculture and forestry, and internal policing.

Population:

4,286,724 - 1966.

Languages:

English (official),Chichewa, Yao, Tumbuka and Lomwe.

Currency:

The Sterling monetary system of a Pound divided into 20 shillings, each of 12 pence, was the basis of the currency in use until independance. From 1932 the Southern Rhodesia pound was used, followed by the Rhodesia and Nyasaland pound in 1955 and finally the Malawi pound in 1964.

Nyasaland

Postal History

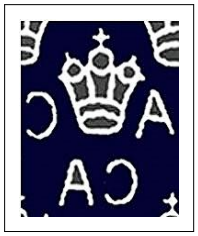
The first issue of stamps after the formation of the British Central Africa Protectorate, occurred on 20 July 1891 when the stamps issued consisted of 1d to £10 value Rhodesian stamps of the British South Africa Company, overprinted with "B.C.A".
Following the proclamation of the Nyasaland Protectorate in 1907, the territory's first stamps were issued on 22 July 1908 - ten definitives bearing the portrait of King Edward VII and inscribed "Nyasaland Protectorate". The inscription "Nyasaland Protectorate" continued in use until 1934, when the inscription was changed to "Nyasaland".
The next landmark in the territory's postal history occurred in 1953, when, for the period from 1953 to 1963, Nyasaland was incorporated in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland together with Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. The stamps of the three constituent territories continued in use until the Federation's first issue of stamps in 1954.
Resulting from the decision to dissolve the Federation, announced on 1st February 1963, all three constituent territories resumed issuing their own stamps and for Nyasaland this continued until 6 July 1964, when the territory attained independance and changed its name to "Malawi".

Watermarks used in the Stamp Issues of Nyasaland

Crown over CA



Multiple Crown and CA

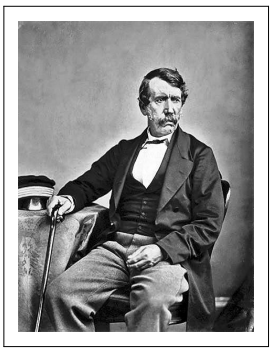


Multiple Crown and Script CA



Three notables whose perseverance and industry contributed to the founding and developement of Nyasaland.

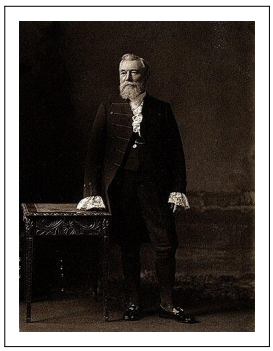
Dr David Livingstone



Sir Henry H. Johnston



Dr Robert Laws



• Dr David Livingstone FRGS FRS (19 March 1813 – 1 May 1873) was a Scottish Physician, Congregationalist, Pioneer Christian Missionary with the London Missionary Society, and an Explorer in Africa.
• Sir Henry Hamilton Johnston GCMG KCB (12 June 1858 – 31 July 1927) was a British Explorer, Botanist, Artist, Pioneer Colonial Administrator, and Linguist.
• Dr Robert Laws FRGS FRSGS (1851–1934) was a Scottish Physician and Missionary, Linguist, Author, Principal Minister of the Livingstonia Mission 1877-1927 and founder of over 700 schools in Nyasaland.

Nyasaland

Stamp Issues of Nyasaland Protectorate

Postage Stamps

•1908 July - 1911 King Edward VII Definitive issue V.
•1913 April – 1919 King George V Definitive issue.
•1921-1933 – King George V Definitive issue.
•1934 June - 1935 King George V and Symbol of the Protectorate issue.
•1935 May – Silver Jubilee of King George V issue.
•1937 May – Coronation of King George VI issue.
•1938 January – 1944 King George VI Definitive issue.
•1945 September – King George VI Pictorial Definitive issue.
•1946 December – Victory issue.
•1947 October – Symbol of the Protectorate issue.
• 1948 December – Royal Silver Wedding issue.
•1949 November – 75th Anniversary of U.P.U. issue.
•1951 May – Diamond Jubilee of Protectorate issue.
•1953 May – Rhodes Centenary Exhibition issue.
•1953 June – Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.
•1953 September – 1954 Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue.
•1963 November - Nyasaland Provisional issue - Revenue Stamps Overprint.
•1964 January – Pictorial Definitive issue.

Postage Due Stamps.
•1950 - Issue of five stamps.

Stamp Booklets.
•1954 January - Issue of 2s6d Booklet.
•1954 Issue of 5s Booklet.

A total of 146 Stamps were issued during the existence of the Protectorate.

British Empire Omnibus Issues

The set of stamps commemorating the 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V, is the first of what became known as the "British Empire Omnibus Issues" - an omnibus issue is a commemorative issue of stamps by several countries with a common subject and which may share a uniform design. For this commemoration a total of 250 stamps were issued by 62 Commonwealth & British Empire territories, commemorating with differing stamp designs, the Silver Jubilee of King George V.



Mail Runners of the inaugural postal service, clad in long frock coats, knickers and fez, minus boots and stockings, armed with their Snider Rifles (of which they were especially proud) for protection should they encounter lions.

Nyasaland



King Edward VII
(9.11.1841 - 6.5.1910).

King Edward VII Definitive Issue.
22 July 1908 - 1911.

Perf: 14.

(a) Watermark: Crown over CA. Chalk-surfaced Paper



SG72



Crown over CA

(b) Watermark: Multiple Crown C A. Ordinary Paper (½d, 1d) or Chalk-surfaced paper (others).



SG 73



Multiple Crown CA



SG 74



SG 75 - on yellow paper.



SG 76 - on yellow paper.



SG 77



SG 78 - on blue paper.



SG 79



SG 80 - on green paper



SG 81 - on red paper.



SG 82

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

Nyasaland



King George V
(3.6.1865 - 20.1.1936).

King George V Definitive Issue.
1 April 1913 - 1919.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and CA. Perf: 14.

Ordinary Paper



SG 83



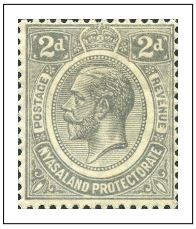
SG 84 - 1918.



SG 85



SG 86 - 1916.



SG 87 - 1916.



SG 88



SG 89

Chalk-surfaced Paper



SG 90 - on yellow paper 1914.



SG 91 - on yellow paper.



SG 92



SG 92a



SG 94 - on blue paper.



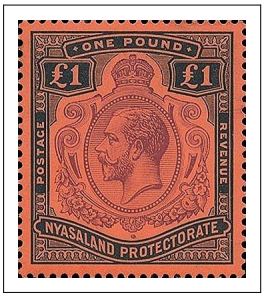
SG 93 - on green paper.



SG 95



SG 96 - on green paper.



SG 98 - on red paper.



SG 99

Nyasaland

King George V Definitive Issue - Varieties (Chalk-surface paper).

on pale yellow paper



SG 90a

on pale yellow paper



SG 91a

on blue-green, olive back paper



SG 93a

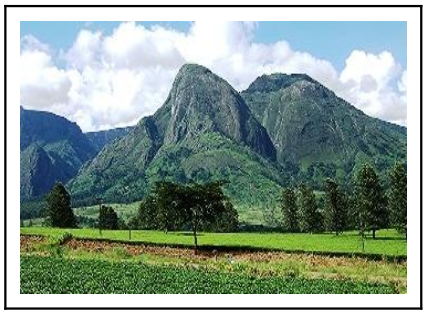
on emerald back paper



SG 93b

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

Mlanje Mountain



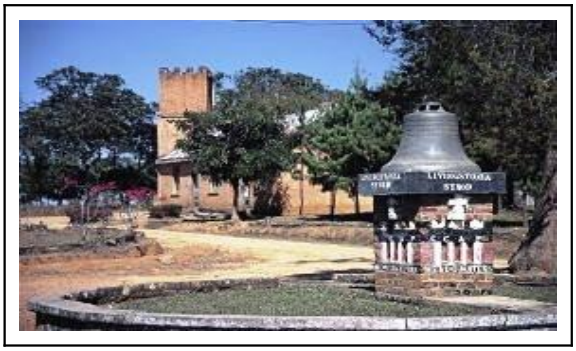
King's African Rifles War Memorial Zomba.



St. Michael and All Angels Church constructed from 1888 to 1891 entirely of brick at the Blantyre Mission.



Livingstonia founded in 1875 by missionaries from the Free Church of Scotland.



Nyasaland

King George V Definitive Issue
Nyasaland North-Eastern Rhodesia Field Force overprints.
7 August 1916.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and CA. Perf: 14. Overprinted "N.F.".

Ordinary Paper



SG 83NF

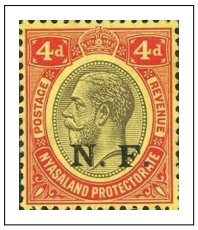


SG 85NF.

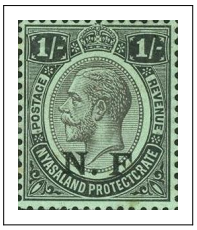
Chalk-surfaced Paper



SG 90NF



SG 91NF.



SG 93NF.

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

Nyasaland & North-Eastern Rhodesia Field Force

Commentary:
The Nyasaland Rhodesian Field Force was formed in early 1916 as a result of a raid in late July 1915 by a German force from Bismarckburg in German East Africa on the post of Saisi, north of Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia. The Force's primary mission was to protect the border regions of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that bordered German East Africa from attack and invasion by the Germans, to assist with naval operations on Lake Tanganyika, and to attack and disrupt the Germans from the south. Brigadier General Edward Northey led a multi-ethnic and polyglot Force, comprising units from the regular 1st Kings African Rifles, paramilitary British South Africa Police and Northern Rhodesian Police, the 5th Mountain Battery of the South African Mounted Rifles, and newly recruited 1st and 2nd South African Rifles, mustering a strength of approximately 2400 rifles. The Force launched its advance on May 20, 1916, and crossed into German East Africa on May 25, 1916.
The Nyasaland Rhodesian Field Forces' postal arrangements permitted troops to send letters without stamps through military field post offices. Additional postage, such as for registration or packages, needed prepayment. At first, conventional Nyasaland stamps were used, but at the request of Brigadier General Northey, the Governor of Nyasaland authorized the Government Printer in Zomba to overprint Nyasaland stamps with the letters "N.F." The stamps were only obtainable from Field Post Offices of the Nyasaland Rhodesian Field Force, the majority of which were located in German East Africa, and were not available at any civilian post office or for civilian usage.

Nyasaland

King George V Definitive Issue.
1921 - 1930.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 14.

Ordinary Paper



SG 100



SG 101



SG 102



SG 103

Chalk-surfaced Paper



SG 105 - on pale yellow paper.



SG 106 - on yellow paper.



SG 107



SG 108 - on emerald paper 1930.



SG 109 - on blue paper 1926.

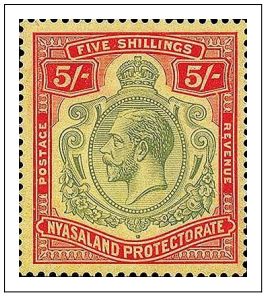


SG 110 - on blue paper 30.9.1924.



SG 111 - 1927.

Multiple Crown and Script CA



SG 112 - on yellow paper 1929.





SG 113 - on pale emerald paper 1926.

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

Nyasaland



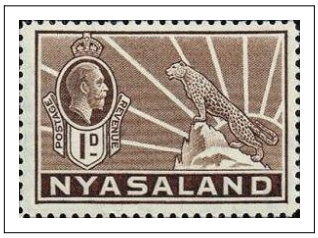
Leopard (panthera pardus)
Symbol of the Protectorate.

King George V Definitive Issue and Symbol of the Protectorate. June 1934 - 1935.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 12½.



SG 114



SG 115



SG 116



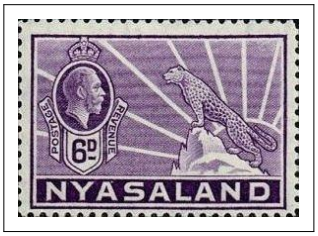
SG 117



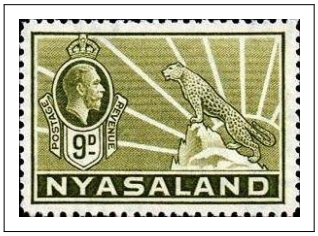
SG 118



SG 119 - 20.5.1935.



SG 120



SG 121 - 20.5.1935.



SG 122

Design: Major H.E. Green. Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Nyasaland



Queen Mary

King George V Silver Jubilee of Ascension issue.
6th May 1935.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 11 x 12.
Ist British Empire Omnibus Issue (250 stamps).



King George V



SG 123



Silver Jubilee Medal.



SG 124



SG 125



SG 126

Design: Harold Fleury. Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.



Queen Elizabeth

Coronation of King George VI issue.
12th May 1937.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 11 x 11½.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (202 stamps).



King George VI



SG 127



Coronation Medal



SG 128



SG 129

Design: by De La Rue & Co, Ltd. Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Nyasaland

King George VI and Symbol of the Protectorate Definitive issue.
1st January 1938 - 1944.

(a) Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA - (½d. to 10s.)

Perf: 12½ - (½d. to 1s.)and 14 - (2s. to 10s.)
Paper: Chalk-surfaced Paper - the paper coating on this printing varied considerably across the sheet.
Invalidated 30.6.1955.



SG 130



SG 131



SG 132



SG 133



SG 134



SG 135



SG 136



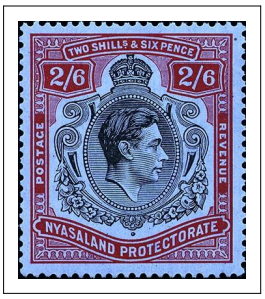
SG 137



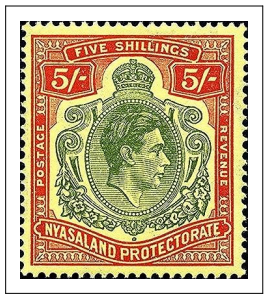
SG 138



SG 139 on blue paper.



SG 140 on blue paper.



SG 141 on yellow paper.

Nyasaland

King George VI and Symbol of the Protectorate Definitive issue ... continued.



SG 142 on pale green paper.

(b) Watermark: Multiple Crown and CA. Perf: 14.



SG 143 on red paper.

12th December 1942 issue - New Colours.

Perf: 12½. Paper: Chalk-surfaced Paper.



SG 130a



SG 131a



SG 132a



SG 133a

Print: (½d to 1s) Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd , (2s to £1) Typographic by De La Rue & Co., Ltd.

Nyasaland

King George VI Pictorial Definitive issue.
1st September 1945.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA (sideways on verticle designs). Perf: 12.

King's African Rifles



SG 145

Lake Nyasa



SG 144

Tea Estate - Mlanje Mountain



SG 146

Fishing Village - Lake Nyasa



SG 148

Map of Nyasaland



SG 147

Tobacco



SG 149

Tea Estate - Mlanje Mountain



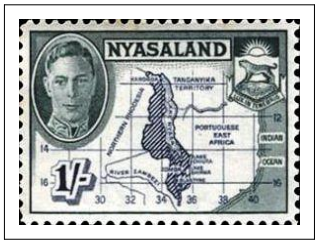
SG 150

Lake Nyasa



SG 151

Map of Nyasaland



SG 152

Fishing Village - Lake Nyasa



SG 153

Tobacco



SG 154

Badge of Nyasaland

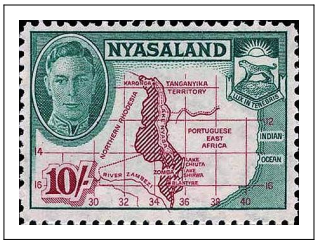


SG 155

Nyasaland

King George VI Pictorial Definitive issue... continued

Map of Nyasaland



SG 156

Badge of Nyasaland



SG 157

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Victory Issue.
16th December 1946.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 13½ x 14 (comb).
British Empire Omnibus Issue (164 stamps).



SG 158

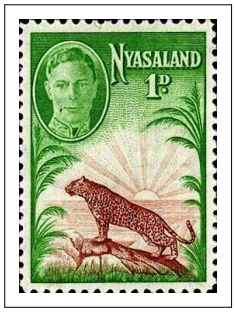


SG 159

Design and Print: Recess by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

Symbol of the Protectorate issue.
20th October 1947.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 12.



SG 160

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Nyasaland

Royal Silver Wedding Anniversary issue.
15th December 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (138 stamps).



SG 161 Perf: 14 x 15



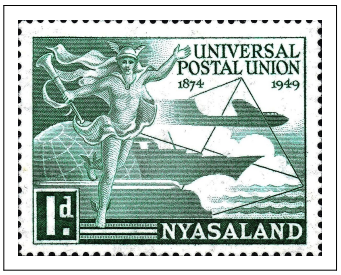
SG 162 Perf: 11½ x 11

(1d) Design & Print: Photogravure by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.
(10s) Design & Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.
Country name: Typographic print by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

75th Anniversary of Universal Postal Union issue.
21st November 1949.

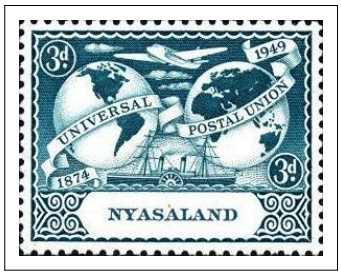
Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (310 stamps).

Hermes, Globe and Forms of Transport



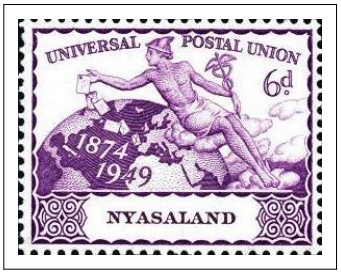
SG 163 Perf: 13½ - 14

Hemispheres, Jet-powered Vickers Viking Airliner and Steamer



SG 164 Perf: 11 x 11½

Hermes and Globe



SG 165 Perf: 11 x 11½

U.P.U. Monument



SG 166 Perf: 13½ - 14

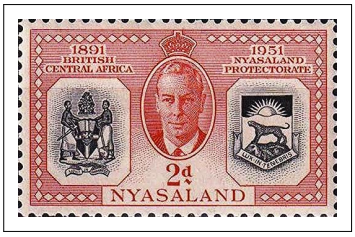
Print: (1d. & 1s.) Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.
(3d. & 6d.) Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.
Country name: Typographic print by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Nyasaland

Diamond Jubilee of Protectorate issue.
15th May 1951.

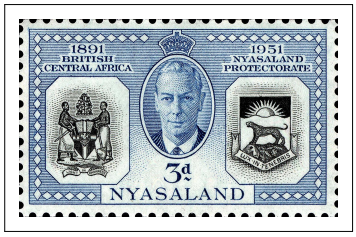
Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 11 x 12.

Coat of Arms in 1891 and 1951 ***British Central Africa Protectorate***



SG 167





SG 168



SG 169



SG 170

Design: C. Twynam. Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Rhodes Centenary Exhibition issue.
30th May 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 14 x 13½.

Arms of Rhodesia and Nyasaland



SG 171



Northern Rhodesia
Coat-of-arms.



Southern Rhodesia
Coat-of-arms.

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.
2nd June 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 13½ x 13.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (106 stamps).

Queen Elizabeth II



SG 172

Royal Cypher



Design and Engraving: Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.
Print: Recess by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

Stamp Design:
1. The three territories of Central Africa, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, issued a 6d. stamp on 30th May, 1953, to commemorate the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition which was held in Bulawayo and which was officially opened by Her Majesty the Queen Mother. The Exhibition was held from 30th May to 29th August, 1953. The design was identical for all three territories, except for the name of the country, and incorporated the Coat-of-arms of the other two territories.
2. The First Rhodesian Stamp Exhibition was held in conjunction with the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition from 13th to 16th July 1953.

Nyasaland

Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue.
1st September 1953 - 1954.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 12.

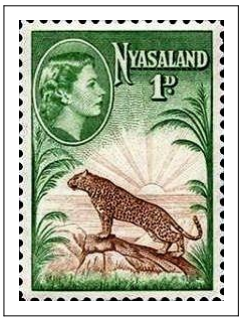
Designs previously used for King George VI issue (1945).

Lake Nyasa



SG 173

Symbol of the Protectorate



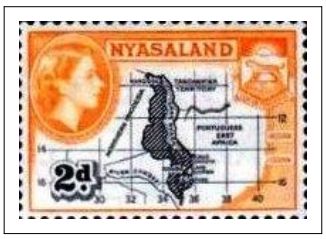
SG 174

Tea Estate - Mlanje Mountain



SG 175

Map of Nyasaland



SG 176

Grading Cotton



SG 177

Tobacco



SG 178

Tea Estate - Mlanje Mountain



SG 180

Fishing Village - Lake Nyasa



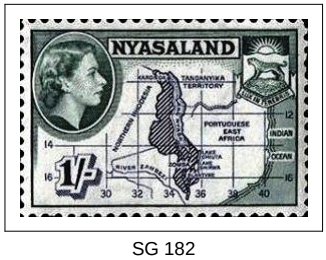
SG 179

Lake Nyasa



SG 181

Map of Nyasaland



SG 182

Fishing Village - Lake Nyasa



SG 183

Tobacco



SG 184

Nyasaland

Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue... continued.

Badge of Nyasaland



SG 185

Map of Nyasaland



SG 186

Badge of Nyasaland



SG 187

Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue - Coil varieties.

Stamps issued on 8.3.1954. Perf 12 x 12½ (comb). Join every 10th stamp).

Lake Nyasa



SG 173a 8.3.1954. Perf 12 x 12½.

Map of Nyasaland



SG 176a 8.3.1954. Perf 12 x 12½.

Tea Estate - Mlanje Mountain



SG 180a 8.3.1954. Perf 12 x 12½.

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Federation was constituted on 1 August 1953 and for the ten year period up to 31 December 1963 when it was dissolved, it issued its own stamps inscribed with "RHODESIA & NYASALAND". From 1 January 1964 all three territories reverted to issuing stamps in their own name, with the final issue of Nyasaland on 1 January 1964, before attaining its independance on 5 July 1964.

Nyasaland

Nyasaland Provisional issue - Revenue Stamps Overprint.
1st November 1963.

Watermark: None. Perf: 12. Overprinted "Postage" and additionally surcharged (½d and 9d).



SG 188



SG 189



SG 190



SG 191



SG 192



SG 193



SG 194



SG 195



SG 196



SG 197



SG 198

Shade Variety.

Greenish olive



SG 197a

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Nyasaland

Pictorial Definitive Issue. 1st January 1964.

Watermark: None. Perf: 14½. Sg 199 and 200 - also issued as coils.

Mother and Child



SG 199

Chambo



SG 200

Zebu Bull



SG 201

Groundnut



SG 202

Tea Industry



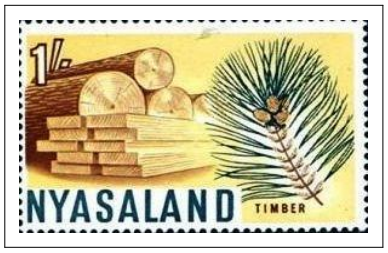
SG 204

Fishing



SG 203

Timber



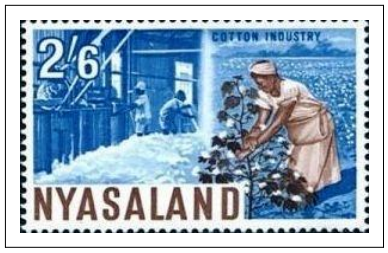
SG 205

Turkish Tobacco Industry



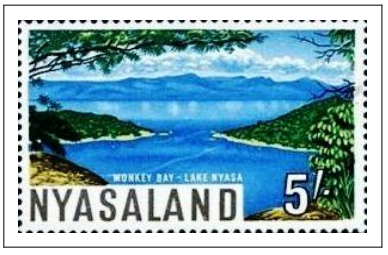
SG 206

Cotton Industry



SG 207

Monkey Bay, Lake Nyasa



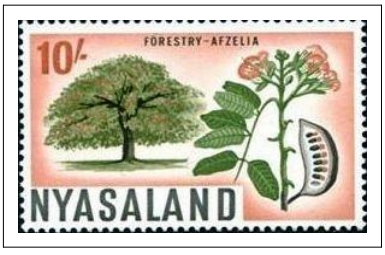
SG 208

Nyala



SG 210

Forestry - Afzelia



SG 209

Design: V. Whiteley. Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

The stamps of Nyasaland were finally withdrawn on 5th July 1964, when the territory attained independence from the United Kingdom and changed its name to "Malawi".

Nyasaland

Postage Due Stamps. 1st July 1950.

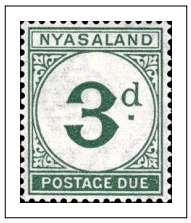
Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 14.



SG-D1



SG-D2



SG-D3



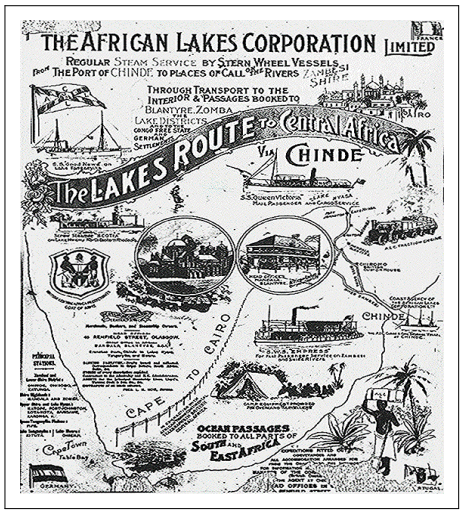
SG-D4



SG-D5

Print: Typographic by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

African Lakes Corporation Limited brochure.



The African Lakes Corporation operated a number of steamboats on Lake Nyasa and the Shire River down to the mouth of the Zambezi River at Chinde. Steamers such as these were the primary form of both freight and passenger transport until the coming of the railways, which circumvented the perennial problem of sailing schedules on the rivers being almost totally dependant on changing flow levels.

African Lakes Corporation Steamer "Dove".



African Lakes Corporation Steamer "Monteith".

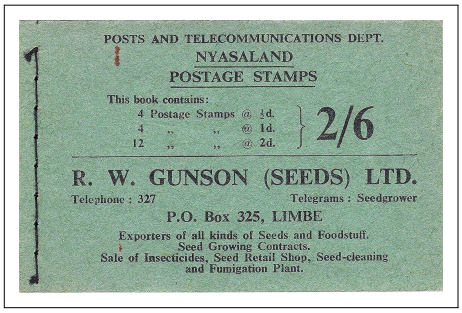


Nyasaland

Stamp Booklets

Booklet.
1 January 1954.

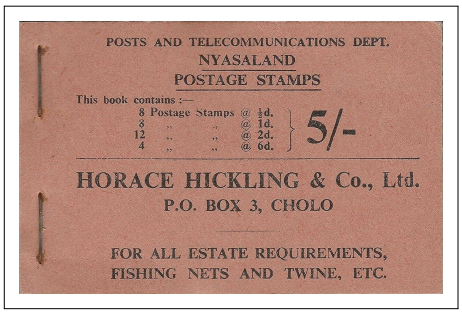
2s6d stitched booklet containing five panes of four stamps
1 x ½d (sg173), 1 x 1d (sg174) and 3 x 2d (sg176).



SG SB1

Booklet.
1 January 1954.

5s stapled booklet containing nine panes of four stamps
2 x ½d (sg173), 2 x 1d (sg174), 2 x 6d (sg180) and 3 x 2d (sg176).



SG SB2





Nyasaland

Nyasaland

Stamp Purchases Account

This simple log will facilitate maintaining an accurate record of stamp purchases and keep track of the total amount outlayed to date.

COLUMN ONE **COLUMN TWO** **COLUMN THREE**

STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE

Nyasaland

Stamp Purchases Account - continued

COLUMN FOUR **COLUMN FIVE** **COLUMN SIX**

STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE	STAMP No	DATE	PRICE

Column 4 Total _____ **Column 5 Total** _____ **Column 6 Total** _____

Summary

COLUMN No	TOTAL

Grand Total _____

If the Album is insured, it is advisable that a copy of this inventory be kept seperately for insurance purposes.

Nyasaland

Stamp Album Inventory

Using this inventory will assist with recording each acquisition, as well as indicating which stamps still need to be acquired.

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 72					
SG No 73					
SG No 74					
SG No 75					
SG No 76					
SG No 77					
SG No 78					
SG No 79					
SG No 80					
SG No 81					
SG No 82					
SG No 83					
SG No 84					
SG No 85					
SG No 86					
SG No 87					
SG No 88					
SG No 89					
SG No 90					
SG No 91					
SG No 92					
SG No 92a					
SG No 93					
SG No 94					
SG No 95					
SG No 96					
SG No 98					
SG No 99					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 90a					
SG No 91a					
SG No 93a					
SG No 93b					
SG No 100					
SG No 101					
SG No 102					
SG No 103					
SG No 105					
SG No 106					
SG No 107					
SG No 108					
SG No 109					
SG No 110					
SG No 111					
SG No 112					
SG No 113					
SG No 114					
SG No 115					
SG No 116					
SG No 117					
SG No 118					
SG No 119					
SG No 120					
SG No 121					
SG No 122					
SG No 123					
SG No 124					

Grading/Condition of Stamps

The following is a list of some of the basic factors that need to be taken into account in assessing the condition of stamps.

1. Mint – Fine/Very fine/Superb:
(a) the time span in which the stamp was issued;
(b) mint condition - state of issue by Post Office;
(c) without folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(d) perforation teeth intact;
(e) centring - eveness of margins on all sides;
(f) full gum (unmounted);
(g) appearance - clean, fresh;
(h) without any blemish or flaw.

2. Unused – Average/Poor:
(a) the time span in which the stamp was issued;
(b) mint condition - state of issue by Post Office;
(c) folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(d) perforation teeth - missing or damaged;
(e) centring- eveness of margins;
(f) gum - lightness of any mounting;
(g) appearance - clean, fresh;
(h) any blemish or flaw.

3. Used - Fine/Very fine/Superb:
(a) the time span in which the stamp was issued;
(b) folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth intact;
(d) centring - eveness of margins on all sides;
(e) appearance - clean, fresh;
(f) without any blemish or flaw;
(g) cancellation-lightly applied/clear/unobtrusive.

4. Used – Average/ Poor:
(a) the time span in which the stamp was issued;
(b) folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth missing or damaged;
(d) centring - eveness of margins;
(e) appearance - clean, fresh;
(f) any blemish or flaw;
(g) cancellation - degree that the Postmark is intrusive.

Nyasaland

Stamp Album Inventory - continued.

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 125					
SG No 126					
SG No 127					
SG No 128					
SG No 129					
SG No 130					
SG No 130a					
SG No 131					
SG No 131a					
SG No 132					
SG No 132a					
SG No 133					
SG No 133a					
SG No 134					
SG No 135					
SG No 136					
SG No 137					
SG No 138					
SG No 139					
SG No 140					
SG No 141					
SG No 142					
SG No 143					
SG No 144					
SG No 145					
SG No 146					
SG No 147					
SG No 148					
SG No 149					
SG No 150					
SG No 151					
SG No 152					
SG No 153					
SG No 154					
SG No 155					
SG No 156					
SG No 157					
SG No 158					
SG No 159					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 160					
SG No 161					
SG No 162					
SG No 163					
SG No 164					
SG No 165					
SG No 166					
SG No 167					
SG No 168					
SG No 169					
SG No 170					
SG No 171					
SG No 172					
SG No 173					
SG No 174					
SG No 175					
SG No 176					
SG No 177					
SG No 178					
SG No 179					
SG No 180					
SG No 181					
SG No 182					
SG No 183					
SG No 184					
SG No 185					
SG No 186					
SG No 187					
SG No 173a					
SG No 176a					
SG No 180a					
SG No 188					
SG No 189					
SG No 190					
SG No 191					
SG No 192					
SG No 193					
SG No 194					
SG No 195					

Nyasaland

Stamp Album Inventory - continued.

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 196					
SG No 197					
SG No 198					
SG No 197a					
SG No 199					
SG No 200					
SG No 201					
SG No 202					
SG No 203					
SG No 204					
SG No 205					
SG No 206					
SG No 207					
SG No 208					
SG No 209					
SG No 210					
SG No D1					
SG No D2					
SG No D3					
SG No D4					
SG No D5					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					

Nyasaland

Album Design

All measurements are in millimetres;
Pages - standard A4 size (210mm x 297mm);
Page Margins - left margin is set at 23mm to cater for the punching of holes for a binder and the other three margins are set at 10mm;
Border Colour - "Teal";
Stamp Boxes and Borders - stamp boxes allow for a border of 2mm around all sides of the stamps.

Notes

1. Album Catalogue Numbers

The "Sg" catalogue numbers are from the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue - Southern and Central Africa and "Sacc" numbers from the South Africa Stamp Colour Catalogue - 2023-2025 (37th Edition).

2. Album Preservation

Stamp collecting as a hobby naturally requires an outlay to purchase stamps for the collection. To protect the stamps in the collection, it's important to consider the quality of the paper used for the album pages as ordinary paper, which is not acid-free, can damage the stamps over time. To prevent yellowing, fading, and deterioration, it is recommended that the album be printed on acid-free, lignin-free, pH-balanced archival art paper that won't react with the stamps. Archival paper is manufactured from natural fibres like cotton or alpha-cellulose, which give strength and stability while preserving its texture and appearance. The paper should meet ISO 9706:1994, which is a recognised standard for permanent paper.

3. Album Printing

Prior to printing the album, it is recommended that at least two test pages containing stamp boxes are first printed and it is suggested that pages 11 and 12 are utilised.
Schedule 1 on the "Stamp Mounts" page , lists page 11 as having 8 stamp boxes of 25mm x 29mm and page 12 has 9 stamp boxes of 41mm x 30mm.
Once the two test pages are printed, the dimensions of the stamp boxes can be measured and compared with the two sets of stamp box data.

4. Stamp Purchases

To facilitate record keeping and track the amount of money spent on stamp purchases, a template has been provided at the conclusion of the album page set. This template can be used in the absence of a computer spreadsheet or a dedicated application for recording stamp purchases.

5. Stamp Inventory

Again, in the event of a lack of a spreadsheet or application to keep track of stamp purchases and their condition, a template is included at the end of the album page set. The template suggests an inventory framework and some fundamental elements to consider when evaluating the condition and grade of stamps.

6. Information Page

The page relating to the "Nyasaland North-Eastern Rhodesia Field Force" has been included in the album mainly for information purposes, as the stamps are scarce and costly. The page is unnumbered and can easily be excluded when printing.