British Protectorate
of
Northern Rhodesia



1924 - 1953 **1963 - 1964**

British Protectorate
of
Northern Rhodesia

Stamp Album

This album covers the issue of stamps by Northern Rhodesia for the period 1 April 1924 to 31 July 1953 and 1 January 1963 until 23 October 1964 when the the territory attained independance from the United Kingdom and became the Republic of Zambia.
The album is ordered in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamps Catalogue, Southern & Central Africa, the South African Stamp Colour Catalogue 2023-2025 (37th Edition) and The Rhodesion Stamp Catalogue 1982. The format is a straightforward and uncomplicated collection of the issues covering postage stamps, postage dues and a stamp booklet and only includes variations of stamps if not of a high catalogue value.

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

Northern Rhodesia

Album Design

All measurements are in millimetres;
Pages - standard A4 size (210 mm x 297 mm);
Page Margins – the left margin is set at 18 mm to cater for the punching of binder holes, and the other three margins are set at 10 mm;
Border Colour - "Teal";
Stamp Boxes and Borders – stamp boxes allow for a border of 2 mm around all sides of 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 Pages

The quality of paper used for album pages has a bearing on the long-term preservation of stamps, since ordinary paper is not always acid-free and is bound to affect stamps over time – this is something that should be considered from the outset. For printing the album pages, archival art paper that is acid-free, lignin-free, and pH-balanced is recommended. This ensures that the paper resists yellowing, fading, and deterioration over time and does not react with the stamps. Archival paper is made from natural fibres, such as cotton or alpha-cellulose, which provide strength and stability while preserving the paper's texture and appearance. The paper should meet the ISO 9706:1994 standard for permanent paper.

3. Album Printing

In order to verify the precision of the printer before printing the album pages, it is recommended that at least two trial pages are printed beforehand. The recommended pages are 14 and 17:
Page 14 features three stamp boxes of different sizes: 45 mm x 29 mm (Sg 46), 28 mm x 44 mm (Sg 48), and 35 mm x 44 mm (Sg 49);
Page 17 includes boxes measuring 45 mm x 33 mm (Sg 54a), 43 mm x 34 mm (Sg 59), and 31 mm x 40 mm (Sg 60). Print the trial pages, measure and adjust as needed, depending on the printer – it might be necessary to print the trial pages on several printers in order to find a printer with the required accuracy.

4. Stamp Purchases

In the absence of a computer spreadsheet or a software package to record stamp purchases, a suggested template has been appended at the end of the album page set to facilitate record keeping and keep track of amounts outlayed to date.

5. Stamp Inventory

Again, in the absence of a spreadsheet or software package to keep track of stamps acquired and their condition, a template has been appended at the end of the album page set, which suggests the format of an inventory and some basic factors to consider when assessing the condition of stamps.

6. Additional Blank page

Should it be needed, an additional blank page has been included at the end of the page set.

NB This page will not be numbered in the album page numbers and can be omitted when printing.

Countries of Southern Africa - Historical Timelines

SOUTH AFRICA				
BRITISH CROWN COLONIES	**TERRITORY**	**ESTABLISHED**	**DISSOLVED / DEVOLVED**	**TRANSITION**
	BRITISH BECHUANALAND	30.9.1885	16.11.1895	Annexed to **C.O.G.H.**
	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (C.O.G.H.) Self-governing colony.	8.1.1806	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	GRIQUALAND WEST	27.10.1871	18.10.1880	Annexed to **C.O.G.H.**
	NATAL - Self-governing colony.	4.5.1843	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	ORANGE RIVER COLONY	6.10.1900	26.11.1907	Granted self-government.
	ORANGE RIVER COLONY - Self-governing colony.	27.11.1907	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	TRANSVAAL STATE -1st British Occupation.	12.4.1877	27.2.1884	Independence regained. Name: reverted to **Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek.**
	TRANSVAAL COLONY -2nd British Occupation.	1.9.1900	5.9.1906	Granted self-government.
	TRANSVAAL - Self-governing colony.	6.9.1906	31.5.1910	Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	ZULULAND	22.5.1887	31.12.1897	Annexed to **Natal.**
BOER REPUBLICS				
	STATE of GOSHEN (Het Land Goosen).	24.10.1882	6.8.1883	United with Republic of Stellaland as **United States of Stellaland.**
	REPUBLIC of STELLALAND (Republiek Stellaland).	26.7.1882	6.8.1883	Unified with State of Goshen into **United States of Stelland.**
	UNITED STATES of STELLALAND (Verenigde Staten van Stellaland).	6.8.1883	30.9.1885	Annexed to **British Bechuanaland.**
	NEW REPUBLIC (Nieuwe Republiek).	5.8.1884	20.7.1888	Annexed to **Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek.**
	ORANGE FREE STATE (Oranje Vrijstaat).	23.2.1854	31.5.1902	Annexed to Britain as **Orange River Colony** on 6.10.1900, but de jure independent until 31.5.1902.
	1st ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK (South African Republic).	17.1.1852	12.4.1877	Annexed to Britain. Name changed to **Transvaal State.**
	2nd ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK.	27.2.1884	31.5.1902	Annexed to Britain as **Transvaal Colony** on 1.9.1900, but de jure still independent until 31.5.1902.
	UNION of SOUTH AFRICA	31.5.1910	30.5.1961	Dissolved and constituted as Republic of South Africa.
T.B.V.C. STATES				
	TRANSKEI	26.10.1976	27.4.1994	Reincorporated in **Republic of South Africa.**
	BOPHUTHATSWANA	6.12.1977	27.4.1994	Reincorporated in **Republic of South Africa.**
	VENDA	13.9.1979	27.4.1994	Reincorporated in **Republic of South Africa.**
	CISKEI	4.12.1981	27.4.1994	Reincorporated in **Republic of South Africa.**
HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES				
	BASUTOLAND	3.11.1871	4.10.1966	Independence - Name change to **Lesotho.**
	BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	31.3.1885	30.9.1966	Independence - Name change to **Botswana.**
	SWAZILAND	1903 June	6.9.1968	Independence. From 12.4.2018 **Eswatini.**
NAMBIA				
	GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA	7.8.1884	9.7.1915	South Africa Military Occupation.
	South Africa Military Occupation	9.7.1915	31.1.1922	South Africa mandated by **League of Nations** to administer the territory. Name change to **South West Africa.**
	SOUTH WEST AFRICA	1.1.1923	21.3.1990	Independence. Name change to **Namibia**
RHODESIAS				
	BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY. Royal Charter granted 20.12.1889 with powers to administer a wide area of Central Africa.	20.12.1889	1.4.1924	12.9.1923 **Southern Rhodesia** annexed to U.K. as a self-governing Colony. 1.4.1924 **Northern Rhodesia** annexed to UK as a Protectorate.
SELF - GOVERNING BRITISH COLONY	**SOUTHERN RHODESIA**	12.9.1923	31.7.1953	Incorporated into **Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**NORTHERN RHODESIA**	1.4.1924	31.7.1953	Incorporated into **Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICAN PROTECTORATE**	14.5.1891	6.7.1907	Name change to **Nyasaland.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**NYASALAND**	6.7.1907	31.7.1953	Incorporated into **Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland.**
	FEDERATION of RHODESIA & NYASALAND	1.8.1953	31.12.1963	Constituent Territories reverted to their **former name and status.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**NYASALAND** - Post Federation	1.1.1964	5.7.1964	Independence - Name change to **Malawi.**
BRITISH PROTECTORATE	**NORTHERN RHODESIA** - Post Federation	1.1.1964	24.10.1964	Independence -Name change to **Zambia.**
SELF - GOVERNING BRITISH COLONY	**SOUTHERN RHODESIA** - Post Federation	1.1.1964	9.12.1964	Name change to **Rhodesia.**
	RHODESIA	9.12.1964	11.11.1965	**Unilateral Declaration of Independence** from the **United Kingdom.**
	RHODESIA	11.11.1965	3.3.1970	Constituted as **Republic of Rhodesia.**
	RHODESIA	3.3.1970	31.5.1979	Return to British rule. Name change to **Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.**
	ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA	1.6.1979	18.4.1980	Independence - Name change to **Zimbabwe.**
INDEPENDENT				
	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	31.5.1961		
	MALAWI	5.7.1964		
	ZAMBIA	24.10.1964		
	BOTSWANA	30.9.1966		
	ESWATNI - SWAZILAND	6.9.1968		
	LESOTHO	4.10.1966		
	ZIMBABWE	18.4.1980		
	NAMIBIA	21.3.1990		

The State of Goshen was the only country which issued no stamps during its existance.

Northern Rhodesia

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13	1949 - 75th Anniversary of U.P.U. issue.	SG 50 - SG 53.
13	1953 - Centenary of Birth of Cecil Rhodes issue.	SG 54 - SG 58.
14	1953 - Rhodes Centenary Exhibition issue.	SG 59.
14	1953 - Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.	SG 60.
15	1953 - Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.	SG 61 - SG 74.
16	1963 - Fourth Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.	SG 75 - SG 88.
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17	1963 - Postage Due issue.	SG 5 - SG D10.
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Victoria Falls

Discovered by David Livingstone on 16 November 1855.

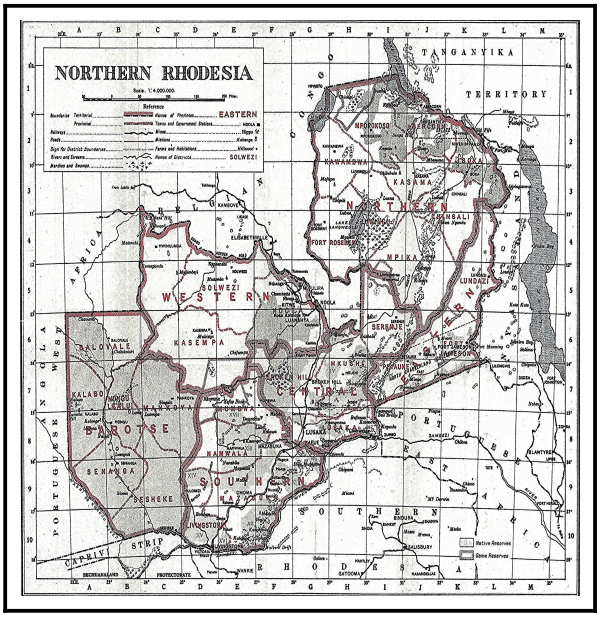


The width of the falls is 1708 m and the Zambezi River plunges into a vertical chasm varying from 70 to 108 metres deep. The force of the falling water — 545 million litres per minute during the flood season — sends clouds rising 500 metres, vividly illustrating the African name for the Falls — Mosi oa Tunya, "the smoke that thunders".
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Falls.)

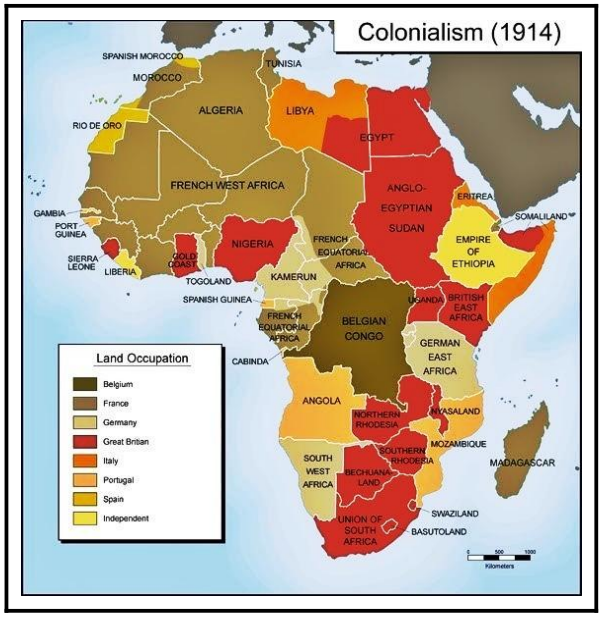
Northern Rhodesia

Maps

Map of Northern Rhodesia.



Colonial Map of Africa.



Coat of Arms of the Northern Rhodesia

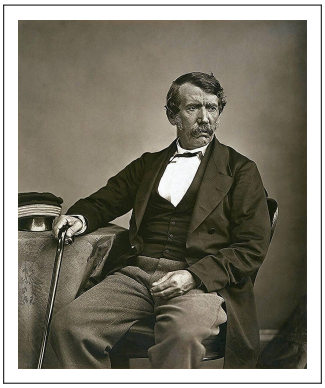
Up to 1924 the Coat of Arms of the British South Africa Company was used as the arms of the territory, but in 1927 a design was accepted by the government of the protectorate for use as a shield on the Public Seal of the territory. The design signified a Fish Eagle of the Zambezi and most other rivers of Northern Rhodesia and water rushing over the rocks of the Victoria Falls. The approval of King George V was received in 1930, but the Coat of Arms was only formally granted to Northern Rhodesia by Royal Warrant on 16 August 1939.
The heraldic description is:
Sable, six palets wavy Argent on a Chief Azure an eagle reguardant, wings expanded Or holding in the talons a Fish of the second.

Flag of the Northern Rhodesia

Shortly after the granting of the Royal Warrant for the Coat of Arms, a national flag was adopted displaying the arms of the territory in the fly of a dark blue British Ensign and the Union Jack of the United Kindom in the canton. This flag was used until the establishment of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953.

Two leading figures in Southern & Central Africa, whose endeavours were instrumental in the founding of Northern Rhodesia.

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.



Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Livingstone.

Cecil John Rhodes (1853 - 1902)
Imperialist, Mining Magnate & Politician.



Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecil_Rhodes.

Northern Rhodesia

Colonial History

Northern Rhodesia was a British protectorate in south central Africa, formed in 1911 by amalgamating the two previously established protectorates of Barotziland-North-Western Rhodesia (1899) and North-Eastern Rhodesia (1900). As with these two protectorates, the new protectorate was administered on behalf of the British Government by the British South Africa Company (BSAC).
The BSAC was a company incorporated in October 1888 and granted a Royal Charter effective from 20 December 1889, for an initial period of 25 years, later extended for a further 10 years and thus expiring in 1924. The company's main objective was to promote colonisation and economic exploitation across much of south-central Africa, with the main focus on the area south of the Zambezi River. Although Clause 3 of the Charter appeared to grant the BSAC powers to administer a wide but unspecified area of south-central Africa on behalf of the British Government, this was subject to the company obtaining those powers through treaties with local traditional rulers. The Charter also provided that the British Government had to first accept those treaties and agree to assume any powers to govern that the rulers had granted, before the BSAC was authorised to exercise those powers on behalf of the government. The company was then empowered to trade with African rulers such as King Lobengula; to form banks; to own, manage and grant or distribute land, and to raise a police force. In return, the company agreed to develop the territory it controlled, to respect existing African laws, to allow free trade within its territory and to respect all religions.
The terms of treaties entered into by the company with traditional rulers invariably included the granting of exclusive mineral rights and mining concessions, trading rights and the purchase, at a nominal cost, of vast landholdings. Thus, by 1924, when the BSAC administrative mandate terminated, it could claim extensive landholdings and mineral rights in the territories it had administered. Its land rights in Northern Rhodesia had to be bought out in 1924 by the British Government, but its mineral rights lasted until 1964, when the territory attained independence.
With the termination of the BSAC administration in 1924, the British Government administered Northern Rhodesia as a protectorate under conditions similar to other British-administered protectorates and this lasted until 1953, when the territory was federated with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate in the short-lived Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federation was intensely unpopular amongst the African majority and this pressure eventually resulted in the dissolution of the Federation in 1963 and subsequent attainment by Northern Rhodesia, of independence on 24 October 1964, as the Republic of Zambia.
Reference :https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Rhodesia

General Information

Geographical Location:

A landlocked territory at the crossroads of Central, Southern and East Africa - bordered by Angola and a tiny strip of South West Africa to the west; Southern Rhodesia to the south; Mozambique to the south east; Nyasaland to the east; Tanganyika to the north east and the Belgian Congo to the north.

Total Area:

751,925 square kilometres.

Topography:

The terrain is mostly high plateau, with some hills and mountains. The lowest point is the Zambezi river, at 329 m (1,079 ft) above sea level. The general elevation of the territory as a whole is tended towards west to east from the Kalahari Basin. Isolated mountain ridges rise to more than 6000 ft with an occasional peak above 7000 ft on the eastern border. Over most of the country the surface tends to be flat, broken by small hills, the result of countless ages of undisturbed erosion of the underlying crystalline rocks. The plateau is broken by the huge valleys of the Upper Zambezi and its major tributaries.

Climate:

There are three major seasons: a cool dry season from April to August, a hot dry season from August to November and a warm wet season from November to April. The maximum heat is experienced during November, while the maximum rainfall is received during December. The annual rainfall is more than 700 mm (28 in) in the Southern parts, while is more than 1,100 mm (43 in) in the northern parts.

Capital and Seat of Government:

Livingstone (1924 - 1935), Lusaka (from 1935).

Government:

From 1924, it was administered by the British Government as a protectorate. A protectorate, in the context of international relations, is a state that is under protection by another state for defence against aggression and other violations of law. It is a dependent territory that enjoys autonomy over most of its internal affairs, while still recognizing the suzerainty of a more powerful sovereign state without being a possession. As was common with other British administered protectorates, when Northern Rhodesia became a Protectorate on 1 April 1924, a Legislative Council, on which the Governor of Northern Rhodesia sat ex officio as Presiding Officer, and an Executive Council wholly composed of officials, were established to conduct the administration.

Population:

In Northern Rhodesia the white population in 1911 numbered about 1,500. A considerable proportion of the white residents were officials and missionaries and their families. The native population in 1920 was estimated at 928,000.

Languages:

English (official), Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga and Lozi .

Currency:

The Sterling monetary system of Southern Rhodesia with a Pound divided into 20 shillings, each of 12 pence, was used in the territory.

Northern Rhodesia

Postal History of Northern Rhodesia

The postal history of Northern Rhodesia spans the administration of the British South Africa Company, its transition to a British protectorate, and its eventual evolution into the independent nation of Zambia.
The early postal history of the territory is allied to the administration of the British South Africa Company (B.S.A.C.), which, in 1890, began issuing stamps for use in the territories it administered. Up until 1909 the stamp issues were only inscribed with the company's name, but from 1909 the stamps were additionally inscribed with "Rhodesia".
Following the termination in 31st March 1924 of the charter granted by the British Government to the B.S.A.C. to administer the territory, the current stamps of the B.S.A.C. (the "Admiral" design first issued in 1913) remained in use as "Forerunners" until 31 March 1925 and continued to be valid for general purposes until 30 September of that year.
The first stamps of the Protectorate were issued on the 1st April 1925, with the initial set consisting of seventeen values, inscribed with "Northern Rhodesia", incorporating the profile of King George V and depicting a wilderness scene with elephants and giraffes.
After the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 1 August 1953, any stamps of the three constituent territories, namely Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that were still valid in these territories, became valid in any part of the new Federation and could be mixed on one cover – these stamps are referred to as "Interprovincials". On the 1st January 1959, all territorial stamps not previously declared invalid, were invalidated.
With the dissolution of the Federation on 31st December 1963, the three member territories reverted to their previous constitutional status. However, in anticipation of this transition, a hasty printing of a definitive issue was effected and released on the 10th December 1963. This issue was only valid for an interim period ending on 23rd October 1964, when the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia attained independence from the United Kingdom and became the Republic of Zambia.
References: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/explore/regions/northern-rhodesia/. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_Zambia.

Watermark used in the Stamp Issues of the Northern Rhodesia.

Multiple Crown & Script CA



CA in Watermarks

The inclusion of "C.A." in the watermarks of many early British Crown Colony stamps can be traced back to the establishment of Crown Agents in 1833, when the United Kingdom Treasury consolidated previously private agencies representing colonial governments into a single organization under two "Joint Agents General for Crown Colonies." The agencies continued to operate as private corporations but were regulated and overseen by the Treasury. In 1861, the group was officially called the "Crown Agents for the Colonies."
Crown Agents were responsible for a wide range of tasks on behalf of the Colonies, including the procurement of goods and services, infrastructure development (including participation in nearly all major public works and railway projects across the Empire), capital raising in financial markets, loan and investment management, and various other complex and diverse functions. One of their responsibilities was to oversee and provide postage and revenue stamps for various colonies, which is why the watermark "C A" appears on the paper used for the bulk of British colonies' stamp issues.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crown_Agents.

Northern Rhodesia

Stamp issues of the Northern Rhodesia Protectorate

Definitive issues

•1925 1 April - 1929 First Definitive (King George V) issue.
•1929 First Definitive (King George V) issue (Additional value).
•1938 1 March - 1952 Second Definitive (King George VI) issue issue.
•1941 10 January - Second Definitive (King George VI) issue issue (New colours).
•1951 15 November - Second Definitive (King George VI) issue issue (New colours).
•1951 1 December - Second Definitive (King George VI) issue issue (New colours) 2nd Release.
•1952 5 May - Second Definitive (King George VI) issue issue (Additional values).
•1953 15 September - Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
•1963 10 December - Fourth Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.

Commemorative issues.

•1935 6 May - Silver Jubilee issue of King George V.
•1937 12 May - Coronation of King George VI issue.
•1946 26 November - Victory issue.
•1948 1 December - Royal Silver Wedding issue.
•1949 10 October - 75th Anniversary of U.P.U. issue.
•1953 30 May - Centenary of Birth of Cecil Rhodes issue.
•1953 30 May - Rhodes Centenary Exhibition issue.
•1953 2 June - Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.

Postage Due label issues.

•1929 June - 1952 Postage Dues issue.
•1952 January - Postage Dues issue (Paper change).
•1963 10 December - Postage Dues issue.

A total of 20 sets, consisting of 98 stamps, were issued in the territory whilst a British 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.

Kariba Dam



Kariba Dam wall - 128m High x 579m Long. Construction time - five years. Construction cost - £80,000,000. Lake 280km long, shoreline 1376 km, volume 180 cubic km and 5400km². Based on the reservoir capacity, the Kariba Dam is considered to be the largest in the world. An underground power station was constructed on the south bank, housing six turbo-generators. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam.

Northern Rhodesia



King George V

First Definitive (King George V) Issue.
1st April 1925.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 12½. Withdrawn 31.3.1938.



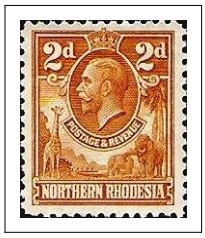
Sg 1 sacc 1



Sg 2 sacc 2



Sg 3 sacc 3



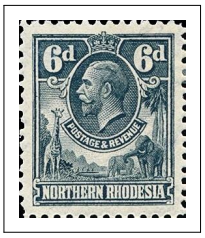
Sg 4 sacc 4



Sg 5 sacc 5



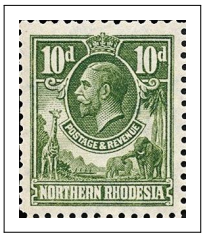
Sg 6 sacc 6



Sg 7 sacc 7



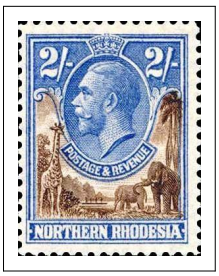
Sg 8 sacc 8



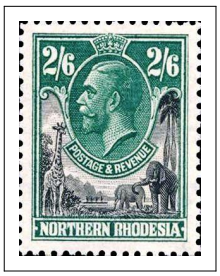
Sg 9 sacc 9



Sg 10 sacc 10



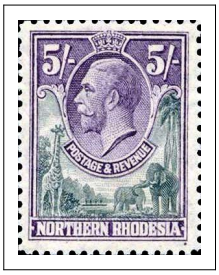
Sg 11 sacc 11



Sg 12 sacc 12



Sg 13 1929 sacc 13



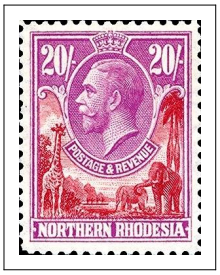
Sg 14 sacc 14



Sg 15 sacc 15



Sg 16 sacc 16



Sg 17 sacc 17

The First Issue of Northern Rhodesia Postage Stamps

Refer to the following link for a short note by the stamps designer, W. G. Fairweather, assistant surveyor, Northern Rhodesia government, 1913-1914, in response to a request by Mr. H.A. Baldock M.H.E. (Postmaster-General) to design a stamp for him for submission to the Governor and Executive Council:
https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3.spanglefish.com/s/29667/documents/vol_1_number_4/nrj_1_4_52-54_the-first-issue-of-northern-rhodesia-postage-stamps.txt.
This design proved so popular that it was used for the second defintive set of King George VI, as well as the third definitive set for Queen Elizabeth II, with only the new monarch's portraits substituted.

Engraving: J.A.C. Harrison. Print: Recess by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia



Queen Mary

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

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13½ x 14. Withdrawn 31.12.1935.
As stamps of Malawi (Sg 123/6). Ist British Empire Omnibus Issue (250 stamps).



King George V



Sg 18 sacc 18



Sg 19 sacc 19



Jubilee Medallion



Sg 20 sacc 20



Sg 21 sacc 21

Commentary: Silver Jubilee
The Silver Jubilee of George V on 6 May 1935 marked 25 years of George V as the King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India. The Jubilee was marked with large-scale and popular events throughout London and the rest of the United Kingdom in May 1935. It was the first ever Silver Jubilee celebration of a British monarch in history. The King died less than a year later. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver_Jubilee_of_George_V.
Stamp Designs
Crown Agents Bulletin description of issue: The design of the casement consists of a profile portrait of His Majesty wearing the Imperial Crown. The portrait is framed by the Collar of the Order of the Garter superimposed on the Royal Sceptre, the Dove Sceptre and the State Sword. Above the portrait is a ribbon bearing the dates 1910-1935. In the top left-hand corner is the Orb. The left lower corner has a duty tablet with the words 'Postage & Revenue' in the base. The name of the Colony is set across the sky of the vignette. The design of the vignette consists of a view of Windsor Castle from the opposite side of the river. The designs for the issue were personally selected by King George V, who was a avid philatelist and he arranged for first day covers to be sent to him by all the countries who issued the stamps. The covers were not to be registered as the blue lines would spoil them from a collector's viewpoint – they were to be addressed to:- "The King, Buckingham Palace, London, SW1." It was the King's wish that all remainders after 31st December, 1935, were to be destroyed.

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

Northern Rhodesia



Queen Elizabeth

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

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 11 x 11½.
Withdrawn 31.12.1937. As stamps of Malawi (Sg 127/9).
British Empire Omnibus Issue (202 stamps).



King George VI



Sg 22 sacc 22



Sg 23 sacc 23



Coronation Medallion



Sg 24 sacc 24

Coronation of Charles VII (1429).



Detail of the painting Jeanne d'Arc (1886–1890)
by Jules Eugène Lenepveu

Coronation

A coronation ceremony marks the formal investiture of a monarch with regal power using a crown. In addition to the crowning, this ceremony may include the presentation of other items of regalia and other rituals, such as the taking of special vows by the new monarch, the investing and presentation of regalia to them, and acts of homage by the new monarch's subjects. The monarch's consort may also be crowned, either simultaneously with the monarch or as a separate event. "Coronation" in common parlance today may also, in a broader sense, refer to any formal ceremony in relation to the accession of a monarch; whether or not an actual crown is bestowed, such ceremonies may otherwise be referred to as "investitures", "inaugurations", or "enthronements". The monarch's accession usually precedes the coronation ceremony.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coronation.
By Eugène Lenepveu - https://regards.monuments-nationaux.fr, Licence Ouverte, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=7133509.

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

Northern Rhodesia

Second Definitive (King George VI) Issue.
1st March 1938 - 1952.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 12½.
Withdrawn 14.9.1953.



Sg25 sacc 25



Sg26 15.11.1951 sacc26



Sg27 sacc 27



Sg28 15.11.1951 sacc28



Sg29 sacc 29



Sg30 10.1.1941 sacc30



Sg 31 sacc 31



Sg32 10.1.1941 sacc32



Sg33 1.12.1951 sacc33



Sg34 sacc 34



Sg35 1.12.1951 sacc35



Sg36 sacc 36



Sg37 5.5.1952 sacc37



Sg38 sacc 38



Sg39 5.5.1952 sacc39

Northern Rhodesia

Second Definitive (King George VI) Issue.
1st March 1938 - continued.



Sg 40 sacc 40



Sg 41 sacc 41



Sg 42 sacc 42



Sg 43 sacc 43



Sg 44 sacc 44



Sg 45 sacc 45

Second Definitive (King George VI) Issue - Varieties.



Sg 26a - Perf: 12½ x 14.
22.10.1952 sacc 26a



Sg 27a - 15.3.1948.
Chocolate. sacc 27a

Coil join every 12th stamp.



Sg 26a var - Perf: 12½ x 14.
22.10.1952 sacc 26b

Coil join every 12th stamp.



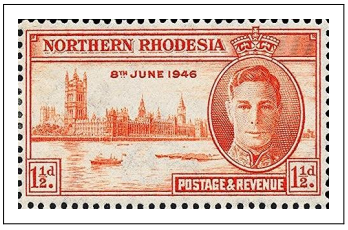
Sg 28 var - 15.11.1951
sacc 28b

Print: Recess by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia

Victory Issue.
26th November 1946.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13½ x 14. Withdrawn 25.2.1947.
As stamps of Malawi (Sg 158/9).
British Empire Omnibus Issue (164 stamps).



Sg 46 sacc 46



Sg 47 sacc 47



Sg 46a Perf: 13½ sacc 46a

The decimal perforation gauge reading for Sg 46/7 is 13.7 x 14.1 and for Sg 46a 13.7 x 13.4 .

Commentary
Following the end of the Second World War in 1945, British Empire postal authorities around the world issued the Victory Omnibus Series from the end of 1945 through most of 1946. The majority of countries followed the design which featured the Houses of Parliament and the River Thames, with a portrait of King George VI. Other decided to produce their own designs, some celebrating the victory and others choosing to celebrate the peace.

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

Royal Silver Wedding issue.
1st December 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 14 x 14½. Withdrawn 30.11.1949.
As stamps of Malawi (Sg 161/2).
British Empire Omnibus Issue (138 stamps).



Sg 48 sacc 48





Sg 49 sacc 49

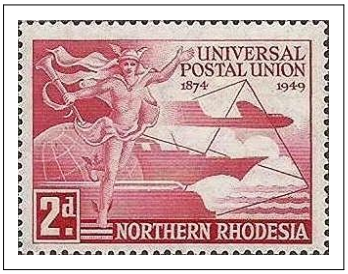
Design and Print: (1½d.) Photogravure by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.
Design and Print: (20s.) Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd. Country name printed typographically.

Northern Rhodesia

75th Anniversary of Universal Postal Union issue.
10th October 1949.

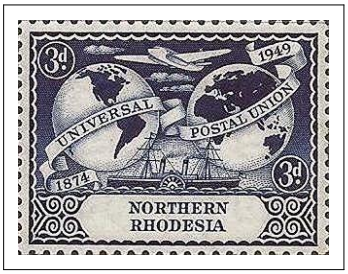
Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 11 x 11½. Withdrawn 9.1.1950.
As stamps of Malawi (Sg 163/6). British Empire Omnibus Issue (310 stamps).

Hermes, Globe and Forms of Transport.



Sg 50 Perf: 13½ x 14 sacc 50

Hemispheres, Jet-powered Vickers Viking Airliner and Steamer.



Sg 51 Perf: 11 x 11½ sacc 51



Hermes and Globe.



Sg 52 Perf: 11 x 11½ sacc 52

U.P.U. Monument.



Sg 53 Perf: 13½ x 14 sacc 53

Print: (2d. & 1s.) Recess by Waterlow & Sons. Ltd.
Print: (3d. & 6d.) Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd. Country name printed typographically.

Universal Postal Union

The foundation of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) can be traced back to the Paris Postal Conference of May 1863, where representatives of 15 nations gathered at the suggestion of Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General of the United States. The groundwork was laid for a second conference, which was held by 22 nations in Berne, Switzerland, beginning on 15 September 1874; under the guidance of Heinrich von Stephan, the Director General of the German postal administration, the Treaty of Berne was signed on 9 October, agreeing to universal transmission of mail and uniform postal rates. This came into effect on 1 July 1875.
The Union's activities embrace many fields, and one that may be quoted as an example of its value is the negotiation of rates payable by postal administrations to airlines for the conveyance of airmail. These rates are agreed with the organisation representing airlines and are applied throughout the world, ensuring that all postal administrations have access to all airlines at standard charges. This arrangement is but one example of the application of one of the basic tenets of the Union – that postal services of one country should be available to other countries at charges similar to those paid by the country in which the service operates or is based.
There can be few better examples of true international co-operation than that provided by the UPU. The UPU is now a specialised agency of the United Nations that coordinates postal policies among member nations and facilitates a uniform worldwide postal system. It has 192 member states and is headquartered in Bern, Switzerland.
Reference: https://www.upu.int/en/home.

Northern Rhodesia

Centenary of Birth Of Cecil Rhodes issue. 30th May 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 12 x 11½. Withdrawn 15.10.1953.



Sg 54 sacc 54



Sg 55 sacc 55



Sg 56 sacc 56



Sg 57 sacc 57



Sg 58 sacc 58

Barotseland - Annual Migration of the Lozi Tribe

The "Kuomboka" ceremony - takes its name from 'Kuomboka', a Lozi word that literally means 'to move out of the water'.



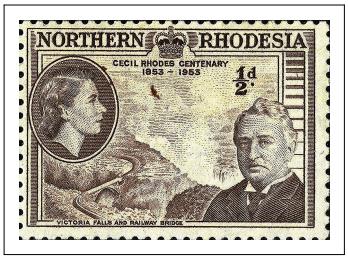
The Nalikwanda - the great dug-out canoe

The "Kuomboka" ceremony takes place at the end of the rain season, when the upper Zambezi River floods the plains of the Western Province around Mongu. The festival celebrates the move of the Litunga, leader of the Lozi Tribe, from his compound at Lealui in the flood plain of the Zambezi River to Limulunga on higher ground.
References: https://www.kuomboka.com/ and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lozi_kingdom

Northern Rhodesia

Centenary of Birth Of Cecil Rhodes issue - Variety.







Sg 54a Major re-entry "CECIL"sacc 54a

Footnote: a re-entry is a constant plate variety occurring only on steel engraved stamps, that shows portions of the design doubled or even tripled, one over the other. It occurs in the same position on every sheet printed from the plate on which the re-entry occurs. The "CECIL"' re-entry (constant, row 10/6), is in positional lower right cylinder 1B block of four.

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

Rhodes Centenary Exhibition issue. 30th May 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 14 x 13½. Withdrawn 15.9.1953. As Sg 171 of Malawi.



Southern Rhodesia
Coat-of-arms.



Sg 59 sacc 59



Nyasaland
Coat-of-arms.

Commentary: 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 a composite arrangement of the three territorial Coat- of- arms.
2. The First Rhodesian Stamp Exhibition was held in conjunction with the Central African Rhodes Centenary Exhibition from 13th to 16th July 1953.

Print: Recess by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

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

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13½ x 13. Withdrawn 31.12.1953.
As Sg 172 of Malawi. British Empire Omnibus Issue (106 stamps).



Coronation Medal



Sg 60 sacc 60



Royal Cypher

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

Northern Rhodesia



Queen Elizabeth II

Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) Issue.
15th September 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 12½ x 14 (½d - 9d), 12½ x 13 (others).
Withdrawn 30.6.1954.



Sg 61 sacc 61



Sg 62 sacc 62



Sg 63 sacc 63



Sg 64 sacc 64



Sg 65 sacc 65



Sg 66 sacc 66



Sg 67 sacc 67



Sg 68 sacc 68



Sg 69 sacc 69



Sg 70 sacc 70



Sg 71 sacc 71



Sg 72 sacc 72



Sg 73 sacc 73



Sg 74 sacc 74

Print: Recess by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

Northern Rhodesia

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". Whilst the date for dissolution of the Federation was set as 31st December 1963, the various functions of the Federation's administration were returned to the three territories in the months leading up to the dissolution. The date set for the return of the postal administration to Northern Rhodesia was 1 December 1963 and preparation for the release of a new issue on that date was initiated on 9th August 1962. However, it transpired that the new issue was only released on 10th December 1963 - this was the final issue of stamps by Northern Rhodesia before attaining its independance on 24 October 1964.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Kantor-RSC-Virtual.pdf

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Fourth Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) Issue.
10th December 1963.

Watermark: None. Perf: 14½ (½d - 1s3d), 13½ x 13 (others). Withdrawn 23.10.1964.
Sg 75 and 76 exist in coils (joins every 12th). Perf 14½ (comb)

Value omitted.



Sg 75 sacc 75



Sg 76 sacc 76



Sg 76a sacc 76a



Sg 77 sacc 77



Sg 78 sacc 78



Sg 79 sacc 79



Sg 80 sacc 80



Sg 81 sacc 81



Sg 82 sacc 82



Sg 83 sacc 83

Northern Rhodesia

Fourth Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) Issue...continued.



Sg 84 sacc 84



Sg 85 sacc 85



Sg 86 sacc 86



Sg 87 sacc 87



Sg 88 sacc 88

Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

Independance

On 24th October 1964 the British Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia attained independance from the United Kingdom as the the Republic of Zambia, remaining a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Northern Rhodesia

Postage Due Stamps

Postage Due issue. 1929 - 1952.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 14.



Sg D1 sacc 1



Sg D2 sacc 2



Sg D3 sacc 3



Sg D4 sacc 4

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

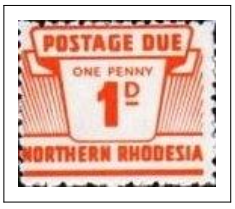
Variety.



sg D3a 22/1/1952 sacc 3a
Chalk Surfaced Paper

Postage Due issue. 10th December 1963.

Watermark: None. Perf: 12½.



Sg D5 sacc 5



Sg D6 sacc 6



Sg D7 sacc 7



Sg D8 sacc 8



Sg D9 sacc 9



Sg D10 sacc 10

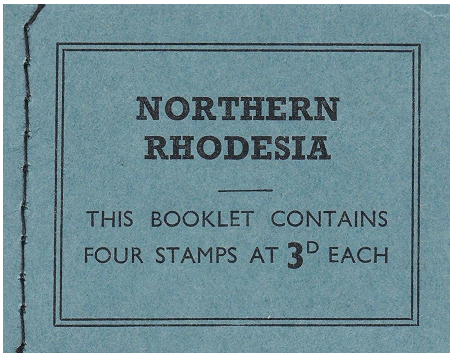
Design: D. Smith. Print: Lithographic by Government Printer, Lusaka.

Northern Rhodesia

Stamp Booklets

Booklet - Queen Elizabeth II 1963 series.
1964.

1s stitched Booklet. One pane - 4 x 3d stamps (Sg78).



Sg SB1 sacc 8a

The stamps of Northern Rhodesia were withdrawn on 23 October 1964 when the territory attained independence from the United Kingdom as the Republic of Zambia.

Construction of Victoria Falls Railway Bridge (1904-5)



Construction Train on Bridge (198m long).


An early construction train halted on the bridge

The bridge was prefabricated in England by the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Company before being shipped to the Mozambique port of Beira and then transported on the newly constructed railway to the Victoria Falls. It took just 14 months to construct and was completed in 1905.
Reference: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Falls_Bridge.

Northern Rhodesia

Northern Rhodesia

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

Northern Rhodesia

Stamp Purchases Account - continued

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

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

Northern Rhodesia

Stamp Album Inventory

This inventory provides a means of accurately recording each acquisition, as well as easily identifying stamps still to be acquired.

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 1					
SG No 2					
SG No 3					
SG No 4					
SG No 5					
SG No 6					
SG No 7					
SG No 8					
SG No 9					
SG No 10					
SG No 11					
SG No 12					
SG No 13					
SG No 14					
SG No 15					
SG No 16					
SG No 17					
SG No 18					
SG No 19					
SG No 20					
SG No 21					
SG No 22					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 23					
SG No 24					
SG No 25					
SG No 26					
SG No 26a					
SG No26a var					
SG No 27					
SG No 27a					
SG No 28					
SG No 28 var					
SG No 29					
SG No 30					
SG No 31					
SG No 32					
SG No 33					
SG No 34					
SG No 35					
SG No 36					
SG No 37					
SG No 38					
SG No 39					
SG No 40					

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 - evenness 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- evenness 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 - evenness of margins;
(e) appearance - clean, fresh;
(f) any blemish or flaw;
(g) cancellation - degree that the Postmark is intrusive.

Northern Rhodesia

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 41					
SG No 42					
SG No 43					
SG No 44					
SG No 45					
SG No 46					
SG No 46a					
SG No 47					
SG No 48					
SG No 49					
SG No 50					
SG No 51					
SG No 52					
SG No 53					
SG No 54					
SG No 54a					
SG No 55					
SG No 56					
SG No 57					
SG No 58					
SG No 59					
SG No 60					
SG No 61					
SG No 62					
SG No 63					
SG No 64					
SG No 65					
SG No 66					
SG No 67					
SG No 68					
SG No 69					
SG No 70					
SG No 71					

	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 76a					
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 D1					
SG No D2					
SG No D3					
SG No D3a					
SG No D4					
SG No D5					
SG No D6					
SG No D7					
SG No D8					
SG No D9					
SG No D10					
SG No SB1					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					

Stamp Mounts

If you are planning to use stamp mounts with this album, bear in mind that the sizes of the boxes listed in the following schedules allow for the actual size of each stamp, plus a 2 mm border.

Stamp Box sizes & quantities.

PAGE					
9	26 x 30 x 17				
10	48 x 32 x 4				
11	45 x 29 x 3				
12	26 x 30 x 15				
13	28 x 35 x 6	26 x 30 x 2	26 x 60 x 4		
14	45 x 29 x 3	28 x 44 x 1	35 x 44 x 1		
15	45 x 35 x 4				
16	45 x 33 x 5				
17	45 x 33 x 1	43 x 34 x 1	31 x 40 x 1		
18	25 x 30 x 9	28 x 35 x 5			
19	31 x 27 x 10				
20	35 x 31 x 5				
21	25 x 28 x 5	30 x 26 x 6			
22	63 x 50 x 1				