Federation
of
Rhodesia and Nyasaland



1953 - 1963

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Stamp Album

This album covers the issue of stamps by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (also known as the Central African Federation) from the inauguration of the Federation on 1 August 1953 to its dissolution on 31 December 1963.
The album is arranged in chronological order in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, Southern & Central Africa; the South African Stamp Colour Catalogue 2023-2025 (37th Edition); and The Rhodesia Stamp Catalogue 1982. The format of the album is a straightforward and uncomplicated collection of issues covering definitive and commemorative stamps, postage due labels, and booklets, and it only includes variations of stamps if not of high catalogue value.

Images of virtually all stamps and booklets have been inserted in the stamp boxes to assist collection.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Album Design

All measurements are in millimetres;
Pages - standard A4 size (210 mm x 297 mm);
Page Margins - 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.

2. Album Pages

The quality of paper used for the album pages has a bearing on the long-term preservation of stamps, as ordinary paper is not usually acid-free and will undoubtedly affect stamps over time – this is therefore something that needs to be considered from the outset. It is recommended that archival art paper, which is acid-free, lignin-free, and pH-balanced, be used for printing the album pages, thereby ensuring that the paper resists yellowing, fading, and deterioration over time and does not in any way react with the stamps. Archival paper is composed of natural fibres, such as cotton or alpha-cellulose, which provide strength and stability while allowing the paper to maintain its texture and appearance. The paper should comply with ISO 9706:1994 – a standard for permanent paper.

3. Album Printing

To ensure the accuracy of the printer used to print the album, it is recommended that at least two test pages are printed, specifically pages 9 and 11:
page 9 - (SG 18) 26 mm x 30 mm, (SG 23) 30 mm x 35 mm, (SG 25) 34 mm x 30 mm, and (SG 29) 39 mm x 34 mm;
page 11 - (SG 32) 45 mm x 31 mm.

4. Stamp Purchases

In the absence of a computer spreadsheet, or a programme to record stamp purchases, a suggested template has been included at the end of the album page set which should aid record maintenance as well as keep track of funds outlayed to date.

5. Stamp Inventory

Again, in the absence of a spreadsheet or programme to maintain a record of stamps acquired and their condition, a template has been included at the end of the album page set which suggests the format of an inventory as well as some basic factors to be taken into account in assessing the condition of stamps.

6. Bibliography

Rhodesia. A Postal History by R.C. Smith F.C.I.S., A.C.W.A., M.Inst. P.S. (Chapter 30, pages 391 - 412).
Memoir 39: ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF FEDERATION OF RHODESIA & NYASALAND POSTAGE STAMPS – 1954-1963. Rhodesia Study Circle.

NB This page will not be numbered in the album page numbers and can be excluded 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.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Contents and Catalogue Index

PAGE	CONTENTS	INDEX
5	Maps/Coat of Arms/Flag.	
6	History/Postal History/Stamp issues of Federation.	
7	1954 - 1956 First Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.	SG 1 – 15.
8	1955 Centenary of Discovery of Victoria Falls issue.	SG 16 - 17.
9	1959 - 1962 Second Definitive (Pictorial) issue.	SG 18 - 31.
9	1960 Opening of Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme issue.	SG 32 – 37.
10	1961 7th Commonwealth Mining & Metallurgical Congress issue.	SG 38 – 39.
12	1962 30th Anniversary of First London to Rhodesia Airmail Service issue.	SG 40 - 42.
12	1963 World Tobacco Congress issue.	SG 43 - 46.
13	1963 Red Cross Centenary issue.	SG 47.
13	1963 World Council of Young Men Service Clubs issue.	SG 48 – 49.
14	1961 Postage Due Labels issue.	SG D1 – D4.
14	1951 Booklet No 1 issue.	SB1
15	1961 Booklet No 2 issue	SB2

Victoria Falls
Discovered by David Livingstone on 16 November 1855.

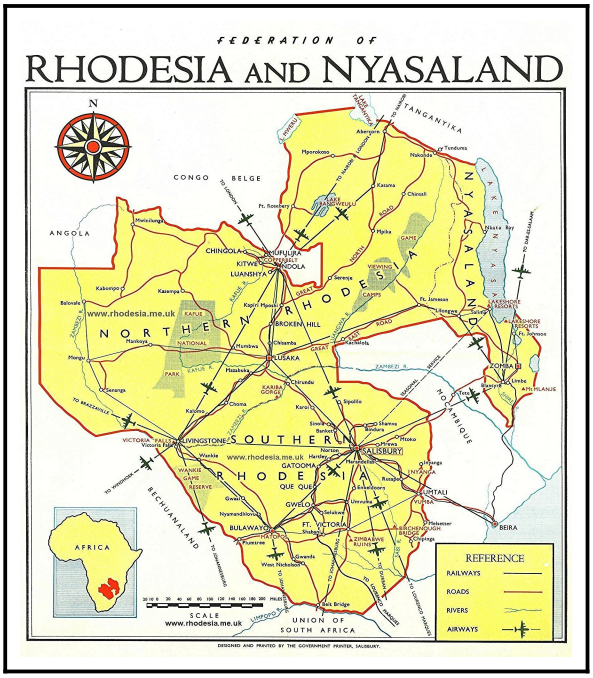


The width of the falls is 1708 m and the Zambezi River plunges into a vertical chasm varying from 70 to 108 metres deep. The force of the falling water — 545 million litres per minute during the flood season — sends clouds rising 500 metres, vividly illustrating the African name for the Falls — Mosi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

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

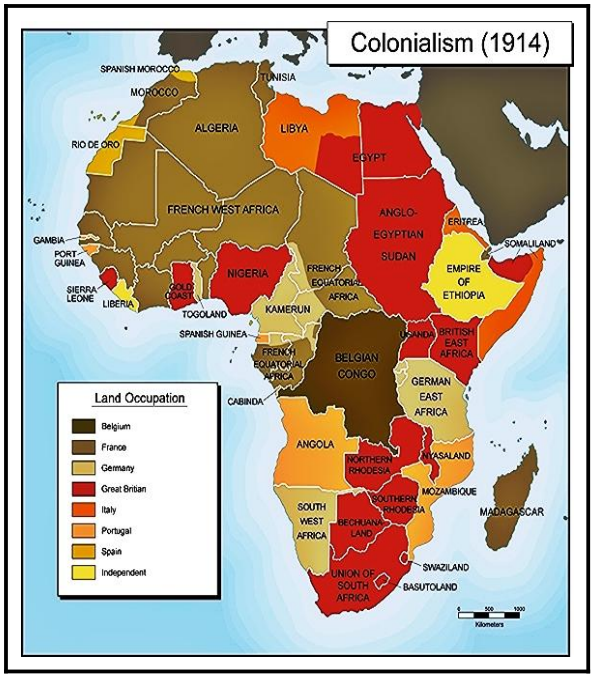
Maps

Map of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



Total Area - 1,261,674 km².

Colonial Map of Africa.



COAT of ARMS

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was granted a Coat of Arms by Royal Warrant on 22 July 1954, and these arms continued in use until 31 December1963 when the Federation was dissolved. The Coat of Arms incorporated symbols representing all three of the constituent territories:
Nyasaland - the rising sun in gold on a blue field in the upper shield, together with the Leopard supporter;
Northern Rhodesia – the eagle and six white wavy "palets" on a black field at the base of the shield representing Victoria Falls;
Southern Rhodesia – the dovetail fesse which links the parts of the shield and bears the Lion passant, together with the sable antelope supporter.
Heraldic Description – The blazon was as follows:

Arms:	**Per fesse Azure and Sable in Chief a rising Sun Or and in base six palets wavy Argent, over all a fesse dovetailed counter-dovetailed of the last, thereon a Lion passant Gules.**
Crest:	**On a wreath of the colours, an Fish-eagle reguardant Or, perched upon and grasping in the talons a Fish Argent.**
Supporters:	**On the Dexter a Sable antelope and on the sinister side a Leopard both proper.**
Motto:	**"Magni Esse Mereamur" (Let us deserve to be great).**

FLAG

The flag of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland consisted of a British Blue Ensign with the Union Jack in the canton and the shield from the Federation's Coat of Arms, centred in the fly of the flag.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, also known as the Central African Federation (CAF), was a colonial federation that consisted of three southern African territories: the self-governing British colony of Southern Rhodesia and the British protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
The Federation was established by an Order-in-Council (No. 1199 of 1953) made on 1 August 1953, with a Governor-General as the Queen's representative at the centre. The constitutional status of the three territories – a self-governing colony and two protectorates – was not affected, though certain enactments applied to the Federation as a whole as if it were part of Her Majesty's dominions and a colony.
The federation officially ended on the 31 December 1963, and while the economic advantages to the federation were never seriously called into question, the causes of the federation's failure were purely political.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation_of_Rhodesia_and_Nyasaland.

Postal History of the Federation

Following the formation of the Federation, all stamps issued by the three constituent territories that were still valid were declared valid for use in any part of the new Federation, but existing stocks were withdrawn at close of business on 30 June 1954. On 1 January 1959, all stamp issues of the former territories were finally invalidated.
The first stamps of the Federation were issued on 1 July 1954 and consisted of a definitive set of three separate designs, all with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth II and inscribed "RHODESIA & NYASALAND".
Stamp Issues:
During the existence of the Federation, it issued two sets of definitive stamps, seven commemorative and special series, one postage due series and two stamp booklets. The last stamp issue was on 6 August 1963, shortly before the dissolution of the Federation.
Postage Due issues:
After federation, the existing stocks of valid postage due stamps of the constituent territories continued in use throughout the federation. However, two increases in postal rates eventually resulted in the exhaustion of stocks of certain lower values, and various post offices then used the equivalent postage stamps for postage due purposes. Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/explore/regions/federation-of-rhodesia-and-nyasaland/, www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/encyclopedia-of-federation-of-rhodesia-nyasaland-postage-stamps-1954-1963/

Stamp Issues of the Federation

Definitive Issues

1954 1 July, First Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
1955 1 January, First Definitive Series Booklet
1956 6 February First Definitive Series - Coil
1956 15 February First Definitive Series - New Value
1959 12 August, Second Definitive (Pictorial) issue.
1961 19 April, Postage Due Labels issue.
1962 15 May, Second Definitive Series - New Value
1963 4 April, Second Definitive Series Booklet

Commemorative Issues

1955 15 June, Centenary of Discovery of Victoria Falls issue.
1960 17 May, Opening of Kariba Dam issue.
1961 8 May, Seventh Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Congress issue.
1962 6 February, 30th Anniversary of First London to Rhodesia Airmail Service issue.
1963 18 February, World Tobacco Congress issue.
1963 6 August, Red Cross Centenary issue.
1963 11 September, World Council of the Young Men's Service Clubs issue.

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

Rhodesia and Nyasaland



Queen Elizabeth II

First Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
1 July 1954 - 1956.

Watermark: None. Perforations: 13½ x 14 (½d. - 1s.), 13½ x 13 (1s3d. - 5s.), 14 x 13½ (others).
Withdrawn 28/2/1962. Invalidated 1/9/1964.

New value.



sg 1



sg 2



sg 3



sg 3a - 15.2.1956



sg 4



sg 5



sg 6



sg 7



sg 8



sg 10



sg 9



sg 11



sg 12



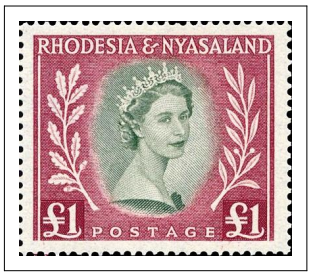
sg 13



sg 14



sg 7a - shade variety (5.5.1956)



sg 15

Design and Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN04-1954-First-Definitive-4-2026.pdf
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN05-1954-First-Definitive-Waterlow-Archive-8-2026.pdf

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Queen Elizabeth II First Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
1 July 1954 - 1956.

Coil Stamps



sg 1a - perf 12½ x 14
reddish orange (6.2.1956)



sg 2a - perf 12½ x 14
deep blue (9.1955)



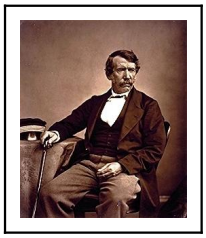
sg 2ab - perf 12½ x 14
ultramarine(1.10.1955)

Print: Rotary by Imprimerie Belge de Securite, Brussels, Belgium - a subsidiary of Waterlow & Sons, Ltd

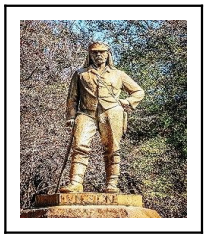
---

Centenary of Discovery of Victoria Falls issue.
15 June 1955.

Watermark: none. Perf (comb) 13½ (3d.), 13 (1s.).
Withdrawn 17.11.1955, Invalidated 1.1.1959.

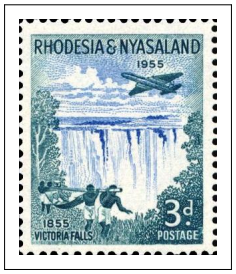


Dr David Livingstone.



Dr David Livingstone
Statue at Victoria Falls.

De Havilland D.H. 106 Comet 1 over Victoria Falls.



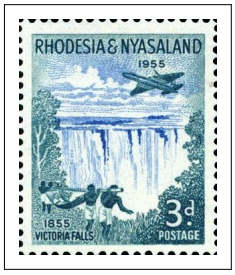
sg 16

Dr Livingstone & Victoria Falls.



sg 17

De Havilland D.H. 106 Comet 1 over Victoria Falls.



sg 16a - variety (cannon flaw)

De Havilland D.H. 106 Comet 1 over Victoria Falls.



sg 16a - variety
(cannon flaw)
Row 3/3.

Stamp Designs:
1. the design of the stamps was the subject of a competition, with a prize of £25. for each stamp.
2. the 3d stamp depicts the main falls with Dr Livingstone being carried on a stretcher by four Africans and a aeroplane overhead.
3. the 1s stamp depicts the Gorge at the Victoria Falls with a framed inset of Dr Livingstone. Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN06-1955-Victoria-Falls-Centenary-2024-04.pd

Design winners: J.E. Hughes (3d.), V.E. Horne (1s.). Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.wiki.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Second Definitive (Pictorial) issue.
12 August 1959 - 1962.

Watermark: None. Perf: 13½ x 14 (½d., 1d., 2d.), 14½ (2½d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 2s., 2s6d.), 14 x 13½ (3d.), 13½ x 13 (1s.), 14 (1s3d.), 11 (others).

Tea Picking.



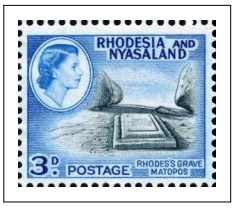
sg 18

V.H.F. Mast.



sg 19

Rhodes Grave.



sg 22

Copper Mining.



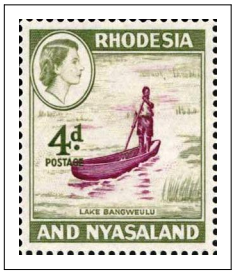
sg 20

Fairbridge Memorial.



sg 21

Lake Bangweulu.



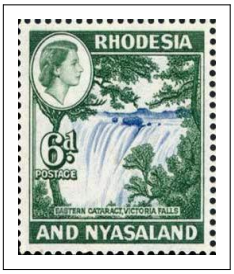
sg 23

Rhodesian Railways.



sg 24a - 15.5.1962

Eastern Cataract Victoria Falls.



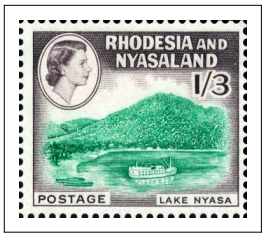
sg 24

Tobacco.



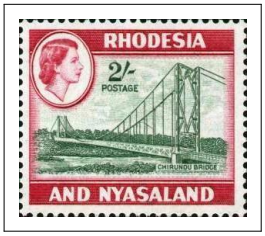
sg 25

Lake Nyasa.



sg 26

Chirundu Bridge.



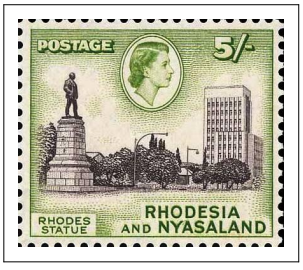
sg 27

Salisbury Airport.



sg 28

Rhodes Statue.



sg 29

Mount Mlanje.



sg 30

Federal Coat of Arms.



sg 31

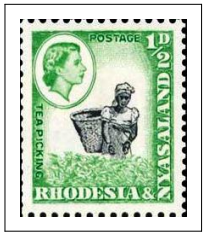
Design: M. Kinsella (9d.). Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd (½d.,1d., 2d., 1s.) until 1962, then De La Rue & Co, Ltd (2½d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 2s., 2s6d.). Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd (3d., 1s3d., 5s., 10s., £1.).

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Second Definitive (Pictorial) issue. 12 August 1959 - 1962.

Coil Stamps and Variety

Tea Picking Coil.



sg 18a - perf 12½ x 14

V.H.F. Mast Coil.



sg 19a - perf 12½ x 14

V.H.F. Mast Shade variety.



sg 19ab - carmine-red & grey-black.

Second Definitive (Pictorial) issue.

Stamp Designs:
The advisory committee tasked with settling the designs for the new definitive issue agreed that to gain the maximum publicity for the Federation, designs should feature the country's development and attractions.
1. The committee settled on the following designs:
½d. – depicts a woman with a basket, picking tea;
1d. – incorporates a V.H.F. mast superimposed on an outline map of the Federation;
2d. – depicts the Mindola Shaft Headgear at the copper mine at Kitwe;
. 2½d. - shows the Kingsley Fairbridge Memorial statue at Christmas Pass outside Umtali;
3d. - shows Cecil Rhodes' grave in the Matopos Hills;
4d. - features Lake Bangweulu with a local paddling a dug-out canoe;
6d. – shows the Eastern Cataract of Victoria Falls;
9d. - Inexplicably omitted from the initial issue, the design depicted the Rhodesian Railways with two passing trains; one a steam-hauled goods train and the other a diesel-electric passenger train on the
. outskirts of Bulawayo;
1s. – depicts a worker carrying tobacco leaves;
1s.3d. - shows M.V. Ilala II at anchor in Monkey Bay, Lake Nyasa;
2s. - features the Chirundu Bridge across the Zambezi River between the small town of Chirundu, and
. the village of Chirundu. The bridge was the first modern suspension bridge outside the United States built
. with parallel wire cables;
. 2s.6d. - shows a Central African Airways Viscount airliner standing on the apron of the Salisbury air
. terminal building;
5s. – depicts a scene in Salisbury of the statue of Cecil Rhodes facing west (not the usual north), with
. Tanganyika House in the background;
10s. depicts Central Africa's most majestic mountain, Mlanje, which is a large inselberg in southern
. Nyasaland with the highest point on the massif at 3,002 m;
£1 – the Federation's coat-of-arms.
2. The three lowest values show the Queen's pearl earring very clearly, but the other values, except for the £1, are very indistinct. This was the result of a shared printing order.
3. This issue remained on sale even after the dissolution of the Federation until the territories could replace them with their own issues. Dates of withdrawal and demonetising were the following:
Nyasaland :- 1.11.1963 - withdrawn and demonetised;
Northern Rhodesia:- 10.12.1963 - withdrawn;
. 1.9.1964 - demonetised;
Southern Rhodesia:- 19.2.1964 - withdrawn;
. 1.9.1964 - demonetised.
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN08-1959-Second-definitive-8-2026.pdf

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Opening of Kariba Hydro-Electric Scheme issue. 17 May 1960.

Watermark: none. Perf (comb) 14½ x 14 (3d., 6d.), 13 (others).
Withdrawn 30.9.1960, Invalidated 1.10.1963.

Kariba Gorge 1955.



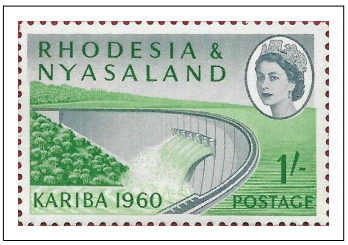
sg 32

330 kV Power Lines.



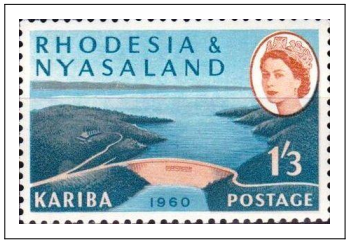
sg 33

Dam Wall.



sg 34

Lake Kariba.



sg 35

Power Station.



sg 36

Dam Wall & Queen Mother.



sg 37

Stamp Designs:
3d. – The stamp bears the year 1955, which was when the Kariba Dam scheme was finally approved.
6d. – depicts towers 35m in height, 460m apart, carrying 330kV transmission power lines that fed electricity into the Southern and Northern Rhodesia power grids.
1s. – The stamp is based on a watercolour painting of the dam wall by G.A. Campbell, viewed from the north bank.
1s.3d. – Designing of the stamp took place midway in construction of the dam wall and had to depict the dam in completed form, with a roadway along the top, water level up to the line of cleared bush and no water running down the spillway.
2s.6d. – shows the huge underground hall housing the six generators of the power station.
5s. – shows a downstream view of the dam wall from a sketch by F.A. Weemys, again without water flowing down the spillway, with cameo pictures of the Queen and Queen Mother, who officially opened the scheme. It is reputed to be the only stamp ever printed bearing pictures of two living queens.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN09-Kariba-2023-08.pdf

Kariba Dam
Wall - 128m high x 579m long. Construction time - five years. Construction cost - £80,000,000. Lake 280 km long, shoreline 1376 km, volume 180 cubic km and 5400 km². 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.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

7th Commonwealth Mining & Metallurgical Congress issue.
8 May 1961.

Watermark: none. Perf (comb) 15 x 14.
Withdrawn 31.7.1961, Invalidated 1.9.1964.

Miner Drilling.



sg 38

Nchanga Mine.



sg 39

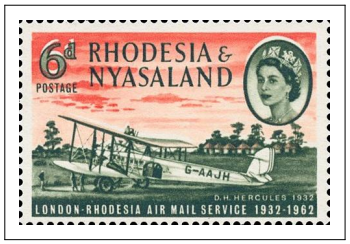
Stamp Designs:
1. 6The stamp depicts a mineworker using an air-leg drill that is powered by compressed air and equipped with a tungsten carbide tip. The drill ejects a continuous stream of water to keep down the dust generated by it.
2. The 1s.3d. stamp shows mine headgear, a power station, a cooling tower, and buildings housing crushers, concentrators, and a tailings leach plant at Nchanga mine.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN11-1961-Mining-Congress-2023-08.pdf

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

30th Anniversary of First London to Rhodesia Airmail Service issue.
6 February 1962.

Watermark: none. Perf (comb) 14½ x 14.
Withdrawn 31.5.1962, Invalidated 1.9.1964.

De Havilland D.H.66 Hercules "City of Basra".



sg 40

Short S23 Empire C Class Flying Boat "Canopus".



sg 41

Hawker Siddeley Comet 4.

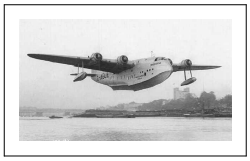


sg 42

De Havilland D.H.66 Hercules



Short S23 C Class Empire Flying Boat



Hawker Siddeley Comet 4.



Aircraft used on the London to Africa route include the following:
1. The de Havilland DH. 66 Hercules was a three-engine biplane with two pilots in an open cockpit above the nose, while the cabin had room for a wireless operator and seven passengers.
2. The Short S23 C Class Empire Flying Boat could carry 5 crew, 17 passengers and 4,480 lb (2,035 kg) of cargo at a maximum speed of 174 knots (320 km/h), powered by four 920 horsepower (690 kW) Bristol Pegasus XC radial engines.
3. The DH106 Comet 4C, powered by four 10,500 lbst RR Avon 524 jet engines, with an overall weight of 160,000 lb, could carry 60-70 passengers at a cruising speed of 503 mph and a range of 3,225 miles.

Design: Victor Whiteley. Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN12-1962-Airmail-London-to-Rhodesia-2023-08.pdf

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

World Tobacco Congress issue. 18 February 1963.

Watermark: none. Perf (comb) 14 x 14½.
Withdrawn 31.5.1962, Invalidated 1.9.1964.

Tobacco Plant.



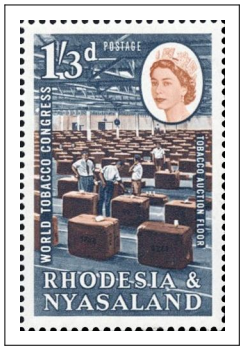
sg 43

Tobacco Field.



sg 44

Auction Floor.



sg 45

Cured Tobacco.



sg 46

Auction Floor.



Varieties

Tobacco Plant.



sg 43var - serif on "3"



sg 43
serif on "3"



sg 44
spot on Queen's cheek

Tobacco Field.



sg 44var - spot on Queen's cheek

Stamp Designs:
1. The issue marked the 70th anniversary of commercial tobacco production in the territory.
2. 3d. depicts a tobacco plant (Nicotiana tabacum) from which leaves are plucked as they ripen. The leaves are then hung in a heated barn to cure through convection.
3. 6d. – features a tobacco farm in the Inyazura district against a background of a typical area ”kopje”(hill).
4. 1s.3d. – a scene from the tobacco auction floors with bales being examined prior to being auctioned. The auctions were conducted over a period of six months, during which over a million bales were sold individually by a sales team consisting of a starter, an auctioner and a ticket marker. Sales were conducted at incredible speed, and the unintelligible chant of the auctioneer never failed to amaze visitors.
5. 2s.6d. depicts a "hand" of flue-cured tobacco leaf which is baled for auction.
Reference:
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN13-1963-World-Tobacco-Congress-2025-08.pdf

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

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Red Cross Centenary issue. 6 August 1963.

Watermark: none. Perf: (comb) 14½ x 14.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (108 stamps).
Withdrawn 5.10.1963, Invalidated 1.9.1964.

Red Cross Emblem.



sg 47

Red Cross Centenary

Address by Mr Charles Duchemin, President of the Geneva State Council, on the Commemorative Day, which was celebrated on September 1, 1963,"In the name of the authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, in the name of the authorities of the city of Geneva and of all our population, it is an honour for me to wish you welcome to this city where, one hundred years ago, was born the most important humanitarian work in the entire world. One of our fellow citizens had been distressed by the horrors of war. His profound emotion inspired him to write a moving book. A private group studied how best to put his suggestions into practice for the care of the wounded. A commission of five members, private individuals without any mandate, took it upon itself to convene an international conference, and it obtained the participation of sixteen governments. It is with enthusiasm that we celebrate the centenary of that meeting in 1863, the first international assembly held in our town. The resolutions which were adopted consecrated the principles of help to the wounded, the training of voluntary nurses, and the adoption of a distinctive and uniform sign – the red cross".
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Red_Cross_and_Red_Crescent_Movement, www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN14-1963-Red-Cross-Centenary-2023-08.pdf.
Stamp Design: The design was settled by the Red Cross Society, who requested that the Red Cross emblem should appear as a plain solid red cross, having equal arms, superimposed on a white background – the white background is a reversal of the colours of the Swiss flag.

Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs issue. 11 September 1963.

Watermark: none. Perf (comb) 14 x 14½.
Withdrawn 31.5.1962, Invalidated 1.9.1964.

Round Table Emblem.



sg 48

Round Table Emblem.



sg 49

Stamp Designs: This was the first congress of the World Council, and two stamps were issued to mark the occasion. The "Round Table" emblem featured in both stamps was taken from the knights of the Round Table of King Arthur. There were reputed to have been two tables, made in a circular shape to avoid any question of precedence. The larger table could seat as many as 150 knights and the smaller, as depicted, 24 of the highest order. Each sector of the table denoted a knight's place, with King Arthur's seat at the head. The Zimbabwe Bird was featured in the center of the table.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN15-1963-YMSC-2024-08.pdf

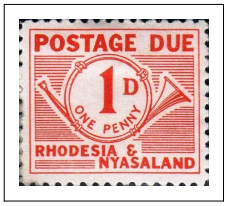
This was the final issue of stamps by the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland before it was dissolved on 31st December 1963.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

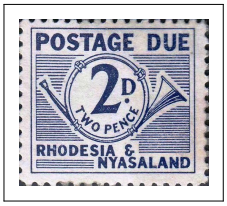
Postage Due Labels

19 April 1961 issue.

Watermark: none. Perf 12½.
Withdrawn and Invalidated - no definite dates.



sg D1



sg D2



sg D3



sg D4

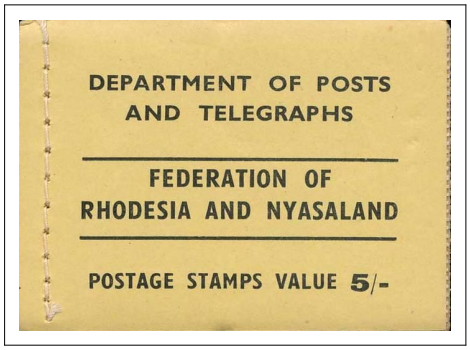
Design: E.W. Jones. Print: Typo by Federal Printing and Stationery Department, Salisbury.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RN10-1961-Postage-Due-labels-2024-08.pdf.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Booklets

Booklet No 1. Queen Elizabeth II 1954 series.
1 January 1955.

5s. stitched Booklet.
Eight panes - 2 x ½d. panes of six (Sg1); 3 x 1d. panes of six (Sg2) and 3 x 2d. panes of six (Sg3).
Withdrawn 28.2.1962. Invalidated 1.9.1964.

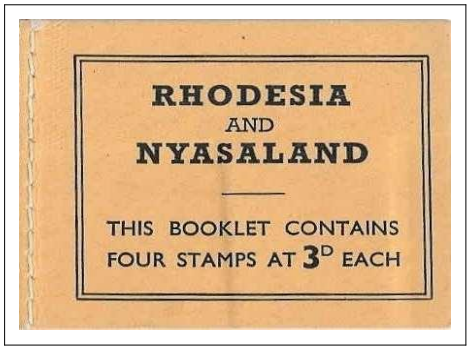


sg SB1

Print: by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Booklet No 2. Queen Elizabeth II 1959 series.
4 April 1963.

1s. stitched Booklet.
One pane - 1 x 3d. pane of four (Sg22).
Withdrawn 19.2.1964. Invalidated 1.9.1964.



sg SB2

Print: by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.





Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Stamp Purchases Account

COLUMN ONE			COLUMN TWO			COLUMN THREE		
STAMP No	**DATE**	**PRICE**	**STAMP No**	**DATE**	**PRICE**	**STAMP No**	**DATE**	**PRICE**

Column 1 Total _____ **Column 2 Total** _____ **Column 3 Total** _____

Summary

COLUMN No	TOTAL

Grand Total _____

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

Stamp Album Inventory

	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 3a					
SG No 4					
SG No 5					
SG No 6					
SG No 7					
SG No 7a					
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 1a					
SG No 2a					
SG No 2ab					
SG No 16					
SG No 16a					
SG No 17					
SG No 18					
SG No 19					
SG No 20					
SG No 21					
SG No 21b					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 22					
SG No 23					
SG No 24					
SG No 24a					
SG No 25					
SG No 26					
SG No 27					
SG No 28					
SG No 29					
SG No 30					
SG No 31					
SG No 18a					
SG No 19a					
SG No 19ab					
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					
SG No 41					
SG No 42					
SG No 43					
SG No 44					
SG No 45					

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, pinholes 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, pinholes 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, pinholes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth intact;
(d) centring - evenness 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, pinholes 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 to which the postmark is intrusive.

Federation of Rhodesia and 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 46					
SG No 43var					
SG No 44var					
SG No 47					
SG No 48					
SG No 49					
SG No D1					
SG No D2					
SG No D3					
SG No D4					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No