Rhodesia

Post - Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland



1964 - 1980

Rhodesia

Stamp Album

This album covers the issue of stamps by Rhodesia following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 31 December 1963 until 17 April 1980, when Zimbabwe Rhodesia attained independence from the United Kingdom as Zimbabwe.
The album is ordered in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, Southern & Central Africa; The South African Stamp Colour Catalogue 2023-2025; and The Rhodesia Stamp Catalogue 1982. The format is a straightforward and uncomplicated collection of the issues covering postage stamps, postage due labels, miniature sheets and stamp booklets and only includes variations of stamps if not of a high catalogue value.

Images of virtually all stamps, labels, miniature sheets and booklets have been inserted in the mount spaces to assist collection.

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, 1st 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 accuracy of the printer utilised to print the album, it is advisable that at least two test pages be printed beforehand, specifically pages 12 and 14:
Page 12 features four stamp boxes of different sizes: 40 mm x 35 mm, 46 mm x 33 mm, 31 mm x 26 mm,and 35 mm x 31 mm;
Page 14 includes boxes measuring 31 mm x 26 mm, 35 mm x 31 mm, and 40 mm x 35 mm. Then measure and adjust accordingly.

4. Stamp Purchases

In the absence of a computer spreadsheet or a program to record stamp purchases, a proposed template has been included 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 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. Additional Blank page

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

7. Stamp Mounts

A schedule of stamp sizes and quantities is available at the end of the pages set, if stamp mounts are to be used to insert the stamps in the album.

8. Bibliography

Rhodesia. A Postal History - it's Stamps Post and Telegraphs by R.C. Smith. F.C.I.S., A.C.W.A., M.Inst. P.S. Published by R.C. Smith.
Rhodesian Study Circle: Memoir 38: The ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF RHODESIA & ZIMBABWE STAMPS 1964–2024 by Geoff Brakspear. Link - www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/encyclopedia-of-rhodesian-and-zimbabwean-postage-stamps-since-1964/.

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.

Rhodesia

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34. 1972 (14 February) Famous Rhodesians (6th issue), Dr Robert Moffat	SG 469.
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38. 1973 (2 July) World Meteorological Organisation Centenary issue	SG 481 - 483.
38. 1973 (10 October) 50th Anniversary of Responsible Government issue	SG 484 - 487.
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43. 1974 (28 November) Centenary of Universal Postal Union issue	SG 509 - 512.
43. 1975 (12 February) Famous Rhodesians (9th issue), Thomas Baines	SG 513.
44. 1975 (16 July) International Succulents Congress issue "Aloe 75"	SG 514 - 519.
45. 1975 (15 October) Occupational Safety issue	SG 520 - 523.
45. 1976 (10 March) Centenary of the Telephone 1876-1976 issue	SG 524 - 525.
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Catalogue Index

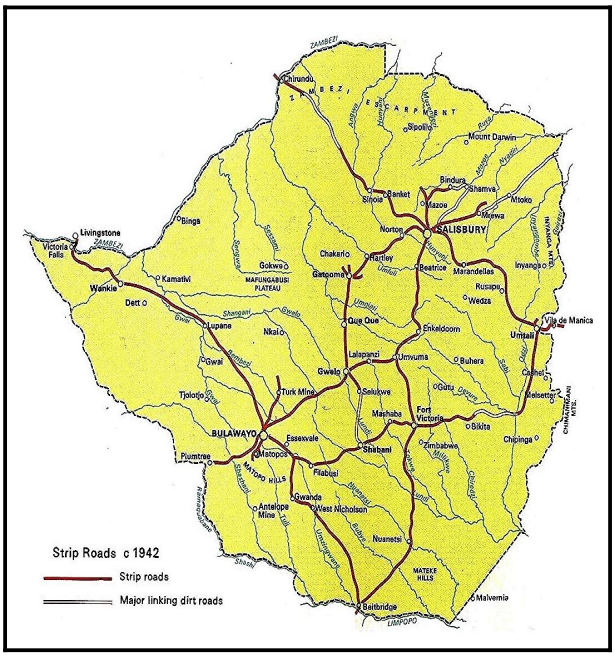
Index

During the period of Rhodesia's existence, spanning from 1964 to 1980, the territory released 51 Postage Stamp sets, three issues of Postage Due Labels, two issues of Miniature Sheets, and five Booklets.

Rhodesia

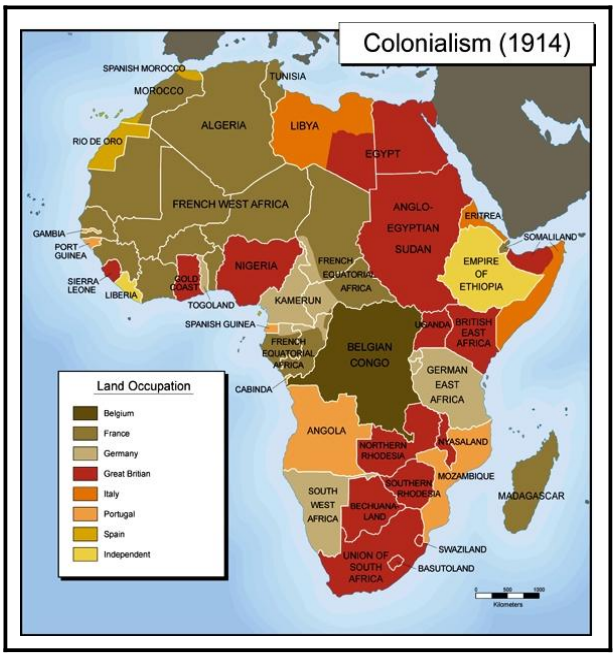
Maps

Map of Rhodesia.



Total Area - 390,580 km².

Colonial Map of Africa.



Coat of Arms of Rhodesia

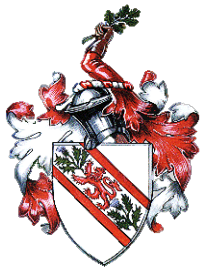
Southern Rhodesia was granted a Coat of Arms by Royal Warrant on 11 August 1924, and these arms continued in use until 18 April 1980, when Rhodesia attained independence from the United Kingdom as Zimbabwe - for the self-governing British colony of Southern Rhodesia 1924-1953, for Rhodesia from 1964- 1979 and for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia 1979-1980.
The Coat of Arms is supported by two sable antelope and the shield features a red lion passant and two thistles taken from the family arms of Cecil John Rhodes.
The Latin motto "Sit Nomine Digna" translated as "May she be worthy of the name", is a reference to Rhodes, from whom the colony's name is derived.
The gold pick and the green field on which the pick is set, symbolise the importance of mining and agriculture, both of which were the economic mainstays of the territory.
Surmounting the shield is an ornate crested helmet, above which is a soapstone statuette of a bird found in the ruins of Great Zimbabwe.

Heraldic Description

Arms:	**Vert, a pick Or and on a chief Argent a lion passant Gules between two thistles leaved and slipped proper.**
Crest:	**On a helmet to the dexter lambrequined Or and Vert, the Great Zimbabwe Bird Or.**
Supporters:	**Two Sable Antelopes (Hippotragus niger - Bovidæ) proper.**
Motto:	**Sit Nomine Digna ("May she be worthy of the name").**



1924 - 1979



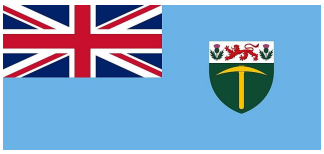
Cecil John Rhodes

Rhodesia

Flags of Rhodesia

The flag of Rhodesia originally consisted of a dark blue ensign with the Union Jack in the canton and the shield from its Coat of Arms in the fly – this was British colonial tradition.
Following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 31 December 1963, the territory reverted to the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, and in April 1964 the colour of the ensign was changed from dark blue to sky blue. The Southern Rhodesia light blue ensign continued to be used for three years after the territory's Unilateral Declaration of independence, by which time it became apparent that the political deadlock would not be quickly resolved. To signify the severing of its colonial links, Rhodesia adopted a new flag on 11 November 1968 – coloured green, white and green, with the full Coat of Arms in the centre of the white stripe. This flag was used until 1 September 1979, when it was replaced by the flag of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Rhodesia.



1964 - 1968

Rhodesia triband.



1968 - 1979

Zimbabwe Rhodesia.



1979 - 1980

Postal History of Rhodesia

The postal history of Rhodesia spans the administration of the British South Africa Company, its transition to a British self-governing colony, and its eventual evolution into the independent nation of Zimbabwe.
Southern Rhodesia was granted the status of a self-governing British Crown Colony on 1 October 1923, following its annexation by the United Kingdom on 12 September 1923. The new colony comprised territories south of the Zambezi River that had previously been administered by the British South Africa Company (B.S.A.C.), which had been responsible for various functions, including the operation of postal systems across all territories under its administration. The B.S.A.C. in 1890 began issuing stamps for use in the territories it administered. Initially, these stamps were inscribed "British South Africa Company". In 1909, B.S.A.C. stamps were overprinted with "RHODESIA", and this was followed in 1910 by stamps fully inscribed with both names (known as the 'Double Heads'), and further issues in 1913 (the "Admirals") and 1917.
Following the termination on 12th September 1923 of the charter granted by the British Government to the B.S.A.C. to administer the territory, the current stamps of Rhodesia (the "Admiral" design first issued in 1913) remained in use as "Forerunners" until 31 March 1924 and continued to be valid for postal purposes until 30 April 1924.
The colony's first issue of stamps under its own authority occurred on 1 April 1924 and during the existence of Southern Rhodesia as a "de jure" colony of the United Kingdom, it issued a total of forty-four sets of postage stamps, two sets of postage due labels, two sets of miniature sheets, and six stamp booklets.
After the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 1 August 1953, any stamps of the three territories which constituted the Federation, 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 stamps of the three territories not previously declared invalid, were finally invalidated.
With the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 31 December 1963, Southern Rhodesia reverted to being a self-governing Crown Colony and resumed issuing stamps in its own name. However, after Northern Rhodesia achieved independence from the United Kingdom on 24 October 1964 as "Zambia", the government of Southern Rhodesia, on 9 December 1964, changed the name of the colony to "Rhodesia". The next three stamp issues, prior to the colony's Unilateral Declaration of Independence on 11 November 1965, were all inscribed "RHODESIA". The final stamp issue of Rhodesia, before attaining an internationally recognised independence, was released on 18 October 1978.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/HOW-RHODESIAS-MAIL-ROUTES-EVOLVED.pdf.

WATERMARKS
No watermarks were ever used with any of the postage stamps and postage due labels of Rhodesia.

PRINTING
All stamp issues from the 2 May 1966 issue, were printed by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury, by the Lithography process.

Rhodesia

Stamp Issues of Rhodesia

Definitive issues

1966 (9 February) First Definitive issue.
1966-1969 First Definitive (Additional Print) issue. 1st printing by Mardon Printers.
1966-1970 Paper Trial printings of the 1966 First Definitive issue by Mardon Printers.
1967-1968 First Definitive (Dual Currency) issue.
1970-1973 (17 February) Second Definitive (Decimal Currency) issue.
1973 (1 January) Second Definitive Decimal Currency (New Values) issue.
1974-76 (14 August) Third Definitive issue.
1976 (1 July) Surcharges on 1974 Third Definitive issue.
1976 (1 July) 1974 Third Definitive (New Values) issue.
1976-78 1974 Third Definitive (Different Paper) issue.
1978 (16 August) Fourth Definitive issue.

Commemorative issues

1965 (17 May) International Telecommunication Union issue.
1965 (19 July) Water Conservation issue.
1965 (16 August) Sir Winston Churchill Commemoration issue.
1966 (17 January) Southern Rhodesia 1964 Definitive issue o/p "Independence 11th November 1965".
1966 (2 May) 28th Congress of Southern Africa Philatelic Federation "Rhopex" issue.
1966 (1 June) 20th Anniversary of Central African Airways issue.
1967 (17 May) Famous Rhodesians (1st issue) and 50th Anniversary of death of Dr L.S. Jameson.
1967 (12 July) 10th Anniversary of Opening of Rhodes National Gallery issue.
1967 (6 September) Nature Conservation issue.
1968 (26 April) 15th World Ploughing Contest issue.
1968 (15 July) Famous Rhodesians (2nd issue) Sir Alfred Beit.
1968 (4 November) 75th Anniversary of Matabeleland issue.
1969 (15 January) Famous Rhodesians (3rd issue) Sir William Henry Milton.
1969 (22 May) 70th Anniversary of Opening of Beira-Salisbury Railway issue.
1969 (18 September) Bridges of Rhodesia issue.
1970 (1 July) Inauguration of Post & Telecommunications Corporation issue.
1970 (16 November) Famous Rhodesians (4th issue) Mother Patrick.
1971 (1 March) Famous Rhodesians (5th issue) Frederick Courtney Selous D.S.O.
1971 (1 June) Birds of Rhodesia issue (1st Series).
1971 (30 August) "Granite 71" Geological Symposium issue.
1972 (14 February) Famous Rhodesians (6th issue) Dr Robert Moffat.
1972 (17 July) "Prevent Pollution" issue.
1972 (18 October) Christmas issue
1973 (2 April) Famous Rhodesians (7th issue) Dr David Livingstone.
1973 (2 July) World Meteorological Organisation Centenary issue.
1973 (10 October) 50th Anniversary of Responsible Government issue.
1974 (15 May) Famous Rhodesians (8th issue) George Pauling.
1974 (28 November) Centenary of Universal Postal Union issue.
1975 (12 February) Famous Rhodesians (9th issue) Thomas Baines.
1975 (16 July) International Succulents Congress "Aloe 75".
1975 (15 October) Occupational Safety issue.
1976 (10 March) Telephone Centenary issue.
1976 (21 July) Vulnerable Species of Wildlife issue.
1976 (17 November) Trees of Rhodesia issue.
1977 (16 March) Birds of Rhodesia issue (2nd Series).
1977 (20 July) Artists of Rhodesia issue.
1977 (16 November) Christmas 1977 issue.
1978 (15 March) Trade Fair Rhodesia, Bulawayo issue.
1978 (18 October) 75th Anniversary of Powered Flight issue.

Postage Due Labels.
1965 (17 June) issue.
1966 (15 December) issue.
1970 (17 February) Decimal issue.

Miniature Sheets
1966 (2 May) 28th Congress of Southern Africa Philatelic Federation - "Rhopex".
1972 (28 August) Congress of Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and Philatelic Exhibition - "Rhophil 72".

Rhodesia

British Empire Omnibus Issues

An omnibus issue is a commemorative issue of stamps by multiple countries with a common theme and which may share a uniform design.
Post Federation, Rhodesia only participated in two "British Empire Omnibus Issues", specifically the International Telecommunication Union Centenary issue of 17 May 1965, during which 49 British Empire member countries issued 112 stamps and 1 miniature sheet and the Sir Winston Churchill Commemoration issue of 16 August 1965 when 182 stamps were issued by 47 British Empire member countries.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omnibus_issue.

General Information

Geographical Location:
A landlocked territory, bordered by Bechuanaland (Botswana), Northern Rhodesia (Zambia), Nyasaland Protectorate (Malawi), Mozambique and South Africa. Located north of the Tropic of Capricorn in the central half of Southern Africa.

Total Area:
390580 kilometres^2.

Topography:
The topography of the country is a mix of mountains and valleys, providing habitat to a variety of wildlife. The landscapes range from grasslands to floodplains and mountains to a variety of types of woodlands, including evergreen forests, rainforests, and acacia woodlands, among others. The landscape can be divided into three geographical regions: the inland plateau, the Highveld and the escarpment.

Climate:
The climate is markedly varied by altitude, with the Eastern Highlands 1878m above sea level, being much wetter and cooler. From May to September, there is a dry season, including a short cool season, when the whole country receives very little rain. The rainy season is typically a time of heavy rainfall from November to March.

Capital and Seat of Government:
Salisbury.

Government:
Unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy until 2 March 1970, when the country declared itself a republic and the constitutional monarchy no longer applied. This status prevailed until 12 December 1979, when Rhodesia briefly reverted to a self-governing colony of the United Kingdom until April 1980, when it attained full independance as the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Monarch:
Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain until 2 March 1970 and then briefly again from 12 December 1979 until 17 April 1980.

Population:
6,930,000 - 1978 census.

Languages:
English/Shona/Ndebele/Afrikaans.

Currency:
The Rhodesian pound followed the Sterling monetary system of a pound divided into 20 shillings, each of 12 pence (1923 - 1970). Rhodesian Dollar 1970-1980).
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodesia.

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.)

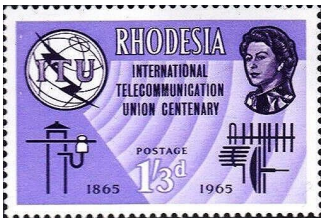
Rhodesia

International Telecommunication Union Centenary issue. 17th May 1965.

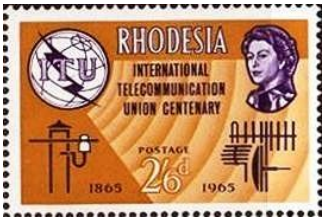
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white clear gum..
Withdrawn 16.7.1965, Invalidated 1.2.1969.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (49 countries, 112 stamps).



Sg 351



Sg 352



Sg 353

International Telecommunication Union

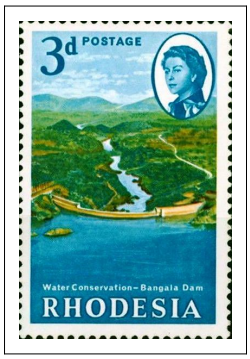
The International Telecommunication Union is a specialised agency of the United Nations responsible for many matters related to information and communication technology. It was established on 17 May 1865 as the International Telegraph Union. Initially, the ITU aimed to connect telegraphic networks between countries, and its mandate has consistently broadened with the advent of new communications technologies. The ITU promotes the shared global use of the radio spectrum, facilitates international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, assists in developing and coordinating worldwide technical standards, and works to improve telecommunication infrastructure in the developing world. It is also active in the areas of broadband internet, optical communications (including optical fibre technologies), wireless technologies, aeronautical and maritime navigation, radio astronomy, satellite-based meteorology, TV broadcasting, amateur radio, and next-generation networks. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Telecommunication_Union.

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

Water Conservation issue. 19th July 1965.

Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white clear gum.
Withdrawn 17.9.1965, Invalidated 1.2.1969.

Bangala Dam.



Sg 354

Irrigation Canal.



Sg 355

Cutting Sugar Cane.



Sg 356

Stamp Designs: each year the Natural Resources Board of Rhodesia adopted a national conservation theme for its annual campaign. These themes followed a regular five-year cycle covering all the country's natural resources - soil, water, wild life, trees and forests and minerals. This year, 1965, the national campaign theme was Water. Each stamp carried a water conservation theme and the focus was on the potential of the country's vast man-made water network supplying the South Eastern lowveld region, where huge sugar cane and citrus estates have been established on previously unproductive virgin bush.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/006-1965-Water-conservation-2021-08.pdf.

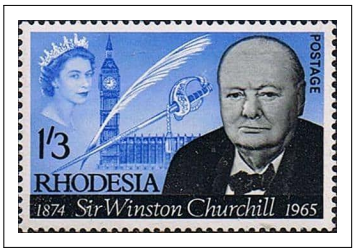
Rhodesia



Sir Winston L.S. Churchill

Sir Winston Churchill Commemoration issue. 16th August 1965.

Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white clear gum.
Withdrawn 15.10.1965, Invalidated 1.2.1969.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (47 countries,182 stamps).



Sg 357

Scratch through sword.



Sg 357 var

Variety-scratch through sword.



Sg 357 var

Stamp Design by H. Baxter: Rhodesia, in common with many other countries, paid tribute to the late Sir Winston Churchill by issuing a commemorative stamp. The stamp issued included a picture of the Houses of Parliament in London, a sword and a quill to represent, respectively, Sir Winston's career as a parliamentarian, soldier and writer. This stamp was subsequently included in the 1964 Southern Rhodesia definitive set, overprinted to mark the country's independence.
Commentary:
Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill [a] (30 November 1874 – 24 January 1965) was a British statesman, military officer, and writer who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945 (during the Second World War) and again from 1951 to 1955. For some 62 of the years between 1900 and 1964, he was a member of the British parliament (MP) and represented a total of five constituencies over that time. Ideologically an adherent to economic liberalism and imperialism, he was for most of his career a member of the Conservative Party, which he led from 1940 to 1955. He was a member of the Liberal Party from 1904 to 1924.
Churchill was born in Oxfordshire into the wealthy, aristocratic Spencer family. He joined the British Army in 1895 and saw action in British India, the Mahdist War and the Second Boer War, gaining fame as a war correspondent and writing books about his campaigns. One of the 20th century's most significant figures, he is generally viewed as a victorious wartime leader who played an integral role in defending liberal democracy against the spread of fascism, and historians rank Churchill as one of the greatest British prime ministers. References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winston_Churchill. https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/007-1965-Churchill-2024-08.pdf.

Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons,Ltd.

Independence issue. 8th December 1965.

Perf 11 (line). Paper: white clear gum.
Withdrawn 7.2.1966, Invalidated 1.7.1969.





Sg 358

Stamp Design by Col. C.R. Dickenson: On 30 November, following the Unilateral Declaration of Independence on 11 November 1965, the Government decided to issue a stamp to mark the historic event. By keeping to a simple design of the Rhodesian Coat of Arms and the Queen's portrait of a previous issue, the issue was printed by Mardon Printers and on sale by 8 December 1965. Given that this was the first stamp printed in Rhodesia and with no adequate perforating machine available, stamps with rough perforations were to be expected.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodesia%27s_Unilateral_Declaration_of_Independence.

Print: Lithography by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd.

Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia's 1964 Definitive issue overprinted "Independence 11th November 1965". 17th January 1966

Perf 14½ (½d. to 4d.), 13½ x 13(6d. to 2s.6d), 14 (1s.3d), 14½ x 14 (others).
Withdrawn 10.11.1966, Invalidated 1.12.1969.

Maize.



Sg 359

Buffalo.



Sg 360

Tobacco.



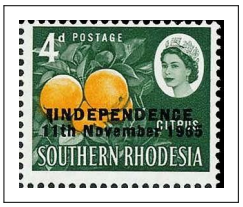
Sg 361

Greater Kudu.



Sg 362

Citrus.



Sg 363

Flame Lily.



Sg 364

Ansellia Ochid.



Sg 365

Emeralds.



Sg 366

Aloe.



Sg 367

Lake Kyle.



Sg 368

Tiger Fish.



Sg 369

Commentary:
1. The overprinting was undertaken by Mardon Printers (Pvt.) Ltd of Salisbury.
2. ”Forged Overprints: Subsequent to the overprinting by Mardon Printers, several of the original stamps were illegally overprinted. Caution should be exercised when purchasing stamps of this set, in particular the Churchill overprints.
3. As supplies of the 5s denomination for overprinting were low, the Churchill commemorative stamp was also overprinted, as well as surcharged "5/-".
4. Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence resulted in the British government imposing economic sanctions on the country, one of which was that standard postage affixed to mail addressed to recipients in Britain was not accepted, and mail was surcharged on arrival in Britain with postage due labels equivalent to the standard local postage rate.
Reference:
https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/009-1966-Independence-Overprints-12-2025.pdf.

Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia 1964 Definitive issue overprinted "Independence 11th November 1965"...continued

Cattle.



Sg 370

Guinea Fowl.



Sg 371

Coat of Arms.



Sg 372

Sir Winston Churchill
Sg 357 overprinted and value surcharged.



Sg 373

First Day Cover.



over 50,000 sold

Varieties

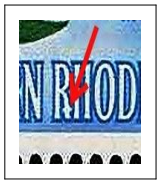
Maize.



Sg 359va - missing grain of maize



missing grain



malformed 'R'

Maize.

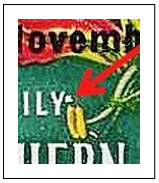


Sg 359vb - malformed 'R'

Flame Lily.



Sg 364b - dot after 'Lily'



dot after 'Lily'



parapet flaw

Lake Kyle.



Sg 368b - parapet flaw

Stamp Designs by Victor Whitely. Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons,Ltd.
Overprinted by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury.

Rhodesia

POSTAL SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA 1965-1980

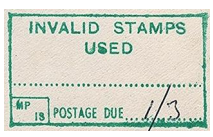
Southern Rhodesia was granted self-government as a British Crown Colony on October 1, 1923, after the territory was annexed by the United Kingdom (UK) on September 12, 1923.
On November 11, 1965, the Rhodesian Government (formally still "Southern Rhodesia") issued an official statement proclaiming a Unilateral Declaration of Independence from the United Kingdom and stating that it regarded itself an independent sovereign state. This was the culmination of a protracted dispute between the British and Rhodesian governments over the terms under which the latter could achieve full independence, and it was the first unilateral break from the United Kingdom by one of its colonies since the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776.
The British Government emphatically rejected the legitimacy of Rhodesia's U.D.I. and passed the Southern Rhodesia Act on November 16, 1965, which reaffirmed Southern Rhodesia's status as a British dominion and stated that the UK Parliament and Government retained jurisdiction and responsibility for it. The UK then imposed economic sanctions on the separatist colony, and this was followed by the United Nations instituting the first mandatory trade sanctions in its history, with Security Council Resolutions 232 (December 1966) and 253 (April 1968) requiring member states to sever all trade and economic links with Rhodesia.
The British Government then led the international sanctions campaign against Rhodesia with one such sanction, amongst many others, treating certain Rhodesian postage stamps issued by Rhodesia as 'illegal' (and thus 'invalid'). A letter was delivered by the British Post Office to the Secretary-General of the Universal Postal Union in which it was stated inter alia: - "The illegal regime at present in Southern Rhodesia is proposing to issue a postage stamp of nominal value of 2/6d. This stamp, of mauve colour, particularly bears the effigy of the Queen, the arms of Southern Rhodesia and the inscription 'Independence 11th November 1965'. I have received instructions that this stamp, if it is issued, will be without the approval of any minister of the legal government of Southern Rhodesia and is not valid in the country of origin and, therefore, for the payment of postage on correspondence."
On December 2, 1965, the Postmaster General, Mr Tony Benn, made a written statement in the House of Commons, stating that "no stamps issued to commemorate the illegal seizure of power by the Smith regime in Rhodesia will be accepted by the post office, and letters bearing them will be liable to a surcharge in this country at the same rate as if they were unstamped. This decision should be clearly understood in Rhodesia. The stamps in question have no postal value or validity whatsoever".Several Commonwealth countries followed the British lead, while other countries discontinued postal services. A number of newly independent African states, as well as several communist countries, terminated postal services with Rhodesia altogether.
The surcharges imposed by the U.K. are readily divided into two periods:
The 1st surcharge period:- 1965/1969 - sequel to the Unilateral Declaration of Independence.
The two "Independence" issues released on 8 December 1965 and 17 January 1966, respectively (SG 358-373), were the focus of the first surcharge period, and the following instructions were issued to British Post Offices on the taxing of Rhodesian 'Independence' postal items: - Any postal packet arriving in Britain the postage on which purports to have been prepaid by the fixing thereon of Rhodesian independence stamps, or Rhodesian stamps overprinted with the words 'Independence 11th November 1965', shall be treated as though such stamps had not been affixed thereon. Such postal packets shall be taxed, charged or surcharged by the Postmaster with an amount equivalent to double the deficiency in such postage. "
There was no 'official' end to the policy of surcharging Rhodesian mail bearing 'invalid' stamps during the first surcharge period, but when these stamps were invalidated in Rhodesia (the Independence Commemorative on July 1, 1969, and the Independence Overprints on December 1, 1969), they ceased to be valid for postage, both domestically and internationally.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/postal-sanctions-against-rhodesia-1965-to-1980-mike-hughes/.

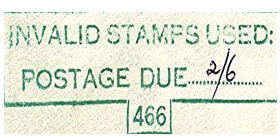
Surcharged mail from Rhodesia.



British Propaganda:
The British Government embarked on what was clearly an illegal attempt to denigrate the new Independence Commemorative stamp and to belittle Rhodesia's Declaration of Independence. A propaganda label was produced, comprising a facsimile of the Independence Commemorative stamp with the word 'ILLEGAL' alongside INDEPENDENCE' and the word 'DUE' after 'POSTAGE'. They were then delivered to Barclays and Standard Banks in Rhodesia for distribution with an instruction, 'Please use the stamps on your mail, but do not disclose the source'.

Examples of Cachets used by U K Post Offices.









Sg 358 - forgery.

Rhodesia

First Definitive Issue. 9th February 1966.
(as Southern Rhodesia 1964 Definitive issue)

Perf (comb), 14½ (1d. to 4d.), 13½ x 13 (6d. to 2s.6d), 14½ x 14 (5s. to £1.).
Withdrawn 31.12.1970, Invalidated 1.7.1971.

Buffalo.



Sg 374

Citrus.



Sg 375

Greater Kudu.



Sg 376

Emeralds.



Sg 377

Flame Lily.



Sg 378

Tobacco.



Sg 379

Maize.



Sg 380

Lake Kyle.



Sg 381

Ansellia Orchid.



Sg 382

Aloe.



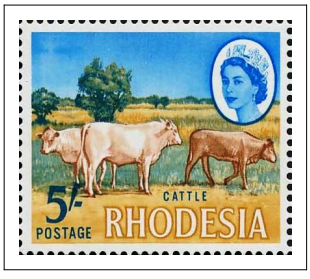
Sg 383

Tiger Fish.



Sg 384

Cattle.



Sg 385

Guinea Fowl.



Sg 386

Coat of Arms.



Sg 387

Commentary: As previously mentioned, the proclamation of U.D.I. on 11.11.1965 led to the British government imposing economic sanctions on Rhodesia. A sequel to the sanctions was that a consignment of a new stamp order, scheduled for issue in February 1966, was blocked by the British government. It took a threat of cancellation for the order to be released, and the consignment duly arrived by air cargo on 9.01.1966.
Stamp Designs by Victor Whitely: While the designs of the stamps conformed to the 1964 issue, the following modifications were implemented: - The ½d stamp was discontinued, and the 2d stamp was changed from Tobacco to the previous Citrus design of the 4d; the 4d was modified from Citrus to the new design for Emeralds; the 9d was revised from the Ansellia Orchid to the previous 2d Tobacco design; the 1s changed from the previous Emerald design to the earlier ½d Maize; the 1s3d changed from the Aloe to the former 2s Lake Kyle design, and a new value 1s6d stamp was introduced featuring the Ansellia Orchid design previously utilised for the 9d; the 2s changed from the Lake Kyle design to the earlier 1s3d Aloe design, and the unsatisfactory 2s6d Tiger Fish was improved, as was the Emerald, to more accurately reflect their authentic natural appearance. Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/010-1966-Definitive-issue-Harrisons-12-2025.pdf.

Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons,Ltd.

Rhodesia

28th Congress of Southern Africa Philatelic Federation "Rhopex" issue. 2nd May 1966.

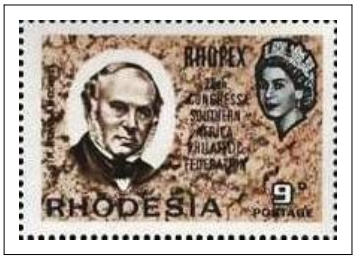
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: 1st printing - toned paper, 2nd printing - white paper, both with clear gum. Withdrawn 31.7.1966, Invalidated 1.7.1969.

Zeederberg Coach, circa 1895.



Sg 388

Sir Rowland Hill.



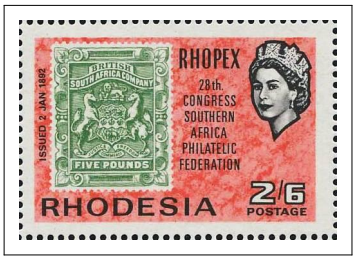
Sg 389

The Penny Black.



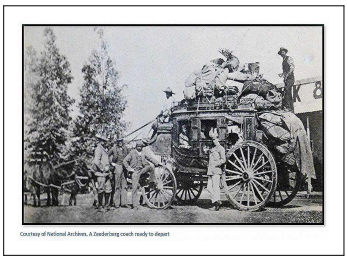
Sg 390

£5 B.S.A.Company (SG 12-1892).



Sg 391

Zeederberg Mail Coach.



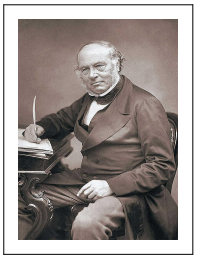
1d. Black 1840.



SG 12.



Sir Rowland Hill



Commentary:
Printing of issue. The political situation made it impossible to have this issue printed overseas, and the artwork, which had been prepared by Harrison & Sons, was passed on to Mardon Printers, Salisbury, for printing. One hundred thousand of each value were printed, as well as 25,000 miniature sheets. Such was the demand that they were sold out in two days, and a second printing was arranged on slightly whiter paper.
Stamp designs by Victor Whitely:
3c. Zeederberg Mail Coaches—Mafeking to Bulawayo: The uncomfortable journey to Bulawayo meant changing mules at post stations every 25 kilometers or so and took five to six days when the mules were in condition, but frequently longer. Tracks were rough, rivers flooded, wild animals terrified the mules, and accidents, such as wheels coming off, were common. R.S. Godley in 1896: "Our road from Mafeking ... lay along the old coach road ... On this road ... coaches, with their spans of twelve mules apiece, used to travel with passengers and mails. Such coaches were huge 'Buffalo Bill' affairs, swinging on enormous leather springs and carrying twelve passengers, the driver, and a Cape boy to assist him. Teams were changed every seven or ten miles ... A journey in one of these conveyances meant days of trial and tribulation".
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zeederberg_Coach_Company.
9c. Sir Rowland Hill, KCB, FRS (3 December 1795–27 August 1879), was an English teacher, inventor, and social reformer. He campaigned for a comprehensive reform of the postal system, based on the concept of the Uniform Penny Post and his solution of prepaying postage, which facilitated the safe, speedy, and cheap transfer of letters. Hill later served as a government postal official, and he is usually credited with originating the basic concepts of the modern postal service, including the invention of the postage stamp. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rowland_Hill.
1s6d. The Penny Black was the world's first adhesive postage stamp used in a public postal system. It was first issued in the United Kingdom on 1 May 1840 and featured a profile of Queen Victoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penny_Black.
2s6d. The main feature of the 2s6d stamp was a copy of the £5 stamp issued by the British South Africa Company in its first issue of 1892. Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/012-1966-Rhopex-2023-08.pdf.

Rhodesia

20th Anniversary of Central African Airways issue.
1 June 1966

Perf 14½ x 14 (comb). Paper: white clear gum.
Withdrawn 31.8.1966, Invalidated 1.8.1969.

De Havilland Rapide 1946.



Sg 393

Douglas D.C.3 Dakota 1953.



Sg 394

Vickers Viscount 748 "Matopos" 1956.



Sg 395

B.A.C.One Eleven 203AE.



Sg 396

Variety

De Havilland Rapide 1946.



Sg 393a "Double Propeller"



"Double Propeller"

First Day Cover.



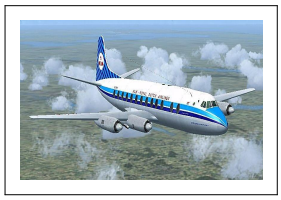
De Havilland Rapide.



Douglas D.C.3 Dakota.



Vickers Viscount 748 .



B.A.C.One Eleven 203AE.



Stamp Designs: All stamps were prepared by Mardon Printers.
6d. – De Havilland Dragon Rapide. First acquired in 1935, it was a biplane powered by two 200 h.p. Gypsy VI engines, had a range of 475 miles, a cruising speed of 120 m.p.h. and could accommodate 5 passengers.
1s.3d. – Douglas D C 3 Dakota. One of the most successful aircraft ever produced, it was first purchased in 1953.
2s.6d. – Vickers Viscount 748. First delivered on 25.4.1956, powered by four Rolls-Royce Dart jet-prop engines, it could accommodate 57 passengers at 300 m.p.h.
5s. – a BAC 1-11 203 AE was on order, but delivery was blocked by the British government in terms of the economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia. References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_African_Airways.
https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/013-1966-CAA-2025-08.pdf.

Rhodesia

First Definitive (Additional Print) issue.
1966 - 1969.
(as Definitive issue of 9 February 1966).

Perf 14½ (comb) (1d. to 2s.), 14½ x 14(others).
First printing Litho by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury on JH4 (uncoated) paper.
Withdrawn 31.12.1970, Invalidated 1.7.1971.

Buffalo.



Sg 397 - 2.6.1966.
(white clear gum)

Citrus.



Sg 398 - 1.11.1967.
(brown gum)

Greater Kudu.



Sg 399 - 29.1.1968.
(white clear gum)

Emeralds.



Sg 400 - 21.9.1966.
(white clear gum)

Flame Lily.



Sg 401 - 1.11.1966.
(white clear gum)

Tobacco.



Sg 402 - 20.11.1967.
(brown gum)

Lake Kyle.



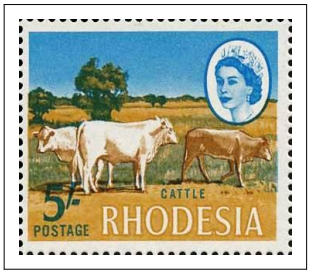
Sg 403 - 1.11.1966.
(white clear gum)

Aloe.



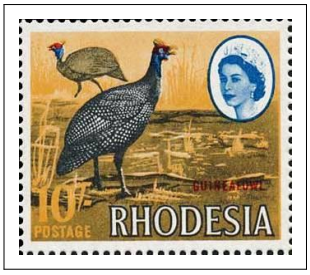
Sg 404 - 18.7.1966.
(white clear gum)

Cattle.



Sg 405 - 25.6.1966.
(white clear gum)

Guinea Fowl.



Sg 406 - 10.8.1966.
(white clear gum)

Coat of Arms.



Sg 407 - 10.8.1966.
(white clear gum)

Commentary:
1. Demand for the 9.2.1966 issue on release was so great that many of the higher value stamps were soon exhausted. It became imperative to obtain further supplies, but with the economic sanctions imposed against Rhodesia by the United Kingdom, there was no possibility of obtaining the supplies from the U.K. Mardon Printers (Pvt.) Ltd, Salisbury, who had produced the Independence and Rhopex commemorative issues, were commissioned to undertake the production of what would be the first definitive issue printed in Rhodesia.
2. Fortunately, the artwork of the 9.2.1966 issue, prepared by Harrison and Sons, was available and retrieved from the U.K., and a perforator, which had been ordered from Germany, arrived shortly after the first trial printings.
3. The first printing of the definitive issue by Mardon Printers was on JH4 (uncoated) paper with clear white gum, except for the 2d and 9d values, which had brown gum.
4. On completion of the process and release of the stamps, the issue was proclaimed satisfactory in all respects.
5. For assistance in distinguishing the Harrison and Mardon printings, refer to the References at the end of the album.

Rhodesia

Paper Trial printings of 1966 First Definitive issue by Mardon Printers.

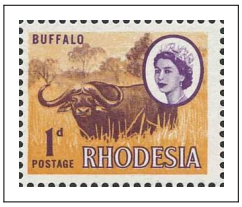
Perf 14½ (comb) (1d. to 1s.3d.), 14¼ x 14(others).

Buffalo.



Sg 397p - 25.7.1966.
Experimental Dry-gum/cream gum.

Buffalo - 2nd printing.



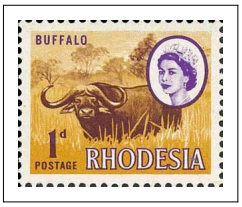
Sg 397p2 - 17.8.1966.
JH4 (uncoated) paper/clear gum.

Buffalo - 3rd printing.



Sg 397p3 - 10.2.1969.
White Chromo paper/brown gum.

Buffalo - 4th printing.



Sg 397p4 - 9.5.1969.
White Chromo paper/brown gum.

Citrus - 2nd printing.



Sg 398p2 - 9.5.1969.
White Chromo paper/brown gum.

Greater Kudu - 2nd printing.



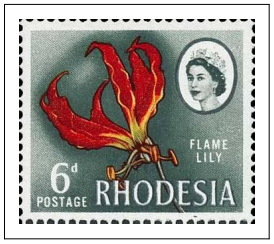
Sg 399p2 - 11.12.1968.
White Chromo paper/brown gum.

Emeralds - 2nd printing.



Sg 400p2 - 10.2.1969.
White Chromo paper/brown gum.

Flame Lily - 2nd printing.



Sg 401p2 - 1.11.1966.
White Chromo paper/brown gum.

Flame Lily - 3rd printing.



Sg 401p3 - 1.11.1966.
Supreme Chromo paper/brown gum.

Flame Lily - 4th printing.



Sg 401p4 - 1.11.1966.
White Esparto paper/cream gum.

Lake Kyle - 2nd printing.



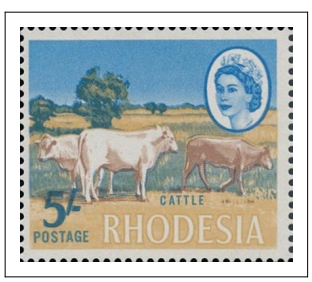
Sg 403p2 - 1.11.1966.
German paper/brown gum.

Lake Kyle - 3rd printing.



Sg 403p3 - 1.11.1966.
German paper/cream gum.

Cattle - 2nd printing.



Sg 405p2 - 10.8.1966.
JH3 paper/clear gum.

Guinea Fowl - 2nd printing.



Sg 406p2 - 25.6.1966.
JH3 paper/clear gum.

Coat of Arms - 2nd printing.



Sg 407p2 - 10.8.1966.
JH3 paper/clear gum.

Rhodesia

First Definitive (Dual Currency) issue. 1967 - 1970.

Perf 14½ (comb).
Paper: JH4 - white clear gum, (2½c./3d.), brown gum (others).

Maize.



Sg 409 - 1.11.1967.
gum: cream with brownish tint.

Greater Kudu.



Sg 408 - 15.3.1967.
clear gum.

Ansellia Orchid.



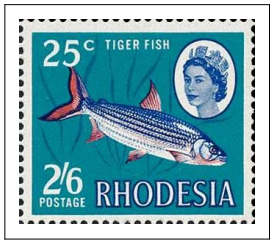
Sg 410 - 11.3.1968.
gum: cream with brownish tint.

Aloe.



Sg 411 - 11.3.1968.
gum: cream with brownish tint.

Tiger Fish.



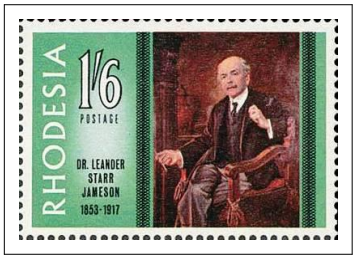
Sg 412 - 9.12.1968.
gum: cream with brownish tint.

Commentary: Commencing with the 3d stamp released on 15.3. 1967, the decimal equivalent of the sterling value was also printed on each stamp. The rationale behind the decision was that, since Rhodesia was set to decimalise its currency in 1970, the general populace would become familiar with the new currency well before decimalisation occurred. The 3d denomination was followed by the release of an additional four stamps incorporating decimal equivalents before the end of 1968.

Famous Rhodesians (1st issue) & 50th Anniversary of death of Dr L.S. Jameson (1853 - 1917). 17 May 1967.

Perf 14½. Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.8.1967, Invalidated 15.8.1970.

Administrator.



Sg 413

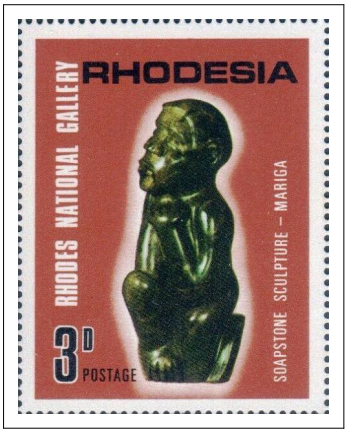
Dr L.S. Jameson - Commentary:
A single stamp was issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Dr Leander Starr Jameson, who was very closely associated with Cecil John Rhodes in the early development of Rhodesia. Dr Jameson accompanied the Pioneer Column that entered Mashonaland in July 1890 and was appointed administrator of the territory, in succession to Mr A. R. Colquhoun, the following year. After the Matabele War of 1893, he was also appointed administrator of Matabeleland. He took part in the disastrous raid into the Transvaal in 1895, after which he was tried and sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment in London but was released shortly afterwards on account of ill health. He took up politics again in the Cape and became Prime Minister of that colony in 1904 and was a member of the National Convention that drafted the Constitution of the Union of South Africa. In 1911, he became a Privy Councillor and received a baronetcy. He retired to London and died on 26th November, 1917. Diffident and utterly devoid of self-seeking, Jameson's labours for racial reconciliation and material progress in South Africa were conspicuous, and the close friendship of Botha was a final proof of the quality of his patriotism. Stamp Design from a portrait by F.M. Bennett. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leander_Starr_Jameson.

Rhodesia

10th Anniversary of Opening of Rhodes National Gallery issue.
12 July 1967.

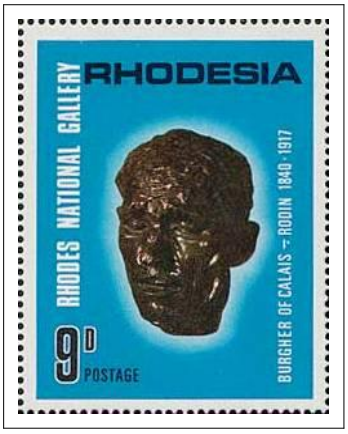
Perf 14½ x 14 (comb) (3d. and 9d.), 14 (1s.3d. and 2s.6d.).
Paper: white, clear gum.
Withdrawn 31.10.1967, Invalidated 15.1.1971.

Sculpture by Joram Mariga.



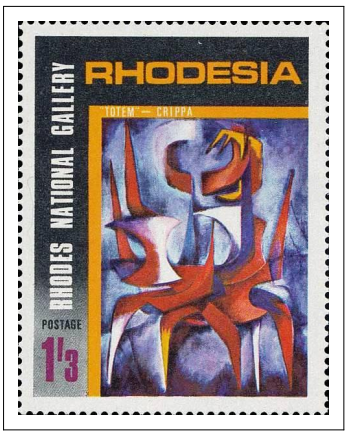
sg 414

"The Burger of Calais" by Rodin.



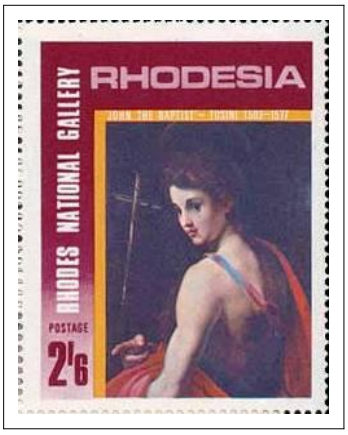
sg 415

"The Knight" by Roberto Crippa (not "TOTEM" - wrongly inscribed).



Sg 416

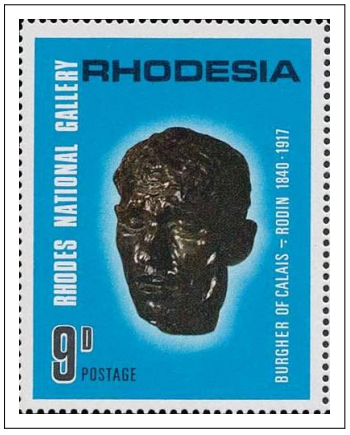
"John the Baptist" by M. Tossini.



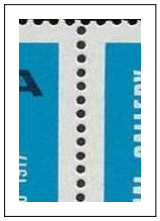
Sg 417

Varieties

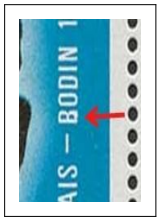
"The Burger of Calais" by Rodin.



Sg 415a - Perf 13½ (line).

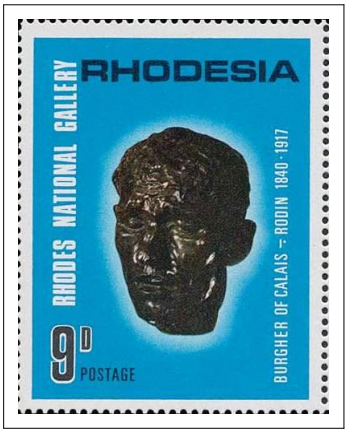


Sg 415a
Perf, 13½ holes
in 2cm.



Sg 415b
"B"odin" flaw.

"The Burger of Calais" by Rodin.



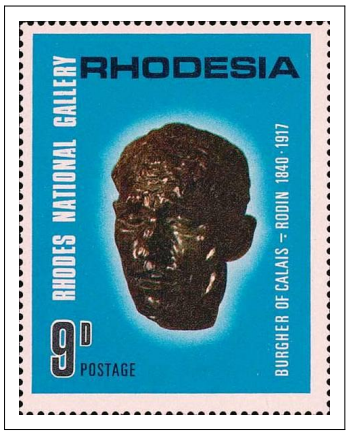
Sg 415b - "Bodin" flaw.

Stamp Designs: From paintings and sculptures in the Rhodes National Gallery.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/015-1967-National-Gallery-2023-12.pdf.

Rhodesia

Varieties...continued.

"The Burger of Calais" by Rodin.



Sg 415c - Dot under hyphen flaw.

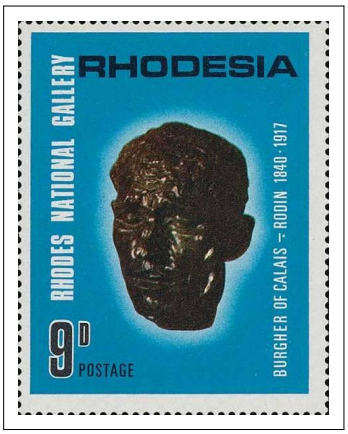


Sg 415c
Dot under hyphen flaw.



sg 415d
broken "A" flaw.

"The Burger of Calais" by Rodin.

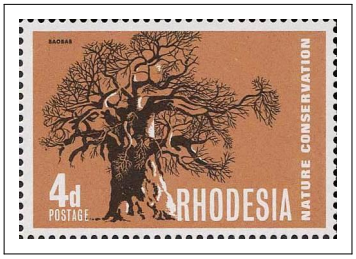


Sg 415d - broken "A" flaw.

Nature Conservation issue. 6 September 1967.

Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.12.1967, Invalidated 15.1.1971.

Boabab Tree.



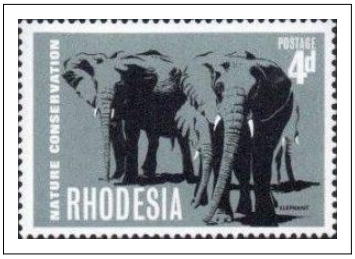
Sg 418

White Rhinoceros.



Sg 419

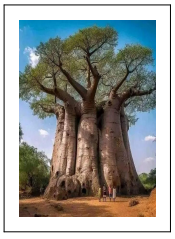
African Elephant.



Sg 420

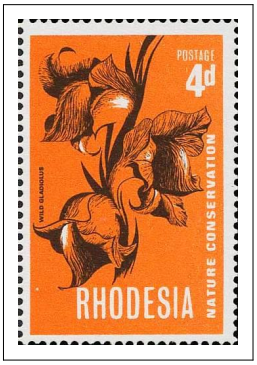
Wild Gladiolus.

Boabab Tree.



White Rhinoceros.





African Elephant.



Wild Gladiolus.



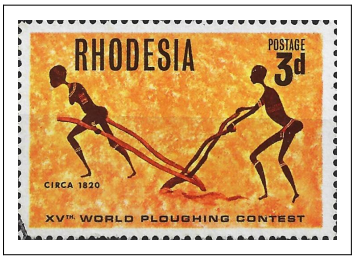
Stamp Designs by Rose Martin:
1. Baobab (Adansonia gigitata). A native of tropical Africa, This species originates from tropical Africa and thrives in the low-lying areas of Rhodesia. It thrives in the hot low-rainfall valleys along some of the large rivers. The baobab has a remarkable barrel-like trunk, which in some cases reaches a diameter of over 30 ft, although its height is never great. It has large, gourd-like, woody fruit, containing a pleasant-tasting pulp. It is also known as the "upside down tree".
2. The white or square-lipped rhinoceros (Cerathotherium simum). Sometimes also referred to as the wide-lipped rhinoceros. Again, a well-known species within Rhodesia, but one that is in great danger from poaching.
3. The African Bush Elephant (Loxodonta Africana). The African bush elephant is probably the most well-known of the African elephants, the other being the African forest elephant, which is not resident in Rhodesia. The African Bush Elephant is the world's largest land creature and can weigh up to 6,000 kgs.
4. Wild Gladiolus (Gladiolus dalenii – previously psittacinus). A native species to Southern Africa, from Eastern Cape to KwaZulu-Natal, Free State, Mpumalanga and Limpopo, into Rhodesia and Mozambique. Its habitat is in open grassland, woodland and scrub and in rocky areas, often among rocks along streams.

Rhodesia

15th World Ploughing Contest issue.
26 April 1968.

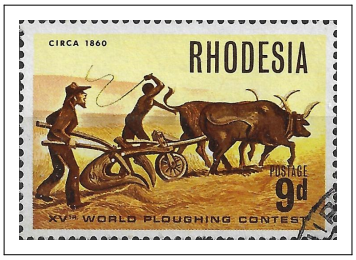
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.7.1968, Invalidated 1.8.1971.

Early Wooden Hand Plough.



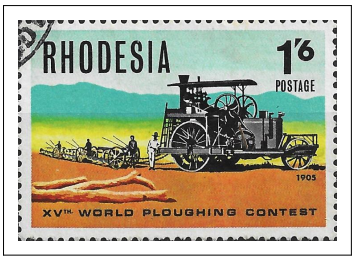
Sg 422

Early Wheel Plough.



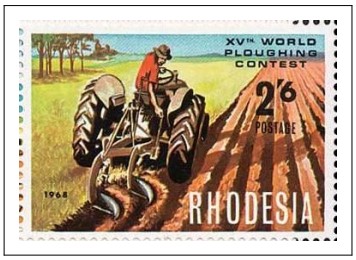
Sg 423

Steam Powered Tractor.



Sg 424

Modern Tractor and Plough.



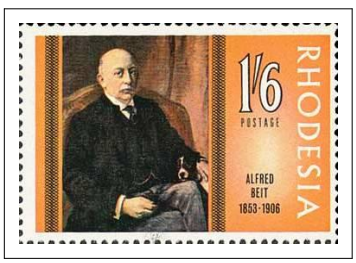
Sg 425

Stamp Designs by Rose Martin:
3d. This stamp shows an early wooden hand plough, made from the fork of a tree. It is being pulled by an African female, and the male is guiding it. The source of the illustration has been taken from a sketch by Thomas Baines, now held by the Rhodesia National Archives, and the style employed is that found in many parts of Rhodesia in the form of rock or cave paintings.
9d. An early wheel plough is depicted on this stamp. This type of plough was constructed mainly of wood and drawn by two oxen and was introduced to Rhodesia by early settlers and missionaries, about 1860. The one shown on the stamp has been based, once again, on a sketch by the artist and explorer Thomas Baines.
1s6d. This stamp illustrates what was likely the introduction of mechanical power into ploughing in Rhodesia. Pictured is a steam-powered tractor and ploughs, which saw service in the Umtali area of Rhodesia round about 1905.
2s.6d. The illustration on this stamp brings us up to date and shows a present-day tractor and mouldboard plough of the type found in modern farming practices and which will take part in the Fifteenth World Ploughing Contest.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/017.04.04-1968-World-Ploughing.pdf.

Famous Rhodesians (2nd Issue).
Sir Alfred Beit (1853 - 1906).
15 July 1968.

Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.10.1968. Invalidated 1.11.1971.

National Benefactor.



Sg 426

Rhodesia

Sir Alfred Beit (1853 - 1906)

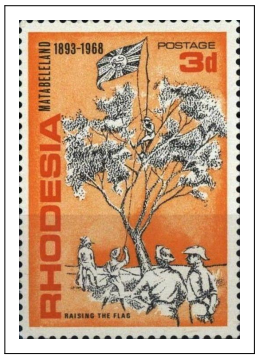
Commentary: Alfred Beit was born in Hamburg on 15 February 1853. At an early age, Alfred joined the German firm of Lippert & Co., which had diamond and wool interests in South Africa. In 1875, at the age of twenty-two, he relocated to the Kimberly diamond field in South Africa, where he demonstrated a remarkable aptitude for business and soon became a partner in the firm of Wernher, Beit and Company, a firm that was the forerunner of one of the principal Rand mining groups. It was at Kimberley that he first met Rhodes and soon became captivated by his ambitious plans. He became a close associate and collaborator of the legendary empire builder, providing both moral and financial support for many of his plans. Rhodes had arrived in Kimberley four years before Beit, and both harboured the same ambition to dominate the diamond market of South Africa. Rhodes trusted Beit and seldom acted without first consulting him. Together with Rhodes, he founded the British South Africa Company, which was granted a charter to administer the territory that became known as Rhodesia and contributed significantly to the development of the country, second only to that of Rhodes himself. He was implicated in Rhodes' conspiracy against the president of the South African Republic, Paul Kruger, which ended in the ill-fated Jameson Raid into the Transvaal in 1895. He made generous donations to Anglo-Boer War relief funds, established the Beit Professorship of Colonial History at Oxford University, and, through the Wernher-Beit bequest, advanced university education in South Africa. Beit never married and passed away in 1906, four years after Rhodes.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Beit.

Stamp Design by Rose Martin from painting by A. Haywood.

75th Anniversary of Matabeleland issue.
4 November 1968.

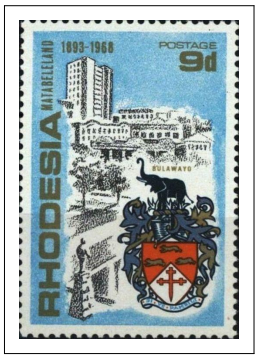
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 28.2.1968, Invalidated 1.3.1972.

Raising the Flag Bulawayo 1893.



Sg 427

Coat of Arms & view of Bulawayo.



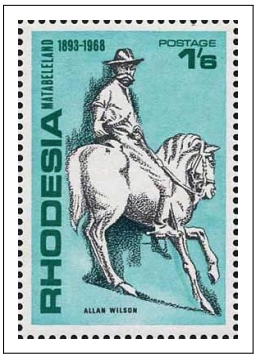
Sg 428

Allan Wilson Combatant.



Sg 429

Variety.



Sg 429a (spot on horse's back)

Stamp Designs by Rose Martin:
3d. This stamp depicts the raising of the British South Africa Company flag on the 4th November, 1893, near the deserted kraal of Lobengula, the last of the Matabele kings. The kraal was called Gu'Bulawayo, from which the present city of Bulawayo derives its name.
9d. The main motif is the coat of arms of the City of Bulawayo superimposed over a view of modern Bulawayo. The city has lived up to its motto "Si Ye Pambile", "Let us go forward", as steady progress since 1893 has led to it becoming the thriving industrial and commercial heart of Matabeleland.
1s6d. This denomination depicts the equestrian figure of Allan Wilson. The illustration is taken from the frieze of the memorial to the Shangani Patrol and its leader Allan Wilson, all of whom were annihilated in an heroic engagement during the Matabele War of 1893. The memorial is situated in the Matopos Hills close by the grave of Cecil John Rhodes, in a setting of stark granite hills, at a place known as the "View of the World ".

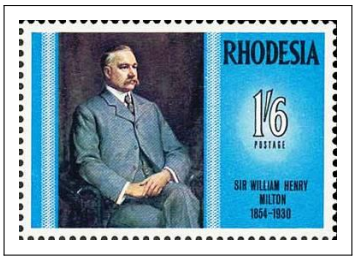
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shangani_Patrol.
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/019-1968-Matabeleland-Occupation-2021-08.pdf.

Rhodesia

Famous Rhodesians (3rd Issue).
Sir William Henry Milton (1854 - 1930).
15 January 1969.

Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 30.4.1969, Invalidated 1.5.1972.

Administrator.



Sg 430

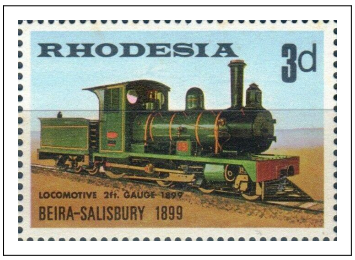
Sir William Henry Milton - Commentary:
William Henry Milton, the son of a clergyman, was born in England in 1854 and received his education at Marlborough. In 1878, he emigrated to South Africa and joined the Cape Public Service, eventually rising to the position of head of the prime minister's department under Rhodes. Rhodes trusted him completely and invited him to Rhodesia in 1896 to serve as Acting Administrator of the territory. He was appointed Administrator in 1897, and during his tenure, the country experienced a period of stability and consistency that had previously been lacking. He later became known as the father of the Rhodesian Civil Service.
In the Rhodesian Parliament there is a plaque to his memory which reads: "To the memory of Sir William Milton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Administrator of Southern Rhodesia 1898-1914, a wise president of our councils, true friend of the public and of the service, lover of many pastimes and leader of many, a worthy disciple of our founder, this tablet is devoted by men who honoured and esteemed him."
After the war, Sir William retired to Cannes in France, where he died on 6th March, 1930.

Stamp Design: From painting by Sidney Kendrick.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Henry_Milton.
https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/020-1969-Sir-William-H-Milton-2021-08.pdf.

70th Anniversary of Opening of Beira - Salisbury Railway issue.
22 May 1969.

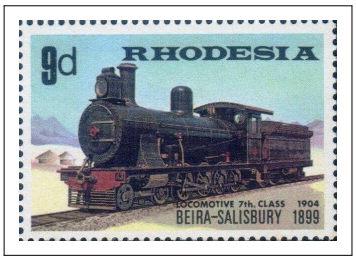
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 30.8.1969, Invalidated 1.9.1972.

2ft Gauge Steam Locomotive No 15, 1897.



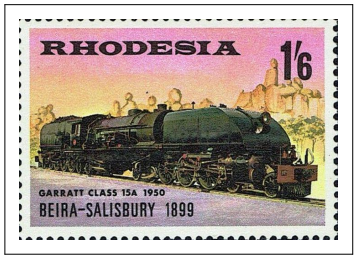
Sg 431

7th Class Steam Locomotive No 43, 1903.



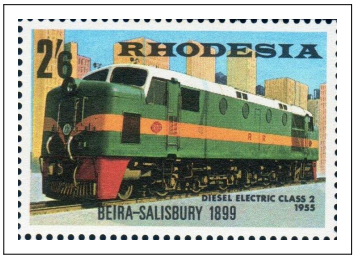
Sg 432

Beyer Peacock 15th Class Steam Locomotive No 413, 1951.



Sg 433

Class DE2 Diesel-electric Locomotive No 1203, 1955.



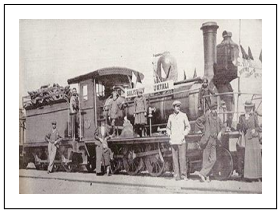
Sg 434

Rhodesia

70th Anniversary of Opening of Beira - Salisbury Railway issue...continued.

Stamp Designs by Rose Martin:
3d. This stamp depicts a 2-ft gauge locomotive, with a wheel arrangement of 4-4-0, of the type used on the early Beira-Umtali Railway in the 1890s. This engine, the only complete example in Rhodesia, was rediscovered at a sawmill north of Bulawayo. It is now in the Umtali Museum.
9d. The subject of this stamp is a 7th-class steam locomotive. It has a wheel arrangement of 4-8-0, a 3 ft 6 in gauge, and the engine and tender weigh 83 tons in full working order. This class of engine first entered service on Rhodesia Railways in 1901 and formed the major part of the main line fleet for many years. No. 43, the last of this class to be employed on active service, was retired in August 1964 and is now housed in the Umtali Museum.
ls6d. This stamp shows a 15A class Garratt articulated locomotive. Despite their unusual wheel arrangement, 4-6-4x4-6-4, they are probably considered the most successful type of Garratt articulated locomotive to work on Rhodesia Railways. They are sometimes referred to as Greyhounds. Their weight in full working order is 186.74 tons, and their overall length is 92ft4in.
2s.6d. This stamp depicts a class 2 diesel-electric locomotive. These engines develop 1,710 b.h.p. and have a 1-CO-CO-L wheel arrangement. They weigh 113 long tons and have an overall length of 59 ft. 3 in. Diesel-electric locomotives were originally introduced during the 1950s for work on the Umtali-Salisbury section of the Beira-Salisbury railway. They were used on all the main lines of Rhodesia Railways with the exception of the line running south from Bulawayo.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beira%E2%80%93Bulawayo_railway.
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/021-1969-Beira-Salisbury-Railway-2021-08.pdf.

2ft Gauge Steam Locomotive.



7th Class Steam Locomotive.



Beyer Peacock 15th Class Steam Locomotive.



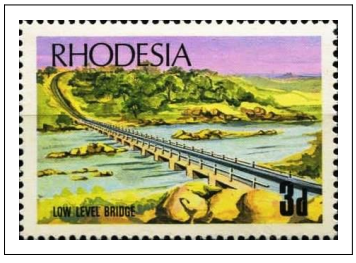
Class DE2 Diesel-electric Locomotive.



Bridges of Rhodesia issue.
18 September 1969.

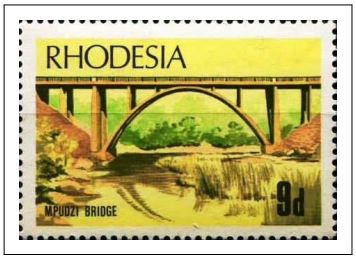
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.12.1969, Invalidated 1.12.1973.

Low Level Bridge.



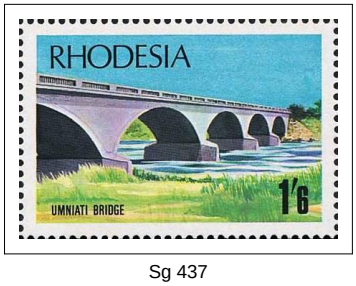
Sg 435

Mpudzi Bridge.



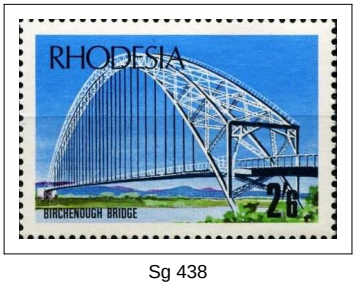
Sg 436

Umniati Bridge.



Sg 437

Birchenough Bridge.



Sg 438

Rhodesia

Bridges of Rhodesia issue...continued

Stamp Designs by Rose Martin:
3d. This stamp shows a low-level bridge or causeway. The majority of these bridges were built between 1926 and 1933 in an endeavour to improve Rhodesia's road communications at a low cost. Grants from the Beit Trust provided some £106,336 for their construction. Although under water at times during a particularly heavy rainy season, the bridges provided, and still do in some places, a sure and safe crossing point for most of the year.
9d. The subject of this stamp is the bridge over the Mpudzi River, 26 miles from Umtali on the Umtali-Birchenough road. The single 100-foot span, which rises 40 feet from the river, is an open spandrel twin-rib arch with a trestle approach. The bridge has a double carriageway and an overall length of 220 feet. It was designed and built by the Southern Rhodesia government at a cost of £45,643 and was completed in September, 1961.
ls6d. The bridge depicted on this stamp crosses the Umniati River, 116 miles from Salisbury, on the main trunk road to Bulawayo and is typical of those found on Rhodesian highways today. This high-level all-weather bridge has an overall length of 500 ft. and consists of five filled spandrel arches, with spans of 100 ft., on mass concrete abutments and piers. The bridge was also designed and built by the Southern Rhodesian government. It was completed in September, 1956, at a cost of £87,000.
2s6d. This stamp depicts one of the most well-known Rhodesian bridges – the Birchenough Bridge, which crosses the Sabi River, 71 miles from Umtali on the road to Fort Victoria. It was a gift to the people of Southern Rhodesia from the Beit Trust and was named after the chairman of the Beit Railway Trust, Sir Harry Birchenough. The single arch of the bridge rises 280 ft. above the river and has a span of 1,080 ft. The bridge, which weighs 1,500 tons, was designed by Sir Ralph Freeman on the lines of his bridge over Sydney Harbour and was built by Messrs. Dorman Long Limited of Great Britain at a cost of £152,070. The bridge was opened by Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in 1935.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/022.04.04-1969-Bridges.pdf.

Second Definitive (Decimal Currency) issue.
17 February 1970 - 1973.

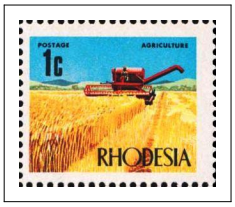
Perf 14½. Paper: all on white coated gummed.
Withdrawn - (3½c., 8c. & 15c.) 1.7.1973, (others) 14.2.1975. Invalidated 1.7.1978.

Stamp Designs

The Ministry of Posts issued a bulletin (No. 1 of 1970), which gave the following reasoning behind the themes of the stamps. "The astonishing development achieved in less than 100 years in what was a virgin country is portrayed in a wide cross-section of activities ranging through the three themes of land, air and water. The sweat and toil involved in this progress were necessarily supplemented with healthy recreation. This aspect has not been overlooked in the new issue, which includes coverage of sport, tourism and wildlife." Stamp Designs by Rose Martin.

Land Theme

Harvesting Wheat



Sg 439

Pouring molten metal



Sg 440

Zimbabwe Ruins



Sg 441

Cecil John Rhodes



Sg 442

Mine Headgear



Sg 443

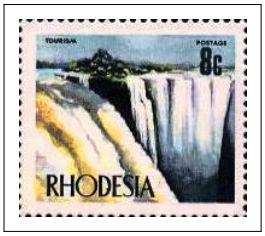
Rhodesia

Second Definitive (Decimal Currency) issue... continued.

Stamp Designs - LAND THEME:
1c. Agriculture has consistently been a major contributor to the economy, and the subject of this stamp, "Wheat Harvesting", fittingly pays tribute to the dramatic breakthrough in wheat production in the last three years. From almost nothing to self-sufficiency in less than a decade, this ambitious programme is now enthusiastically and energetically underway.
2c. Industry is represented by this stamp, which depicts the pouring of molten metal. Rich in iron ore reserves, Rhodesian industry stands poised to take its place among the giants of Africa.
2½c. Tourism, which is rapidly expanding, is represented by this illustration of the Zimbabwe Ruins. The conflicting opinions of archaeologists, attributing the origin of the ruins either to the indigenous Bantu people or to a bygone Arab or Phoenician civilisation, serve only to heighten the mystery of the ruins and their attraction to visitors and residents alike.
3½c. Commerce. This stamp features a complex of buildings symbolising commerce, with a statue of the founder, Cecil John Rhodes, prominently displayed in the foreground. The first government in Rhodesia was provided by a commercial organisation, the British South Africa Company, and Rhodesia's modern history can be said to date from 1899 when, in a commercial transaction, Rhodes signed a contract with Major Frank Johnson for £90,000 to bring the Pioneer Column into what is now Mashonaland to take up the concession granted by Lobengula, King of the Matabele.
5c. Mining. The country's first industry and now a major economic undertaking—is the subject of this stamp, which depicts, simply, mine headgear. Rich in numerous minerals, Rhodesia's mining industry is now experiencing an exciting resurgence with new discoveries of deposits ranging from gemstones to nickel.

Water Theme

""Devils Cataract" Victoria Falls



Sg 444

Yatching on Lake McIlwaine



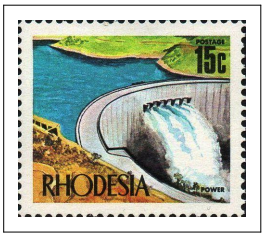
Sg 445

Hippopotamus



Sg 446

Kariba Dam



Sg 447

Irrigation Canal



Sg 448

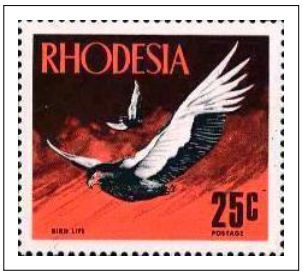
Stamp Designs - WATER THEME:
8c. Tourism is featured again in this stamp, which depicts the Devil's Cataract at the western extremity of the famous Victoria Falls. The Falls need no introduction to international travellers. Some interesting statistics: Peak flow of water (April): 75,000,000 gallons per minute; minimum flow (October): 4,000,000 gallons per minute; mean height: 304 feet; greatest height (Rainbow Falls): 355 feet; width of falls: 1860 yards. Discovered by Dr David Livingstone on the 16th November, 1855, the Falls are today almost exactly as they were when he first saw them.
10c. Recreation is represented by this stamp. With its abundant sunshine, Rhodesia is ideally situated for outdoor recreation of all kinds all the year round. The stamp depicts yachting on Lake McIlwaine.
12½c. Wildlife is the subject of this stamp, which shows a hippopotamus lazing on the surface of a river. Rhodesia is among the leading countries in the world in wildlife conservation, and her National Parks and Game Reserves provide a secure home for her rich fauna.
15c. Power, the life blood of all development, is featured on this stamp, which shows the great Kariba Dam. This is one of the world's finest technological achievements. From its enormous transformer and generator halls spreads a vast network of more than 9,500 miles of power lines. The double-curvature concrete arch dam, 420 feet high and 2,025 feet long, carries a 40-foot-wide road along its crest. There are six massive floodgates to control the flow from the 170-mile-long and 20-mile-wide man-made lake.
20c. Irrigation is the theme of this stamp, which depicts a typical irrigation canal in the Low Veld. Rhodesia has deservedly earned a high reputation in the field of water conservation. Vast areas of almost barren virgin bush are being transformed into green, productive agricultural lands, making significant contributions to the economy and providing employment, food and social services to many who in the past existed at subsistence level.

Rhodesia

Second Definitive (Decimal Currency) issue... continued.

Air Theme

Bateleur Eagle



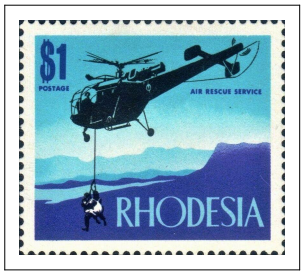
Sg 449

Radar Antenna & Vickers Viscount



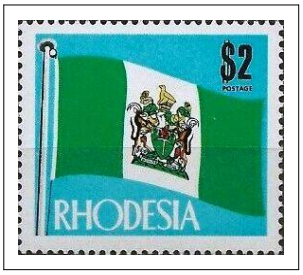
Sg 450

Air Rescue



Sg 451

National Flag



Sg 452

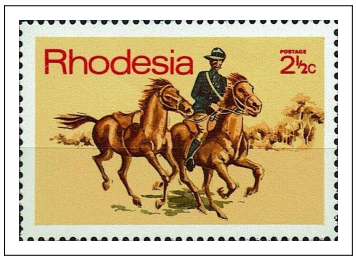
Stamp Designs - AIR THEME:
25c. Bird life is typified in this stamp by the Bateleur Eagle. This is perhaps one of our most beautiful eagles and was adopted as the insignia of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force. Rhodesia is fortunate in the extent and variety of its bird life, of which more than 620 species have been recorded. It is virtually an ornithologist's paradise that shows no signs of diminution in numbers of species.
50c. Communications is the subject of this stamp, which portrays a modern radar antenna over which has been "ghosted" an Air Rhodesia Vickers Viscount aircraft. Salisbury International Airport has one of the longest runways in the world and is capable of accepting any aircraft now in service. This stamp is symbolic of the high level of communications in all spheres of activity required to keep pace with the spectacular growth of the country.
$1.00. Social services in the fields of health, education and welfare are represented by this stamp, which illustrates one of the many services provided. The subject is "Air Rescue", and the illustration shows an air rescue helicopter of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.
$2.00. This stamp depicts the national flag of Rhodesia. It is representative of all the peoples of Rhodesia, who in little more than 75 years have together transformed a wild, undeveloped country into a modern progressive state.
All the stamps, save the 12½c, were designed by Rose Martin. The 12½c design with a hippo was taken from a colour photograph.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/023-1970-Definitive-2020-08.pdf.

Rhodesia

Inauguration of
Post and Telecommunications Corporation issue.
1 July 1970.

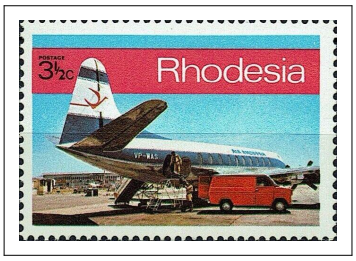
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.12.1970, Invalidated 1.1.1974.

Despatch Rider circa 1890



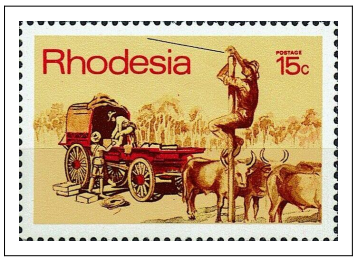
Sg 453

Loading Mail at Salisbury Airport



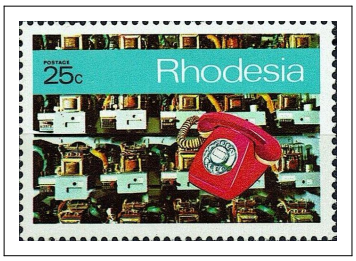
Sg 454

Telegraph Line Construction circa 1890



Sg 455

Automatic Telephone Exchange



Sg 456

Variety

Despatch Rider



Sg 453a - Variety ("bleeding leg.)

Despatch Rider



("bleeding leg.)

Stamp Designs by Rose Martin:
2½c. Less than a hundred years ago the first postal services followed closely on the heels of the pioneer column sent by Rhodes to occupy Mashonaland. The mails were carried by relays of despatch riders of the British South Africa Company's Police. The 2½c stamp depicts a despatch rider of the time. In 1892 the Chartered Company entrusted the organisation of its postal service to the Postmaster General of the Cape Colony and in August of that year the first regular postal service was started.
3½c. The contrasting stamp illustrates the loading of mail at Salisbury's international airport. This airport, with one of the longest runways in the world, can accommodate any of the outstanding modern aircraft now in service. Extensive use is made of the facilities available for the conveyance of mails by air to, from and within Rhodesia.
15c. As the railway pushed northwards, so too did the first telegraph line. The telegraph line followed a route from Mafeking to Palapye and on to Macloutsie, where it then followed the same route taken by the pioneer column to reach Salisbury. The stamp shows a typical construction party of the time.
25c. Modern telecommunications equipment is the subject of this stamp. Rhodesia was the first country in Africa and one of the first six in the world to have subscriber trunk dialling facilities when equipment, designed and built by post office engineers, was introduced to the public system in March 1954.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/024-1970-PTC-Inauguration-Dec-2017.pdf.

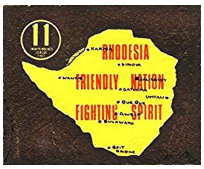
Rhodesia

Postal sanctions against Rhodesia 1965 - 1980

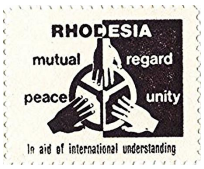
The 2nd surcharge period: 4/1970 - 10/1970:- sequel to the Declaration of a Republic.

On 2 March 1970, after the electorate had voted "yes" in a referendum the previous year, both to a new constitution and to the abandoning of symbolic ties to the Queen, the government declared Rhodesia a republic. The implementation of the new republican constitution by Rhodesia again provoked outrage across the international community. The British Government and the United States of America, refused to recognise the new constitution and on March 18, 1970, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 277 renewing its call for sanctions and the breaking off of all diplomatic relations with Rhodesia.
Rhodesia had decimalised its currency on February 17, 1970, and had released a new set of decimal postage stamps on the same date, noticeably excluding the Queen's portrait. On March 16, 1970, the British Government declared that these decimal stamps would be deemed "illegal" and not valid for prepayment of postage. On the same day, the British Post Office released Press and Broadcast Notice KL68, which, quoting from the minister's announcement, stated that the definitive decimal stamps recently issued in Rhodesia are not valid for the prepayment of postage. However, no explanation was provided as to why earlier stamps issued (from the 9 February 1966 issue onwards) were acceptable, while these "decimals" were not. Only mail bearing the new decimal definitive postage stamps (SG 439 – SG 452) and set of commemorative stamps issued on July 1, 1970, (SG 453 – SG 456) were subjected to the surcharge.
End of Surcharge:
On October 8, 1970, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas Home, delivered a speech in the House of Commons in which he stated, 'It is intolerable that letters from Rhodesia to relatives should be surcharged. Rhodesian stamps are invalid and will remain so, but the penalty is being paid by people in this country who bear no responsibility for their issue. Whilst sanctions will continue, the government has told the Post Office that it wishes the surcharging to cease, and they have agreed to remove it straight away. An extract from British Post Office Gazette No. 55 of October 21, 1970, reads: - 'SOUTHERN RHODESIAN STAMPS. The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications has informed the Post Office that, although the Rhodesian decimal currency stamps are still invalid, the Government wishes that related surcharges should no longer be raised or collected. The Post Office has agreed to use the powers of remission allowed in the British Commonwealth and Foreign Post and Parcel Regulations 1965 in suspending the special arrangements for surcharging mail from Rhodesia as from 8th October 1970.' Thus, the surcharging ended during the course of 8 October, 1970.As was the case during the first surcharge period, many discrepancies are to be found; many letters bearing the invalid stamps were not surcharged and calculation errors of the surcharge were commonplace.

Examples of the stamps, stickers, labels and cachets that adorned outgoing mail, lobbying support for Rhodesia.



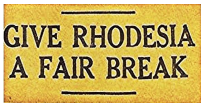






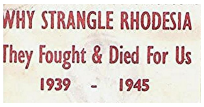






Surcharged mail from Rhodesia.



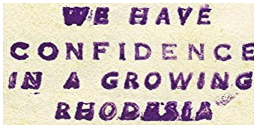


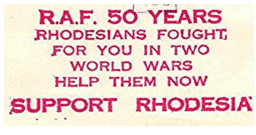






Sticker affixed to all mail bearing "invalid" stamps





POSTAL SERVICES SUSPENDED.

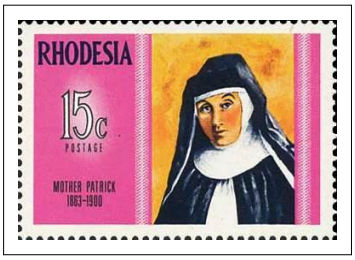
This was the second type of sanction imposed on Rhodesia by many countries in response to the U.K. and U.N. imposing mandatory economic sanctions on Rhodesia. The service was suspended regardless of which stamps were used for postage.
1) Covers from Rhodesia were endorsed 'SERVICE SUSPENDED' indicating that the destination country had suspended postal services with Rhodesia.
2)Covers to Rhodesia stamped 'NO SERVICE' indicating that the dispatching country refused to send mail to Rhodesia.
3)'NO SERVICE' was also used where the mail was being blocked, in both directions, whilst in transit through some central routing country i.e. Kenya, who not only refused to send their own mail to Rhodesia, but also blocked mail from other countries which had to transit through it. Nairobi was an important mail hub, so this action further complicated Rhodesia's international mail services.

Rhodesia

Famous Rhodesians (4th Issue). Mother Patrick (1863 - 1900). 16 November 1970.

Perf 14½. Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.5.1971, Invalidated 1.6.1974.

Dominican Nurse and Teacher.



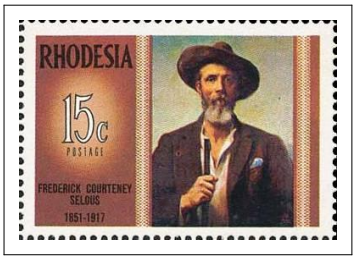
Sg 457

Design: Rose Martin.

Famous Rhodesians (5th Issue). Frederick Courtney Selous D.S.O. (1851 - 1917). 1 March 1971.

Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.8.1971, Invalidated 1.9.1974.

Hunter, Explorer and Pioneer.



sg 458

Design: from painting by L.C. Dickenson.

Sister Patrick - Commentary:
Mary Anne Cosgrave was born in Summerhill, County Meath, on 22 May 1863 and was educated at the Loreto convent, Enniscorthy, leaving at age 15. Cosgrave met Bishop James David Ricards in 1880, vicar apostolic of the Cape Colony, who was looking for recruits to the Dominican convent in King William's Town. Inspired by his call, Cosgrave travelled to King William's Town to enter the order at age 16, arriving on 19 January 1881, eventually taking the name Sister Patrick. There she taught at the convent school, as well as in East London and Potchefstroom. In 1889 Sister Patrick responded to an appeal from the superior of the Jesuit Zambezi mission, Fr A. Daignault, to volunteer to aid in establishing an ambulance and hospital service for the British South Africa Company's pioneer column which was to occupy Mashonaland.
Once in Salisbury, Sister Patrick organised the first hospital, which was located in a series of grass huts and tents before a purpose-built hospital was built in 1895. She became known for treating everyone equally and for her good humour. She opened the Salisbury convent in October 1892, which housed the first school for Europeans. After the occupation of Matabeleland in 1894, she established a hospital and St George's College for Boys in Bulawayo. During the African uprisings in Matabeleland and Mashonaland in 1896, Sister Patrick accompanied relief columns to Gwelo to organise an emergency hospital, and was later awarded the British South Africa Company's campaign medal.
In 1898 the Rhodesian Dominicans elected her as prioress of the Dominican order. Sister Patrick died in the hospital she had founded on 31 July 1900 of tuberculosis at the age of 37 years. Her funeral was the largest European funeral to have been held in the territory at that time, and she is buried in the pioneer section of Salisbury Cemetery.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_Anne_Cosgrave.
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/mary-anne-cosgrave-mother-patrick/

Frederick Courtney Selous - Commentary:
Frederick Courteney Selous was born on 31 December 1851 at Regent's Park, London, as one of the five children. He was educated at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, then at Rugby, and finally abroad in Germany and Austria. On 4 September 1871, at the age of 19, he left England with £400 in his pocket and was determined to earn his living as a professional elephant hunter. By the age of 25, he was known across South Africa as one of the most successful ivory hunters of the day.
From then until 1890, Selous hunted and explored over the little-known regions north of the Transvaal and south of the Congo Basin (with a few brief intervals spent in England), shooting African elephants and collecting specimens of all kinds for museums and private collections. He made valuable ethnological investigations, and throughout his wanderings—often among people who had never previously seen a white man—he maintained cordial relations with the chiefs and tribes, winning their confidence and esteem, notably so in the case of Lobengula.
In 1890, Selous entered the service of the British South Africa Company, at the request of magnate Cecil Rhodes, acting as a guide to the pioneer expedition to Mashonaland. He then went east to Manica, concluding arrangements that brought the country there under British control. Coming to England in December 1892, he was awarded the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society in recognition of his extensive explorations and surveys.
Selous returned to Africa to take part in the First Matabele War of 1893 and was wounded during the advance on Bulawayo. He then returned to England and married Mary Maddy in 1894. In 1896 he returned to Africa with his wife and settled on a landed property in Essexvale, Matabeleland. When the Second Matabele War broke out, Selous took a prominent part in the fighting that followed, serving as a leader in the Bulawayo Field Force.
During the First World War, after initially being rejected on account of his age (64), Selous rejoined the British Army as a subaltern and saw active service in the fighting against German colonial forces in the East Africa Campaign. On 23 August 1915, he was promoted to captain and on 26 September 1916 was awarded the Distinguished Service Order.
On 4 January 1917, Selous was fighting in the bush war on the banks of the Rufiji River when he was shot in the head by a German sniper and was killed instantly. He is remembered as one of the world's most revered hunters, as he pursued big-game hunting in his southern African homelands and in wildernesses worldwide.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_Selous.
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/026-1972-Selous-2023-12.pdf.

Rhodesia

Birds of Rhodesia issue (1st Series). 1st June 1971.

Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 30.11.1971, Invalidated 1.12.1974.

African Hoopoe



sg 459

Half-collared Kingfisher



sg 460

Golden-breasted Bunting



sg 461

Carmine Bee-eater



sg 462

Wattled Plover

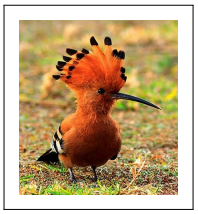


sg 464

Red-eyed Bulbul



sg 463



African Hoopoe



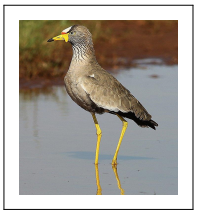
Half-collared Kingfisher



Golden-breasted Bunting



Carmine Bee-eater



Wattled Plover



Red-eyed Bulbul

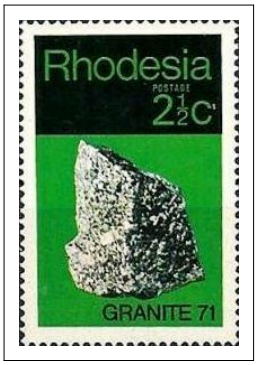
Stamp Designs from photographs by Peter Ginn - BIRDS of RHODESIA:
2c. African Hoopoe (Upupa epops africana) The orange with black and white markings makes the hoopoe distinctive. The crest is usually carried folded, but it may be raised and lowered as the bird walks across a lawn, probing the ground for grubs and other insects. It is a savanna bird that has become adapted to man and may become very tame. It occurs throughout Rhodesia but is seldom found in forest or heavy woodland.
2½c. Half-collared Kingfisher (Alcedo semitorquata) The black bill distinguishes this species from the other small blue kingfishers. It is extremely widespread, but not in large numbers. It is usually found along rivers and larger streams, where it can be seen sitting on a perch just above the water. It dives from the perch to catch fish but will also eat small crabs and insects. It nests in holes in river banks, usually under an overhanging bush or bank. It is found throughout Rhodesia below about 5,000 ft.
5 c. Golden-breasted Bunting (Emberiza fiaviventris) This is another bird that has adapted to man's gardens and can become very tame. The golden breast, brown back and twin eye stripes distinguish this species. It is often seen walking on the ground searching for insects and other food. In drier areas it may come in large numbers to drink at waterholes, usually early in the morning. It is found throughout Rhodesia, but is less numerous in the higher areas.
7½c. Carmine Bee-eater (Merops nubicoides) This beautiful bee-eater is easily distinguished by its colouration. It gathers in large flocks to breed in colonies in riverbanks. During the day the birds from the colony disperse over a wide area to feed, and they may be seen hawking insects from a perch near the top of a tree. This species makes less use of the power lines than other bee-eaters. It is found throughout Rhodesia in summer and migrates to the Congo and Tanzania during winter.
8c. Red-eyed Bulbul (Pycnonotus nigricans) Of the three species of "Toppie" found in Southern Africa, this is probably the most handsome, with its red eye ring and the marked contrast between head and breast. It is a bird of the drier areas, where it may collect in large numbers at water or food sources. Like all the toppies it is a noisy bird, often mobbing snakes and other predators.
25c. Wattled Plover (Vanellus senegallus) The yellow-orange wattles distinguish this from other plovers. The rather plaintive call is also distinctive. During the breeding season the adults become very agitated if the nest or chicks are approached and will make numerous diving attacks on the intruder. The birds are found near water, particularly where marshy conditions exist, and they may be seen picking up insects from the mud. They are found throughout Rhodesia above 3,000 ft. and may extend to lower altitudes.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/027-1971-Birds-Series-1-2020-08.pdf.

Rhodesia

"Granite 71" Geological Symposium issue.
30 August 1971.

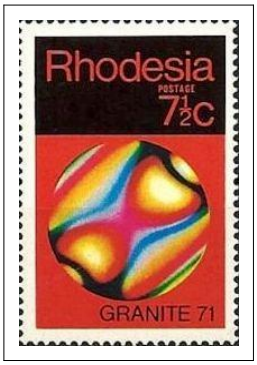
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 9.2.1972, Invalidated 9.2.1975.

Porphyritic Granite



Sg 465

Muscovite Mica under Microscope



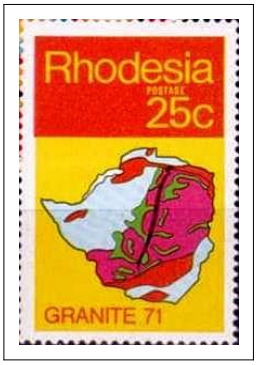
Sg 466

Granite under Microscope



Sg 467

Geological Map of Rhodesia



Sg 468

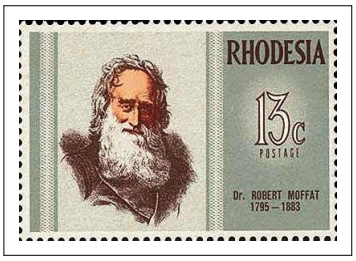
Stamp Designs from photographs supplied by the University of Rhodesia & Dept of Geological Survey.
Granite is one of the commonest rocks of the earth's crust. It is a medium-grained rock composed essentially of quartz, feldspar, and mica. However, granites are not the simple uniform mass that the geological map suggests. They comprise a variety of rock types formed by different processes and at different periods of time.
Stamp Designs:
2½c. stamp is based on a photograph of a typical sample of porphyritic granite. The sample was collected from the Pomona Quarry situated on the northern outskirts of Salisbury. The rock is characterised by large crystals of potash feldspar set in a finer-grained groundmass of quartz and plagioclase feldspar. Similar granites occur in many parts of Rhodesia including the Matopos Hills.
7½c. stamp shows a biaxial interference picture produced by a flake of muscovite mica in a petrological microscope, using a conoscopic lens and crossed nicols. The coloured bands are formed by interference in white light (Newton's rings). The black bands, or isogyres, which move as the mineral is rotated on the microscope stage, represent positions in the mineral where the directions of light vibration in the mineral and in the nicols coincide, when no light passes. These brightly coloured interference pictures are used to identify minerals under the microscope.
15 c. The stamp is a photograph of a thin section of granite as seen in plane-polarised light through a petrological microscope. A thin slice of the rock initially cut by a diamond-impregnated saw blade has subsequently been ground to a thickness of about 0.03 mm and is attached to a glass microscope slide. The section is magnified 20 times and shows a flake of brightly coloured muscovite mica in an aggregate of finer-grained quartz and feldspar.
25c. The stamp is a simplified reproduction of the geological map of Rhodesia. The distribution of the granitic rocks that are exposed over approximately half of the country is shown, the granites being depicted in red and the related rocks in orange. The major gold belts are shown in green, and the black line running from north to south across the centre of the country represents the geologically famous Great Dyke. Younger rock formations are shown in blue.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/028-1971-Granite-71.pdf.

Rhodesia

Famous Rhodesians (6th Issue).
Dr Robert Moffat (1795 - 1883).
14 February 1972.

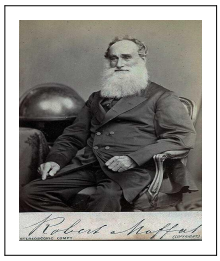
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.8.1972, Invalidated 1.9.1975.

Missionary.



Sg 469

Missionary & Pioneer.



Dr Robert Moffat - Commentary:
Robert Moffat was born in Scotland on 21 December 1795 and received an intermittent education. He began work as a gardener but decided at a fairly early age that he would become a missionary. To this end, he studied for the ministry and was ordained and joined the London Missionary Society in 1816 – he was then 21 years of age. During the same year, he sailed for Cape Town and in 1819, was followed by Mary Smith, the daughter of the person for whom Robert Moffat worked before being ordained, and they were married in Cape Town.
In 1825 Robert Moffat founded a mission station at Kuruman in the Northern Cape of South Africa, and for nearly half a century he and his wife laboured there in the cause of Christianity. They worked among the Batlapin, Baralong and Bamangwato tribes, and Robert Moffat reduced their language to writing and translated the Bible into it. In addition to preaching, Moffat could turn his hand to many trades, and he improved the material conditions of the people he worked among by teaching them how to utilise their water resources to their better advantage and how to develop the agricultural resources of their country.
Robert Moffat acquired tremendous influence among the natives, and his influence for good was far-reaching. His name, together with that of his son-in-law, David Livingstone, stands out among those persons who played a part in civilising Africa. Mzilikazi became interested in the new faith being preached, and he sent an emissary to Kuruman in 1829. Moffat accompanied the emissary when he returned, and this was the first of several visits. He could not, however, persuade the Matabele chief to accept Christianity. However, in 1857 he obtained permission from Mzilikazi to establish a mission. The mission was set up at Inyati, near the King's kraal, in 1859, becoming the first permanent white settlement in what was to become Rhodesia. Moffat was accompanied by his son John Smith Moffat, John's wife Emily, and the Reverend T. M. Thomas and his wife and child. The two children of John Smith Moffat and his wife Emily were the first white children to be born in the country.
When Dr Andrew Smith was on his expedition to the Interior in 1835, Robert Moffat took him to the royal kraal south of the Limpopo and introduced him with all the formality of a Chief of Protocol. The missionaries made few converts, but despite living among a warlike people, they were protected by the King's friendship with Moffat. Lobengula made no attempt to change this situation when he became king. Unlike most of the early pioneers, Robert Moffat survived all the dangers of his African career, which covered from 1817 to 1870, and at the age of 74 returned to England. He died near Tonbridge on 9th August, 1883.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Moffat_(missionary).
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/029-1972-Dr-Robert-Moffat-2022-12.pdf.

Printing Press at Moffat's Mission, Kuruman, used to print the first Setswana Bible.



First Day Cover



Rhodesia

"Prevent Pollution" issue.
17 July 1972.

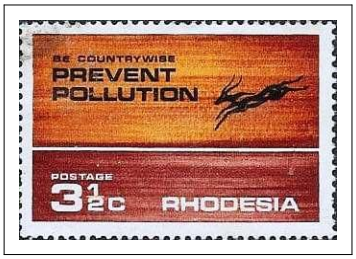
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.1.1973, Invalidated 1.2.1976.

Bird ("Be Airwise")



Sg 470

Antelope ("Be Countrywise")



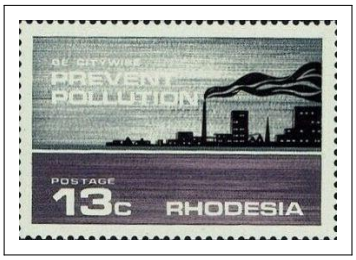
Sg 471

Fish ("Be Waterwise")



Sg 472

City ("Be Citywise")

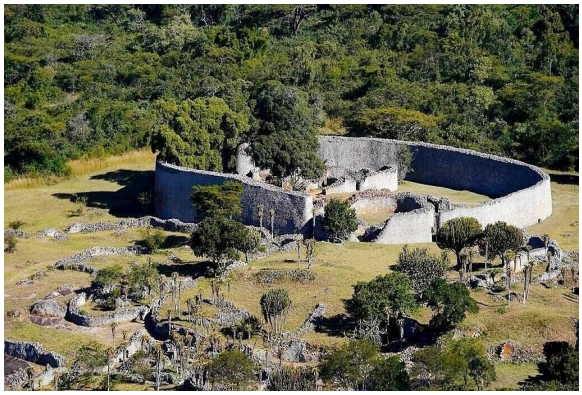


Sg 473

Commentary: The world's population reached one thousand million in 1850 but it took only until 1930 for a second thousand million to be added. By 1960 there were three thousand million, and a total of four thousand million will have been reached by 1975. This tremendous increase has resulted in problems of overcrowding, pollution and a disturbed balance of nature.
The disturbing of the balance of nature resulting from over-crowding and pollution could make man's continued existence impossible if allowed to continue unchecked. As long ago as the 1950's, authorities were issuing warnings about the corruption of our environment, but unfortunately without result. We now face the grim prospect that the limits of the earth's capacity for self-restoration will be reached in the comparatively near future unless mankind takes heed. Smog is found near virtually all large cities throughout the world, the great lakes of North America are badly polluted, and most of the important lakes and rivers of Europe are dead or dying as a result of pollution by industrial effluent or sewage or both.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/030-1972-Prevent-Pollution-2022-08.pdf.

Stamp Designs by Clifford Lawton.

Great Zimbabwe Ruins



Conical Tower, Great Zimbabwe Ruins.



Rhodesia

Christmas issue - 18 October 1972.

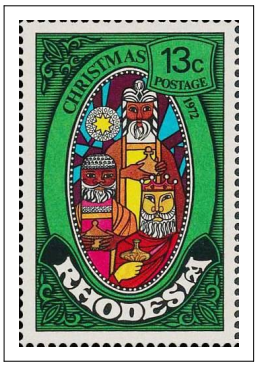
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.3.1973, Invalidated 1.4.1976.



Sg 477



Sg 478



Sg 479

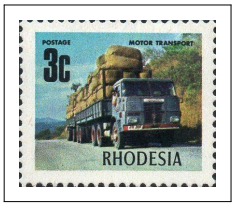
Designs by Rose Martin. Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/032-1972-Christmas.pdf

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Second Definitive Decimal Currency (New Values) issue. 1 January 1973.

Perf 14½.
Paper: All on brown gummed paper.
Withdrawn 14.2.1975. Invalidated 1.7.1978.

Articulated Lorry



Sg 441c

Cecil John Rhodes



Sg 442b

Hydrofoil "Seaflight"



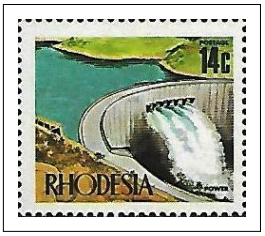
Sg 443b

"Devils Cataract" Victoria Falls



Sg 443c

Kariba Dam

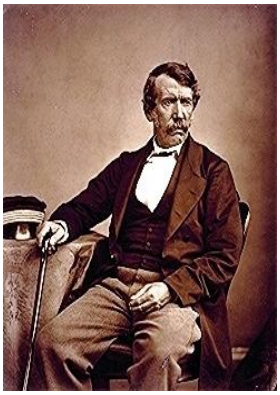


Sg 446a

Rhodesia

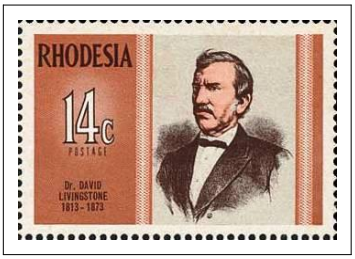
Famous Rhodesians (7th Issue).
Dr David Livingstone (1813 - 1873).
2 April 1973.

Dr David Livingstone FRGS FRS
(19 March 1813 – 1 May 1873)



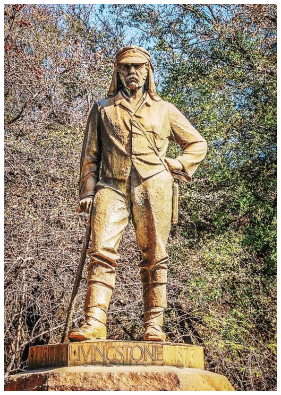
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.12.1973, Invalidated 1.3.1977.

Missionary and Explorer.



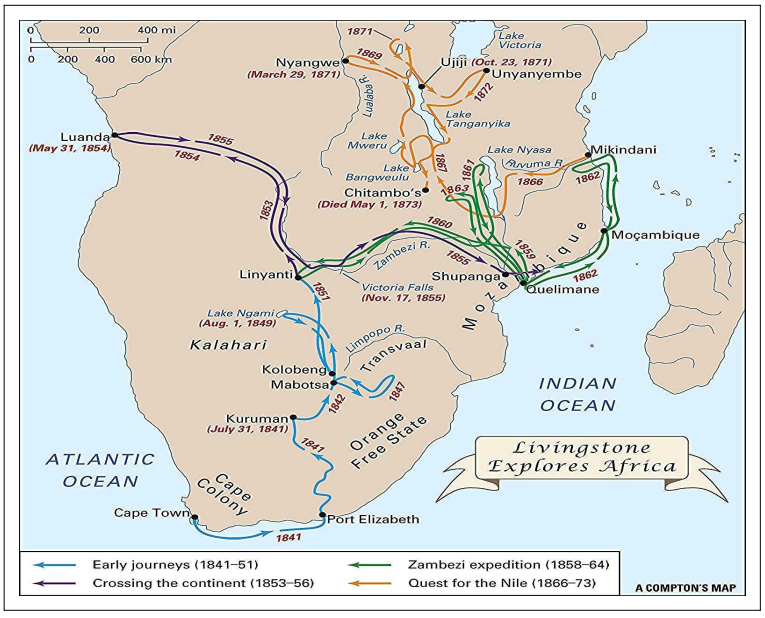
Sg 480

Statute of Dr David Livinstone at Victoria Falls, Rhodesia.



Dr David Livingston - Commentary:
Rev Dr David Livingstone, FRGS., FRS., was born in Blantyre, Scotland, on 19th March, 1813. By the time he had attained the age of 10, he was working in a cotton mill, where he remained until he was 23. However, his ambition was to become a medical missionary to China, and he qualified as a doctor at Glasgow University in 1840 but never achieved his aim of going to China; he met Robert Moffat, and this meeting turned his thoughts to Africa. He sailed for Cape Town in December 1840 and remained in southern Africa from 1841 to 1856, during which time he carried out mission work at Kuruman and Mabotsa. He married Mary, the daughter of Robert Moffat, in 1844 but found it difficult to settle down to the routine life of a missionary. He believed that the most effective way to carry out his missionary work was to travel among the inhabitants and leave behind native teachers who would continue his work. He also had an urge to travel. He made several journeys across the Kalahari and was the first white man to see Lake Ngami. In 1851, he reached the Zambezi at Sesheke. After his travels in the Kalahari, he took his family to Cape Town and sent them home so that he could be free to undertake his next journey, which took him from Linyanti, near Sesheke, in 1853, right across to Luanda in Angola, and then back across Africa to Quelimane in Mozambique, which he reached in 1856 after travelling over 3000 miles. It was during this journey that he discovered and named the Victoria Falls on 16th November, 1855. He returned to England after completing this journey.
Dr. Livingstone returned to Africa in 1858 with his family and remained there until 1864, during which time he was engaged in the Zambezi expedition, organised by the British Government to ascertain whether the Zambezi was navigable, to promote commerce, and to investigate the possible ending of the slave trade. In the course of this expedition he discovered Lake Nyasa and explored Nyasaland and re-visited the Victoria Falls. The expedition was marred by the death of his wife in 1862 and achieved very little other than to focus attention on the slave trade.
He again returned to Africa in 1866 and remained there until his death in 1873. During this period, he explored the Great Lakes and tried to find the source of the River Nile. It was during this period, when there was no news of him and rumours of his death were rife, that the New York Herald sent out Henry Morton Stanley to find Livingstone, resulting in the famous meeting at Ujiji, on the shores of Lake Tanganyika, on 9th November, 1871. Livingstone refused to return with Stanley and continued his search, but died on 1st May, 1873. Referances: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Livingstone.
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/033-1973-Livingstone-4-2026.pdf.

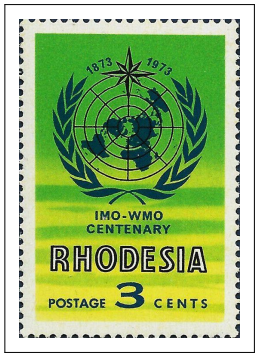
Dr David Livinstone's journeys in Africa.



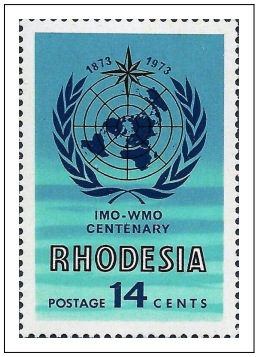
Rhodesia

World Meteorological Organisation Centenary issue.
2 July 1973.

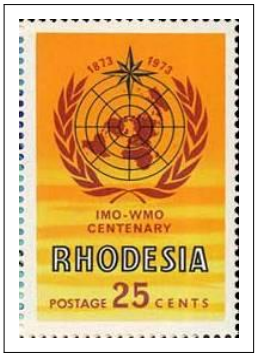
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 31.3.1974, Invalidated 1.4.1977.



Sg 481



Sg 482



Sg 483

Commentary: Of all the scientific pursuits in which man has participated, meteorology almost certainly has the longest tradition of international cooperation. The reason is simply that weather is not related to national boundaries and mutual benefits accrue whenever countries exchange meteorological information with their neighbours on a regular basis. Informal discussions about collaboration were actually held as early as 1853, but the first official congress of governmental delegates took place in Vienna in 1873 and out of this Congress grew the International Meteorological Organisation (I.M.O.) which, in turn, was transformed into the World Meteorological Organisation in 1951.
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/034-1973-WMO.pdf.

Stamp Designs by S.J.Ivey.

50th Anniversary of Responsible Government issue.
10 October 1973.

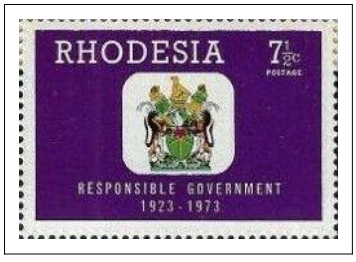
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 30.6.1974, Invalidated 1.7.1977.



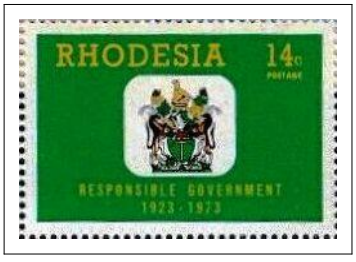
Sg 484



Sg 485



Sg 486



Sg 487

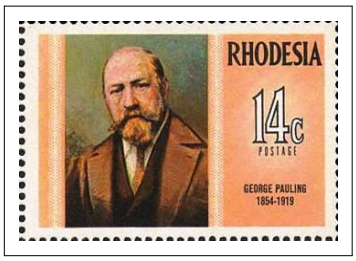
Commentary: These stamps have been issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of responsible government for what was then Southern Rhodesia and is now Rhodesia. On 1st October, 1923, the Colony of Southern Rhodesia came into being after a referendum had been held to decide whether there should be self-government or union with South Africa. Prior to that date the country had been administered by the British South Africa Company, and although a Legislative Council existed with elected representatives, the Company had majority control, and its views predominated.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/035-1973-Responsible-Government-2023-03.pdf.

Rhodesia

Famous Rhodesians (8th Issue).
George Pauling (1854 - 1919).
15 May 1974.

Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 27.2.1975, Invalidated 1.7.1978.

Construction Engineer.

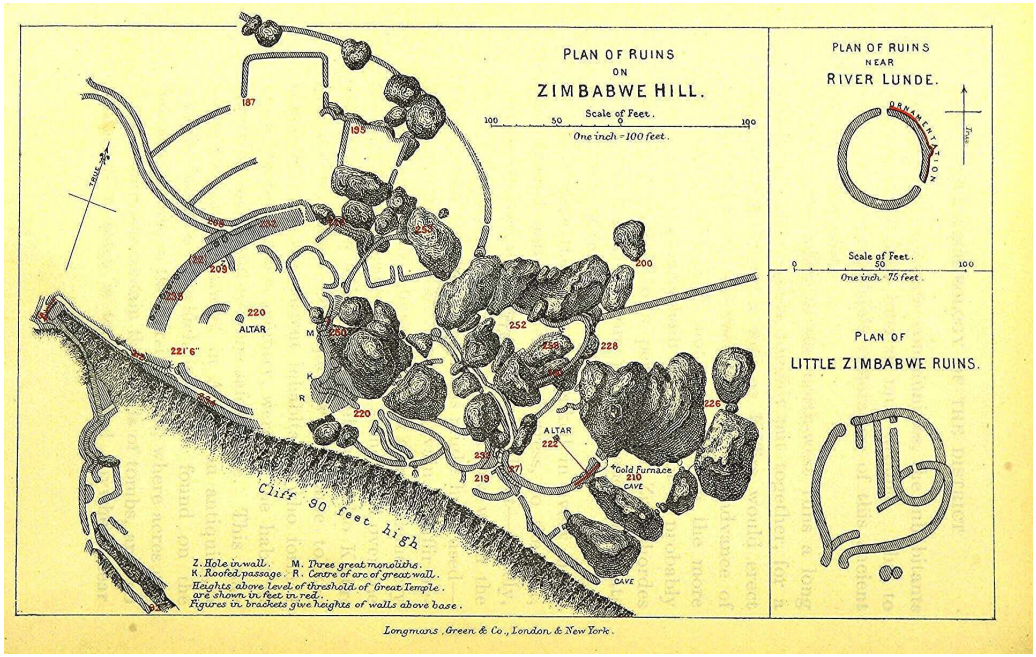


Sg 488

George C.S. Pauling - Commentary:
George Craig Sanders Pauling was born in Huntingdonshire, England, in 1854. His early life had been none too easy. His father, a railway engineer, was invalided out of India and George, one of four children, had to leave school when he was 14 to contribute to the family exchequer. He went from job to job and eventually was employed by a Mr Ralph Firbank, who taught him the rudiments of engineering. At 20 George decided to visit South Africa, where his father was currently working; he himself obtained employment on the construction of the Waai Nek tunnel, near Grahamstown, where his apprenticeship gave him the grounding for the incredible achievements which lay ahead of him. He founded the firm of Pauling and Co. Ltd in 1877, which was backed by the banking house of d'Erlanger. The company extended its activities throughout Southern Africa, to the Holy Land, Greece, South America, Great Britain, India and China. In these and other lands, railways, tunnels, bridges, harbours and public works stand as a monument to his drive and engineering skill. He was summoned to Cape Town by Rhodes in 1891 for discussions on the extension of the railway in South Africa, resulting in an agreement in which Pauling contracted to build the railroad to Rhodesia. After many hardships, the contractor's construction train pulled in to Bulawayo on the 19th October, 1897. In the meantime, construction of the Beira-Umtali railway had commenced, but it was proceeding slowly. In September 1892, Pauling and Co., on behalf of the Beira Railway Co., began building a 2 ft. gauge line from Fontesville on the Pungwe River to Umtali. It took over five years to complete for the terrible 205 miles lead through swamps and mountainous terrain, and disease and wild animals played havoc with man and beast. Finally, the first train arrived in Umtali on 4th February 1898, four months after the first arrival of a train in Bulawayo. Many more railways in and about Rhodesia were constructed by George Pauling and Co., right up until 1928.
Apart from railway construction, George Pauling was at one time Commissioner of Public Works, Head of the Department of Mines and, from 1895 to 1897, Postmaster General of Rhodesia. George Pauling died at his home in Effingham, Surrey, England, on February 10th, 1919, from appendicitis.
References: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/036-1974-George-Pauling-2023-03.pdf.

Stamp Design by Peter Birch.

Plan of Great Zimbabwe Ruins.



Rhodesia

Third Definitive issue. 14 August 1974 - 1976.

Issue timeframe:
The timeframe of the Third Definitive issue initially covered the period from 14 August 1974 to 1976. However, in 1976 the term was extended to 1978 to provide for additional printings and issues, the details of which are listed in the adjoining table and have been sourced from the reference on this issue.
Paper Types
Four main types were employed:
1. P10 - brown gum, white paper (Chromo);
2. P11 - white gum, white paper;
3. P12 - white gum, white fluorescent paper; and
4. P13 - white fluorescent paper with greenish-tinted gum (with slight sheen).

Chronological release dates of the printings of the various stamps

Release date	Paper	Values
18/08/1974	Chromo/brown gum	All values, sav 2½c
18/08/1974	White paper/white gum	2½c 1st printing
06/01/1975	Chromo/brown gum	12½c, 20c, 25c, 50c, $1, £2
5/10/1975	Chromo/brown gum	5c
17/03/1976	White fluorescent/ white gum	3c
01/07/1976	White paper/white gum	4c,10c & 20c reprints, plus new values of 8c,12c, 15c, 16c & 24c
17/11/1976	White paper/white gum	50c, $1 & $2
20/07/1977	White paper/white gum	6c
20/07/1977	White fluorescent/ white gum	24c
16/11/1977	White fluorescent/ green tinted gum	4c
15/03/1978	White fluorescent/ green tinted gum	16c & 20c

Perf (comb), 14½ (1c. to 14c.), 14 (others).
Paper: brown gum, white paper, unless otherwise stated.
Withdrawn: 2½c.,7½c,12½c.,14c. and 25c on 1.7.1976, all other values on 15.2.1978. Invalidated: 15.2.1982.

Antelopes

Kudu



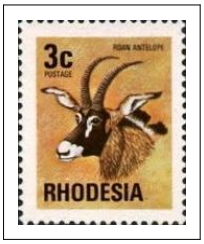
Sg 489

Eland



Sg 490 - 18.8.1974. white paper, white gum. withdrawn 1.7.76

Roan Antelope



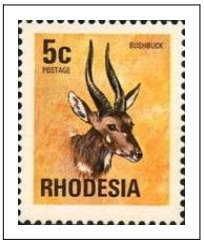
Sg 491 - 17.3.1976

Reedbuck



Sg 492

Bushbuck



Sg 493 - 5.10.1975

Stamp Designs by Jeff Huntley - ANTELOPES:
1c. Kudu (Tragelaphus strepsiceros). The kudu is the antelope whose name is linked with nearly every explorer and hunter in Africa from the earliest days. It is the most written about and most sought after, and the kudu head, with its sweeping spiral horns, has always been a most coveted trophy of big game hunters. The tenacity of the Kudu in holding out as a species in the face of civilisation speaks well for its great sagacity.
2½c. Eland (Taurotragus oryx). The Eland is a herd animal frequenting several types of contrasting country, from the Kalahari sandveld to the grassy mountainsides of the Eastern Highlands of Rhodesia. Just above Melsetter village a sanctuary has been established for the remnants of herds that once flourished in the area. The Eland is placid in temperament and is the most tractable of the antelopes.
3c. Roan Antelope (Ozanna equina equina). The long-legged sauntering walk and proudly nodding head at once suggest a thoroughbred, while the exceptionally haughty bearing marks this antelope as one of the "royals" among big game. Savannah country well studded with thorn trees and scrub mixed with mopane trees is favoured by the Roan Antelope.
4c. Reedbuck (Redunca arundinum). The Reedbuck is very widely distributed and inhabits reedy vlei country and always remains near water of one sort or another; hence, it may sometimes be seen at Dom Pan, Wankie National Park. It is often the quarry of hunting dogs, when it will try to avoid the dogs by plunging into a pan or river and swimming to the other side, at times succeeding in escaping.
5c. Bushbuck (Tragelaphus scriptus). The bushbuck delights in thick bush and forest areas and in riverine vegetation in mountainous country. It is common along the Eastern border forestry estates and may be found in dense shady places along streams in the Chimanimani National Park, where its sudden loud bark and sound of departing hooves is all that the visitor will know of it. It is a courageous fighter during mating time.
Reference:www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/037-1974-Definitive-12-2025.pdf.

Rhodesia

Third Definitive issue.
14 August 1974 - 1976...continued.

Wild Flowers

Thunbergia



Sg 494

Flame Lily



Sg 495
withdrawn 1.7.1976

Devil Thorn



Sg 497

Pink Sabi Star



Sg 499
withdrawn 1.7.1976

Wild Pimpernel



Sg 500
withdrawn 1.7.1976

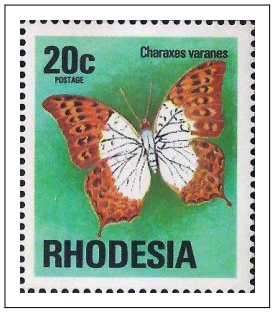
Stamp Designs by Jeff Huntley - WILD FLOWERS:
6c., Wild Thunbergia (Thunbergia lancifolia).The Wild Thunbergia flowers at the commencement of the wet season in Rhodesia, usually November. It is very common, especially along the sandveld of the central watershed. There is great variation in the intensity of the colours. The saying "shades" of blue springs to mind when seeing these flowers side by side on their separate bushes; some have flowers of deep ultramarine, and others of very pale sky-blue.
7½c., Flame Lily (Gloriosa superba). Rhodesia's national flower, often found near or on rocky kopjes in good humus soil, and visited by the migrating African Vagrant butterflies when it blooms in December. The Shona name of Kajongwe is particularly apt for, as the wind shakes the plant, so the bright red petals twitch like a rooster's comb.
10c., Devil Thorn (Dicerocaryum zanguebarium). When game animals wandered freely, their hooves often picked up the "seedbox" of this ground creeper, with its twin spikes designed for this purpose. The box, or pod, finally fell out of the hoof, sometimes a great distance away, thus widening the distribution of Devil Thorns. Cattle fulfil this function now.
12½c., Pink Sabi Star (Adenium obesum). The stem and base of this lowveld "shrub" are smooth and rotund, and it is at times leafless and reminiscent of a tiny, stunted baobab except that the colour differs from the coppery colour of the baobab. The obesity of the stem just beneath the ground is a device of nature to store moisture and nutriment
14c., Wild Pimpernel (Wormskioldia longepedunculata). The flowers form at the ends of finely haired stalks that have long, very narrow leaves. In their season - the beginning of the rains - the blooms may be seen dotted about singly over the veld. The brilliant deep orange petals have pale undersides. The little trumpets face upwards towards the sun.

Rhodesia

Third Definitive issue.
14 August 1974 - 1976... continued.

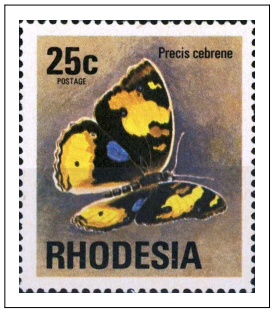
Butterflies

Pearl Charaxes



Sg 503

Yellow Pansy



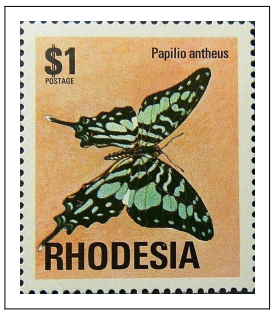
Sg 505. withdrawn 1.7.1976

Queen Purple Tip



Sg 506

Large Striped Swordtail



Sg 507

Guinea Fowl Butterfly

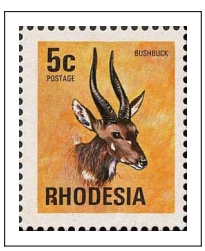


Sg 508

Stamp Designs by Jeff Huntley - BUTTERFLIES:
20c. Pearl Charaxes (Charaxes varanes). Often considered to be one of the most beautiful of the Charaxes. The flaming brick red wings with mother-of-pearl white central patch make a glorious contrast to the deep shadows of forest clearings in which this butterfly is found. The undersides of its wings resemble an ochre-coloured dry leaf.
25c. Yellow Pansy (Precis cebrene). A delightful butterfly often found sunning itself on flagstones in gardens, where it may be observed side by side with its namesake the yellow and black pansy flower. Normally seen as a singleton patrolling a favourite open place between flower beds, along footpaths and farm roads, it avoids long grass and dense growth.
50c. Queen Purple Tip (Colotis regina). So named for being the premier member of the red, orange, purple and gold tip "whites". It is distinguished from other similarly coloured purple tips by its larger size. It belongs to the great family of Pieridae which includes in its membership the African Vagrants, white butterflies renowned for their migrations when countless thousands of them move across the veld towards some common objective.
$1.00. Large Striped Swordtail (Papilio antheus). Favouring more tropical regions, this swift butterfly is nevertheless found in some areas of Rhodesia. It is not often closely observed on account of its wild and rapid flying habits. It gathers with other Swallowtails at sucking places where veld roads crossing streams make damp muddy patches at the edges.
$2.00. Guinea Fowl Butterfly (Hamanumida daedalus). The dusty-coloured wings with comma-shaped marks peppering the entire surface makes it difficult to see this butterfly on the ground. It habitually settles on bare patches for this reason. When it flies, slowly skimming over the earth, it is the darker shadow that keeps pace with the butterfly that draws the observers' eye.

Varieties

Bushbuck

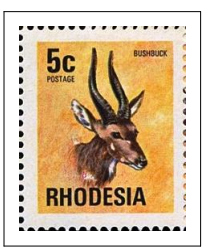


Sg 493 - malformed "R"

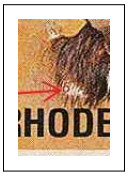


Sg 493
malformed "R"

Bushbuck

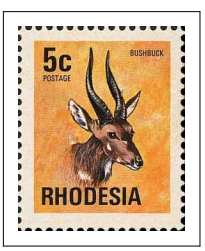


Sg 493 - brand flaw (red)



Sg 493 -
brand flaw (red)

Bushbuck



Sg 493 - horn flaw



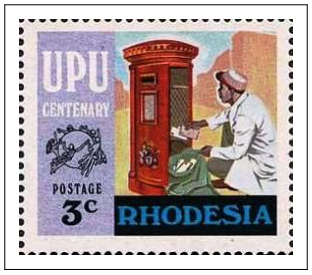
Sg 493
horn flaw

Rhodesia

Centenary of Universal Postal Union issue.
20 November 1974.

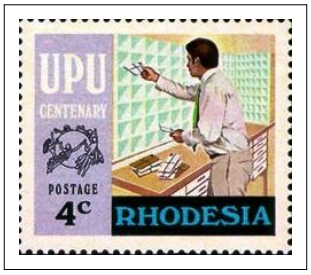
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 18.8.1975, Invalidated 1.9.1978.

Collecting Mail



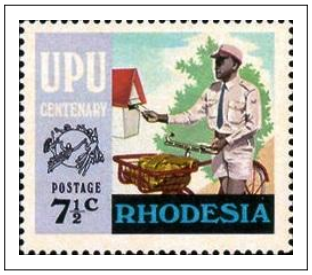
Sg 509

Sorting Mail



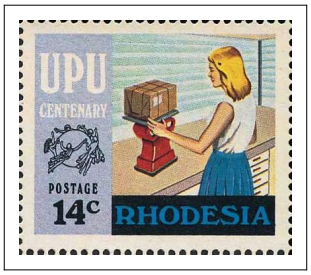
Sg 510

Mail Delivery



Sg 511

Weighing Parcel



Sg 512

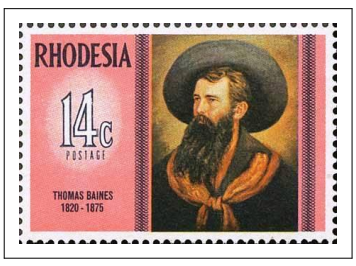
Universal Postal Union - Commentary:
The Union's activities embrace many fields, and one that may be quoted as an example of its value, is the negotiation of rates payable by Postal Administrations to Air Lines for the conveyance of air mails. These rates are agreed with the organization representing Air Lines, and are applied throughout the world, ensuring that all Postal Administrations have access to all Air Lines at standard charges. This 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 Universal Postal Union.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/038-1972-UPU-Centenary-2022-08.pdf.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Universal_Postal_Union.

Stamp Designs by M.C. Chase.

Famous Rhodesians (9th Issue). Thomas Baines (1820 - 1875).
12 February 1975.

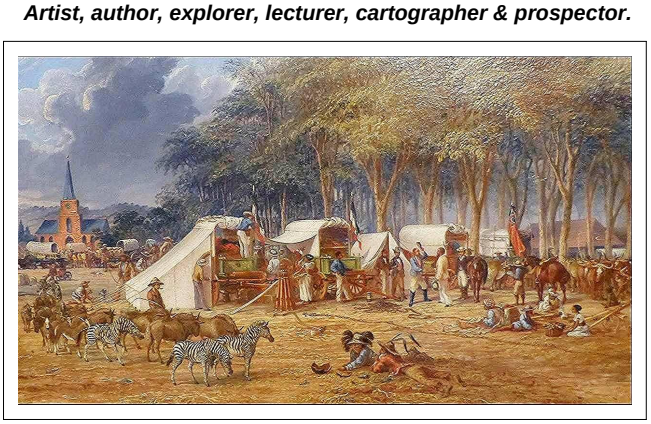
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum. Withdrawn 10.11.1975, Invalidated 12.11.1978.

Artist



Sg 513

John Thomas Baines. F.R.G.S.
Artist, author, explorer, lecturer, cartographer & prospector.



The South African Goldfields Exploration Company's expedition preparing to leave the Market Square, Pietermaritzburg. Baines is seen greeting Eduard Mohr who was an explorer and author.

Rhodesia

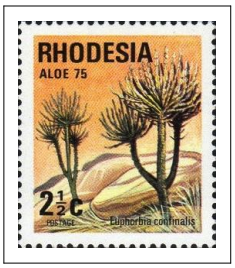
John Thomas Baines - Commentary:
John Thomas Baines was born at Kings Lynn, Norfolk, in 1820. After being educated to an extent commensurate with the circumstances of his parents, he was placed with a coach-builder to learn the art of heraldic painting on carriage panels, but an innate love of art soon led him to devote much of his leisure time to landscapes and other works. His desire to see foreign countries caused him to leave England in 1842 and go to Cape Town, where he taught drawing.
In 1846 he left Cape Town and went to the regions to the east of the Colony for the purpose of sketching the scenes and incidents of the War of the Axe, then being fought against the advancing Bantu tribes. He returned in 1847 but was again engaged on the frontier doing similar work during the subsequent wars of 1851-53. In 1854, at the conclusion of the war, Baines returned to England and was appointed as artist to the North-West Australian Expedition under Augustus Gregory. In 1856, he returned to England and was presented with the freedom of the borough of his native town.
He then proceeded to the Cape where he accepted the invitation of his friend Thomas Chapman, an ivory trader, to accompany him on a journey from the South-West African coast to the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi. An account of this journey was published by him in 1864, on his return to England, under the title of "Explorations in South-West Africa: Being an Account of a Journey in 1861-2 from Walvisch Bay to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls.
Afterwards he returned to Natal to work again as an artist to earn a livelihood.. Baines spent the years 1864-8 in England, bringing out the volume of reproductions of his works, lecturing, writing and drawing illustrations for various periodicals. At the end of 1868 he again went out to Africa, under engagement with a company to prospect for gold in Mashonaland. In 1870 he succeeded in obtaining the friendship of Lobengula and from him obtained valuable mining concessions for the company he represented. After a visit to Port Elizabeth he planned a new journey to Mashonaland, on which he intended to travel almost alone, and to take a small quartz-crushing machine. He had prepared all his outfit and wagons for the journey when he was struck down by the old enemy of so many African travellers, dysentery, and died in Durban on 8th May, 1875.
References: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/039-1975-Thomas-Baines-2021-12.pdf. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Baines.

Stamp Design from a self-portrait.

International Succulent Congress, Salisbury issue ("Aloe 75"). 16 July 1975.

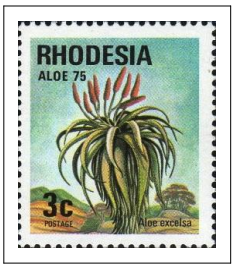
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 14.1.1976, Invalidated 15.4.1979.

Euphorbia confinalis



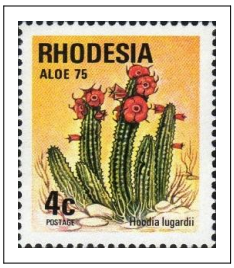
Sg 514

Aloe excelsa



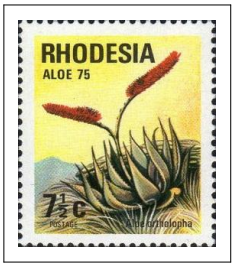
Sg 515

Hoodia lugardii



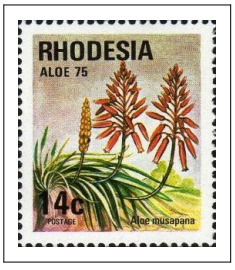
Sg 516

Aloe ortholopha



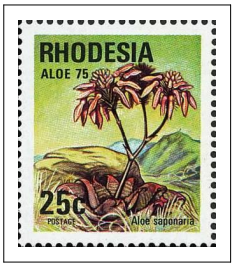
Sg 517

Aloe musapana



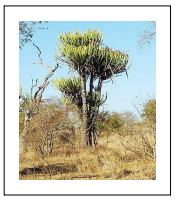
Sg 518

Aloe saponaria



Sg 519

Euphorbia confinalis



Aloe excelsa



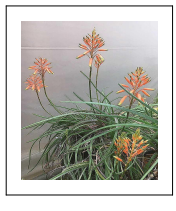
Hoodia lugardii



Aloe ortholopha



Aloe musapana



Aloe saponaria



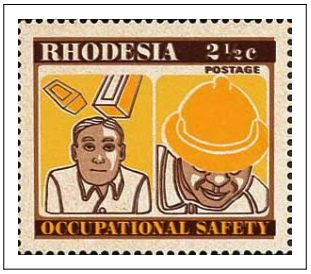
Stamp Designs by Nancy Abrey. Reference:
https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/040-1975-Aloe-75-2020-08.pdf.

Rhodesia

Occupational Safety issue.
15 October 1975.

Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 14.7.1976, Invalidated 14.7.1979.

Prevention of Head Injuries



Sg 520

Bandaged & Gloved Hand



Sg 521

Broken glass & eye.



Sg 522

Blind man & Welder with protective mask.



Sg 523

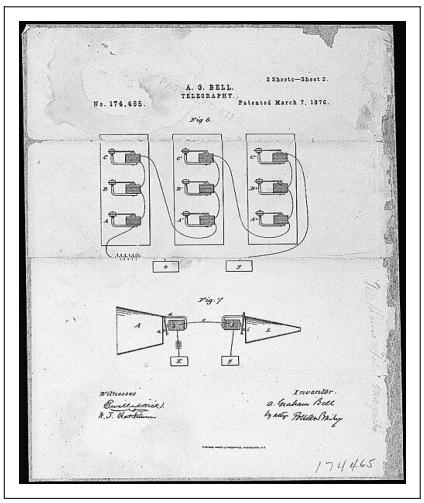
Stamp Designs by Val Bond. Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/041-1975-Occupational-safety.pdf

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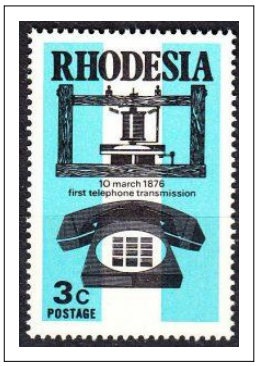
Centenary of the Telephone 1876-1976 issue.
10 March 1976.

Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 9.12.1976, Invalidated 9.12.1979.

Alexander Graham Bell's telephone patent drawing, March 7, 1876

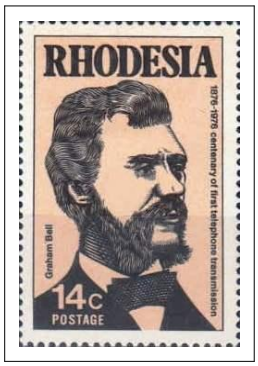


Telephones 1876 and 1976



Sg 524

Alexander Graham Bell Inventor



Sg 525

Stamp Designs by M.C. Chase.
References: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/042-1976-Telephone-Centenary-2023-12.pdf.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Graham_Bell

Rhodesia

Surcharges on 1974 Third Definitive issue. 1 July 1976.

Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, gum brown. Withdrawn 15.2.1979.

Wild Pimpernel



Sg 527 on Sg 500

Flame Lily



Sg 526 on Sg 495

Yellow Pansy

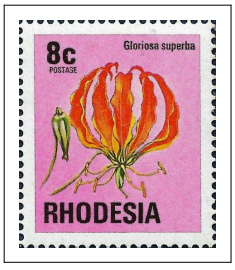


Sg 528 on Sg 505

1974 Third Definitive issue (New Values). 1 July 1976.

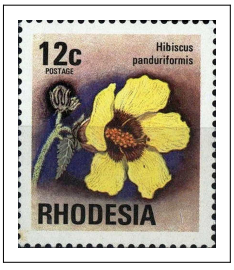
Perf (comb), 14½ (1c to 14c), 14 (others).
Paper: white paper, white gum. Whithdrawn 15.2.1979.

Flame Lily



Sg 496

Hibuscus



Sg 498

Yellow Pansy

Pink Sabi Star



Sg 501



Sg 504

Wild Pimpernel



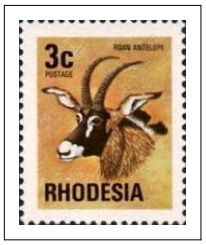
Sg 502

Rhodesia

1974 Third Definitive issue (Different Paper).
1976 - 1978.

Perf (comb), 14½ (3c to 10c), 14 (others).
Paper: white paper, white gum, unless otherwise indicated.

Roan Antelope



Sg 491pr - (17.3.1976).
flourescent paper.

Reedbuck



Sg 492pr - (16.11.1977).
flourescent paper.

Thunbergia



Sg 494pr - (20.7.1977).

Devil Thorn



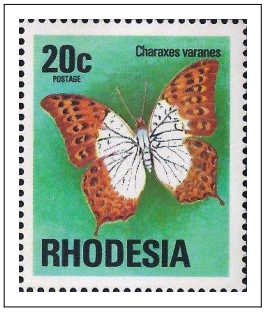
Sg 497pr - (1.7.1976).

Wild Pimpernel



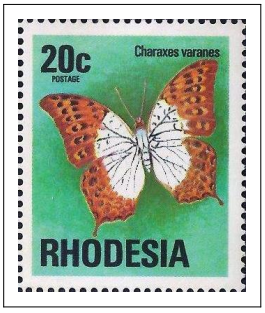
Sg 502pr - (15.3.1978).
flourescent paper.

Pearl Charaxes



Sg 503pr - (1.7.1976).

Pearl Charaxes



Sg 503pra - (15.3.1978).
flourescent paper.

Yellow Pansy



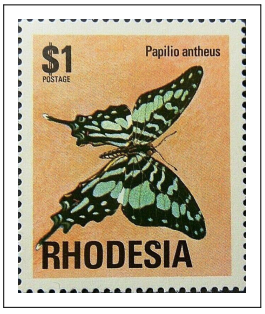
Sg 504pr - (20.7.1977).
flourescent paper.

Queen Purple Tip



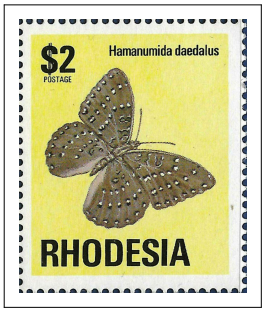
Sg 506pr - (17.11.1976).

Large Striped Swordtail



Sg 507pr - (17.11.1976).

Guinea Fowl Butterfly



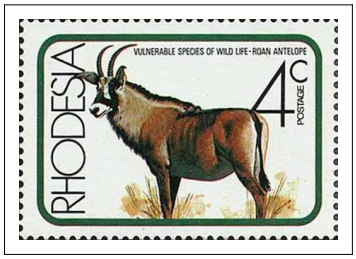
Sg 508pr - (17.11.1976).

Rhodesia

Vulnerable Species of Wildlife issue.
21 July 1976.

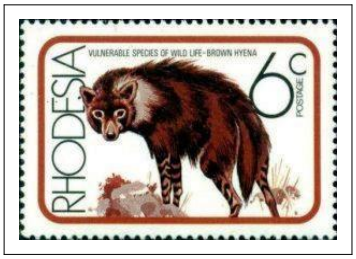
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 24.4.1977, Invalidated 20.4.1980.

Roan Antelope



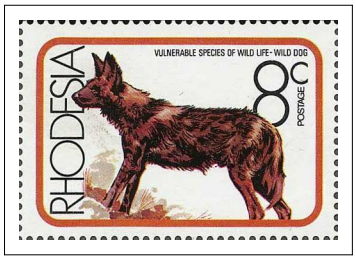
Sg 529

Brown Hyena



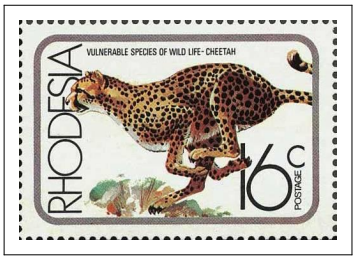
Sg 530

Wild Dog



Sg 531

Cheetah



Sg 532

Stamp Designs by Neil O. Pedersen - VULNERABLE SPECIES:
Four species of wildlife found in Rhodesia that are vulnerable are depicted on these stamps. "Vulnerable" is defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as being likely soon to become endangered if current trends of over-exploitation, massive depletion of habitat, or other environmental disturbance continue. Which means in effect that the ultimate security of these species is not yet assured, as they are under threat from serious adverse factors throughout their range.
4c. Roan Antelope - Habitat: Open or lightly wooded country, often in rough, broken ground and grassy valleys, never far from water. Habits: Roan live in small herds of up to 20 individuals, and each herd is led by a dominant bull. Bulls in mating condition are solitary but, in season, take females out of the herd. During the dry season, herds may join up and constitute large concentrations. They are very pugnacious and aggressive. The voice is a blowing snort.
6c. Brown Hyaena - Habitat: Dry savannah. Habits: Very shy and purely nocturnal, it lives singly, hiding by day. Like its relatives, it is a scavenger but occasionally hunts and is prone to attacking the young of its prey. A great wanderer, covering vast distances in search of food.
8c. Wild Dog – Habitat: Open or wooded savannah. Habits: Gregarious, they live and hunt in packs of 6 to 20 animals, sometimes more. Hunting is organised and very effective.
16c. Cheetah – Habitat: Open and semi-arid savannah woodlands. Habits: Cheetahs live singly or in small groups of up to six and hunt in daylight, mostly in the morning and evening, but occasionally also on moonlit nights (sight is the most important sense). Success in hunting depends on speed rather than on stealth and speed. Considered to be the fastest animal in the world, with speeds of up to 120 km/h having been recorded. Preys mainly on smaller animals (such as oribi, impala, etc.) and birds, but kills of larger animals such as waterbuck, wildebeest, etc., have been recorded. Cheetahs are rather silent creatures, uttering a "chirruping" sort of cry and growling when angry. They purr like cats.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/043.06.08-1976-Vulnerable-species.pdf.

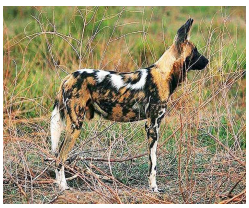
Roan Antelope



Brown Hyena



Wild Dog



Cheetah

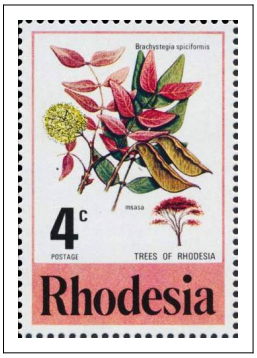


Rhodesia

Trees of Rhodesia issue.
17 November 1976.

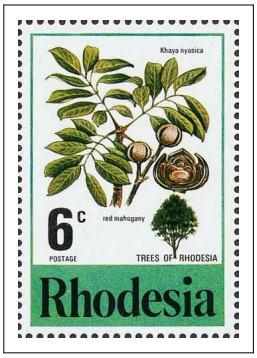
Perf 14½ (comb). Paper: white, brown gum.
Withdrawn 17.8.1977, Invalidated 16.8.1980.

Msasa



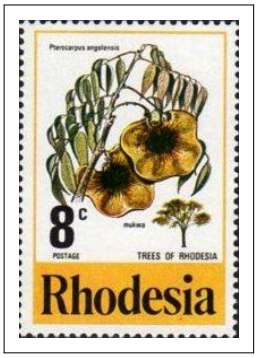
Sg 533

Red Mahogany



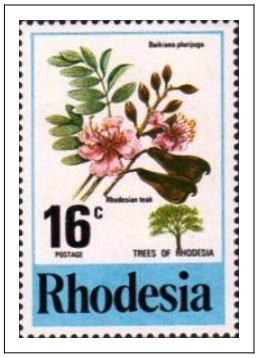
Sg 534

Mukwa



Sg 535

Rhodesian Teak



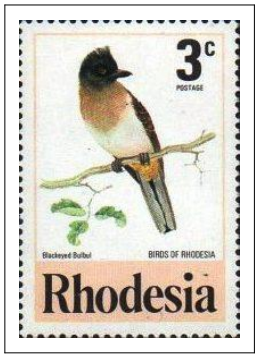
Sg 536

Stamp Designs by Nancy Abrey: TREES OF RHODESIA:
There are over 700 species of trees indigenous to Rhodesia. The four species depicted in this issue have been chosen because of the economic value of their timber.
4c. Brachystegia spiciformis – Msasa: This handsome, briefly deciduous, woodland tree is dominant over extensive areas of eastern tropical Africa and is one of the commonest trees in Rhodesia, except at low altitudes. The colourful red flush of the young leaves in August or September is spectacular. Timber: Brown with a twisted rather coarse grain. Its main use is for railway sleepers, mining timbers and general outdoor heavy-duty lumber work. It makes a good fuel.
6c. Khaya nyasica (anthotheca) - Red Mahogany: A large evergreen tree of up to 40 m or more in height with a clear bole of many metres frequently buttressed at the boss. The famous Big Tree in the forest at Mount Selinda, in the Chipinga District, belongs to this species. Timber: Heartwood is brownish red. It is used for high-class furniture as a stand-in for West Indian mahogany or as a veneer. It is not readily available in commercial quantities. 8c. Pterocarpus angolensis – Mukwa: A deciduous tree of up to 20 m or more in height. The flowers are yellow and usually appear while the tree is still leafless. The distinctive large, bristly fruits remain on the tree after the leaves have fallen. Timber: The heartwood is deep to light brown with a creamy sapwood. It is used for furniture, veneer, panelling and parquetry and is one of the most stable woods in the world. 16c. Baikiaea plurijuga – Rhodesian Teak: A semi-deciduous tree of up to 20 m in height with a dense rounded crown and dark, glossy green leaves. Timber: The heartwood is reddish brown and the sapwood light brown; it is much sought after for parquetry and strip flooring, not only because of its pleasing colour and grain but also because of its ability to resist abrasion. Its durability and strength make it ideal for railway sleepers.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/044-1976-Trees-12-2025.pdf.

Birds of Rhodesia issue (2nd Series). 16 March 1977.

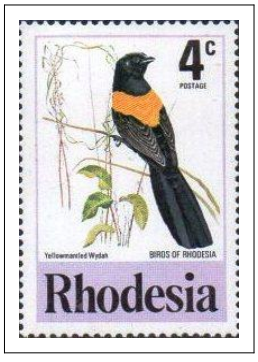
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white flourescent, white gum.
Withdrawn 20.4.1978, Invalidated 15.12.1980.

Black-eyed Bulbul



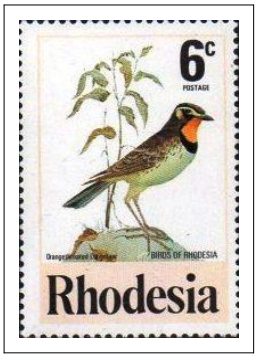
Sg 537

Yellow-mantled Whydah



Sg 538

Orange-throated Longclaw

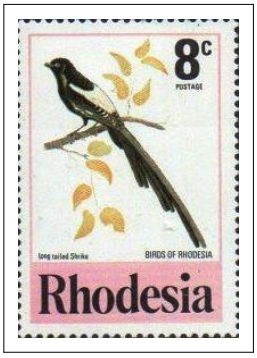


Sg 539

Rhodesia

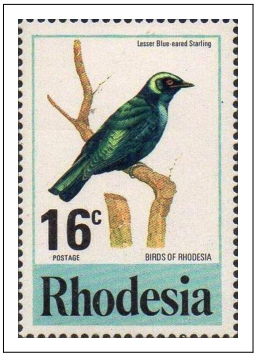
Birds of Rhodesia (2nd Series)... continued.

Long-tailed Shrike



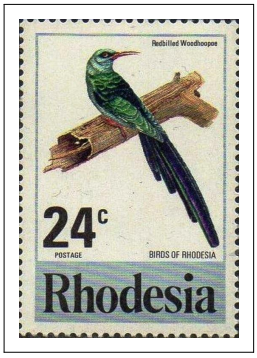
Sg 540

Starling



Sg 541

Red-billed Wood Hoopoe



Sg 542

Black-eyed Bulbul



Yellow-mantled Whydah



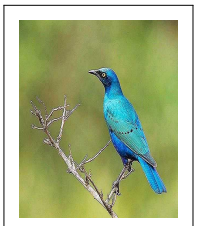
Orange-throated Longclaw



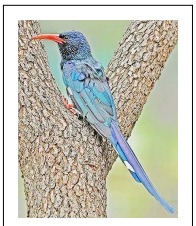
Long-tailed Shrike



Starling



Red-billed Wood Hoopoe



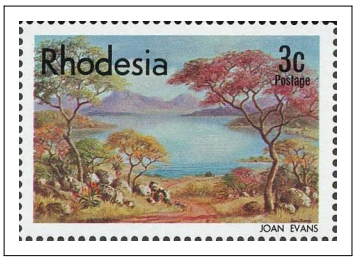
Stamp Designs by Bob Finch - BIRDS of RHODESIA (2nd Series):
3c. Black-eyed Bulbul (Pycnonotus barbatus): This species is widespread in Africa between the deserts and the forests and is one of our commonest garden birds. It is a cheerful species with many pleasant call notes, a common one of which rhymes with its generic name, Pycnonotus, and also with "take no notice", which is good advice for enthusiasts searching for rare birds. It is a resident species, and the sexes are alike. Their diet is a mixture of fruit, many of which are poisonous to man and insects.
4c. Yellowmantled Whydah or Widow (Euplectes macrourus): This species is widespread in the short wet grasslands of Africa south to Rhodesia and, in Rhodesia, south to Lake Kyle and Zimbabwe. During the summer rains the adult male assumes the striking black and yellow plumage, establishes a territory and intermittently weaves frames of living grasses in which females can build nests. He then courts any sparrow-like females who come his way and shows them his nest frames. If one accepts his overtures, she completes a nest in the prepared frame and rears the young, first on insects and spiders and then on grass seeds, which is the main diet of the adults. Having established one mate, he then weaves more nest frames and tries to, and often succeeds, in obtaining further females.
6c. Orangethroated Longclaw (Macronyx capensis): This species is widespread in Rhodesian grasslands and those of South Africa, but it does not occur north of the Zambesi. Long claws are so called because the hind claw is greatly elongated, probably an assistance in running over the grass when searching for the insects on which they feed. Longclaws are confined to Africa, and all are brightly coloured below, unlike their close relatives, the pipits, which are largely shades of brown. They live in pairs and nest on the ground, and the sexes are alike.
8c. Longtailed Shrike (Urolestes melanoleucus): This species is widespread in the savannas of southern and eastern Africa, particularly where there are Acacia trees. Unlike most shrikes, they are almost always found in small parties, and the whole party helps at the nest, sharing in brooding and feeding the young and even feeding whichever bird is brooding. They live on large insects and other small creatures such as mice and small frogs. Both sexes look alike.
16c. Lesser Blue-eared Starling (Lamprotornis chloropterus): This species is widespread in the Miombo or Brachystegia woodlands of Rhodesia and countries to the north and east. It belongs to a purely African group of brilliantly iridescent starlings. Like most starlings, it breeds in pairs that look alike in holes in trees but is often highly sociable when not breeding. At such times a fruiting wild fig tree or the like may attract substantial assemblies, and they roost by the hundreds in reedbeds, to which they come in flocks, often with other species of starlings. This starling is not migratory but wanders about in the on-breeding seasons seeking places where there are fruiting trees. They may be absent at times from places where they breed in early summer, a time when they feed largely on insects.
24c. Redbilled Woodhoopoe (Phoeniculus purpureus): This species is widespread in the woodlands and riverine forests of southern and eastern Africa and is almost always found in small, often very noisy parties. The whole party helps at the nest in a hole in a tree, sharing in brooding and feeding the young. Their long-curved bills allow them to probe far into the cracks and crannies of large trees for the insects and spiders on which they live. Woodhoopoes are confined to Africa, and it is probably their successful presence which is responsible for the small number of species and individuals of woodpeckers that are so numerous in the corresponding latitudes and woodlands of South America.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/045-1977-Birds-II-2022-08.pdf.

Rhodesia

Artists of Rhodesia issue.
20 July 1977.

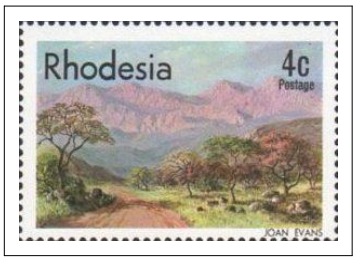
Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white flourescent, white gum.
Withdrawn 20.4.1978, Invalidated 17.4.1981.

"Lake Kyle".



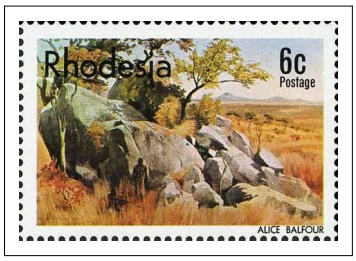
Sg 543

"Chimanimani Mountains from Pork Pie Hill, Melsetter."



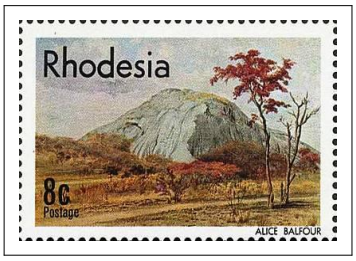
Sg 544

"Rock near Bonsor Reef".



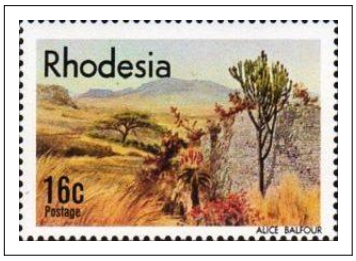
Sg 545

"A dwala near Devil's Pass".



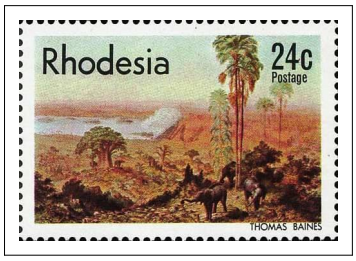
Sg 546

"at Zimbabwe".



Sg 547

"Bird's Eye View of the Victoria Falls".



Sg 548

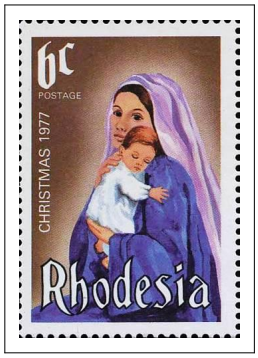
Artists: Joan Evans, Alice Balfour and Thomas Baines.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/1977-rhodesia-through-artists-eyes/.

Christmas 1977 issue.
16 November 1977.

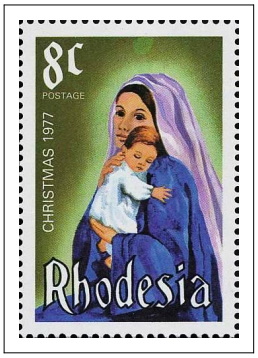
Perf 14. Paper: white flourescent, white gum.
Withdrawn 16.8.1978, Invalidated 13.8.1981.



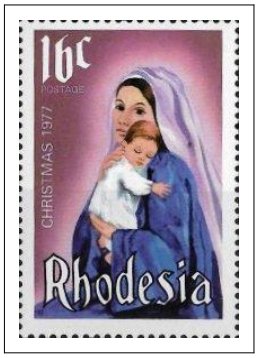
Sg 549



Sg 550



Sg 551



Sg 552

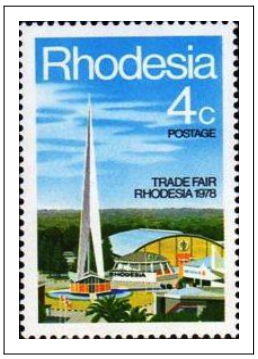
Stamp Designs by Dianne Deudney.
Reference: www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/047-1977-Christmas-2022-03.pdf

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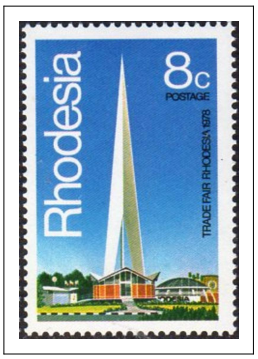
Rhodesia

Trade Fair Rhodesia 1978, Bulawayo issue.
15 March 1978.

Perf 14. Paper: white flourescent, white gum.
Withdrawn: 14.12.1978. Invalidated: 13.12.1981.



Sg 553



Sg 554

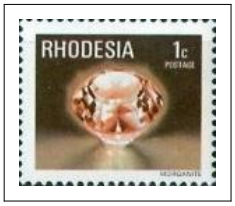
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/048-1978-Trade-Fair-2023-12.pdf.

Fourth Definitive issue. 16 August 1978.

Perf (comb) 14½ (1c - 17c), 14 (21c - $2).
Paper: white flourescent, white gum. Withdrawn: 17.4.1980. Invalidated: 16.10.1983.

Gemstones.

Morganite



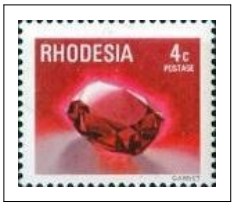
Sg 555

Amethyst



Sg 556

Garnet



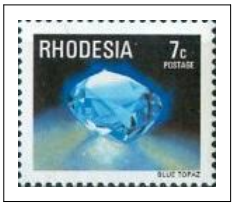
Sg 557

Citrine



Sg 558

Blue Topaz



Sg 559

Stamp Designs by Neil O. Pederson: GEMSTONES.
1c. - Morganite (hardness 7½): Since 1911, pink beryl has been named 'Morganite' after J. P. Morgan, an American banker, who built up an outstanding mineral collection, which is now in the American 'Museum of Natural History' in New York. Morganite is a pegmatite mineral found in Rhodesia.
3c. - Amethyst (hardness 7): The Amethyst is the most attractive variety of the quartz group, and its colour ranges from a rich violet down to pale mauve. Its name originates from the Greek word 'amethystos' (not drunk), and amethysts were worn on armlets in ancient times supposedly to prevent intoxication.
4c. - Garnet (hardness 7½): The garnet group consists of six different members, of which the red almandine member is the most common in Rhodesia. Plinius called this gemstone 'carbuncle', as it glows like burning coal.
5c. - Citrine (hardness 7): The yellow quartz, properly known as citrine, is often sold under the misnomer "topaz". Fine crystals of gem-quality citrine come from the Marandellas district in Rhodesia. Citrine grades into the dark brown Cairngorm or the smoky Morion.
7c. - Blue Topaz (hardness 8): In nature, topaz is most often colourless, though it is frequently found in shades of yellow and less commonly in blue and pale green. Rhodesia has produced magnificent blue topaz, and many a fine gem has been cut from these crystals. Blue Topaz has also been found in Brazil.
https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/049-1978-Definitive-4-2026.pdf.

Rhodesia

Fourth Definitive issue. 16 August 1978... continued.

Animals.

Black Rhinoceros



Sg 560

Lion



Sg 561

Warthog



Sg 562

Giraffe



Sg 563

Zebra



Sg 564

Stamp designs by Neil O. Pederson - LARGE MAMMALS:
9c. - Black Rhinoceros (Diceros bicornis): A large herbivorous mammal weighing between 1000 and 1500 kg, the Black Rhinoceros is, despite its bulk, extremely agile. It is an ill-tempered animal that may charge without provocation, galloping at speeds of up to 48 kph. Its main feature, two fibrous horns protruding from a narrow muzzle, make it a dangerous adversary. It has poor eyesight, but sense of smell and hearing are acute.
11c. - Lion (Panthera leo): The male lion, when fully grown, can measure up to 3.5 m in length (excluding tail) and weigh 220 kg. It is a powerful flesh eater that usually kills by breaking the neck of its victim, followed by strangulation. Warthog, giraffe, zebra, buffalo and large antelope are its favourite prey. It is a silent hunter relying on excellent sight and hearing rather than sense of smell.
13c. - Warthog (Phacochoerus aethiopicus): Ugly and piglike, with an elongated body and enormous head, the warthog is gregarious by nature and is found mostly in family groups. It has a flattened face with a flared muzzle, two pairs of large warts, the upper immediately below the eyes and the lower between the eyes and tusks. Its skin is greyish-black in colour with bristles on the back of the neck and shoulder. Essentially a grazer, it feeds on short grasses and herbs, going down on its horny knees to do so.
15c. - Giraffe (Giraffa camelopardalis): Easily identifiable by its elongated neck, the giraffe is the tallest animal in the world, and a fully grown male may reach 6 m in height. This great height enables it to browse on the succulent leaves and twigs of a large variety of tall trees, especially Leguminosae, its principal diet. The colour pattern is chestnut brown cut into patches by a network of light buff lines, variable in shape and size.
17c. - Zebra (Equus burchelli): The zebra's most distinguishing feature is its colour markings of white or buff with dark broad stripes. The head, face and body are horse-like in appearance but with no dewlap. Highly sociable and found in herds of up to 20 head, the zebra is mainly a grazer and is able to subsist in areas with poor or coarse grass. However, it is very dependent upon water and will never wander far away from a known supply.

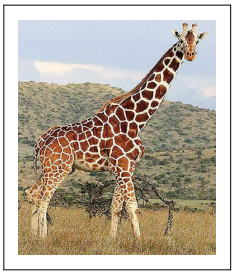
Black Rhinoceros



Lion



Giraffe



Warthog



Zebra



Rhodesia

Fourth Definitive issue. 16 August 1978... continued.

Waterfalls.

Odzani Falls



sg 565

Goba Falls



sg 566

Inyangombe Falls



sg 567

Bridal Veil Falls



sg 568

Victoria Falls



sg 569

Stamp Designs by David M. Myles - WATERFALLS:
21c. - Odzani Falls. The substantial Odzani Falls lie 1.5 km off the Inyanga-Penhalonga-Umtali road, just 16 km south of the Watsomba turnoff. Fringed with heavy vegetation, including palm trees, the falls are just one attraction in an area that includes Lake Alexander with its fine facilities for sailing and trout fishing. Odzani means a tributary of the Odzi, which in turn means "mist" — indicating the origins of the river in the cloud-wreathed mountains of Inyanga, which lie 60 km to the north.
25c. — Goba Falls. The Goba Falls are the first of a picturesque two-kilometre stretch of waterfalls and rapids on the Ruzawi River near where it is crossed by the Wedza to Rusape road. It is here that the Ruzawi River passes through a range of hills that rise 180 metres above the flat countryside. The Ruzawi River forms the border between the Wedza and Chiduku Tribal Trust Lands and flows on to join the Macheke River, which in turn flows into the Sabi, one of the country's major rivers. The name Goba is of uncertain origin, some believing it to be a corruption of "gova", meaning loamy soil.
30c. — Inyangombe Falls. Flowing through Rhodesia's upland area of Inyanga, the Inyangombe River here plunges over granite rocks in a series of foaming cascades. The name comes from the African word for cattle and means, "this is where cattle may be heard". The footpath, which leads to the 27-metre-high falls from the access road, provides views over countryside that still carries African cattle and where round thatched, tribal huts can be seen.
$1 — Bridal Veil Falls. The Bridal Veil Falls is 6 km from the village of Melsetter, which faces the white-quartzite peaks of the Chimanimani Mountains, in the Southern Eastern Highlands. Here a tributary of the Nyahodi River falls 48 metres down an almost sheer face of rock, the strange horizontal formation of which causes the white water to resemble a lace wedding train—hence its apt name.
$2 — Victoria Falls. Victoria Falls is one of the largest and most beautiful waterfalls in the world and certainly the most accessible. At this point, the Zambezi River widens to 1,700 and 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".

Rhodesia

75th Anniversary of Powered Flight issue.
18 October 1978.

Perf 14 (comb). Paper: white flourescent, white gum.
Withdrawn 17.7.1979.

Wright Flyer



Sg 570

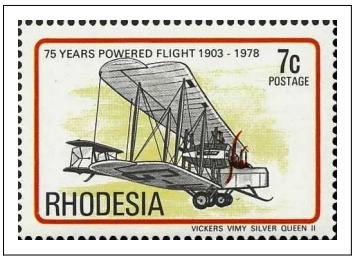
Bleriot XI



Sg 571

Stamp Designs by Cedric Herbert:
4c. The Wright Flyer. The Wright Flyer of 1903 is recognised throughout the world as the first aeroplane to have made a powered, controlled and sustained flight. Built by Orville and Wilbur Wright, cycle-making brothers of Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A., it made its maiden flight at 1035 hours on the 17th December, 1903, at Kill Devil Hills, Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. The distance travelled on that first flight was 36.5 m, which is less than the wingspan of many modern airliners today. Three further flights were made by the Flyer on that same day, and its total flying time was 98 seconds. It was then blown over by a strong gust of wind and never flew again.
5c. The Bleriot XI. Designed and piloted by Louis Bleriot, the Bleriot XI monoplane was the first aeroplane to fly across the English Channel. This historic event took place on the 25th of July, 1909, with the aeroplane taking off from Les Baraques near Calais, France, and landing in Northfall Meadow, near Dover Castle, Kent, England. The duration of the flight was 36½ minutes. More than any previous aviation exploit, this flight aroused public awareness of the possibilities of air travel. The Bleriot XI had a wingspan of 7.8 m and a length of 8 m with a loaded weight of 300 kg. It was powered by a 25 hp three-cylinder Anzani engine and travelled at a speed of 58 kph.
https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/050-1978-Powered-Flight-2024-08.pdf

Vickers Vimy Silver Queen II



Sg 572

Armstrong Whitworth 15 Atalanta



Sg 573

7c. The Vickers Vimy. The Vickers Vimy biplane, powered by two 360 hp Rolls Royce Eagle VIII engines, had a wingspan of 20,42 m and cruised at a maximum speed of 161 kph. During its service it made several record breaking flights. Among these was the first transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Ireland by John Alcock and Arthur Whitten Brown in just under 16 hours on the 14th-15th June, 1919. Another record was the first flight from London to Australia by Ross and Keith Smith. This started on the 10th December 1919, and was completed 28 days later. More significant to Rhodesians and South Africans was the flight of the Vickers Vimy Silver Queen and Silver Queen II undertaken by two South Africans, Pierre Van Ryneveld and Quinten Brand, who were the first to fly from London to Cape Town. Departing from London on the 4th February, 1920, they had the misfortune to crash land at Korosko near the Egyptian-Sudanese border. The aircraft was badly damaged but the engines were salvaged. The two men returned to Cairo with the engines and fitted them to another Vimy which they named Silver Queen II. They set off again on 22nd February, 1920, and arrived safely in Bulawayo on the 5th March. The Vimy became the first ever aircraft to visit Rhodesia. Silver Queen II crashed on take-off at Bulawayo and was wrecked. The South African Government loaned a DH-9 to the two airmen who then completed their journey to Cape Town on the 20th March, 1920
9c. The Armstrong Whitworth A.W.15 Atalanta. The Atalanta belonged to the Imperial Airways fleet of the 1930s. It did not attract the same publicity as some of its more illustrious companions but it maintained a very high standard of adaptability and had a safe operating record. Only eight Atalantas were ever built; one was lost in the first 6½ years due to an accident; three continued to operate until 1942 and two others until 1944. The Atalanta was designed in 1931 to satisfy the needs of the Imperial Airways African and Far Eastern routes. The name Atalanta was given to the first A.W.15 to start the London-Cape Town route in February, 1932. This was the first regular Air Mail flight to Rhodesia and South Africa.

Rhodesia

75th Anniversary of Powered Flight issue...continued.

Vickers Vicking 1B



Sg 574

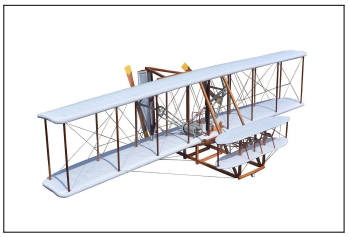
Boeing 720B



Sg 575

17c. Viking 1B. The Vickers Viking 1B was designed and produced immediately after World War II as a stop-gap short-haul aircraft for use primarily by British European Airways. Pending the arrival of the sophisticated post-war generation of British aircraft epitomised by the Viscount and the Comet, the Viking design was based to some extent on the technology of the successful wartime Vickers bomber, the Wellington. It was powered by two Bristol Hercules radial engines and carried 27 passengers at 338 kph over lengths of up to 1600 km. When Central African Airways came into being in June 1946, to serve the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, an early decision was made to order a number of these aircraft. Between 1946 and 1958 it was the Viking that firmly established safe and reliable air transport in Central Africa. In addition to the three participating territories, destinations were served in the neighbouring countries of South Africa, Mozambique, Tanganyika, Congo and Kenya. From April, 1953, until August, 1957, Vikings were used on scheduled services between Salisbury and London. These were "Coach class" services, maintaining a schedule-keeping record of over 90%, and took four days with three overnight stops for the journey. Although popular with passengers, the advent of faster services at comparable fares led to the "Zambezi" service, as it was called, being ended in August 1957. The "short-haul stop-gap" designed for European conditions of 1946 was finally retired from C.A.A. in January, 1958, after an honourable record over short, medium and long routes.
25c. Boeing 720. The 720 is one of the many successful variants of the famous Boeing 707 series of aircraft. This, the first jet transport to be built in the United States, made its initial flight on the 15th July, 1954, and was originally intended to be used as a military flight refuelling tanker. By July, 1955, clearance had been obtained for prototype development to include passenger transport aircraft and by the early 1960s, several hundred of the various types had been ordered by world airlines under the designations of Model 707 and 720. Very similar in appearance to the 707 and with a high degree of interchangeability of systems and spares, the Boeing 720 was designed for continental, as opposed to long-range intercontinental operation. It is smaller and lighter than the 707 and with more refined aerodynamics, particularly in the wing leading-edge, resulting in better take-off performance and increased cruising speed. Powered by four Pratt and Whitney engines, the Boeing 720 carries 143 passengers in economy-class configuration at 860 km per hour at 40 000 feet. Air Rhodesia commenced operation with Boeing 720 aircraft in November, 1973, and they are used principally on the longer sector over-border routes.

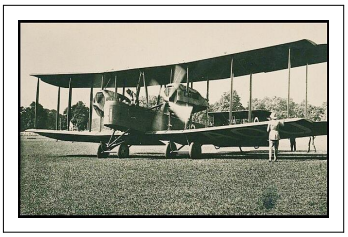
Wright Flyer



Bleriot XI



Vickers Vimy Silver Queen II



Armstrong Whitworth 15 Atalanta



Imperial Airways

Vickers Viking 1B



Trek Airways

Boeing 720B



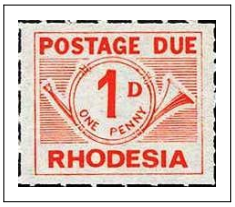
Air Rhodesia

Rhodesia

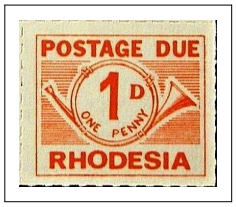
Postage Due Labels.

17 June 1965 issue.

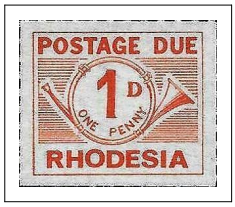
Perf: rouletted 9.
Paper: white with clear gum.
Withdrawn 15.12.1966. Invalidated 1.7.1971.



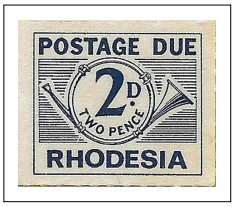
Sg D8 - roulette 5



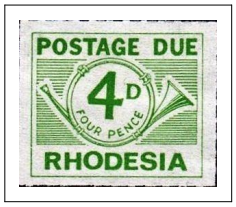
Sg D8a - roulette 9 (cream paper)



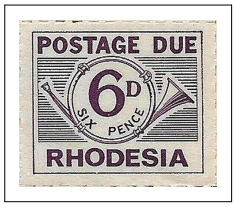
Sg D8b - roulette 9 (white paper)



Sg D9 - stop under "D"



Sg D10



Sg D11

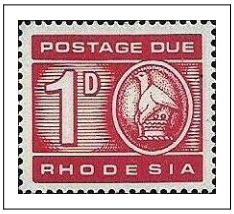
Stamp Designs by Eugene W. Jones. Print: Letterpress by Department of Printing and Stationery, Salisbury.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/051-1965-Postage-Due-Labels-2024-08.pdf.

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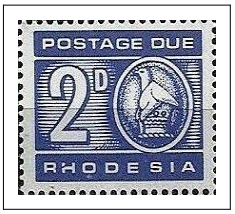
15 December 1966 issue.

Perf 14½.
Paper: white with clear gum.
Withdrawn 17.2.1970. Invalidated 1.7.1971.

Zimbabwe Bird
(soapstone sculpture)



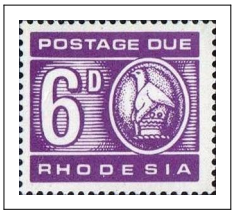
Sg D12



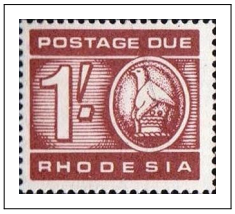
Sg D13



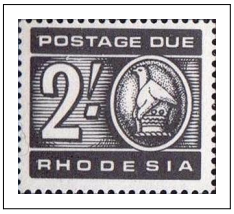
Sg D14



Sg D15



Sg D16



Sg D17

Print: Lithography by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/052-1966-Postage-Due-Labels-2022-08.pdf.

Rhodesia

Postage Due Labels.

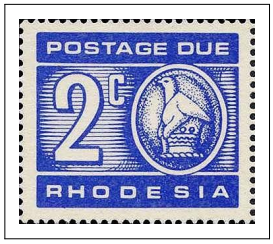
17 February 1970 Decimal issue.

Perf 14½.
Withdrawn 17.10.1980.

Brown Gum.



Sg D18



Sg D19



Sg D20



Sg D21 - (7.5.1973).

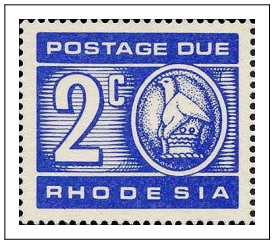


Sg D22

White Gum.



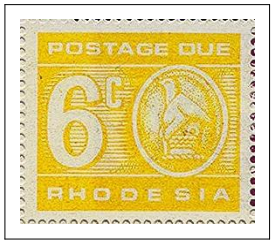
Sg D18w - (17.11.1976).



Sg D19w - flourescent paper. (17.11.1976).



Sg D20w - (17.11.1976).



Sg D21w - flourescent paper.(17.11.1976).



Sg D22w - flourescent paper.(6.1979).

Stamp Designs as D12 - D17 but larger size (26 x 22½ mm). Print: Lithography by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/1970-postage-due-r/ and https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/1973-1970-postage-due-additional-value/.

Rhodesia

Miniature Sheets.

28th Congress of Southern Africa Philatelic Federation - "RHOPEX" issue, Bulawayo. 2nd May 1966.

Stamps SG 388 - 391 used for the issue.

Perforate sheet.



Sg MS392

1st Printing on toned paper/2nd Printing on white paper.
Four different types of perforations are found on the sheets due to the production process used in printing the issue.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/012-1966-Rhopex-2024-08.pdf.

Imperforate top.



Sg MS392

Rhodesia

Miniature Sheets.

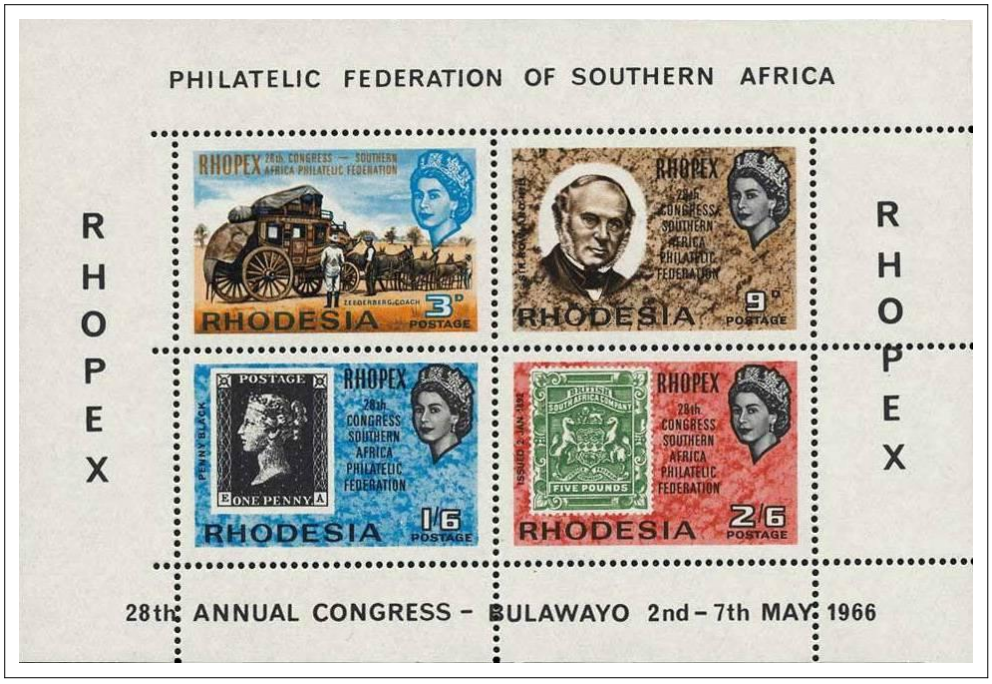
28th Congress of Southern Africa Philatelic Federation - "RHOPEX" issue - continued.

Imperforate left side.



Sg MS392

Imperforate left side and top.



Sg MS392

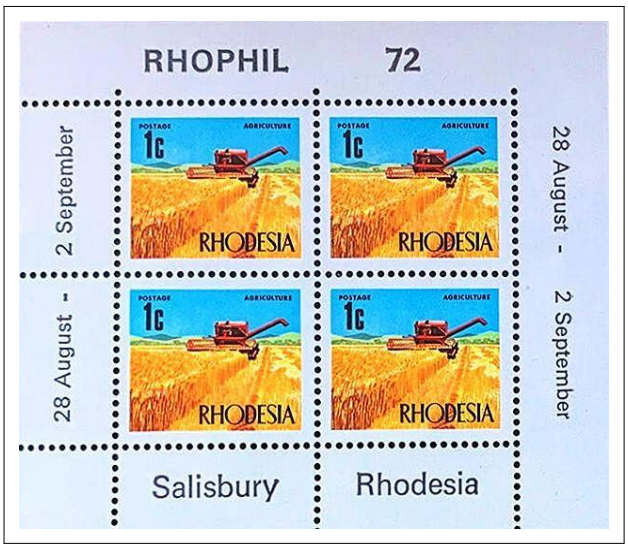
Rhodesia

Miniature Sheets.

Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and Philatelic Exhibition, staged by Mashonaland Philatelic Society in Salisbury.
"RHOPHIL 72" issue.
28 August 1972.

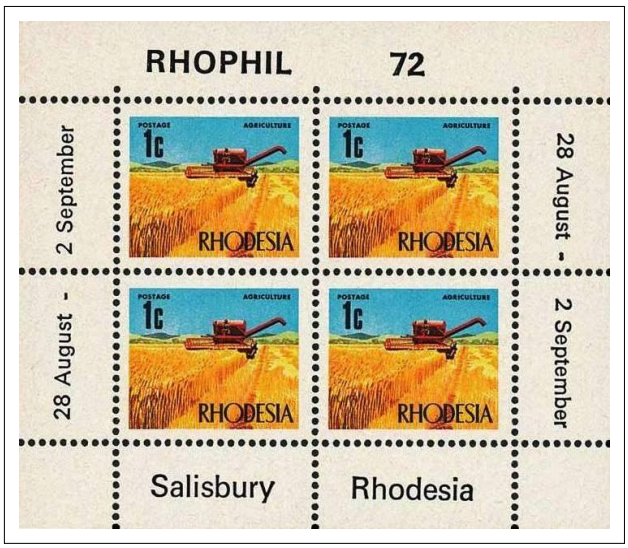
Stamps SG 474, SG 475 and SG 476 used for the issue.
Two types of paper were used: Type A - with dark brown gum, Type B - with cream/lighter brown gum.
Four different types of perforations are found on the sheets due to the production process used in printing the issue.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/031-1972-Rhophil-72.pdf.

Imperforate right side & top.



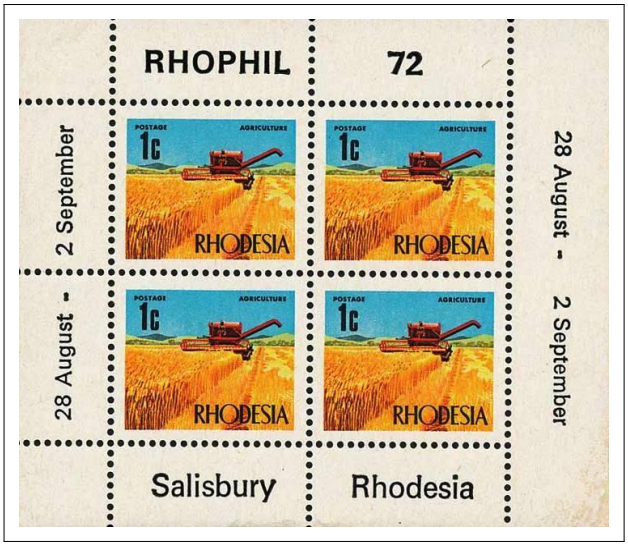
Sg MS474

Imperforate top.



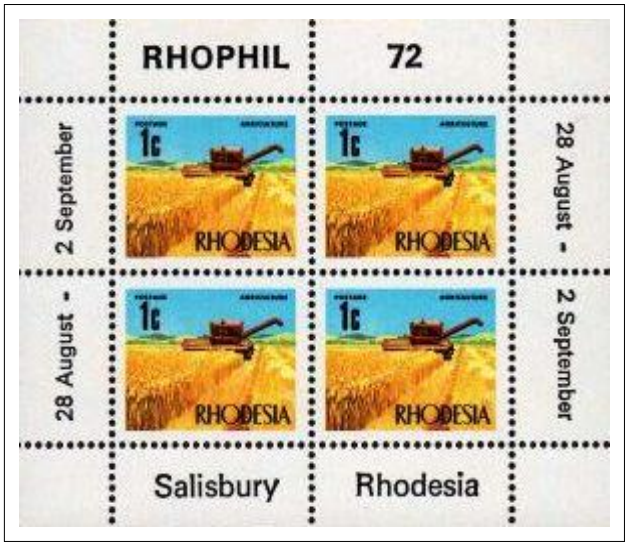
Sg MS474

Imperforate right side.



Sg MS474

Perforate sheet.



Sg MS474

Rhodesia

Miniature Sheets.

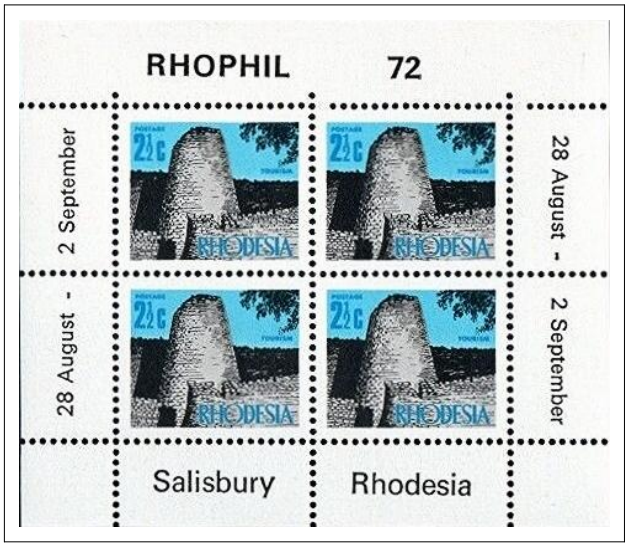
Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and Philatelic Exhibition, staged by Mashonaland Philatelic Society in Salisbury.
"RHOPHIL 72" issue...continued.

Imperforate right side & top.



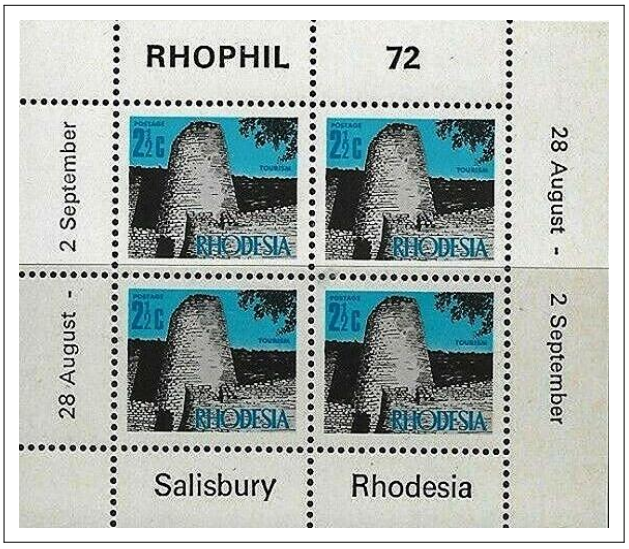
Sg MS475

Imperforate top.



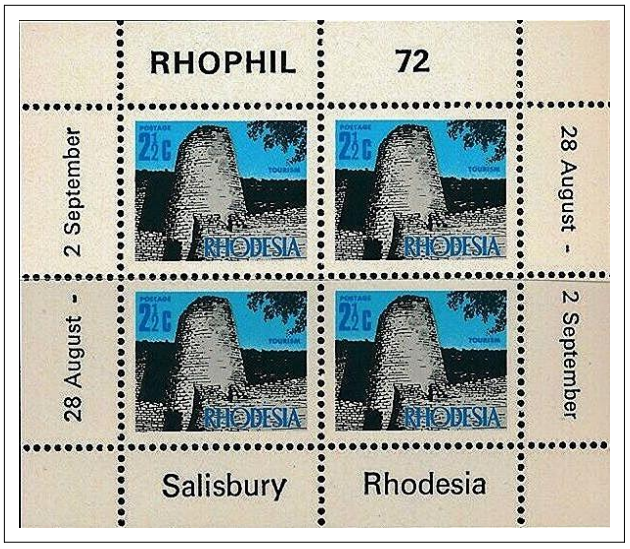
Sg MS475

Imperforate right side.



Sg MS475

Perforate sheet.



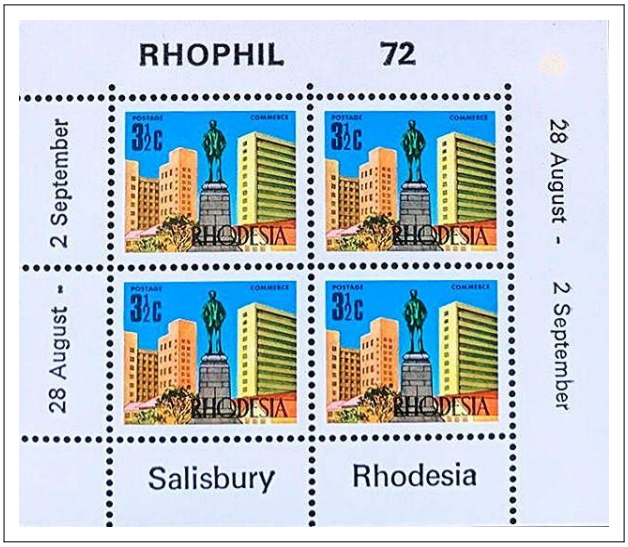
Sg MS475

Rhodesia

Miniature Sheets.

Congress of the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa and Philatelic Exhibition, staged by Mashonaland Philatelic Society in Salisbury. "RHOPHIL 72" issue...continued.

Imperforate right side & top.



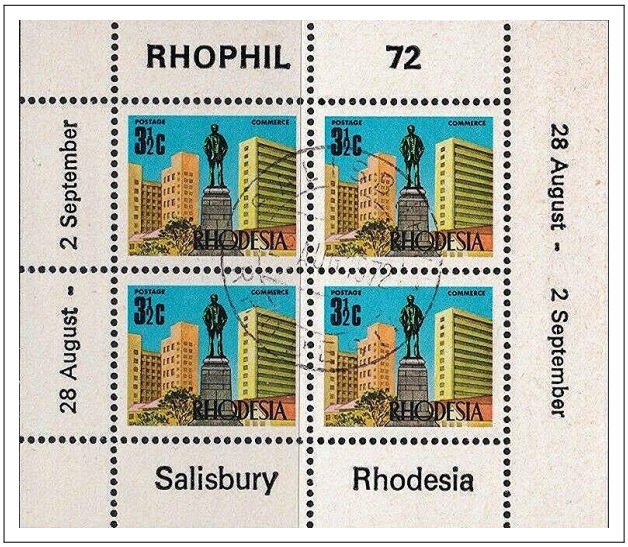
Sg MS476

Imperforate top.



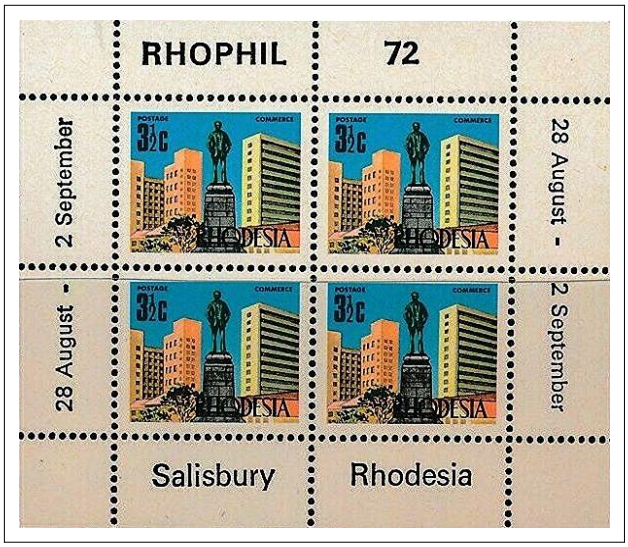
Sg MS476

Imperforate right side.



Sg MS476

Perforate sheet.



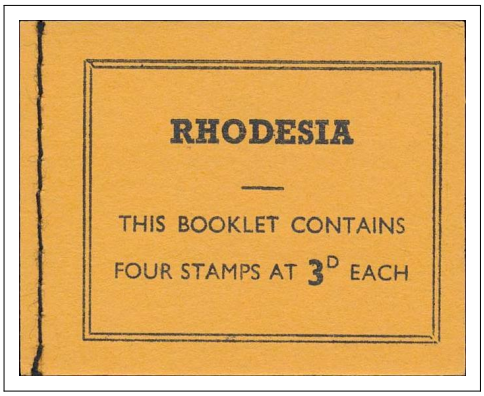
Sg MS476

Rhodesia

Booklets.

Booklet No 9.
Queen Elizabeth II 1966 issue. February 1967.

1s Stitched booklet. One pane - 4 x 3d stamps (sg376).
Released in London in June 1966, but only issued in Rhodesia in February 1967.
Withdrawn 31.12.1970. Invalidated 1.7.1971.

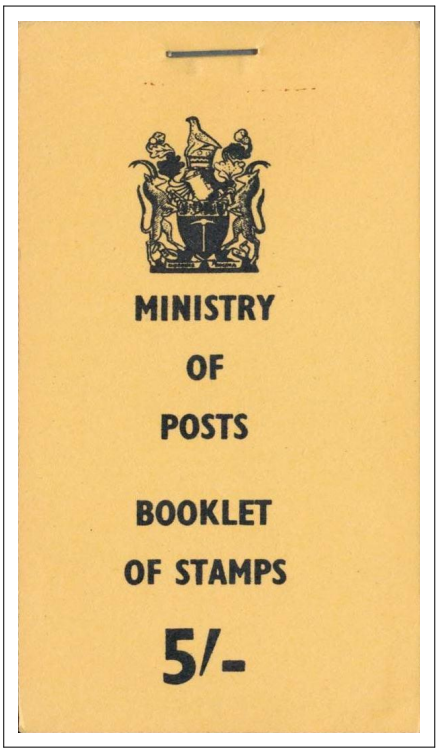


SB 7 - yellow orange.

Printed by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

Booklet No 10.
1966 issue. 21 December 1968.

5s Single staple booklet. Five panes - 2 x 1d panes of six (sg397), 1 x 2d pane of six (sg398) and 2 x 3d panes of six (sg399).
Withdrawn 31.12.1970. Invalidated 1.7.1971.



SB 8 - yellow orange.

Printed by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury.

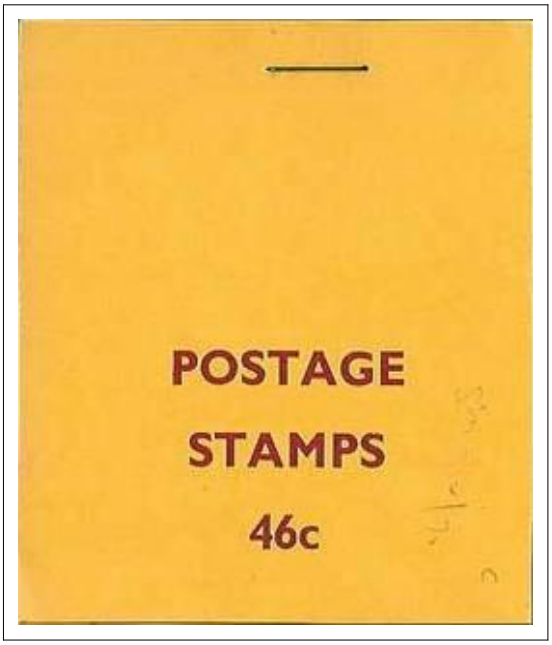
Rhodesia

Booklets.

Booklet No 11
1970 issue. 17 February 1970.

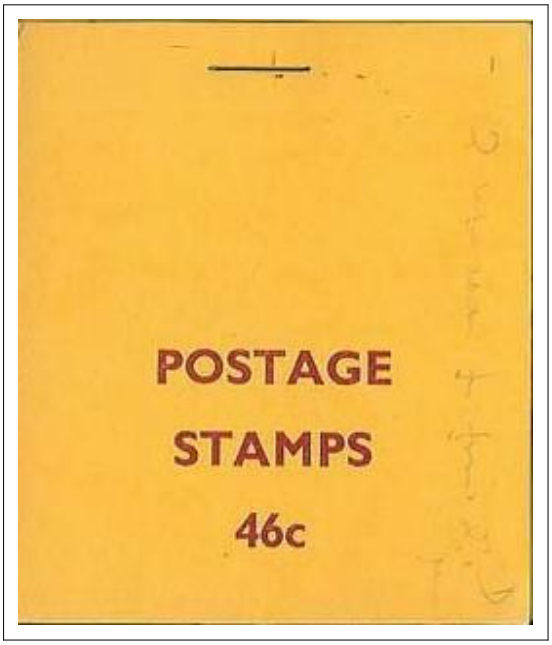
46c Single staple booklet. Six panes - 3 x 1c panes of four (sg439a), 2 x 2½c panes of four (sg442a) and 1 x 3½c pane of four (sg442a). Four different types of perforations are found on the panes due to the production process used in the printing of the issue. Withdrawn 3.6.1973. Invalidated 1.7.1978.

Imperforate right side & top.



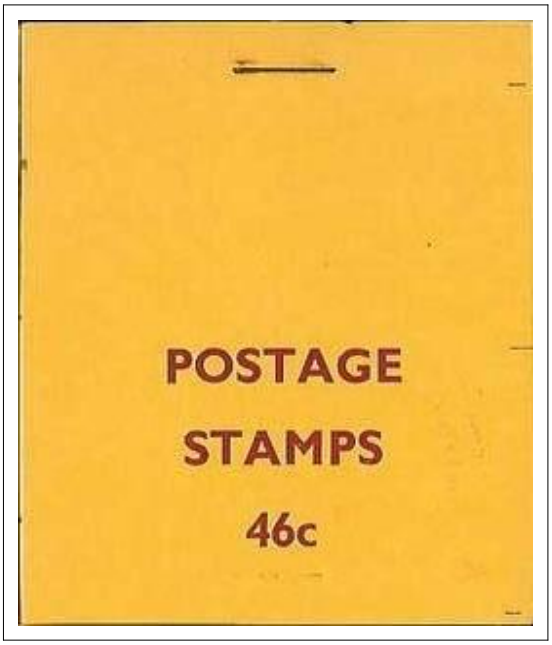
SB 9 - yellow orange.

Imperforate top.



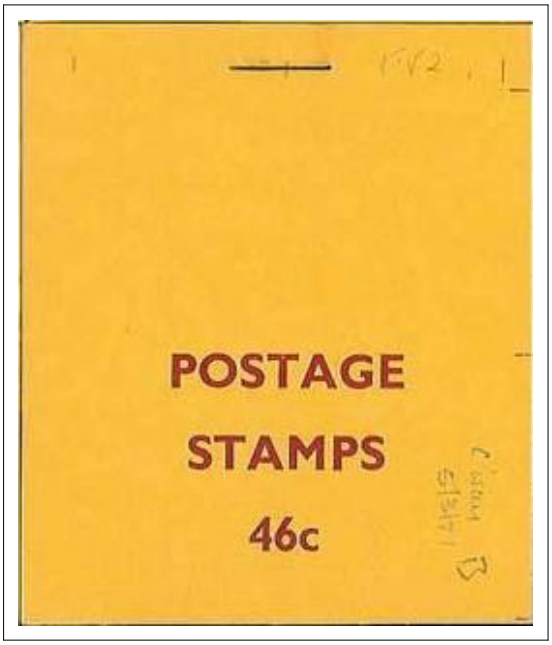
SB 9 - yellow orange.

Imperforate right side.



SB 9 - yellow orange.

Perforate all sides.



SB 9 - yellow orange.

Printed by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury.

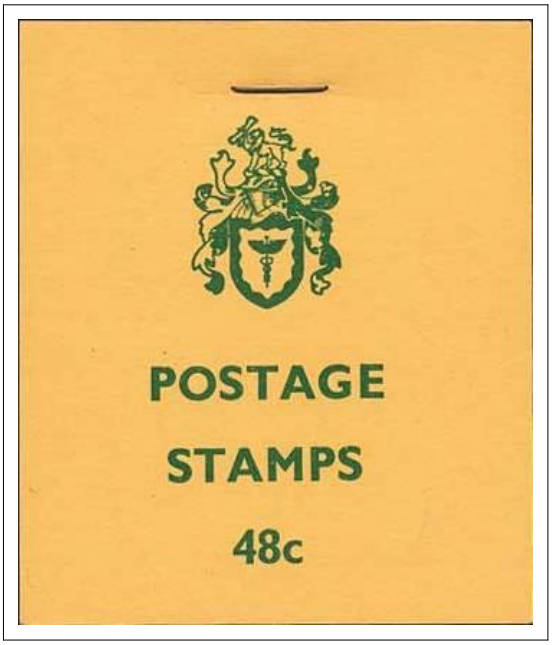
Rhodesia

Booklets.

Booklet No 12
1970 issue. 10 April 1972.

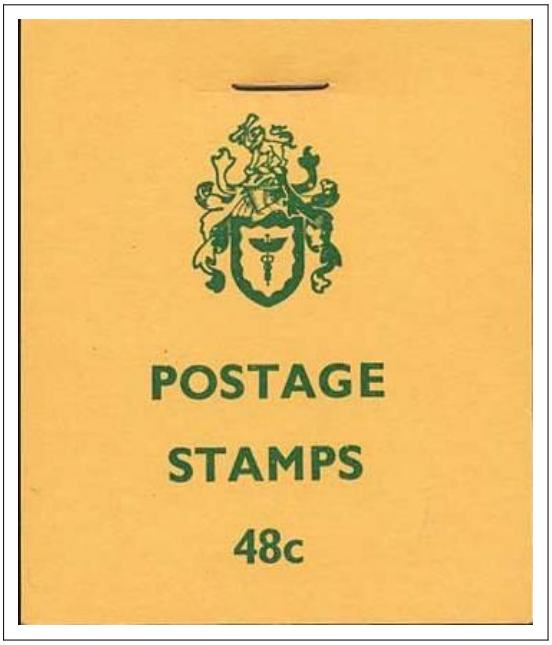
48c Single staple booklet. Six panes - 2 x 1c panes of four (sg439a) and 4 x 2½c panes of four (sg441a).
Four different types of perforations are found on the panes due to the production process used in the printing of the issue.
Withdrawn 14.2.1975. Invalidated 1.7.1978.

Imperforate right side & top.



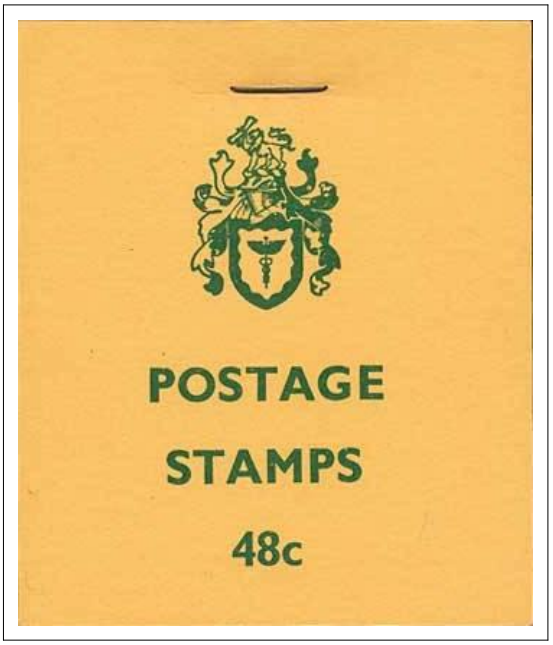
SB 10 - yellow.

Imperforate top.



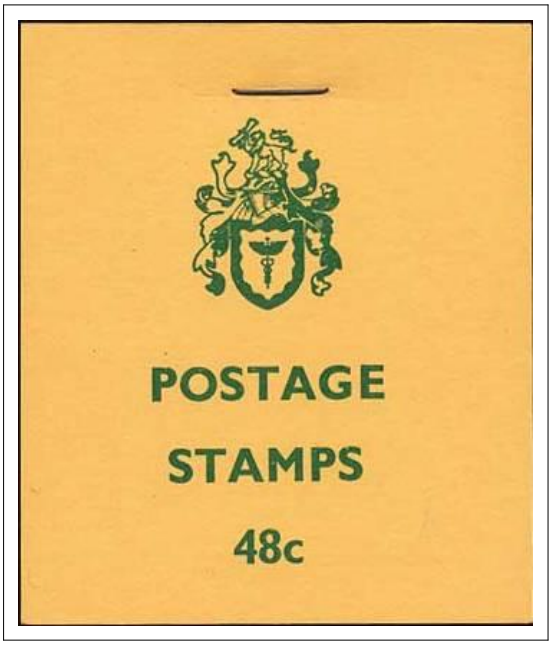
SB 10 - yellow.

Imperforate right side.



SB 10 - yellow.

Perforate all sides.



SB 10 - yellow.

Printed by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury.

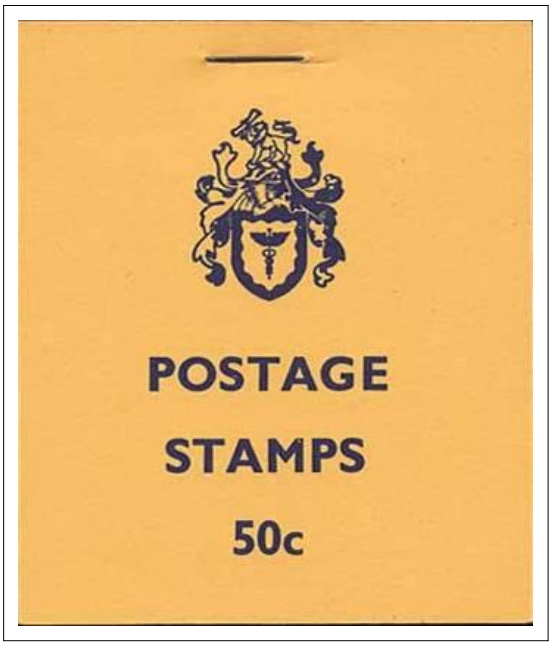
Rhodesia

Booklets.

Booklet No 13
1970 issue. 7 May 1973.

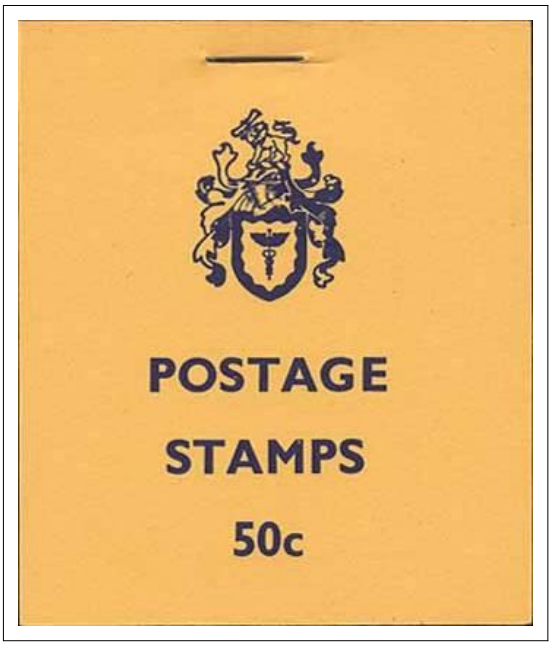
50c Single staple booklet. Four panes - 1 x 2½c pane of four (sg441a), 2 x 3c panes of four (sg441ca) and 1 x 4c pane of four (sg442ba). Four different types of perforations are found on the panes due to the production process used in the printing of the issue. Withdrawn 14.2.1975. Invalidated 1.7.1978.

Imperforate right side & top.



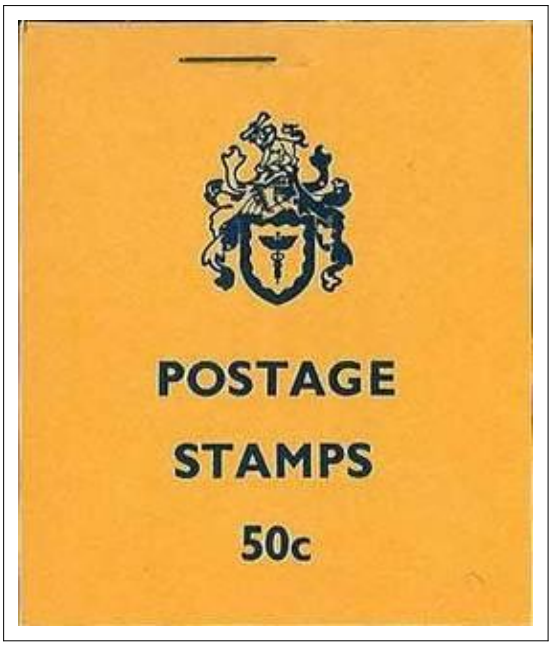
SB11 - yellow orange.

Imperforate top.



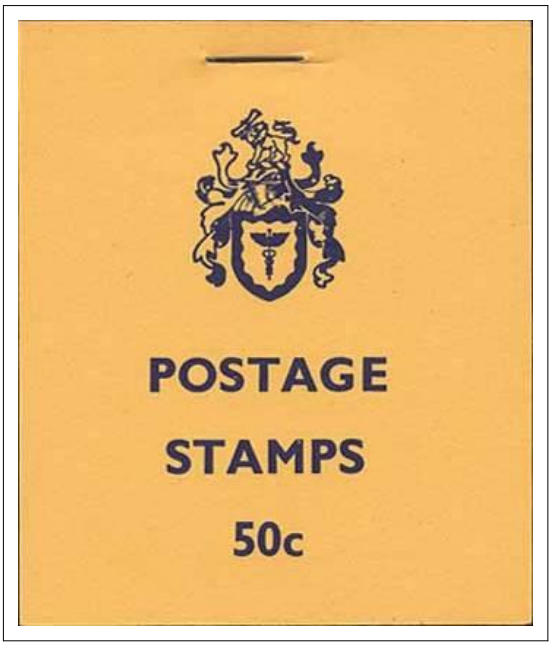
SB11 - yellow orange.

Imperforate right side.



SB11 - yellow orange.

Perforate all sides.



SB11 - yellow orange.

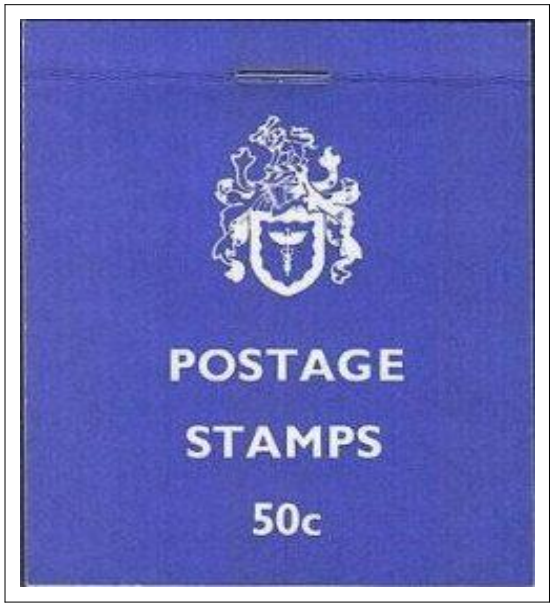
Printed by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury.

Rhodesia

Booklets

Booklet No 14
1970 issue. 14 August 1974.

50c Single staple booklet. Four panes - 1 x 2½c pane of four (sg441a), 2 x 3c panes of four (sg441ca) and 1 x 4c pane of four (sg442ba). Withdrawn 1.7.1976.



SB 12 - blue.

Printed by Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd, Salisbury.

Kariba Dam
Kariba Dam wall - 128m High x 579m Long. Lake 280km long and 5400km². Based on the reservoir capacity, the Kariba Dam is considered to be the largest in the world. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam.





Rhodesia



Rhodesia

Stamp Purchases Account

If a computer spreadsheet/package is not available, 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

Rhodesia

Stamp Purchases Account - continued

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

Rhodesia

Stamp Album Inventory

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 351					
SG No 352					
SG No 353					
SG No 354					
SG No 535					
SG No 356					
SG No 357					
SG No 358					
SG No 359					
SG No 360					
SG No 361					
SG No 362					
SG No 363					
SG No 364					
SG No 365					
SG No 366					
SG No 367					
SG No 368					
SG No 369					
SG No 370					
SG No 371					
SG No 372					
SG No 373					
SG No 359va					
SG No 359vb					
SG No 364b					
SG No 368b					
SG No 26					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 374					
SG No 375					
SG No 376					
SG No 377					
SG No 378					
SG No 379					
SG No 380					
SG No 381					
SG No 382					
SG No 383					
SG No 384					
SG No 385					
SG No 386					
SG No 387					
SG No 388					
SG No 389					
SG No 390					
SG No 393					
SG No 394					
SG No 395					
SG No 396					
SG No 393a					
SG No 397m					
SG No 398m					
SG No 399m					
SG No 400m					
SG No 401m					
SG No 402m					

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 frame in which the stamp was issued;
(b) mint condition - original 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 frame 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 are missing or damaged;
(e) centring- margins;
(f) gum - lightness of mounting;
(g) appearance-clean, fresh;
(h) any blemish or flaw.

3. Used - Fine/ Very fine/ Superb:
(a) the time frame in which the stamp was issued;
(b) without 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 frame in which the stamp was ISSUED;
(b) folds, tears, pin holes or creases;
(c) perforation teeth missing or damaged;
(d) centring - margins;
(e) appearance-clean, fresh;
(f) any blemish or flaw;
(g) cancellation-degree that the Postmark is intrusive.

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 403m					
SG No 404m					
SG No 405m					
SG No 406m					
SG No 407m					
SG No 397p					
SG No 397p2					
SG No 397p3					
SG No 397p4					
SG No 398p2					
SG No 399p2					
SG No 400p2					
SG No 401p2					
SG No 401p3					
SG No 401p4					
SG No 403p2					
SG No 403p3					
SG No 405p2					
SG No 406p2					
SG No 407p2					
SG No 408					
SG No 409					
SG No 410					
SG No 411					
SG No 412					
SG No 413					
SG No 414					
SG No 415					
SG No 416					
SG No 417					
SG No 415a					
SG No 415b					
SG No 415c					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 415d					
SG No 418					
SG No 419					
SG No 420					
SG No 421					
SG No 422					
SG No 423					
SG No 424					
SG No 425					
SG No 426					
SG No 427					
SG No 428					
SG No 429					
SG No 429a					
SG No 430					
SG No 431					
SG No 432					
SG No 433					
SG No 434					
SG No 435					
SG No 436					
SG No 437					
SG No 438					
SG No 439					
SG No 440					
SG No 441					
SG No 442					
SG No 443					
SG No 444					
SG No 445					
SG No 446					
SG No 447					
SG No 448					

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 449					
SG No 450					
SG No 451					
SG No 452					
SG No 453					
SG No 454					
SG No 455					
SG No 456					
SG No 453a					
SG No 457					
SG No 458					
SG No 459					
SG No 460					
SG No 461					
SG No 462					
SG No 463					
SG No 464					
SG No 465					
SG No 466					
SG No 467					
SG No 468					
SG No 469					
SG No 470					
SG No 471					
SG No 472					
SG No 473					
SG No 474					
SG No 477					
SG No 478					
SG No 479					
SG No 441c					
SG No 442b					
SG No 443b					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 443c					
SG No 446a					
SG No 480					
SG No 481					
SG No 482					
SG No 483					
SG No 484					
SG No 485					
SG No 486					
SG No 487					
SG No 488					
SG No 489					
SG No 490					
SG No 491					
SG No 492					
SG No 493					
SG No 494					
SG No 495					
SG No 496					
SG No 497					
SG No 498					
SG No 499					
SG No 500					
SG No 503					
SG No 505					
SG No 506					
SG No 507					
SG No 508					
SG No 509					
SG No 510					
SG No 511					
SG No 512					
SG No 513					

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 514					
SG No 515					
SG No 516					
SG No 517					
SG No 518					
SG No 519					
SG No 520					
SG No 521					
SG No 522					
SG No 523					
SG No 524					
SG No 525					
SG No 526					
SG No 527					
SG No 528					
SG No 496					
SG No 498					
SG No 501					
SG No 502					
SG No 504					
SG No 491pf					
SG No 492p					
SG No 492pf					
SG No 494p					
SG No 497p					
SG No 502pf					
SG No 503p					
SG No 503pf					
SG No 504pf					
SG No 506p					
SG No 507p					
SG No 508p					
SG No 529					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 530					
SG No 531					
SG No 532					
SG No 533					
SG No 534					
SG No 535					
SG No 536					
SG No 537					
SG No 538					
SG No 539					
SG No 540					
SG No 541					
SG No 542					
SG No 543					
SG No 544					
SG No 545					
SG No 546					
SG No 547					
SG No 548					
SG No 549					
SG No 550					
SG No 551					
SG No 552					
SG No 553					
SG No 554					
SG No 555					
SG No 556					
SG No 557					
SG No 558					
SG No 559					
SG No 560					
SG No 561					
SG No 562					

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 563					
SG No 564					
SG No 565					
SG No 566					
SG No 567					
SG No 568					
SG No 569					
SG No 570					
SG No 571					
SG No 572					
SG No 573					
SG No 574					
SG No 575					
SG No D8					
SG No D8a					
SG No D8b					
SG No D9					
SG No D10					
SG No D11					
SG No D12					
SG No D13					
SG No D14					
SG No D15					
SG No D16					
SG No D17					
SG No D18					
SG No D19					
SG No D20					
SG No D21					
SG No D22					
SG No D18w					
SG No D19w					
SG No D20w					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No D21w					
SG No D22w					
SG No MS392					
SG No MS392					
SG No MS392					
SG No MS392					
SG No MS474					
SG No MS474					
SG No MS474					
SG No MS474					
SG No MS475					
SG No MS475					
SG No MS475					
SG No MS475					
SG No MS476					
SG No MS476					
SG No MS476					
SG No MS476					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
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 mount boxes listed in the following schedules allow for the actual size of each stamp, plus a 2 mm border.

Stamp Mounts - sizes & quantities.

PAGE					
9	32 x 46 x 3	46 x 32 x 3			
10	46 x 32 x 2	46 x 30 x 1			
11	31 x 26 x 5	35 x 31 x 6			
12	40 x 35 x 3	46 x 33 x 1	31 x 26 x 2	35 x 31 x 2	
14	31 x 26 x 4	35 x 31 x 7	40 x 35 x 3		
15	46 x 33 x 4				
16	46 x 33 x 5				
17	31 x 26 x 4	35 x 31 x 4	40 x 35 x 3		
18	31 x 26 x 7	35 x 31 x 5	40 x 35 x3		
19	46 x 33 x 1	35 x 31 x 4	30 x 26 x 1		
20	45 x 56 x 6				
21	45 x 56 x 2	46 X 33 X 3			
22	46 x 33 x 4				
23	33 x 46 x 4				
24	46 x 33 x 5				
25	46 x 33 x 4				
26	30 x 26 x 5				
27	34 x 30 x 5				
28	39 x 35 x 4				
29	46 x 33 x 5				
31	46 x 33 x 2				
32	30 x 34 x 4	34 x 30 x 2			
33	33 x 47 x 4				
34	46 x 33 x 1				
35	46 x 33 x 4				
36	33 x 47 x 3	30 x 26 x 2	34 x 30 x 3		
37	46 x 33 x 1				
38	33 x 46 x 3	46 x 33 x 4			
39	46 x 33 x 1				
40	26 x 31 x 5				
41	31 x 35 x 5				
42	35 x 40 x 5	26 x 31 x 3			
43	40 x 35 x 4	46 x 33 x 1			
44	30 x 34 x 6				
45	40 x 35 x 4	33 x 47 x 2			
46	30 x 34 x 4	35 x 40 x 1	34 x 40 x 1	30 x 35 x 2	
47	26 x 31 x 2	30 X 35 X 3	34 X 40 X 6		
48	46 x 33 x 4				
49	33 x 46 x 7				
50	33 x 46 x 3				
51	46 x 33 x 6	33 x 46 x 4			
52	33 x 46 x 2	30 x 26 x 5			
53	35 x 30 x 5				
54	40 x 35 x 5				
55	46 x 33 x 4				

Stamp Mounts

Stamp Mounts - sizes & quantities...continued.

PAGE					
56	46 x 33 x 2				
57	30 x 26 x 6	30 x 27 x 6			
58	35 x 31 x 10				
59	130 x 89 x 2				
60	130 x 89 x 2				
61	82 x 71 x 4				
62	82 x 71 x 4				
63	82 x 71 x 4				

Stamp Mounts Summary.

Qty	Mount Sizes in mm
10	26 x 31
19	30 x 26
6	30 x 27
14	30 x 34
5	30 x 35
22	31 x 26
5	31 x 35
3	32 x 46
23	33 x 46
9	33 x 47
5	34 x 30
12	34 x 40
5	35 x 30
38	35 x 31
6	35 x 40
4	39 x 35
25	40 x 35
8	45 x 56
1	46 x 30
5	46 x 32
62	46 x 33
12	82 x 71
4	130 x 89
303	TOTAL

Rhodesia

References

1st Definitive Issue. 9th February 1966 (Harrison)/Additional 1st Definitive issue 1966 - 1969 (Mardon),
Mardon Paper Trial printings of 1st Definitive issue 1966.

The collecting of the stamps of the First Definitive issue is made complex by the need to distinguish the various printings. The initial printing of the series, released on 9th February 1966, was by Harrison & Sons,Ltd, London using the Photogravure process. Thereafter, the economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the United Kingdom precluded any further supplies being procured from Harrison and Mardon Printers (Pvt) Ltd of Salisbury were commissioned to produce the next printings of the issue.
Following a trial printing of the 2s, 5s, 10, and £1 values to test the colour rendering and colour appearance on paper known as JH3, the set was printed over the course of 1966 by Mardon on JH4 paper using the Lithography process. The change in printing process inevitably resulted in colour and other variations and there were also changes in the perforations of some values. Mardon also conducted further trial prints on six types of imported papers to determine a paper suitable for stamps. The net result was that there were as many as four printings of some values.
For assistance in distinguishing the Harrison and Mardon printings, as well as identifying the different Mardon printings, it is recommended that the following excellent articles are referenced:

1. www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/010-1966-Definitive-issue-Harrisons-12-2025.pdf.
2. www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/011-1966-Definitive-issue-Mardon-2025-08.pdf.
3. www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/1966-Mardon-definitives-D-Mitchell.pdf.
4. www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/1966-Mardon-paper-trials.pdf