British Crown Colony
of
SOUTHERN RHODESIA



1923 - 1953 1964 - 1965

British Crown Colony of Southern Rhodesia

Stamp Album

This album covers the issue of stamps by Southern Rhodesia for the periods 1 October 1923 to 31 July 1953 and from 1 January 1964 until the last set inscribed "Southern Rhodesia", issued on 19 February 1964.
The album is arranged in chronological order in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, Southern & Central Africa (1st Edition); the South African Stamp Colour Catalogue 2023-2025 (37th Edition); and The Rhodesia Stamp Catalogue 1982. The format of the album is a straightforward and uncomplicated collection of issues covering definitive and commemorative stamps, postage due stamps, and stamp booklets, and it only includes variations of stamps, if not of high catalogue value.
Images of virtually all stamps and booklets have been inserted in the mount spaces to assist with collection or for information.

Southern Rhodesia

Album Design

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

Notes:

1. Album Catalogue Numbers

The "SG"catalogue numbers are from the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue - Southern and Central Africa.

2. Album Pages

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

3. Album Printing

To ensure the accuracy of the printer used to print the album, it's recommended that at least two test pages are printed, specifically pages 11 and 15:
page 11 - (SG 15) 25 mm x 30 mm and (SG 17) 32 mm x 26 mm;
page 15 - (SG 35) 43 mm x 33 mm and (SG 36) 47 mm x 31 mm.
Then measure and adjust.

4. Stamp Purchases

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

5. Stamp Inventory

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

6. Additional blank page

An addition blank page has been included at the end of the page set.

7. Bibliography

Rhodesia. A Postal History by R.C. Smith F.C.I.S., A.C.W.A., M.Inst. P.S. (Chapter 29, pages 373-390).

https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/category/explore/post-office/page/2/

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

Countries of Southern Africa - Historical Timelines

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

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

Southern Rhodesia

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Victoria Falls
"Mosi-oa-Tunya—The Smoke that Thunders".
Discovered by David Livingstone on 16 November 1855.

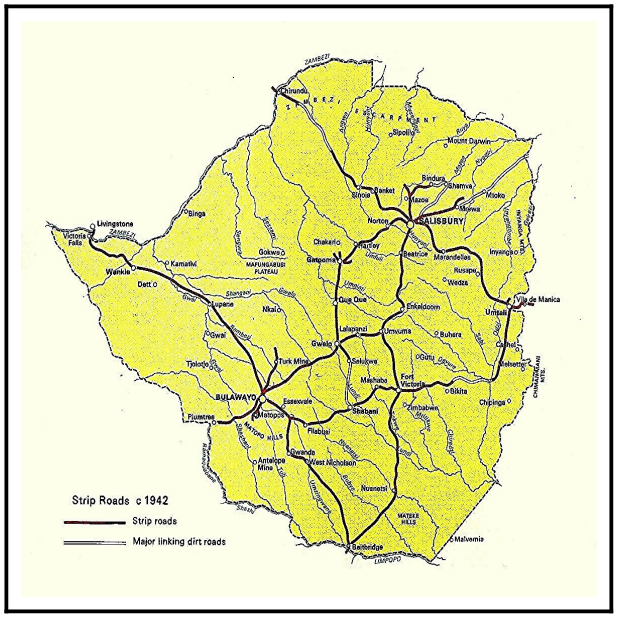


Width 1708 m and height 108 m at centre. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_Falls.

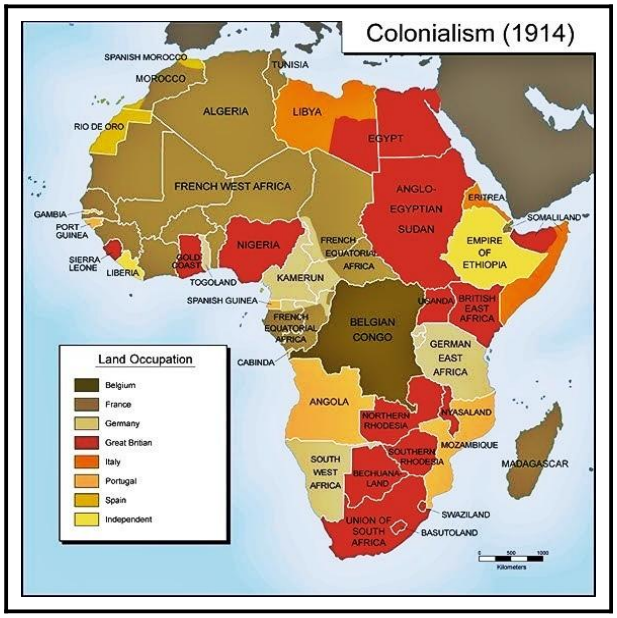
Southern Rhodesia

Maps

Map of Southern Rhodesia.



Colonial Map of Africa.



Coat of Arms of Southern Rhodesia

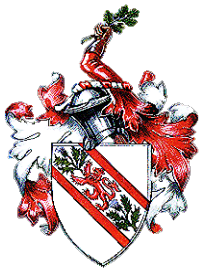
The Southern Rhodesia Coat of Arms was granted by Royal Warrant on 11 August 1924 and consists of a shield supported by two sable sable antelope, and the shield features a red lion passant and two thistles taken from the family Coat of Arms of Cecil John Rhodes.
The Latin motto "Sit Nomine Digna", translated 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 helm, above which is a soapstone statuette of a bird found in the Ruins of Great Zimbabwe.

Heraldic Description

Crest:	**Zimbabwe Bird**
Blazon:	**Vert, a pickaxe paleways Or; upon a chief argent a lion passant gules, armed and langued azure,between two thistles proper**
Supporters:	**Two Sable Antelope**
Motto:	**Sit Nomine Digna (Latin) "May she be worthy of the name"**



1924 - 1965



Cecil John Rhodes

Southern Rhodesia

Flag of Southern Rhodesia

The original flag of Southern Rhodesia consisted of a blue ensign with the Union Jack in canton. In the fly was the shield from the coat of arms which featured the lion and thistles from the coat of arms of Cecil John Rhodes, the founder of Southern Rhodesia; and the gold pick on a green background symbolising mining and agriculture.
Following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on December 31, 1963, the territory reverted to the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, and the colour of the ensign was changed from dark blue to sky blue. The new flag was in use for the period up to the territory's Unilateral Declaration of Independance on 11 November 1965 and for three years after UDI, when 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, being green, white and green with the national coat of arms in the centre of the white stripe.

Southern Rhodesia.



1923 - 1953

Southern Rhodesia.



1964 - 1965

Postal History of Southern Rhodesia

Southern Rhodesia was granted the status of a self-governing British Crown Colony on 1 October 1923, after being annexed by the United Kingdom on 12 September 1923. The new colony consisted of territories south of the Zambezi River previously administered by the British South Africa Company, which was responsible for, among other aspects, the operation of the postal systems in the territories under its administration. As such, stamps for use in Southern Rhodesia and the other territories had been issued in terms of the authority of the B.S.A.C. These issues had initially been inscribed "British South Africa Company"; then in 1909 B.S.A.C. stamps were overprinted "RHODESIA", and this was followed by stamps fully inscribed with both names, issued in 1910 (the so-called "Double Heads"), 1913 (the so-called "Admirals") and in 1917.
Interim use of Rhodesian Admirals for Southern Rhodesia postage:
stamps of the British South Africa Company inscribed ”RHODESIA” were used as postage in Southern Rhodesia as ”Forerunners” for a period of seven months from the inauguration of the country as a colony on 1st October 1923, until the first issue of Southern Rhodesia’s own ”Admirals” definitives on 1st March 1924 – Southern Rhodesia's first definitive issue was based on the 1913 issue of B.S.A.C/Rhodesia "Admirals". All existing stamps of B.S.A.C./Rhodesia remained in use until 31 March 1924 and continued to be valid for postal purposes until 30 April 1924.
With the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on September 3, 1953, which incorporated the colonies of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and the Nyasaland Protectorate, the existing stamps of the three territories were still valid in any part of the new Federation and could even be mixed on one cover. However, on 1 January 1959, all stamp issues of the former territories were finally invalidated.
When the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was dissolved 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 attained independence on 24 October 1964 and changed its name to "Zambia", the government of Southern Rhodesia, on 9 December 1964, changed its name to "Rhodesia" and the next three stamp issues before the colony's Unilateral Declaration of Independence on 11 November 1965 were all inscribed "RHODESIA".
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_Zimbabwe.

Southern Rhodesia

Stamp Issues of Southern Rhodesia

1924-1929 King George V Issue (15 stamps;)
1931-1937 King George V Issue (14 stamps);
1932 Victoria Falls Issue (2 stamps)
1935 King George Silver Jubilee Issue (4 stamps);
1935-1941 Victoria Falls Issue (2 stamps);
1937 Coronation of King George VI Issue (4 stamps);
1937 King George VI Issue (13 stamps);
1940 B.S.A.C Golden Jubilee Issue (8 stamps);
1943 50th Anniversary of Matabeleland Occupation issue (1 stamp);
1947 Royal Visit issue (2 stamps);
1947 Victory Issue (4 stamps);
1949 75th Anniversary of U.P.U. Issue (2 stamps);
1950 Southern Rhodesia Diamond Jubilee Issue (1 stamp);
1951 Postage Due Issue (8 stamps);
1953 Birth Centenary of Cecil John Rhodes Issue (5 stamps);
1953 Rhodes Centenary Exhibition Issue (1 stamp);
1953 Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II Issue (1 stamp);
1953 Queen Elizabeth II Definitive Issue (14 stamps);
1964 Queen Elizabeth II Definitive Issue (14 stamps);
1928-1964 Booklets (8).

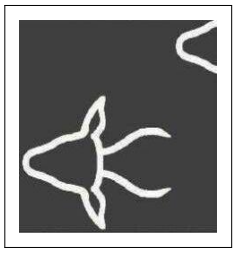
A total of 19 issues and 115 stamps plus 8 booklets, were issued in the territory whilst a Crown Colony of Great Britain.

Watermarks used in the Stamp Issues of Southern Rhodesia.

Multiple Script C A.



Multiple Springbok Head (sideways.)



Multiple King George VI and Crown. (sideways).



British Empire Omnibus Issues

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

Southern Rhodesia

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:
390757 square kilometres.

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.

There is a dry season, including a short cool season, during the period May to September when the whole country has 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.

Monarch:
Queen Elizabeth II.

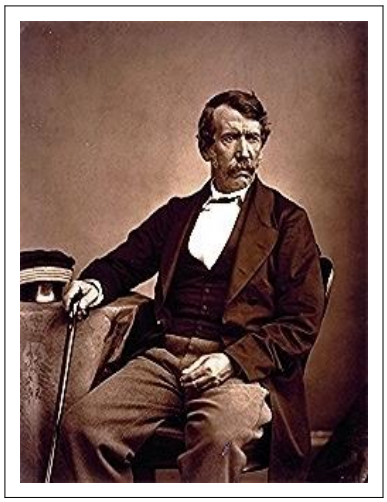
Population:
4,422,000 - 1965.

Languages:
English/Shona/Ndebele/Afrikaans.

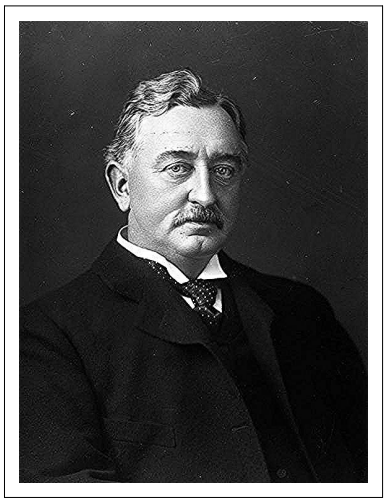
Currency:
The Rhodesian pound followed the Sterling monetary system of a pound divided into 20 shillings, each of 12 pence.

Two notables who had a significant influence on the founding of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr David Livingstone FRGS FRS (19 March 1813 – 1 May 1873)
Scottish Physician, Congregationalist, Pioneer, Christian Missionary with the London Missionary Society, and an Explorer in Africa.



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



Footnotes:
1. The southern part of what was then Rhodesia and which was previously administered by the British South Africa Company was annexed by the British Government and granted the status of a self-governing colony from 1 October 1923 as Southern Rhodesia;
2. The existing stamps of Rhodesia (the "Admirals"), issued in the territory by the B.S.A.C. from 1913, remained in use until 31 March 1924 and continued to be valid until 30 April 1924.

Southern Rhodesia


King George V

King George V First Definitive issue (the "Admiral" series). 1 April 1924 - 1929

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 (line).
Issue withdrawn 1.4.1931. Invalidated 30.9.1931.

The stamps are referred to as the "Admirals" as King George V is depicted in his Admiral of the Fleet uniform.



Sg 1



Sg 2



Sg 3



Sg 4



Sg 5



Sg 6



Sg 7



Sg 8



Sg 9



Sg 10



Sg 11

Stamp Designs:
1. The design of the stamps was almost identical to the preceding issue by the British South Africa Company, except that the words "POSTAGE & REVENUE" replaced "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" and "SOUTHERN RHODESIA" replaced "RHODESIA";
2. The 1½d stamp covered mail for delivery within the African Postal Union;
3. The 2d stamp was the postal rate for mail to the United Kingdom and British Empire;
4. The 3d stamp was the postal rate for mail addressed to foreign country members of the Universal Postal Union;
5. 1. The 1s6d stamp was primarily for telegraphic use;
6. the ½d, 1d and 1½d are mono-colour stamps.

Southern Rhodesia

King George V First Definitive issue...continued.

Coil stamp.



Sg 12



Sg 13



Sg 14

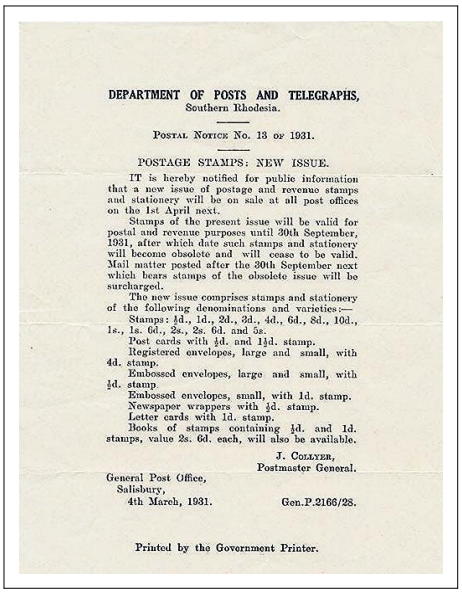


Sg 2c.
Perf 12½. 1929

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



Postal Notice No. 13 of 1931.



DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Southern Rhodesia.

POSTAL NOTICE No. 13 OF 1931.

POSTAGE STAMPS: NEW ISSUE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that a new issue of postage and revenue stamps and stationery will be on sale at all post offices on the 1st April next.

Stamps of the present issue will be valid for postal and revenue purposes until 30th September, 1931, after which date such stamps and stationery will become obsolete and will cease to be valid. Mail matter posted after the 30th September next which bears stamps of the obsolete issue will be surcharged.

The new issue comprises stamps and stationery of the following denominations and varieties:—

Stamps: ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. and 5s.

Post cards with ½d. and 1½d. stamp.

Registered envelopes, large and small, with 4d. stamp.

Embossed envelopes, large and small, with ½d. stamp.

Embossed envelopes, small, with 1d. stamp.

Newspaper wrappers with ½d. stamp.

Letter cards with 1d. stamp.

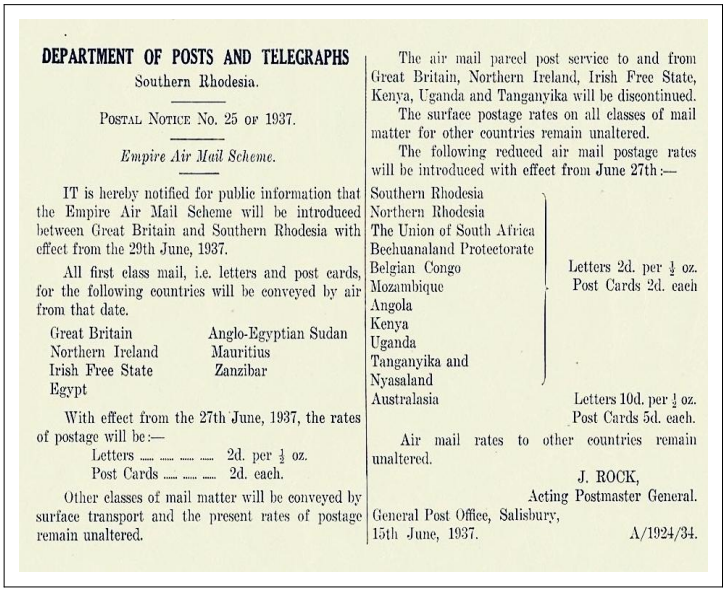
Books of stamps containing ½d. and 1d. stamps, value 2s. 6d. each, will also be available.

J. COLLYER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Salisbury,
4th March, 1931. Gen.P.2166/28.

Printed by the Government Printer.

Postal Notice No. 25 of 1937.



DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
Southern Rhodesia.

POSTAL NOTICE No. 25 OF 1937.

Empire Air Mail Scheme.

IT is hereby notified for public information that the Empire Air Mail Scheme will be introduced between Great Britain and Southern Rhodesia with effect from the 29th June, 1937.

All first class mail, i.e. letters and post cards, for the following countries will be conveyed by air from that date.

Great Britain
Northern Ireland
Irish Free State
Egypt
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
Mauritius
Zanzibar

With effect from the 27th June, 1937, the rates of postage will be:—

Letters .... 2d. per ½ oz.
Post Cards .... 2d. each.

Other classes of mail matter will be conveyed by surface transport and the present rates of postage remain unaltered.

The air mail parcel post service to and from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will be discontinued.

The surface postage rates on all classes of mail matter for other countries remain unaltered.

The following reduced air mail postage rates will be introduced with effect from June 27th:—

Southern Rhodesia
Northern Rhodesia
The Union of South Africa
Bechuanaland Protectorate
Belgian Congo
Mozambique
Angola
Kenya
Uganda
Tanganyika and
Nyasaland
Australasia

Letters 2d. per ½ oz.
Post Cards 2d. each

Letters 10d. per ½ oz.
Post Cards 5d. each.

Air mail rates to other countries remain unaltered.

J. ROCK,
Acting Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Salisbury,
15th June, 1937. A/1924/34.

Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Empire_Air_Mail_Scheme".

Southern Rhodesia



King George V

King George V Second Definitive issue (the "Field Marshal" series). 1 April 1931 - 1937.

Watermark: none.
Line Perforations 12.
2d and 3d Stamps withdrawn 1.5.1932. Invalidated 31.10.1932.
Other stamps invalidated 31.5.1938

The stamps are referred to as the "Field Marshals" as King George V is depicted in military uniform.



Sg 15



Sg 16



Sg 16c (3.3.1933) Booklet.

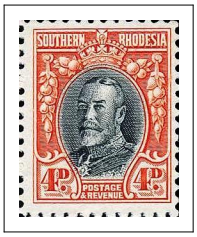
SMALL FALLS



Sg 17 - perf 15 x 14 (comb).



Sg 18 - perf 15 x 14 (comb).



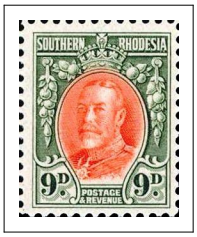
Sg 19



Sg 20



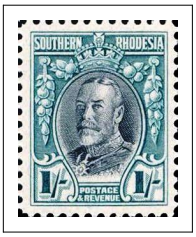
Sg 21



Sg 21b - (1.9.1934).



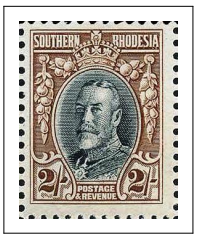
Sg 22



Sg 23



Sg 24



Sg 25



Sg 26

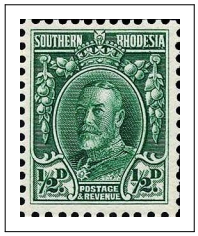


Sg 27

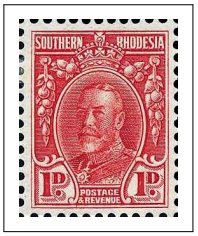
Southern Rhodesia

King George V Second Definitive issue...continued.

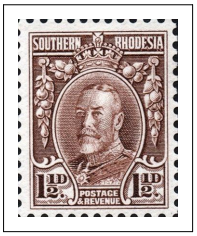
Comb Perforations 11½. (1932 - 1937).



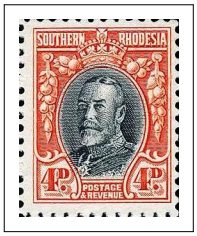
Sg 15a - (1933).



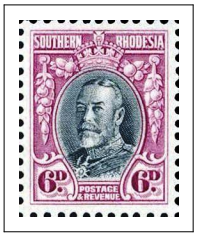
Sg 16a - (1933).



Sg 16d - (1.4.1932).



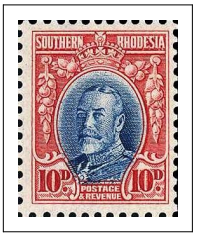
Sg 19a - (1935).



Sg 20a - (1933).



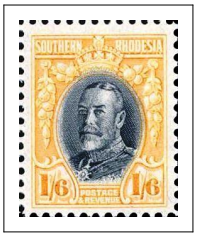
Sg 21a - (1934).



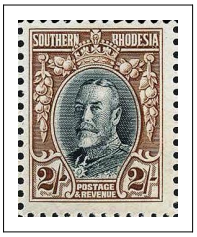
Sg 22a - (1933).



Sg 23a - (1935).



Sg 24a - (1936).

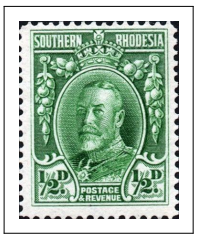


Sg 25a - (1933).



Sg 26a - (1933).

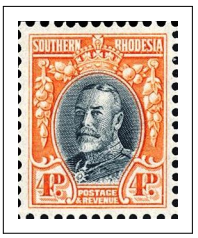
Line Perforations 14. (1935 - 1937).



Sg 15b - (1935).



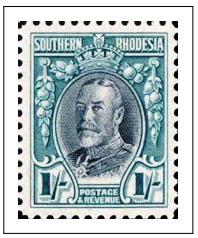
Sg 16b - (1935).



Sg 19b - (10.1937).



Sg 20b - (1936).



Sg 23b - (10.1937).

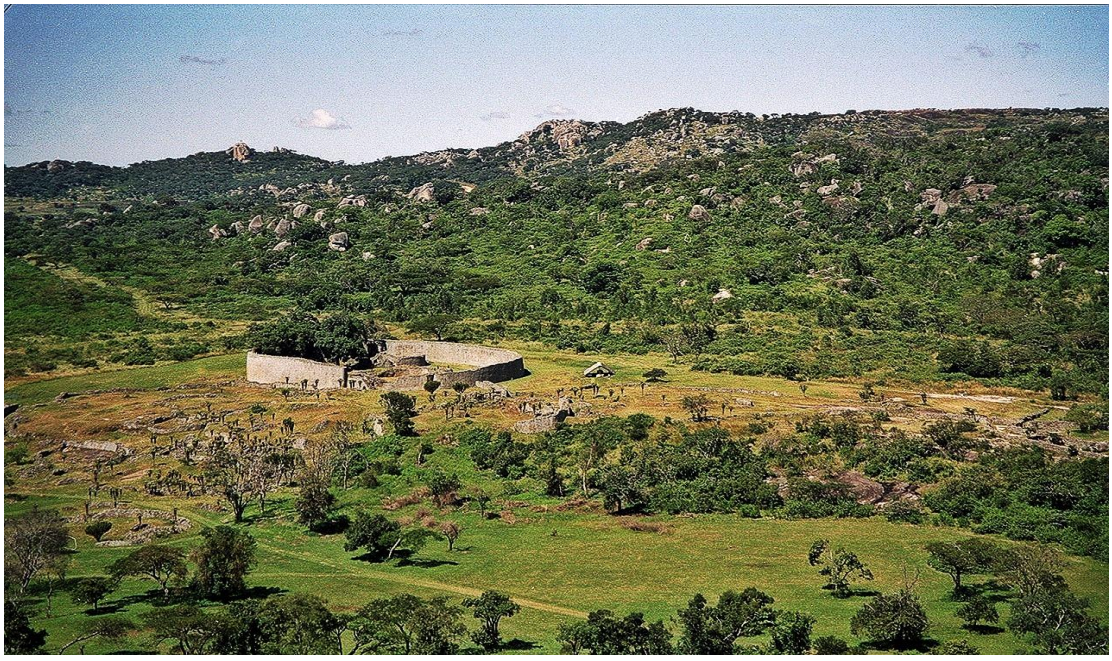
Southern Rhodesia

King George V Second Definitive issue...continued.

Stamp Designs:
1. The 2d and 3d ”Small Falls” stamps received considerable criticism and were replaced on 1st May 1932 by the ”Large Falls” stamps, which were similar in design to the extremely popular 1905 issue by the B.S.A.C.;
2. the ”Small Falls” stamps remained on sale until 30 October 1932 and were withdrawn and demonetised the next day – thus, the two varieties of ”Falls” stamp were simultaneously on sale for six months. But to compound the criticism, the two replacement "Large Falls" stamps were inadvertently issued with ”POSTAGE & REVENUE” omitted, which had to be rectified at the next printing in 1935;
3. Following criticism of the quality of the other stamps, a further printing was ordered and placed on sale on 1st April, 1932, with comb perforations of 12 horizontally and 11½ vertically. These, because of the type of paper used, resulted in easily torn stamps and, in turn, were replaced in 1933;
4. The 9d stamp issued on 1st September 1934 was introduced to cater for a reduction in the airmail rate, as well as the parcel rate of 9d for the first lb;
5. booklets containing 12 stamps at 1½d, 1d and ½d were introduced on 31st March 1932, priced at 2s6d.

Print: Typographic by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd (2d and 3d), others - Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Great Zimbabwe Ruins.



The Great Zimbabwe Ruins are a medieval city in the south-eastern hills of Southern Rhodesia, near Lake Kyle and the town of Fort Victoria. The Kingdom of Zimbabwe established its capital in Great Zimbabwe Ruins in the 13th century, after settling there in the 4th century AD. Construction on the city began in the 11th century and continued until it was abandoned in the 15th century. The edifices were erected by ancestors of the Shona people, who are located in Southern Rhodesia and nearby countries. The stone city spans 7.22 square kilometres (2.79 sq mi) and could have housed up to 18,000 people at its peak.
The ruins form three distinct architectural groups. They are known as the Hill Complex, the Valley Complex and the Great Enclosure. The Hill Complex is the oldest and was occupied from the 11th to the 13th centuries. The Great Enclosure was occupied from the 13th to the 15th centuries, and the Valley Complex from the 14th to the 16th centuries.
Great Zimbabwe is believed to have served as a royal palace for the local monarch. As such, it would have been used as the seat of political power. Among the edifice's most prominent features were its walls, some of which are 11 metres (36 ft) high. They were constructed of "dry stone" (that is, without mortar). Eventually, the city was abandoned and fell into ruin.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Zimbabwe.

Southern Rhodesia

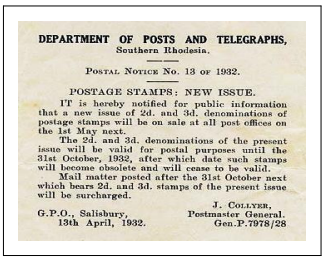
Victoria Falls issue. 1 May 1932.

Watermark: none. Perf: 12½ (line).
"POSTAGE & REVENUE" inadvertently omitted. Invalidated 1.7.1955.

Large Falls.



Sg 29



DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Southern Rhodesia.

POSTAL NOTICE No. 13 OF 1932.

POSTAGE STAMPS: NEW ISSUE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that a new issue of 2d. and 3d. denominations of postage stamps will be on sale at all post offices on the 1st May next.

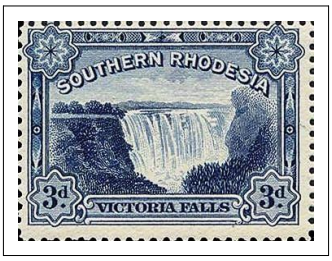
The 2d. and 3d. denominations of the present issue will be valid for postal purposes until the 31st October, 1932, after which date such stamps will become obsolete and will cease to be valid.

Mail matter posted after the 31st October next which bears 2d. and 3d. stamps of the present issue will be surcharged.

J. COLLYER,
Postmaster General.
Gen.P.7978/28

G.P.O., Salisbury,
13th April, 1932.

Postal Notice No. 13 of 1932



Sg 30

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.



Queen Mary

King George V Silver Jubilee issue.
6 May 1935.

Watermark: none. Perf: 11 x 12 (comb).
Withdrawn 31.12.1935, Invalidated 31.5.1938.
Ist British Empire Omnibus Issue (250 stamps).



King George V



Sg 31



Silver Jubilee Medallion



Sg 32



Sg 33



Sg 34

Footnote: The Silver Jubilee of George V on May 6, 1935, marked 25 years of George V as the King of the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and the Emperor of India. In May 1935, large-scale and popular events marked the Jubilee throughout London and the rest of the United Kingdom. It was the first ever Silver Jubilee celebration of a British monarch in history. The King died less than a year later.
The designs for the issue were personally selected by King George V, who was an avid philatelist, and he arranged for first day covers to be sent to him by all the countries that issued the stamps. The covers were not to be registered, as the blue lines would spoil them from a collector's viewpoint – they were to be addressed to the King, Buckingham Palace, London, SW1. It was the King's wish that all remainders after 31st December, 1935, be destroyed. The set portrays King George V in the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch against a backdrop of Victoria Falls and with indigenous animals in the foreground.

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Southern Rhodesia

Victoria Falls issue. 1935 - 1941.

Watermark: none. Perf: 12½ (line).
Invalidated 1.7.1955.

Large Falls. (Inscribed "POSTAGE AND REVENUE").



Sg 35 - perf 12½ (line).



Sg 35a - perf 14 (line)(1941).



Sg 35b - perf 14 (line)(1938).

Footnote: The Maryland Forgery. A high quality lithograph forgery of the 3d stamp appeared in 2002, originating from Maryland, USA. – sold as a forgery, it proved to be quite popular on the internet!

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.



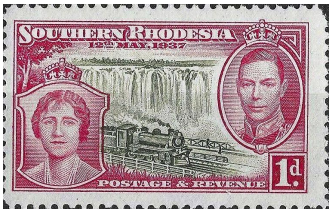
Queen Elizabeth

Coronation of King George VI issue. 12 May 1937.

Watermark: none. Perf: 12½ (line).
Withdrawn 31.8.1937, Invalidated 31.5.1938.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (202 stamps).



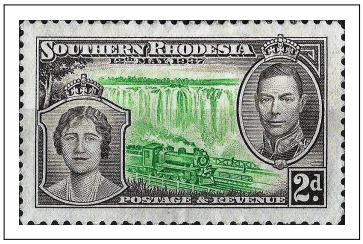
King George VI



Sg 36



Coronation Medallion



Sg 37



Sg 38



Sg 39

Footnote: With the death of King George V on 20th January 1936, Edward VIII, the first in the line of succession, inherited the throne. However, when Edward VIII abdicated on 10th December 1936, George VI succeeded to the throne and decreed that the previously planned Coronation Day of 12th May 1937 should continue unchanged for his crowning. Due to the uncertainty of the constitutional issues surrounding Edward VIII (the uncertainty related to whether there would be a queen), progress with planning for a set of coronation stamps was much delayed and eventually had to be left to Waterlow and Sons due to the time constraints. Waterlow and Sons turned to the previous Silver Jubilee issue they had printed, retaining the falls in the central area, substituting a portrait of the new King George VI, placing the new Queen's portrait in the location of the animals and filling the blank area with the image of a train crossing over the Victoria Falls Bridge. The coronation of the new monarch occurs several months following their ascension to the throne, which takes place after the passing of the preceding king or queen. The coronation is an act in which a monarch is ceremoniously inaugurated into office by receiving the crown, the principal symbol of royal authority, onto their head.

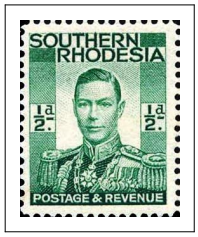
Southern Rhodesia

King George VI Third Definitive issue.
25 November 1937.

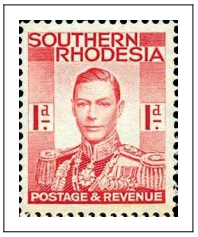
Watermark: none. Perf: 14 (line).
Withdrawn 30.6.1954, Invalidated 1.9.1954.
SG 40/1 exist in coils, constructed from normal sheets, as well as booklets priced at 2s6d.



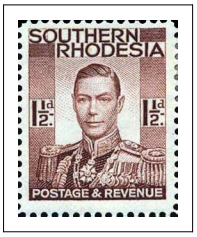
King George VI



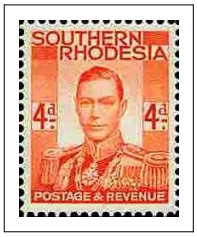
Sg 40



Sg 41



Sg 42



Sg 43



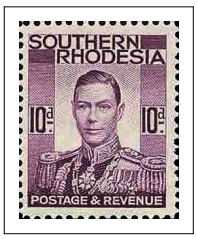
Sg 44



Sg 45



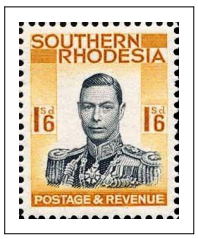
Sg 46



Sg 47



Sg 48



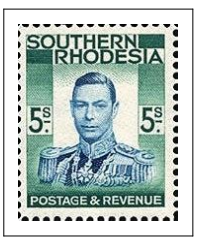
Sg 49



Sg 50



Sg 51



Sg 52

Stamp Designs:
1. the 2d and 3d stamps were omitted from this series, as the 1935 ” Large Falls” 2d and 3d stamps continued to be reprinted until 1952.
2. This issue of thirteen stamps was acclaimed by the "Stamp Review" as undoubtedly the finest stamps issued by any part of the Empire for many years. The design is just about the philatelist's ideal, and especially the high values could be scarcely improved upon.

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Southern Rhodesia

British South Africa Company Golden Jubilee issue.
3 June 1940.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 (line).
Withdrawn 31.10.1944, Invalidated 31.10.1946.

Coat of Arms
British South Africa Company.

British South Africa Company Coat of Arms.



Sg 53

Hoisting the Flag Fort Salisbury 1890.



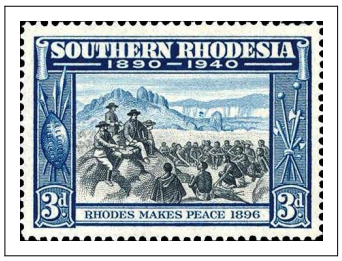
Sg 54

Pioneer Fort and Mail Coach Fort Victoria.



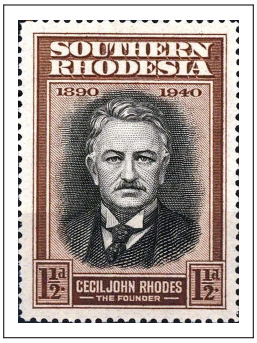
Sg 56

Rhodes makes peace, 1896.



Sg 57

Cecil John Rhodes The Founder.



Sg 55

Victoria Falls Bridge.



Sg 58

Sir Charles Coghlan First Premier 1923.



Sg 59

Lobengula's Kraal and Government House, Salisbury.



Sg 60

Design: Mrs L.E. Curtis (½d., 1d., 1½d., 3d.), Mrs I. Mount (others). Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_South_Africa_Company.

Southern Rhodesia

Golden Jubilee Stamp Designs

The aim of the designs was to express the spirit of the Jubilee and depict the country's progress in the first 50 years of its history.
½d – the progress of the African people since the occupation was depicted by having on one side of the coat of arms a Matabele warrior in full regalia and, on the other, an African askari sounding a bugle call;
1d – hoisting the flag at Fort Salisbury by the Pioneer Column;
1½d – depicted a portrait of the founder, Cecil John Rhodes;
2d – depicted the old fort at Fort Victoria with a mail coach in the foreground;
3d – Cecil Rhodes making peace with the Matabele in the Motopos Hills;
4d – Victoria Falls Railway Bridge;
6d – depicted responsible government by a reproduction of the statute of Sir Charles Coghlan at Bulawayo, with the Bulawayo Law Court in the background and bearing the national motto "Sit Nomini Digna";
1s - contrasting the difference between 1890 and 1940, the effigies of Queen Victoria and King George VI are linked in the centre with accompanying objects to emphasise the contrast. An ox-wagon is shown in the left-hand corner and an aeroplane in the top-right corner. At the bottom on the left is a picture of Lobengula's kraal, and on the right one of Government House, Salisbury.

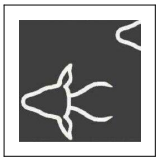
50th Anniversary of Occupation of Matabeleland issue.
1 November 1943.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head (sideways). Perf: 14 (comb).
Withdrawn 31.10.1944, Invalidated 31.10.1946.

Mounted Pioneer.



Sg 61


Multiple Springbok Head.

Varieties


Sg 61a - hat brim retouch



Sg 61a - hat brim retouch



Sg 61b - line under saddlebag

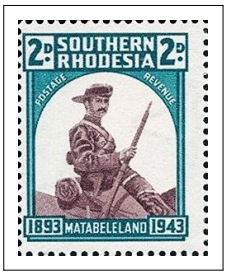

Sg 61b - line under saddlebag



Sg 61c - narrow stamp (1 mm) every eighth stamp in a horizontal row.



Sg 61d - inverted"G"



Sg 61d - inverted"G"

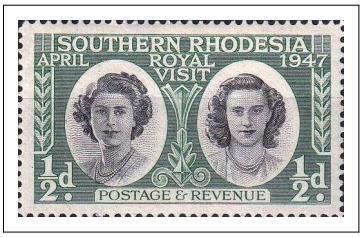
Print: Rotogravure by Government Printer, Pretoria - the only Rhodesian stamp printed in Pretoria.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matabeleland.

Southern Rhodesia

Royal Visit to Southern Rhodesia issue.
1 April 1947.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 (line).
Withdrawn 30.4.1947, Invalidated 3.2.1950.

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.



Sg 62



Royal Visit Medallion.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.



Sg 63

First Day Cover .



Stamp Designs:
1. stamps and covers cancelled with a blue Royal Train postmark indicates that they were carried on the Royal Train when the royal tour commenced on 7th April 1947;
2. The stamps were green and red, respectively, to comply with Universal Postal Union regulations.

ROYAL VISIT

The King and Queen and their two daughters, the princesses Elizabeth and Margaret, toured their Southern Africa dominions for three months from February to April 1947. The purpose of the visit was to show royal appreciation and gratitude for the sacrifices that South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, and other Commonwealth countries had made during World War II. It was the first overseas state visit since the outbreak of war in 1939 and was celebrated with much pomp and fanfare. The young Princess Elizabeth also celebrated her 21st birthday during the tour. The tour included visits to the Union of South Africa, both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and the High Commission territories of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland.

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Victory issue.
8 May 1947.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 (line).
Withdrawn 8.11.1947, Invalidated 3.2.1950.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (164 stamps).

Queen Elizabeth.



Sg 64

King George VI.



Sg 65

Princess Elizabeth.



Sg 66

Princess Margaret.



Sg 67

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Southern Rhodesia

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

Watermark: Multiple Script and C.A. Perf: 11 x 11½ (comb).
Withdrawn 10.1.1950, Invalidated 1.7.1955.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (310 stamps).

Hemispheres Aeroplane & Steamer.

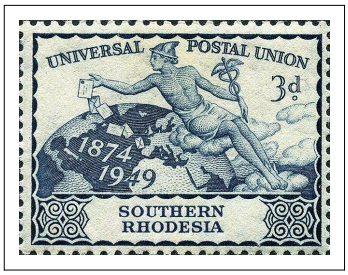


Sg 68

Wmk-Multiple Script and C.A.



Hermes and Globe.



Sg 69

Universal Postal Union

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

Print: Recess by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Southern Rhodesia Diamond Jubilee issue.
12 September 1950.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 (line).
Withdrawn 31.12..1950, Invalidated 1.9.1954.

Queen Victoria, Arms and King George VI.



Sg 70

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.
Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/KGVI-11-1950-Diamond-Jubilee-04-2026.pdf

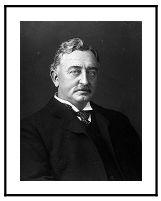
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Southern Rhodesia



Specially minted 1 Crown (5s) Rhodes Centenary coin.

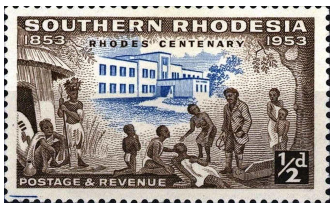
Birth Centenary of Cecil John Rhodes and Matabeleland Diamond Jubilee issue. 15 April 1953.



Cecil John Rhodes.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 (comb).
Withdrawn 15.10.1953, Invalidated 1.9.1954.

Medical Services.



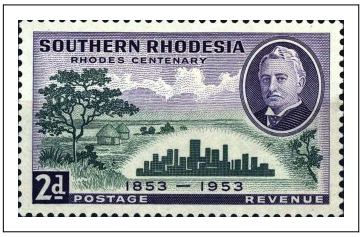
Sg 71

Agriculture.



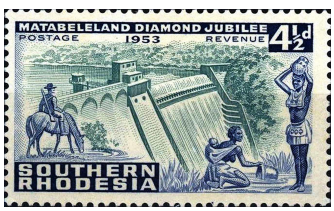
Sg 72

Building.



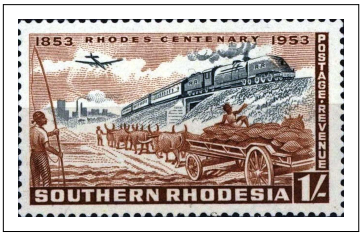
Sg 73

Water Supplies.



Sg 74

Transport.



Sg 75

Design: A.R. Winter (2d), Mrs J.M. English (others). Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cecil_Rhodes

Birth Centenary Stamp Designs

A competition was held for the designs, with a prize of £25 for each design of a five stamp issue. Each of the winning designs had the historic element within the frame/casement plate and the modern equivalent in the vignette.
Halfpenny: The design is purported to show Dr David Livingstone administering to the sick in the mid-1880s, against the modern hospital, in this case Bulawayo Hospital. (The rate for printed paper was ½d. per 2 ounces.)
One Penny: Illustrating the change from a countryside with wildlife and little or no agricultural activity to a modern commercial farm with what appears to be stacked sheaves of maize. (The postage rate for accounts, receipts and commercial papers was 1d. per ounce.)
Two Penny: Showing the traditional huts in a rural village or kraal against the skyline of a modern city. The modern skyline was more reminiscent of New York than was the case for either Salisbury or Bulawayo at the time. There is also the portrait of Cecil John Rhodes, one of only two stamps released for Southern Rhodesia with his image. (The Commonwealth and African Postal Union postage rate was 2d per ounce.)
Four pence halfpenny: Diamond Jubilee of the occupation of Matabeleland. The design illustrates the transition from drawing water from rivers, either by local women or horse riders, to the development of dams for water storage. (The letter postal rate to foreign countries was 4½d per ounce.)
One shilling: The design shows the change in transport from oxen pulled wagons in the 19th century to the modern means of mass transport of steam trains and aeroplanes. (The airmail rate to the United Kingdom was 1s. per ½oz.)
Reference: Rhodesian Study Circle: Memoir 40: The Southern Rhodesia 1953 Issues - Centenary of birth of Cecil John Rhodes issue.

Southern Rhodesia

Rhodes Centenary Exhibition, Bulawayo.
1 June 1953.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 x 13½ (comb).
As sg 171 of Nyasaland, but without watermark.
Withdrawn 1.9.1953, Invalidated 1.9.1954.

Arms of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.



Northern Rhodesia
Coat-of-arms.



Sg 76



Nyasaland
Coat-of-arms.

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

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.
1 June 1953.

Watermark: none. Perf: 12 x 12½ (comb).
Withdrawn 31.7.1953, Invalidated 1.9.1954.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (106 stamps).



Queen Elizabeth II
in Coronation Robes.



Sg 77

Coronation Medallion.



Royal Cypher.



Stamp Design: The Southern Rhodesia 1953 Coronation stamp was quite different from any other issued by the Commonwealth and is the most impressive of all the Commonwealth and Great Britain omnibus issues for this event.

Print: Recess by De La Rue & Co, Ltd. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_II.

Southern Rhodesia



Queen Elizabeth II

Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue.
31 August 1953.

Watermark: none. Perf: Comb 13½ x 14 (2d., 6d., 5s.), 14 (10s & £1), 14 x 13½ (others).
Withdrawn 30.6.1954, Invalidated 1.1.1959.

Sable Antelope.



Sg 78

Sable Antelope.



Tobacco Planter.



Sg 79

Farm Worker.



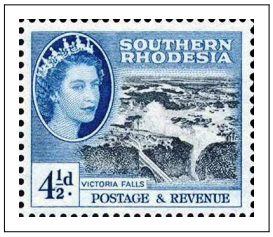
Sg 81

Flame Lily.



Sg 82

Victoria Falls.



Sg 83

Rhodes's Grave.



Sg 80

Boabab Tree.



The upside down tree.
Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adansonia.

Boabab Tree.



Sg 84

Lion.



Sg 85

Zimbabwe Ruins.



Sg 86

Southern Rhodesia

Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue.
31 August 1953...continued.

Birchenough Bridge.



Sg 87

Basket Maker.



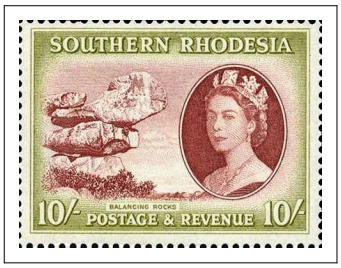
Sg 89

Kariba Gorge.



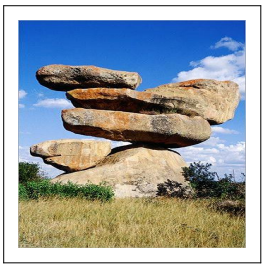
Sg 88

Balancing Rocks.



Sg 90

Balancing Granite Rocks.



Coat of Arms.



Sg 91

Pictorial Stamp Designs

The origin of this set goes back to 1951, when public pressure began to mount for a change in the country's stamps. People were growing tired of the 2d. and 3d. 'Victoria Falls' denominations, and the current set had already been on sale for 13 years. The colours of the current definitive set were, moreover, out of line with the requirements of the Universal Postal Convention, which specifies that certain colours should be used to ensure clarity and consistency in international mail.
The 4½d. value covered the foreign letter rate and the 10s. and £1 was used for airmail postage rates.
The subjects of the stamps are the following:
½d. The sable antelope: the national animal, which can be seen supporting the country's coat of arms.
1d. A tobacco planter: The tobacco industry contributed a significant amount to the country's foreign earnings. The illustration shows a tobacco planter removing suckers from the plant.
2d. Rhodes' Grave: A picture of Rhodes' grave on a Matopos Hills outcrop known as "The View of the World".3d. Farm Worker: A picture of a farm worker with a "budza" over his shoulder.
4d. Flame Lily: This flower is regarded as the national flower of the country.
4½d. Victoria Falls: An aerial view of the Victoria Falls with the 1905 bridge.
6d. Baobab: A semi-sacred tree found through the hotter regions of the country, which lives for hundreds of years and reaches immense size.
9d. Lion: A magnificent picture of a lion lying in the grass.
1sh. Great Zimbabwe: A picture of the Great Enclosure at the national monument of past construction.
2sh. Birchenough Bridge: At the time this bridge was constructed, it had the third longest span in the world.
2sh6d. Kariba Gorge: A gorge on the Zambezi where a dam was expected to be constructed by 1960, which would create the world's largest man-made reservoir.
5sh. Basket Maker: The local production in baskets, which are balanced on the local women's heads.
10sh. Balancing Rocks. A structure of granite rocks that have come about following the erosion of the African Plain.
£1. Coat of Arms: The national coat of arms with the motto 'Sit Nomine Digna' (Worthy of the Name).
Reference: Rhodesian Study Circle: Memoir 40: The Southern Rhodesia 1953 Issues-1953 QEII Pictorial Definitive Issue.

Print: Recess by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, Ltd; centre of 4d stamp - Typographic.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

On 1 August 1953 and for the ten-year period up to 31 December 1963, Southern Rhodesia joined with the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federation, also known as the "Central Africa Federation", issued its own stamps inscribed with "RHODESIA & NYASALAND".
Following the dissolution of the Federation on 31 December 1963, all three territories reverted to issuing stamps in their respective names.

Southern Rhodesia

Post Federation issues.

Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue.
19 February 1964.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14½ (½d to 4d), 13½ x 13 (6d to 2s6d), 14½ x14 (others).
Withdrawn 8.2.1966, Invalidated 1.7.1969.

Maize.



Sg 92

African Buffalo (Syncerus caffer).



World's most valuable Buffalo, auctioned at $11.1 million (2016).

Buffalo.



Sg 93

Tobacco.



Sg 94

Greater Kudu.



Sg 95

Citrus.



Sg 96

Flame Lily.



Sg 97

Ansellia Ochid.



Sg 98

Emeralds.



Sg 99

Aloe.



Sg 100

Lake Kyle.



Sg 101

Tiger Fish.



Sg 102

Southern Rhodesia

Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue...continued.

Cattle.



Sg 103

Guinea Fowl.



Sg 104

Coat of Arms.



Sg 105

Varieties.

Maize
missing grain of maize.



Sg 92 var



Sg 92 var



Sg 92 var

Maize
malformed "R".



Sg 92 var

Maize
coil join pair - every 12th. Perf 14½



Sg 92 var

Buffalo
coil join pair - every 12th. Perf 14½.



Sg 93 var

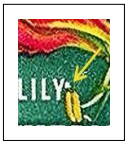
Southern Rhodesia

Queen Elizabeth II Pictorial Definitive issue - Varieties...continued.

Flame Lily
dot after "lily".



Sg 97 var



Sg 97 var



Sg 101 var

Lake Kyle
parapet flaw.



Sg 101 var

Pictorial Stamp Designs

The theme of the issue was a portrayal of the country's natural resources:½d. Maize. Maize is second only to tobacco as a cash crop and is the basic diet of the vast majority of the people of Rhodesia.
1d. Buffalo (Syncerus caffer). A very solid, thick-set animal whose horns can exceed 4 feet in span and is accepted by hunters as one of the most dangerous when wounded and cornered; otherwise, it is not normally aggressive.
2d. Tobacco. The stamp depicts a "hand" of tobacco and is of the cured Virginia type of tobacco. Tobacco is one of the major industries in Rhodesia, contributing significantly to the economy.
3d. Kudu (Tragelaphus strepsiceros). This species is the greater kudu, which is the most common of the larger antelopes in Southern Rhodesia. Bulls can reach 5 feet high at the shoulder with magnificent spiralling horns which may be over 4 feet in length.
4d. A cluster of oranges on a tree is depicted.
6d. The flame lily (Gloriosa superba) is a member of the lily family and is widespread in tropical Africa and Asia. It is Rhodesia's unofficial floral emblem and is also known as the "Turk's Cap" or "gloriosa lily". The flame lily is remarkably attractive and rich in colour; it varies from deep crimson to bright yellow. The inverted red and yellow petals are like individual candle flames—hence its popular name. The plant is poisonous.
9d. Ansellia orchid. Two species of Ansellia occur in Africa, with the one depicted known as "Ansellia gigantean var nilotica". Ansellia is widely distributed throughout tropical Africa and grows on trees in savannah countries. The spotting of the flowers has given it the names of "Leopard Orchid" or "Tiger Orchid".
1s. Emeralds. Emeralds were first discovered in 1958 in the Belingwe area, and in the rough they are dull and have no sparkle, but the intensity and vividness of colour of the polished stones, known as the Sandawana emeralds, are unequalled and the best emeralds known to the world.
1s3d. Aloe (Aloe excelsa). In some districts, aloes grow tree-like to a height of 20 feet, but they are usually 10 or 12 feet tall. The brown-red "pinnacles" have overlapping petals similar to a fir cone. The succulent leaves grow at the apex of the stem to a length of 3 feet and spread over the ground like enormous octopus tentacles. Aloes are well known for their medicinal value.
2s. Kyle Dam. The Kyle Dam, or "Little Kariba", stands at the confluence of two rivers, about 25 miles south-east of Fort Victoria. The wall is more than 200 feet high and about 1,025 feet in length, and the dam covers about 23,000 acres. The Kyle Dam is just north of the Zimbabwe ruins.
2s6d. Tiger Fish (Hydrocyon Vittatus), meaning the "lively water dog". The tigerfish is one of the most excellent sporting fish in the world and a voracious predator of smaller fish. The tigerfish is blue and silver with black lateral stripes and orange-red fins. The record catch is one of 34 lb. 3 oz caught on the Zambezi River.
5s. Cattle. The cattle industry of Rhodesia is long established. The indigenous "Tuli" breed, which is depicted on the stamp, is particularly suited to the low-rainfall, dry plains of Southern Rhodesia.
10s. Helmeted or Crowned Guinea Fowl (Numida meleagris). The bird is common in savannahs and woodlands and is a gregarious, noisy bird that lives on insects, seeds and grain.
£1. Rhodesian Coat of Arms.
Reference: Rhodesian Study Circle: Memoir 40: The Southern Rhodesia 1953 Issues - 1953 QEII Pictorial Definitive Issue.

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

Change of Name

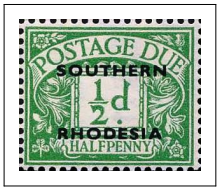
On 7 October 1964, the Southern Rhodesian government announced that when Northern Rhodesia attained independence as Zambia, it would use the opportunity to change the name of the colony to "Rhodesia". On December 9, 1964, the Southern Rhodesia government formally renamed the colony "RHODESIA", and the three subsequent stamp issues until November 11, 1965, when the colony proclaimed a Unilateral Declaration of Independence from the United Kingdom, were inscribed "RHODESIA." The United Kingdom did not officially accept the name change and continued to refer to the colony by its former name.

Southern Rhodesia

POSTAGE DUES

Overprinted Postage Due stamps of Great Britain.
1 October 1951.

Watermark: Multiple King George VI and Crown (sideways). Perf: 14 x 15 (comb).



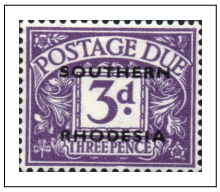
Sg D1



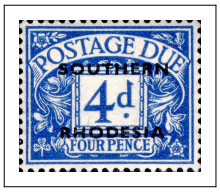
Sg D2



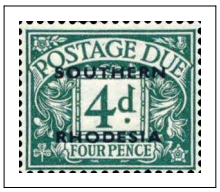
Sg D3



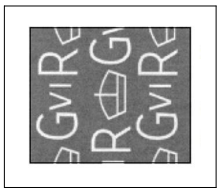
Sg D4



Sg D5



Sg D6


Watermark
Multiple King George VI & Crown.



Sg D7

Print: Typographic by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

The Rhodes Colossus
Cecil Rhodes standing over the continent holding a telegraphic line,
a reference to his desire to build a "Cape to Cairo" rail and telegraph line.

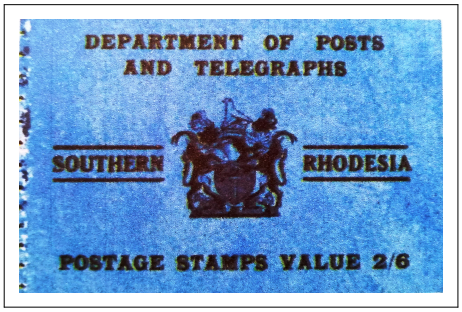

Punch Magazine, 1892

Southern Rhodesia

BOOKLETS

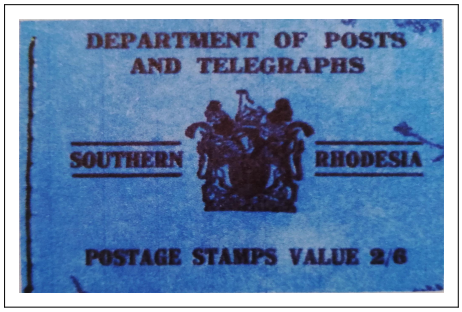
The catalogue value of all booklets is high and images of the booklets are inserted for information purposes only.

Booklet No 1. King George V (Admirals) issue.
1 January 1928.
2s6d stitched Booklet.
Six panes - 2 x ½d blocks of six (sg1), 4 x 1d blocks of six (sg2).
Withdrawn 1.4.1931. Invalidated 30.9.1931.



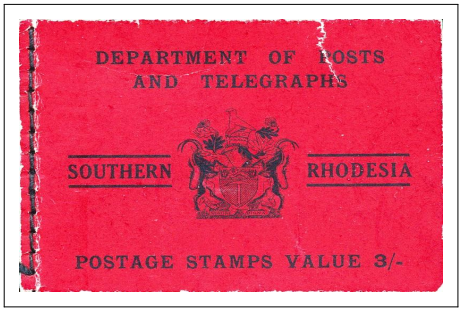
SB1 - Printer: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd

Booklet No 2. King George V (Field Marshall) issue.
1931
2s6d stitched Booklet.
Six panes - 2 x ½d blocks of six (sg15), 4 x 1d blocks of six (sg16).
Withdrawn 1.5.1932. Invalidated 31.10.1932.



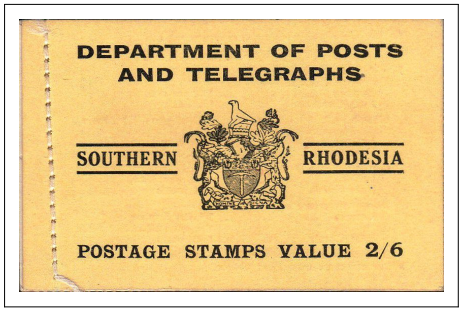
SB2 - Printer: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Booklet No 3. King George V (Field Marshall) issue.
1933
3s stitched Booklet.
Six panes - 2 x ½d blocks of six (sg15),
2 x 1d blocks of six (sg16) and 2 x 1½d blocks of six (16c).
Withdrawn 1.5.1932. Invalidated 31.10.1932.



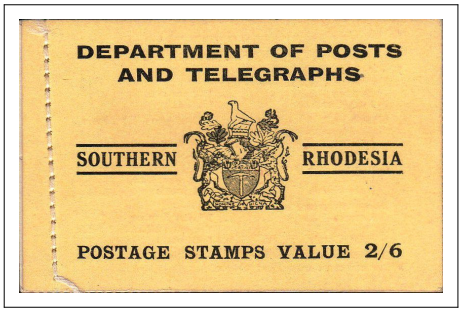
SG SB3 - Printer: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Booklet No 4. King George VI 1937 issue.
31 March 1938 - 1945.
2s6d stitched Booklet.
Seven panes - 4 x ½d blocks of six (sg40),
3 x 1d blocks of six (sg41).
Withdrawn 30.6.1954 Invalidated 1.9.1954.



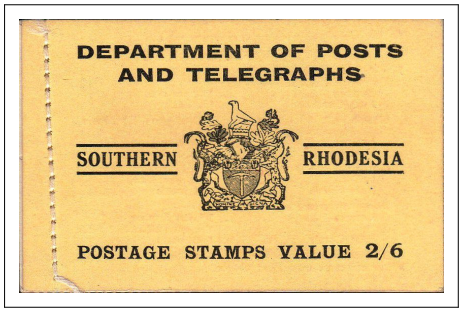
SG SB4 - Printer: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Booklet No 4a. King George VI 1937 issue.
1938 - 1945.
2s6d stitched Booklet.
Seven panes - 4 x ½d blocks of six (sg40),
3 x 1d blocks of six (sg41).
Label with new rates affixed to inside cover.



SG SB4a - Printer: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Booklet No 4b. King George VI 1937 issue.
1938 - 1945.
2s6d stitched Booklet.
Seven panes - 4 x ½d blocks of six (sg40),
3 x 1d blocks of six (sg41).
Inside front cover blank.

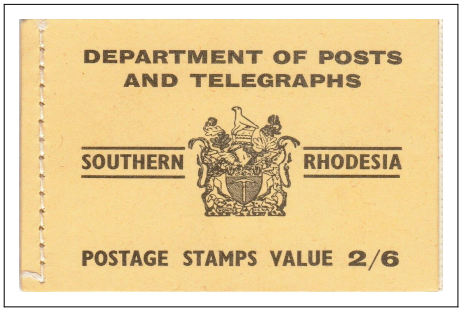


SG SB4b - Printer: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Southern Rhodesia

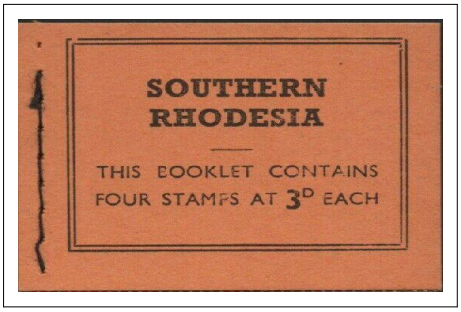
BOOKLETS.

Booklet No 5. Queen Elizabeth II 1953 issue.
January 1954
2s6d stitched Booklet.
Six panes - 2 x ½d blocks of six (sg78), 4 x 1d blocks of six (sg79).
Withdrawn 28.7.1954 Invalidated 1.1.1959.



SG SB5 - Printer: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Booklet No 6. Queen Elizabeth II 1964 issue.
19 February 1964.
1s stitched Booklet.
One pane, 4 x 3d block of four (sg95).
Withdrawn 8.2.1966 Invalidated 1.7.1969.



SG SB6 - Printer: Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

Second World War - Communication with Prisoners of War.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS & TELEGRAPHS
Southern Rhodesia.

POSTAL NOTICE No. 17 OF 1940.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PRISONERS OF WAR INTERNED ABROAD.

IT is notified for public information that subject to the restrictions set forth in the following regulations, letters and post-cards may be sent free of all postal charges to Prisoners of War (of whatever nationality) interned abroad whether in enemy or neutral countries. In the following paragraphs the term "Prisoners of War" includes all interned persons, naval, military, air force, or civilian.

LETTER POST.

1. Letters must have on the outside flap of the envelope the name and address of the sender except in the case of a member of His Majesty's Forces who must not give his address. Such member, if he has a relative or friend in this country to whose care a reply can be sent, must give the address of the relative or friend and arrange for letters so addressed to be forwarded to him.

2. The words "Prisoners of War Post" should be written in the top left hand corner of the cover.

3. The address of letters and post-cards, whether for officers, other ranks or civilians, must be in the following form and must be written distinctly in INK. The address should be written on the letter itself as well as on the cover. The place of internment, if known, should always be stated.

FORM OF ADDRESS.

(i) Navy, Army or Air Force number*, rank, initials and name.
(ii) British (or French, etc.) Prisoner of War.
(iii) Prisoner of War Number.
(iv) Camp No. or place of internment.
(v) Country.

* In the case of Naval ratings or other ranks of the Army or Royal Air Force.

EXAMPLES OF ADDRESS.

Prisoners of War Post.
No. P/J.I. 125001 A. B. J. Smith,
(or) No. 123456 Corporal T. Atkins,
(or) No. 567089 Leading Aircraftman K. Jones,
British Prisoner of War, No.....
Camp No. or place of internment,
Germany.

4. No attempt should be made to communicate with Prisoners of War through intermediaries in neutral countries.

5. Letters should not exceed two sides of a sheet of notepaper and should be clearly written; otherwise they are liable to delay and may even not be delivered by the authorities in the country to which they are addressed.

6. Letters and post-cards must not contain any information that might be of use to the enemy. No reference to the naval, military, economic or political situation, or to naval or military movements or organisation is allowed. Photographs, picture post-cards or pictorial representations of any kind must not be sent. Any enclosure whatever in a letter may entail delay.

C. J. SWIFT,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Salisbury.
16th March, 1940. Gen.C. 1616/39.

Printed for the Government Stationery Office by The Rhodesian Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Salisbury.

Rhodesian Ridgeback.



African Lionhound. Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhodesian_Ridgeback#.

Chakari Post Office.



Reference: https://www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk/chakari/.

Zambesia Mail & Passenger Coach Co.



First public transport between Fort Salisbury and Umtali (1892 to 1909) -3 days.





Southern Rhodesia

Southern 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

Southern Rhodesia

Stamp Purchases Account - continued

COLUMN ONE COLUMN TWO COLUMN THREE

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

Southern 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 1					
SG No 2					
SG No 3					
SG No 4					
SG No 5					
SG No 6					
SG No 7					
SG No 8					
SG No 9					
SG No 10					
SG No 11					
SG No 12					
SG No 13					
SG No 14					
SG No 2c					
SG No 15					
SG No 16					
SG No 17					
SG No 18					
SG No 19					
SG No 20					
SG No 21					
SG No 21b					
SG No 22					
SG No 23					
SG No 24					
SG No 25					
SG No 26					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 27					
SG No 15a					
SG No 15b					
SG No 16a					
SG No 16b					
SG No 16d					
SG No 19a					
SG No 20a					
SG No 20b					
SG No 22a					
SG No 29					
SG No 30					
SG No 31					
SG No 32					
SG No 33					
SG No 34					
SG No 35					
SG No 35a					
SG No 35b					
SG No 36					
SG No 37					
SG No 38					
SG No 39					
SG No 40					
SG No 41					
SG No 42					
SG No 43					
SG No 44					

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.

Southern 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 45					
SG No 46					
SG No 47					
SG No 48					
SG No 49					
SG No 50					
SG No 51					
SG No 52					
SG No 53					
SG No 54					
SG No 55					
SG No 56					
SG No 57					
SG No 58					
SG No 59					
SG No 60					
SG No 61					
SG No 61a					
SG No 61b					
SG No 61var					
SG No 61var					
SG No 62					
SG No 63					
SG No 64					
SG No 65					
SG No 66					
SG No 67					
SG No 68					
SG No 69					
SG No 70					
SG No 71					
SG No 72					
SG No 73					
SG No 74					
SG No 75					
SG No 76					
SG No 77					
SG No 78					
SG No 79					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 80					
SG No 81					
SG No 82					
SG No 83					
SG No 84					
SG No 85					
SG No 86					
SG No 87					
SG No 88					
SG No 89					
SG No 90					
SG No 91					
SG No 92					
SG No 93					
SG No 94					
SG No 95					
SG No 96					
SG No 97					
SG No 98					
SG No 99					
SG No 100					
SG No 101					
SG No 102					
SG No 103					
SG No 104					
SG No 105					
SG No 92var					
SG No 92var					
SG No 92var					
SG No 93var					
SG No 97var					
SG No 101var					
SG No D1					
SG No D2					
SG No D3					
SG No D4					
SG No D5					
SG No D6					
SG No D7					