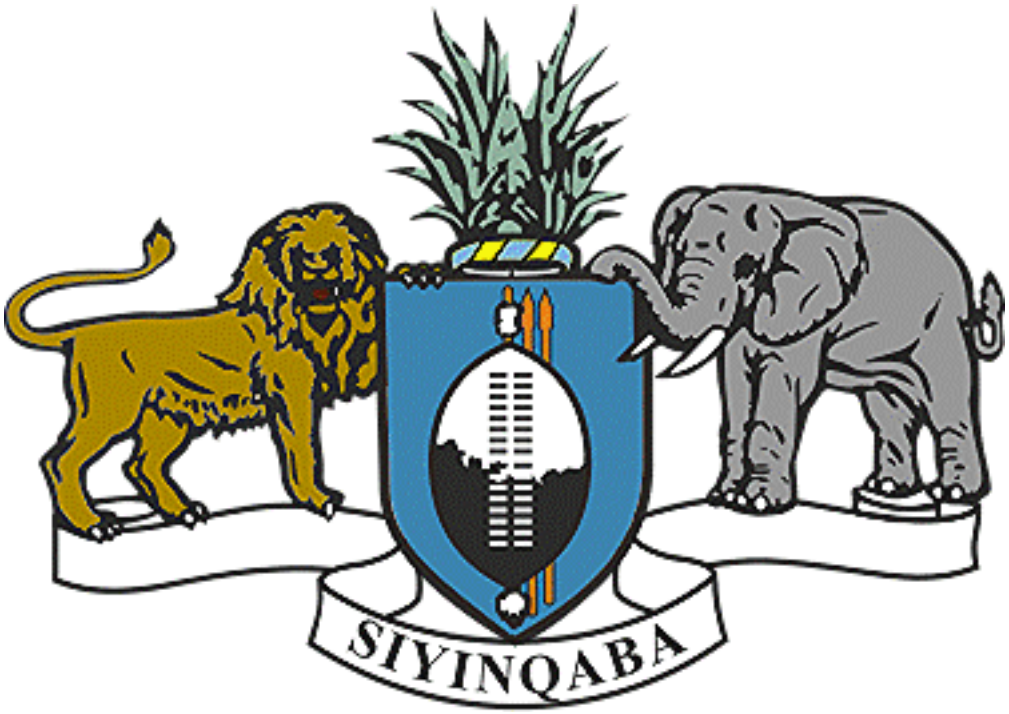
British High Commission Territory of SWAZILAND



1889 - 1968

Swaziland

Stamp Album

This album covers the issues of stamps in Swaziland during the period from 1889 until the 6th September 1968, when the territory attained independance from Britain as the Kingdom of Swaziland.
The album is ordered in accordance with the Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue, Southern & Central Africa and the South African Stamp Colour Catalogue 2023-2025, 37th Edition.
The format is a straightforward and uncomplicated collection of the issues in date of issue order, covering postage stamps and postage dues and only includes varieties of stamps if not of a high catalogue value.

Illustrations of virtually all stamps listed have been inserted in the stamp boxes to assist collection or for information.

Swaziland

Album Design

All measurements are in millimetres;
Pages - standard A4 size (210mm x 297mm);
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 2mm around all sides of the actual stamps.

Notes:

1. Album Catalogue Numbers

The "SG"catalogue numbers are from the "Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue - Southern and Central Africa", 1st Edition and the "Sacc" numbers are from "the South African Colour Catalogue 2023-2025".

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, is used for printing the album pages thereby ensuring that the paper resists yellowing, fading, and deterioration over time and does not in any manner 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

In order to ascertain whether the printer to be used to print the album is accurate, it is recommended that at least two test pages are first printed - the suggested pages are No 25 and 34.

Page 25 has 3 different size stamp boxes:
1. 29 mm x 46 mm (SG 46),
2. 36 mm x 45 mm (SG 47), and
3. 45 mm x 35 mm (SG 48).

Page 34 has 2 different size stamp boxes:
4. 43 mm x 30 mm (SG 106), and
5. 47 mm x 32 mm (SG 107).

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 acquired.

6. Additional (blank) Page

Should it be required, an additional (blank) page has also been included at the end of the album pages set.

7. Stamp Mounts

If stamp mounts are to be used with the album, schedules of mounts needed are included at the end of the album pages set.

8. Bibliography

Pirie, J.H. Harvey. Stamps and Postal History of Swaziland and of the New Republic. Johannesburg: The Philatelic Federation of South Africa, 1956.
Proud, Ted. The Postal History of Swaziland & Zululand. Heathfield, Sussex: Postal History Publications, 1996.

N.B. This page will not be included in the album page numbers and can be excluded when printing.





Countries of Southern Africa - Historical Timelines

		ESTABLISHED	DISSOLVED / DEVOLVED	TRANSITION
BRITISH CROWN COLONIES				
	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 ORANGE RIVER COLONY - self governing colony.	6.10.1900 27.11.1907	26.11.1907 31.5.1910	Granted self-governance. Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	TRANSVAAL-*1st British Occupation.*	12.4.1877	27.2.1884	Independance regained. Name reverted to **Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek**
	TRANSVAAL-*2nd British Occupation.*	1.9.1900	5.12.1906	Granted self-governance. Incorporated into **Union of South Africa.**
	TRANSVAAL - self governing colony.	6.12.1906	31.5.1910	
	ZULULAND	22.5.1887	31.12.1897	Annexed to **Natal.**
BOER REPUBLICS				
	STATE of GOSHEN *(Het Land Goosen)*	24.10.1882	6.8.1883	Unified 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 as **United States of Stellaland.**
	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	On 6.10.1900 annexed to Britain as **Orange River Colony,** but *de jure still* independant until 31.5.1902
	1st ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK *(South African Republic)*	17.1.1852	12.4.1877	Annexed to Britain. Name changed to **Transvaal Colony.**
	2nd ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK	27.2.1884	31.5.1902	On 1.9.1900 annexed to Britain as **Transvaal Colony,** but *de jure* still independant until 31.5.1902
	UNION of SOUTH AFRICA	31.5.1910	30.5.1961	Status changed to a Republic.
	REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA	31.5.1961	Present	
T.B.V.C. STATES				
	TRANSKEI	26.10.1976	27.4.1994	Reincorporated into **South Africa**
	BOPHUTHATSWANA	6.12.1977	27.4.1994	Reincorporated into **South Africa**
	VENDA	13.9.1979	27.4.1994	Reincorporated into **South Africa**
	CISKEI	4.12.1981	27.4.1994	Reincorporated into **South Africa**
HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES				
	BASUTOLAND	3.11.1871	4.10.1966	Independance - Name change to **Lesotho.**
	BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE	31.3.1885	30.9.1966	Independance - Name change to **Botswana.**
	SWAZILAND	1903 June	6.9.1968	Independance. Now **Eswatini**
NAMIBIA	**GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA**	7.8.1884	9.7.1915	South Africa Military Occupation.
	South Africa Military Occupation	9.7.1915	31.1.1923	**South Africa** mandated by **League of Nations** to administer country. Name change to **South West Africa.**
	SOUTH WEST AFRICA	1.2.1923	21.3.1990	Independance. Name change to **NAMIBIA.**
RHODESIAS				
	BRITISH SOUTH AFICA 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 AFRICA 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.
	NYASALAND - Post Federation	1.1.1964	5.7.1964	Independance - Name change to **Malawi.**
	NORTHERN RHODESIA - Post Federation	1.1.1964	24.10.1964	Independance - Name change to **Zambia.**
	SOUTHERN RHODESIA - Post Federation	1.1.1964	9.12.1964	Name change to **Rhodesia.**
	RHODESIA	9.12.1964	11.11.1965	**Unilateral Declaration of Independance.**
	RHODESIA	11.11.1965	3.3.1970	Declared a **Republic.**
	RHODESIA	3.3.1970	31.5.1979	Return to British rule. Name change to **Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.**
	ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA	1.6.1979	18.4.1980	Independance - Name change to **Zimbabwe.**

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





Swaziland

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9	Postal History - Post Ofices/General Information.	
10	Watermarks/Crown Agents.	
11	Stamp Issues of Swaziland.	
12	1889 18 October-1890, O/printed Z.A.R. Issue//1892-August Z.A.R. Issue.	SG 1 - SG 10.
13	1892 Z.A.R. (no overprint) Issue.	SG Z1 - SG Z9.
14	1893 Z.A.R. Surcharged Issue.	SG Z10 - Z13a.
15	1894 July Z.A.R. Issue.//1895 - 16 March Z.A.R. Issue.	SG Z16 - Z25.
15	1895 July - August, Z.A.R. Surcharged Issue.	SG Z27.
16	1895 - 6th September, Z.A.R. (Penny Postage) Issue.	SG Z29
16	1896 – 1897 Z.A.R. issue.	SG Z30 - Z37.
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19	1935 4th May - King George V Silver Jubilee issue.	SG 21 - SG 24.
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25	1949 10th October - 75th Anniversary of Universal Postal Union issue.	SG 48 - SG 51.
27	1953 3rd June - Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.	SG 52.
27	1956 2nd July - Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.	SG 53 - SG 64.
29	1961 14th February - Surcharged Third Definitive issue (New Currency).	SG 65 - SG 77.
31	1961 - Third Definitive (New Currency issue).	SG 78 - DG 89.
32	1962 24th April - 1966, Fourth Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.	SG 90 - SG 105.
34	1963 4th June - Freedom from Hunger issue.	SG 106.
34	1963 2nd September - Red Cross Centenary issue.	SG 107 - SG 108.
35	1964 5th November - Opening of Swaziland Railway issue.	SG 109 - SG 112.
36	1965 17th May - 100th Anniversary of I.T.U. issue.	SG 113 - SG 114.
36	1965 25th October - International Co-operation Year issue.	SG 115 - SG 116.
37	1966 24th January - Winston Churchill Commemoration issue.	SG 117 - SG 120.
38	1966 1st December - 20th Anniversary of U.N.E.S.C.O. issue.	SG 121 - SG 123.
39	1967 25th April - Change of Status (Protected State) issue.	SG 124 - SG 127.
39	1967 7th September - First Conferment of University Degrees issue.	SG 128 - SG 131.
40	1968 5th January - Traditional Customs issue.	SG 133 - SG 135.
40	1968 1st May - Additional value to Definitive issue.	SG 136.
41	1933 23rd January - 1957, Postage Due issue.	SG D1 - D2a.
41	1961 8th February, Postage Due issue.	SG D3.
41	1961 14th February, New Currency Postage Due issue.	SG D4 - D6.
42	1961 14th February, Surcharged Postage Due issue.	SG D7 - D12.

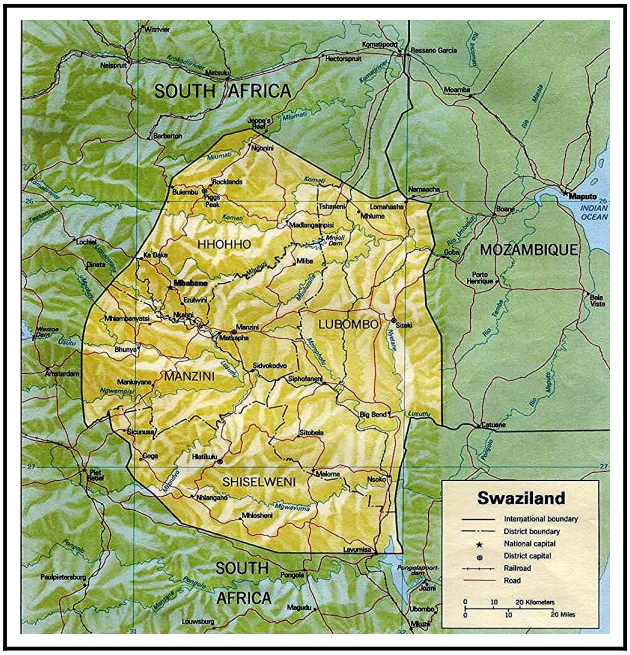




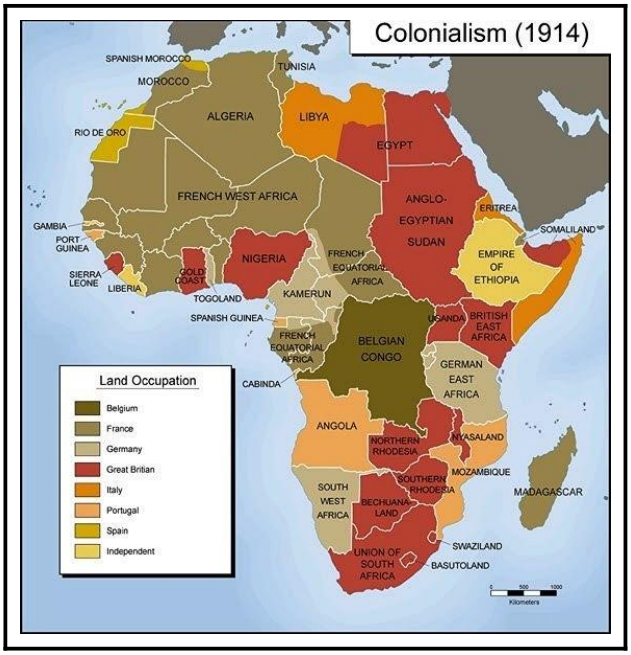
Swaziland

Maps

Map of Swaziland.



Colonial Map of Africa.



Coat of Arms of Swaziland

The coat of arms of Swaziland depicts various symbols of traditional Swazi culture. The lion represents the Ngwenyama (King) of Swaziland and the elephant represents the Queen Mother. They support a traditional Nguni shield which represents "protection". Above the shield is the King's "lidlabe" (crown of feathers), normally worn during "Incwala" (the festival of the harvest). On a banner below the shield is Swaziland's national motto, "Siyinqaba" meaning "We are the fortress".

Flag of Swaziland

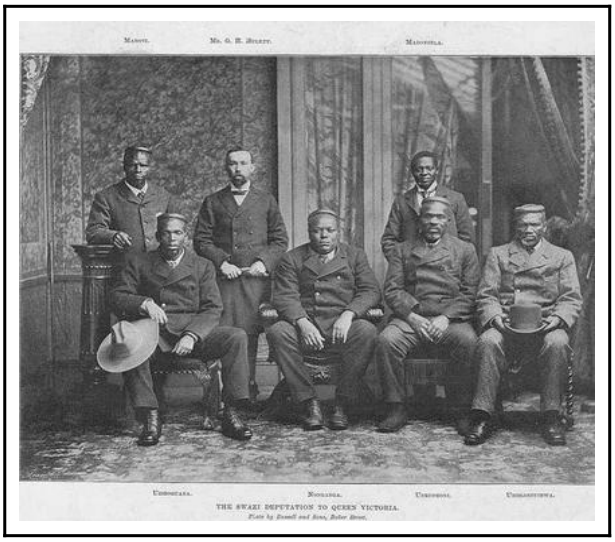
Swaziland became a British protectorate in 1903 and as a protectorate it did not have a distinctive flag of its own. A Flag of Swaziland was formally adopted on 6 October 1968, a month after Swaziland gained independence from Great Britain. The flag was designed by King Sobhuza II and prior to its formal adoption, the College of Arms in London had registered the flag on 30 October 1967, when the first official hoisting of the flag was conducted.
Flag Composition:
The red in the flag stands for past battles, the blue for peace and stability, and the yellow for the resources of Swaziland. The central focus of the flag is a Nguni shield and two spears, symbolizing protection from the country's enemies. Its colour is meant to show that white and black people live in peaceful coexistence in Swaziland. The flag has five horizontal stripes—two blue stripes at the top and bottom while the center stripe is red. Two thin yellow stripes border the red stripe. On the red stripe is an ox hide combat shield from the traditional Swazi Emasotsha Regiment, laid horizontally. The shield is reinforced by a staff from which hangs injobo tassels—bunches of feathers of the widowbird and the lourie. These feathers are used only by the king. Above the staff are two assegais—local spears, a Swazi fighting stick and three royal Swazi ornamental tassels called injobo, which are made from widowbird and lourie feathers.

Swaziland

Early Colonial History

The Colonial history of Swaziland, the predecessor of the present day Republic of Eswatini, dates back to 1881, when the British government signed a convention recognising the independance of Swaziland. This independance was also recognised at the London Convention of 1884. However, as a result of internal unrest and problems related to the multitude of concessions granted in the territory, a tripartite administration was established in 1889, with representatives of Great Britain, the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek and an agent of the Swazi King, controlling the country. The tripartite administration lasted three years and despite the Swazis sending an opposing deputation to Queen Victoria, a convention was made in 1894 which placed Swaziland under the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek as a protectorate. Following ratification of the convention by Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek Volksraad, the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek formerly assumed control and administration of the territory on 21st February 1895 and this control continued until the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War in October 1899. In 1903, following the end of the Second Boer War, Swaziland became one of the British High Commission Territories - much of the early administration was conducted from South Africa. Reference: Wikipedia.

The Swazi Deputation to Queen Victoria, 1894.



Postal History

Prior to 1887 there was no postal service in the territory and posting and receipt of mail was via private arrangements to and from adjoining countries. In 1887 a weekly post cart service was introduced by a newly formed entity called "The Government Committee" (also known as The White Committee) which had been granted a charter by the Swazi King to administer european affairs in the territory. The post cart mail service operated from Embekelweni to Steynsdorp in the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, where stamps were affixed and the mail then entered the regular postal channels.

The establishment of the tripartite government in 1889 was followed by the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek inaugurating a postal service in the territory on 18 October 1889, utilising the postal concession which it had purchased that same month. Overprinted stamps of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek were sold from a post office opened at Embekelweni and later at Bremersdorp and Darkton - the overprint consisted of "Swazieland" printed in black.

The tripartite administration ended on 13 November 1893 with the signing of the convention made between the British Governmenment and Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek, which, from February 1895, designated Swaziland as a Protectorate of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. By a notice dated 5 September 1894, the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek stamp issue with the"Swazieland" overprint was withdrawn, with any unused overprinted stamps declared invalid from 7 November 1894. Thereafter current Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek stamps, without the overprint, were sold in the territory until the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War on 10th October 1899, when the postal administration of the territory by the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek was withdrawn. There was no postal service in the territory until it became a British Protectorate in 1902. During the period up to 1933, when the first specially designed definitive stamps of Swaziland were issued, unoverprinted stamps of both the Transvaal and South Africa were used in the territory.

Swaziland

Postal History

Tabulation of the Postal History

Phase 1, 1887 – 1889.
There was no official service as such in the territory, but a Post Bag was made up at the Government Offices in Embekelweni and sent by Postal Runner to Steynsdorp in the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (Z.A.R.), where Z.A.R. stamps were affixed to the mail and thereby entered the regular postal channels. The postage due was paid for out of a deposit held at the post office. Private individuals were permitted to use the Post Bag service, but had to pay cash in Embekelweni for the postage due for their mail.

Phase 2, 1889 – 1894.
During this period the Z.A.R. made use of the postal concession for the territory which it had purchased, and issued its own stamps in the country overprinted with "Swazieland".
Post offices were opened at Bremersdorp , Embekelweni and Darkton and the postal route from Steynsdorp, using a post cart, went to Bremersdorp via Darkton and Embekelweni.

Phase 3, 1894 – 1899
With the territory becoming a Z.A.R. Protectorate in February 1895, the stamps issued during this period were the ordinary stamps of the Z.A.R., without any overprint. The stamps issued previously by the Z.A.R. with the overprint, were demonetised by proclamation on 7.11.1894.
There were two main postal routes to the territory starting at Steynsdorp and Lake Chrissie and ending at Bremersdorp via Darkton and Embabaan. Internal routes were (1) from Embabaan to Pigg's Peak; (2) from Bremersdorp to Mahamba; and (3) from Bremersdorp to Umkwakweni. A telegraph service was also introduced with offices at Bremersdorp and Embabaan.

Phase 4, 1899 – 1902.
With the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War the postal administration provided by the Z.A.R. was withdrawn and the country left without any postal service for the duration of the war.

Phase 5, 1902 – 1910
Following the end of the war, it had been decided by the British that the postal administration and services of Swaziland would be operated by the newly designated Transvaal Colony. A post office was established at Embabaan on 19.11.1902 and weekly mail cart service from Carolina to Embabaan introduced. The initial postal routes were:
Wonderfontein to Embabaan by mail cart (twice weekly);
Barberton to Pigg's Peak by Post Runner;
Embabaan to Bremersdorp by Post Runner;
Komatipoort to Nomahasha by Post Runner.
The stamps issued in the country during this period were the Edwardian stamps of the Transvaal Colony.

Phase 6, 1910 – 1933
Following the inauguration of the Union of South Africa on 31.5.1910, apart from a single 2½d. commemorative stamp issued on the day, the Union had no stamps of its own until the definitive issue on 1.9.1913. To address this lacuna, stamps of the four former Colonies, initially only valid within the colony, were, by a proclamation, declared valid outside their borders as from 18.8.1910. The effect was that the stamps of the Colonies could be issued and used throughout the Union, including Swaziland, whose postal administration, in the interim, fell under the Union's authority. Thereafter the 1913 issue of South African stamps were utilised in the territory for the twenty year period leading up to its 1933 First Definitive issue.
In philatelic terminology, the Edwardian stamps of the four colonies are referred to as "Interprovincials", a designation only applicable for the period from 18.8.1910 until 1.9.1913, when the Union's First Definitive stamp set was issued.

Temporary Post Office, Mbabane opened 19.11.1902.

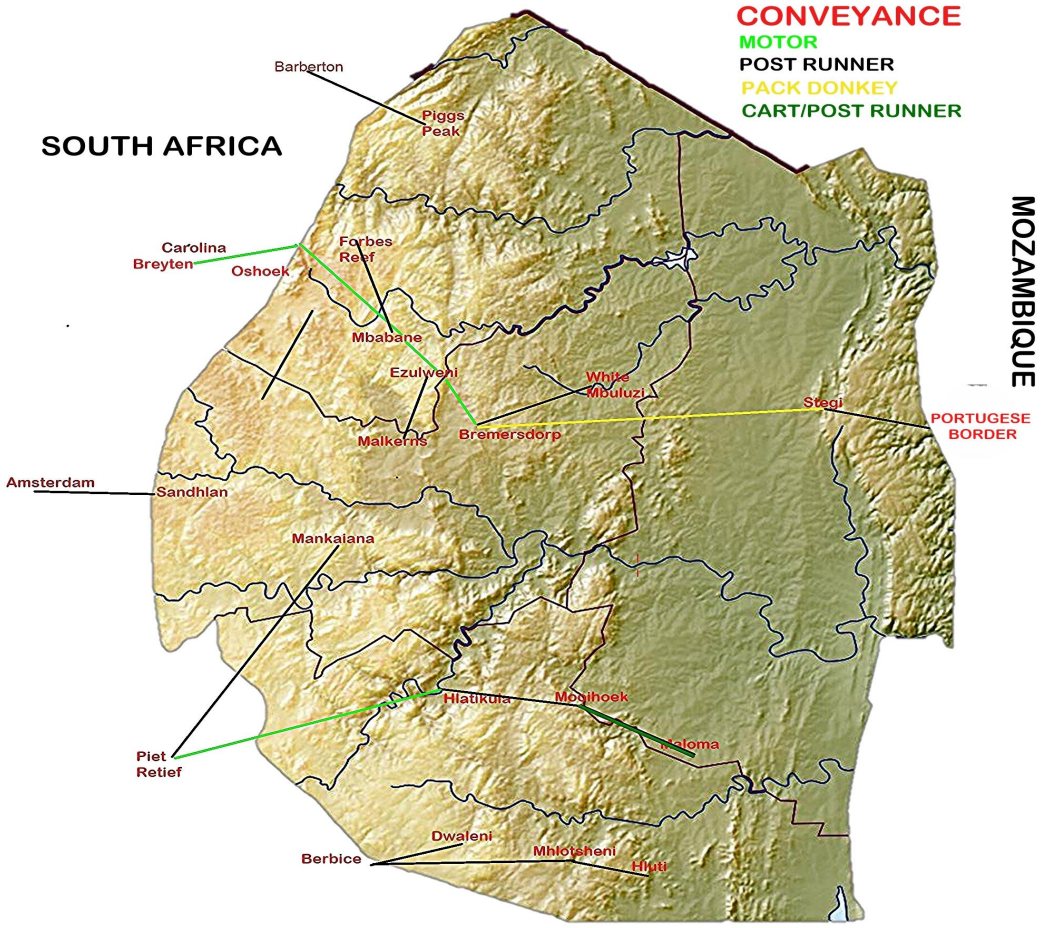


S.B. Williams of SA Constabulary and Mr Fraser, Postmaster.

Swaziland

Postal History

Mail Services/Routes in operation in 1925



Route	Mails Weekly	Time Hours	Conveyance
Breyten to Bremersdorp via Oshoek, Mbabane and Ezulweni,	*2*	*10½*	*Motor*
Ezulweni - Malkerns	*2*	*4*	*Post Runner*
Bremersdorp - Stegi	*1*	*30*	*Pack Donkey*
Bremersdorp - White Mbulizi	*2*	*6*	*Post Runner*
Stegi - Portugese Border	*3*	*6*	*Post Runner*
Mbabane - Forbes Reef	*2*	*4*	*Post Runner*
Mbabane and Ezulweni	*2*	*10½*	*Post Runner*
Barberton - Piggs Peak	*3*	*14*	*Post Runner*

Route	Mails Weekly	Time Hours	Conveyance
Amsterdam - Sandhlan	*1*	*6*	*Post Runner*
Piet Retief - Mankaiana	*2*	*12*	*Post Runner*
Piet Retief - Hlatikulu	*2*	*5*	*Motor*
Hlatikulu - Mooi Hoek	*2*	*4*	*Post Runner*
Dwaleni - Berbice	*2*	*4*	*Post Runner*
Mhlotsheni - Berbice	*2*	*4*	*Post Runner*
Hluti - Mhlotsheni	*2*	*9*	*Post Runner*
Maloma - Mooihoek	*2*	*8*	*Cart/P Runner*

The glacial rate of infrastructure developement in the Protectorate was such that Post Runners were an essential component of the mail service for many years.

Swaziland

Postal History

Post Offices/Postal Agencies in Swaziland

The following is a list of Post Offices and/or Postal Agencies that were established in Swaziland prior to 1933, together with the year they were opened - some were subsequently closed before the end of the period.

Darkton (1889)
Embekelweni (1889)
Bremersdorp (1890)
Embabaan (1895)
Umkwakweni (1899)
Mahamba (1899)
Piggs Peak (1899)
Hlatikulu (1903)
Nomahasha (1903)
Mbabane (previously Embabaan) (1904)
Sandhlan (1906)
Forbes Reef (1906)
Stegi (1907)
Mhlotsheni (1908)
M'dimba (1908)
Ezulweni (1909)
Hluti (1911)
Ivy (1912)
Mankaiana (1913)
Sicunusa (1913)
Malkerns (1914)
Dwaleni (1917)
Mooihoek (1919)
White Umbuluzi (1922)
Kubuta (1924)
Goedgegun (1925)
Maloma(1926)
Nsoko (1927)
Motshane (1929)

At the 31st March, 1927, there were the following Post and Telegraph Offices/Postal Agencies in the Territory:

2 Postal Agencies,
1 Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Agency,
8 Postal Order Agencies,
2 Postal Order, Telegraph, and Telephone Agencies, 1 Telegraph Office only,
3 Telephone Offices only,
2 Telegraph and Telephone Offices only,
5 Money Order, Savings Bank, Post, Telegraph and Telephone Offices.

Mail accepted/delivered in 1926/27

	Internal	United Kingdom from	United Kingdom to	Other from	Other to	Places Total
Letters	7748	11128	6188	112528	102128	239720
Post Cards	260	468	312	4224	1248	5512
Newspapers	572	7592	416	34008	1248	43836
Books	3328	8060	364	47528	16588	75868

Finances:
1926/27 Revenue £3213, Expenditure £3354, Shortfall £321.

General Information

Geographical Location:

A landlocked territory, bordered by Mozambique to its northeast and surrounded by South Africa on the other sides. Located inland from the Indian Ocean, in the eastern half of Southern Africa.

Total Area:

17,364 square kilometres. Swaziland is one of the smallest countries in Africa, with its present boundries having been drawn up in 1881 in the midst of the Scramble for Africa. The Scramble for Africa is described as the invasion, annexation, division, and colonization of most of Africa by seven Western European powers - Ethiopia and Liberia were the only countries which remained independant.

Topography:

Despite its size, the topography of Swaziland varies from mountainous highlands and hills in the western half of the country, to lowlands in the eastern half. The highest point is 1862m and lowest 21m.

Climate:

The climate varies from tropical to near temperate, with rain falling mostly during the summer months and a dry winter season. The further east, the less rain. Variations in temperature are also related to the altitude of the different regions.

Monarchy:

Ngwenyama (King) Sobhuza II (1899 - 1982) was King for 82 years and 254 days, the longest verifiable reign of any monarch in recorded history.

Capital and Seat of Government:

Mbabane.

Government:

Unitary absolute monarchy - the last of its type in Africa.

Population:

1,093,238 - 2017 census.

Languages:

Swazi & English.

Currency:

The Sterling monetary system of a pound divided into 20 shillings, each of 12 pence, was in use prior to and following the Anglo-Boer War and with Swaziland becoming a British Protectorate in the aftermath, the Sterling system and its associated notes and coinage continued in use until 14th February 1961, when decimalisation saw the introduction of a new currency of Rands and Cents (100 cents = 1 Rand).

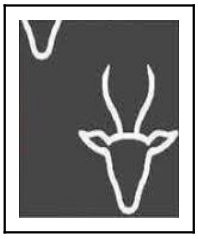
Swaziland

Watermarks used in the Stamp Issues of Swaziland

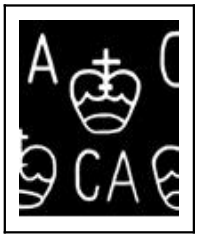
Multiple
Script CA.



Multiple Springbok Head.



Multiple St Edward's Crown
Block CA.



C A - Crown Agents

The narrative behind the inclusion of "C A" in watermarks of many of the early stamps of British Crown Colonies, has its origin in the establishment of “Crown Agents” in 1833 , when the United Kingdom Treasury consolidated previously private agencies, who had acted on behalf of colonial governments, into one establishment under two "Joint Agents General for Crown Colonies". The agencies thereafter continued to operate as a private businesses, but under Treasury supervision and control. In 1861 the organization was renamed "Crown Agents for the Colonies" Among many functions that Crown Agents handled on behalf of the Colonies were:
1. the procurement of goods and services,
2. infrastructure construction (they were involved in nearly every major public works and railway project within the Empire),
3. capital raising on the financial markets,
4. managing loans and investments and many other complex and varied duties.
One of their responsibilities was the supervision and supply of postage and revenue stamps for many of the colonies – hence the inclusion of "C A" in the watermark of paper used for stamp issues of the colonies.

Traditional Swazi Village.



Swaziland

Stamp Issues of Swaziland

ZUID AFRIKAANSCHE REPUBLIEK STAMPS.

- **1889 - October 18th - 1890, Overprinted stamps of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (9 stamps).**
- **1892 - August, Overprinted ½d. stamp of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (1 stamp).**
- **1892 - 1900 December, stamps of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (7 stamps).**
- **1893 - Surcharged stamps of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (7 stamps).**
- **1894 - July, stamps of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (2 stamps).**
- **1895 - March 16th, stamps of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (4 stamps).**
- **1895 - July-August, stamp of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (1 stamp).**
- **1895 - July September 6th, stamp of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (1 stamp).**
- **1896 - 1897 stamps of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. (5 stamps).**

SWAZILAND STAMPS.

- **1933 - January 3rd, First Definitive (King George V) issue. (10 stamps).**
- **1935 - May 4th, Silver Jubilee of King George V issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1937 - May 12th, Coronation of King George VI issue. (3 stamps).**
- **1938 - April 1st - 1954, Second Definitive (King George VI) issue. (11 stamps).**
- **1945 - December 3rd, Victory issue - overprinted South African stamps. (3 stamps).**
- **1947 - February 17th, Royal Visit issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1948 - December 1st, Royal Silver Wedding issue. (2 stamps).**
- **1949 - October 10th, 75th Anniversary of Universal Postage Union issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1953 - June 3rd, Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue. (1 stamp).**
- **1956 - July 2nd, Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue. (12 stamps).**
- **1961 - February 14th, Surcharged Third Definitive issue of 1956 with new currency. (13 stamps).**
- **1961 - Third Definitive issue of 1956 in new currency. (12 stamps).**
- **1962 April 24th - 1966, Fourth Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue. (16 stamps).**
- **1963 - June 4th, Freedom from Hunger issue. (1 stamp).**
- **1963 - September 2nd, Red Cross Centenary issue. (2 stamps).**
- **1964 - November 5th, Opening of Swaziland Railway issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1965 - May 17th, 100th Anniversary of International Telecommunication Union issue (2 stamps).**
- **1965 - October 25th, International Co-operation Year issue. (2 stamps).**
- **1966 - January 24th, Winston Churchill Commemoration issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1966 - December 1st, 20th Anniversary of U.N.E.S.C.O issue. (3 stamps).**
- **1967 - April 25th, Change of Status - Protected State issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1967 - September 7th, First Conferment of University Degrees issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1968 - January 5th, Traditional Customs issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1968 - May 1st, Additional value to Definitive issue. (1 stamp).**

POSTAGE DUE LABELS

- **1933 - 1957 January 23rd, Postage Due issue. (4 stamps).**
- **1961 - February 8th, Overprinted Postage Due issue (2d). (2 stamp).**
- **1961 - February 14th, New Currency Postage Due issue. (3 stamps).**
- **1961 - February 14th, Postage Due issue surcharged in new currency. (6 stamps).**

A total of 37 issues and 178 stamps were issued in the territory.

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.

Swaziland

Initial issue of Overprinted stamps of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek. 18th October 1889 - 1890.

Z.A.R. stamps 1885 - 1893 (SG 175/8, 182/6) issue.

(a) Perf: 12½ x 12.



Sg 1 Sacc 2



Sg 2 Sacc 3a



Sg 3 Sacc 5

(b) Perf: 12½.



Sg 4 Sacc 1



Sg 5 Sacc 3



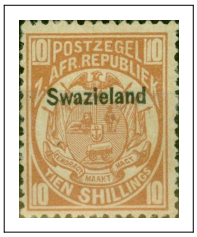
Sg 6 Sacc 4



Sg 7 Sacc 6
20.10.1890.



Sg 8 Sacc 7
20.10.1890.



Sg 9 Sacc 8
20.10.1890.

Overprinted Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek stamp. August 1892.

Z.A.R. stamp 1885 - 1893 (SG 175) issue.



Sg 10 Perf: 12½ Sacc 9

Notes:
The ½d. stamp was overprinted in Pretoria in August 1892, when Swaziland was under quarantine due to an outbreak of smallpox and it is unlikely that the issue saw much postal use before all the overprints were withdrawn.
It appears that from December 1892 no further stamps with the "Swazieland" overprint were supplied by the Zuid Afikaansche Republiek, with any unused overprinted stamps declared invalid and withdrawn from 7 November 1894.
Unoverprinted Zuid Afikaansche Republiek stamps were then used in the territory until shortly after 10th October 1899, when the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War brought an end to the territory's postal administration by the Zuid Afikaansche Republiek.

Swaziland

Stamps of Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (with no overprint), used in Swaziland December 1892 - January 1900.

1892 issue.

Z.A.R. stamps 1885 - 1893 (SG 175/187). Perf: 12½.

30.3.1885.



Sg Z1 Sg 175



Sg Z2 Sg 176

14.4.1887.



Sg Z3 Sg 178

8.1893.



Sg Z4 Sg 179



Sg Z5 Sg 180



Sg Z6 Sg 181

2.12.1985.



Sg Z9 Sg 184

Design: J Vurtheim. Print: Lithographic by Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Haarlem, Netherlands.

Designation - Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek/Transvaal

More often than not, the former Boer Republic known as the Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek (South African Republic) (Z.A.R.) is referred to in philatelic literature as the "Transvaal," regardless of of the periods during which it existed as a sovereign state under the title "Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek." This can almost certainly be attributed to the British Government's designation of the territory as "Transvaal" on the two occasions of its annexation. Briefly, the correct designation and historical background of the territory are as follows:

1. The Z.A.R. was founded following the 1852 Sand River Convention at which the British Government agreed to formally recognise the independence of the Boers residing north of the Vaal River;

2. The Volksraad (Parliament) of the Boer Government finally settled on the title of the territory in 1858 as the ”Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek”;

3. On 12.8.1877 the Z.A.R. was annexed as a Crown Colony by the British Government under the name ”Transvaal” (trans – “across from” the Vaal River) – this period is referred to as the "First Occupation";

4. 16.12.1880 saw the onset of the First Anglo-Boer War which ended on 23.3.1881 with the signing of the initial peace treaty;

5. This was followed by the signing of a further treaty on 3.8.1881 at the Pretoria Convention, in which the Z.A.R. regained self-government, but under nominal British suzerainty;

6. This accord was renegotiated in a subsequent treaty, the London Convention of 27.2.1884, where Britain acquiesced to the Z.A.R. demand to revert to its former name, ”Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek”;

7. The outbreak of the Second Anglo-Boer War on 11.10.1899 was followed by the "Second Occupation" by the British and their formal annexing of the territory on 1.9.1900, again under the name of ”Transvaal”;

8. The signing of the Peace Treaty of Vereeniging on 31.5.1902 saw the final demise of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek and its name.

Factually, it was only during the two Occupations that the Z.A.R. could be designated as "Transvaal".

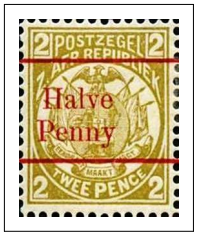
Swaziland

Surcharged 1893 issue.

Z.A.R. stamps 1885 - 1893 (SG 195/199). Perf: 12½.

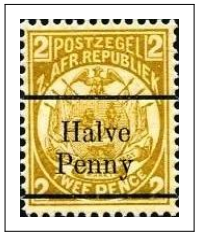
Type A surcharge - vertical distance between bars 12½ mm.

Red o/print 27.5.1893.



Sg Z10 Sg 195

Black o/print 2.7.1893.



Sg Z11 Sg 196

Black o/print 26.1.1893.



Sg Z12 Sg 197

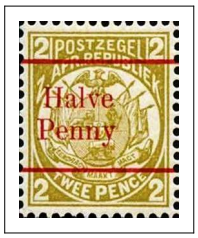
Black o/print 2.1.1893.



Sg Z13 Sg 198

Type B surcharge - vertical distance between bars 13½ mm.

Red o/print 27.5.1893.



Sg Z10aSg195b

Black o/print 26.1.1893.



Sg Z12aSg197d

Black o/print 2.1.1893.



Sg Z13aSg198e

Swaziland

1894 July issue.

Z.A.R. stamps 1894 (SG 200/204). Perf: 12½.

Wagon with shafts.



Sg Z16 Sg 201.



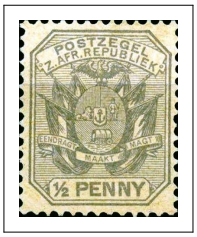
Sg Z17 Sg 202.

Print: Lithographic by Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Haarlem, Netherlands.

1895 16 March issue.

Z.A.R. stamps 1895 - 1896 (SG 205/212a). Perf: 12½.

Wagon with pole (disselboom).



Sg Z20 Sg 205.



Sg Z21 Sg 206.



Sg Z22 Sg 207.



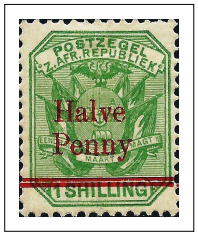
Sg Z25 Sg 210.

Print: Lithographic by Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Haarlem, Netherlands.

Surcharged 1895 (July - August) issue.

Z.A.R. stamps 1895 (SG 213/214). Perf: 12½.

Wagon with pole (disselboom).



Sg Z27SG 213.

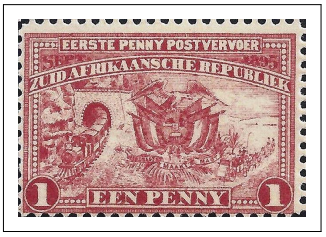
Notes:
"Disselboom" is the Afrikaans language word for the single shaft of a wagon and its use usually signifies that the wagon is drawn by draft animals harnessed on both sides of a single drawbar (disselboom).

Swaziland

1895 (6th September) issue.

Z.A.R. stamp 1895 (SG 215b). Perf: 11.

Introduction of Penny Postage.



Sg Z29 Sg 215b.

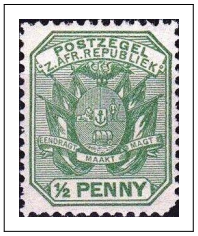
Print: Lithographic by The Press Printing and Publishing Works, Pretoria.

1896 - 1897 issue.

Z.A.R. stamps 1896 - 1897 (SG 216/224). Perf: 12½.

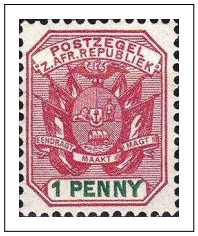
Wagon with pole (disselboom).

1896.



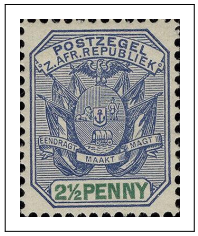
Sg Z30 Sg216.

1896.



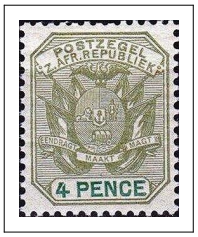
Sg Z31 Sg217.

6.1896.



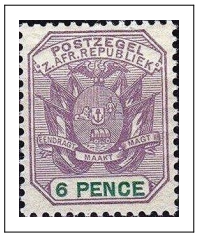
Sg Z33 Sg219.

3.1897.



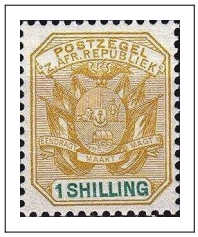
Sg Z35 Sg221.

11.1896.



Sg Z36 Sg222.

3.1896.



Sg Z37 Sg223.

Print: Lithographic by Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Haarlem, Netherlands.

Reprints of Issues of the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek

Starting from 1911 and using the original plates, reprints of the general issues 1885-93, 1894-95, 1895-96 and 1896-97 were produced and exist in large quantities. They cannot readily be distinguished from genuine originals except by comparison with used original stamps, but the following general characteristics may be noted for identification purposes:
1. reprints are all perf 12½ with large holes;
2. the paper is whiter and thinner than usually employed for the originals, and
3. their colours lack the lustre of those of the genuine stamps.

Swaziland

Proclamation of the issue of Protectorate's 1st Series of inscribed stamps.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE
OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BASUTOLAND, THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, AND SWAZILAND
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.
Vol. CXXX.] PRETORIA, THURSDAY, 23RD MAY, 1935. [No. 1771.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 154 OF 1933.

ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS OF SWAZILAND.—ISSUE OF NEW SERIES AND DEMONETISATION OF OLD SERIES.

It is hereby notified for general information that, in view of the issue of a new series of combined postage and revenue stamps of the following denominations, viz.: ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. and 10s., as specified in the Notice dated the 20th December, 1932, which was published in the High Commissioner's *Gazette*, dated the 30th December, 1932, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased, in terms of section *thirty-one* (1) (*e*) of the Stamp Duties and Fees (Swaziland) Proclamation No. 38 of 1931, to make the subjoined regulations for the demonetisation of the series of revenue stamps the use of which was authorized by Government Notice No. 9 (Swaziland), 1904, as amended by High Commissioner's Notice No. 87 of 1917.

Government Notice No. 9 (Swaziland), 1904, as amended by High Commissioner's Notice No. 87 of 1917, shall be repealed with effect from the 1st January, 1934.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

SHIRLEY EALES,
Administrative Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Capetown, 12th October, 1933.

REGULATIONS.

1. In these Regulations the series of Union of South Africa revenue stamps specially appropriated for Swaziland revenue purposes [see Government Notice No. 9 (Swaziland) 1904, as amended by High Commissioner's Notice No. 87 of 1917], is referred to as the "old series", and the series of combined revenue and postage stamps specified in the Notice dated the 20th December, 1932, which was published in the High Commissioner's *Gazette*, dated the 30th December, 1932, is referred to as the "new series".

2. All revenue stamps of the old series shall be demonetised with effect from the 1st January, 1934. On and after that date such stamps shall not be valid or available for the payment of stamp duties or fees or for any purpose other than the purpose of exchange as hereinafter provided.

3. Unused and unspoilt stamps of the old series may be exchanged as follows:—

(*a*) The holder may apply to the Financial Secretary, Mbabane, Swaziland;
(*b*) the application must be in writing;
(*c*) the stamps must in every case accompany the application. They must be surrendered intact with face and gum undamaged and must not be pasted on the application form or on any other paper or material;
(*d*) application must be made within the period prescribed in proviso (*a*) to section *four* of the Stamp Duties and Fees (Swaziland) Proclamation No. 38 of 1931, viz.: Twelve months from the date of demonetisation. The said period will expire on the 31st December, 1934, and applications made after that date will not be granted;
(*e*) the Financial Secretary, if satisfied that applications are in order and that the stamps are genuine and unused and were lawfully acquired by the applicants, will issue stamps of an equivalent value of the new series in exchange;
(*f*) the Financial Secretary may for the purpose of satisfying himself that the stamps offered for exchange have been lawfully acquired and that statements made in connection with applications are correct, require any applicant to furnish, in the form of affidavit or otherwise, such evidence as the said officer may deem necessary.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

Proclamation of change in Postal Rates.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE
OF THE
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR BASUTOLAND, THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, AND SWAZILAND
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.
Vol. CXXX.] PRETORIA, THURSDAY, 23RD MAY, 1935. [No. 1771.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE No. 81 OF 1935.

With reference to High Commissioner's Notice No. 56 of 1931, it is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of Act No. 10 of 1911 of the Union of South Africa, as of force in Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned alterations in the rates of postage and other charges, with effect from the 1st June, 1935.

By Command of His Excellency the
High Commissioner.

H. E. PRIESTMAN,
Administrative Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Capetown 17th May, 1935.

Class of Postal Articles.	For the Union of South Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Swaziland, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, South-West Africa and the Province of Mozambique.	For United Kingdom, Egypt, Palestine and British Possessions.	For Foreign Countries.
1. Letters.....	1d. per 1 oz.....	2d. per 1 oz.	3d. for first oz. and 2d. for each additional oz.
2. Postcards—			
(*a*) single...	½d. each.....	1½d. each....	1½d. each.
(*b*) reply paid....	1d. each.....	3d. each.....	3d. each.
3. (*a*) Commercial papers, including Accounts, Receipts, and Invoices	½d. per 2 oz.....	½d. per 2 oz. with a minimum of 3d.	½d. per 2 oz. with a minimum of 3d.

(Printed by the Government Printer, Pretoria.)

King Sobhuza II, K.B.E.,in full regalia, 1945.



22 July 1899 – 21 August 1982.
The longest verifiable reign of any monarch in recorded history.

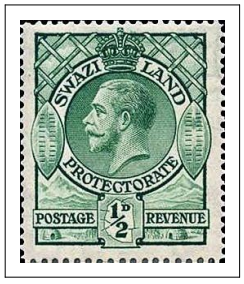
Swaziland



King George V

First Definitive (King George V) issue.
3rd January 1933.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 14.
Invalidated for postal use: 31.8.1953.



Sg 11 Sacc 10



Sg 12 Sacc 11



Sg 13 Sacc 12



Sg 14 Sacc 13



Sg 15 Sacc 14



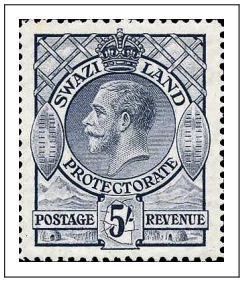
Sg 16 Sacc 15



Sg 17 Sacc 16



Sg 18 Sacc 17



Sg 19 Sacc 18

Multiple Crown & Script CA.





Sg 20 Sacc 19

Design: Rev C.C. Tugman. Print: Recess by De La Rue and Son, Ltd.

Swaziland



Queen Mary



King George V

King George V Silver Jubilee issue.
4th May 1935.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 11 x 12.
As stamps Nos. SG 111/114 of Bechuanaland.
Ist British Empire Omnibus Issue used by 43 other Colonies and Territories (250 stamps).
Invalidated for postal use: 31.8.1953.



Sg 21 Sacc 20



Sg 22 Sacc 21



Silver Jubilee Medallion



Sg 23 Sacc 22



Sg 24 Sacc 23

Silver Jubilee

The Silver Jubilee of George V on 6 May 1935 marked 25 years of George V as the King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India. The Jubilee was marked with large-scale and popular events throughout London and the rest of the United Kingdom in May 1935. It was the first ever Silver Jubilee celebration of a British monarch in history. The King died less than a year later.
Crown Agents Bulletin description of issue:
The design of the casement consists of a profile portrait of His Majesty wearing the Imperial Crown. The portrait is framed by the Collar of the Order of the Garter superimposed on the Royal Sceptre, the Dove Sceptre and the State Sword. Above the portrait is a ribbon bearing the dates 1910-1935. In the top left-hand corner is the Orb. The left lower corner has a duty tablet with the words "Postage & Revenue" in the base. The name of the Colony is set across the sky of the vignette. The design of the vignette consists of a view of Windsor Castle from the opposite side of the river.

Design: H. Fleury. Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Swaziland



Queen Elizabeth



King George VI

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

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 11 x 11½.
As stamps Nos. SG 115/117 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (202 stamps).
Invalidated for postal use: 31.8.1953.



Sg 25 Sacc 24



Sg 26 Sacc 25



Coronation Medallion.



Sg 27 Sacc 26

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

Coronation

A coronation ceremony marks the formal investiture of a monarch with regal power using a crown. In addition to the crowning, this ceremony may include the presentation of other items of regalia, and other rituals such as the taking of special vows by the new monarch, the investing and presentation of regalia to them, and acts of homage by the new monarch's subjects. The monarch's consort may also be crowned, either simultaneously with the monarch or as a separate event. "Coronation" in common parlance today may also, in a broader sense, refer to any formal ceremony in relation to the accession of a monarch, whether or not an actual crown is bestowed such ceremonies may otherwise be referred to as investitures, inaugurations, or enthronements. The monarch's accession usually precedes the coronation ceremony. Wikipedia.

Swaziland

Second Definitive (King George VI) issue.
1st April 1938 - 1954.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13½ x 13.



Sg 28 Sacc 27



Sg 29 Sacc 28



Sg 30 Sacc 29



Sg 31 Sacc 30



Sg 32 Sacc 31



Sg 33 Sacc 32



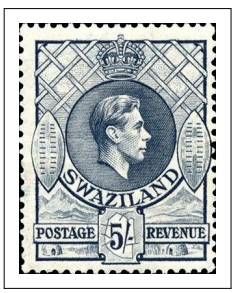
Sg 34 Sacc 33



Sg 35 Sacc 34



Sg 36 Sacc 35



Sg 37 Sacc 36



Sg 38 Sacc 37

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

Perforations:
the perforations of this issue vary slightly from stamp to stamp, but rounding has been applied to the average measurements of each individual stamp, which are respectively : 13.3 x 13.2 comb = (13½ x 13.), 14.2 line = (14), and 13.3 x 13.8 comb = (13½ x 14).

Swaziland

Second Definitive (King George VI) issue...continued.

Varieties - Perforations & Shades.

Perf 13½ x 14.



Sg 28a Sacc 27a
(11.1.1943).

Perf 13½ x 14 Bronze-green.



Sg 28b Sacc 27b
(2.1950).

Perf 13½ x 14.



Sg 29a Sacc 28a
(11.1.1943).

Perf 14.



Sg 30a Sacc 29a
(1941).

Perf 13½ x 14.



Sg 30b Sacc 29b
(11.1.1943).

Perf 13½ x 14.



Sg 31a Sacc 30a
(11.1.1943).

Perf 13½ x 13 Deep blue.



Sg 32a Sacc 31a
(10.1938).

Perf 13½ x 14 Ultramarine.



Sg 32b Sacc 31b
(1.1943).

Perf 13½ x 14.



Sg 33a Sacc 32a
(11.1.1943).

Perf 13½ x 14



Sg 34a Sacc 33a
(11.1.1943).

Perf 13½ x 14 Reddish purple.



Sg 34b Sacc 33b
(7.1944).

Perf 13½ x 14 Claret.



Sg 34c Sacc 33c
(13.10.1954.)

Perf 13½ x 14.



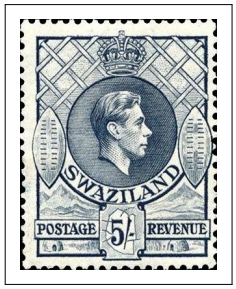
Sg 35a Sacc 34a
(11.1.1943).

Perf 13½ x 14 Violet.



Sg 36a Sacc 35a
(11.1.1943).

Perf 13½ x 14.



Sg 37b Sacc 36a
(5.1944).

Perf 13½ x 14.



Sg 38a Sacc 37a
(11.1.1943).

Swaziland

Victory Issue.
3rd December 1945.

Watermark: Multiple Springbok Head. Perf: 14.

Se-tenent stamps of South Africa (SG 108/110) overprinted with "Swaziland".
Inscribed alternatively in English and Afrikaans.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (164 stamps).
Invalidated for postal use: 31.8.1953.

"Victory".



Sg 39 Sacc 38

"Peace".



Sg 40 Sacc 39

"Hope".



Sg 41 Sacc 40

"Barbed Wire". Variety.



Sg 39a Sacc 38a

Multiple Springbok Head.



"Barbed Wire" Variety.



VICTORY ISSUE

Following the end of the Second World War in 1945, British Empire postal authorities around the world issued the Victory Omnibus Series from the end of 1945 through most of 1946. The majority of countries followed the design which featured the Houses of Parliament and the River Thames, with a portrait of King George VI. Other decided to produce their own designs, some celebrating the victory and others choosing to celebrate the peace. The end of the war was also marked by special 'Victory Bells' postmarks, in use for a month after both VE (Victory in Europe) and VJ (Victory in Japan) days - from 8 May to 9 June for VE DAY, and again from 15 August to 15 September, 1945 for VJ DAY.

Print: stamps Rotogravure and overprint Typographic by South African Government Printer.

Swaziland

Royal Visit issue. 17th February 1947.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script CA. Perf: 12½.
As SG 32/35 of Basutoland.
Invalidated for postal use: 31.8.1953.

King George VI.



Sg 42 Sacc 41

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.



Sg 43 Sacc 42





Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret.



Sg 44 Sacc 43

The Royal Family.



Sg 45 Sacc 44

ROYAL VISIT

The King and Queen and their two daughters, the princesses Elizabeth and Margaret toured their Southern Africa dominions for three month 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 the Second World War. 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. The actual date of the Royal Visit to Swaziland was 23.3.1947.

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

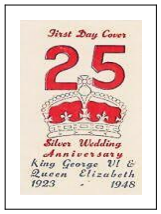
Swaziland

Royal Silver Wedding issue.
1st December 1948.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 11 x 11½.
As SG 136/137 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (138 stamps).
Invalidated for Postal use: 31.8.1953.



Sg 46 Perf 14 x 15 Sacc 45





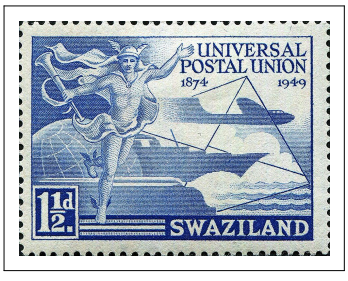
Sg 47 Perf 11½ x 11. Sacc 46

Design & single Photogravure print by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd (1½d.).
Stamp design & single Recess print by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd (10s.).
Country name overprinted by Typographic print by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd (10s.).

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

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A.
As SG 138/141 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (310 stamps).
Invalidated for Postal use: 31.8.1953.

Hermes, Globe and Forms of Transport.



Sg 48 Perf: 13½ x 14. Sacc 47

Hemispheres, Jet-powered Vickers Viking Airliner and Steamer.



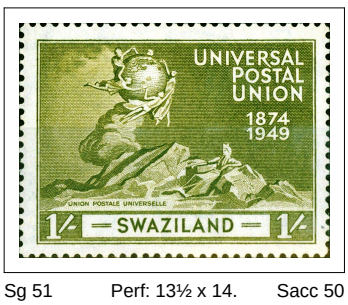
Sg 49 Perf: 11 x 11½. Sacc 48

Hermes and Globe.



Sg 50 Perf: 11 x 11½. Sacc 49

U.P.U. Monument.



Sg 51 Perf: 13½ x 14. Sacc 50





Swaziland

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 held by 22 nations in Berne, Switzerland, beginning on 15 September 1874; with the guidance of the Director General of the German postal administration, Heinrich von Stephan, the Treaty of Berne, agreeing universal transmission of mail and uniform postal rates, was signed on 9 October. This came into effect on 1 July 1875.

The Union's activities embrace many fields, and one that may be quoted as an example of its value, is the negotiation of rates payable by Postal Administrations to 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 UPU. The UPU is now a specialized 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.

Print: Recess by Waterlow & Sons. Ltd. (1½d, 1s),
Designs & Recess print by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd - Country name typographically printed, (3d & 6d)

Proclamation of change in Postal Rates.

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND
PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE
No. 127 OF 1950.

It is hereby notified for general information that, under and by virtue of the provisions of section *four* of Act No. 10 of 1911 of the Union of South Africa, as in force in Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, His Excellency the High Commissioner has been pleased to approve, with effect from the 15th May, 1950, the postage rates indicated below.

By Command of His Excellency
the High Commissioner.
A. W. WALTERS,
for Chief Secretary.

High Commissioner's Office,
Pretoria, 9th August, 1950.

POSTAGE RATES TO THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA, BASUTOLAND, THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND.

Class of Mail Matter.	*Postage Rate.*
Letters:—	
For first ounce	2d.
For each additional ounce	1d.
Commercial papers:—	
Per two ounces	1d.
Samples:—	
Per two ounces	1d.

POSTAGE RATES TO THE REMAINDER OF THE AFRICAN POSTAL UNION.

Class of Mail Matter.	*Postage Rate.*
Commercial papers:—	
Per two ounces	1d.
Samples:—	
Per two ounces	1d.

Swaziland



Queen Elizabeth II

Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II issue.
3rd June 1953.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13½ x 13.
As SG 142 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (106 stamps).



Coronation Medallion.

Queen Elizabeth II.



Sg 52 Sacc 51



Royal Cypher.

Design, engraving and country name Typographic print by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd. Print: Recess by De La Rue & Co, Ltd.

Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
2nd July 1956.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13 x 13½ (horizontal), 13½ x 13 (vertical).

Havelock Asbestos Mine.



Sg 53 Sacc 52

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 55 Sacc 54

Highveld View.



Sg 54 Sacc 53

Swazi Courting Couple.



Sg 56 Sacc 55

Swazi Warrior.



Sg 57 Sacc 56

Kudu.



Sg 58 Sacc 57

Swaziland

Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
2nd July 1956...continued.

Havelock Asbestos Mine.



Sg 59 Sacc 58

Swazi Courting Couple.



Sg 60 Sacc 59

Highveld View.



Sg 61 Sacc 60

Swazi Warrior.



Sg 62 Sacc 61

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 63 Sacc 62

Kudu.



Sg 64 Sacc 63

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Surcharge overprinting of denominations in new currency.
Print Types.

BASIC TYPE	½c	1c	2c	3½c			
TYPE I	2½c	4c	5c	25c	50c	R1	R2
TYPE II	2½c	4c	5c	25c	50c	R1	R2
TYPE III					50c	R1	

Swaziland

Surcharged Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
14th February 1961 - May.

1956 issue (SG 53/64) surcharged with new currency denominations. (100Cents = 1 Rand.)

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: Perf: 13 x 13½ (horizontal), 13½ x 13 (vertical).

Havelock Asbestos Mine.



Sg 65 Type 11 Sacc 64

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 67 Type 13 Sacc 66

Highveld View.



Sg 66 Type 12 Sacc 65

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 68 Sacc 67

Swazi Courting Couple.



Sg 69 Type (I) Sacc 68

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 70 Type14(5.61) Sacc 69

Swazi Warrior.



Sg 71 Type (I) Sacc 70

Havelock Asbestos Mine.



Sg 73 Sacc 72

Kudu.



Sg 72 Type (I) Sacc 71

Swazi Warrior.



Sg 75 Type (I) Sacc 74

Highveld View.



Sg 74 Type (I) Sacc 73

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 76 Type (I) Sacc 75

Swaziland

Surcharged Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
14th February 1961 - May...continued.

Kudu.



Sg 77 Type (I) Sacc 76

Varieties - Types.

Swazi Courting Couple.



Sg 69a Type II Sacc 68a

Swazi Warrior.



Sg 71a Type II Sacc 70a

Kudu.



Sg 72a Type II Sacc 71a

Highveld View.



Sg 74a Type II central. Sacc 73a

Swazi Warrior.



Sg 75a Type II Sacc 74a

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 76a Type II Sacc 75a

Kudu.



Sg 77a Type II Sacc 76a middle left.

Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.
Surcharge overprinted by South African Government Printer

Swaziland

Third Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue. 1961.

As 1956 issue, but with values in Rands and Cents.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13 x 13½ (horizontal), 13½ x 13 (vertical).

Havelock Asbestos Mine.



Sg 78 14.2.1961. Sacc 77

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 80 10.9.1961. Sacc 79

Highveld View.



Sg 79 14.2.1961. Sacc 78

Swazi Courting Couple.



Sg 81 14.2.1961. Sacc 80

Swazi warrior.



Sg 82 10.9.1961. Sacc 81

Kudu.



Sh 83 10.9.1961. Sacc 82

Havelock Asbestos Mine.



Sg 84 14.2.1961. Sacc 83

Swazi Courting Couple.



Sg 85 14.2.1961. Sacc 84

Highveld View.



Sg 86 1.8.1961. Sacc 85

Swazi Warrior.



Sg 87 10.9.1961. Sacc 86

Swazi Married Woman.



Sg 88 10.9.1961. Sacc 87

Kudu.



Sg 89 1.8.1961. Sacc 88

Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Swaziland

Fourth Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
24th Apri1 1962.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block C.A. Perf: 13 x 14 (vertical), 14 x 13 (horizontal).

Swazi Shield.



Sg 90 Sacc 89

Battle Axe.



Sg 91 Sacc 90

Forestry.



Sg 92 Sacc 91

Headdress.



Sg 93 Sacc 92

Musical Instrument.



Sg 94 Sacc 93

Irrigation.



Sg 95 Sacc 94

Long Tailed Whydah.



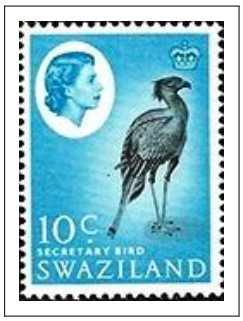
Sg 96 Sacc 95

Rock Paintings.



Sg 97 Sacc 96

Secretary Bird.



Sg 98 Sacc 97

Pink Arum.



Sg 99 Sacc 98

Married Swazi Woman.



Sg 100 Sacc 99

Malaria Control.



Sg 101 Sacc 100

Swazi Warrior.



Sh 102 Sacc 101

Ground Hornbill.



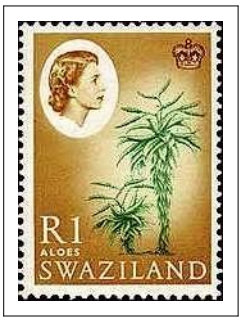
Sg 103 Sacc 102

Msinsi Flower.



Sg 105 Sacc 104

Aloes.



Sg 104 Sacc 103

Swaziland

Fourth Definitive (Queen Elizabeth II) issue.
24th Apri1 1962...continued

Varieties

Battle Axe.



Sg 91w Sacc 90a
Wmk inverted.

Headdress.



Sg 93a (5.1966). Sacc 92b
black & dull red.

Headdress.



Sg 93w Sacc 92a
Wmk inverted.

St Edward's Crown
and Block CA.



Musical Instrument.



Sg 94w Sacc 93a
Wmk inverted.

Irrigation.



Sg 95a (5.1966). Sacc 94b
black & deep turquoise-green.

Irrigation.



Sg 95w Sacc 94a
Wmk inverted.

long Tailed Whydah.



Sg 96w Sacc 95a
Wmk inverted.

Rock Paintings.



Sg 97a (5.1966). Sacc 96a
blackish brown & yellowish buff.

Rock Paintings.



Sg 97w Sacc 96b
Wmk inverted.

Design: Mrs C. Hughes. Print: Photogravure by Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Haarlem, Netherlands.

Swaziland

Freedom from Hunger issue.
4th June 1963.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block CA. Perf: 14 x 14½.
As No SG 182 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (77 stamps).



Sg 106 Sacc 105

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign was launched in 1960 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Its main objectives were twofold: first, to create a world-wide awareness of the problems of hunger and malnutrition which afflict more than a half of the world's population and which, apart from the human suffering and human degradation that they involve, pose a serious threat to peace and orderly progress, and second, to promote a climate of opinion in which solutions to these problems can be organized both on a national and on an international basis.

Design: M. Goaman. Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

Red Cross Centenary issue.
2nd September 1963.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block CA. Perf: 13½.
As Nos. SG 183/184 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (108 stamps & 2 miniture sheets).



Sg 107 Sacc 106



Sg 108 Sacc 107

RED CROSS CENTENARY

Address by Mr. Charles Duchemin, President of the Geneva State Council on the Commemorative Day, which was celebrated on September 1, 1963: In the name of the authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, in the name of the authorities of the city of Geneva and of all our population, it is an honour for me to wish you welcome to this city where, one hundred years ago, was born the most important humanitarian work in the entire world. One of our fellow-citizens had been distressed by the horrors of war. His profound emotion inspired him to write a moving book. A private group studied how best to put his suggestions into practice for the care of the wounded. A commission of five members, private individuals without any mandate, took upon itself to convene an international conference and it obtained the participation of sixteen governments. It is with enthusiasm that we celebrate the Centenary of that meeting in 1863, the first international assembly held in our town. The resolutions which were adopted consecrated the principles of help to the wounded, the training of voluntary nurses, the adoption of a distinctive and uniform sign - the Red Cross.

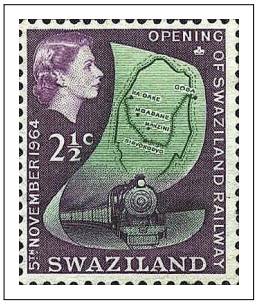
Design: V. Whiteley. Print: Lithographic by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.

Swaziland

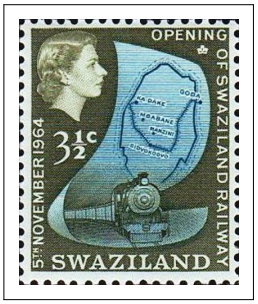
Opening of Swaziland Railway issue.
5th November 1964.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block CA. Perf: 11½.

All values depict a Goods Train and Map of Swaziland Railway.



Sg 109 Sacc 108



Sg 110 Sacc 109



Sg 111 Sacc 110

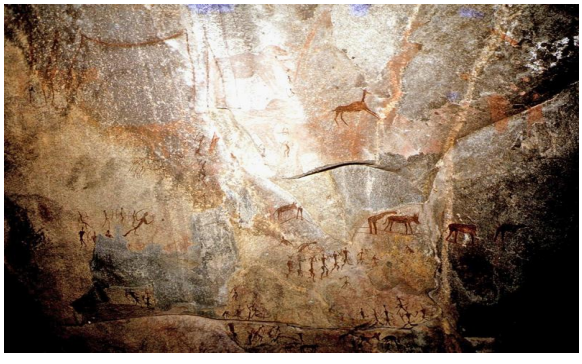


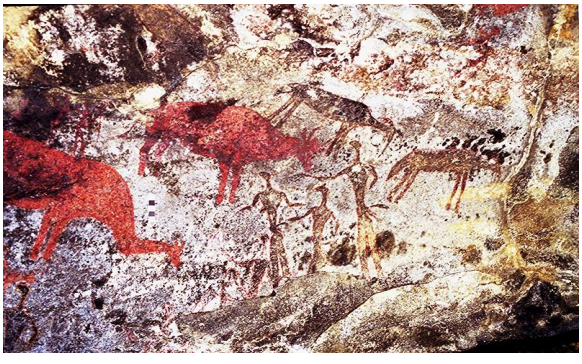
Sg 112 Sacc 111

Opening of Swaziland Railway.

Although plans for a railway existed from the 19th century with the discovery of gold in the country, the first line did not in fact open until 1964. This was a 120km, 3ft 6in (1067mm) gauge line from the Moçambique border at Goba (where it connected with the line from the Moçambique port of Lourenço Marques, present day Maputo) to the industrial area of Matsapha and the iron ore mines at Ngwenya, northwest of Mbabane. The line was concessioned to Moçambique Railways until 1978.

Design: R.A.H.Street. Print: Recess by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, Ltd.





Nsangwini Rock Art - San (Bushman) rock paintings, estimated to range in age from 500 to 5,000 years old. The artwork was typically executed using red ochre and animal blood, with the pigments absorbing into the rock face.

Swaziland

100th Anniversary of International Telecommunications Union issue.
17th May 1965.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block CA. Perf: 11 x 11½.
As Nos. SG 190/191 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (112 stamps & 1 miniture sheet).



Sg 113 Sacc 112



Sg 114 Sacc 113

International Telecommunication Union.

The International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for many matters related to information and communication technologies. It was established on 17 May 1865 as the International Telegraph Union. The I.T.U. was initially aimed at helping connect telegraphic networks between countries, with its mandate consistently broadening with the advent of new communications technologies. The I.T.U. 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 fiber technologies), wireless technologies, aeronautical and maritime navigation, radio astronomy, satellite-based meteorology, TV broadcasting, amateur radio, and next-generation networks. Wikipedia.
Commentary: all countries which participated in this omnibus issue, contributed 2000 of each stamp to the I.T.U., who incorporated them into albums. Copies of the albums were then distributed as follows:-
(a) to the Head of State of each country,
(b) to the Secretary-General of the United Nations,
(c) to the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union,
(d) to each participating postal union
(e) and two copies to each member/associate member of the I.T.U.
The remaining albums were sold for 90 francs to various nominees under special conditions.

Design: M. Goaman. Print: Lithographic by Joh. Enschede en Zonen, Haarlem, Netherlands.

International Co-operation Year issue.
25th October 1965.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block CA. Perf: 14½.
As Nos SG 192/193 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (107 stamps & 2 miniture sheets).

Symbol of Co-operation.



Sg 115 Sacc 114

Symbol of Co-operation.



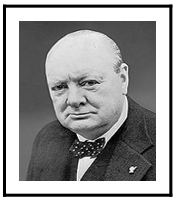
Sg 116 Sacc 115

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

In November 1963, by unanimous decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations, it was decided to designate 1965 as the Year of international co-operation, based on the theme of peace and progress through co-operation, symbolized by two joined hands surrounded by an olive branch.

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

Swaziland



Sir Winston L.S. Churchill

Winston Churchill Commemoration issue.
24th January 1966.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block CA. Perf: 14.
As Nos SG 194/197 of Bechuanaland.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (182 stamps).

All values depict Sir Winston Churchill (1874-1965) and St Paul's Cathedral in Wartime.



Sg 117 Sacc 116



Sg 118 Sacc 117



Sg 119 Sacc 118



Sg 120 Sacc 119

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (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.

Design: Jennifer Toombs. Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

Swaziland

20th Anniversary of U.N.E.S.C.O. issue.
1st December 1966.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block CA (sideways). Perf: 14.
As Nos. SG 196/198 of Antigua.
British Empire Omnibus Issue (110 stamps & 1 miniture).

Symbol of Education.



Sg 121 Sacc 120

Symbol of Science.



Sg 122 Sacc 121

Symbol of Culture.



Sg 123 Sacc 122

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) with the aim of promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, arts, sciences and culture. It has 194 member states and 12 associate members, as well as partners in the non-governmental, intergovernmental and private sector. Headquartered in Paris, France, UNESCO has 53 regional field offices and 199 national commissions.
UNESCO was founded in 1945 as the successor to the League of Nations' International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation. UNESCO's founding mission, which was shaped by the events of World War II, is to advance peace, sustainable development and human rights by facilitating collaboration and dialogue among nations. It pursues this objective through five major programme areas: education, natural sciences, social/human sciences, culture and communication/information. UNESCO sponsors projects that improve literacy, provide technical training and education, advance science, protect independent media and press freedom, preserve regional and cultural history, and promote cultural diversity. The organization prominently helps establish and secure World Heritage Sites of cultural and natural importance. Wikipedia.

Design: Jennifer Toombs. Print: Lithographic by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

Swaziland

Change of Status - Protected State issue. 25th April 1967.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & Block CA (sideways on horizontal designs). Perf: 14½.

King Sobhuza II and Map.



Sg 124 Sacc 123



Sg 126 Sacc 125



Sg 125 Sacc 124



Sg 127 Sacc 126

Protected State

A British Protected State was a territory administered by the United Kingdom that retained its local rulers, but came under British protection, offering a degree of self-governance while still being subject to UK foreign policy and defense.

Design and Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

First Conferment of University Degrees issue. 7th September 1967.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14 x 14½. All values depict Students in front of Univerity.



sg 128 sacc 127



sg 129 sacc 128



sg 130 sacc 129



sg 131 sacc 130

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

Swaziland

Traditional Customs issue.
5th January 1968.

Watermark: none. Perf: 14.

Incwala Ceremony.

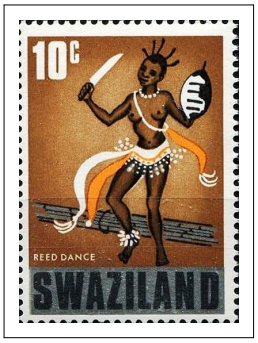


Sg 132 Sacc 131

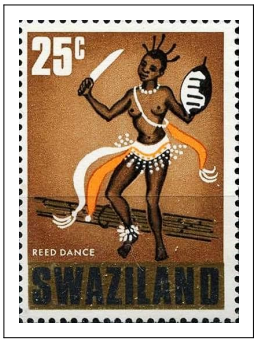


Sg 134 Sacc 133

Reed Dance.



Sg 133 Sacc 132



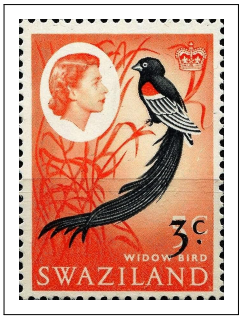
Sg 135 Sacc 134

Design: Mrs G. Ellison. Print: Photogravure by Harrison & Sons, Ltd.

Additional value to Definitive issue - No SG 95 overprinted.
1st May 1968.

Watermark: Multiple St Edward's Crown & CA. Perf: 13 x 14. 3c Typographic overprint.

Long tailed Whydah.



Sg 136 Sacc 135

Independance

On 6 September 1968, the former Protectorate and High Commission Territory attained independance from Great Britain as the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Swaziland

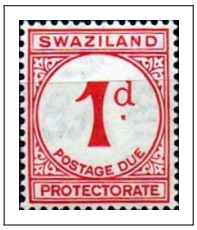
Postage Due Stamps

Postage Due issue.
23rd January 1933 - 1957.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 14.
Paper: chalk-surfaced.



Sg D1 Sacc 1



Sg D1a Sacc 1a
Deep carmine
24.10.1951.



Sg D2 Sacc 2



Sg D2a Sacc 2a
Violet
22.2.1957.

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

Postage Due issue - (SG 55 overprinted).
8th February 1961.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13½ x 13.



Sg D3 Sacc 3
Type 1-larger print.



Sg D3a Sacc 3a
Type II-smaller print.

Commentary: Postage Due stamp SG D3a, with a smaller type surcharge, was produced after the currency change to meet the philatelic demand.

New Currency Postage Due issue.
14 February 1961.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 14.
Paper: chalk-surfaced.



Sg D4 Sacc 10



Sg D5 Sacc 11



Sg D6 Sacc 12

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

Swaziland

Postage Due issue - SG 55 surcharged with new currency.
14th February 1961.

Watermark: Multiple Crown and Script C.A. Perf: 13½ x 13.

Type I - larger print.



Sg D7 Sacc 4



Sg D8 Sacc 5



Sg D9 Sacc 6

Type II - smaller print.



Sg D10 Sacc 7

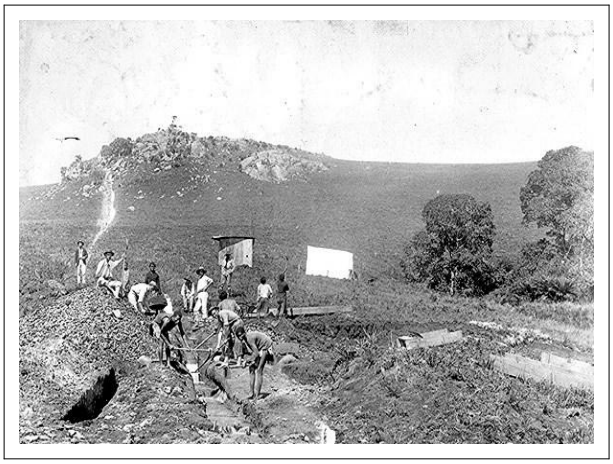


Sg D11 Sacc 8



Sg D12 Sacc 9

Alluvial Tin mining near Mbabane.



Royal Visit to Swaziland.







Swaziland

Stamp Purchases Account

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

COLUMN 0NE			COLUMN TWO			COLUMN THREE		
Stamp No	**Date**	**Price**	**Stamp No**	**Date**	**Price**	**Stamp No**	**Date**	**Price**

Stamp Purchases Account - continued

COLUMN FOUR			COLUMN FIVE			COLUMN SIX		
Stamp No	Date	Price	Stamp No	Date	Price	Stamp No	Date	Price

Swaziland

Stamp Album Inventory

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

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 1					
SG No 2					
SG No 3					
SG No 4					
SG No 44					
SG No 5					
SG No 6					
SG No 7					
SG No 8					
SG No 9					
SG No 10					
SG No Z1					
SG No Z2					
SG No Z3					
SG No Z4					
SG No Z5					
SG No Z6					
SG No Z9					
SG No Z10					
SG No Z11					
SG No Z12					
SG No Z13					
SG No Z10a					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No Z12a					
SG No Z13a					
SG No Z16					
SG No Z17					
SG No Z20					
SG No Z21					
SG No Z22					
SG No Z25					
SG No Z27					
SG No Z29					
SG No Z30					
SG No Z31					
SG No Z33					
SG No Z35					
SG No Z36					
SG No Z37					
SG No 11					
SG No 12					
SG No 13					
SG No 14					
SG No 15					
SG No 16					
SG No 17					

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 value of a stamp.

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.

Swaziland

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 18					
SG No 19					
SG No 20					
SG No 21					
SG No 22					
SG No 23					
SG No 24					
SG No 25					
SG No 26					
SG No 27					
SG No 28					
SG No 29					
SG No 30					
SG No 31					
SG No 32					
SG No 33					
SG No 34					
SG No 35					
SG No 36					
SG No 37					
SG No 38					
SG No 28a					
SG No 28b					
SG No 29a					
SG No 30a					
SG No 30b					
SG No 31a					
SG No 32a					
SG No 32b					
SG No 33a					
SG No 34a					
SG No 34b					
SG No 34c					
SG No 35a					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No 36a					
SG No 37b					
SG No 38a					
SG No 39					
SG No 39var					
SG No 40					
SG No 41					
SG No 42					
SG No 43					
SG No 44					
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 62					
SG No 63					
SG No 64					
SG No 65					
SG No 66					
SG No 67					
SG No 68					

Swaziland

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 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 69a					
SG No 71a					
SG No 72a					
SG No 74a					
SG No 75a					
SG No 76a					
SG No 77a					
SG No 78					
SG No 79					
SG No 80					
SG No 81					
SG No 82					
SG No 83					
SG No 84					
SG No 85					
SG No 86					
SG No 87					
SG No 88					
SG No 89					
SG No 90					
SG No 91					
SG No 92					
SG No 93					
SG No 94					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
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 91w					
SG No 93a					
SG No 93w					
SG No 94w					
SG No 95a					
SG No 95w					
SG No 96w					
SG No 97a					
SG No 97w					
SG No 106					
SG No 107					
SG No 108					
SG No 109					
SG No 110					
SG No 111					
SG No 112					
SG No 113					
SG No 114					
SG No 115					
SG No 116					
SG No 117					
SG No 118					

Swaziland

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 119					
SG No 120					
SG No 121					
SG No 122					
SG No 123					
SG No 124					
SG No 125					
SG No 126					
SG No 127					
SG No 128					
SG No 129					
SG No 130					
SG No 131					
SG No 132					
SG No 133					
SG No 134					
SG No 135					
SG No 136					
SG No D1					
SG No D1a					
SG No D2					
SG No D2a					
SG No D3					
SG No D3a					
SG No D4					
SG No D5					
SG No D6					
SG No D7					
SG No D8					
SG No D9					
SG No D10					
SG No D11					
SG No D12					

	MINT	UNUSED	USED	USED	
SG No	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	FINE,V/FINE SUPERB.	AVERAGE POOR.	VALUE
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					
SG No					

Stamp Mounts

If stamp mounts are to be used for this album, it should be noted that the sizes of the stamp boxes listed in the following schedules allow for the actual size of each stamp, plus a 2mm border around the stamp.

SCHEDULE 1 - stamp mount sizes in millimetres and quantities by album page:

Page	Size	No	Size	No	Size	No	Size	No
12	25 x 30	10						
13	25 x 30	7						
14	25 x 30	7						
15	25 x 30	7						
16	42 x 30	1	25 x 30	6				
18	31 x 36	10						
19	48 x 32	4						
20	45 x 29	3						
21	30 x 37	11						
22	30 x 37	16						
23	65 x 29	4						
24	30 x 46	1	46 x 30	3				
25	29 x 46	1	36 x 45	1	45 x 35	2	46 x 36	2
27	32 x 40	1	40 x 31	2	31 x 40	4		
28	31 x 40	4	40 x 31	2				

Page	Size	No	Size	No	Size	No	Size	No
29	40 x 31	4	31 x 40	8				
30	40 x 31	1	31 X 40	7				
31	40 x 31	4	31 X 40	8				
32	41 x 31	2	31 X 41	14				
33	31 x 41	9						
34	47 x 32	2	43 X 30	1				
35	33 x 39	4						
36	45 x 29	2	49 X 33	2				
37	47 x 32	4						
38	48 x 33	3						
39	41 x 33	2	33 X 41	2	47 X 33	4		
40	44 x 33	2	33 X 44	2	31 X 41	1		
41	25 x 29	7	31 X 41	2				
42	31 x 46	6						

Total Mounts = 212.

SCHEDULE 2 - summary of stamp mounts required by size & quantity:

SIZE No

25 x 29 = 7
25 x 30 = 37
29 x 46 = 1
30 x 37 = 27
30 x 46 = 1
31 x 36 = 10
31 x 40 = 31
31 x 41 = 32
32 x 40 = 1
33 x 39 = 4
33 x 41 = 2
33 x 44 = 2
40 x 31 = 13
41 x 31 = 3
41 x 33 = 2
42 x 30 = 1
43 x 30 = 1
44 x 33 = 2
45 x 29 = 5
45 x 35 = 2
46 x 30 = 3
46 x 36 = 2
47 x 32 = 2
47 x 33 = 8
48 x 32 = 4
48 x 33 = 3
49 x 33 = 2
65 x 29 = 4

Total Mounts = 212