8810   AGO   ANGOLA   4

Angola was a colony of Portugal from the 16th century until its independence in 1975. Serviced by the Portuguese post, the first issues for Angola were the Portuguese crown stamp common to all colonies, in 1870. The status of the colony changed under the Salazar regime, in 1951 to an Overseas Province of Portugal, and again in 1972 to an Autonomous State given authority over its own internal affairs. In fact this change of status did not mean much, and seems to have had no effect on the administration of the postal service. The nation achieved independence from Portugal on Nov. 11, 1975. UNITA were anti-communist forces that waged a years long insurgency and produced propagandistic stamps. I am not aware of a catalog for the UNITA issues. Today Angola cranks out abundant topicals as a client of the IGPC.

1. Angola	2. Angola, People's Republic	3. Angola, Republic	UNITA, Angola
Portugal Colony	Independent	Independent	
1870 – 1974	1975 – 1992	1992 – Present	–

8810   AGO-C   ANGOLA - CABINDA (PORTUGUESE CONGO)   1

Portuguese Congo, now the present-day province of Cabinda, was administered as a separate Portuguese colony following the Treaty of Simulambuco in 1885, and was supplied with its own stamps starting in 1894. Portuguese Congo was folded into Angola, as an exclave, in 1920.

Cabinda separatists were excluded from the independence negotiations between Angola and Portugal, resulting in a brief period of self-proclaimed independence in late 1975, but the territory was quickly occupied by pro-Angola forces.   There has been a self-proclaimed government-in-exile for Cabinda, with no international recognition.   Stamps in the name of this government-in-exile have occasionally appeared in collector's markets, although the connection, if any, to Cabinda is dubious.

Portuguese Congo

Portugal Colony
1894 – 1920

8810   AGO-L   ANGOLA, BOGUS LOCAL ISSUES   2

Province of Cabinda stamps have been produced, supposedly by separatists, for the philatelic market. The first stamps were likely produced by Clive Feigenbaum, by overprinting Cabinda on excess stocks of counterfeit Angola stamps and souvenir sheets which he had previously produced illegally. Subsequent "regular issues" for Cabinda are from an unknown source.

1. Cabinda, fantasy overprint	2. Cabinda, fantasy
–	–

The earliest postal services in Zambia date to the 1890s, when a few remote post offices were established and serviced by the British South Africa Company. In 1911 the territories of North-West Rhodesia and North-East Rhodesia were amalgamated into the new colony of Northern Rhodesia, which approximates the modern-day boundaries of Zambia.   That territory was administered by the British South Africa Company, until its establishment as a British protectorate in 1924. The first stamps for Northern Rhodesia were issued in 1925. The colony folded into the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1954 but that federation dissolved in 1963 as the three colonies each prepared for independence. During this interim period, just one definitive set was produced for Northern Rhodesia in 1963 as the colony prepared for independence. The independent nation of Zambia was formed in October 1964.

Northern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Zambia
Great Britain Colony	Great Britain Colony	Independent
1925 – 1953	1963 – 1964	1964 – Present

8820   ZMB-R   NORTHERN RHODESIA RAILWAY STATIONS   20

Rhodesia Railways Ltd. printed railway stamps for use throughout the colonial railway network for newspaper and parcel delivery. The network included stations in modern-day Zimbabwe (Southern Rhodesia), Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), Botswana (Bechuanaland) and for transfer to destinations in Mozambique. There were 21 stations in Northern Rhodesia, although no stamps are known for Kabew (KBE).

Zambia achieved its independence in 1964, and nationalized the rail system in 1967. Following the separation of the rail system, the Rhodesian Railways printed a new set of stamps for the Zambia Railways, which included the impression Z*R for Zambia Railways instead of R*R, and with 15 values denominated in the new Zambian currency. A later printed done in Zambia is on much cruder paper, and reportedly very few examples exist. According to Brakspear, the system may have been used on parcels, at least occasionally, as late as 1980.
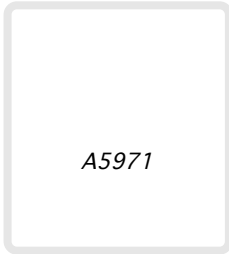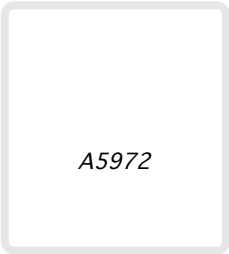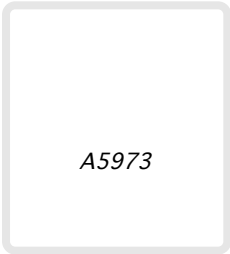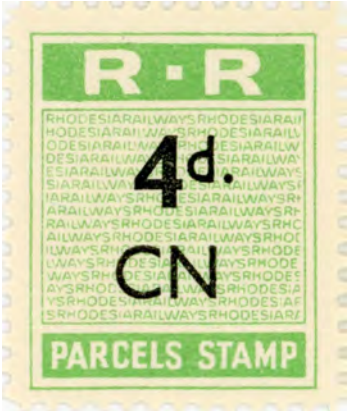
Bancroft (BCT)	Broken Hill (BRO)	Bwana M.Kubwa (BKA)	Chambishi (CBJ)	Chingola (CGL, CN)
Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964
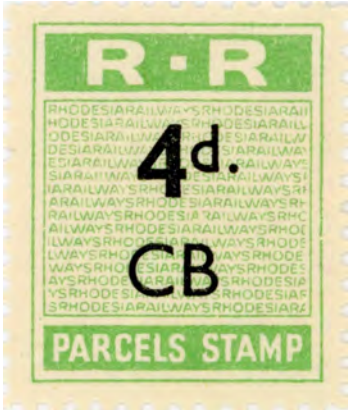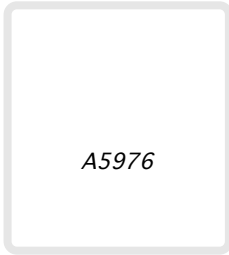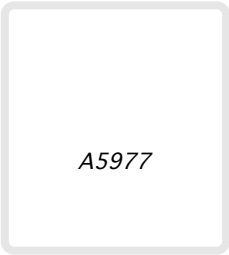
Chisamba (CB)	Choma (CH, CHA)	Kafue (KF)	Kalomo (KL)	Kapiri M'Poshi (KP)
Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964
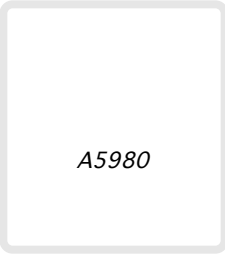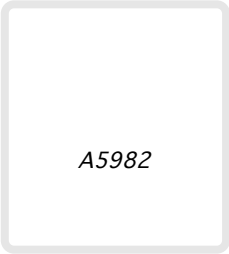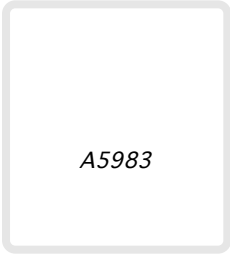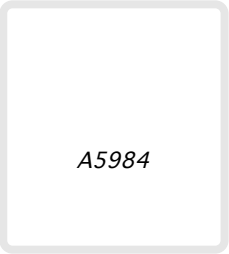
Livingstone (LR)	Luanshya (LU)	Lusaka (LK)	Mazabuka (MZ)	Monze (MN)
Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964	1951 – 1964

Mufulira (MUF)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1964

A5986

Ndola (NDR)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1964

Nkana/Kitwe (NKA or NK)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1964

Pemba (EP)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1964

Zimba (ZD)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1964

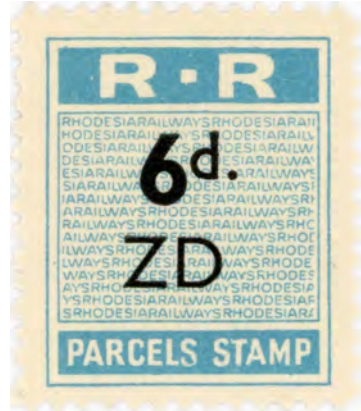## 8820   ZMB-S   ZAMBIA RAILWAY STATIONS   1

Upon independence, the Rhodesian Railways issued parcel stamps for the benefit of the renamed Zambia Railways that were denominated in the new Zambian currency of Kwacha and Ngwee. These parcel stamps were used regularly up until 1969, and may have been used occasionally as late as 1980. I have not seen a definitive list of stations that used stamps post-independence.

Nkana/Kitwe (NKA or NK)

Zambia Railway
1965 – 1969

8830   MWI   MALAWI   5

Present day Malawi descends from the British Central Africa Protectorate, which existed from 1891-1908. The postal service was first established in 1891, using stamps of the British South Africa Company overprinted B.C.A. for British Central Africa. The first regular issues appeared in 1895. The colony changed its name to the Nyasaland Protectorate in 1907. Stamps were printed with the inscription Nyasaland Protectorate until 1930, with the 1934 issues the inscription was shortened to Nyasaland. In 1953, Nyasaland Protectorate merged into a federation with Northern and Southern Rhodesia, an uneasy union that led to civil unrest and increased calls for independence. With the dissolution of the Federation in 1963, one set of definitive stamps were issued for Nyasaland before the country gained full independence as Malawi in July 1964.

1. British Central Africa

Great Britain Colony
1891 – 1908

2. Nyasaland Protectorate

Great Britain Protectorate
1908 – 1930

3. Nyasaland

Great Britain Protectorate
1934 – 1954

4. Nyasaland

Great Britain Protectorate
1963 –

5. Malawi

Independent
1964 – Present

8840　NAM　NAMIBIA　3

Germany established the colony of German South West Africa in 1884, administered from the port city of Lüderitz. Although there had previously been a small network of post offices attaching to South Africa, the Germans introduced their own regular postal service using German stamps starting in 1888. The first stamp issues for the colony were German stamps overprinted Deutsch-Sudwestafrika in 1897. The South African Army ran the Germans out in 1914-15 and extended South African postal services to the territory. Existing stocks of stamps were not modified during the war period. In 1922, the colony was renamed South-West Africa and mandated to South Africa, with South West Africa stamps being introduced in 1923. Namibia attained independence in 1990.

1. German South West Africa

Germany Colony
1897 – 1916

2. South West Africa

RSA Colony
1923 – 1990

3. Namibia

Independent
1990 – Present

8850　BWA　BOTSWANA　2

Bechuanaland Protectorate was established in 1885, with the first stamps in 1888 being overprints of British Bechuanaland (a territory that existed in modern-day South Africa.). The protectorate was administered from Mafeking, which oddly is located outside its territory in South Africa. The country attained independence on Sept. 30, 1966.

1. Bechuanaland Protectorate

Great Britain Protectorate
1888 – 1966

2. Botswana

Independent
1966 – Present
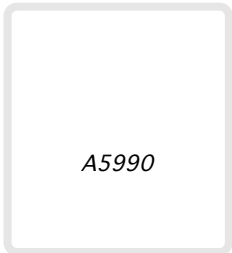
8850　BWA-R　BECHUANALAND - RHODESIA RAILWAY STATIONS　13

13 Station marks are known from the Rhodesia Railways Ltd. network of railway parcel stamps, all along the sole rail line running from Bulawayo (Southern Rhodesia) to Mafeking (RSA). The railway parcel stamps system was discontinued sometime shortly after independence.
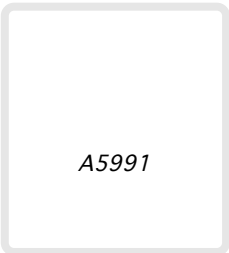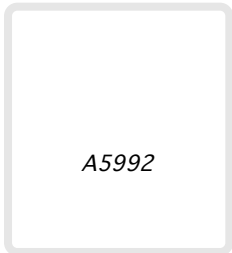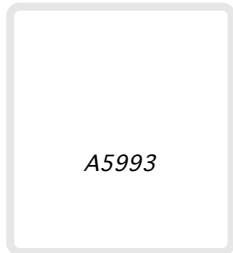
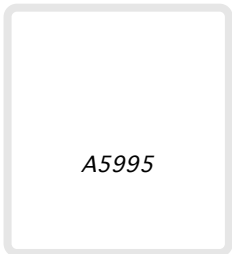| A7865	A5990	A5991	A5992	A5993
Artesia (ART)	**Debeeti (DEB)**	**Francistown (FT)**	**Gaberones (GS)**	**Lobatsi (LI)**
Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968
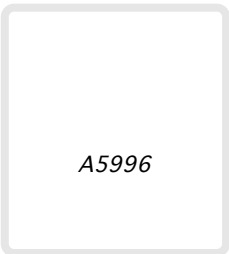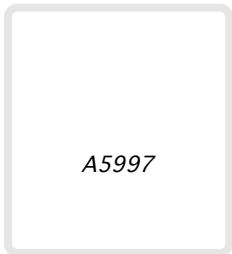
A5994	A5995	A5996	A5997	A5998
Mahalapye (MAG)	**Palapye (PY)**	**Pilane (PIN)**	**Ramathlabama (RAB)**	**Ramautsa (RSA)**
Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1968
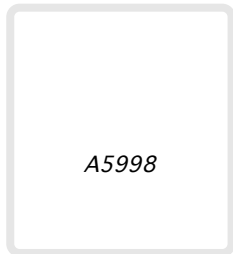
Seruli (SR)

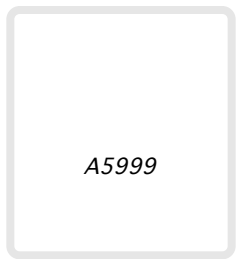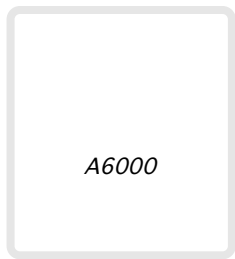Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1968

Shashi (SHH)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1968

Tsessebe (TES)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1968

8850   BWA-S   BECHUANALAND - LOCALS   2

The Tati Company Ltd., administered a large concession in modern-day Northeast Botswana, centered on Francistown, holding the exclusive mining rights that exist to this day. In 1896, they produced an attractive set of six revenue stamps, printed by De La Rue, which were also occasionally used for postage.

Matabeleland, Reuters Telegraph Service

Bechuanaland Locals
1894 –

Tati Concessions

Bechuanaland Locals
–

8860   ZWE   ZIMBABWE   7

The first postal service for the territory was established in 1888 by the British South Africa Company, which administered the colonies that comprise modern day Zimbabwe and Zambia, using the stamps of British Bechuanaland. In 1890, the company printed a set of fancy B.S.A.C. stamps, although these did not see postal use until 1892. The region continued to use BSAC stamps until 1923 when the southern half of the territory formally became the colony of Southern Rhodesia, and lands north of the Zambezi River became Northern Rhodesia. BSAC stamps from 1909-1923 are also overprinted or inscribed Rhodesia.   The colonies were joined together as the "Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland" from 1954-1963. But with the dissolution of this federation, a new set of stamps were printed in the name Southern Rhodesia. Rhodesia unilaterally declared independence as a white-nation in 1965 and issued stamps as Rhodesia up until the Zimbabwean revolution in 1978-79. Zimbabwe issued its first set of stamps in 1980.

1. British South Africa Co.

Great Britain Charter
1890 – 1909

2. British South Africa Co. - Rhodesia

Great Britain Charter
1909 – 1923

3. Southern Rhodesia

Great Britain Colony
1924 – 1953

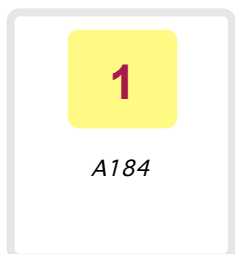**4. Rhodesia & Nyasaland**

Great Britain Colony
1954 – 1963

5. Southern Rhodesia

Great Britain Colony
1964 – 1965

6. Rhodesia

Rhodesia Independent
1965 – 1978

7. Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Independent
1980 – Present

8860   ZWE-Q   RHODESIA/ZIMBABWE RAILWAYS   3

The Rhodesia Railways Ltd. stamp, denominated as 1d. was mostly used for newspaper and parcel delivery, prior to the establishment of the Railway Parcel system with stamps for individual stations listed below. The Beira & Mashonaland Railways was a subsidiary of Rhodesia Railways that applied parcel stamps for delivery to Mozambique.

A8371

A8389

A8370

Beira & Mashonaland Railways

Rhodesia Railway

-

National Railways of Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe Railway

-

Rhodesia Railways Ltd.

Rhodesia Railway

-

## 8860   ZWE-R   SOUTH RHODESIA RAILWAY STATIONS   57

Railway Parcel Stamps were used in Southern Rhodesia from 8/1/1951 to 8/31/1969. The railway system also extended into Northern Rhodesia, Bechauanaland (Botswana) and to the port city of Beira in Mozambique. The stamps had a simple design with a common background and a printed impression of the value and station code. Some station codes were pre-printed and others applied by rubber stamp. Although initially used systemwide, later stamps were used mostly at the smaller rural stations after the major stations employed automated cash registers that could print receipts. 57 stations are known to have used pre-printed parcel stamps, listed below.


A6002

A6003

A6004

A6005

A6006

Balla Balla (BAL)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Banket (BJ)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Bannockburn (BKN)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Bindura (BNA or BN)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Bulawayo (BLR)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

A6007

A6008

A6009

A6011

Cement (CMT)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Chatsworth (CAW)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Chiredzi (CZI)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Colleen Bawn (CBN)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Concession (CON)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

A6012

A6013

A6015

A6016

Darwendale (DWN)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Dett (DT)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Fort Victoria (FV or VAS)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Gatooma (GTO or GTM)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969

Glendale (GE or GD)

Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969
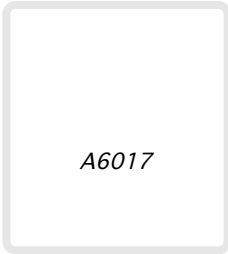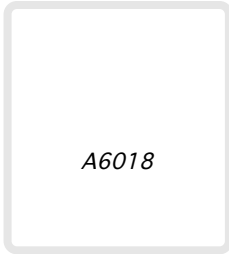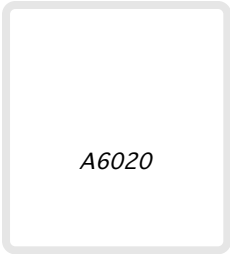
A6017	A6018		A6020	A6021
Gwanda (GAS)	**Gwelo (GO)**	**Hartley (HAR)**	**Headlands (HDS)**	**Heany Junction (HYA or HY)**
Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969
	A6023	A6024		A6026
Hunters Road (HRD)	**Ingezi (GSI)**	**Inyazura (IY)**	**Lalapansi (LP)**	**Lions Den (DEN)**
Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969
	A6027	A6028	A6029	A6030
Luanshya (LU)	**Macheke (MCK or ME)**	**Makwiro (MO)**	**Marandellas (MD or MDS)**	**Marula (MR)**
Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969
A6031	A6032	A6033	A6034	A6035
Matetsi (MI)	**Mbizi (MBZ)**	**Mount Hampden Junction (MH)**	**Mpopoma (MPO)**	**Msasa (MSA)**
Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969
A6036	A6037	A6038		A6040
Norton (NTN)	**Nyamandhlovu (NY)**	**Odzi (OZ or OD)**	**Plumtree (PLT)**	**Que Que (QR)**
Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969	Rhodesia Railway 1951 – 1969
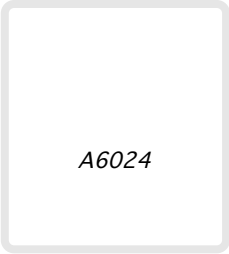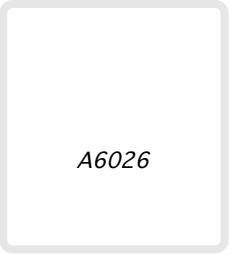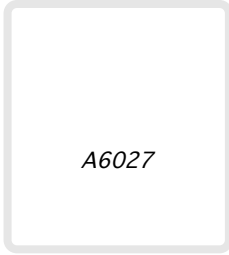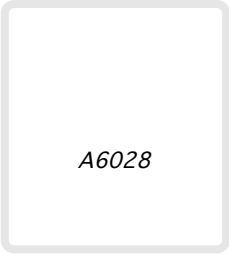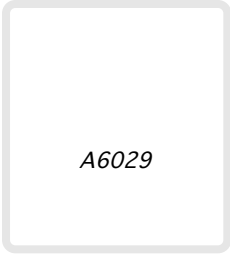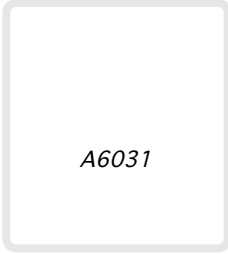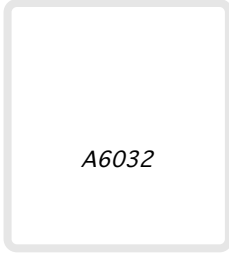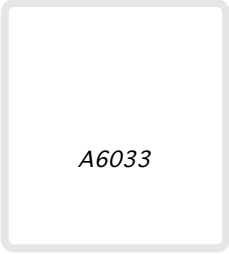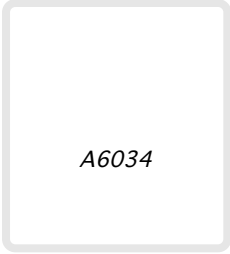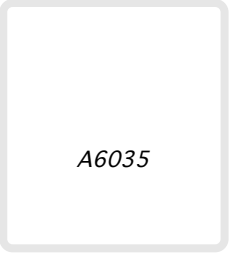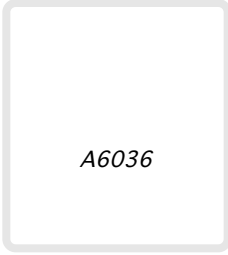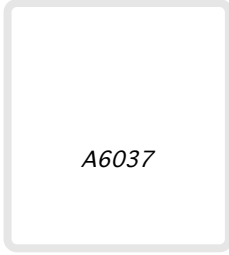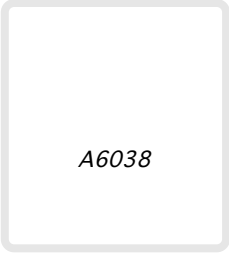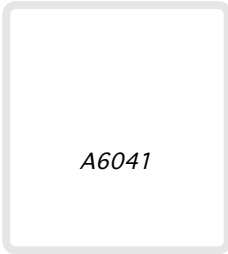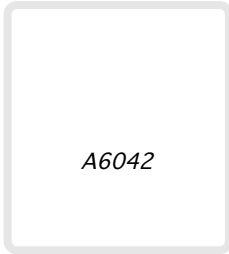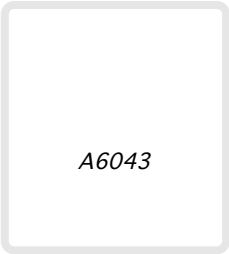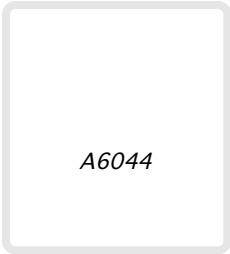
A6041	A6042	A6043	A6044	
Rusapi (RI or RS)	**Rutenga (RUT)**	**Salisbury (SA)**	**Sawmills (SAM)**	**Selukwe (SK)**
Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969
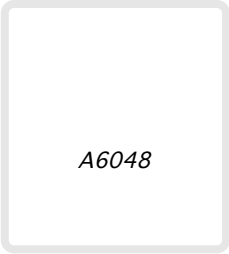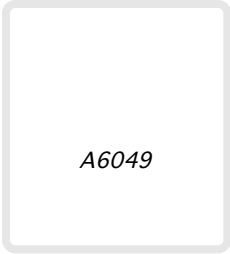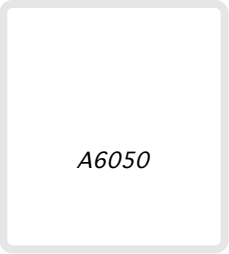
A6046	A6047	A6048	A6049	A6050
Shabani (SI)	**Shamva (SZ)**	**Shangani (SHG)**	**Sinoia (SO)**	**Somabula (SU)**
Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969
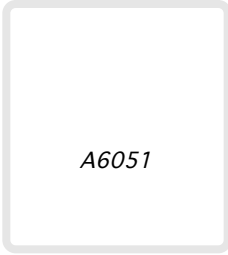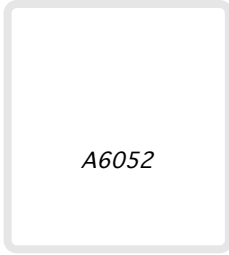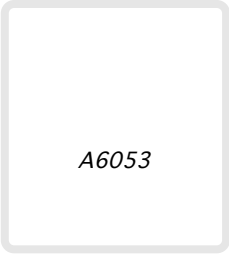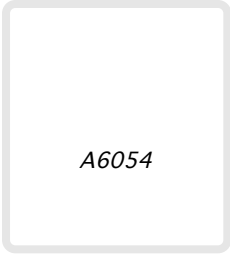
A6051	A6052	A6053	A6054	
Triangle (TRI)	**Umniati (UTI)**	**Umtali (US)**	**Umvuma (UR)**	**Victoria Falls (VF)**
Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969
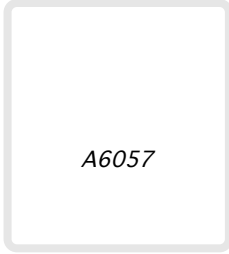
	A6057
Wankie (WK)	**West Nicholson (WNS or WN)**
Rhodesia Railway	Rhodesia Railway
1951 – 1969	1951 – 1969

Portugal issued the first postage stamps for its Mozambique colony in 1877, following the standard colonial designs for Portuguese definitives, first the Crown series, followed by King Luiz, King Carlos, and the Ceres designs. Starting in 1890, the authorities also issued stamps for the individual districts under their administration.   Mozambique achieved independence in 1975, first overprinting existing stocks of colonial stamps.

	1	
	A106	

1. Mozambique

Portugal Colony
1877 – 1975
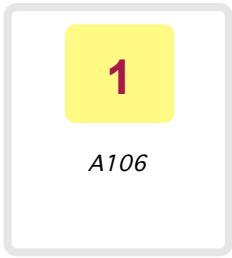
2. Mozambique, Peoples Republic

Independent
1975 – 1990

3. Mozambique, Republic of

Independent
1990 – Present

In the 1890s, the various Portuguese colony omnibus stamps were overprinted for use in each of the individual districts under administration, including Zambezia, Inhambane, Lourenço Marques (now Maputo) and Mozambique. In 1913, two new postal districts of Quelimane and Tete were carved out of Zambezia Two charter companies, Mozambique Company and Nyassa Company were also permitted to issue and use stamps within their large territories.

Kionga is a small territory on the northern coastline of Mozambique that Portugal retook from German East Africa in 1916. Upon its capture, stamps of Lourenço Marques were overprinted with various denominations. The Treaty of Versailles awarded Kionga to Portugal which today is the northernmost integral part of Mozambique.

Inhambane

Portugal Colony
1895 – 1914

Kionga

Portugal Colony
1916 – 1916

Lourenco Marques

Portugal Colony
1895 – 1921

Mozambique Company

Portugal Charter
1892 – 1941

Nyassa

Portugal Colony
1898 – 1924

Nyassa Company

Portugal Colony
1898 – 1924

Quelimane

Portugal Colony
1913 – 1914

Tete

Portugal Colony
1913 – 1914

Zambezia

Portugal Colony
1894 – 1917

8870   MOZ-R   MOZAMBIQUE - RHODESIA RAILWAYS   1

The rail network of Rhodesia Railways Ltd., included an extension of the line from Salisbury to the port city of Beira in Mozambique, The Beira-Bulawayo rail line was built jointly by the British and Portuguese authorities, and used the Rhodesian gauge.   Railway station stamps for packages destined for Beira are known, although the parcels may have transferred to Portuguese railways at the border crossing. It is not known whether other stations along this line employed parcel stamps, and more information is sought.

A7863

A8375

Beira (BA)

Lourenço Marques

Mozambique Railway
-

Mozambique Railway
-

8880   LSO   LESOTHO   2

Basutoland (Lesotho) post offices run by the South African postal system used Cape of Good Hope and then South Africa stamps until 1933, when the first set of definitives for Basutoland were printed. Lesotho achieved independence in 1966 and switched to a local currency in 1979.

Basutoland

Lesotho

Great Britain Colony
1933 – 1966

Independent
1966 – Present

8885   SWZ   ESWATINI   5

Stamps of the South African Republic (Transvaal) were overprinted for use in Swaziland from 1889 to 1894, when the territory became a protectorate of the ZAR. Administration reverted to Britain in 1902 during the Second Boer War. Production of stamps for the Protectorate ran from 1933 until independence in 1967. In 2018, the kingdom changed its name from Swaziland to Eswatini.

1. Swaziland, Transvaal Admin.

2. Swaziland, Protectorate

3. Swaziland, Self-Government

4. Swaziland

5. Eswatini

Great Britain Colony
1889 – 1895
First Issue

Great Britain Colony
1933 – 1967
First Issue

Great Britain Colony
1967 – 1968
first issue

Independent
1968 – 2018

Independent
2018 – Present

8890   RSA   REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA   3

The four colonies of South Africa were united under British rule into the Union of South Africa in 1910. The first stamps for the new colony portray George V and bear the four coats of arms for Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal. Since that time, the majority of postal issues have been released in pairs, alternating between English and Afrikaans on the same printed sheet. The country gained independence in 1931, becoming a whites-only republic in 1961 and moving to a full democracy in 1994.

1. South Africa, Union of

Great Britain Colony
1910 – 1931
first issue

2. South Africa, Union of

South Africa Independent
1931 – 1961

3. South Africa, Republic of

South Africa Independent
1961 – Present
first issue

8890   RSA-A   SOUTH AFRICA, HOMELAND STATES   4

Stamps were issued for the four South African homelands (Bantustans) administered under Apartheid rule from about 1976 until the end of the Apartheid system in 1994. Their use was tolerated in international mails.

Bophuthatswana

South Africa Homeland
1977 – 1994

Ciskei

South Africa Homeland
1981 – 1994

Transkei

South Africa Homeland
1976 – 1994

Venda

South Africa Homeland
1981 – 1994

8890   RSA-C   SOUTH AFRICA - CAPE COLONY   5

Cape of Good Hope was the first South African colony to issue stamps, on 9/1/1853. The first stamps are known as the Triangulars. The colony continued to produce regular stamp emissions until 1910, with existing stocks of CGH stamps remaining postally valid for use as late as 1937.

Griqualand West was a frontier colony from 1873 until its annexation into Cape Colony in 1880. Stellaland was a short lived Boer republic (1882-85) that was merged into British Bechuanaland, which was administered as a British colony from 1885-95, and in turn merged into the Cape Colony. During the Boer War, Vryburg, the capital of British Bechuanaland, saw various locally-overprinted stamps which were used by both forces.

British Bechuanaland

Great Britain Colony
1886 – 1897

Cape of Good Hope

Great Britain Colony
1853 – 1904

Griqualand West

Great Britain Colony
1874 – 1880

New Republic

Boer Independent
1886 – 1887

Stellaland

Boer Independent
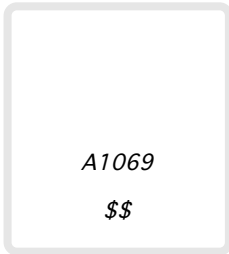1884 – 1885

8890 RSA-D SOUTH AFRICA - CAPE LOCALS 3

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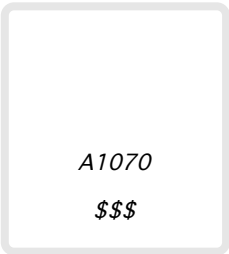

	A1069 $$	A1070 $$$
Mafeking	**Vryburg, Boer Occupation**	**Vryburg, British Occupation**
Transvaal Locals	Boer Occupation	Great Britain Occupation
1900 –	1899 –	1900 –
reprint		

8890 RSA-F SOUTH AFRICA - NATAL 2

Natal became a British colony in 1843 with the annexation of the Boer Republic of Natalia. The first stamps for Natal were issued in 1857. Following the defeat of the Zulu empire in 1887, the British administered Zululand as a separate colony, issuing stamps until 1898, when Zululand was merged into Natal.

Natal	**Zululand**
Great Britain Colony	Great Britain Colony
1857 – 1909	1888 – 1896

8890 RSA-J SOUTH AFRICA - ORANGE FREE STATE 3

Orange Free State was a Boer republic settled in the 1830s and granted independence with the withdraw of the British administration in 1854. The OFS issued its first postage stamps on 1/1/1868. The Second Boer War (1899-1900) started with Orange Free State and Transvaal troops entering the British Cape Colony and Natal, the war ended with the British occupation of Bloemfontein on 3/13/1900. OFS stamps were declared invalid, and existing postage and revenue stamps were locally overprinted with V.R.I. (Victoria Regina Imperatrix) in 1900. Britain annexed the territory in May 1900 and renamed the territory Orange River Colony, although the ware continued until the Treaty of Vereeniging on 5/31/1902. Following British direct rule, the state attained self-government in 1907 and joined the new Union of South Africa in 1910.

Orange Free State	**Orange Free State, British Occupation**	**Orange River Colony**
Boer Independent	Great Britain Occupation	Great Britain Colony
1868 – 1900	1900 –	1900 – 1908

8890   RSA-K   SOUTH AFRICA - ORANGE RIVER OFFICIALS   2

The RDM stamps were non-denominated stamps used by the Rijdende Dienst Macht (Mounted Police Force) on mail from 1896-1899. Commando Brief stamps were used by Boer troops from field stations during the Second Boer War.

Commando Brief

Orange Free State   Military
1899 – 1900
forgery

Rijdende Dienst Macht (RDM)

Orange Free State   Official
1896 – 1899

8890   RSA-M   SOUTH AFRICA - TRANSVAAL   5

Transvaal postal history is complicated. The first stamps for the South African Republic (ZAR) were issued in 1870. ZAR was occupied and annexed by Britain in 1877, leading to the first Anglo-Boer War and a decisive Boer victory in 1880. The Second Republic (Boer) issued stamps again from 1882-1900 when it was taken by Britain and renamed Transvaal Colony in 1901. The Pietersburg issues were locally produced in 1901 for areas remaining under Boer control.

1. South African Republic, 1st Republic

Boer   Independent
1869 – 1877

2. South African Republic, 1st Occupation

Great Britain   Occupation
1877 – 1881

3. South African Republic, 2nd Republic

Boer   Independent
1882 – 1900

4. South African Republic, 2nd Occupation

Great Britain   Occupation
–

5. Transvaal

Great Britain   Colony
1901 – 1910

8890   RSA-P   RSA, XIX CENTURY LOCALS   2

The Mount Currie Express is one of the rarest local stamps in classic-era philately. In 1874 a small number of stamps were printed for J.D. Ballance & Goodliffe, a general store in Kokstad that offered to deliver and receive letters and packages for the public from Natal.   At the time there was no postal service in Griqualand East, and he received permission from the Griqua governmentl for the penny post service. Fewer than 50 of these stamps are believed to exist - it is one of the proudest holdings in my collection.

Mount Currie Express

South Africa   Locals
1874 –
genuine. Very rare

Pretoria, Bakker's Express

South Africa   Locals
–

8890 RSA-R RSA - BOER WAR LOCALS 6

Many of the local posts emerged during the Second Boer War (1898-1900) during times of siege or other postal disruption. Locally overprinted stamps are treated as regular issues in Scott, including Lydenburg (214-221), Rustenburg (223-231), Schweizer Renecke "beseiged" stamps (232-236) and Wolmaransstad (237-245). The Pietersvurg stamps of 1901 are general issues local produced and used in areas still under Boer control.

A8086 $$$		A8540 $$	A8087 $$$	A8088 $$$
Lydenburg	**Pietersburg**	**Rustenburg**	**Schweizer Renecke**	**Wolmaransstad**
Transvaal Locals 1900 –	Transvaal Locals 1901 –	Transvaal Locals 1900 –	Transvaal Locals 1900 –	Transvaal Locals 1900 –

8890 RSA-T SOUTH AFRICA, RAILWAYS 7

A8378	A8377	A8376	A8380	A8379
Cape Government Railways (C. G.R.)	**Cape Railway Service**	**Cape Town Railway**	**Central South African Railways (C.S.A.R.)**	**Natal Government Railways (N. G.R.)**
South Africa Railway –	South Africa Railway 1882 –	South Africa Railway 1867 – 1868	South Africa Railway –	South Africa Railway –

A8382	A8381
South African Railways	**Transvaal Railway**
South Africa Railway -	South Africa Railway –

8890 RSA-V SOUTH AFRICA, RAILWAY STATIONS 967

Parcel stamps for the South Africa Railways (SAS/SAR) bore a preprinted three letter code for the stations. Like all South African stamps, stamp inscriptions alternated between the two official languages on every printed sheet: S.A.R. "South African Railways" in English, and S.A.S. "Spoorweë van Suid-Afrika" in Afrikaans. There are 967 catalogued stations, I only include here the stamps in my possession.

South Africa went through currency decimalization in 1961. My collection is a combination of pre-decimalization and post-decimalization stamps.

Belfast (BF)	**Fort Beaufort (FB)**	**Heidelberg/Cape (HBS)**	**Mooiriver/River (MRR)**	**PBA**
South Africa Railway -	South Africa Railway -	South Africa Railway –	South Africa Railway -	South Africa Railway -

WTR

South Africa Railway

–

8910   MDG   MADAGASCAR   10

The first stamps for Madagascar were issued independently by French and British interests. After the French invasion of the island in 1883 and a treaty signed in 1886, the French established postal services using the general issues for the French Colonies. In 1889 three values were surcharged for local use, in addition to non-surcharged stamps, being thus recognized as the first stamps for Madagascar. A stamp with a simple design was issued in 1891. In 1895, the French took Tananarive and in 1896 annexed Madagascar. The Malagasy Republic achieved independence in 1958 and established its own postal service at that time. It became the Malagasy Democratic Republic in 1975 and reverted to Madagascar in 1993. Today the country is a prolific issuer of postage stamps, and numerous unauthorized and fraudulent issues abound.

In 1884 the British Consul in Tananarive established a runner service to deliver mail to the French post office in Tamatave. Large format stamps were privately printed for pre-paid postage.
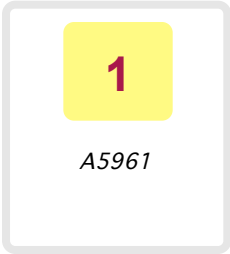
01. Madagascar, British Consular Mail	02. Madagascar, France Offices	03. Madagascar and Dependencies	04. Madagascar, Colony	05. Madagascar, Vichy
Great Britain Colony	France Post Office Abroad	France Colony	France Colony	France Colony
1884 – 1886	1889 – 1896	1896 – 1930	1930 – 1940	1941 – 1941

06. Madagascar, Free France	07. Madagascar, Colony	08. Malagasy Republic	09. Malagasy Democratic Republic	10. Madagascar
France Colony	France Colony	Independent	Independent	Independent
1942 – 1944	1945 – 1957	1958 – 1975	1975 – 1993	1993 – Present

## 8910   MDG-A   MADAGASCAR, FRENCH REGIONAL ISSUES   4

Diego-Suarez (Antsiranana) is a port city on the north of the island administered as a French Colony from 1885 until the French annexation of Madagascar in 1896. Majunga (Mahajanga) is a port city where stamps of the French Colonies were provisionally surcharged in 1895. These are treated as regular issues (22a-27) in Scott.
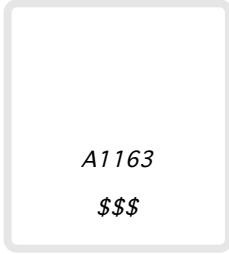
Diego-Suarez	Majunga	Nossi-Be	Sainte Marie de Madagascar
France Colony	France Occupation	France Colony	France Colony
1890 – 1896	1895 – 1896	1889 – 1898	1894 –

## 8910   MDG-M   MADAGASCAR, LOCAL POSTS   1

During the French war of occupation, the Norwegian Missionary Society set up a private post in Tananarive and issued stamps in the local currency and later in English currency values. Stamps were printed with the mission's own letter press. The mission discontinued the service when the French established the colonial post in 1896.

Also in 1895, the British privately organized an "inland mail" service using runners, with attractive stamp designs, which lasted from January to September 1895.

Madagascar, British Inland Mail

Great Britain Private Post
1895 –
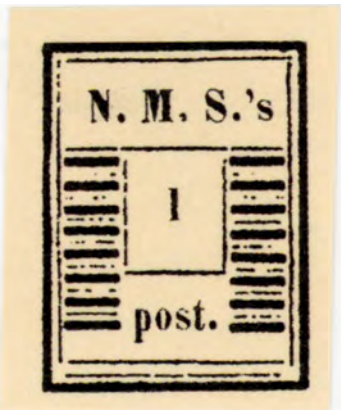
Norwegian Missionary Society

Norway Private Issue
1894 – 1895

8920   SYC   SEYCHELLES   5

The first post office was established in Victoria in 1861, using stamps of Mauritius until 1890. The first Seychelles stamps were delivered in 1890, and the post office became independent of the Mauritius postal system in 1892. The nation achieved its independence in 1976.

A series of stamps for the outer islands, variously inscibed Zil Eloigne Sesel, Zil Elwagne Sesel and Zil Elwannyen Sesel, were produced from 1980-1992. The islands, most notably Aldabra, had been handed over from the British Indian Ocean Territory to the newly-independent Seychelles and were served by a traveling post office (boat).
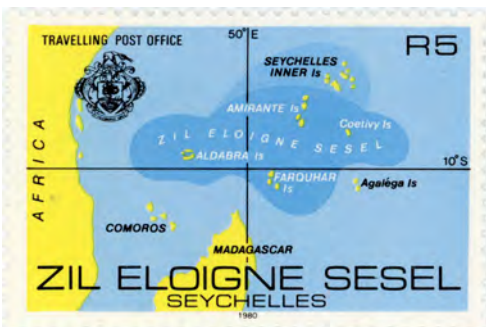

Seychelles

Great Britain Colony
1890 – 1976
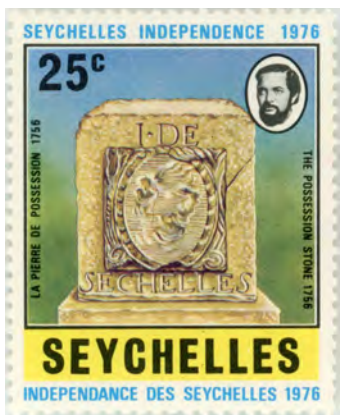
Seychelles

Independent
1976 – Present
Independence issue

Zil Eloigne Sesel

Seychelles Region
1980 – 1982

Zil Elwagne Sesel

Seychelles Region
1982 – 1984

Zil Elwannyen Sesel

Seychelles Region
1985 – 1992

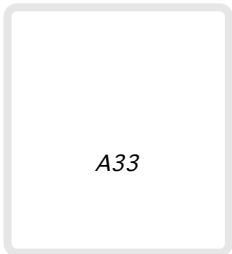## 8930   COM   COMOROS   8

The Comoros Archipelago consist primarily of four populous islands, three of which today form the nation of Comoros, and one of which, Mayotte, is now part of France. In the early colonial period, France issued separate stamps for each of the four main islands. In 1912, the islands were administratively attached to the colony of Madagascar and independent stamp production ceased. Post-war, the islands became an overseas territory of France with a new set of stamps printed Archipel des Comores and valued in CFA Francs, released in 1950. In 1975, Anjouan, Grand Comoro and Moheli voted for independence, and Mayotte elected to remain a French territory. Existing stocks of stamps were overprinted with "Etat Comore" marking the beginning of the independent postal system. The new nation then signed a deal with a prolific issuer of topical stamps which flooded the markets. This arrangement ended after the Islamic revolution, with stamp production returning to more normal levels.

1. Comoro Islands

France Colony
1950 – 1975

A33

2. Comoros

Independent
1975 – 1978

3. Comoros, Federal and Islamic Rep.

Independent
1978 – 2000

4. Comoros, Union of

Independent
2000 – Present

8930　COM-M　COMOROS, ISLAND COLONIES　8

Prior to the Comoros being folded into the Madagascar colony in 1912, France released omnibus stamps for the four individual islands.

Anjouan

France Colony
1892 – 1914

Grand Comoro

France Colony
1897 – 1912

Mayotte

France Colony
1892 – 1912

Moheli
.
France Colony
1906 – 1912

8930　COM-N　MAYOTTE, FRENCH DEPT.　2

In 1975, Mayotte elected to not join the new nation of Comoros and instead to become an overseas territory of France. Mayotte has issued its own pictorials since 1997. In 2011 it became the 101st department of France, with over 95% in favor of full French citizenship. For colonial stamps of Mayotte see the section above.

Mayotte

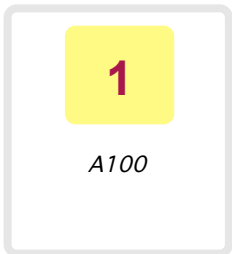France Overseas Territory
1997 – 2011

8940　MUS　MAURITIUS　2

Perhaps the greatest first issue of all time were the so-called Post Office issues, 500 locally produced stamps bearing the image of Queen Victoria released in Mauritius in 1847. These were the first stamps in the British Empire outside of Great Britain, and are among the rarest stamps in all of philately. Mauritius gained independence in 1968.

Mauritius

Great Britain Colony
1847 – 1967

Mauritius

Mauritius Independent
1968 – Present

The first stamps for Reunion were printed in 1852. Subsequently stamps of the French Colonies were overprinted for use on the island until the omnibus Navigation and Commerce issues of 1892 were released. In 1942, Free France troops made an amphibious landing and took the island from the Vichy-allied government. The Vichy issues however occurred later in the war and were never placed into use. Reunion became an overseas department of France in 1946, and fully integrated into France, with full rights of citizenship, in 1974.

1. Reunion	2. Reunion, Free France	3. Reunion, Vichy Issue	4. Reunion, D.O.M.
France Colony	France Colony	France Proproganda	France Dept., Overseas
1852 – 1947	1943 – 1945	1944 –	1947 – 1975