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Journal of the  
West Africa Study Circle

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 2

JULY 1985

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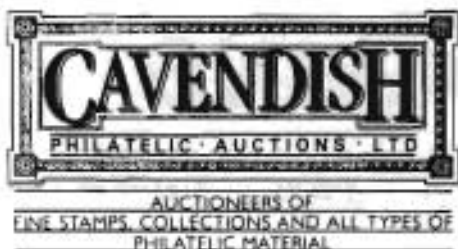


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**Advertising Rates:**

Full page £32  
Half page: £16

**EDITORIAL**

This issue includes reports on two major sales of West African material, the collections formed by the late Harold Macmillan and Leslie Glover. Prices realised for unusual items were very high, reflecting the growing interest in the area we collect and study. Hopefully this will also lead to an increase in our membership and more articles submitted for *Cameo*.

It has been suggested that a Question and Answers column would prove useful for those queries which do not merit a full article. The first query will be included in the Editorial; subsequent ones will appear in the main body of the Journal. John Mills has a postcard of Cape Coast with an Edward VII ½d cancelled in blue 'CIPELLO/OCT 8 or 8/1905'. The query (1/23) is, where is Cipello (or Cippello) which cannot be found in gazetteers.

Roger West has not had sufficient material to warrant a St. Helena Supplement this time. He hopes to issue one in January next year. Please help him with notes or queries for publication.

We have more advertisements in this issue than ever before. When writing to advertisers, please mention your Study Circle connection. The size of this issue of *Cameo* is in part due to these firms and individuals who support us.

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**WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE**

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## AUCTION REALISATIONS

Realisations include buyer's premiums. Estimates in brackets.

### Christie's Robson Lowe October 23rd 1984

**Nigeria** Aerogramme: 1953 6d variety orange – brown omitted, some slight creases, otherwise find unused. £70 + VAT (£50).

### Cavendish Philatelic Auctions November 10th 1984

**Cameroons** 1914 Picture Post Card to England endorsed "Active Service/ No Stamps Available," German "Duala/ 19-10-14/ Kamerun" c.d.s. Message states "This leaves by a French gun boat" £52 (£25).

### Christie's Robson Lowe December 18th 1984

**Gold Coast** 1875 envelope to Edinburgh with '5' accountancy mark, showing double-ring "PAID AT CAPE COAST CASTLE" c.d.s. with "PAID/ LIVERPOOL/ BR. PACKET" c.d.s. alongside, both in red. £226 (£125).

**Gold Coast** 1876-79 1d blue, wmk. inverted, few faults, used £56 (£30).

**Gold Coast** 1901 2d registered envelope, bearing 1898 1d tied by manuscript "Dodowah/ 14.10.1901." cancel and showing Accra transit c.d.s. £226 (£150).

**Sierra Leone** 1859 6d die proof (stamp size) in black on thick glazed card. £43 (£60).

**Sierra Leone** 1932 ½d to 1/- design, master die proof in black on wove paper (30 x 39mm.) lightly crossed in red ink "Cancelled/ RECORD PROOF/ 1.11.33?" with values to be printed at foot, security puncture at upper right just touches design £167 + VAT (£175).

### Cavendish January 12th 1985

**Sierra Leone** 1939 non philatelic cover to Plympton St. Mary bearing G VI ½d and 1½d cancelled with temporary rubber date-stamp "RORUKE/ 6 May 1939/ Sierra Leone" £56 (£70-£80).

### Christie's Robson Lowe January 29th 1985

**Gold Coast** 1875 cut-down die proofs for the 1d, 4d and 6d value tablets, all three affixed to piece (51 x 54mm.) marked "Gold Coast May 12th. 60 leads each" and endorsed "June 8.75" £135 (£75).

### Christie's Robson Lowe March 12th 1985

**Gold Coast** 1876-79 ½d olive-yellow, imperforate plate proof from the foot of the sheet £140 (£125).

**Gold Coast** 1948 4d die proof in magenta on plain paper (102 x 75mm.) £259 + VAT (£75).

### Christie's Robson Lowe March 26th 1985

**Sierra Leone** 1903 £1 purple on red "used", a forgery on watermarked paper £45 (£50).

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# THE "HAROLD MACMILLAN" SALE

JOHN WILSON

The sale of the collection of our sadly missed member, the late Harold Macmillan, was held in Derby on the 20th April, 1985. It turned out to be quite an occasion, with records broken not only in prices but also in stamina, the sale lasting from 1 p.m. until almost 8 p.m. in the evening.

Needless to say, the West Africa Study Circle were well represented in the room, with Messrs. Beale, Cross, Plumbe, Roberts, Sacher, Wilson, and Wright, amongst others, raising their heads over the parapet under heavy fire from the massed guns of the London trade who were well in evidence.

The sale opened in style, the first items reaching almost twice the estimated price, but then settled down to a general pattern which was that the "straight" stamps realised prices very close to estimate, but anything of a postal history nature started an all out bidding battle which raised prices to as much as ten times estimate. There were many outstanding results, but taking the countries in sale order, I shall try to pick out a few of the main items to illustrate what went on.

## Cameroons (British Occupation)

Only two lots in this section, the first being a mint set of the 1915 overprints which realised £160 (est 140). The second lot (No. 139) caused a stir, and made our Cameroons editor fall off his chair in surprise! The lot consisted of 12 covers/ cards from the 1915-16 occupation period and was estimated at £175-200. The bidding opened at £1200 from the book, closely followed by the thud of many jaws dropping, and the lot was sold at that price.

Gambia produced no surprises except for the withdrawal of the first two lots, the remaining lots being sold at close to estimate.

## Gold Coast by contrast did show some life:

- Lot 310 "1785 Missionary letter from Cape Coast Castle ... endorsed per the Brig Virginia" estimated £150, realised £575.
- Lot 311 "1873 pre stamp cover to England with red Accra Paid c.d.s., etc." estimated £90, realised £350
- Lot 313 "1875 pre stamp registered cover to Sierra Leone, red d/r Paid at Cape Coast Castle" estimated £85, realised £400.
- Lot 314 "1875 Master Die Proof (no value) on glazed card", estimated £75, realised £300.
- Lot 320 "1877 cover to U.S.A. bearing SG5a and SG8, 554 cancel. BPA cert". estimated £350, realised £1150.
- Lot 321 "1884 cover to Accra with 2d green bisect tied by Winnebah c.d.s." estimated £250, realised £800.
- Lot 323 "1884 cover to Germany bearing 6d bisect and 1d - 554 cancel". estimated £65, realised £500.
- Lot 346 "1889/1902 Key type, nine different values to 20/- also Edward VII 1d, all o/ptd JUDICIAL". estimated £15, realised £165.
- Lot 370 "Postmark collection mainly on QV issues with some seal types" approx. 130 items. estimated £70/80, realised £380.

## Sierra Leone

- Lot 877 "1794 letter from John King serving with Royal Marines in Sierra Leone, to Charles Cox in London". estimated £80, realised £750.
- Lot 879 "1853 Sierra Leone to Nassau Bahamas. A cover from Mr. Dillet the first postmaster, to his brother, who was postmaster of Bahamas, etc. - etc." estimated £250.  
This lot precipitated a battle royal between two of the mandarins present, who fought it out until one retired at a realisation of no less than £3000. The victor told me later that he wanted it for the Bahamas connection, the vanquished (regrettably for the W.A.S.C.) wanted it for its West Africa connection.
- Lot 907 "1868 cover to France via London pre paid 1/3d, b/s Paid at Sierra Leone" estimated £25, realised £115.
- Lot 912 "1872/73 plate proofs in issued colours," 9 items estimated £70, realised £280.
- Lot 924 "1883 Crown CA. P14 4d, SG26. Mint corner block showing plate 1 in margin". estimated £1250, realised £2800.
- Lot 931 "1883 cover (tom) to U.S.A. bearing 2 x 2d grey, village oval collection, and with cachet of Shingay Mission Sherbro". estimated £30, realised £530.
- Lot 940 "1884 Revenue stamps ... " 108 items estimated £40/50, realised £260.
- Lot 972 "1907 Ed VII impressed 1d envelope to UK. "Salved from SS Jebba" cachet". estimated £40/50, realised £135.
- Lot 987 "1921-2B complete mint to £5 overprinted SPECIMEN" estimated £300, realised £260.
- Lot 997 "1933 Wilberforce set overprinted SPECIMEN" estimated £375, realised £350.

- Lot 998 (as a contrast) "1933 Willberforce set complete mint" estimated £325, realised £450. I must mention Togo, because of my own interest in the country, and note that the pattern of bidding remained the same, e.g. Lot 1056 "1914 Wide setting set to 80pF less the 50pF, mint" estimated £300, realised £270, whereas
- Lot 1066 "1914 registered cover to England bearing 25pF and 1/2d on 3pF" estimated £70, realised £180 and
- Lot 1079 "Unused postal stationery, overprinted on Gold Coast, 4 items" estimated £15 realised £85.

All in all, a most interesting sale, and a good pointer to the way prices have moved in postal history relative to stamps. As a personal observation, it would seem a good time to complete one's collection of stamps because the imbalance in prices seems extreme, and I cannot help feeling that there will be a restoration of interest in "stamp" collecting in the next few years.

Note: the pre-sale estimate was approximately £100,000; the actual realisation in excess of £150,000.

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## THE "LESLIE GLOVER" SALE AT HARMER'S ON MAY 22nd 1985

P. O. BEALE

About 40 people, including a number of Circle members, attended this sale of fine material from Gambia assembled by one of our earliest members. Almost all Lots sold in the room, mainly after steady bidding that took prices well above estimates. Covers and unusual material were in most demand. Four covers with the Type 1 or 2 Handstamps sold at prices of between £700 and £900: an 1897 4d cover to France with French transit markings sold for an astonishing £600. There were significantly no 1898-1902 covers. A set of that issue with the malformed S variety sold for £460 and single copies averaged over £50 each, 4 copies of the corrected S, two being 1/2ds in blocks, realised £230. A set of the Split A variety in blocks of 9 sold for £1250. There was an excellent run of Proofs of the 1922-27 issues which made prices of between £310 and £1000, the latter being for a splendid Frame Plate in scarlet and black. Specimen sets sold at a third or more of catalogue. There were two Handpainted Essays for the 1898 stamps that realised £500 and £550 each but the 8 Imperiums on sale for that issue only made under £200 on average. Bargains were very few but the panes of 15 of the 1883 issues sold at well under half catalogue as did sets of straight stamps. Several groups of postmarks sold for amazingly high prices.

Leslie Glover was, of course, well known for his recognition of the 'Glover' flaw on the King Edward Postage plate but his collection of those varieties had not been sent to the sale. The sale confirms the evidence of the Macmillan sale that there are numbers of collectors very ready to pay highly for fine and rare material.

Prices quoted are exclusive of the 10% premium and VAT on the 10%. Other prices realised included:

1792 Entire from Gambia to Sierra Leone	£2300	(£800)
1869 4d and 6d overprinted Cancelled on piece	£2100	(£1200)
1874 4d strip of three large margins	£2200	(£1500)
1874 4d on cover, some staining around stamp	£4000	(£1200)
1883 2d to 1/- handstamped Specimen Type GA1 + 2 others	£240	(£300)
1883 1/- 4 sheets of fifteen + 7 singles	£250	(£120)
1908 Surcharges 1d on 3/- block of 12 with top margin	£280	(£120)
1934 First Airmail to England	£31	(£20)
Postmarks, 166 stamps 20th century	£200	(£100)

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## 7 1/2d PER 1/2oz RATE TO EUROPE VIA U.K.

J. SACHER

The Macmillan Collection included two covers from Sierra Leone to France via Liverpool (Br. Packet). Both were prepaid 1/3 - that is double the 7 1/2d per 1/2oz rate. One is dated 22.7.1863 and the other 23.3.1870.

I have previously recorded the 7 1/2d rate as follows:

from the Gambia	to Europe	15. 9.1875
Gold Coast	to Europe	12.12.1877 - Jan. 1879
Gold Coast	to U.S.A.	30. 5.1877 - 14.10.1877
Sierra Leone	to Europe	4. 6.1878
Sierra Leone	to U.S.A.	27.10.1877

Usage of the rate is not common and I would be grateful for a record of other examples both earlier and later.

# THE GOLD COAST, NIGERIA AND THE FRANCO-BELGIAN AIRMAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BRUSSELS AND MADAGASCAR

BARBARA PRIDDY

The experimental airmail service of 1933 between Algiers and Zinder (Cameo 20/204) was part of a grand joint project by Sabena, Air France and Regie Air Afrique, which started with a Franco-Belgian agreement of 23.5.1930, to create an airmail route between Belgium, France, Algeria, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo and Madagascar. An internal airmail network had functioned in the Belgian Congo since the early 1920s, and several pioneer flights – 1925 Paris – Niamey; 1926 Brazzaville – Bamako; 1926 Berre – Majunga (more of this anon); 1926 and 1929 Paris – Tananarive – had shown the feasibility of the route. Experimental flights took place in 1933 and 1934. Regular weekly airmail services began on the Tananarive – Broken Hill section on 29.7.1934, and on the Brussels – Elisabethville section on 23.2.1935 (the first part of which, Europe – Algiers, had of course had a regular airmail service since 1925). The route was completed by the short Elisabethville – Broken Hill section at the beginning of 1936.

The first stages of the route were Brussels – Paris – Marseille – Algiers – Laghout – El Golea – Aoulef – Gao – Niamey – Zinder – Fort Lamy – Fort Archambault – Bangui – Stanleyville, and an important branch, operated by Aeromaritime, connected Niamey with Cotonou. Similar branches could easily have been established between Niamey, Tamale and Takoradi or Accra, or between Zinder, Kano and Lagos. There are, I think, several reasons why this was not done. The attitude of the British colonial authorities (after the Nigerian experimental flights of 1931) was that there seemed “to be no demand for air facilities of an elaborate nature” (Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Nigeria, 1935). The French preferred to keep to their own territory as far as possible (although two French pioneer flights of 1926 attempting the France to Madagascar journey had followed the coastal route to Dakar and thence Bamako – Lokoja – Bangui: how differently airmail routes might have developed!). By this time too the PMG might well have become aware of the planned branch to Imperial

Airways’ London – Cairo – Cape route, from Khartoum to Nigeria and the Gold Coast, which would keep the mail in British hands throughout its journey. This of course became a reality in February 1936 to Kano, extended to Lagos in October and to Accra a year later.

It would be interesting to know whether this Khartoum – BWA branch was in any sense a response to the French pioneering of West African air routes. In March 1937 Aeromaritime established a coastal service from Dakar to Cotonou (Dakar had had an airmail service to Europe since 1925 and to South America since 1930, regular from 1936). This coastal service called at Ziguinchor, Conakry, Monrovia, Abidjan and Takoradi, and a good many covers from the period between March and October 1937 (when the Khartoum branch route was extended to Accra at the same time that the Aeromaritime stop was transferred from Takoradi to Accra) exist to show that the Gold Coast appreciated an airmail service.

Apart from flights from Niamey or Zinder to the Gold Coast or Nigeria, the GPO might have considered overland connections. Their geography seems a trifle hazy, for Zinder is in fact in Niger, about 150 miles by road from the railhead at Kano. A good road, the end of a trans-Saharan motor route, exists, and Zinder – Kano had been an established mail-route since before World War I. Zinder to the Gold Coast is of course a nonsense: mail might have been off-loaded at Niamey for transport by road to Ouagadougou and thence south to the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, but this would have been about 400 miles over poor dry-season roads and was not utilised as a mail-route even by the French, the normal route to and from the Upper Volta area continuing to be via Bamako and Dakar. Gao, up the Niger to Bamako and thence to Ouagadougou, would have been a possibility . . . Better would have been to use the Niamey – Cotonou branch and then rail and road or coastal boat to Accra. I have not seen any covers to or from the Gold Coast utilising this service: perhaps the postal authorities never did allow it. Can members throw any light on this question?

## Sources

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and of course covers from my own and other people’s collections and information from friends the source of which I unfortunately failed to note.



## FORCES CONCESSION RATES

Fred Scheuer, one of our American members, has submitted photo-slats of two Army Form W 3077 air letters, both postmarked at Kumasi, Gold Coast in March 1947. Both are stampless, one being marked 'Forces Air' and the other 'Troops Mail/By Air.' His query was why they were carried free long after the war had ended.

Your Editor spoke to Alan Brown of The Forces Postal History Society who has provided the following information.

"I have checked my references to free air mail 1943-47. The only hard data is that back in the May-June 1965 Newsletter 73<sup>(1)</sup> I published a list that John Daynes got from the Post Office, which says:

"March 1945. Introduction of concession to H. M. Forces in MEF and CMF of sending letters up to 1oz to U.K. free by air."

Although no mention is made of Forces mail from other theatres, examples of stampless covers by air occur from most areas from about this time onwards.

The question of when the concession was withdrawn I discussed once with John Daynes, and we came to the conclusion that it must have been around April 1947, but we have no official date.

The latest free air cover I can find is from Accra in Feb. 47.<sup>(2)</sup> The earliest franked air cover is from Egypt in June 1947, at the 1½d rate.

This 1½d rate continues to about July 1948, thereafter most air covers are at 2½d, though I have a couple of 1½d covers from '49/'50. These might be surface or second class? The equivalent of the 1½d rate in Malaya appears to have been 8c, and in Hong Kong 10c. 1948 air covers from Malaya are at 10c, and from Hong Kong 20c.

Incidentally the same source above states that the free postage concession for surface mail from H. M. Forces overseas to U.K. was withdrawn in April 1948 - possibly the air rate went up at the same time."

(1) Forces Postal History Society

(2) Fred Scheuer March 1947

## MILITARY POSTAL HISTORY OF ASCENSION SINCE W. W. II (PART 2)

J. A. DAYNES

See Cameo whole number 21 for Part 1

### FORCES POSTAL SERVICE

The Director of the Forces Postal and Courier Services, Brigadier Don London, was in Cyprus when the news of the Argentine invasion came through. "At one stage four separate headquarters were involved" he said "I had to decide what would be required and put postal forces on notice to act immediately."

The 2 Postal & Courier Regiment R. E. Spearhead team was placed on standby on 1st April 1982 for possible deployment to the South Atlantic. Initially a team of one Officer and nine Other Ranks was prepared to move at four hours notice, but as the Task Force was formed it became apparent that little could be achieved by including the whole team on a ship with 3 Commando Brigade where they would be isolated and unable to operate a viable service. In consequence, a proposal was made to C-in-C Fleet to establish a line of communication Postal Detachment on Ascension Island.

At first the Royal Navy thought no additional support would be needed by the local Navy Party which was dealing with mail. However when Sgt. Gardiner of 2 PC Regt. arrived on 10th April with 700lb of classified mail he was 'hi-jacked' to assist. On 14th April Major Winfield Officer Commanding 20 PC Squadron RE travelled as Defence Courier in an effort to obtain permission to operate a Forces Post Office from the Commander British Forces Support Unit, Ascension. On 16th April the need for a F.P.O. was finally acknowledged and clearance for three PC Operators to move to Ascension was granted.

On 17th April WO Randall arrived at Ascension and at 1300 hours F.P.O. B2 was opened, Ascension Island was given B.F.P.O. No. 677. From that time the office handled and distributed all mail for Operation Corporate.

It was no longer feasible to send mail South in bulk and a system had to be formulated to take into account the dispersal of shipping. The South Atlantic was split into four zones.

Zone A	The Falklands (TEZ)
Zone B	South Georgia & TRALA
Zone C	Ascension
Zone D	Other areas which included the Replenishment Group and submarines.

Three ships, H.M.S. Leeds Castle, H.M.S. Dumbarton Castle and C. S. Iris were designated mail carriers and proceeded to operate a shuttle service from Ascension to Zones A and B, the round trip taking approximately three weeks. Any other vessels going South were also utilized.

The advent of modified Hercules aircraft fitted with air-to-air refueling probes and long range internal tanks, increased the overall capacity for the disposal of mail. Weight restrictions were such that, with the exception of aircraft dedicated to drops to specific ships, only operational classified despatches could be included in their entirety. Airmail was loaded on a fill-up basis to the maximum capacity of the aircraft.

On May 11th a free aerogramme service was introduced and during the period some 1½ million forms were issued to the Task Force. During the three weeks prior to May 11th stamps to the value of £31,949 were sold by the FPO or issued to ships.

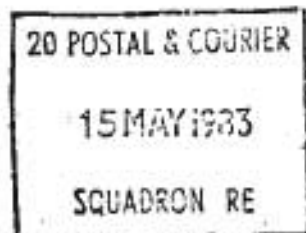
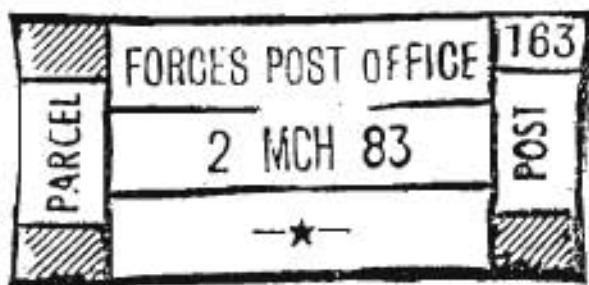
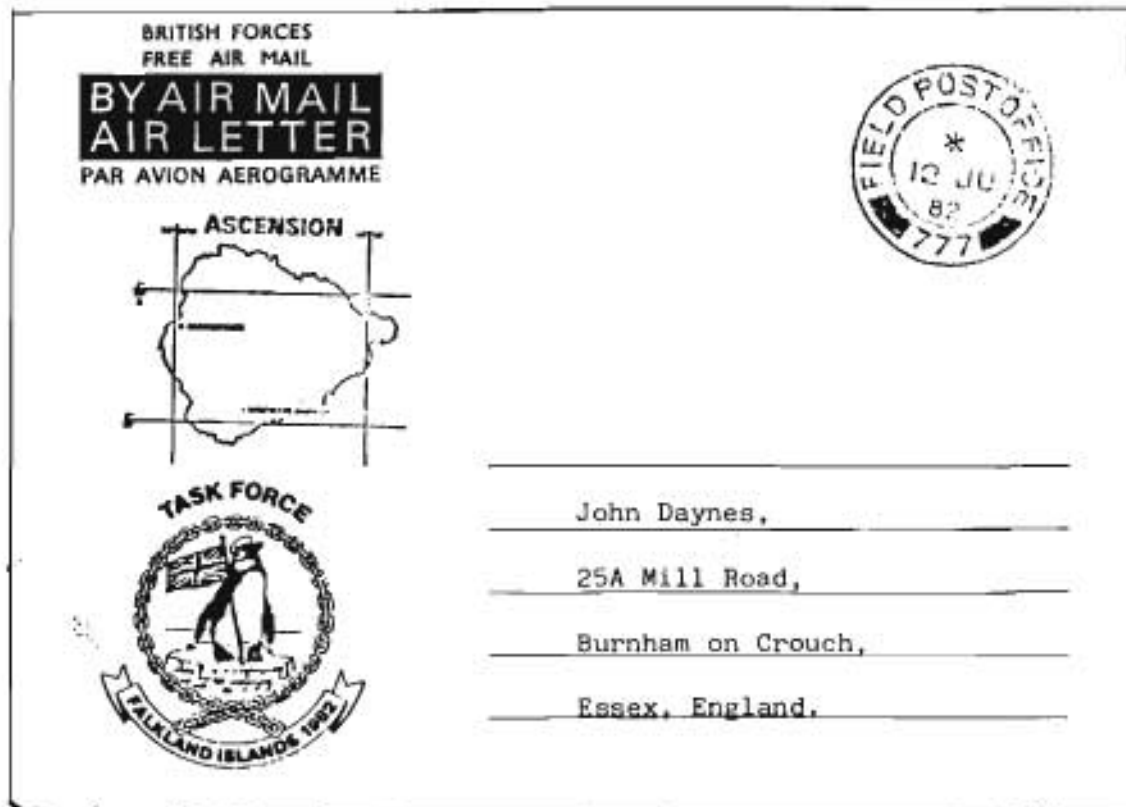
**B.F.P.O. 677**

F.P.O. 777 was used at Ascension Island F.P.O. from 17th April 1982 using black ink. When Free Forces Air Letters were introduced on 11th May these were postmarked with F.P.O. 777 with "\*" above the date in red

ink. Red ink is usually used to indicate that the item postmarked is not to be surcharged on delivery but why the red postmark was used at Ascension but not in the Falkland Islands remains a mystery.

Covers have been reported with the red postmark cancelling postage stamps but this appears to have been done in error. For a short period at the end of 1982 Free Air Letters were postmarked in black ink by F.P.O. 777.

The Blackwell and parcel postmarks at Ascension were numbered 163



The 20 PC Sqn. cachet was used in the Falkland Islands as well as Ascension.

### R.M.S. "ST. HELENA"

Owned by the St. Helena Shipping Co. this ship was no stranger to the South Atlantic as her peace time role was the run from Avonmouth to Ascension, St. Helena and Cape Town and return. "St. Helena" was requisitioned on May 20th 1982 and her first role was to

provide support with her Wasp helicopter flight to the two Hunt class minesweepers, H.M.S. Brecon and H.M.S. Ledbury. Later "St. Helena" was used as a mail and supply ship making regular runs between Ascension and Port Stanley.

### RADIO ATLANTICO DEL SUR

The British Government requisitioned some of the B.B.C. transmitting facilities on Ascension from where they broadcast "Radio Atlantico del Sur" to the

Occupation troops in the Falkland Islands. A leaflet advertising this station was dropped by Harrier aircraft over the Falkland Islands and is illustrated below.

Desde las  
20 a las 23 horas



Frecuencia  
9,71 MHz

**RADIO ATLANTICO DEL SUR**

Aviso a los habitantes de las Islas Malvinas

Tengo el gran placer de anunciarles una nueva emisora radial.

Radio Atlántica del Sur transmitirá a diario desde las 20 a las 23 horas en frecuencia de 9,71 MHz.

Esta transmisión operará como una emisora adicional a la LRA Radio Nacional Malvinas.

### CERTIFICATE OF POSTING

The undermentioned postal packet has been registered and posted here this day

<b>Certificate of Posting</b>	<b>PostOffice</b>
Regn. No. 377696	Regn. fee paid } Minimum Fee Paid
J. DAYNES 25A MILL RD BURNHAM-ON-CROUCH ESSEX	Date Stamp 4 NOV 1982 POST OFFICE
Accepting Official's Initials AR	CMG 8P2 For Regulations see over

This goes with the Registered Envelope illustrated in Part 1.

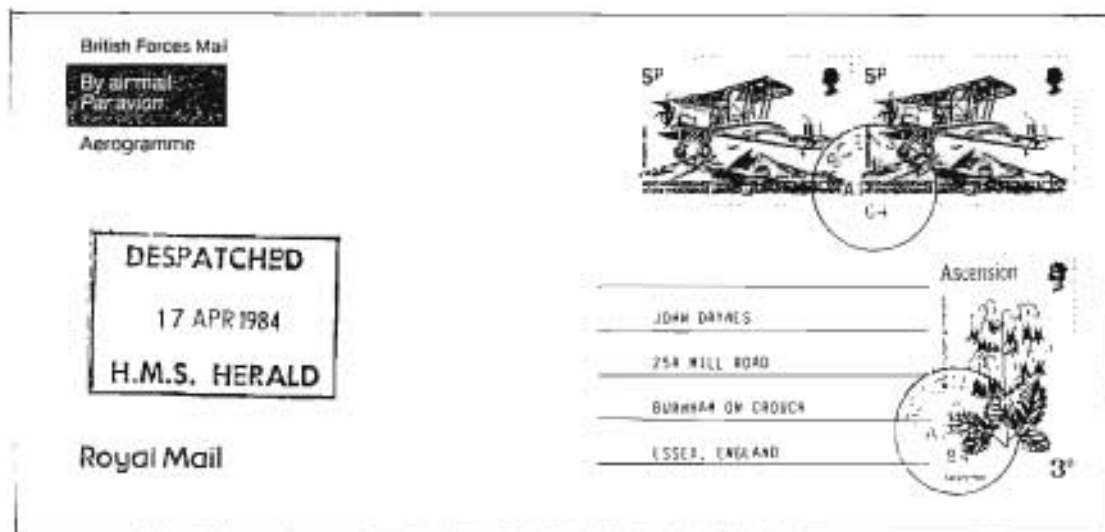
A series of postal cachets have been provided over a period on Ascension Island and it has become a passtime for some Servicemen to trek over the Island with mail to obtain the cachets on their mail. I understand that some of the cachets are quite old (e.g. The Letter Box) while some have been provided since 1982 (The Lady Hill cachet was provided by a R.A.F. Officer).



Late in 1983 a civilian air letter was on sale at Ascension Post Office. Similar to the British Air Letter it was 'overprinted' by the Government Printer at Jamestown with the badge of the Colony and "Greetings from Ascension Island." This air letter is now used from the F.P.O. with FPO 777 in red for free post and postmarking British postage stamps.



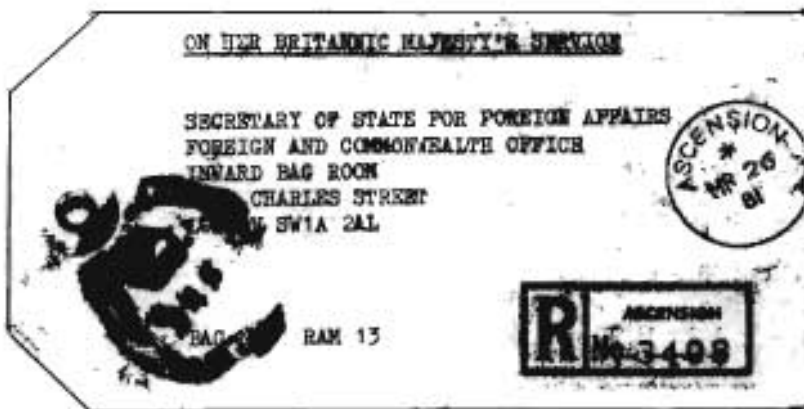
In 1984 H.R.H. Prince Andrew revisited the South Atlantic and visited St. Helena and Ascension Island. Prince Andrew travelled from Ascension to St. Helena in H.M.S. Herald and the cover below was sent at that time.



## ASCENSION DIPLOMATIC BAG LABEL

J. H. ATTWOOD

This is a Diplomatic Bag Label, registered from Ascension on March 26th 1981. On the reverse there is an oval 'ADMINISTRATOR'S OFFICE' cachet.



## GOLD COAST: KWISSA AND/OR RWISSA

K. J. MACRAE

In 1957, J. Cameron, then G. C. Editor, raised the general matter of m/s. cancellations. He quoted from the Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia that "Rwissa - about 1901" was known. He also listed the then recorded m/s. cancels which included "Kwissa, 11.12.01 on Q.V. issue" and "Rwissa (? Kwissa), 1.11.01 on Q.V. SG 28" and asked if Kwissa and Rwissa were the same. A member reported SG 27 "with a purple c.d.s. "Kwisa GOLD COAST," year omitted.

I now have the piece recorded by J. C., dated 1.11.01 and there is no doubt that the m/s. cancel is Rwissa. I, also, have a card to Dublin from an officer with the Ashanti Expedition, dated 7.1.96, from (address, not cancel) "Kwisa, Adansi, Ashanti."

In Mr. Kidd's list of offices obtained from official records are shown:

"Kwisa" with a recorded Type 15 cancel dated 2.9.07 and noted "Closed 15.9.10;" and "Rwissa (manuscript) 11.12.01," while Mr. Mackin has recorded "Kwissa" with a Type 12 cancel dated 16.1.03 and with Type 15 cancels dated Jan. and Sept. 1907, but he has no record of an office called Rwissa.

I think the evidence is clear for Kwissa (whether with one or two s's). As regards Rwissa, I suggest that this may have been due to a misunderstanding of pronunciation by the few Europeans then in the foreign country of Ashanti, bearing in mind that they were strangers in the area before it had been mapped and brought fully under the colonial system.

## GOLD COAST: A 'P' OR NOT A 'P'

K. J. MACRAE

In Cameo (Jan. 1976) we reported two cases of a clear strike of a code 'P' in cancels dated 10 Oct. 1894, Type 5A. We thought that, although clear, they were probably due to a damaged 'B' while in Cameo (July 1976) it was suggested that 'P' might have been used in the Parcels Section of a large Post Office such as Cape Coast, perhaps on higher value stamps. In Cameo (Jan. 1977), however, code 'P' was reported in a type 11 cancel on 2 x 1/2d. Key Plate stamps on a cover from Axim dated 4 Sept. 1901.

Now two further examples have come to note on:

1. Q.V. 3d, with Type 2 cancel dated 23 Nov. 1890, Accra or Axim (incomplete cancel).

2. Q.V. Key Plate 1/- with Type 5 cancel, Oct. 6, year smudged, Cape Coast.

Both these are clear (P's) but this does not rule out a cleanly damaged 'B' or even 'R.'

To solve this problem we need more evidence, which can only come from you. Please check your collection and let me know if you find any similar examples, on stamps or covers, with full details but do use a magnifying glass. I need hardly add that news of apparent broken letters 'P,' or 'B' or 'R' is equally important at this stage.

## GOLD COAST INSURED MAIL

R. JOHNSON

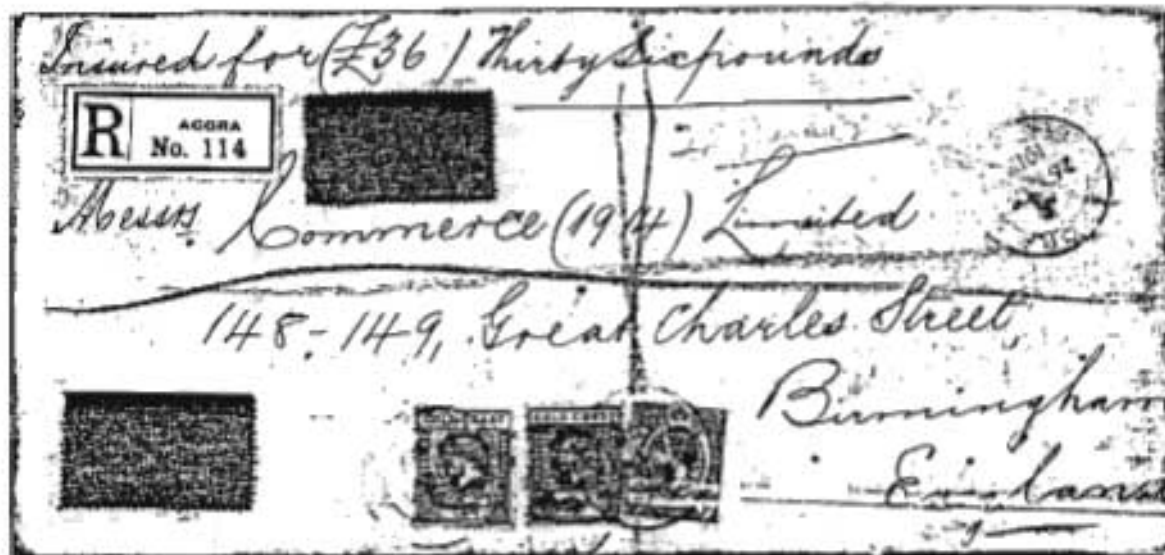
This photocopy (size reduced) has been submitted by Robert Johnson, a member of the Society of Postal Historians.

He advises that he has not seen many 'value declared' covers out of West Africa and this is the first that your Editor can recall.

The date is October 1917. The envelope was franked with 1 x 6d; 1 x 3d. and 1 x 1d., a 10d. rate, and post-

marked at Accra. The red etiquette, which will never copy well, is black on red 'INSURED/ VALEUR DECLAREE/ G.C.P.' and T.40.'

Insured mail going out of a country under the British system had to be registered as well, although the registration fee was wrapped up in the insured charge for the first scale of the value of the contents.



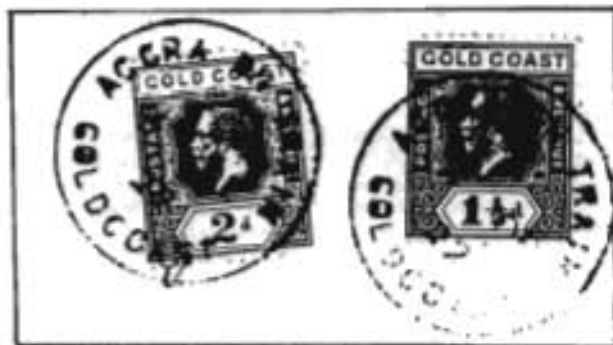
## ACCRA ON TRAIN

JOHN MILLS

Postmark Type 12B is a single circle c.d.s. measuring 30mm. and incorporating the TOWN and a two line date. It is a provisional skeleton type and was probably used pending the issue of a normal c.d.s. or whilst the

normal c.d.s. was being repaired or replaced.

The example illustrated has not been recorded before. It is in black and reads 'ACCRA ON TRAIN/ 4 DEC/ 22/ GOLD COAST.'



# GOLD COAST. CIVILIAN CENSOR MARKS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

MAJOR E. W. FARRANT

There are four types of mark known, viz:

- Type 1 – Hexagonal.
- 2 – Upright oblong.
- 3 – Upright octagonal.
- 4 – Oblong.

This article deals with the hexagonal type only and it is hoped to submit details of the remaining types at a later date.

### Hexagonal Censor Marks – (Types 1a, 1b, and 1c)

A check list of the three types was originally published in Cameo No. 1 dated January 1975. I have updated this list from items seen, details made

available and my own collection. The Censor mark has no date and dates are taken from the postmark. It can be deduced from postmarks that there were two censor "stations" – not officially confirmed – one at Accra and the other at Takoradi. Examiner numbers 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 17, 18 and 27 appear to have been allocated to Accra, and 7, 8, 19 and 23 to Takoradi. (12 and 23 are known used in both Accra and Takoradi). It is not clear where 21, 22 and 25 were allocated.

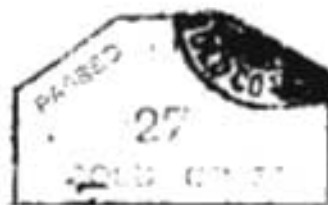
Types 1a and 1b have a 40mm. base and are 27.5mm. high. Numbers 3-23 have large numerals. Number 25 has small numerals. Type 1c, number 27, has a 45mm. base, is 27.5mm. high and also has small numerals.



*Type 1a*



*Type 1b*



*Type 1c*

Note: Erd = earliest recorded date; Lrd = latest recorded date

Type	Number	Colour	Erd.	Lrd.
1a	3	red	31 Aug 39	24 Oct 41
		violet	4 Dec 39	20 Jan 40
		purple	3 Jan 40	
	5	red	31 Aug 39	11 Dec 41
		pinkish purple	25 Sep 39	
		violet	9 Nov 40	13 Apr 42
		red/violet	2 June 41	
	6	blue	31 Jan 42	13 June 42
		red	29 Aug 39	20 Nov 41
		violet	13 Nov 40	21 Oct 42
blue		11 Mar 42	22 June 42	
7	red	27 Sep 39	6 July 42	
	violet	20 Jan 42	26 Oct 42	
8	red	6 Sep 39	8 Apr 42	
	violet	15 Sep 41	9 Apr 42	
	red/violet	8 Oct 41	22 Feb 42	
9	red	7 Oct 39	12 Jan 42	
	violet	31 Oct 40	4 May 42	
	red/violet	27 Feb 41	12 Apr 42	
	blue	30 Jan 42	2 June 42	
	purple	27 Mar 42	12 Apr 42	
10	red	Oct 39	2 Sep 41	

Type	Number	Colour	Erd.	Lrd.
		violet	27 Oct 40	
		red/violet	5 Feb 41	
		blue	7 Feb 42	13 Mar 42
	11	red	6 Sep 39	11 Dec 40
		violet		
	12	red	23 Aug 39	27 Mar 41
		blue	23 May 41	12 June 41
	17	red	7 Jan 41	
1a	18	red	25 Sep 41	16 Jan 42
		red/violet	3 Feb 42	10 Oct 42
		violet	10 June 42	
		blue	23 May 42	3 Sep 42
	19	red	19 May 41	30 Oct 41
		green	19 May 41	
		violet	11 Jan 42	23 Dec 42
	20	red	29 May 41	
	21	red	19 Feb 41	5 July 41
	22	red	26 Mar 41	25 Apr 41
	23	red	19 June 41	
		violet	30 Apr 42	20 Oct 42
1b	25	violet	24 Feb 40	18 Jan 41
1c	27	red	26 Mar 41	
		purple	19 Mar 41	22 Mar 41
		red/violet	26 Feb 41	

N.B. Your Editor prepared the original listing in Cameo 1 and, since then, has noted new dates which have been incorporated (with Major Farrant's approval) in the above list. Colours present a problem, particularly violet, red/violet and purple.

## Postmarks On Hexagonal Censor Marked Covers

Type	Number	Colour	Postmarks
1a	3	red	
	3	violet	Suhum, Nsawam, Obuassi
	5	red	Accra, Koforidua, Suhum, Accra Beach, Nsaba
	5	violet	Adeiso, Nsawam
	5	red/violet	Accra
	5	blue	Accra, Nsawam
	6	red	Accra, Swedru, Asamankese, Dunkwa
	6	violet	Accra, Dunkwa, Keta, Koforidua
	6	blue	Nsawam
	7	red	Cape Coast, Takoradi Wharf, Elmina, Bogoso, Bompata
	7	violet	Tamale, Cape Coast, Elmina
	8	red	Bechem, Elmina, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Cape Coast, Kumasi
	8	violet	Kumasi, Cape Coast, Takoradi, Tarkwa, Elmina
	8	red/violet	Tarkwa
	9	red	Koforidua, Accra, Lome (Togo), Abetifi, Anyinam, Keta
	9	violet	Bawjiasi
	9	red/violet	Accra, Koforidua
	9	purple	Adukrom
	9	blue	Koforidua, Accra, Nsawam
	10	red	Accra, Brazzaville (French Equatorial Africa)
	10	violet	Accra
	10	red/violet	Dunkwa
	10	blue	
	11	red	Accra, Winneba, Nsawam, Udumasi, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Takoradi

	12	red	Accra, Amedjofe, Tamale, Prestea, Takoradi, Somanya, Cape Coast
	12	blue	Takoradi
	17	red	Accra, Amangfrom, Koforidua, Tarkwa
	18	red	Accra, Koforidua
	18	violet	Accra
	18	red/violet	Elmina
	18	blue	Accra, Cape Coast
	19	red	
	19	violet	Prestea, Wiawso, Takoradi, Sekondi
	19	green	Accra
	21	red	Tamale
	22	red	
	23	red	Accra
	23	violet	Takoradi, Tarkwa, Elmina, Kumasi
1b	25	violet	Accra
1c	27	red	Accra
	27	violet	
	27	red/violet	Mampong Akwapim

Where no postmarks are shown the covers have not been seen and details are not available.

Considerable information has been given to me by member Dann Mayo, USA, and I would like to express my appreciation for his assistance.

## NORTHERN NIGERIA TABULATION OF CANCELLERS

### INTRODUCTION

J. F. INCE

1. This tabulation has been prepared with the object of bringing up to date the list contained in the Circle's study on the stamps and cancellations of N. Nigeria edited by the late Colin McCaig and published by the Circle in 1970. The same reference numbers for the cancellers have been used and copies of the original study are obtainable from the Circle's librarian presently at a cost of £1.75 inclusive of U.K. postage or £2.00 surface mail overseas.
2. The 'Lokoja Oval' was a handstamp taken over from The Royal Niger company on 1st January 1900 which continued in use at the main office at Lokoja (where mail was received for dispatch to the coast on the Niger river boats) until replaced by the single ring canceller type 2a. Many manuscript cancels had the oval handstamp superimposed on passage through the Lokoja office and, in fact, much early mail bearing this handstamp probably originated from other than Lokoja. The same comment applies to Type 2a c.d.s. when it came into use in August 1901 as it carried no town name and was issued to other offices.
3. Probably due to the outbreak of war in 1914 (and the consequent difficulties in obtaining new cancellers until well after the end of hostilities) most cancellers of the protectorate in use on 1st January 1914 continued in use for many years e.g., up to 1921/22 in some cases. For the present tabulation, records of use after the incorporation of Nigeria on 1st January 1914 are summarised as 'After 1913'.
4. The table has been expanded to include diameter (in millimetres) of the c.d.s. to facilitate identification, especially since complete strikes on stamps (as distinct from on piece or cover) are rare.
5. Generally the subdivision of a type refers to height of lettering e.g., 3a = 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>/2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>mm; 3b = 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>/3mm. The exceptions to this subdivision are noted specifically.
6. A degree of uncertainty continues over the actual date of opening (or closing) of an office or agency, due in part to omission or inconsistency (or actual error) in the Government Annual Reports. The actual date of opening does not necessarily imply the availability of a canceller while the use of type 2a precludes identification of origin. However, in the early years of the Protectorate, priority was given to construction of telegraph lines (to facilitate administration in view of distances involved) and the early telegraph offices were often used (as elsewhere) initially for postal purposes. Generally the local Government Administrator was responsible for collection and forwarding (or receiving and distributing) mail until growth of traffic justified the appointment of a postal officer.
7. Although registration facilities for mail were used from the outset, no registration canceller was ever apparently introduced. S. Nigerian 'oval' registered cancellers are found on N. Nigerian stamps from 1914 onwards.  
Similarly, no 'parcels' canceller was used, in spite of heavy usage of the service from inception of the

postal service. However, KE VII 1910/11 issue and KG V 1912 issue stamps are found cancelled with the Lagos two-ringed parcel canceller. Possibly one of these cancellers was made available to the north or, more likely, application was at Lagos, carriage of up-country mail having been transferred on 5th May 1911 from the River Niger service (to Forcados) to the railway terminating at Lagos.

8. Cancellations of Lagos Colony are known prior to 18th February 1906 (date of incorporation into S. Nigeria) including the barred oval canceller and rare examples exist of strikes of the River Niger Travelling Post Office, and other B.W.A. colonies e.g. Gold Coast. Ship letter and paquebot cancels are also recorded.

9. Cancellations of S. Nigeria occur both before and after 1st January 1914, after which date the stamps of both N. and S. appear to have, until exhausted, been accepted in both territories, while also subsequent to that date strikes of N. Nigeria cancellers on Nigerian issues and of Nigerian cancellers on N. Nigerian issues are common.

10. Advice of any addition to the information given above and in the listings will be welcome.

11. I am indebted to Ray Harris, Editor of the S. Nigerian studies, for his co-operation in the preparation of this supplement to the N. Nigerian study.

MAY 1985

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### Tabulation of Cancellers Recorded

Town	Office Open	Cancel type	Dimensions	Early date	Late date	Remarks
ABINSI	c.1912	4	24 x 19	2 Jun 13	After 1913	M/S March 1910 on cover
AKWANAJA	-	M/S	-	10 Dec 00	7 Apr 01	Early T.O. 1900/1 until line re-routed
AMAR	1905/8	3	28 x 20?	28 Jun 07	- Nov 08	
ANKPA	1910	1	?	?	?	
BADEGGI	1909	M/S	-	27 May 09	8 Jly 09	
BARLUKÓ	1905	-	-	-	-	Telegraph office only in 1904 but a delivery and collection point for mail in 1905/6.
BARO	1909	3	27 x 18	12 Jly 09	11 Dec 13	
		6	27½ x 18	11 Jan 12	After 1913	
BARO M.O.D.		4	?	-	After 1913	
BAUCHI	1903	3A	?	- My 05	28 Oct 07	Letters 2½mm high
(also BAUTCHI)		3B	28 x 19	1 Apr 09	5 Jly 13	Letters 3mm high
BENUE BRIDGE		4		-	5 Oct 14	Possibly not opened until 1913 on construction of railway
BIDA	1903	M/S	-	30 Mar 01	17 Jly 01	
		3	28 x 19	8 Aug 04	After 1913	
BIRNIN KEBBI	1910	M/S	-	-	31 Dec 13	T.O. opened in 1907
BORNU P.O.		M/S	-	18 Sep 02		Possibly telegraph office only
BOUSSA	1903/10	3	28 x 19	14 Mar 08	?	
CHÓIWA	?	3	?	?	?	Year incomplete on two strikes viz 190-, on SG21, SG25.
DAMJIRI	1903/4	?	?			None seen.
DEKINA	1903	3	27 x 19	11 Nov 04	After 1913	
EGGA	1903	M/S	-	28 Sep 00	8 Oct 00	
		3	28 x 20	4 Jly 03	- My 07	
		5	?	23 Oct 11		
EGORI	1910	4	?	21 Jly 10		None seen
ERU or EPU	?	5	?	1 Apr 12		None seen
GANDO	1903/10	-	-	-	-	None seen
GUIDAN	1904	-	-	-	-	None seen
GUJBA	1903/10	-	-	-	-	None seen

IBI	1901	M/S	-	1 Oct 00	1 Sep 01	In red, black and violet ink.
		3A	27½ x 19	23 Jun 04	19 Aug 04	Also occurrences in 1904 with no month. Letters 2½mm
		3B	27½ x 19	25 Sep 08	After 1913	Letters 3mm.
ILLO	1903	2	25	17 Apr-	24 Apr-	Adaptation of type 2 listed in 1905 only.
ILORIN	1903	3A	?	30 Nov 03	16 Apr 04	Letters 2½mm high.
		3B	27½ x 19	3 Nov 08	After 1913	Letters 3mm high
		4	29 x 20	2 July 12	After 1913	
		6	28 x 18	28 Aug 09	4 Dec 09	and after 1913
JEBBA	1900	M/S	-	2 Jan 00	16 Aug 01	
		3	28 x 19	7 Jun 09	After 1913	
JEGGA	1906?	3	?	23 Feb 07	- Aug 09	Also JEGA T.O. in 1906
JEMAA	1913?	3	29 x 19	1913	After 1913	
		4	?	18 Apr 13	After 1913	
KABRA	1910	4	28 x 19	23 Aug 11	After 1913	
KADUNA	1910	M/S	-	9 Dec 10		Laduna P.O. in M/S
		3				Not recorded before 1914
KADUNA P.O.		4		3 Apr 11	14 Oct 13	
KANO	1903	3A	28 x 19½	19 Jun 05	After 1913	Letters 2½mm high.
		3B	28 x 20	1 May 09	After 1913	Letters 3mm high.
KATAGUM	1903	3	28 x 19	17 Aug 07	15 Sep 08	KATAGUM 14 May 08.
KATSINA	1903	3	?	23 July 09		
		4	28 x 19	13 Nov 11	After 1913	Violet ink
		4	28 x 19	30 Jun 13	-	KATSENA - black ink
KEFFI	1903	3	27 x 19	8 Dec 03	After 1913	
		5	?	11 Apr 11		
KONTAGORA	1903	3	28 x 20	8 July 05	After 1913	
KUKA	1904/10	-	-	-	-	(also KUKAWA)
LAU	1903	-	-	-	-	
LOKO	1903	M/S	-	15 Oct 00	15 Nov 02	(M/S 'LOKO/2/4' ? 1900!
		3	?	- Aug 04	After 1913	Two types known (a) A - L 9mm no date (b) A - L 13mm 20 July 14
LOKOJA	1896	4	28 x 19	21 Feb 10	8 Jun 12	
		'Lokoja Oval'	42 x 26	1 Jan 00	4 Jun 01	H.S. of Royal Niger Co
		2A	25	3 Aug 01	30 Apr 04	No town name. Occurs in black, blue & red ink
		2B	26 x 17	14 Aug 00		Noted on Q.V. ½d, 5d, 1/-, 2/6 & 10/- but only this one date is known
		3A	28 x 20	19 Sep 03	After 1913	Lettering A - N 2½mm
LOKOJA T.O.	1903	3B	28 x 20½	12 May 10	After 1913	Lettering A - N 3½mm
		5	28 x 20	8 Jan 12	After 1913	
		3	28 x 20	22 Mar 05	After 1913	T.O. - Telegraph Office
LOKOJA OFFICIAL PAID		3	28 x 20	27 Feb 06	After 1913	
MAGUMERI	1904/10	?	?	?		
MAIDUGERI	1910	3	27 x 19	28 Oct 10	After 1913	
MAIFONE	1903	3	?	2 Mar 08		
MINNA	1910	4	?	- Mar 13		
		5	?	17 Apr 11	After 1913	
		6	28 x 19	10 Aug 11	After 1913	
MUREJI (HULK)	-	M/S	-	6 Jan 01		Probably no office opened.
MUTUMBIU	1910	4	?	-	After 1913	
NAFADA	1910	4	28 x 20	4 Mar 13	10 Apr 13	Type 3 recorded after 1913.
NARAGUTA	1910	3	28 x 19	31 Mar 13	After 1913	
		4	28 x 19	10 July 10	After 1913	
		5	28 x 19	16 Jan 12	After 1913	

ODERRI	?	M/S	-	21 Nov 01		Probably no office opened.
OFFA	1910	5	28 x 19	11 Apr 11	After 1913	
PATEJI	1903	3	28 x 19½	- Apr 04	15 Nov 09	
RAHAMA	?	5	?	5 - 11	19 Dec 13	T.O. in 1906
SHONGA	?	M/S	-	26 Aug 00	6 Jan 01	Probably no office opened.
SOKOTO	1903	3	28 x 19	- - 06	After 1913	
WUSHISHI	-	M/S	-	16 Jun 01		Probably no office opened.
YELWA	1905	3	?	2 Sep 08		
		4	?	26 Dec 10	3 Nov 13	
YOLA	1903	M/S	-	2 Dec 0(-)		
		3	28 x 19	6 Jly 07	After 1913	
ZAMA	?	3	?	18 Aug 08		
ZARIA	1903	M/S	-	28 Aug 07		
		3A	27½ x 19	26 Dec 03	After 1913	Letters 2½mm high
		3B	27 x 19	17 Sep 09	After 1913	Letters 3½mm high
		3C	29½ x 19	3 Nov 12	After 1913	Letters 3½mm high
ZARIA OFFICIAL PAID		3	?	?	After 1913	
ZUNGERU	1902	3A	28½ x 19	- Jly 03	10 Jun 13	Z to A 9mm - letters 2½mm
		3B	30 x 19	20 Dec 12	After 1913	Z to A 9mm - letters 3mm
		3C	28½ x 19½	?	After 1913	Z to A 13mm - letters 3mm
		5	29 x 20	- Jan 12	30 Dec 13	
ZUNGERU M.O.O.		3	?	1 Aug 13	After 1913	
ZUNGERU OFFICIAL PAID		3	?	7 May 06	- Apr 12	

NOTE: Types 3A and 3B, where distinguished by height of lettering, the measurements for type A vary 2¼/2½mm and type B from 2¾/3mm.

## POSTAL USE OF TELEGRAPH HANDSTAMPS ETC.

J. F. INCE

Examples are found of late Q.V. and early Edward VII Lagos adhesives cancelled by the straight line LAGOS GOVERNMENT/ TELEGRAPHS. These have all been single stamps and no examples have been recorded on cover or piece. Since most stamps seen have been the 6d. or 1/- values the supposition has been that they had been used in payment for telegrams. However, the occurrence of other values, especially the 2½d., did give rise to the possibility that postal use of the handstamp had been made.

The Lagos-Ibadan railway was constructed between 1899 and 1901 (with a branch line to Abeokuta) and, initially at least, the telegraph followed the line of the railway. It would be both practical and logical, pending the establishment of post offices, for casual mail to be handed in to the telegraph office to be placed on a train and such mail sometimes to be cancelled by the African clerk by the only handstamp available. It is also possible, since the early post offices up-country tended to be combined with the telegraph office, that the telegraph handstamp be used instead of the c.d.s. supplied from Lagos. (See 'Nigerian T.P.O.'s,' McCaig 1962).

Usage of a telegraph office handstamp in circular date form is recorded from February 1905 to April 1906 for EGWANGA (6d. and 1/- values) (see 'The Postmarks of S. Nigeria' by Harris 1981). It occurs also on the first issues of Nigerian George V stamps, the narration being 'GOVT-TELS/2 line date/ town name.'

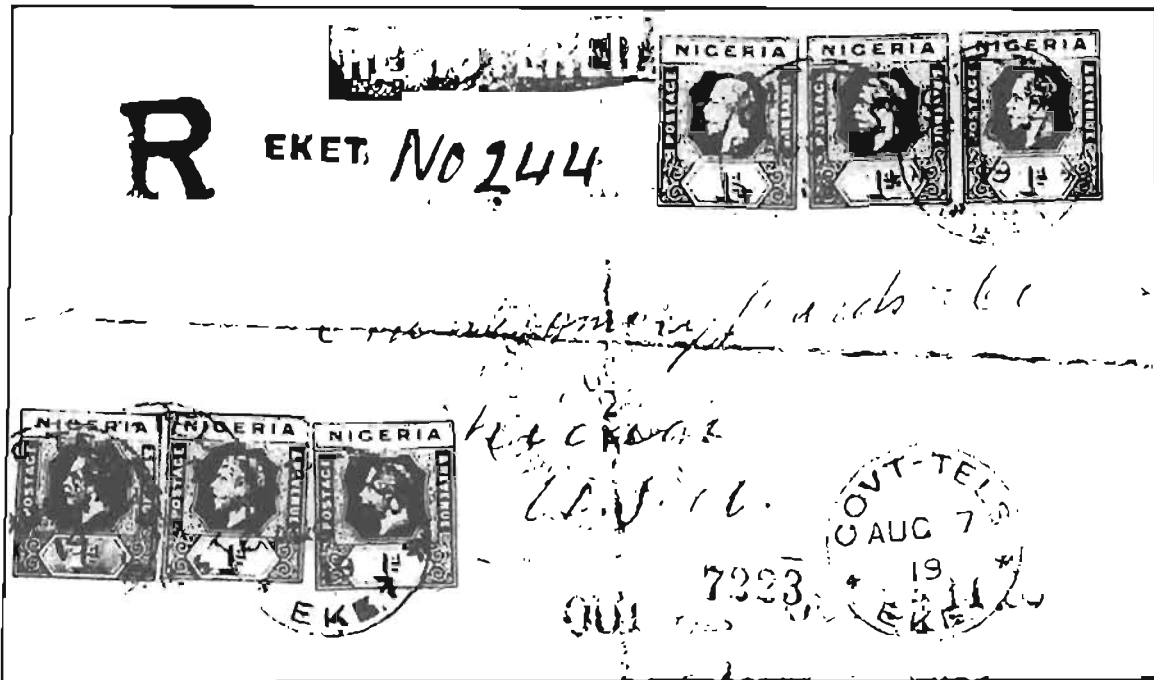
The only examples seen by the writer occur on the ½d. (8 AP 21) and 6d. both 'off piece' with no town name reproduced. Later usage in the 1960's/ 70's of the Telegraph Office and the M. and S.B. marks is outside the scope of this article.

The cover illustrated is the only example the writer and other members have seen and clearly shows 'GOVT-TELS/ AUG 7/ 19/ EKET' tying two strips of three K.G. V 1d. It is believed that EKET (formerly QUA IBOE) was re-opened as a post office circa 1913 and a two ring canceller Type 7 (Harris) has been recorded from that date although examples are difficult to locate.

The usage of the GOVT-TELS handstamp in conjunction with registration clearly indicates cancellation at the Eket post office and the use of the telegraph canceller may have been due to the temporary loss or damage of the P.O. canceller or to an error by the clerk. Clearly the telegraph office and the post office were combined at that time.

The cover does, therefore, prove the possibility of a telegraph handstamp being used to cancel mail and that such procedure was accepted by the local postal authorities.

I shall be glad to hear from any member who has examples of this use of the telegraph handstamp, with details, so that information thereon can be collated.



## NIGERIAN CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR GREETING TELEGRAMS

K. S. SARGEANT

During 1939 correspondence between a collector in South Devon and the Postmaster General's Office, Lagos took place in which it was confirmed that an "Inland Christmas Greetings Telegram Service was inaugurated in this Administration in December 1929."

Copies of specimen forms (used between December 14th and January 6th each year), the wordings available and a copy of the envelope used for this purpose were attached.

The wordings available were as listed:

### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT, NIGERIA.

## LIST OF STANDARDISED CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR TELEGRAMS.

### 1. Combined Xmas and New Year Greetings.

ILT No.

1. Best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.
2. Love and good wishes for a merry Christmas and happy New Year.
3. Best wishes and affectionate greetings for Christmas and New Year.

4. Merry Christmas and the best of luck in the New Year.
5. Every good wish for a happy Christmas and prosperous New Year.
6. We all join in wishing you a happy Christmas and prosperous New Year.
7. All the best to you and yours for Christmas and New Year.
8. Here's to you and yours. A merry Christmas and a happy New Year.
9. All the best for Christmas and New Year. Cheerio.
10. May your shadow never grow less. Merry Christmas and happy New Year.

## **II. Christmas Greetings Only.**

11. My very best wishes for a merry Christmas Cheerio.
12. Our very best wishes for a merry Christmas Cheerio.
13. Affectionate greetings and all good wishes for Christmas to you and yours.
14. Much happiness and all good wishes to you and yours this Christmas.
15. Cheerio and a very merry Christmas to you and yours.

## **III. New Year Greetings Only.**

16. My very best wishes for a happy New Year.
17. Our very best wishes for a happy New Year.
18. Best wishes for a happy New Year to you and yours.
19. The best of luck and happiness in the New Year. Cheerio.
20. Much love and the best of luck in the New Year.

## **IV. Reply to any Greeting above.**

21. Thank you for your kind greetings which are reciprocated.

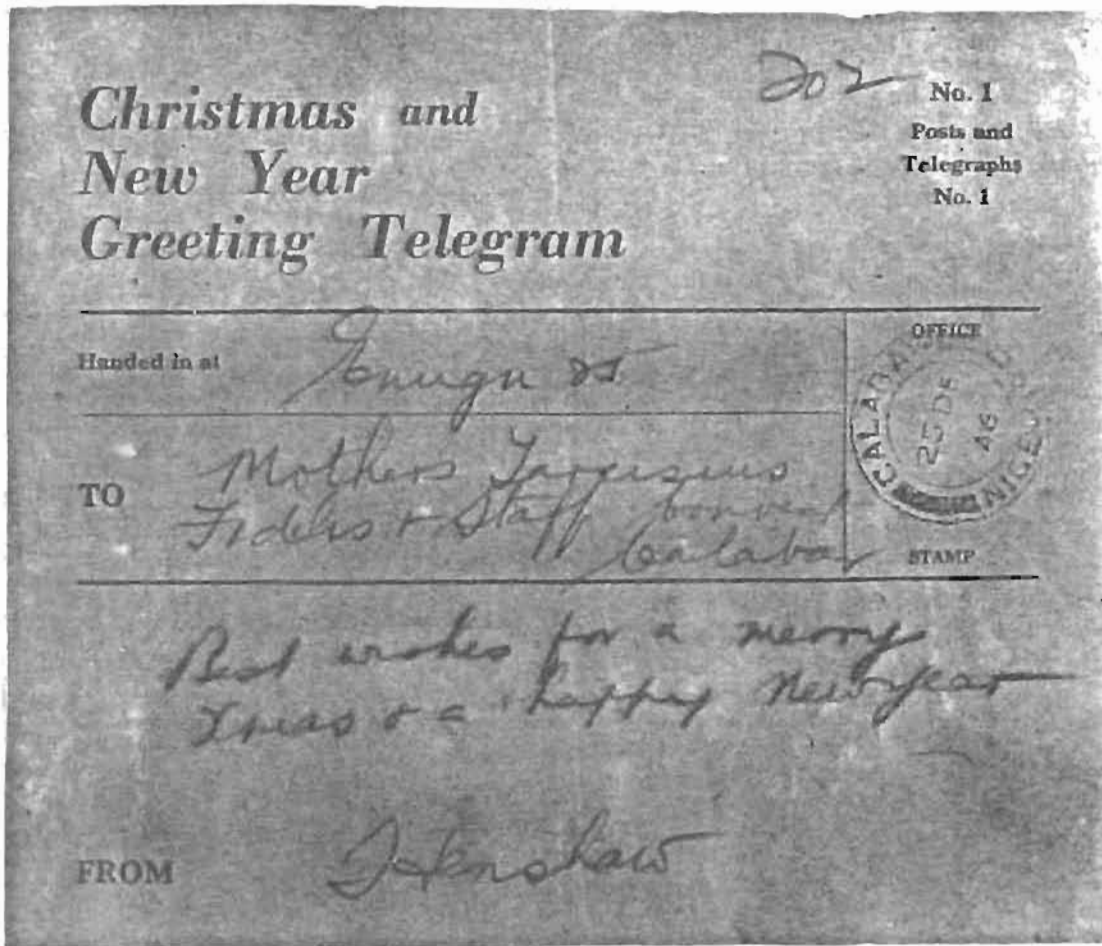


In addition to telegrams with specific wording, there was also one available for individual messages. This is illustrated.

<p>Posts and Telegraphs</p> <hr/> <p>Christmas &amp; New Year</p> <p style="text-align: center;">❖</p> <p>Greeting Telegram</p>	
<p>Handed } in at }</p>	<p>Office Stamp.</p>
<p>TO {</p>	
<p>FROM</p>	

Finally, I have an example of a form used in 1946 which has the same wording as the 1939 list but is in a

different format. The wording is in bright green and is on a greenish-buff background.

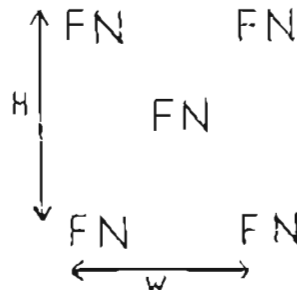


Does any member of the Circle have other examples? I would be very pleased to hear and also would like to

receive any further information.

## THE 1961 DEFINITIVES OF NIGERIA

In the July 1984 issue of Cameo, the illustration of the watermark was somewhat distorted. A copy of the original is reproduced below.



## STAMPS IN USE IN ST. HELENA IN 1949

See Cameo 18 (Ascension) for previous note. This material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

J.J.M.



THE island of St. Helena is a British Colony situated in the South Atlantic Ocean some 1,200 miles from the coast of Africa and 1,695 from Capetown, South Africa. Its precise location is in latitude  $15^{\circ} 55'$  S. and longitude  $5^{\circ} 42'$  W. The area of the island is 47 square miles (slightly larger than Jersey) and its population numbered 1,547 at the end of 1946.

St. Helena has five island dependencies namely: Ascension, Tristan de Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands, of which only the first two are inhabited.

The currency of the group is British Sterling.

St. Helena has had its own stamps since January, 1856, and Ascension since, 1922. The current set of St. Helena stamps comprises 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Violet	The Colony's Badge	12.5.40
1d.	Yellow-orange	The Colony's Badge	8.7.40
1½d.	Scarlet	The Colony's Badge	12.5.40
2d.	Red-orange	The Colony's Badge	12.5.40
3d.	Grey	The Colony's Badge	8.7.40
4d.	Blue	The Colony's Badge	8.7.40
6d.	Light blue	The Colony's Badge	12.5.40
8d.	Sage-green	The Colony's Badge	8.7.40
1/-	Sepia	The Colony's Badge	12.5.40
2/6	Maroon	The Colony's Badge	12.5.40
5/-	Chocolate	The Colony's Badge	12.5.40
10/-	Purple	The Colony's Badge	12.5.40

The medallion portrait of His Majesty, King George VI, incorporated in the design of these stamps was copied from a photograph by Messrs. Bertram Park.

*Note.*—Future printings of the 1d., 1½d. and 2d. stamps will have the centre in black and the framework in green, claret and red respectively.

The badge depicts a three-masted sailing vessel anchored off two rocky headlands called locally King and Queen rocks. The origin of this badge is not recorded, but as the ship is flying a St. George's Cross it would seem to date from before 1606, when that emblem went out of fashion.

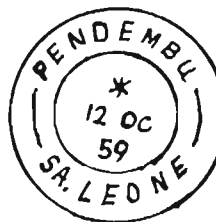
# SIERRA LEONE POSTMARK TYPES. TWO ADDITIONS

P. O. BEALE

I need to add two further types to the illustrations given in the January 1985 Cameo. Type 51 has only been seen for Magburaka and Type 52 only for Pendembu. I have sent notes on the various postmarks to those members who have been in touch with me and would be pleased to send them to any others.



51



52

## WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE

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**ASCENSION** 1963 Pictorials 1½d Noddy Bird  
**COBALT OMITTED** from Rock etc. not very rare nor spectacular, but interesting. SG 71a £30  
**BIAFRA** 1968 First Anniversary 5/-  
**RED (from Flag) OMITTED** SG 20Eb £35  
 1969 Pope Paul's Visit  
 Set of 12 Imperforate Colour Trials as SG 39-42 £275  
**GHANA** 1957 Black Star Line  
 2½d **IMPERF BETWEEN** (Vertical Pair) SG 182a £175  
 2½d **IMPERF BETWEEN** (Horizontal Pair) SG 182b £175  
 1/3d **IMPERF HORIZONTALLY** (Vertical Pair) SG 183a £175  
 The complete set of **DIE PROOFS** of all three values in Issued Colours, on thin buff counter-sunk cards. Extremely rare. as SG 182-184 £250  
 1959 Pictorials 6d  
**GREEN (Flag) OMITTED** SG 220Ea £25  
 1963 Third Anniversary 4d  
**BLACK (stars on Flags) OMITTED**. A Fine Used Copy. *This stamp is unknown Mint and the catalogue entry was made from this example.* Possibly the only copy extant. SG 312Ea £225  
 1967 Decimal Pictorials 1½Np  
**BLUE OMITTED** – affecting the Kingfisher and making the stamp "Missing Value". A scarce and very attractive error. SG 461a £75  
 2½Np **FACE VALUE OMITTED** – due to a colour shift of Red. Only five copies known. SG 463Eab £175  
**NIGERIA** 1969 Inauguration of Philatelic Service 4d  
**IMPERFORATE PROGRESSIVE PROOF** in Turquoise-Green – depicting the background only; the **BLACK** (Post Office & Inscription) **OMITTED**. A single copy as SG 215 £40  
 An **IMPERFORATE PAIR** £85

**ST. HELENA** 1968 Pictorial ½d  
**BLANKET OFFSET OF BLACK** (Country Name and outline of most of the design) together with a stamp from the previous sheet showing Black Misplaced Downwards.  
 We believe that only one sheet of sixty is known and the Error is now quite scarce. SG.228Ea £50  
**SIERRA LEONE** 1963 Second Anniversary 11/- on £1  
 Fine Used and quite rare SG.269 £185  
 The same stamp but the very rare "Narrow Setting" superb Mint SG.269v2 £525  
 1963 Postal Commems: Airmail 3/- on 3d  
 "1895 for "1859" A great rarity. SG.282Ea (Cat.£180) £325  
 The £1 "Asterisks"  
 In Block of Four with Normals SG.284v7 £45  
 1964 World Fair 1/- **VALUE OMITTED** SG.289a £25  
 The 5/- Value  
 "POSTAGE" & **VALUE OMITTED**. Quite scarce. SG.291a £45  
 1966 Churchill 2Le on 10/-  
**SURCHARGE VALUE & "AIRMAIL" OMITTED**  
 – less than 30 known SG.376a £150  
 1965 Airmail 40c  
 The **COUNTRY NAME IN BLUE & VALUE OMITTED** – with B.P.A. Certificate as a Variety of SG.384 – but possibly a Unique Proof. SG.384(+) £275  
 1968 "Olympics" 22½c on 50c  
**OVERPRINT DOUBLE** SG.459a £150  
 The same stamp Very Fine Used SG.459a £150  
 6½c on 40c Airmail  
**OVERPRINT DOUBLE** SG.462a £175

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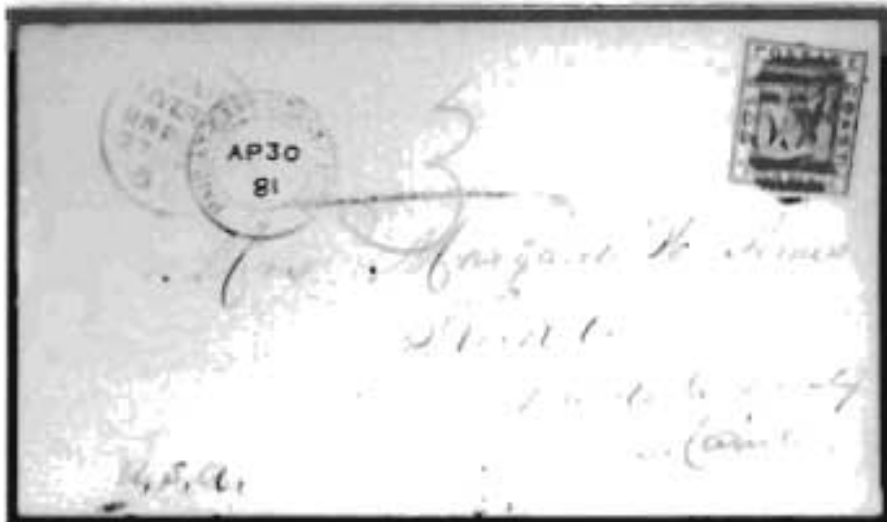


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