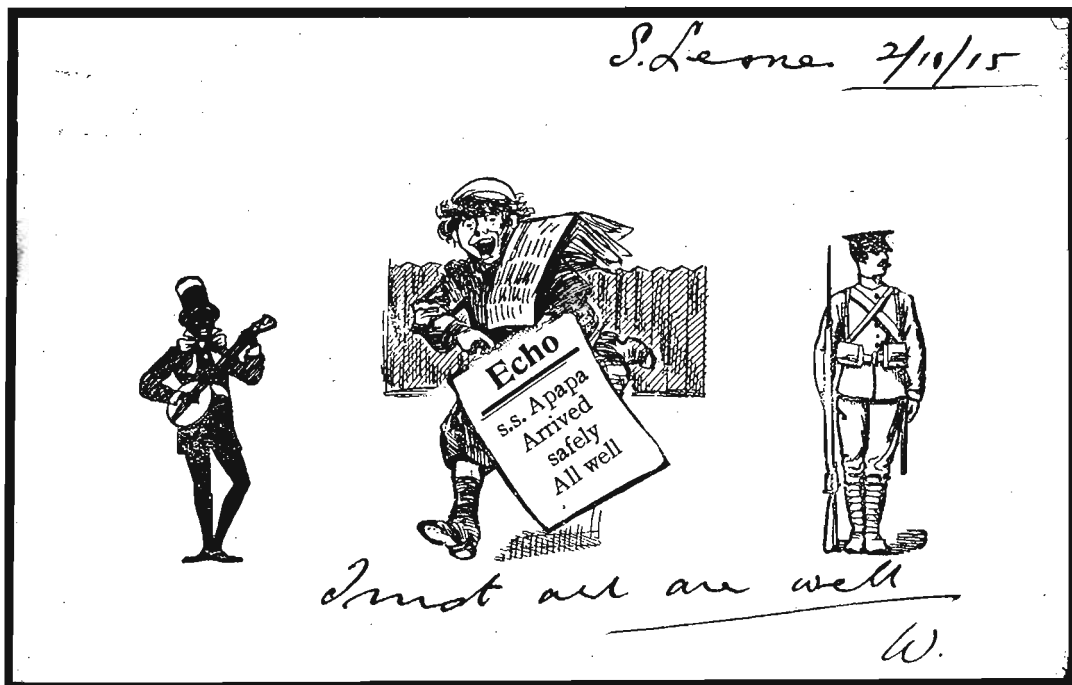


CAMEO



The Journal of the West Africa Study Circle





The Complete Collector's Service From A Single Source

Stanley Gibbons are the world's oldest and best known philatelic dealers offering the fullest and finest range of stamps, products and services since 1856.



● Leading dealers in: Great Britain, Commonwealth, Foreign and Thematic stamps, Varieties and Errors, postal history and literature.

● Publishers of Britain's leading philatelic magazine, *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*.

● Philatelic auctioneers since 1901.

● A spacious shop in the Strand.

● An efficient mail order service and free telephone advice.

● The world's largest range of philatelic catalogues, albums and accessories.



To find out more about our wide range of products and services, please contact us at the locations below.

For Mail Order,
Specialist Stamps,
Auctions & Post-bid...



**STANLEY
GIBBONS**

For Catalogues, Albums
and Accessories,
Mail Order...

Stanley Gibbons Limited
399 Strand,
London, WC2R 0LX,
England

Tel: +44 (0)20 7836 8444
Fax: +44 (0)20 7836 7342

Leading Philatelists Since 1856

e.mail: info@stanleygibbons.co.uk
Internet: www.stanleygibbons.com

Stanley Gibbons Publications
5 Parkside, Christchurch Road,
Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH
England

Tel: +44 (0)1425 472363
Fax: +44 (0)1425 470247

Sponsors of the British Youth Stamp Championships

West Africa Study Circle

President : Oliver Andrew

Hon. CAMEO Editor

Frank Walton
8 Grasmere Road
Dronfield Woodhouse
DRONFIELD S18 8PS
☎ Home 01246 414953
☎ Office 0114 252 8836
✉ FrankWalton@bigfoot.com

Hon. Secretary

John Powell
23 Brook Street, Edlesborough
DUNSTABLE LU6 2JG
☎ 01525 220196

Hon. Treasurer

Tom Butlin, 52A Blenheim Park Rd
SOUTH CROYDON CR2 6BD
☎ 0181 688 4275

Hon. Membership Secretary

Peter Duggan, 75 Alexandra Rd,
READING RG1 5PS
☎ 0118 966 3220

Hon. Auctioneer

John Smith, 52 Eastway
GREASBY, Wirral L49 2NT
☎ 01516 786201
✉ stamps.johnsmith@bigfoot.com

Hon. Advertising Manager

Peter Rolfe
"Merok", 28 Ashford Road
BEARSTED ME14 4LP
☎ 01622 737476

Hon. Librarian

Dudley Ingoldby-Williams
Field House, Northfield Ave
Shiplake
HENLEY-ON-THAMES RG9 3PB
☎ 0118 940 4527

North American Representative

Jack Ince
PO Box 858, Stirling,
Ontario K0K 3E0 Canada
☎ 00 1 613 395 1926
✉ pamjack@bel.auracom.com

Contents

Editorial	298
Letters to the Editor	299
Miller, Proud, Carter, Andrew, Leonard, Beale, Ince, Richards	
Auction Report	301
Bookshelf	302
George VI Commonwealth Catalogue; British Censorship WWI; Civil Censorship in Africa WWII; British Postal Rates 1937-200; Biafra	
S.S. Apapa	by <i>Jeremy Martin</i> 303
West African Airmail First Flights, Part 3	by <i>Jeremy Martin</i> 304
Gold Coast Overland Mail Routes 1875-1901	by <i>Peter Newroth</i> 306
Lagos Internal Mail Postage 1874	by <i>Jack Ince</i> 319
World War I Censorship in Kumasi	by <i>Michael Ensor</i> 320
Mamfe Postmark	by <i>J. Smith & M. Bratzel</i> 321
Togo Watermark Variety	by <i>Peter Duggan</i> 321
Togo - Atakpame Post Office	by <i>John Mayne</i> 322
Peter Thonning's Map of Danish Guinea	by <i>Frank Walton</i> 324
Togo Tax Markings	by <i>John Mayne</i> 325
CEF Overprints on Kamerun Yacht Stamps	by <i>Marty Bratzel</i> 326
Sierra Leone George VI Definitives	by <i>Frank Walton</i> 327
Lagos, Mexico	by <i>Frank Walton</i> 328
Gold Coast Edward VII Missing Duty Plate	by <i>Jeremy Martin</i> 328
Early Postmaster at Zungeru	by <i>Bob Maddocks</i> 329
Northern Nigeria Edward VII £5 Forgery	by <i>Jeremy Martin</i> 329
Sierra Leone Postal Rates in 1999	by <i>Frank Walton</i> 329
Cameroun 1961 Sterling Surcharges	by <i>Rob May</i> 330
Yola Post Office	by <i>Allan Deeds</i> 331
Sierra Leone Postmark Survey 1961-62	by <i>John Hossack</i> 332
Index to Cameo Volume 6	by <i>Frank Walton</i> 340

Front Cover

Jeremy Martin has provided the illustration of this *SS Apapa* pre-printed arrival notification card. The story of the *Apapa* is given in an article on p303 in this edition.

Editorial

This edition of *Cameo* marks the completion of Volume 6. I had intended to follow the precedent set in the previous volume of having just six issues, but as the sixth one in this volume fell as the special golden jubilee edition, I decided not to put the index into that one, hence the seventh.

The main article in this issue is a substantial piece of original research by one of our Canadian members, Peter Newroth, on the internal mail routes of the Gold Coast in late Victorian times. This article was previously published by the Royal Philatelic Society London, but will be of such interest to West African collectors that it has been reproduced here with permission. This item, together with the index, take up a large portion of the journal leaving less room than usual for smaller articles; apologies to collectors who find little in their own specialist area this time around.

On a personal note, I was approached some while ago to consider taking on the editorial chair of the *London Philatelist*, the journal of the Royal Philatelic Society London. At the AGM of the Royal in June 2000 it was finalised that I would take over the role from 2001. I consider it a privilege to be associated with a magazine of such long standing and reputation. It would be impossible for me to continue editing *Cameo* as well as the *London Philatelist*, so I have tendered my resignation to the WASC's president. A replacement editor for the *Cameo* has been identified, although this appointment will need to be confirmed at the WASC's AGM later this year. Any new articles for subsequent *Cameos* should be sent to:

Rob May, Longdown Farm Cottage, Cadsden, Princes Risborough, HP27 0NF, UK.

Or, preferably, by email to: robmay@freenet.co.uk

Before signing off, I must add what a pleasure it has been to edit the *Cameo* over the last five years. I would like to thank everybody who has contributed material in that time, but I would like to especially thank Jeremy Martin and Bob Maddocks for their considerable input.

Regards,
Frank.



All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying and recording, without the written permission of the copyright holder. Application for which should be addressed to the Secretary of the Circle. Such written permission must be obtained before any part of this publication is stored in a retrieval system of any nature.

Scope : The West Africa Study Circle studies the postage stamps and postal history of West Africa, including St Helena, Ascension and the British Postal Agencies in Madeira, Tenerife, St Vincent and Fernando Po. The mainland countries covered in most depth are The Gambia, Gold Coast, The Nigerias, Sierra Leone, Camerouns and Togo.

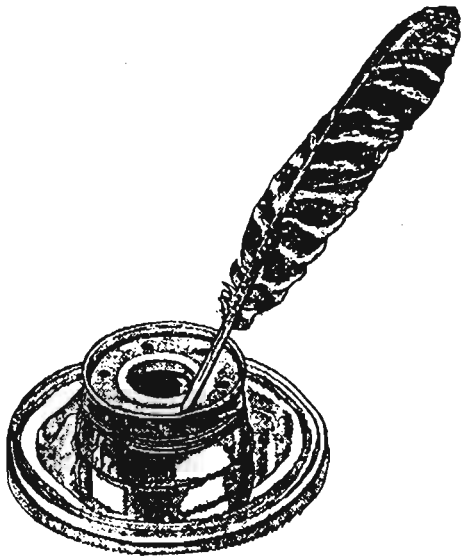
Annual Subscription : £12 for UK members, and £14 for overseas members. There is an entry fee of £5 for new members. The subscription term is for calendar years.

Advertising Rates : Full page £35; half page £20.



Access to the internet? Then please try visiting the West Africa Study Circle Web Site at :

<http://members.xoom.com/wasc99>



Letters to the Editor

Should anyone wish to reply to any of these letters, please do so through the Cameo editor in the first instance to enable a consolidated follow-up to be published in conjunction with the study editors as appropriate.

Correspondence on any subject is always most appreciated. Any form of contact is welcome, whether by letter, telephone or email.

My addresses are listed on the front page of all Cameo issues.

Frank Walton

Passed By Censor Handstamp

Dear Frank,

The article on page 222 of the January 2000 *Cameo* had me reaching for my library of books published by the Civil Censorship Study Group. As you may know a number of countries had a straight lined handstamp "PASSED BY CENSOR" in use in the early part of the war. Having spent much time trying to work out the rest of the route of the envelope illustrated I looked at Section 2 of our series on British Empire Civil Censorship Devices (the United Kingdom volume) and found a similar mark. Ignoring the reference to a naval mark which is unlikely to have applied to the cover in question the handstamp listed as type H4 is recorded in use only between 12 October 1939 and 1 November 1939 struck in blue black. It does not answer the question of where precisely the mark was applied but it appears that Britain is likely and I would guess Liverpool.

Chris Miller
Secretary
Civil Censorship Study Group
Reading

◇ ◇ ◇

Ogoja Postmark

Dear Frank,

Regarding Robert Nelson's comment about the Ogoja postmark, type D2 does have crosses - it is

just the example in the book was drawn from an over-inked example which showed them as dots.

Ted Proud
Heathfield

◇ ◇ ◇

MV Accra

Dear Editor,

Members may be interested in some memorabilia I recently acquired in relation to the maiden voyage of *Accra II* in August 1926 to the Western Isles. I have obtained a serviette ring inscribed: "ELDER DEMPSTER LINES / SOUVENIR OF CRUISE MV ACCRA AUGUST 1926", together with a flag.

Does anybody have any more information about this voyage?

Roy Cooper
Trowbridge

◇ ◇ ◇

Gold Coast Shortpaid - Update

Dear Frank,

Since completing the article on short payment in the Gold Coast (*Cameo* Vol 6 pp244-7) I have continued to research the subject, and to gather new short paid material. I now realise that part of my article was not quite correct. I had noted the

apparent change in the rate of conversion from Sterling amounts due to US cents to be paid, after 1947, and ascribed this to the “devaluation of Sterling in 1948”. In fact the devaluation (from \$4.20 to \$2.80) took place in September 1949. So another explanation needs to be found for the last two entries on Table 1 and the last three on Table 2. Further research revealed that the USA changed the value of the dollar with respect to the gold centime, in effect devaluing the dollar by 40%, effective 1 July 1948. This meant that instead of 5 centimes to one cent, the value fell to 3 centimes to one cent. The ratio of the Sterling to the gold franc did not change.

Thus, the last two entries of the penultimate column of Table 1 should read 60 and 40 (instead of 36? and 24?). The last three in that same column of Table 2 should read 7, 14, 14.

The question is why, in a situation where the dollar was strong and the European currencies weak, should the US authorities have devalued the dollar? One source (Ref. 1) speculates that this was “part of the Marshall plan.” This would make sense if, at that time, there had been a larger volume of mail going to Europe from the USA than going the other direction. Remember that imbalances in mail volumes, under UPU Regulation XXVII, have to be settled from time to time, as “payments for transit charges” in gold centimes (ie hard currency). So devaluing the dollar rate to the centime would have had the effect of giving a subsidy to the European countries.

Short paid articles coming into the USA, after mid-1948, required a higher due payment by US addressees, thus, for example a shortage of 1d from the Gold Coast, cost 14¢ instead of 10¢. It is also interesting to note that although the UPU regulations would have required the USA to institute an international surface rate of 8¢ (equivalent to the UPU first class rate of 25 centimes), in fact this was delayed until November 1953.

Ref. 1 UPU Mail. Annual Tables of Exchange Rates & of Postage Rates to the U.S. 1881-1953. pxii

Nicholas Carter
Bethesda, USA

◇ ◇ ◇

☰ Gambian Censor Numbers

Dear Frank,

A Gambian censored cover from FPO 109 is addressed to Mrs Boyd in Ireland, with the sender’s name given as Lieut. J.G. Boyd.

On the front of the cover is a strike of the crowned circle (Type A500) censor handstamp numbered 3147, under which is a neat signature *J.G. Boyd*. Does anybody know whether this means that Mr Boyd was censor number 3147?

Oliver Andrew
Brighton

◇ ◇ ◇

☰ Where was the 2d Applied?

[Editor’s note: This simple question posed in the last Cameo generated a larger mail bag than any other article that I can remember! The following has been combined from several responses.]

On the Sierra Leone cover, the large 2d was almost certainly applied in the United Kingdom, possibly at Plymouth. It matches the General Issue types as illustrated in several handbooks, notably Johnson’s *Unpaid & Underpaid Mail* and Mackay’s *Surcharged Mail of the British Isles*. But why was the surcharged applied in the first place? The most likely explanation is that the sender attached a 1d Great Britain stamp in payment for the 1d rate. On arrival in the UK, the officials at the port of entry did not accept the use of the GB stamp, and accordingly applied a 2d mark (ie double the deficiency). The letter was then routed to London, where the Foreign Branch presumably took a more charitable view and accepted the 1d GB stamp as part payment of the 2d charge. This was indicated by the obliteration of the 2d and the adding of a 1d mark.

Turning to the Gambia item, the consensus is that the 2d is the top portion of a smaller GB mark, again possibly Plymouth.

Philip Beale, Liphook
Peter Richards, Dorchester
Jack Ince, Stirling, Canada
Charles Leonard, Ferndown



Auction Reports

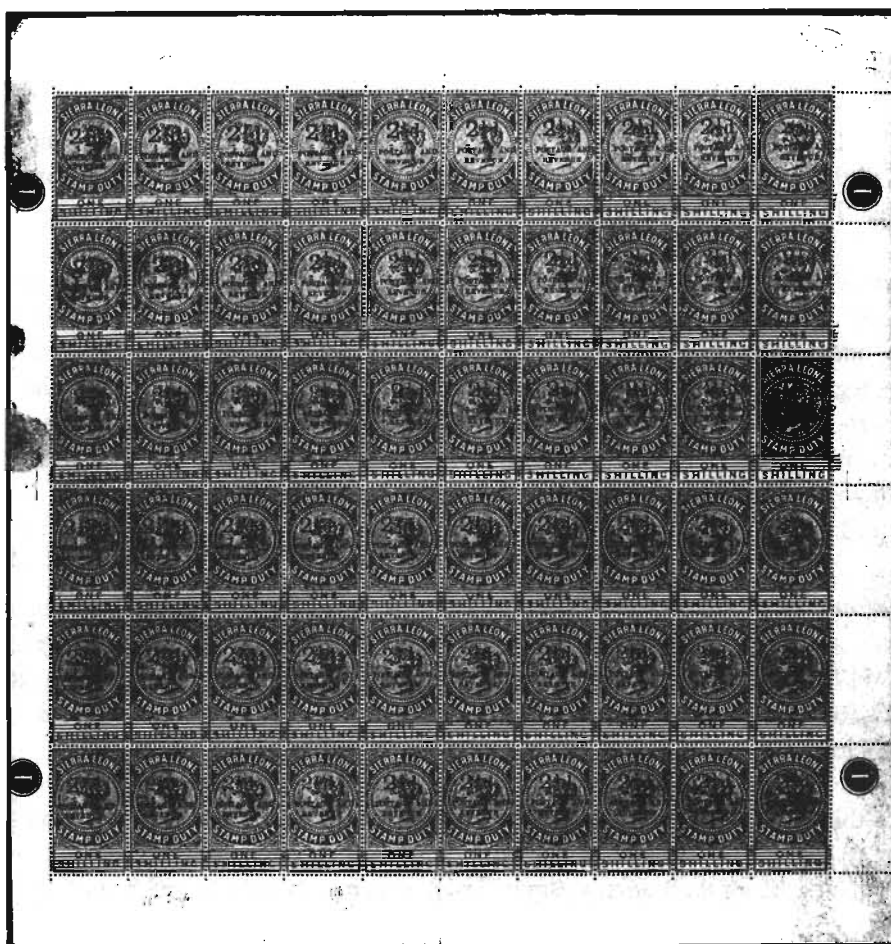


Sierra Leone at Victoria Stamp Company, Ridgewood USA, 31 March 2000

This sale had the marvellous Daniel S. Franklin collection British Africa. In the study circle's domain, it was the Sierra Leone that caught the eye. Values are in US dollars, and prices realised exclude the 10% buyer's premium.

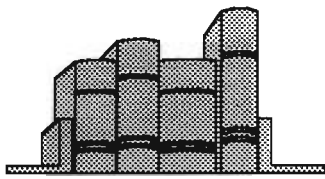
Report by Frank Walton.

Lot	Description	Estimate	Realised
957	1893 ½d on 1½d lilac watermark CC in mint pair, one PFNNY variety	\$1,800	\$2,500
960	1893 ½d on 1½d lilac watermark CA used PFNNY variety, overprint inverted	\$2,500	\$8,500
961	1894 1d on 6d revenue used on local cover within Freetown	\$250	\$190
962	1896 2½d ultramarine perfin 2 / WIR on cover to England	\$600	unsold

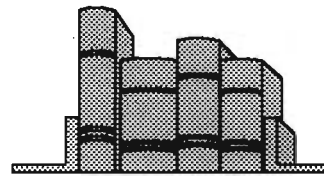



Lot 976

976	1897 2½d on 1s in full sheet of 60, including all margins	\$3,500	\$4,500
1000	1912-21 £5 watermark Crown CA mint	\$850	\$1,000
1005	1923 £5 watermark Script CA mint	\$750	\$850
1019	1963 7d to 6s plus 11s on £1 on large cover to England	\$150	\$200




Bookshelf




-  *The King George VI Commonwealth Catalogue* (18th Edition). Published by Murray Payne Ltd. Hardbound. ISBN 1 901624 015. Available from Murray Payne, PO Box 1135, Axbridge, Somerset BS26 2EW, United Kingdom. Price £30. Postage & packing £2.25 UK, £3.50 Europe, £7.50 Rest of World airmail or £3.50 surface mail world-wide. Payment accepted by credit card. The notes below are taken from a notice provided by the publishers.

The 18th edition is planned to last for three years and will have revised prices for mounted mint and used material. The new edition has an added 50+ pages of information, which includes a further 220 varieties, 300 new printings and watermark varieties. Additionally there are easy to follow identification flowcharts for some of the more complicated issues.

-  *British Censorship of Civil Mails during World War I, 1914-19* by Graham Mark, FRPSL. Published by The Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund. 252 + xxxvi A4 pages, cardbound. ISBN 0 953004 1 9. Available from Robert Johnson, Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund, c/o Osborne Clarke, 50 Queen Charlotte Street, BRISTOL BS1 4HE, United Kingdom. Price £25. Postage & packing £5.50 UK, £6.00 Europe, £14.00 Australasia & Far East airmail, £12.50 rest of world airmail; or £6.00 surface mail world-wide. The notes below are taken from a notice provided by the author.


The author of this new book seeks to fill a long-felt gap in the literature of the postal history of the 20th century. The opening chapters give some background to censorship practices up to the Anglo-Boer War and preparations following the reconstitution of The Committee of Imperial Defence in 1906. The legal and operational aspects of censorship and its history through the war are explored, then mails to and from various geographic areas are examined in turn; enemy countries, allies in Europe, European Neutrals, Asia, Africa, Australia, and the Americas. Transit mails, inland mails and special categories are also considered. The analyses of OPENED BY CENSOR labels, slips, notices and forms are covered in some detail, over 80 pages being devoted to this section.

-  *British Empire Civil Censorship Devices, World War II; Section 1 : Colonies and Occupied Territories - Africa* by D. J. Little. Published by The Civil Censorship Study Group. 295 A4 pages. ISBN 0-9517444-0-2. Available from the CCSG, 161 Upper Woodcote Road, Caversham, READING RG4 7JR, United Kingdom. Price £33 including postage & packing in UK or Europe. Add a further £6.60 for postage elsewhere. Reviewed by Michael Wright.


The title of this book may remind readers of a similarly-named work edited by Dan Mayo in 1978, but it has been so expanded that it cannot be thought of as a second edition. It is now nearly five times the size at 295 pages; 42 of these are on Egypt which was not covered by the original work.

Each country or territory is introduced by a narrative piece of varying length, usually based on official sources which were not released for public scrutiny when Mayo was compiling his work. The considerable number of newly reported types of handstamps, labels, insert labels and wax seals has persuaded the author of the necessity of renumbering for most countries the classifications devised by Mayo (and by Gabriel Boulad for Egypt). As well as having new types and longer lists of numbers under types, there are illustrations of many whole covers as well as of nearly all the basic types.

Acknowledgements are made to our members Bernard Hughes, Bernard Mabbett, Jeremy Martin and myself for help with various West Africa countries. With the recent second edition of Martin & Walton's *West African Censorship* (which also includes both military and all World War I censorship) members will not be inclined to buy this new work for information on West Africa. However, for those interested in Basutoland to Zanzibar via (alphabetically!) Eritrea and Madagascar, and civil censorship generally, it is an essential work.

 *British Postal Rates 1937 to 2000* by Robert Johnson and Gordon Peet. Published by the authors. 164 A4 pages, wire spiral bound. No ISBN. Available from Robert Johnson, c/o Osborne Clarke, 50 Queen Charlotte Street, BRISTOL BS1 4HE, United Kingdom. Price £20. Postage & packing £2.75 UK first class, £2.10 UK second class, £5.70 Europe letter rate, £3.50 Europe printed paper rate, £7.10 Australasia & Far East airmail, £6.50 rest of world airmail; or £3.20 surface printed paper mail world-wide. Cheques should be made payable to 'Gordon Peet and Robert Johnson'. Also available from Vera Trinder in London or Leonard Hartmann in the United States. Reviewed by Frank Walton.

This newly published work pulls together a vast amount of data concerning British postal rates from January 1937 through to April 2000. Whilst all internal UK rates are provided, it will be the overseas rates, both surface and airmail, that will be of greatest use to West African collectors when trying to understand the rates on inbound mail. The book is clearly and logically laid out and very easy to use. Highly recommended.

 *Biafra : The Stamps, History and Postal History of the Rebel State during the Nigerian Civil War* by Dudley Prestedge. 114 A4 pages, including five colour plates, hardbound. Published by the West Africa Study Circle. ISBN 0 9525687 9 9. Available from the WASC librarian, Dudley Ingoldby-Williams, Field House, Northfield Avenue, Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames RG9 3PB, United Kingdom. Price £28 (non-members) or £22 to WASC members.

Hot off the press! This definitive work describes in immense detail the stamps and postal history in Biafra during the war in the 1960s. A substantial amount of information is provided on the war itself. A full review will appear in the next issue.



S.S. Apapa

Jeremy Martin

This Elder Dempster steamer was built in 1914 by Harland and Wolff Ltd. The card illustrated on the front cover of this edition of *Cameo* was written in Sierra Leone on 2 October 1915 and received a London F.S. Paquebot cancellation of 16 October 1915.

The *Apapa* was sunk in November 1917. She was within two miles of Point Lynes, North Wales, when she was torpedoed - a particularly tragic incident since she had been escorted until a few hours before the attack took place. The first torpedo stopped *Apapa*; boats were lowered without difficulty but a second torpedo caused the ship to keel over and sink quite quickly. The funnel took one lifeboat with it and others were smashed by falling masts or entangled in the wireless aerials.

As a result of the attack 39 Elder Dempster crew and many passengers lost their lives (Ref. 1).

Reference

1. Davies P.N., *The Trade Makers*, p207, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1973

West African Airmail First Flights, Part 3

Jeremy Martin

The earlier parts of this listing have appeared in previous *Cameos* (Ref. 1). I have already received some additional information; more is welcomed. Much of what has been written needs substantiating or clarifying.

1940

- 1 April BOAC took over operations of Imperial Airways and British Airways.
- April French African airline, Aeromaritime, added Lagos [Nigeria] and Accra [Gold Coast] to their route from Point Noire [Belgian Congo] to Dakar [Senegal]. Service terminated in June 1940.
- 23 May Cover ex UK via Aeromaritime in Dakar, arrived Bathurst [Gambia] 23 May. Last outward Aeromaritime flight from France.
- 26 May Dunkirk evacuation until 4 June.
- 10 June Italy entered war.
- 10 June Sekondi [Gold Coast] to London [United Kingdom] by Aeromaritime. Envelope marked on reverse '*last airmail from Africa received 1 July 1940*'.
- 14 June ECA suspended operations. Never resumed.
- 17 June France capitulated.
- 19 June Accra to Freetown [Sierra Leone] service noted by Muller (Ref. 2). Carrier unknown.
- 28 June BOAC suspended Khartoum [Sudan] to Takoradi [Gold Coast] service. Vichy government banned British flights across Sahara.
- July French governor of Chad allowed BOAC to refuel at Fort Lamy. BOAC resumed Lagos to Khartoum land-plane route.
- July BOAC operated African west coast route connecting UK with Lagos. Route was Poole [United Kingdom] - Lisbon [Portugal] - Bathurst - Freetown - Lagos.
- 6 - 9 August BOAC carried out a new survey for a UK to West Africa route. Capt. Lorraine in *Clyde* flew Poole - Lisbon - Bathurst - Freetown - Lagos.
- 19 August Capt. Lorraine took *Clyde* on a special flight to Leopoldville [Belgian Congo]. A meeting on board brought French Equatorial Africa on to the Allied side. At Leopoldville this would connect with the Horseshoe Route at Kisumu [Kenya].
- August BOAC resumed the Takoradi to Khartoum service and later extended it to Cairo [Egypt].
- September BOAC flying boats *Cassiopeia*, *Corinthian* and *Cooe* flew from Poole to Lagos. The *Cooe* continued to Leopoldville. Later all three flew to Lake Victoria, presumably Kisumu, to join the Horseshoe Route.
- 19 October BOAC began a series of flights at ten day intervals using flying boats *Clyde* and *Clare* to connect Poole - Lisbon - Bathurst - Freetown - Lagos.
- October SABENA, by arrangement with BOAC, opened a weekly service Takoradi - Lagos - Douala [Cameroons] - Libenge [Belgian Congo] - Stanleyville [Belgian Congo] - Juba [Sudan] - Khartoum - Cairo.

1941

- 13 February Direct service Gambia to UK suspended. Alternative weekly route via Sierra Leone.
- 15 February Flying boat *Clyde* lost in a gale at Lisbon. Loss reduced frequency of UK to Lagos service.
- 1 April Imperial Airways absorbed into BOAC.
- May At end of May, SABENA's Takoradi to Cairo service terminated at Juba. The Juba to Cairo section was flown by BOAC flying boat services.
- 3 July Private letters from Gambia could be sent airmail to the UK '*Not guaranteed. No enquiries*'.
- 4 July BOAC opened flying boat route Lagos - Libreville [Gabon] - Pointe Noire - Leopoldville - Coquilhatville [Belgian Congo] - Stanleyville - Port Bell [Uganda] - the river Nile - Cairo.
- 28 October Pan-Am began thrice-weekly service Accra to Khartoum; later extended west to Takoradi.

- BOAC withdrew its Takoradi to Cairo service.
- 6 December Pan-Am first flight Miami [USA] - San Juan [Puerto Rico] - Port of Spain [Trinidad] - Belem [Brazil] - Natal [Brazil] - Bathurst - Monrovia [Liberia] - Lagos - Leopoldville in six days.
- 7 December Pearl Harbour attacked.
- 8 December USA and UK declared war on Japan.
- 13 December Pan-Am first return flight arriving Miami 16 December. No stop made at Bathurst.
- 30 December Pan-Am second return flight which did call at Bathurst. Arrived Miami 8 January 1942.
- December By end December Pan-Am were operating five flights a week Takoradi - Accra - Lagos - Kano [Nigeria] - Maiduguri [Nigeria] - Geneina [Sudan] - El Fasher [Sudan] - Khartoum.
- Late 1941 SABENA opened an additional route-Gold Coast - Lagos - Cairo.

1942

- 2 January Gold Coast mails despatched to Lagos to pick up third Pan-Am return flight to Miami.
- 2 February Mails addressed to Bathurst from Leopoldville and Lagos on first Pan-Am flight, arrived at Bathurst on 2 February having been taken to Miami and sent back on next eastward flight.
- 14 February BOAC Cairo to Juba service suspended. Subsequently SABENA extended its Takoradi to Juba service to Cairo and Khartoum alternative weeks ie one week Takoradi to Cairo and Takoradi to Khartoum the next.
- 28 February Capetown [South Africa] - Bathurst - Miami recorded by Muller (Ref. 3). Uncertain whether it was PAA or BOAC.
- 30 April BOAC Takoradi to Khartoum service replaced by a twice weekly Lagos to Cairo (4 May) service and a weekly Takoradi to Cairo (9 May) service.
- 1 May Miami - Natal - Ascension - Accra service by Air Transport Command.
- 15 July Military flight Pointe Noire - Accra - Cotonou [Dahomey].
- 18 July BOAC Short S26 G Class flying boats *Golden Hind* and *Golden Horn* introduced on UK to West Africa services.
- 2 August BOAC opened an additional Asmara [Eritrea] - Khartoum - Lagos service with nine flights per month.
- 14 September Flying boat *Clare* crashed shortly after taking off from Bathurst.
- October SABENA service Leopoldville - Pointe Noire - Libreville - Douala - Lagos recorded by Muller (Ref. 4).
- 20 October to 4 November Covers posted between these dates from West Africa to UK at the 1s 3d airmail rate were probably carried by the flying boat *Guba*. See *The Guba Story* (Ref. 5).
- 3 November SABENA's Takoradi to Cairo service also called at Entebbe [Uganda] to connect with the BOAC Horseshoe Route.
- 8 November The advance of Allied troops from El Alamein in North Africa meant that BOAC was required to ferry men and materials. Cairo to Lagos and Cairo to Takoradi services were temporarily suspended.
- 26 November SABENA Khartoum to Takoradi service terminated at Lagos. A new Lagos to Leopoldville service was introduced.

Abbreviations

BOAC	British Overseas Airways Corporation	Pan-Am	Pan-American Airways (Africa)
SABENA	Societe Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation Aerienne	ECA	Elders Colonial Airways

References

1. Martin J.J., "West African Airmail First Flights", *Cameo*, Vol 6 pp194-5 & 228-9, WASC, July 1999 & Jan 2000
2. Muller F., *Catalogue des Aerogrammes du Monde Entier 1950*, p178, Re-edition de la FISA 1970
3. Muller F., *Catalogue des Aerogrammes du Monde Entier 1950*, p86, Re-edition de la FISA 1970
4. Muller F., *Catalogue des Aerogrammes du Monde Entier 1950*, p175, Re-edition de la FISA 1970
5. Wilson J., *The Guba Story*, Author 1990

Gold Coast Overland Mail Routes : 1875 to 1901

Peter Newroth

[This article appeared in the *London Philatelist* (Ref. 1) and is reproduced here with the permission of the Hon. Editor and the author]

"The mails are conveyed on the heads of the men over hilly and rugged tracts of country... they have often times had to traverse sandy soils or wade through running streams... there was no accident to the mails during the year."

(from: Gold Coast Post Office Eleventh Annual Report, 1894;
written by E. Rowland Cole, Postmaster-General)

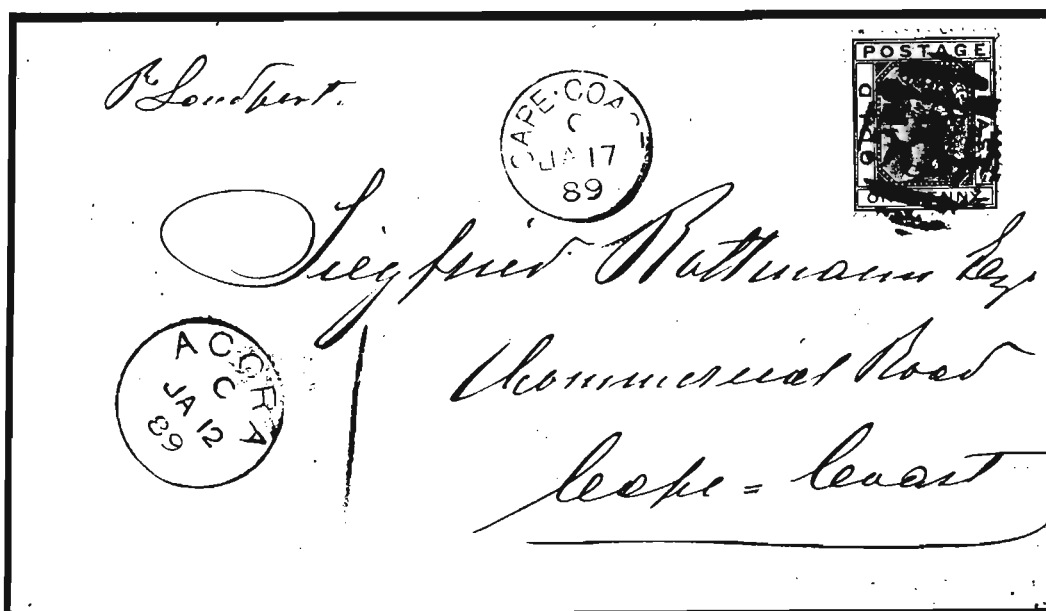


Figure 1 : Overland from Accra to Cape Coast

Introduction

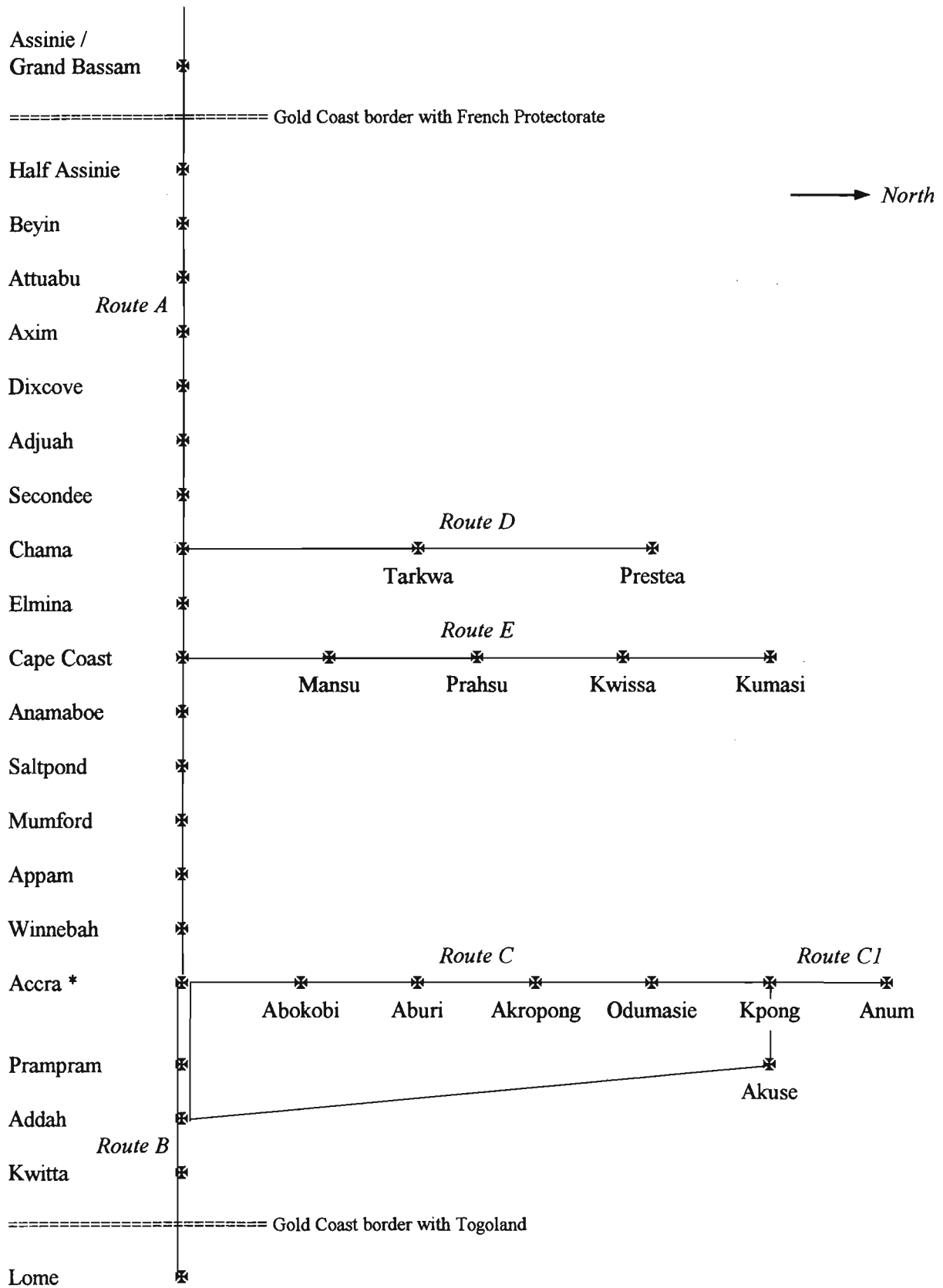
This article describes the Overland or Inland Mail routes in the Gold Coast of West Africa during the late nineteenth century. My research began about 1982 for a book on Gold Coast philately in collaboration with the West Africa Study Circle. My main interest concentrates on stamps and cancellations but I also became intrigued with the internal postal routes and the people involved during the Victorian period. Details of the Overseas mail connections and descriptions of the Gold Coast Post Offices and Postal Agencies of the period will be addressed in the planned book.

While numerous publications describe overseas mail

transport by water and air, relatively few provide details about overland postal systems in the nineteenth century. I have seen little specific information on the inland postal service published for the Gold Coast other than in Proud (Ref. 2) and Ensor (Ref. 3), who provides details on internal services from 1901 to 1957.

The need for more information was a catalyst for this article. Research included reviews of published philatelic, historical and archival sources, and especially study of covers in the Victorian period. Primary information sources are Gold Coast Gazettes and Blue Books, including the Civil Lists and Post Office Reports, and several editions of the Gold Coast Guide. I attempt to outline the Gold

Figure 2. DIAGRAM OF GOLD COAST INLAND MAIL ROUTES
 MAJOR OVERLAND ROUTES & POSTAL STATIONS 1875 - 1901 (Not to scale)



* Includes postal stations in Victoriaborg and Christiansborg

Table 1. GOLD COAST OVERLAND ROUTES 1875-1901
MAJOR ROUTES INDICATING NUMBERS OF RURAL POSTMEN & FREQUENCY OF SERVICE

Period	Western Routes			Eastern Routes		Interior Routes			
	A Accra* - Axim	A1 Axim - Half Assinie	A2 Half Assine - Grand Bassam	B Accra* - Kwitta	B1 Kwitta - Togoland	C Accra via Akuse - Ada	C1 Kpong - Anum	D Chama - Wassaw	E Cape Coast - Prahsu - Kumasi
1875-79	3 weekly			6 biweekly?					
1880-83	8 biweekly**			5 biweekly?					
1884-86	12 biweekly			5 biweekly?					
1887	12 biweekly			5 biweekly		2 biweekly			
1888	18 triweekly			8 triweekly		2 weekly			
1889-90	18 triweekly	1 weekly		8 triweekly	1 biweekly	2 weekly		3 weekly	
1891	18 triweekly	1 weekly		11 triweekly	1 biweekly	2 weekly		3 weekly	2 weekly
1892	18 triweekly	1 weekly		11 triweekly	1 biweekly	6 triweekly		3 weekly	2 weekly
1893-94	18 triweekly	1 weekly	1 weekly	11 triweekly	1 triweekly (1893) 2 biweekly (1894)	6 triweekly		3 weekly	2 weekly
1895	18 triweekly	1 weekly	1 weekly	10 triweekly	2 biweekly	6 triweekly		3 weekly	2 weekly
1896	18 triweekly	1 weekly	1 weekly	10 triweekly	2 biweekly	6 triweekly	1 weekly?	3 weekly	4 weekly
1897-99	18 triweekly	1 weekly	1 weekly	10 triweekly	2 biweekly	6 triweekly	1 weekly?	3 weekly	4 weekly
1900-01	18 triweekly	1 biweekly	1 weekly	10 triweekly	2 biweekly	6 triweekly	1 weekly?	3 weekly	4 weekly
See Table for details	Table 2	Table 3		Table 4	Table 5	Table 6		Table 7	Table 8

* From Cape Coast up to 1877

** The *Blue Books* record a biweekly service 1881-83, the *Gazette* records the biweekly service replacing a weekly service in February 1884.

Coast internal postal service and record schedules for internal routes. The efficiency of inland mail transport is interpreted by studies of covers carried during the period. This paper must be considered a 'work in progress' since records in archives on postal matters for this colony during the nineteenth

century are regrettably sparse. I welcome additional information or suggestions from any reader.

I found the character of the Gold Coast Rural Postmen especially appealing. The quotation heading this article evokes images of barefoot native carriers

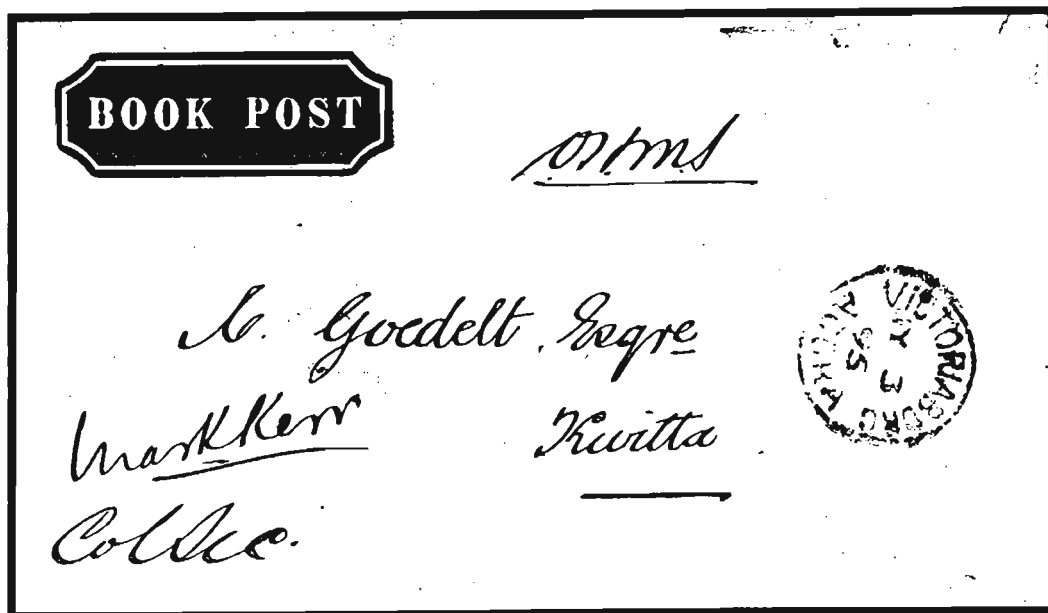


Figure 3 : Unpaid Book Post Wrapper from Victoriaborg to Kwitta

balancing mailbags on their heads while traversing dangerous paths and streams and walking surf-bordered ocean shores. We may imagine the hardships of these men in the equatorial heat and absence of roads. This article is intended as a tribute to them.

Background of the Gold Coast Postal Service and Overland Mails

Ordinance 17 (1888) of the Gold Coast government established and regulated an Inland Colonial Post Office, although the origins of the Gold Coast postal service may be traced to the early and mid nineteenth century. Before the Letters Patent for the colony were issued in 1874, the government established a regular overland mail service. However, most of the little correspondence at this time, mainly official mail and missionary correspondence, was carried by sea between the coastal towns. Consolidation of British control including occupation of the Dutch settlements in 1872 and the successful suppression of the Ashanti in 1873-74 helped to develop a regular administration and control of the coastal areas in the Gold Coast.

No census of European populations in the Gold Coast was recorded before the twentieth century. Possibly there were fewer than 100 resident administrative and military personnel, except during periods of local wars. Traders and missionaries probably accounted for an equal number. A total of 54 Basel Mission staff were recorded in the 1875 *Blue Book*, including 10 then in Europe due to ill health. The notoriety of 'The Coast' was well

known due to high European mortality from malarial and other diseases.

There was little European trading beyond the coastal strip, few incentives for visitors and no interest in colonisation by European settlers. Even development of the gold and other mineral riches of the Gold Coast did not progress quickly and the first serious European gold exploration began about 1875. Land transportation was impeded by absence of roads, forests and rivers presented physical barriers and frequent tribal conflicts often created political barriers. Coastal and forested southern interior areas of the colony are home to the tsetse fly, the source of trypanosome infections, which prevented use of draft horses or cattle. Mail delivery on land depended on people without benefit of wheeled or mechanised vehicles until the first trains came to the colony in 1901. Although light wheeled trucks were used about 1912 (Ref. 3), motorised mail transport began only in 1921.

Up to the early twentieth century the only aids for the inland transport of mails were native-paddled canoes and later motorised launches. The latter operated on the southern reaches of the Ankobra and Volta Rivers. Surfboats were the only link between the Overland Mail service and the Ocean Mails. These boats carried mail and were paddled both in and out to anchored sail and to steam vessels since there were no dock or harbour facilities. Often, this mail transfer was dangerous in rough surf conditions. The 1898 Post Office Report described an accident to the mail boat in which the Mail Clerk narrowly escaped drowning, but happily, the mails

Table 2. ROUTE A
OVERLAND MAIL TIMETABLE FROM ACCRA TO AXIM AND RETURN (TRIWEEKLY)

To West

Distance Between Stations (miles)	Station	Time of Dispatch
	ACCRA	15:00 (M, W, F)
32	<u>WINNEBAH</u>	05:00 (W, F, Su)*
8	APPAM	07:00 (W, F, Su)
4	MUMFORD	09:00 (W, F, Su)
22	<u>SALTPOND</u>	05:00 (Th, Sa, M)*
5	ANAMABOE	07:00 (Th, Sa, M)
10	CAPE COAST	11:30 (Th, Sa, M)
8	<u>ELMINA</u>	05:00 (F, Su, Tu)*
20	CHAMA	12:15 (F, Su, Tu)
8	<u>SEKONDI</u>	05:00 (Sa, M, W)*
9	ADJUAH	09:00 (Sa, M, W)
11	<u>DIXCOVE</u>	05:00 (Su, Tu, Th)*
25	AXIM	(arrive) 17:00 (Su, Tu, Th)

To East

Station	Time of Dispatch
AXIM	06:00 (Tu, Th, Sa)
<u>DIXCOVE</u>	05:00 (W, F, Su)*
ADJUAH	08:35 (W, F, Su)
<u>SEKONDI</u>	05:00 (Th, Sa, M)*
CHAMA	08:00 (Th, Sa, M)
<u>ELMINA</u>	05:00 (F, Su, Tu)*
CAPE COAST	09:00 (F, Su, Tu)
ANAMABOE	13:10 (F, Su, Tu)
<u>SALTPOND</u>	05:00 (Sa, M, W)*
MUMFORD	11:30 (Sa, M, W)
APPAM	15:30 (Sa, M, W)
<u>WINNEBAH</u>	05:00 (Su, Tu, Th)*
ACCRA	(arrive) 18:00 (Su, Tu, Th)

Based on schedules published in 1894 and 1902. Triweekly service started in 1888. Underlined stations were overnight stops

* Mails arrived and outgoing mails closed late the previous day

were saved, being protected in waterproof sacks and special casks.

With virtually no demand for frequent overland mail transmission the postal staff was small in early days. Gold Coast postal operations were staffed nearly entirely by indigenous peoples until about 1900. District Commissioners, Customs and Telegraph staff and in some cases, missionaries, provided administrative support for the mail system. Post offices usually were primitive, in shared rooms or buildings used for many administrative purposes. During the period from 1875 to 1901, the number of post offices and agencies increased from about 15 to 45, often linked to expansion of the telegraph system.

The 1875 Gold Coast Post Office Civil List recorded 15 positions including only three postmasters. Two clerks and sorters assisted the Headquarters

Postmaster at Cape Coast. The Postmaster in Accra had one sorter, and the Elmina postmaster's position was vacant. In addition, six Rural Postmen served the Western Districts and three the Eastern Districts. Since only three Rural Postmen were first appointed in 1872 and five more were appointed in June 1874, an even smaller number of staff may be inferred in earlier years. A similar level of staffing was maintained until 1880 when the number of Rural Postmen was increased to 13. From 1884 to 1886 the stationary postal staff complement increased from nine to 12 and the number of carriers increased to 18. By 1892 the total postal staff reached 90, including about 44 Rural Postmen; in 1901 there were 49 stationary staff and a similar number transporting mails. Mileage covered by the Inland system reported in Post Office. Annual Reports was estimated to be 56,321 in 1886 and 146,146 in 1892.

Table 3. ROUTE A-1
OVERLAND MAIL TIMETABLE FROM AXIM TO HALF ASSINIE AND RETURN (WEEKLY)

To West			To East	
Distance Between Stations (miles)	Station	Time of Dispatch	Station	Time of Dispatch
	AXIM	05:00 Tu*	HALF ASSINIE	05:00 F*
32	ATTUABU	16:00 Tu	BONYERE	10:00 F
2	<u>BEYIN</u>	05:00 W*	<u>BEYIN</u>	05:00 Sa*
18	BONYERE	12:00 W	ATTUABU	07:00 Sa
15	HALF ASSINIE	(arrive) 16:00 W	AXIM	(arrive) 17:00 Sa

Based on 1902 published schedule; weekly service began in 1889. The schedule for a biweekly service on this route (reported to be arranged in March 1900) has not been seen. Mail stopped overnight in Beyin.

* Mails arrived and outgoing mails closed late the previous day.

Rural Postmen were the mail carriers and essential to the overland system, providing a service for administrators, merchants, missionaries and the public. Most Rural Postmen were paid £20 per annum in the period from 1875 to 1896. However, by 1901 their salaries increased to range from about £42 to £60. Supplementary weekly subsistence allowances of 1s to 2s 3d were paid over much of this period. In comparison, the salary for the head Postmaster was £150 in 1875, and had increased to £300 by 1891.

Little information was found on early rates of inland postage. Letter rates to locations within 300 miles of selected Gold Coast postal towns were 2½d per half ounce after 1882. Beginning in 1888 the inland letter rate was reduced to 1d per half ounce and the same for newspapers and books per half ounce. A comment in the 1890 Post Office Report stressed the remarkable value that this rate provided to the public. The cost of mailing a letter from Accra to Cape Coast in 1870 was twelve times higher than the 1d cost in 1890 to post an item the relatively longer distance from Axim to Kwitta.

Inland mail volumes were probably very low in the 1870s. Although mail volume statistics apparently were not kept routinely until 1885, in 1883 about 37,000 inland mail items (plus over 40,000 Ocean items) were forwarded. The 1891 reports stated 18,044 packets of mail comprising 128,240 letters

were handled in the inland system. That year the postal system also handled about 68,000 outgoing and 96,000 incoming items. By 1894 the volume of internal letters had grown to 248,929 in nearly 33,000 packets, plus about 310,000 external letters to and from the colony.

However, the record for 1895 indicated inland mail volume had dropped markedly to 83,787 in 35,000 inland packets. External mails had grown to over 360,000 letters. Similar levels were recorded until 1899 when about 135,000 inland letters were handled. I have not found a description of changes of accounting methods or other possible explanations for the reported decline in numbers of inland letters between 1894 and 1895. Data for 1901 indicate a total Ocean and Inland mail volume of 8,611,518 items, more than a threefold increase from 1900.

Of course, the Overland Mail system also handled the inland part of all Service or Official mail and overseas correspondence. The 1901 Post Office Annual Report stated that the greater part of the internal correspondence of that time was between the coastal towns and that most mails were carried from port to port by the increasing numbers of steamers calling there.

The Colonial Postmaster and later Postmaster-General E. R. Cole summarised in his 1891 report: *"The Inland mail service with its cheap rate of*

Table 4. ROUTE B
OVERLAND MAIL TIMETABLE FROM ACCRA TO KWITTA AND RETURN (TRIWEEKLY)

To East			To West	
Distance Between Stations (miles)	Station	Time of Dispatch	Station	Time of Dispatch
	ACCRA	13:30 (Tu, Th, Sa)	KWITTA	12:00 (M, W, F)
25	PRAMPARAM (via Great Ningo)	11:00 (W, F, Su)	ADA (via Great Ningo)	7:00 (Tu, Th, Sa)
35	ADA	11:00 (Th., Sa, M)	PRAMPARAM	05:00 (Th, Sa, M)
39	KWITTA	(arrive)12:00 (F, Su, Tu)	ACCRA	(arrive) 15:00 (Th, Sa, M)

Based on 1894 and 1902 published schedules. Triweekly service began in 1888. Postmen met and exchanged mails at Great Ningo (between Ada and Prampram); mails stopped overnight between Accra and Prampram, and between Ningo and Ada, and at Hutey.

The 1902 schedule advised... "posts do not now stop at Hutey and Atitieh."

postage and the regularity with which it is conducted has become an Institution to all classes of the public and may appropriately be termed a boon and a blessing." This report also recorded there were no losses of registered items "attributable to effective checks having been introduced into the Inland mail service". Generally, few losses were reported within the Overland Mail system in Annual Reports, but in 1884 a reward of £10 was announced for recovery of an Overland Mail Bag stolen from the route between Cape Coast and Saltpond.

Occasionally the Gazette reported postal staff dismissals, mainly for negligence or insubordination - problems of this nature apparently peaked in 1897 and the report included several references to Rural Postmen. One Rural Postman was found guilty of breaking open the mails and sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. Another, "found drunk and incapable ...by which the safety of the mails was endangered" absconded before a summons could be issued. Postal Clerks who handled cash and were found guilty of theft or embezzlement were punished with long prison terms, but discipline was enforced with small fines for lesser infractions.

Rowland Cole, the Postmaster General who served the postal administration from 1870 until retirement in November 1899, repeatedly recommended in his Annual Reports a need for improved postal facilities

and better staff. His final report for 1898 included the complaint that "...this useful department (worked entirely by Natives) charged and overburdened with so many interests vitally affecting the present and future welfare of the Colony, has come to be regarded as a department of secondary importance, its officers underpaid and discouraged...I regard the loss of specially trained officers as a serious calamity to a department like the Post Office".

Overland Routes and Schedules

Table 1 chronologically indicates the initiation, staffing levels, and frequency of service on nine major overland postal routes (1875-1901), derived from information in the *Blue Book* and in the *Gold Coast Gazette*. It outlines slow growth of the service from 1875 to 1887, rapid staff expansion from 1887 to 1892, followed by modest growth until 1901.

The following sections complement Table 1, describing start dates and changes of known internal routes within the Gold Coast and the connections with other jurisdictions to both east and west. A number of shorter, local routes described here are not included in Table 1. Many details were found in the Civil List and Annual Reports. In some cases, schedules are not known and gaps exist, especially in the 1875-1890 period. Postal information in the *Gold Coast Guide* (first published in 1894 and later in 1902) provided details of the connections and the

Table 5. ROUTE B-1
OVERLAND MAIL TIMETABLE FROM KWITTA TO TOGOLAND AND RETURN (BIWEEKLY)

To East			To West	
Distance Between Stations (miles)	Station	Time of Dispatch	Station	Time of Dispatch
	KWITTA	06:00 (W, Sa)*	LITTLE POPO	08:00 (W, Sa)
28	LOME	08:00 (Th, Su)*	PORTO SEGURO**	10:00 (W, Sa)
6	BAGEIDA**	10:30 (Th, Su)	BAGEIDA**	14:00 (W, Sa)
14	PORTO SEGURO**	13:40 (Th, Su)	LOME	08:00 (Th, Su)*
16	LITTLE POPO	(arrive) 16:30 (Th, Su)	KWITTA	(arrive) 16:00 (Th, Su)

Based on 1902 published schedule. Biweekly service initiated in May 1889. Kwitta and Togoland postmen meet and exchange posts at Lome.

* Mails arrived and outgoing mails closed late the previous day.

** Not a post town.

schedules for individual routes in the later part of the century. Information presented in the *Guides* appears consistent with other notifications published in *Gazettes* and further research may uncover more details.

Figure 2 diagrammatically presents the major overland routes and connecting postal stations. The spellings of some Gold Coast town names change during the nineteenth century so there may appear to be inconsistencies in the text.

Overland Routes to Western Districts from Cape Coast (Accra after 1877) and their Connections (Routes A, A-1, A-2) - Tables 2 and 3

A timetable dated 30 June 1875 (Ref. 2, p34) indicates a weekly overland service from Cape Coast to Axim (via Elmina, Chamah, Secondee, Adjuah, Dixcove) leaving Cape Coast Saturday and arriving Axim on Tuesday. The return trip left Axim on Wednesday and arrived at Cape Coast on Friday. This schedule probably replaced an earlier weekly service recorded in 1873 that went to Secondee and the Western Districts.

Postal headquarters was moved in September 1877 from Cape Coast to Accra, as part of the

administrative move of the colonial government. At that time the records indicated that three Rural Postmen served the Western Districts. By 1880 staff increased to eight postmen and a biweekly service was reported in the *Blue Books* beginning in 1881 (Table 1, Route A). No schedule has been seen for this service.

Staff levels increased to 12 postmen in 1884. A biweekly schedule from 11 February 1884 (Ref. 4) stated that mails left Accra on Monday and Thursday, arriving at Axim on Saturdays and Tuesdays. Mails left Axim on Sunday and Wednesday, arriving at Accra on Fridays and Mondays. According to Williams, the Accra to Axim itinerary was revised effective 1 November 1884 but I have seen no details.

Rural postal staff again increased to 18 in 1888, delivering a triweekly service and maintaining this staff level until after 1900. Schedules published in 1894 and 1902 for this route were similar but the 1902 publication added stops for Mumford and Adjuah. Table 2 shows the stations for this route and the scheduled mail departures; the route required six days to complete a distance of about 162 miles in each direction. Figure 1 illustrates an internal cover from Accra (Saturday 12 January 1889) to Cape

Table 6. ROUTE C
OVERLAND MAIL TIMETABLE FROM ACCRA TO ADA AND RETURN (TRIWEEKLY)

To East			To West	
Distance Between Stations (miles)	Station	Time of Dispatch	Station	Time of Dispatch
	ACCRA	13:00 (Tu, Th, Sa)	ADA	13:00 (Tu, Th, Sa)
16	<u>ABOKOBI</u>	05:00 (W, F, Su)*	<u>AKUSE</u>	10:00 (F, M, W)**
10	ABURI	09:00 (W, F, Su)	KPONG	12:30 (F, M, W)
12	AKROPONG	13:30 (W, F, Su)	ODUMASIE	15:35 (F, M, W)
20	<u>ODUMASIE</u>	07:30 (Th, Sa, M)	<u>AKROPONG</u>	09:30 (Sa, Tu, Th)
5	KPONG	11:00 (Th, Sa, M)	ABURI	13:00 (Sa, Tu, Th)
7	<u>AKUSE</u>	10:00 (F, M, W)**	<u>ABOKOBI</u>	05:30 (Su, W, F)*
45	ADA	arrive 15:00 (Su, W, F)	ACCRA	arrive 10:00 (Su, W, F)

This Table is based on the 1902 published schedule.

The August 1 1888 weekly schedule departed from Accra to the Volta River each Thursday at 13:00, the return arriving at Accra from the Volta River each Wednesday. The Blue Books recorded biweekly trips in 1887, weekly from 1888 to 1892 when a triweekly service was established effective June 1.

Both 1892 and 1894 schedules were the same as those published in 1902, running northward from Accra to Akuse (posts arrived Th, Sa, M). However according to 1892 and 1894 editions of schedules, mails did not leave Akuse until Sa, M, W, and arrived in Ada on M, W, F. In the southward routing, 1894 departures from Akuse were Sa, M, W, arriving Accra M, W, F. A notice dated June 15 1898 indicated that effective July 1 1898 the Saturday mails from Akuse for Accra were dispatched on Fridays and arrived in Accra and Ada on Sundays instead of Mondays.

* Mails arrived or closed the previous day

** Mails arrived Th, Sa, M.

Mails stopped overnight at the underlined stations

Coast (17 January). Based on the schedule (Table 2) this letter left Accra on Monday and arrived the following Thursday.

An overland westward extension of this route about 67 miles from Axim to Half Assinie (Table 1, Route A-1) was first recorded in 1889 as a weekly service with one Rural Postmen (see Table 3). A biweekly service was announced on 13 March 1900 (Ref. 4), but no timetable has been seen.

On 14 May 1893 further extension of this route (Table 1, Route A-2) and addition of a second postman were announced from Half Assinie to the French Protectorate of Assinie and Grand Bassam (later Ivory Coast). The Postal Notice indicated that mails for the Protectorate would be made up at 16:00

each Wednesday at the Half Assinie Post Office, while mails for the Gold Coast would be made up at Assinie and Grand Bassam on Mondays and Wednesdays respectively. Mails from the west would arrive at Half Assinie Thursday evening and be forwarded to Axim each Friday morning. Exchanges of mails were made at the frontier between the French and British jurisdictions.

In addition to the above extended routes, the 30 June 1875 timetable described a biweekly daily post from Cape Coast to Elmina. This was a distance of eight miles, leaving Cape Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 13:00 and returning from Elmina Mondays and Wednesdays at 10:00. The Civil Lists for 1889 to 1893 describe this route, using a single Postman, but it is uncertain how long it continued.

Table 7. ROUTE D
OVERLAND MAIL TIMETABLE FROM CHAMA TO TARKWA & GIE APANTOO AND RETURN (WEEKLY)

To East			To West	
Distance Between Stations (miles)	Station	Time of Dispatch	Station	Time of Dispatch
	CHAMA	05:00 (M)*	GIE APANTOO	05:00 (Su)*
54	TARKWA	05:00 (W)*	TARKWA	05:00 (M)*
22	GIE APANTOO	(arrival) 15:00 (W)	CHAMA	(arrival) 15:00 (Tu)

This Table is based on both 1894 and 1902 published schedules. According to Williams' notes, a weekly service was announced effective December 1, 1889 with mails made up in Tarkwa at 16:00 every Saturday for Essaman/Gie Apantoo; mails for the reverse direction were made up at Essaman at 16:00 every Thursday for Tarkwa and other districts. Overnight stop in Tarkwa

* Mail arrived or closed the previous day

Overland Routes to Eastern Districts from Cape Coast (Accra after 1877) and their Connections (Routes B, B-1, C, C-1) - Tables 4, 5, 6.

An overland service several times a week from Cape Coast to Eastern Districts was recorded from 14 July 1873. Effective 30 June 1875 this was published as a biweekly route from Cape Coast to Accra, with a weekly extension from Accra to Addah. Following the move of the postal headquarters to Accra in 1877, five Rural Postmen served the Eastern Districts, probably on a weekly schedule.

In 1883 a weekly overland service was first described to Quittah, although there had been a postmaster recorded there since 1877. Beginning in 1888, eight Rural Postmen delivered a triweekly service to that station with an increase to 11 postmen in 1891 (see Table 1, Route B and details in Table 4). This 100-mile route crossed the Volta River between Ada and Attitete. A ferry service by native canoe probably was used to make the crossing of five to six miles. This public service, announced in 1888, charged a 6d fee for each adult for the one way trip and each package cost 3d to 1s according to size and weight. The ferry crossed each direction four times daily, taking 40 to 50 minutes of paddling (Ref. 4 & Ref. 5, p256).

The Official Mail book post wrapper (Figure 3) is postmarked at Victoriaborg / Accra on Wednesday 3 July 1895 and backstamped Accra (3 July) and Quittah (7 July). Probably it left on Thursday and

was received in Kwitta Sunday 7 July, matching the schedule on Table 4. Another cover, not illustrated, shows Overseas Mail to London via Liverpool, mailed from Quittah (marked Wednesday 14 September 1892) and received in Accra Monday 19 September. Comparison with the schedule in Table 4 suggests that probably this letter missed the Wednesday departure and left Quittah Friday, arriving Accra on the following Monday.

Extension of this route to German Togoland became effective 1 May 1889 and used one postman until 1894. From 1895 to 1900 two postmen were used on this distance of 64 miles (Table 1, Route B-1); mails were exchanged by the respective parties at Lome in Togoland (see details of this route in Table 5).

Effectively the first Overland Mail route into the interior of the Gold Coast began in 1887. A biweekly service used two Rural Postmen between Accra and Ada via Akuse and back to the coast on the Volta River, a distance of about 115 miles (Table 1, Route C). According to the Civil Lists, this service was reduced to weekly in 1888 to 1891; use of this route was officially encouraged during this period. Growth of trade and other factors apparently encouraged larger mails as this route was expanded to triweekly service in 1892 using six postmen. This was described as the Mountain Route since a large part (Abokobi-Aburi-Akropong-Odumasi-Kpong) was hilly, with elevations above sea level ranging from about 1,000 to 1,500 feet.

Table 8. ROUTE E
OVERLAND MAIL TIMETABLE FROM CAPE COAST TO KUMASI AND RETURN (BIWEEKLY)

To North

Distance Between Stations (miles)	Station	Time of Dispatch
	CAPE COAST	06:00 (Su, Th)*
30	MANSU	12:00 (M, F)
36	PRAHSU	06:00 (W, Su)*
30	KWISSA	12:00 (Th, M)
33	KUMASI	(arrive) 17:00 (Sa, W)

To South

Station	Time of Dispatch
KUMASI	06:00 (Sa, W)*
KWISSA	12:00 (M, F)
PRAHSU	06:00 (W, Su)*
MANSU	12:00 (Th, M)
CAPE COAST	(arrive) 17:00 (F, Tu)

Based on 1902 published schedule. A weekly service began in 1896 between Kumasi and Cape Coast, with a biweekly connection probably beginning in 1900. Posts were exchanged at Prahsu and overnight stops were made between all stations.

* Mails arrived or closed the previous day.

Table 6 presents the scheduled connections of Route C. Figure 4 shows an Inland Post Card from Odumasie (Monday 3 February 1896) to Accra (received Wednesday 5 February) with connections consistent with the schedule.

In 1896 an extension of this route was added to Anum across the Volta from Kpong and return (Table 1, Route C-1) using one added postman. This was a weekly route 36 miles long requiring two days. It continued to 1899 and probably later.

Special Routes

Similar to the western mail routes, local and special routes were established in addition to the longer easterly routes described above. In October 1880 a service between Accra and Christiansborg operated twice daily with one messenger and continued at least until 1899 and probably later. The route was about 2½ miles long, serving government departments with connections through Victoriaborg after 1887.

Also, a daily service began 1 March 1884 between Cape Coast and Saltpond served by one messenger over a total distance of 12 miles. It continued at least until 1899 and probably later. In addition, a Special Weekly route began in 1894 between Cape Coast and Accra. It operated with one postman from 1894

to 1899 and probably later over a distance of 81 miles, taking 2½ days. Another special weekly route between Accra and Kwitta operated with one postman from 1894 to 1899 and probably later, taking three days over 100 miles. These Special routes may have been those described in the 1892 Post Office Report: "... special posts leave Cape Coast and Kwitta once a month with such official returns exceeding the limitation of weight allowed by the Inland post".

Overland Routes to Interior Gold Mines and Ashanti (Routes D, E) - Tables 7, 8.

A new weekly Overland Mail route opened 7 November 1889 from Chama via Tarkwa. This served the gold mining districts in the area described as Eastern Wassaw (Route D). Previously a private mail service connected mining explorations in this area with the coast (Ref. 6). Three postmen were allocated in the 1889-1899 period and probably for a period thereafter (see details in Table 7). Prestea (later named Brumasi), where a Postal Agent was appointed in January 1893, probably was a terminus station. According to schedules published in both 1894 and 1902, the northern end of the route was the gold mine site at Gie Appantoo, 22 miles from Tarkwa, which is a location not recorded on modern maps.

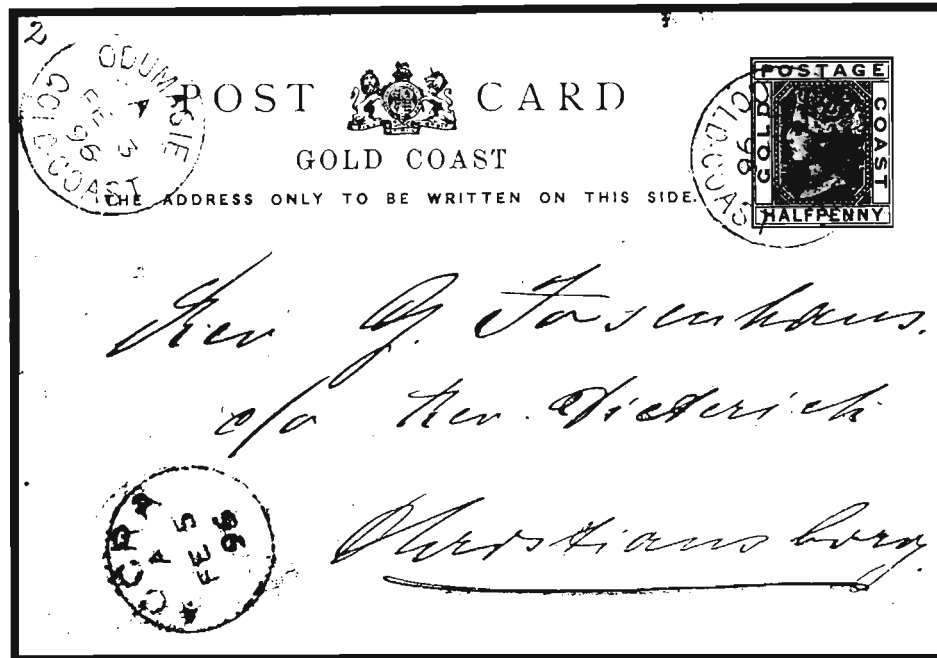


Figure 4 : Overland from Odumasie to Christianborg (Accra)

Route E (see Table 1) followed ancient trails north from Cape Coast to Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti. This route through Prahsu had been followed by Sir Garnet Wolseley in the 1874 Ashanti campaign and took about six days over about 145 miles. A weekly mail service from Cape Coast to Prahsu began in 1891 with two Rural Postmen. The 1894 Blue Book records that a ferry and a detachment of troops were maintained at Prahsu. Extension of this mail route in 1896 to Kumasi used two additional postmen, still on a weekly basis. No clear schedule was seen for the weekly mails and sometime between 1900 and 1902 a biweekly service began, as indicated by the schedule on Table 8.

A registered envelope, not illustrated, to London from Kumasi (marked Monday 18 November 1901) via Cape Coast (Thursday 28 November) appears to have been at least 10 days enroute to the coast and possibly there were delays either in departure or in transit.

Town Deliveries

Town Mail Delivery commenced in Accra in 1887 and was extended to Cape Coast the next year. This coincided with the placement of public letterboxes in Accra and in the suburban areas with government offices. Clearances and deliveries were made six

days each week. By 1891, Ada was served by town delivery and Saltpond, Axim, Kwitta, Winnebah and Elmina also were served by Town Delivery by 1893. In the 1896-1900 period, 12 postmen worked on these town routes. Public letterboxes were erected in Accra and its suburbs in 1887 and more were established in other towns soon after.

Review of Schedules

Tables 2 through 8 present the scheduled origins, destinations and intermediate points of the main inland routes described in Table 1. This information is based mainly on the schedules published in 1902 but the schedules are consistent with those routes published in 1894. Intervening distances and the published daily departure times are included. In many locations the mails closed the evening before an early morning departure of the postman. Footnotes indicate reported changes or earlier schedules where they are known.

I found little information on the arrangement of stages and relays of postmen, although inferences may be made from the numbers of staff assigned, the frequency of the service and the overnight stops. Post Office Annual Reports tended to praise the Rural Postmen for diligent duty, with only occasional cases of mail losses or larceny.

Analyses of Covers

The Overland mail system appears well designed for mail delivery. I became curious about the degree of coincidence between the published, scheduled mail departure and arrival times and the actual movements of the mail. To examine the efficiency of the service, I used a perpetual calendar to determine the day of the week for the dates marked for each inland station on the covers. The recorded movement was compared with the published schedules of mail departures and arrivals.

About 200 covers were examined in my or other collections, selected from illustrations in auction catalogues or offered by dealers. Only covers clearly marked with dates of day, month and year from 1880 to 1901 were used in the analysis. Most of the covers are from 1890 to 1901, but 48 items are dated from 1880 to 1889.

While I hope to expand on this study and present more detail in a later publication, results to date tend to confirm the scheduled movements and indicate the regularity of most internal routes. The sample of 161 covers included 127 on which both departure and arrival day markings coincided perfectly with those expected from interpretation of the schedules. For 20 covers, the marking for one of the inland stations coincided with the schedule, but the other day did not match. Only 14 covers in the sample showed no coincidence with known schedules. Expressed as a percentage, about 91% of the covers moved according to the published inland mail schedules.

Interpretation requires that the year of use must coincide with a period with a recorded schedule. Allowances are made for both preparation and date stamping of mail the night before departure, or for possible late arrival at a destination station at which

date stamping probably was performed the following day. Perhaps some covers were carried by the secondary local or special routes described earlier.

Discrepancies between the markings and the schedules might be due to staff irregularities, poor weather conditions and temporary schedule changes. Since some schedules are unknown, this may explain some inconsistencies, especially during the 1880s. Disruption of regular mail services also occurred during the Ashanti campaigns of early 1896 and 1900. Covers mailed on Route E from Kumasi during the 1896 - 1901 period often took 10 to 14 days to reach Cape Coast and seldom corresponded with the Schedule in Table 8, so are not counted in the analysis. Postal clerks may have used the wrong date indicia on occasion, although few covers were seen where this was likely. Some mail also may have been transported by ship between coastal towns, but only one or two items appear suspicious.

Acknowledgements

I wish to acknowledge the kind assistance of librarians and staff of the Public Records Office, the British Library, the Royal Commonwealth Society Library and the Library and Records Department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Thanks also are extended to the late L. N. Williams for the use of his Gold Coast archive papers and to Michael Ensor for his assistance in reviewing and improving drafts. Other members of the West Africa Study Circle, notably Jack Ince and Philip Beale, also gave my research early encouragement. I am indebted to John Sacher, Michael Ensor and J. Anderson for permission to use information from their collections and to Ted Proud for use of photocopied material.

References

1. Newroth P.R., "Gold Coast Overland Mail Routes: 1875 - 1901", *London Philatelist*, Volume 108 pp267-280, RPSL, October 1999
2. Proud E.B., *The Postal History of the Gold Coast*, p??, Postal History Publications Co., Heathfield 1995
3. Ensor M. (Ed), *The Postal Services of the Gold Coast 1901-1957*, WASC, Dronfield 1998
4. Williams L.N., Private notes
5. Macdonald G., *The Gold Coast Past and Present*. London 1898. (Reprinted 1969, New York)
6. Ensor M., "Gold Coast : A Private Postal Service", *Cameo*, Volume 3 p118, WASC, January 1987

Also of great value are:

7. Anaman J.B., *The Gold Coast Guide* (for 1895-96), London 1894.
8. Anaman J.B., *The Gold Coast Guide*, London 1902.

Lagos Internal Mail Postage 1874

Jack Ince

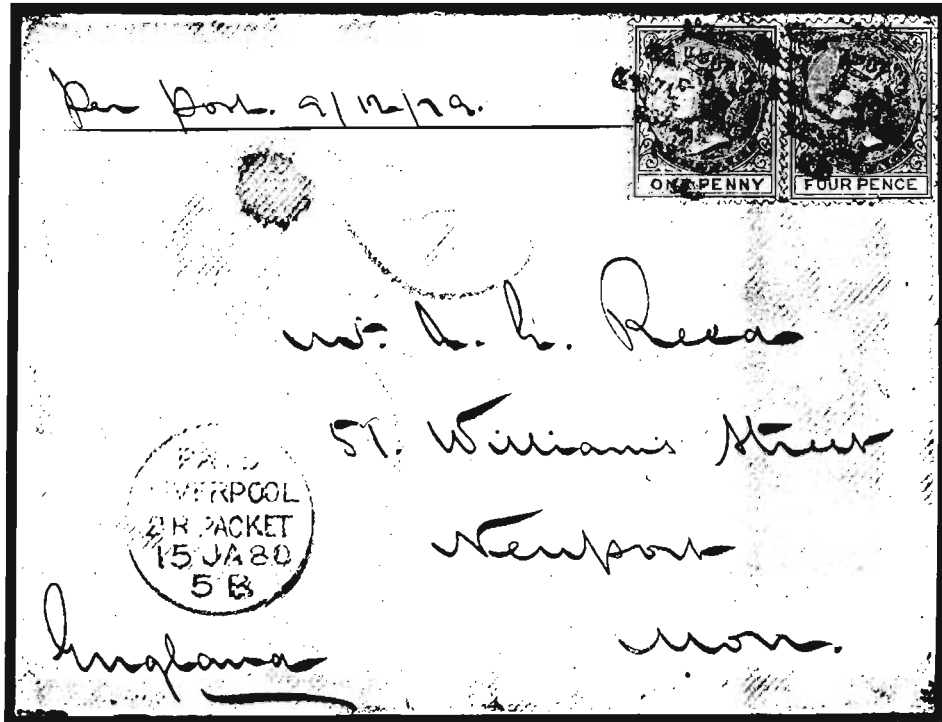


Figure 1 : 9 December 1879 - Additional 1d adhesive on cover to United Kingdom

In Ince and Sacher's book *The Postal Services of The British Nigeria Region prior to 1914*, reference is made (Ref. 1) to the establishment of the first inland post offices at Badagry and Leckie on 5 March 1874 together with a mail runner link with Lagos. A charge of 1d per ½oz was payable plus 1½d per additional ½oz. No town cancellers were issued.

This internal mail service was similar to that which had been introduced in Sierra Leone in 1872 which was also payable on mail addressed to the United Kingdom from Sherbro over and above the overseas mail postage. The charge did not apply to inward mail and was not discontinued until 6 September 1883. In the book it is recorded that one Lagos cover had been noted carrying a single 1d adhesive in addition to 4d for the then current postage cost for mail to the UK. The cover had been endorsed in manuscript *Per Post 9/12/79*, possibly referring to the date handed in at the local office, and the 1d adhesive is cancelled by the 'V' barred canceller (Lagos type 6). By courtesy of John Sacher this cover is illustrated as Figure 1. Further, by courtesy of The British Library Philatelic Collections (ex The Tapling Collection) a photo of an example of a 1d stamp, on small piece, has been kindly made available and is reproduced as Figure 2. The manuscript cancellation across the adhesive reads *land postage*, the word *land* being probably part of the word 'inland'.

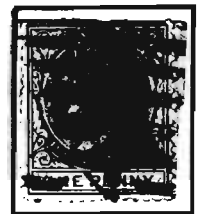


Figure 2 : Manuscript 'land postage'

As a result of these two examples it may now be considered probable that indeed that the internal mail charge of 1d per ½oz contained in the official notice issued from the Lagos Post Office dated 5 March 1874, was implemented. As at this date no other post offices, except Badagry and Leckie just advised, existed. The absence of other examples is hardly surprising, however further reports would be welcomed.

1. Ince J.F. & Sacher J., *The Postal Services of the British Nigeria Region Prior to 1914*, p31-2, RPSL, London 1992

World War I Censorship in Kumasi

Michael Ensor

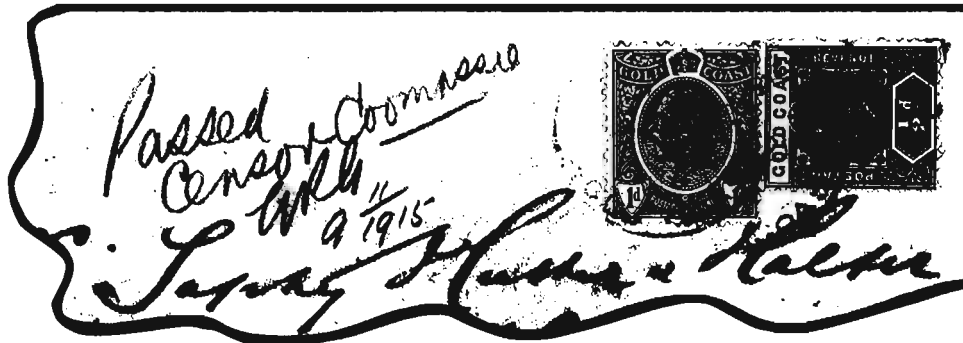


Figure 1 - Manuscript censorship at Coomassie [Illustration cropped by Editor]

West African Censorship by Martin & Walton (p33) lists three examples of covers censored in Kumasi 1914-16, all addressed to Switzerland. The evidence of censorship in each case is in manuscript, which suggests that none of the censorship cachets used in the Gold Coast was issued to Kumasi. Another such cover, which passed the Coomassie censor on 9 November 1915, has recently come to light and is illustrated in Figure 1. A backstamp shows the cover to have arrived in Coomassie on 28 October 1915. In this case the censor's initials are G.R.G. The *Gold Coast Gazette* shows that a member of the Political Administration, G. Risely Griffith, was posted as Acting Police Magistrate in Kumasi on 25 October 1915. By this date the Police Magistrate had been designated as censor in Coomassie. Griffith, on his return from leave, doubtless found more urgent matters requiring his attention, so the censorship of the letter was delayed. Incidentally, he was given a higher acting appointment in May 1916.

Why, it may be asked, were letters addressed overseas censored in Coomassie, rather than passed to the more active censorship offices at the main ports? Two possible reasons suggest themselves. It is likely that bags for overseas were being made up in Coomassie and it was convenient to have items liable to censorship dealt with there so that they could be included. Or perhaps the intelligence-gathering function of censorship was best carried out as near to the origin of the mail as practicable, so that any evidence of disaffection would come to the attention of the authority directly responsible for dealing with it. In February 1915 District Commissioners had been appointed as censors at Tarquah, Prestea, Saltpond, Obuasi and Addah. No example of

censorship at these towns has been reported.

In addition to its censor's mark this cover is of interest for its provenance and routing. On the reverse the sender is shown as Paul Hutter, who gives his address as Br. Krakye / Nsunua / Gold Coast. Hutter was a Swiss missionary who was still living in Nsunua in 1946, as another cover from him to Switzerland of that year, datestamped Kete Krachi, shows. Nsunua was a small place in Ashanti near the right bank of the Volta river facing Kete Krachi. I say 'was' because a modern map shows the area now to be below the huge lake created by the damming of the Volta.

The datestamp on the front can just be made out to read 'Salaga', which town is in the Gold Coast's Northern Territories. From this it is clear that no mail route existed from Nsunua to District Headquarters then at Ejura. So, Hutter's letter must have crossed the Volta to Kete Krachi. While there was no longer a post office as such there the military administration must have operated a carrier service to maintain a link with the outside world and have been willing for it to be used by such small amount of private mail as originated in the area. But why the link with Salaga to the north, rather than along the old German route south to Kpandu? First, Salaga, an important market town with travellers coming to it from all directions, is nearer to Kete Krachi than is Kpandu and there was an established post office there. Secondly, the route south ran through scarcely populated country and involved the difficult crossing of two large tributaries of the Volta which in the latter half of the year overflowed their banks.

Mamfe Mystery

John Smith and Marty Bratzel



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

One lot in WASC Auction Number 50 contained 76 stamps with a previously unreported Cameroons postmark (Ref. 1). All strikes were partial. Figure 1 is a composite, showing as much of the postmark as can be seen from the examples to hand. Inscribed MAMFE at the top, the postmark is similar to No. 76 (MAMFE / NIGERIA), shown in Figure 2, but the letters are closer together. Another possibility is that the postmark is No. 82 (485 MAMFE 485 / SAVINGS BANK) with the numbers excised but, again, the letters in MAMFE are closer together. See Figure 3. The wording at the bottom is unknown, but would have to be relatively short, certainly nothing as long as CAMEROONS UUKT. For comparison, see No. 74, shown in Figure 4.

The postmark was applied to 75 Nigerian stamps overprinted CAMEROONS UKTT (issued 1 October 1960) plus 1 independent Cameroun stamp overprinted in Sterling currency (issued 1 October 1961). The dates seen include 30 AU, 22 OC, and perhaps others. Only one stamp shows a year, which appears to be 56, clearly an impossible situation. Perhaps the year slug could not be removed when the stamps in question were cancelled. In addition to the 76 stamps in the auction lot, Michael Round has five more Sterling-overprinted stamps with the mystery postmark.

The postmarks are clearly philatelic, and perhaps they were deliberately struck so that the wording at the bottom was not visible. Whether the postmarks are genuine requires evidence, such as a cover demonstrating legitimate use. Cameroun aficionados are asked to check stamps and covers in their collections for further clues.

Reference

1. Maddocks R.J. & Bratzel M.P., *The Postmarks and Postal History of the Cameroons Under British Administration 1916-1961*, MPB Canada 1994



Togo Watermark Variety

Peter Duggan

The Royal Philatelic Society London has recently issued a certificate for a used example of the Togo 1916-20 2s purple & blue on blue paper (SG H54), overprint Type 8, with watermark sideways.

Togo : Atakpame Post Office

John Mayne

The exact dates when the German post offices were closed and re-opened remain largely unknown, perhaps awaiting confirmation via postal history. Friedemann (Ref. 1) lists Atakpame post office as closing 27 August 1914, this almost two weeks later than for other offices. It is known that the Germans surrendered at Kamina on 26 August 1914. The 1999 *Stempelkatalog* issued by ARGE, the German society for the colonies, states that it closed 31 August 1914; I suggest that this is highly unlikely.

In *History of the Great War*, based on official documents, Military Operations of Togoland and Cameroons 1914 - 1916, Map 1 of Togoland shows Atakpame a few miles north of Kamina; this is at variance with a map attached to the report on British Mandates for the Cameroons, Togoland and East Africa which shows Kamina 50 miles north-east of Atakpame and adjacent to the Dahomey border.

Martin & Walton (Ref. 2) state '*Atakpame is almost 100 miles north of Lome and forms the terminus of the Lome-Atakpame railway. It was captured by a joint force in 1914 and placed under French administration by the Anglo-French agreement of August 1914; it remained under French control throughout (the occupation)*'.

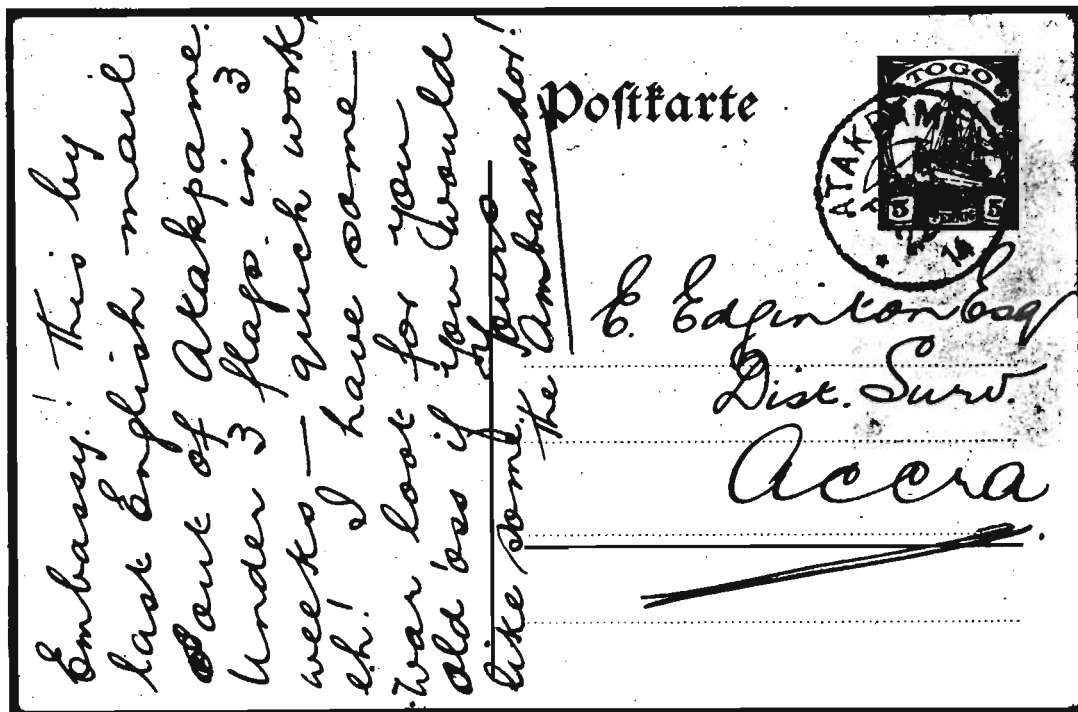


Figure 1 : 22 August 1914 - Postcard from Atakpame to Accra

The message on a German unoverprinted 5pf postal stationery single card (Fig. 1) cancelled at Atakpame 22 September 1914 addressed to E. Edginton, District Surveyor, Accra is interesting; the message states:

Dear Ted - How are things in the Eastern Province? I wish you could take a run this way before we hand over. Magnificent country. English troops evacuated yesterday morning. Only 3 of us (Englishmen) left so our residence is the British Embassy! This by last English mail out of Atakpame. Under 3 flags in 3 weeks - quick work eh! I have some war loot for you old 'oss if you would like some. Yours The Ambassador!

Stead Pope, a surveyor with Accra Post Office, later Gold Coast Postmaster-General between 1937 and 1945 (Ref. 3), left Accra for Togo with seven Europeans on 7 August 1914. In his book (Ref. 4), Ted Proud refers to extracts from Stead Pope's letters published in *St. Martin Le-Grand* in 1915. One undated letter reads:

Atakpame is in the half allotted to the French, British troops evacuated last Tuesday. It is occupied by Senegalese (French Native Troops) leaving only three Britishers. I am in charge of the Post Office and have to wait for the French P.O. Officials. This letter leaves by the last English mail out of Atakpame, which has been under three different flags in three weeks - German, English and French.

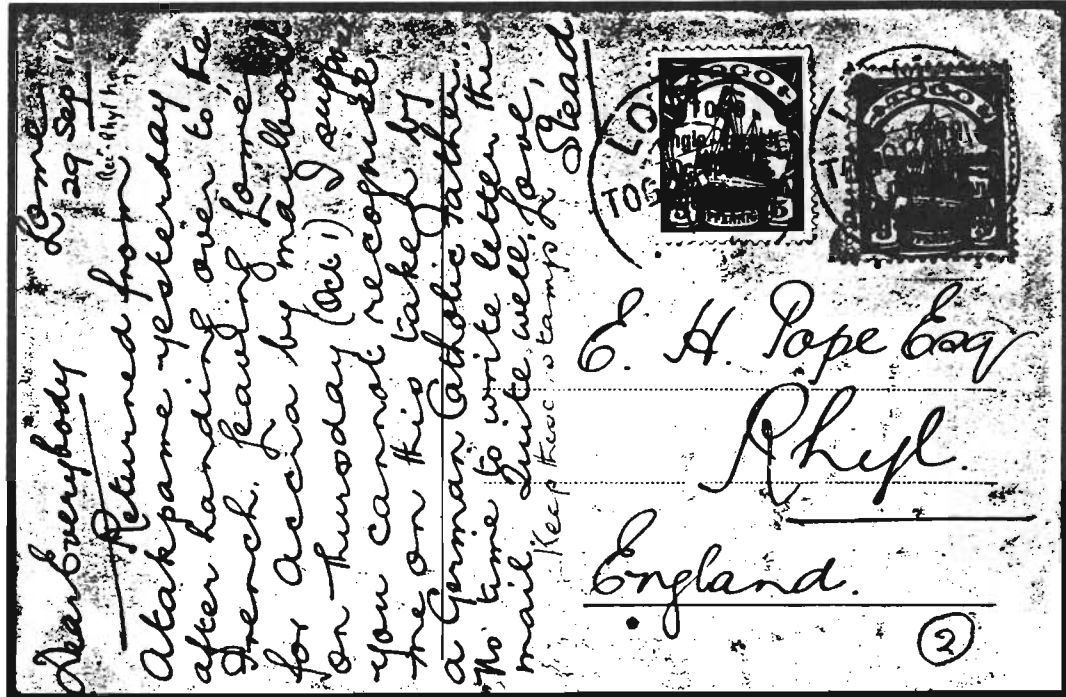


Figure 2 : 1 October 1914 - Postcard from Lome to United Kingdom

In November 1999, the London auctioneers Phillips offered several Togo items. Within the covers was a photograph postcard of Pope taken at Atakpame (Fig. 2). This item carried SG 12a and 13 cancelled 1 October 1914, the day of issue. The message written to his family on 29 September 1914 from Lome makes interesting reading:

Dear Everybody. Returned from Atakpame yesterday, after handing over to the French. Leaving Lome for Accra by mailboat on Thursday (1 October). I suppose you cannot recognise me on this taken by a German Catholic Father. No time to write letter this mail. Quite well, love Stead.

In pencil, he added *keep the stamps!*

A postcard (Fig. 3) in the same sale featured a picture of the European Quarters in Lome also sent by Pope and posted at Lome on 1 October 1914. It has examples of SG 3, 4, 5 and 6. Written on 30 September 1914 at Lome, the message reads:

Just returned from Anecho, French Togoland. Had a great reception there being entertained by the French officers, one of whom I met at the Chra River engagement. Keep these Togo surcharged stamps. Love Stead.

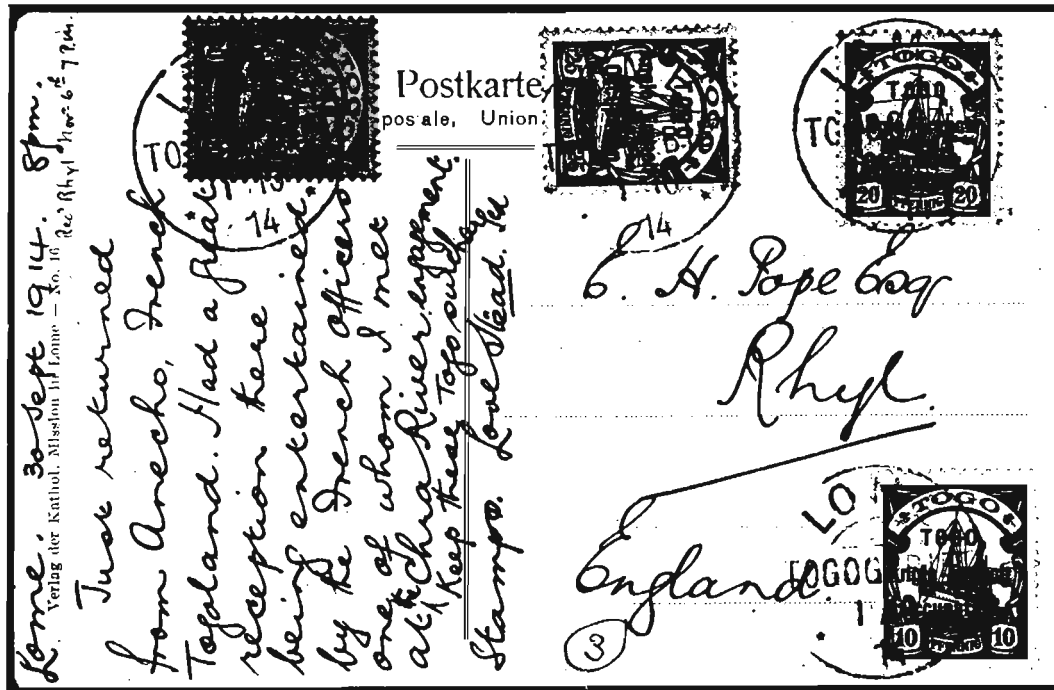


Figure 3 : 1 October 1914 - Postcard from Lome to United Kingdom

Collectively these items with messages confirm that for an initial period of the occupation Atakpame Post Offices was under British control. I suggest that this was from the German surrender until the weekend on 26-27 September 1914. The German postal stationery card confirms the German cancel was used 22 September 1914, the earliest recorded date.

References

1. Friedemann A., *The Stamps and Cancels of the German Colonies and the German Post Offices Abroad*, Section XIII Togo, German Colonies Collectors Group translation 1979
2. Martin J.J. & Walton F.L., *Togo : The Postal History of the Anglo-French Occupation 1914-1922*, p53, WASC, Sheffield 1995
3. Ensor M. (Ed), *The Postal Services of the Gold Coast 1901-1957*, p213, WASC, Dronfield 1998
4. Proud E.B., *The Postal History of the Gold Coast*, Postal History Publications Co., Heathfield 1995



Peter Thonning's Map of Danish Guinea

Members may recall earlier articles in *Cameo* (Refs. 1, 2) submitted by Daniel Hopkins on Peter Thonning's map of the Danish territory on the coast of Ghana at the beginning of the 19th century. Daniel has now produced a much more detailed account of this map, which has been published in an American journal (Ref. 3). The revised paper has been lodged in the study circle's library thanks to a donation by the author.

References

1. Hopkins D., "Maps, Diplomatic Dealings, and the Danish Enclave on the Gold Coast of Africa in the Nineteenth Century", *Cameo*, Volume 5 pp51-55, WASC, July 1995
2. Nelson R., "Danish Fort Maps", *Cameo*, Volume 5 p193, WASC, January 1997
3. Hopkins D., "Peter Thonning's Map of Danish Guinea and its Use in Colonial Administration and Atlantic Diplomacy, 1801-1890", *Cartographia*, Volume 35 Number 3/4 pp99-122, Autumn/Winter 1998

Togo Tax Markings

John Mayne

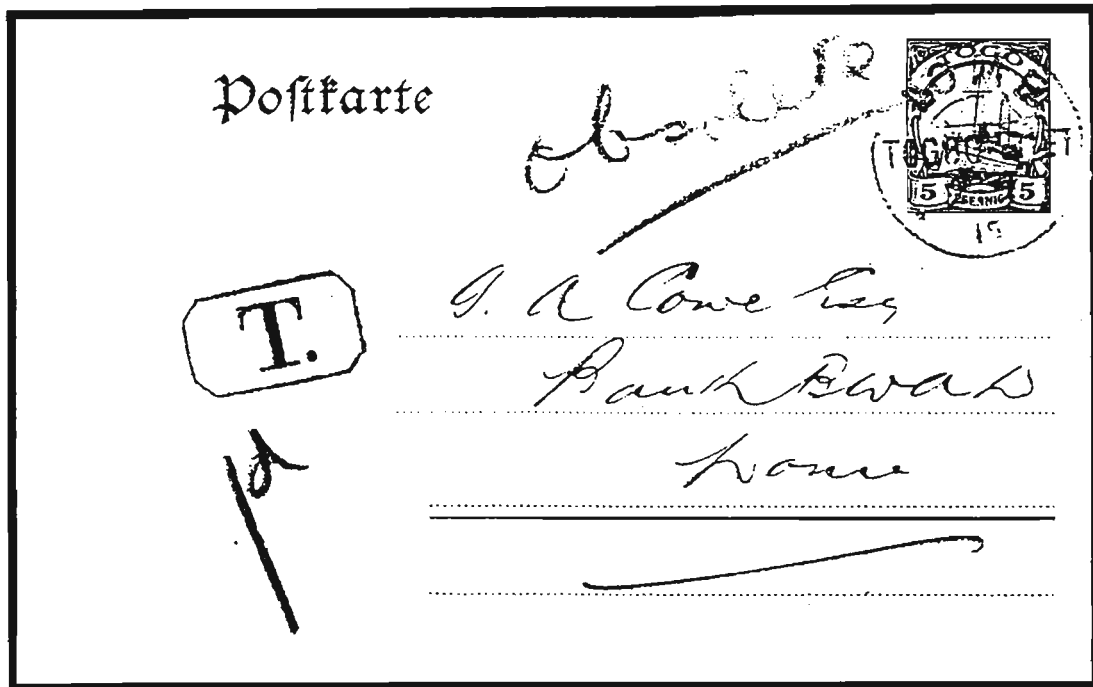


Figure 1 : 2 September 1915 - Local mailing within Lome

In *Togo : The Postal History of the Anglo-French Occupation*, Martin & Walton record two tax marks on mail from the occupation period (Ref. 1).

The first, Type 100.01, a T of 11 x 9 mm is recorded once on 16 February 1918 on a postcard from Palime when it was in the British sector. No mention is made as to the origin of the strike, ie German, British or French. The second, Type 100.02, is a T in a 22 mm diameter circle; it is known on three covers from the British sector.

Jeremy Martin illustrates a cover of April 1922 in an earlier *Cameo* (Ref. 2) from Quittah to Anecho in the French sector which shows a type not included in the handbook. I have a similar cover in my collection. Proud (Ref. 3) does include this T mark under Quittah in his *Gold Coast* book. Another different T mark was applied to the 10c Dahomey stamp on this cover; this would suggest that it is of French origin.

I raised a query in *Vorläufer*, the journal of the German Colonies Collectors Group of America, in respect of Togo postal stationery of 1908 used pre-printed by the Woermann Line. I have seen only two unused cards in twenty years, and wished to know if a used example existed. None were reported pre-1914, but Laval Taylor sent a copy (Fig. 1) of one used during the occupation. This particular card has another different T mark of German origin.

References

1. Martin J.J. & Walton F.L., *Togo : The Postal History of the Anglo-French Occupation 1914-1922*, p70, WASC, Sheffield 1995
2. Martin J.J., "French Togo Postage Dues 1921-22", *Cameo*, Volume 6 p91, WASC, July 1998
3. Proud E.B., *The Postal History of the Gold Coast*, p315, Postal History Publications Co., Heathfield 1995

CEF Overprints on Kamerun Yacht Stamps

Marty Bratzel

In his definitive work, *G.R.I. - The Postage Stamps of the German Colonies occupied by the British 1914-1918*, Robert M. Gibbs describes and illustrates many varieties occurring on the Kamerun yacht stamps overprinted C.E.F. and issued by authority of General C.M. Dobell, commander of the Anglo-French Cameroons Expeditionary Force, on 12 July 1915. This note provides a small correction for one of the stamps reported by Gibbs, confirms the existence of another that he had doubts about, illustrates a forgery, and adds two more varieties to the list.

A Small Correction

Gibbs reported a 3/ on 3mk. stamp (No. 12d) with double overprint, one albino. In fact, the stamp is *triple* overprint, two albino. The second albino impression is almost exactly superimposed on the inked impression, being displaced downward about ½ mm and, thus, quite easy to miss. It is visible from both the front and back, especially in oblique light, but does not lend itself to reproduction here. In exchanges of correspondence with Gibbs in 1988 and 1989, he confirmed that his copy was indeed triply overprinted. Gibbs' copy, the author's copy, plus a copy then in the possession of California dealer George Holschauer and examined firsthand all came from the same sheet of 20.

A Confirmation

In his discussion of the double overprint of the ½d on 5pf stamp (No. 2e), Gibbs reported, "I do have a photograph of another double overprint on an unused 5pf stamp, but the two impressions are about 4mm. apart, one of them is extremely faint and the stamp is yet to be authenticated. If it is genuine, it will mean that two sheets were doubly overprinted, and this seems unlikely".

The stamp does indeed exist. The author has the described variety, position 56 from a sheet (and overprint setting) of 100. The second overprint is very faint, displaced (presumably) to the left about 4 or 5 mm. The appearance is that of residual ink on the overprint plate and quite easy to miss, especially with the cancellation.

Either the sheet was not removed from the press after the initial, strong overprint was applied, allowing for the addition of a second, faint impression, or the press was not inked before the sheet was inserted; the author is inclined toward the former. The stamp to hand also has small specks of blue ink on the face; a stencil effect is evident for only a portion of the C.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

The stamp is shown in Figure 1, but the second overprint does not easily lend itself to reproduction. The cancellation is Duala-a (Friedemann 20) 27.11.15. This date of use may offer a guide when looking for other examples of this easily missed variety.

A Forgery

For the other genuine ½d on 5pf double surcharge, the overprints are almost exactly superimposed (Figure 2) and, therefore, also easy to miss. A forged double overprint (Figure 3) is easily recognized by the wider spacing between the overprints, the absence of a stop after the d and a forged cancel dated 4 DEC 1915. In addition, the forged double overprints were applied to a later, wartime printing of the basic stamp.

Two New Varieties



Figure 4



Figure 5

Gibbs reported (No. 3Ae) a misplaced 1d on 10pf overprint in black. Figure 4 depicts a block of four (positions 53-54, 63-64) of this variety in blue; the overprint is shifted upward. The author also has a horizontal pair (positions 36-37), and a right margin single (position 80). The author also has a copy postmarked Duala-b (Friedmann 21). The used stamp is not easily plated because of the heavy postmark but, based on the characteristics of the overprint ink, is definitely from a different sheet of stamps. Similarly, Gibbs recorded a 1d on 10pf variety (No. 3Af) in black with C.E.F. omitted. Figure 5 depicts this variety (position 91) in blue. As collectors examine holdings of the overprinted yacht stamps in their collections, others varieties may come to light. These can only serve to complement, but never surpass Gibbs' fine work.

References

1. Gibbs R.M., *G.R.I. The Postage Stamps of the German Colonies occupied by the British 1914-1918*. Christie's Robson Lowe, London 1987.
2. Maddocks R. J., *The Postal Arrangements of the Anglo-French Cameroons Expeditionary Force 1914-1916*. Published by the author, 1996.



Sierra Leone King George VI Definitives

Frank Walton

I was intrigued recently to read in the *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* of December 1951 that there was a competition announced to design a new series of stamps featuring the King's head and local scenes. I had always assumed that the series issued in 1956 had been triggered by the monarch's death rather than a desire to introduce new designs. Can anybody add any further information?

Lagos, Mexico

Frank Walton



8 October 1866 - 25c orange-red adhesive used on cover from Lagos to Guadalajara

At a meeting of the Society of Postal Historians earlier this year, Greg Todd gave a marvellous display of Mexico. One series of covers caught my eye, as not only were the stamps individually handstamped LAGOS, but the envelopes were also all clearly cancelled with a framed LAGOS handstamp. Greg has kindly informed me that the district of Lagos is situated in the north-east corner of the state of Jalisco in the Sierra Madre mountains. An important occupation is silver mining, but there is much agriculture and light industry. In 1956, Lagos had 10,000 people living nearly 2,000m above sea level.

Are there any other post offices anywhere in the world replicating major West African names?



Gold Coast Edward VII Key Plate without Duty Plate

Jeremy Martin



An April 2000 Phillips sale of Gold Coast included a mixed lot, one item of which was a 1902 watermark Crown CA dull purple stamp without either the colony name or value. There was a clear CAPE COAST / MY 28 / 1903 / GOLD COAST circular datestamp.

The stamp does not appear to have been washed, but the dull purple was much darker than normal. It would seem likely that it has been tampered with in some way. Originally it would have been one of ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d or 6d (SG 38 to 43).

Early Postmaster at Zungeru

Bob Maddocks

Mr H.M. Woolley was the first Director of Posts and Telegraphs with the Cameroons Expeditionary Force in 1914; he instituted and supervised the initial postal arrangements for the force before being recalled to Lagos, where he became Postmaster-General. This passage is included in a general book on Nigeria, but the postal information may be of interest to members.

“The Postmaster-General of Northern Nigeria, Mr H. M. Woolley (sic), is located at Zungeru. Mail services are by rail or river, where practicable. In many instances, however, runners have to be employed. Where possible, they are mounted on Bornu ponies. The runners are specially selected and work by contract; the faster they travel the more their pay. This is found more expeditious than providing relays. Thus the road from Zungeru to Sokoto is really a 17 days’ journey. It is covered by the mail runners, afoot, each carrying a 40lb to 50lb bag, in 11 days. The postal and telegraph services were originally designed solely for administrative and strategical purposes and were not calculated to prove revenue-producing until a remote period. In spite of this, whilst the income in 1901 was £842, last year the value of the work performed amounted to over £20,000, obtained with an expenditure of £16,000. Apart from the Naraguta and the Kano telegraphs, none north of Zungeru can be regarded as of any commercial value.

Reference

1. Raphael J.R., *Through Unknown Nigeria*, p37, Werner Laurie Ltd, London c1912



Northern Nigeria Edward VII £5 Forgery

Jeremy Martin



By courtesy of Thames Stamp Auctions, Croydon, I am able to illustrate this forgery. It is an Edward VII value, has a Belize datestamp as well as a wavy line cancel, and is on blue paper. The printing on the stamp is grey-black, suggesting that it started life as a British Honduras 5c grey-black and blue on blue paper, SG 82. The duty plate printing of the colony name and value have been removed, and substituted with NORTHERN NIGERIA and £5. No £5 value was ever produced for Northern Nigeria.

The stamp was Lot 685 in the April 2000 sale held by Thames Stamp Auctions; it was estimated at £40.



Sierra Leone Postal Rates in October 1999

Frank Walton

I have been in contact with the current Director of Posts in Freetown, Mr Kanji Daramy, via email. He has very kindly sent me a paper copy of the current postage rates being charged by Salpost. This document runs to six sides of A4 and has been deposited in the Study Circle’s library.

Cameroun 1961 Sterling Surcharges Reprised

Rob May

Following the article in *Cameo* (Ref. 1) by May, Wright, Smith and Lythgoe, other members have added to our sum of knowledge of this issue and have offered new lines of enquiry. Particular thanks are due to Dudley Cobb for his insights.

Our collaboration has found surcharge proofs of the ½d, 1½d, 1s, 2s 6d and 5s values. Dudley has pointed out that the formats of the basic stamps, and therefore the formats of the overprints, fall into groups and that we have seen proofs of one value from each of five groups. Thus

½d, 1d and 2d	Proof value ½d
1½d, 3d	Proof value 1½d
4d	?
6d, 2s 6d	Proof value 2s 6d
1s	Proof value 1s
5s, 10s	Proof value 5s
£1	?

There should certainly be a proof existing of the £1 value, and possibly also of the 4d, bearing in mind the different layout and colour of this value's surcharge. However, if a common forme was used for the words "Republique Federale" for each of these groups of values, it is very likely that no further proof values exist.

As an example a possible sequence for the ½d, 1d and 2d values would run thus. Starting with the proof value, print the ½d supply; then remove the "1", move the obliterator bars to the right of the stamp and print the 2d stocks. Replace the 2 with 1 and print the 1d. The values are potentially plateable from the positions of the obliterator bars, but the form of the wording does appear more consistent within each of these groupings. Minor variations of the spacing of the letters can be found on the proof sheets, strongly indicating that this overprint was individually typeset and did not use a single cliché.

There are exceptions! The rare form of the ½d value shows a wider spacing between *Republique* and *Federale* as well as the repositioned "d" of ½d. This could be a positional variety and from the re-assembly of most of the proof sheet it could only be at one of the positions we have not seen; rows 4 and 5, positions 1, 2, 3, 9 or 10. Does anyone out there have these fragments, or relevant blocks of the stamps?

On the 5s and 10s values the spacing between *Republique* and *Federale* is wider on types 2 and 3 of both values, and type 1 of each value are similar to each other. I have found a mint copy of the 10s type 1 that shows *Federale* shifted 2mm left out of alignment with *Republique*, which is probably a positional variety.

There are no known multiples combining types 1, 2 and 3 in any way. Without reference to original documents there is no way to prove that there was a second printing of the 2s 6d, 5s and 10s values, but the material still points in that direction. I have been shown philatelic covers dated 13 December 1961 from Buea, which include the large 2s 6d value and type 2 overprints of the 5s and 10s values. All three are very scarce stamps used; the 5s and 10s are the first we have recorded. The date is the earliest recorded for either type 2 or type 3 values; so could these be first day covers?

A first day cover of the entire set with type 1 surcharges on the high values has been shown to us with a Buea postmark of 30 September 1961, the day before official release. The cover includes the special cachet illustrated in our article.

On the 1s value, I have now established that the variety "Shortened last E in *Republique*" is positional and it is found at Row 2 number 3. The complete proof sheet does show it; I do not know how we missed it! So, no

second printing of this one, but why were there at least two proof sheets? A point about the 1s value we missed from the first article; the proof sheets show both *Republique* and *Federale* reading up the stamp and 13mm spacing between these words, whereas the issued stamps show *Federale* reading downwards at 15mm spacing.

The broken loop of the tail of the £ sign on the second printing is definitely a plate variety as we have been shown a used pair se-tenant with a normal surcharge, but the position in the sheet remains to be established.

Reference

1. May, Wright, Smith & Lythgoe, "Cameroun 1961 Sterling Surcharges", *Cameo*, Volume 6 pp248-252, WASC, January 2000



Yola Post Office

Allan Deeds

Further to Bob Maddocks' article, 'Postal Facilities at Sabongari and Jimeta', in the last *Cameo* (Ref. 1), I can confirm what he says about Jimeta post office being officially known as Yola post office - something that also struck me as odd when I first arrived in Yola in 1976. Perhaps, whoever took this decision had anticipated the day that Yola and Jimeta would become a single town. At present, they officially constitute a single conurbation, but there is still a 3 km gap of open countryside between the two towns. What built-up area there is consists mainly of ribbon development along the 5km road linking Yola and Jimeta. It will probably take another few decades before the two have truly fused to form a single town.

One expatriate, who had been in Nigeria since the 1950s, pointed out to me where Yola post office used to be. It had been in a small building that was part of the Provincial Secretary's office on the corner of Ahmadu Bello Road and Adamawa Road before being moved to its present permanent site, ½km further north along Ahmadu Bello Road. After this, the old post office building (together with a larger adjoining building) was taken over by the Yola Club. The last time I looked inside, it was being used as a snooker room.

In the late 1970s, on visits to Yola Town, I had noticed a sign saying 'Postal Agency' pointing towards a building that housed the local government offices. Naturally I was curious, so I looked around for it, but it was nowhere to be found. On enquiry, I managed to establish that the agency had been closed 'several years ago', but nobody was able to give me a precise date. And, of course, no one had bothered to remove the sign.

In the 1980s, a modern purpose-built post office was erected in Yola Town, on Sokoto Street. This new post office receives and sorts incoming mail addressed to the higher box numbers (approximately PO Box 800 upwards), while mail addressed to the lower box numbers, together with all the private mail bags, remains at the post office in Jimeta, which still serves as the main post office for the conurbation.

On my last visit to Yola, in 1994, I noticed that a postal agency had been opened inside the new Federal Secretariat building, which lies between Yola Town and Jimeta. There is a warehouse owned by GB Ollivant on the bank of the Benue at Jimeta, where a few rusty winches and some lifting gear are still visible. It would be interesting to know whether this is a relic of the Royal Niger Company warehouse that Bob Maddocks referred to.

Reference

1. Maddocks R.J., "Postal Facilities at Sabongari & Jimeta, Northern Nigeria", *Cameo*, Volume 6 p253-4, WASC, January 2000

Sierra Leone Postmark Survey 1961-62

John Hossack



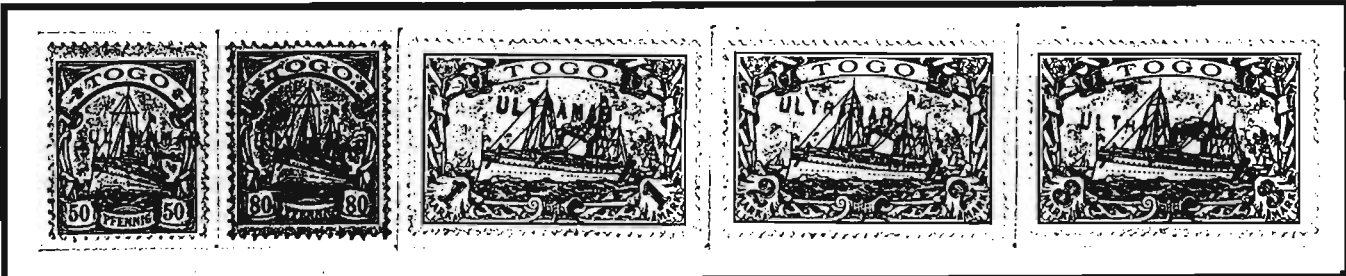
A package of just over 300 used copies of the Independence 3d stamp, SG 227 provided an opportunity to analyze the comparative abundance of stamps in use around this date. The town of origin of the postmarks is tabulated below. The most interesting find was an example from the town of Bumbuna, which is not illustrated in Walton's book (Ref. 1).

Freetown	49	Pendembu	6	Kailahun	2	Gandorhun	1
Bo	21	Koidu Town	5	Kambia	2	Manowa	1
Kenema	20	Lungi	4	Matru	2	Mongheri	1
Segbwema	14	Bo, Ngalu Road	3	York Island	2	New England	1
Port Loko	13	Cline Town	3	Bo, New Site	1	Panguma	1
Makeni	9	Freetown, Registered	3	Bradford	1	Sumbuya	1
Pujehun	7	Mount Aureol	3	Bumbuna	1		
Yengema	7	Bonthe	2	Freetown - Pendembu TPO	1	Unidentifiable	108
Magburaka	6	Freetown, Slogan	2	Freetown, Water St	1	Total	304

Reference

1. Walton F.L., *The Postmarks of Sierra Leone 1854-1961*, p20, WASC, Sheffield 1990

TOGO-GERMAN POST OFFICE, 1900



Set of 13 values (5 shown above) affixed to portion of album page, each handstamped 'ULTRAMAR' by the Portuguese post office on receipt from the UPU in Berne, before sending them to one of their colonial post offices. £375

GAMBIA, 1922. A die-proof on thin glazed paper of the small format "elephant and palm" design in blue with King's head in black, and with blank value tablets. £950

ST. HELENA/BOER WAR, 1902. A cover sent by a Boer p.o.w. in St. Helena to his brother, a p.o.w. in Umballa, India. franked KEVII 1d, cancelled St. Helena cds, with fine circular "CENSOR/PRISONERS OF WAR" cachet. £175

Argyll Etkin Limited



Ramillies Building, 1-9 Hills Place, Oxford Circus, London W1R 9AG
 Tel: 020 7437 7800 Fax: 020 7434 1060
 e-mail: argyll.etkin@btconnect.com



DO YOU COLLECT SIERRA LEONE? IF SO, THEN I AM YOUR MAN!

My packets start from 100,000 copies of 1 stamp, up to 10 copies of 3,350 stamps. I have packets of souvenir sheets from 1 to 300 different. Kiloware on-paper and off-paper is available. If you are looking for a particular item, whether it be an error, variety or imperforate, try me as I have 90% of all issue in stock. I pay postage no matter the size or value, and accept payment in all major currencies to my account overseas. A friendly and honest deal is guaranteed to all. I am working on a detailed ten-page price list of Sierra Leone which I hope will be ready soon. You can email your needs to abihannaanthony@hotmail.com

Some examples of the material I have on offer:

	each	per 10
1987 SCOUT JAMBOREE SET OF 5 stamps, ie 4 normals plus the one unissued value	£50.00	
1992 LOUVRES 1 souvenir sheet	£2.00	£18.00
1992 CHRISTMAS 3 souvenir sheets	£6.00	£55.00
1992 GRENADA 3 souvenir sheets	£6.00	£55.00
1992 GRENADA SET OF 12 values IMPERFORATE	£50.00	
1992 ANNIVERSARIES & EVENTS (COLUMBUS, WHO, NUTRITION, EARTH SUMMIT, SPACE, LIONS CLUB, ZEPPELIN)	£8.00	£75.00
1992 BOXING 3 souvenir sheets	£6.00	£55.00
1995 YEAR OF THE PIG ERROR VALUE 75c : 4 values Same sheetlet of 16 values	£75.00 £250.00	
1996 FANTASIES OF THE SEAS 40 souvenir sheets	£60.00	
1996 BIRDS 4 values IMPERFORATE pair	£60.00	
1999 LUNAR YEAR 4 values & 1 souvenir sheet	£3.50	£30.00
1999 BIRDS 16 values & 2 souvenir sheets	£12.00	£110.00
1999 IBRA EXPO TRAINS 2 values	£2.50	£23.00
1999 PHILEX EXPO TRAINS 2 souvenir sheets	£5.00	£46.00
1999 HOKUSAI 12 values & 2 souvenir sheets	£15.00	£140.00
1999 TRAINS 12 values & 2 souvenir sheets	£12.00	£110.00
1999 TRAINS (II) 9 values	£6.00	£55.00
1999 VAN GOETHE 6 values & 2 souvenir sheets	£12.00	£110.00
1999 ROYAL WEDDING 4 values & 1 souvenir sheet	£8.00	£75.00
2000 SAMMY DAVIES 6 values & 1 souvenir sheet	£8.00	£75.00

REMEMBER... THIS IS JUST A FRACTION OF OVER 1000 ITEMS
I HAVE IN STOCK FROM SIERRA LEONE!

Anthony Abihanna

PO BOX 1088, General Post Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone

Tel office: 00232 22 226797, Tel home: 00232 22 232633, Fax: 00232 22 240644

VISIT OUR WEBSITE

AT

www.Cavendish-Auctions.com

and find out about

current catalogues, forthcoming auctions, buying
and selling details, availability of society displays,
Cavendish experts and much more.



CAVENDISH HOUSE
153-157, LONDON ROAD,
DERBY DE1 2SY, ENGLAND
Tel: 01332 250970 (4 lines; 24hrs.)
Fax: 01332 294440 :Fax

E-mail: stamps@cavendish.philauc.demon.co.uk

Phil-Index

Terry Garcia: Supplier of fine stamps to collectors since 1966

We specialise in the stamps and postal history of the pre-Independent

French Colonies

Our extensive stocks of world-wide French Colonies include the West African areas of Benin, Camerouns, Dahomey, Equatorial Africa, Guinea, West Africa, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

Also BELGIAN CONGO and RUANDA-URUNDI

Send today for our monthly buy/bid sale catalogue with complete stocklists.

Phil-Index

80 WILLINGDON ROAD. EASTBOURNE.

EAST SUSSEX. BN21 1TW.

Telephone or Fax: 01323 721444

www.phil-index.co.uk or www.frenchcolonies.co.uk

BRITISH WEST AFRICA POSTAL HISTORY

We issue three lists a year which always contain a good selection of Postal History material from this area.

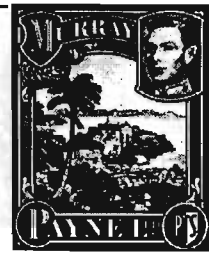
If you would care to inform us of your collecting interests we would be delighted to send you photocopies of our stocks from that area.

CHRIS RAINEY

5 Kelly Road, Bowers Gifford, BASILDON, Essex SS13 2HL



Now Available



The 18th Edition of The Commonwealth King George VI Catalogue

The 18th edition sees over 200 hundred new images, 220+ new varieties and in excess of 300 new printings and watermark varieties. New information throughout in the form of footnotes and for the first time in a main-stream catalogue, flowcharts to help in identifying some of the more difficult printings.

£30 (plus postage)

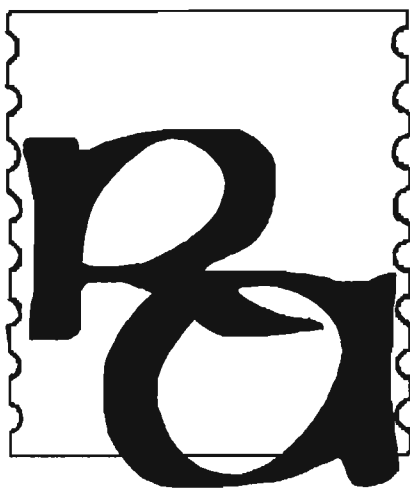
For your copy and all your KGVI needs contact Murray Payne Ltd.

P. O. Box 1135, Axbridge, Somerset, England, BS26 2EW

Tel: +44 1934 732511 Fax: +44 1934 733498

Email: murraypayne@dial.pipex.com

www.murraypayne.com



richard allan

The Stamp Centre, 79 The Strand,

London WC2R 0DE

Telephone 020 7379 5439 Fax 020 7240 5419

**PHILATELIC
POSTAL BID SALE**

OUR MONTHLY SALES GENERALLY
CONTAIN SOME INTERESTING

WEST AFRICA

PLEASE REQUEST A COPY OF OUR NEXT SALE
WE WISH TO BUY MATERIAL FOR OUR SHOP STOCKS



PHILANGLES

international postage stamp & postal history auctioneers

VISIT www.philangles.co.uk

- VIEW OUR LATEST SALE ONLINE
- REQUEST CATALOGUE ONLINE
- BID ONLINE
- DIRECT SALE MATERIAL TO BUY ONLINE

STAMPS, POSTAL HISTORY + COLLECTIONS, DESPATCHED SAME DAY

A COLLECTORS WORLD OF CHOICE

NOT ONLINE? REQUEST A CATALOGUE BY WRITING OR TELEPHONE & DISCOVER A QUALITY SOURCE OF MATERIAL

SELLING?

Contact Simon Carson (PTS) today for professional advice on how to maximise your collection

PHILANGLES, CARSON HOUSE, 44 LEGH ST, WARRINGTON, CHESHIRE WA1 1UJ

Tel : 01925 231151 Fax : 01925 232204 E-mail : philangles@btinternet.com

Quality British Commonwealth

POSTAL HISTORY

Catering to the discriminating collector

Specialising in pre-1953, non-FDC material

We stock all Commonwealth areas except B.N.A.

If you are not already on our Wants Register, please drop us a line and let us know your requirements. We shall be pleased to send photocopies of available material.



ALWAYS KEEN BUYERS OF
CHOICE POSTAL HISTORY



Willard S. Allman

**828 Arrow Lane, Ridgewood
NJ 07450, U.S.A.**

2000

PHILATEX

LONDON INTERNATIONAL STAMP & COVER SHOW

115 DEALERS

(organised by Chris Rainey and Trevor Davis) to be held at

Royal Horticultural Halls

HALL 2 GREYCOAT STREET

Thursday 26th October 11am - 7pm

Friday 27th October 10am - 6pm

Saturday 28th October 10am - 5pm

Free Admission AA Signposted Bar / Buffet

For information ring : 01268 726687 or 020 8946 4489

www.stampshows.co.uk

WE WISH TO BUY

Should you feel you have exhausted your present collecting interest please bear in mind we are competitive buyers of specialised collections and studies; particularly those that have gained good awards at National and International exhibitions. We are equally interested in acquiring individual items such as proofs, essays, early postal history and scarce multiples.

REGISTER OF SPECIALISTS

Register your interest with us to receive photocopies of suitable material as it becomes available. We maintain an a stock built up over a period of 50 years of trading in fine, rare and unusual pieces of the world including, of course, West Africa!

RITCHIE BODILY, PO BOX 475, RICHMOND, SURREY TW9 3DN

Fax 020 8940 2809

Telephone 020 9840 5171

Email: RBcollect@yahoo.co.uk



*Come to Congress 2000
in Central London
8th, 9th & 10th September*

In 1990 The Revenue Society of Great Britain was formed in response to a revival of interest in revenue stamps.

Our tenth anniversary coincides with the 82nd Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. To mark the occasion, the Society has been invited to host Congress which will take place in Central London from the 8th to the 10th September.

The Society has grown rapidly. It encourages the collection, study and display of revenue material from around the world, and regular meetings are held in London and elsewhere through the year. The Society's award winning quarterly Journal contains a fine range of articles on revenue stamps, stamped paper, and the legal and historical background to particular issues, as well as book reviews and Society news. There is a thriving packet circulating as well as fine twice-yearly auctions. And a programme of book publishing. In 1996 Revenues were awarded Full Commission status by FIP.

For a **CONGRESS INFORMATION PACK** and for details of membership of the Revenue Society, which is still only £15 per year for UK and £20 for overseas members, please contact our secretary: Tony Hall, 53a High Street, Whitwell, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, SG4 8AJ, Telephone/Fax: 01438-871676 who would be delighted to hear from you and answer any questions you may have.



*The Revenue Society
of Great Britain*

Index to *Cameo* Volume 6

Frank Walton

The format of this index follows that of the cumulative index for Volumes 1 to 4, published in March 1995, and that of Volume 5, published in the July 1997 edition.

	Author	Vol	Whole	Page
ASCENSION				
<i>General</i>				
Display to Royal PS	Jubilee Display	6	52	291
BIAFRA				
<i>Postal History</i>				
Early mails	Jubilee Display	6	52	289
Forces mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	290
Year slugs in postmarks	Griesedieck & Seaman	6	48	57
CAMEROONS				
<i>Airmail</i>				
Airmail to England via Aeromaritime	Maddocks	6	50	196
<i>General</i>				
Postmaster at Zungeru	Maddocks	6	53	329
<i>Postal History</i>				
CEF overprints and postal arrangements	Maddocks	6	48	68
French Equatorial Africa	Jubilee Display	6	52	275
French instructional marks from CEF Duala, 1916	Maddocks	6	49	140
Partition and re-unification	Jubilee Display	6	52	279
Posted out of course at Bamenda in 1962	Maddocks	6	49	142
Postmarks - Tiko registration handstamp	Maddocks	6	50	185
Postmarks - Mamfe	Smith & Bratzel	6	53	321
Wartime mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	271
<i>Stamps</i>				
1946 perforations	May	6	47	18
1946 perforations - update	May	6	47	70
1961 Sterling surcharges	May et al	6	51	248
1961 Sterling surcharges - update	May	6	53	330
CEF overprints on Kamerun Yacht stamps	Bratzel	6	53	326
Corps expeditionnaire Franco-Anglais overprints	Cobb	6	48	71
UKTT overprints used in Northern Cameroons	Maddocks	6	48	96
UKTT overprints used in Northern Cameroons	Maddocks	6	49	108
UKTT overprints used in Northern Cameroons	Maddocks	6	49	144
WWI French overprints watermark varieties	Cobb	6	49	144
DANISH GUINEA				
<i>General</i>				
Peter Thonning's Map	Walton	6	53	324

FERNANDO PO

Postal History

1869 Cover to USA by SS Lagos Tabcart 6 50 175

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Postal History

Postal history of French West Africa north of Niger Jubilee Display 6 52 288

GAMBIA

Airmail

Airmail after close of German service Rose 6 49 114

Censorship

WWII - Army Post Office censor handstamp Rose 6 48 66

WWII - Boyd, Lieut. J.G. Andrew 6 53 300

WWII - RAF censor type R11 Rose 6 48 64

General

Dalasy currency unit Walton 6 49 113

Instructions to sub-postmasters in 1948 Beale 6 47 12

Official franks Andrew 6 49 115

Spitfire labels Duncan 6 49 112

Yamyamakunda factory plan Roberts M 6 49 107

Postal History

1844 Gambia to UK rate Duncan 6 51 216

1887 cover to France Rose 6 49 116

Early accountancy marks Sacher 6 47 11

Instructional mark - Missent to Gambia Duncan 6 50 186

Instructional mark - On Post Office Business Only Roberts M 6 51 257

Instructional mark - T and 2d Duncan 6 51 237

Instructional mark - Too late Proud 6 47 4

Instructional mark - Too late Proud 6 50 169

OAS endorsement Andrew 6 47 19

Postmarks - Bathurst code B Rose 6 49 113

Postmarks - Forged cancellations Andrew 6 47 44

Postmarks - Macarthy Island registered Duncan 6 51 220

Postmarks - TPO Andrew 6 48 67

Returned mail Roberts M 6 47 27

Underpayment on early mail Jubilee Display 6 52 268

Wartime mail Jubilee Display 6 52 271

Stamps

1883-97 Cameos Jubilee Display 6 52 285

1953 3d retouches Weldhen 6 47 16

1963 ½d 'shadow under leg' variety Walton 6 48 71

Cameo plating studies Sacher 6 49 109

Modern varieties Duncan 6 50 188

Plate flaws on 1880 3d, 1886 2½d & 1906 ½d Davies 6 48 65

Plate flaws on 1880 3d, 1886 2½d - response Greenberg 6 49 116

GHANA

Airmail

1959 Cancelled Paris to Accra first flight Martin 6 48 90

General

Ghanapost internet website Newroth 6 50 169

Postal History

Postage due requirement for ½d value Bocock 6 48 75

Postmarks - request for information Anderson 6 51 227

GOLD COAST

Airmail

8d rate from UK	Johnson	6	47	30
-----------------	---------	---	----	----

Censorship

WWI - Censorship in Kumasi	Ensor	6	53	320
----------------------------	-------	---	----	-----

WWII - Censored mail to South Africa	Roberts M	6	50	191
--------------------------------------	-----------	---	----	-----

WWII - Civil censorship	Jubilee Display	6	52	276
-------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

WWII - notes from PRO archives	Daynes	6	48	94
--------------------------------	--------	---	----	----

General

Dutch possession of Elmina	Martin	6	47	20
----------------------------	--------	---	----	----

Gold Coast Regiment presentation certificate	Roberts M	6	51	215
--	-----------	---	----	-----

Half Assinie for Half Die?	Nelson	6	47	5
----------------------------	--------	---	----	---

Postal orders from Victorian era	Newroth	6	47	22
----------------------------------	---------	---	----	----

Stamp ordering in 1898 and 1903	Levine	6	48	72
---------------------------------	--------	---	----	----

Unclaimed parcel label	Martin	6	48	74
------------------------	--------	---	----	----

Postal History

1893 postcard disinfected in USA	Beale	6	48	76
----------------------------------	-------	---	----	----

Bibiani manuscript cancellation	Cooper R	6	48	56
---------------------------------	----------	---	----	----

Bibiani manuscript cancellation - response	Ince	6	49	109
--	------	---	----	-----

Instructional mark - Not known	Coleman	6	48	77
--------------------------------	---------	---	----	----

Instructional mark - Taxe mark - response	Leonard	6	47	24
---	---------	---	----	----

Instructional mark - Taxe mark - response	Welch	6	48	57
---	-------	---	----	----

Instructional mark - Too Late 1913	Tozer	6	47	5
------------------------------------	-------	---	----	---

Overland Mail Routes 1875-1901	Newroth	6	53	306
--------------------------------	---------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Apeja	Mackin	6	48	75
-------------------	--------	---	----	----

Postmarks - Axim	Cooper R	6	51	227
------------------	----------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Cancellations 1875-1901	Jubilee Display	6	52	282
-------------------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Clearing House	Cooper R	6	50	199
----------------------------	----------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Combination cancels	Newroth	6	51	224
---------------------------------	---------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Official Paid	Newroth	6	49	132
---------------------------	---------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Ogoja	Proud	6	50	169
-------------------	-------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Ogoja	Nelson	6	51	217
-------------------	--------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Ogoja	Proud	6	53	299
-------------------	-------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - Paquebot Accra	Martin	6	51	255
----------------------------	--------	---	----	-----

Postmarks - TPO	Nelson	6	51	234
-----------------	--------	---	----	-----

RAF Takoradi postal frank	Davis	6	47	21
---------------------------	-------	---	----	----

Railway and TPOs	Jubilee Display	6	52	277
------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

Short payment in the Gold Coast 1930-50	Carter N	6	51	244
---	----------	---	----	-----

Short payment in the Gold Coast 1930-50 - Update	Carter N	6	53	299
--	----------	---	----	-----

Underpayment on early mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	268
----------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

Wartime mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	271
--------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

Stamps

1913-24 George V keyplate	Jubilee Display	6	52	278
---------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

1915 Edward VII 5s and 10s special printings	Fernbank	6	49	129
--	----------	---	----	-----

20s decoupage flaw	Walton	6	47	24
--------------------	--------	---	----	----

Edward VII blank duty plate variety	Martin	6	53	328
-------------------------------------	--------	---	----	-----

Forged stamps and cancellations in Victorian period	Newroth	6	49	130
---	---------	---	----	-----

George V 15s duty plate	Anderson	6	51	235
-------------------------	----------	---	----	-----

George V 1d red printings	Fernbank	6	50	190
---------------------------	----------	---	----	-----

George V 1d red printings	Walton	6	49	135
---------------------------	--------	---	----	-----

George V 2s 6d duty plate	Fernbank	6	51	241
---------------------------	----------	---	----	-----

George V keyplate - extracts from Ewen's Weekly	Fernbank	6	50	176
---	----------	---	----	-----

Stamp orders in 1917	Mayne	6	49	138
----------------------	-------	---	----	-----

War savings stamps	Miller	6	47	23
--------------------	--------	---	----	----

GOREE

General

Island of Goree	Duncan	6	48	62
Map of Goree	Duncan	6	48	55

LAGOS

General

Lagos, Mexico	Walton	6	53	328
---------------	--------	---	----	-----

Postal History

Internal mail postage 1874	Ince	6	53	319
Underpayment on early mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	269

LIBERIA

Postal History

Postal arrangements in modern Liberia	Parren	6	50	172
Underpayment on early mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	269

NIGER COAST

Postal History

Underpayment on early mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	269
----------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

NIGERIA

Airmail

Air crash covers	Wright	6	49	124
Air crash covers - response	Mark	6	50	170
Bundle label	Ince	6	50	163
Forces airmail concessionary rate in 1959	Herrmann	6	48	84
Forces airmail concessionary rate in 1959 - response	Maddocks	6	49	136
Internal airmail in 1944	Jones	6	49	123
Nigerian Airways internal routes	Martin	6	50	191

Censorship

WWI - Passed by censor handstamp	Jones	6	48	86
WWII - Censor number 25	Jones	6	51	233
WWII - Censored postcard	May	6	51	222
WWII - Gold Coast censored mail to South Africa	Roberts M	6	50	191

General

Cinderella philately	Jubilee Display	6	52	284
Communications in late 1920s	Maddocks	6	47	32
Communications in late 1920s - response	Ince	6	48	56
Fraud scam letters	Hughes	6	49	123
Nigerian forces in Lebanon in 1982	Deeds	6	49	122
Yola post office	Deeds	6	53	331

Postal History

44 West Africa General Hospital address	Martin	6	48	85
Nigerian adhesives used in Niger	Ince	6	48	88
Nsukka postmark spelling error	Wright	6	47	26
Postal facilities at Sabongari and Jimeta	Maddocks	6	51	253
Postmark queries	Crow	6	50	169
Postmarks - Benin Head Office	Maddocks	6	50	199
Postmarks - Kumba cancellations	Hughes	6	49	141
Postmarks - Ogoja	Nelson	6	51	217

NIGERIA, continued

Postal History, continued

Postmarks - Ogoja	Proud	6	47	4
Postmarks - Ogoja	Proud	6	50	169
Postmarks - Uyo registered	Maddocks	6	50	200
Postmarks - Zaria manuscript	Davis	6	49	111

Stamps

1914-32 George V keyplates	Jubilee Display	6	52	273
1915 1s on yellow-green paper	Fernbank	6	49	121
1938 1d rose-red	Nelson	6	51	232
1944 1d sideways watermark	Walton	6	49	122
1953-58 Tin definitives - corrections	Walton	6	47	25
1961 2s 6d varieties	Jones	6	48	86
1965 6d colour variation	Hughes	6	49	121
George V keyplate - extracts from Ewen's Weekly	Fernbank	6	50	176
Modern printing varieties	Crow	6	50	169

NORTHERN NIGERIA

Postal History

Underpayment on early mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	269
Wartime mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	271

Stamps

Edward VII £5 forgery	Martin	6	53	329
George V keyplate - extracts from Ewen's Weekly	Fernbank	6	50	177

OIL RIVERS

Postal History

Underpayment on early mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	269
----------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

ST HELENA

Postal History

1700-1897 postal history	Jubilee Display	6	52	281
Boer prisoner of war mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	293

Stamps

1856-94 Perkins Bacon printings	Jubilee Display	6	52	292
---------------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

SIERRA LEONE

Airmail

1940s rates to north America	Beith & Richards	6	48	87
1940s rates to north America - response	Duncan	6	49	109
1999 UK to Sierra Leone service suspended	Richards	6	50	170
5s 1d rate to USA	Beith & Lutwych	6	47	42
Early airmail service	Jubilee Display	6	52	283

Censorship

WWI - Censorship	Jubilee Display	6	52	286
WWI - Edward VII sealing tape	Wright	6	48	79
WWII - Civil tape on military mail	Roberts M	6	50	197
WWII - Double censorship	Roberts M	6	49	118

General

Cambridge expedition in 1958	Twinn	6	50	170
Lisk-Carew bothers	Maddocks	6	47	7

SIERRA LEONE, continued

General, continued

Mail bag label London to Freetown	Walton	6	49	120
Postal system memories	Carter D	6	47	40
Railway rolling stock	Walton	6	48	63
Railway telegram	Martin	6	48	78
Railway telegram	Revell	6	49	108
SS Apapa pre-printed card	Martin	6	53	303
UK letter service to Sierra Leone	Walton	6	49	117

Postal History

1815 letter to Sierra Leone	Walton	6	48	93
1884 diplomatic bag letter from UK	Roberts M	6	49	120
1935 returned letter	Cooper J	6	49	117
Early mail to and from Sierra Leone	Sacher	6	49	148
Freetown - Bo TPO	Proud	6	47	4
HMS Sparrow	Osborn	6	51	223
Instructional mark - Express	Walton	6	50	198
Instructional mark - Missent to Sierra Leone	Walton	6	51	236
Insured parcel receipt	Walton	6	49	153
Parcel post to Togo, 1920	Walton	6	50	199
Postage due handstamps	Beale	6	49	127
Postage due handstamps	Revell	6	48	80
Postage due handstamps	Walton	6	48	81
Postage due handstamps	Walton	6	49	127
Postage due on cover to France, 1923	Whiteside	6	49	128
Posted out of course	Revell & Walton	6	47	28
Postmarks - '6' in diamond cancellation	Carter D	6	47	42
Postmarks - Commemorative cancellations	Quirk	6	51	242
Postmarks - Freetown datestamp with code P	Lutwyche	6	49	128
Postmarks - Freetown-Bo TPO	Proud	6	50	170
Postmarks - Hamilton	Proud	6	50	169
Postmarks - Jimmi Bagbo	Walton	6	47	1
Postmarks - Numeric codes	Warwick	6	49	111
Postmarks - Registered	Proud	6	47	4
Postmarks - Songo	Walton	6	48	79
Postmarks - survey of offices in 1961-62	Hossack	6	53	332
Rates in October 1999	Walton	6	53	329
Underpayment on early mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	269
USA postal rate anomaly in 1890	Walton	6	48	74
USA postal rate anomaly in 1890 - response	Newroth	6	49	109
Wartime mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	271

Stamps

1859 - 95 6d	Jubilee Display	6	52	280
1876 1½d issue date	Aggersberg	6	48	57
1892 Half penny provisional overprints	Butlin	6	51	238
1912 1d reversed watermark	Walton	6	48	78
1921 1d blue?	Walton	6	48	90
1921 3d specimen on pale yellow paper	Walton	6	47	25
1935 withdrawal of Jubilee issues	Twinn	6	51	217
1967 essays for surcharges	Rolfé	6	50	204
George V face values	Roberts J	6	47	4
George V keyplate - extracts from Ewen's Weekly	Fernbank	6	50	177
George VI definitive competition 1951	Walton	6	53	327
George VI research	Walton	6	51	255
Inscription errors	Carter D	6	47	41
Modern design errors	Carter D & Walton	6	51	229
Modern design errors	Carter D & Walton	6	51	254
Post-independence issues	Jubilee Display	6	52	270
WIR Perfins	Davey	6	47	4

SOUTHERN NIGERIA

Postal Stationery

2d Edward VII registered envelope - Specimen	Jones	6	51	237
--	-------	---	----	-----

TOGO

Airmail

8d rate from UK	Johnson	6	47	30
-----------------	---------	---	----	----

General

French Togo at Musee de la Poste Paris	Martin	6	49	137
--	--------	---	----	-----

Miscellaneous

Liverpool late fee	Martin	6	47	43
--------------------	--------	---	----	----

Togo book query	Mayne	6	50	168
-----------------	-------	---	----	-----

Postal History

1914-15 Anglo-French Occupation	Jubilee Display	6	52	272
---------------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

1914-15 Anglo-French Occupation mail	Mayne	6	49	146
--------------------------------------	-------	---	----	-----

Atakpame post office	Mayne	6	53	322
----------------------	-------	---	----	-----

Kpandu post office opening date	Martin	6	50	195
---------------------------------	--------	---	----	-----

Tax markings	Mayne	6	53	325
--------------	-------	---	----	-----

Wartime mail	Jubilee Display	6	52	271
--------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

Stamps

1915 Local overprint varieties	Sensibar	6	49	137
--------------------------------	----------	---	----	-----

1915 Local overprints	Wilson	6	51	217
-----------------------	--------	---	----	-----

1916 2s watermark sideways	Duggan	6	53	321
----------------------------	--------	---	----	-----

1919 2½d numbers printed	Fernbank	6	50	168
--------------------------	----------	---	----	-----

French Togo postage dues	Martin	6	48	91
--------------------------	--------	---	----	----

George V keyplate - extracts from Ewen's Weekly	Fernbank	6	50	178
---	----------	---	----	-----

London overprint 1d numbers printed	Newroth	6	49	137
-------------------------------------	---------	---	----	-----

London overprint 1d numbers printed	Newroth	6	50	200
-------------------------------------	---------	---	----	-----

Stamp orders in 1917	Mayne	6	49	138
----------------------	-------	---	----	-----

AIRMAIL

Airmail General

British South American Airways Corporation	Beith	6	49	108
--	-------	---	----	-----

British South American Airways Corporation	Martin	6	47	37
--	--------	---	----	----

British South American Airways Corporation	Martin	6	48	83
--	--------	---	----	----

Bundle label in Nigeria	Ince	6	50	163
-------------------------	------	---	----	-----

Cameroons Airmail to England via Aeromaritime	Maddocks	6	50	196
---	----------	---	----	-----

Nigeria BOAC crash mail	Mark	6	50	170
-------------------------	------	---	----	-----

Nigerian Airways internal routes	Martin	6	50	191
----------------------------------	--------	---	----	-----

Routes to Europe 1939-40	Jubilee Display	6	52	287
--------------------------	-----------------	---	----	-----

Routes to South America via West Africa	Jubilee Display	6	52	274
---	-----------------	---	----	-----

West African Airmail First Flights 1925-1936	Martin	6	50	194
--	--------	---	----	-----

West African Airmail First Flights 1937-1939	Martin	6	51	228
--	--------	---	----	-----

West African Airmail First Flights 1940-1942	Martin	6	53	304
--	--------	---	----	-----

Cameroons

Airmail to England via Aeromaritime	Maddocks	6	50	196
-------------------------------------	----------	---	----	-----

Gambia

Airmail after close of German service	Rose	6	49	114
---------------------------------------	------	---	----	-----

Ghana

1959 Cancelled Paris to Accra first flight	Martin	6	48	90
--	--------	---	----	----

Gold Coast

8d rate from UK	Johnson	6	47	30
-----------------	---------	---	----	----

Nigeria

Air crash covers	Wright	6	49	124
------------------	--------	---	----	-----

Air crash covers - response	Mark	6	50	170
-----------------------------	------	---	----	-----

AIRMAIL, continued

Nigeria, continued

Bundle label	Ince	6	50	163
Forces airmail concessionary rate in 1959	Herrmann	6	48	84
Forces airmail concessionary rate in 1959 - response	Maddocks	6	49	136
Internal airmail in 1944	Jones	6	49	123
Nigerian Airways internal routes	Martin	6	50	191

Sierra Leone

1940s rates to north America	Beith & Richards	6	48	87
1940s rates to north America - response	Duncan	6	49	109
1999 UK to Sierra Leone service suspended	Richards	6	50	170
5s 1d rate to USA	Beith & Lutwyck	6	47	42
Early airmail service	Jubilee Display	6	52	283

Togo

8d rate from UK	Johnson	6	47	30
-----------------	---------	---	----	----

AUCTIONS

Commercial Auctions

Missent mail at Harmers Oct 1999	Walton	6	51	218
Sierra Leone at Postal History Auctions Nov 1999	Walton	6	51	218
Sierra Leone at Victoria Stamp Co. Mar 2000	Walton	6	53	301
Togo at Harmers Jan 1998	Martin	6	48	59

BOOK REVIEWS & NOTICES

1883-97 Gambian Cameos by O'Hara	Andrew	6	48	59
Air Mail Operations During World War II by Boyle		6	50	171
Biafra : Stamps, History & Postal History... by Prestedge	Walton	6	53	303
British Censorship of Civil Mails During WWI by Mark	Walton	6	53	302
British Empire Civil Censorship WWII Africa by Little	Wright	6	53	302
British Postal Rates 1937 - 2000 by Johnson & Peet	Walton	6	53	303
Cameroun : The 1940 Overprints by Cobb	May	6	48	58
Cameroun : The 1940 Overprints by Cobb		6	47	11
Cancellations & Postmarks of Nigeria (2nd Ed) by Jones	Nelson	6	51	219
Gold Coast to Ghana by Russell	Plumbe	6	48	59
Impressed Duty Stamps of Br. Colonial Empire by Barber	Martin	6	49	110
International Travel Map of Sierra Leone	Walton	6	47	9
King George V Key Plates... by Fernbank	Beale	6	47	9
King George V Key Plates... by Fernbank	Walton	6	48	58
King George VI Commonwealth Catalogue (18th Edition)	Walton	6	53	302
SG Part 1 Catalogue	Walton	6	49	111
Ship Letters by Hendy	Beale	6	47	9
Story of West India Regiment by Dyde	McCloy	6	49	110
The Postal Services of the Gold Coast ed Ensor	Martin	6	49	110
West African Censorship (2nd Ed) by Martin & Walton	Leonard	6	51	219
West African Censorship (2nd Ed) by Martin & Walton		6	50	171

CENSORSHIP

World War I

French Guinea

Censored mail from French Guinea	Martin	6	49	145
Censored mail from French Guinea - response	Mark	6	50	170

Gold Coast

Censorship in Kumasi	Ensor	6	53	320
----------------------	-------	---	----	-----

Nigeria

Passed by censor handstamp	Jones	6	48	86
----------------------------	-------	---	----	----

Sierra Leone

Censorship	Jubilee Display	6	52	286
Edward VII sealing tape	Wright	6	48	79

World War II

Gambia

Army Post Office censor handstamp	Rose	6	48	66
Boyd, Lieut. J.G.	Andrew	6	53	300
RAF censor type R11	Rose	6	48	64

Gold Coast

Censored mail to South Africa	Roberts M	6	50	191
Civil censorship	Jubilee Display	6	52	276
Notes from PRO archives	Daynes	6	48	94

Nigeria

Censor number 25	Jones	6	51	233
Censored postcard	May	6	51	222
Gold Coast censored mail to South Africa	Roberts M	6	50	191

Sierra Leone

Civil tape on military mail	Roberts M	6	50	197
Double censorship	Roberts M	6	49	118

United Kingdom

Passed by Censor handstamp	Miller	6	53	299
----------------------------	--------	---	----	-----

MISCELLANEOUS

Addressee of Blagrove	Hubbard	6	47	5
BOOK an antidote to the internet	Walton	6	49	154
British Library - Mosely collection	Walton	6	51	252
Cameo numbering	Andrew	6	47	5
Commemoratives on mailing	Doyle	6	48	57
Crown Agents' requisition books	Martin	6	50	201
Currency symbols	Deeds	6	50	168
Elder Dempster	Cooper	6	53	299
Gold Coast regiment in German East Africa	Hoffman	6	50	192
Internet philatelic web sites	Walton	6	49	153
Liverpool late fee	Martin	6	47	43
Much travelled Cameo	Ince	6	49	108
<i>MV Accra</i>	Cooper	6	53	299
Royal Navy shore establishments	Daynes	6	50	189
<i>SS Apapa</i>	Martin	6	53	303
Stamps not procurable	Nelson	6	51	216
UPU postage due charges from 1921	Walton	6	48	82
WASC Constitution and Rules - March 1999		6	50	164
WASC Display to Royal PS	Jubilee Display	6	52	266
WASC Display to Royal PS contributors	Jubilee Display	6	52	296
WASC History 1950 - 2000	Jubilee Display	6	52	266
WASC Information	Jubilee Display	6	52	295
WASC on the internet	Walton	6	47	48
WASC Presidents	Jubilee Display	6	52	267

HARMERS

ESTABLISHED 1918



Stamps and Covers at Auction

Since 1918 the name of Harmers has stood for philatelic service and satisfaction. Harmers Stamp Auctions are recognised by collectors everywhere as the best market for fine and rare stamps and covers.

Auctions are held monthly and at each sale, stamps and covers to a value of about £500,000 are offered in lots arranged to appeal to most classes of collectors. More than 5,000 leading philatelists in all parts of the world receive our catalogues and thousands are regular bidders.

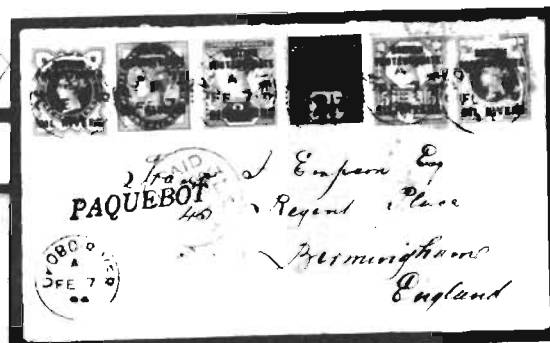
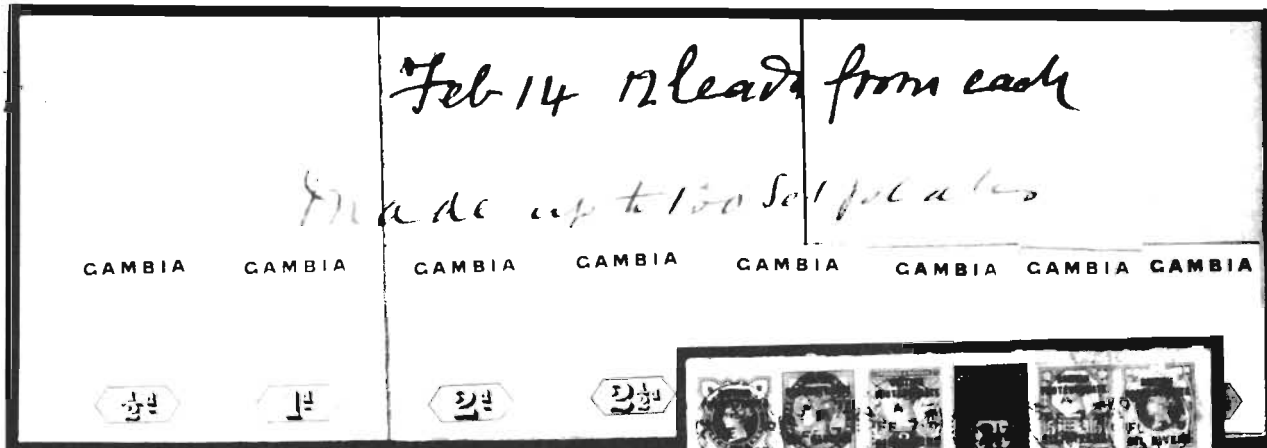
If you wish to buy fine stamps or covers from our forthcoming auctions, write for a free copy of our next catalogue. Whether you bid by mail, fax or in person at Chiswick, Graham Childs and Dominic Savastano and the team look forward to hearing from you.



111 Power Road, Chiswick, London, W4 5PY
Tel: 020 8747 6100 Fax: 020 8996 0649
Visit our website www.harmers.com



Auctions of stamps and covers are held up to twenty times each year, with many opportunities for the collector of postal history and stamps of West Africa



We are pleased to record your specialised collecting interests, and in the event of an important collection coming up for sale, we will send you a complimentary catalogue.

For further information on buying or selling Postage Stamps through Phillips please contact Stuart Billington.

Tel : 020 7468 8345 Fax : 020 7409 3466

101 New Bond Street,
London W1Y 0AS
Tel : 020 7629 6602



FOUNDED 1796

<http://www.phillips-auctions.com>