

BRITISH WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE

Northern Nigeria

by

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Origins

The development of Northern Nigeria originated in the activities of the National African Company (which in 1886 obtained a Charter as the Royal Niger Company) under Sir George Taubman Goldie. The Company's trade establishments on the coast could not be administered satisfactorily without authority over the hinterland, and Goldie initiated a policy of penetration by treaties with the inland Chiefs. The first of these was signed in 1884 by the Sultan of Sokoto who dominated the Mohammedan north, and during the remainder of the nineteenth century the Company's influence was extended to cover, if loosely, what became the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria when the Company's Charter was revoked at the end of 1899.

In 1893 the French Protectorate of Dahomey was proclaimed, and the new administration asserted rights on the Niger and in Borgu where treaties had been signed with the Royal Niger Company and despite such areas being within British influence under the Anglo-French convention of 5/8/90. The French were forestalled in 1894 when Lugard reached Nikki and concluded a treaty five days before their representative arrived, but three years later they occupied Nikki, Illo, Boussa and Kishi. Lugard was sent out with the first troops of the West African Frontier Force and as a result of counter-action by Captain Willcocks the French withdrew. Agreement was reached on 14th June 1898, giving the French Nikki and fixing the frontier ten miles above Illo on the Niger, with French rights to an Enclave below the rapids near Fort Goldie for trading purposes.

When the Crown took over from the Royal Niger Company on 1st January 1900, the policy of pacification and abolition of slavery was continued, but the establishment of resident agents and governors was inevitably gradual. In 1900 troops were in action at Akwanaja (on the Benue) in January; at Yola in August; and at Bida in December and in January, 1901. In 1902 a major expedition was sent to Bornu (in the north-east) and in 1903 further actions were taken in Kano and Sokoto.

Postal History

According to official returns the number of Post Offices varied from 10 in 1901 to 32 in 1912, and the number of outward letters rose from 16, 836 in 1901 to 533, 598 in 1912.

Postal History (continued)

Communications were based on telegraph lines and initially the only post offices were at Lokoja and Jebba, with a telegraph line from the Lagos frontier to Jebba, then on to Lokoja with an extension to Akwanaja. In 1901 the line was completed to Zungeru and by 1905 thirty post offices were established as follows:-

AMAR	DEKINA	KANO	LOKOJA
BARIJUKO	EGGA	KATAGUM	MAIFONI
- telegraph	GANDO	KATSINA	PATEJI
office only	GUJBA	KEFFI	SOKOTO
BAUCHI	IBI	KONTAGORA	YELWA
BIDA	ILLO	KUKA (WA?)	YOLA
BOUSSA	ILLORIN	LAU	ZARIA
DAMJIRI	JEBBA	LOKO	ZUNGERU

During this period there was a weekly mail service between Liverpool and Forcados (mail steamers could not then cross the bar at Lagos) where the ships normally arrived on the sixteenth day out of Liverpool. Mails, passengers and baggage were trans-shipped to a Government sternwheeler which would spend the first night at Burutu where the Northern Niverian Government maintained an enclave and were represented by a Marine Officer. The voyage up river to Lokoja should have taken six days but the boats frequently grounded on the shifting mud banks and delays were almost normal. From Lokoja the journey would continue upstream, by the same boat or a smaller "Swan" type sternwheeler according to the depth of water, to Muraji at the junction of the Kaduna with the Niger where there was moored a hulk with a resident Marine Officer in charge of all transport between Lokoja and Barijuko. From Muraji the route lay up the Kaduna to Barijuko, the "port" for Zungeru, the seat of the Government, to which it was linked by a tramway. From Lokoja to Zungeru took about four days. For the east, mails were sent up the Benue by canoe and might take six weeks to reach Yola during the low-water season.

Mails were taken by river where practicable, occasionally by mail cart, but generally by runners supplied by the headmen of the villages through which they passed. Thirty miles a day was a good average.

In 1907 the construction of a railway was commenced at Baro, upstream from Lokoja. Materials were brought up river from the coast and the line was completed to Minna in 1909 (where it was joined by the Zungeru - Jebba - Lagos line in 1911) and to Kano in 1911. This improved the mail services and enabled letters to reach Kano about twenty days after leaving Liverpool.

The French Enclave

The enclave, granted to the French under the 1898 agreement, was on the

The French Enclave (continued)

west bank of the Niger three miles north of the river Moshi, close to Fort Goldie and opposite the native town of Bajibo on the east bank. The last French officer to reside there, a Capt. Fourneau, left in 1903 after which the enclave was in charge of a native clerk who was reported to be still there in 1929, though quite blind. A nominal rent of one franc per annum was payable by the French.

I have a cover sent by a Sergeant E. Collin, described in a manuscript endorsement on the front as commanding the "Badjibo Enclave", to a member of his family at Etain, Meuse, France. The cover bears the Northern Nigeria c.d.s. (type 2a) dated MY 14/03 and the Etain arrival mark of 10/6/03. It seems that Sergeant Collin accompanied, or was left in charge by, Capt. Fourneau. When Self-Government was granted to the Northern Region of Nigeria in 1959 there were no buildings on the site which was unoccupied, although technically the lease had not been terminated.

The Borgu "Local"

Another interesting cover is franked by what has become known as the Borgu "Iocal." The label, which measures about 23mm x 28mm, is printed in violet on feint-ruled paper from type which probably came from a moveable rubber type printing outfit, and reads:-

BORGU, N

1d.

PTE. MAIL

The cover is addressed to A.H. Morse, Esq., N.N. Govt. Court, Yelwa (or forward). Mr. Morse appears to have left for the U.K. as the cover was re-addressed to Bournemouth. The label is cancelled by (i) a cork type in deep violet; (ii) Northern Nigeria c.d.s. in deep violet - Type 2a - but with ILLO added in the space left by the wording and the date AP 24 inserted centrally, both in a type similar to that used for the "local"; and (iii) traces of a double circle datestamp in black - almost certainly Zungeru. On the reverse is a black ZUNGERU Type 3 dated MY 4/1905, and Bournemouth arrival mark of 30/6/05, so the letter was duly delivered without surcharge. I would add that I have a pair of 1902 1d. adhesives cancelled with the same fabricated mark in deep violet comprising the Northern Nigeria c.d.s. Type 2a with ILLO and the date AP 17 added in type similar to that referred to above. As the Type 2a c.d.s. was replaced at Lokoja by Type 3 and the last recorded date of normal use is April 1904, it seems possible that the disused canceller was taken to ILLO and used to relieve the tedium of a remote station.

Postal Rates

Local - $\frac{1}{2}$ d per 2 oz.; within the Protectorate, including Burutu - 1d per oz.; and external - $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and other U.P.U. rates.

Postmarks

1. When the Crown took over from the Royal Niger Company on 1st January 1900, the only handstamp available was the Lokoja oval showing LOKOJA and POST OFFICE enclosing a single line date. This continued in use after the change of administration, and dates have been noted up to 4/6/01.

2. Manuscript cancellations: Before official datestamps became available it was usual for the adhesives to be cancelled with the place-name and date in manuscript. As the most important office outside Lokoja, it is not surprising to find that examples from Jebba are the most common. The Robson Lowe Encyclopedia attributes the red cancellations to Lord Lugard (then Sir Frederick) himself, but Bryce-Smith showed that the majority of examples seen including that illustrated in the Encyclopedia are not in his handwriting, although there is no doubt that he did cancel some of the mail himself. He was not in Jebba between 11th February, and 21st March 1901, when he was at Bida and Wushishi in connection with the Barijuko-Wushishi Tramway and seeking a suitable site for Headquarters at Zungeru; nor between 4th April and the end of November, 1901 when he returned from leave. Marks and dates noted:-

AKWANAJA - on the Benue about 100 miles upstream from Lokoja.
10/12/00 to 7/4/01
BADEGGI - on the Baro-Minna railway, opened 1909, 27/5/09 to 8/7/09
BIDA - described in a letter of 30/3/01 as being in open country, and
contained by a wall about 9 miles in length and averaging 20 feet
in height. 30/3/01
BORNU P.O. - 16/9/02, also cancelled with the Northern Nigeria c.d.s.
dated 4/10/02. A military expedition to suppress slave
raiding was active in Bornu at that time.
EGGA - on the Niger upstream from Lokoja. 28/9/00 to 6/10/00
IBI - 15/5/01 to 1/9/01, noted in red, black and violet
JEBBA - 24/4/00 to 16/8/01, normally in red but black and violet
also seen
KADUNA / P.O. / N.N. - 9/12/10
LOKO - a short way downstream from Akwanaja. 4/4/02
MURAJI (HULK) - 7/6/01
ODERRI - 21/11/01, cover backstamped N.N.c.d.s. 24/11/01
SHONGA - 25/30 miles south-east of Jebba. 6/1/01
WUSHISHI - -/6/01
YOLA - 2/12/0-

No doubt other examples are to be found.

I list these as Type 1.

3. A double circle canceller reading NORTHERN NIGERIA enclosing a 2-line date has been noted on $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., and 10/-Q.V. values dated 1900 (14/8/00 is the only complete date recorded.) The datestamp may have been supplied for administrative purposes. (Type 2b)

Postmarks (continued)

4. The first regular Northern Nigerian canceller was in use at Lokoja in 1901. This was a circular date stamp with NORTHERN NIGERIA enclosing a 2-line date, the year being in full up to 1903 ("03" and "4" have been seen).

Dates noted:-
 In black - 3/8/01 to 30/4/04)
 " blue - 31/7/02 to 28/2/03) Type 2a
 " red - 29/7/02)

5. General cancellers were in the double circle form and fell into four main classes:-

- a. Place name followed by NORTHERN NIGERIA round the upper part with a maltese cross at the foot.
 There are varieties of type and measurement. (Type 3)
- b. As for a. above but place name not followed by NORTHERN NIGERIA. (Type 4)
- c. As for b. above but with N N following the place name. (Type 5)
- d. Place name at top and NORTHERN NIGERIA at foot separated by a dot at each side. (Type 6)



Type 2a.



Type 2b.



Type 3.



Type 4.



Type 5.



Type 6.

Postage Stamps

Following a request from the Crown Agents on 12/9/99, Messrs. De La Rue submitted examples in two ranges of colours using both the "Unified" and the "Postage" Universal keyplates. After some correspondence concerning the colours nine values were ordered for which the Universal Unified keyplate was to be used.

The stamps were all printed on Crown CA paper in sheets of 120, comprising two adjacent panes of 60, from plate 3, and were comb perforated 14. They were despatched on 22nd February 1900, and are believed to have been put on sale in Lokoja before the end of March. A second printing of all values up to 1/- was despatched on 27th August, 1901.

<u>1900 Issue</u>			<u>Stamps</u> <u>Printed</u>
Check list:			
½d.	dull mauve & green		113,640
1d.	" "	carmine	116,880
2d.	" "	yellow	44,640
2½d.	" "	blue	37,800
5d.	" "	chestnut	22,440
6d.	" "	violet	32,520
1/-.	green & black		33,120
2/6.	"	blue	8,160
10/-.	"	brown	8,040

Specimens: 750 of each value.

Essay: Imperf. in green in the Universal Postage design
(as used for Gambia) with NORTHERN NIGERIA
and ½d. lined value tablet hand-painted.

All remainders at Lokoja were officially destroyed on 30th June 1902, but country post offices used up their stocks concurrently with the new issue of 1st July, 1902. It is not known, therefore, how many stamps were sold, but good postally used examples are very scarce.

The same values and colours were adopted when the Unified keyplate with the head of King Edward VII was prepared following the death of Queen Victoria. For the new series which was put on sale on 1st July 1902, the stamps were printed on Crown CA paper from plate 1 in sheets of 120 as for the previous issue and comb perforated 14. There were three consignments to the Protectorate, on 28th April, 1902; on 18th December 1902, (which did not include any of the 2/6 or 10/- values); and on 16th January, 1903.

Postage Stamps (continued)

<u>1902 Issue</u>				<u>Stamps</u>
Check list:				<u>Printed</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	dull mauve and green			270,720
1d.	" "	carmine		289,080
2d.	" "	yellow		96,000
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	" "	blue		96,000
5d.	" "	chestnut		41,880
6d.	" "	violet		64,320
1/-.	green and black			97,200
2/6	"	blue		18,360
10/-.	"	brown		17,640

Specimens: 722 of each value

£25 green and carmine: Nine sheets (1,080 stamps) of this value were despatched on 4th February 1904, but they were only issued for the payment of certain liquor licences. They were printed from the Unified keyplate as a matter of economy, but they were never intended for use as postage stamps and cannot be classified as such. Very few of the stamps were used and the majority were officially destroyed. An imperf. proof exists in green and purple on Crown CA paper, and there is a die proof of the Name and Value die dated 26 Oct. 03 - Before Hardening.

The consignment of 7th February 1905, was printed on the new Multiple Crown CA paper, and covered all values other than the 10/- of which there were adequate supplies. Three further printings sent on 13th October 1906, 18th September 1907, and 6th October 1908, were all on chalk surfaced paper but did not include the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d value.

1905 Issue

Check list:		<u>Ordinary paper</u>		<u>Chalk surfaced paper</u>	
		<u>Printed</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Issued</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Colours	61,200	Oct. 1905	278,280	Oct. 1907
1d.		161,520	Aug. "	613,440	Dec. 1906
2d.	as for	20,640	Oct. "	158,160	June 1908
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.		30,240	" "	-	-
5d.	1902	8,400	" "	42,600	Feb. 1909
6d.		19,920	" "	127,560	May 1907
1/-.	issue	8,160	" "	54,600	Apl. 1907
2/6.		8,160	" "	24,360	June 1909

Specimens: None.

Postage Stamps (continued)

Universal Colours: Following the Rome Convention of 1906 the Crown Agents adopted the universal colour scheme of the Universal Postal Union two years later. This resulted in the despatch to Northern Nigeria on 6th October 1908, of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values in the new colours. There were two further sendings of these values - on 30th April 1910, and 5th July 1911. The remaining values were changed to the new colours and sent out on the 30th October 1910, with a further despatch on 5th July 1911, and a final sending of the 6d. only on 26th October 1911. In 1911 it was decided to issue two additional values, 3d. and 5/-. Supplies were consigned on 5th July 1911, with a second sending of each on 26th October 1911, with the last supplies of the 6d. as mentioned above.

1910-11 Issue

Check list:	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Issued</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green	364,680	Apl. 1910
1d. carmine	977,160	Jan. 1910
2d. grey	120,720	Oct. 1911
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d blue	143,640	" "
3d. dull purple on yellow	480,730	Sep. 1911
5d. " " & olive-green	144,480	Feb. 1911
6d. " " " purple	61,080	Nov. 1910
6d. " " " bright purple	239,160	" "
1/- .black on green	179,760	" "
2/6. " & red on blue	36,480	Mar. 1911
5/- .green & red on yellow	177,120	Sep. "
10/- . " " " green	36,360	Mar. "

The four lower values were printed on ordinary paper, but the 3d to 10/- . values were printed on chalk surfaced paper.

Specimens: $\frac{1}{2}$ d. & 1d. values - 455 of each
 3d. & 5/- values - 404 of each
 remaining values - 413 of each

Die proofs of 3d. & 5/-. Name and Value dies dated 21 MAR.11
 - Before Hardening

Both Plate 1 and Plate 2 were used for this issue and nearly all values have been found from each plate.

King George V: The same type of keyplate, with the head of King George V, was used for the new issue. There was only a single consignment of each value except the 1d. of which a second printing (1,220,160 stamps) was forwarded in April 1913. The stamps were printed in sheets of 120 from plate 1, and as for the previous issue values of 3d. and above were printed on chalk surfaced paper.

Postage Stamps (continued)

1912 Issue

Check list:	<u>Printed</u>	<u>Despatched</u>
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green	241, 800	16/7/12
1d. red	1, 710, 720	"
		& 9/4/13
2d. grey	243, 960	16/7/12
3d. purple on yellow	118, 320	"
4d. grey-black & red on yellow	244, 100	"
5d. dull purple & olive-green	122, 640	13/8/12
6d. " " " bright purple	123, 720	16/7/12
9d. " " " carmine	121, 080	13/8/12
1/- .black on green	120, 120	"
2/6. " & red on blue	120, 120	"
5/- .green & red on yellow	121, 800	31/8/12
10/- " " " " green	60, 600	"
£1. Purple & black on red	60, 720	"

Specimens: 404 of each - the overprints on the 4d., 1/- and 2/6 values were done in red

By Order in Council, the Protectorate was combined with that of Southern Nigeria on the 1st January 1914, to form the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. The stamps of Northern Nigeria remained current for some years.

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Colin McCaig.

CHECK LIST OF POSTMARKS

<u>Post Offices or Agencies.</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Postmarks</u>
ABINSI - on the Benue between Loko and Ibi	Not before 1912	Type 4 (17/5/15)
AKWANAJA - on the Benue upstream from Loko		Type 1 (ms) 10/12/00 to 7/4/01
AMAR - on the Benue HQ of Muri Province	1903. Closed (?) 1908 & transfd. to Ibi	Type 3 on 1905 issue
ANKPA	1910	
BADEGGI - on the Baro-Minna railway	1909	Type 1 (ms) 27/5/09 to 8/7/09
BARO - on the Niger upstream from Lokoja	1909	Type 3 12/7/09 to 17/10/11 " 6 20/4/12 & after 1913 " 4 (BARO M.O.O.) (8/5/15)
BAUCHI - NE of Naraguta	1903	Type 3 a. 1rs. 2.5mm high -/5/05 to 28/10/07 b. 1rs. 3mm high 14/5/09 to 4/2/13
BENUE BRIDGE - later Makurdi		Type 4 (1/10/14)
BIDA - NW of Baro	1903	Type 1 (ms) 30/3/01 to 17/7/01 " 3 30/10/05 to after 1913
BIRNIN KEBBI - on the Sokoto river in the NW	1910	Type 3 31/12/13

<u>Post Offices or Agencies</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Postmarks</u>
BOUSSA - on the Niger upstream from Yelwa	1903. Closed 1910	
CHOIWA - ?		
DAMJIRI	1903. Closed 1904	
DEKINA - SE of Lokoja	1903. Closed 1910	Type 3 11/11/04 & after 1913
EGGA - on the Niger upstream from Baro	1903 (?)	Type 1 (ms) 28/9/00 to 6/10/00 " 3 4/7/03 to -/5/07 " 5 -/2/10
EGORI	1910	Type 4 21/7/10
ERU (or EPU?)		Type 5 1/4/12
GANDO - in the NW, SW of Sokoto	1903. Closed 1910	
GUIDAN	1904	
GUJBA - in the NE, ENE of Nafada	1903. Closed 1910	
IBI - on the Benue downstream from Amar	1901	Type 1 (ms) 15/5/01 to 1/9/01 " 3 a. 1rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm high 19/8/04 b. 1rs. 3mm high 7/12/08 to after 1913
ILLO - on the Niger near the Dahomey border	1903. Closed 1910	Type 2a with ILLO and date added by rubber stamp in violet 17/4/05 & 24/4/05
ILORIN - on the railway south of Jebba	1903	Type 3 a. 1rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm high 30/11/03 to 16/4/04 b. 1rs. 3mm high 3/11/08 to after 1913

Check List of Postmarks (continued)

<u>Post Offices or Agencies</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Postmarks</u>
ILORIN continued. - on the railway south of Jebba	1903	Type 4 2/7/12 to after 1913 " 6 28/8/09 to 20/11/09 (& 8/1/18)
JEBBA - where the railway crosses the Niger	1900	Type 1 (ms) 24/4/00 to 16/8/01 " 3 11/10/09 to after 1913
JEGGA - SE of Birnin Kebbi		Type 3 23/2/07 to -/8/09
JEMAA - NE of Keffi		Type 3 31/12/13 to after 1913 " 4 18/4/13 to after 1913
KABBA	1910	
KADUNA P.O. - on the railway SW of Zaria	1910	Type 1 (ms) 9/12/10 " 3 (7/5/14 without the P.O) " 4 3/4/11 to 14/10/13
KANO - northern terminus of the railway	1903	Type 3 a.1rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm high 19/6/05 to 6/5/12 b.1rs. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm high -/9/13 to after 1913
KATAGUM - E of Kano	1903	Type 3 17/8/07
KATSINA - NW of Kano near the border	1903	Type 3 29/7/09 " 4 6/5/13 to after 1913
KEFFI - north of Loko	1903	Type 3 8/12/03 to after 1913
KONTAGORA - NW of Zungeru	1903	Type 3 8/7/05 to after 1913
KUKA (or KUKAWA) - nr. extreme NE border	1904. Closed 1910	

Check List of Postmarks (continued)

<u>Post Offices or Agencies</u>	<u>Established</u>	
LAU	1903	
LOKO	1903	Type 1 (ms) 29/10/00 to 4/4/02
- on the Benue		" 3 -/8/04 to after 1913
upstream from Lokoja		" 4 21/2/10 to 8/6/12
LOKOJA	1899	Type 2a 3/8/01 to 30/4/04
- at the confluence of		" 2b 14/8/00
the Benue with the Niger		" 3 a. A to N = $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm
		17/11/03 to after 1913
		b. A to N = $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm
		12/5/10 to after 1913
		" 5 (1/4/14)
LOKOJA T.O.		
- telegraph office		Type 3 22/3/05 to after 1913
LOKOJA OFFICIAL		Double circles with OFFICIAL PAID
		at top and LOKOJA at foot
		26/2/07 to after 1913
MAGUMERI	1904. Closed	
	1910	
MAIDUGERI	1910	Type 3 28/10/10 to after 1913
- in the NE		
MAIFONE	1903	Type 3 12/3/08
- thought to have been		
replaced by Maidugeri		
MINNA	1910	Type 4 -/3/13
- junction of the Baro		" 5 17/4/11 to after 1913
& the Lagos railways		" 6 10/8/11 to after 1913
MURAJI (Hulk)		
- on the Niger near Pateji		Type 1 (ms) 6/1/01
MUTUM BIU	1910	
- in the SE		

Check List of Postmarks (continued)

<u>Post Offices or Agencies</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Postmarks</u>
NAFADA - E of Bauchi	1910	Type 4 4/3/12 to 13/5/12
NARAGUTA - SW of Bauchi	1910	Type 3 31/1/13 to after 1913 " 4 10/7/10 to after 1913 " 5 17/2/12 to after 1913
OFFA - on the Lagos railway near the S. Nigeria border	1910	Type 5 14/11/11 to after 1913
OFFICIAL PAID - see Lokoja Zaria & Zungeru		
PATEJI - on the Niger downstream from Jebba	1903	Type 3 -/2/04 to 15/11/09
RAHAMA - east of Kaduna		Type 5 8/11/12 to 29/6/13
SHONGA - SE of Jebba		Type 1 (ms) 6/1/01
SOKOTO - in the NW	1903	Type 3 -/-/06 to after 1913
WUSHISHI - on the railway between Barijuko & Zungeru		Type 1 (ms) -/6/01
YELWA - on the Niger between Boussa & Illo	1903	Type 3 2/9/08 " 4 26/12/10 to 3/11/13
YOLA - on the Benue near the eastern border	1903	Type 1 (ms) 2/12/0 " 3 -/-/07 to after 1913
ZAMA		Type 3 18/8/08 to after 1913

Check List of Postmarks (continued)

<u>Post Offices or Agencies</u>	<u>Established</u>	<u>Postmarks</u>
ZARIA - on the railway between Kaduna & Kano	1903	Type 1 (ms) 28/8/07 " 3 a. 1rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm high 26/12/03 to after 1913 b. 1rs. 3mm high 10/6/11 to after 1913 c. 1rs. 3mm high but 30mm diam. 3/11/12
ZARIA OFFICIAL		Double circles with OFFICIAL PAID at top and ZARIA at foot
ZUNGERU - once the Capital, north of Lokoja	1902	Type 3 a. Z to A = 9mm ; diam. $28\frac{1}{2}$ mm 21/8/03 to 10/12/12 b. Z to A = 11mm; diam. $29\frac{1}{2}$ mm 20/12/12 to after 1913 " 5 29/2/12 to 30/12/13
ZUNGERU M.O.O. - Money Order Office		Type 3 1/8/13 to 24/10/13
ZUNGERU OFFICIAL		Double circles with OFFICIAL PAID at top and ZUNGERU at foot 7/5/06 to -/4/12
