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22. x 88

Northern
NIGERIA

1900—1912

VOLUME X

OUR AFRICAN VISITORS

And the Investiture at Buckingham Palace



PANORAMA OF THE METROPOLIS: The Sultan of Sokoto, the Emir of Kano, and the Emir of Gwandu, the three African chiefs who are paying a short visit to London, went to Unilever House with their retinue last week where they obtained a wonderful view of the city from the roof

In Northern Nigeria, where our visitors, the Sultan of Sokoto, the Emir of Kano and the Emir of Gwandu, hold authority, an even smaller handful of white men are guiding the destinies of 10,000,000 in a vast open land of desert tracks and granite hills in which nestle villages of mud huts with grass roofs, merging into jungle farther south.



THE EMIR OF KANO: A new portrait of this Nigerian ruler taken by Mr. E. O. Hoppé during a recent visit to the walled city where His Highness lives in regal splendour in a vast palace covering some thirty-three acres. Kano was capital of one of the original seven Hausa States, written annals carrying the record of its rulers back to A.D. 900, and, even to-day, it remains as important as ever from a commercial viewpoint, its weavers producing cloth from native-grown cotton and its leather workers goods that eventually find their way to the world's great markets. The Emir works hand in hand with the British Government, a British resident acting as his adviser, particularly in matters regarding justice and taxation



THE TELEPHONE IS NO LONGER A NOVELTY IN KANO and the Chief of the Market—a personage of considerable importance—uses this instrument to keep in touch with the palace and announce the arrival and departure of important visitors

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MODERN MAGNIFICENCE: Since 1903 when Britain began to take a share in the development of Kano, buildings such as this have risen within the eleven-mile perimeter of the city's walls. They blend well with the style of the older structures

Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER

Political History.

The earlier history of the Protectorate is given in the article on the Niger Territories, wherein it is mentioned the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria was constituted by a division of territories formerly administered by the Royal Niger Company. The actual transfer of the Territory took place on December 28th, 1899, and January 1st, 1900, was the commencement of the history of the new Administration.

During the first years the Government was engaged in bringing under control the powerful Emirs of the Hausa States, and the Kanuri Kingdom of Bornu. These Emirs maintained large standing armies, a large proportion of which was mounted, and periodically engaged in slave-raiding expeditions devastating vast tracts of country. Despite the treaty made with the Sultan of Sokoto by the Royal Niger Company, under which he was paid an annual subsidy, the Fulani Emirs now defied the Government.

In 1901 an expedition was undertaken to Kontagora and Nupe, as a result of which these provinces were brought under control, and later in 1901 another expedition took in Yola.

In 1902 Bauchi was added, and in the same year Colonel Morland conducted an expedition as far as Lake Chad, resulting in the large Kingdom of Bornu coming within the administration of the Protectorate.

The work of pacification was practically completed early in 1903 by the taking of Kano by Colonel Morland with a force of about eight hundred men practically without opposition, and subsequently by the occupation of the powerful kingdoms of Sokoto and Katsena by High Commissioner Sir F. J. D. Lugard, and also by the action at Birni. Since that date the Hausa States have maintained a record of peaceful progress, with the exception of a rising in 1906 by a so-called Mahdi at Sitiru in the Sokoto province, which was, however, quickly suppressed with the loyal assistance of the Emir of Sokoto.

In 1906 the minor Emirate of Hadeija in the extreme north, which had not previously been brought

under control, assumed an aggressive attitude, but was quickly suppressed. It was necessary also to send minor expeditions against various unruly and truculent pagan tribes, the more important of which were the Munshis on both banks of the River Benue, the Okpotos in the Bassa province, and various hill tribes in the Bauchi and Nassarawa provinces.

When the fact is considered that vast areas of this territory had never previously been explored, some of the difficulties facing the Administration can be realised. In addition to keeping under control the slave raiders, in maintaining peace between warring tribes entailing forced marches by the troops through tropical sun and African swamps, time and energy had to be found for the creating of a Civil Government with all its departments, the erection of public offices, housing of the civil and military officials, the building of roads and railways, connecting up the interior with postal and telegraphic routes, &c.

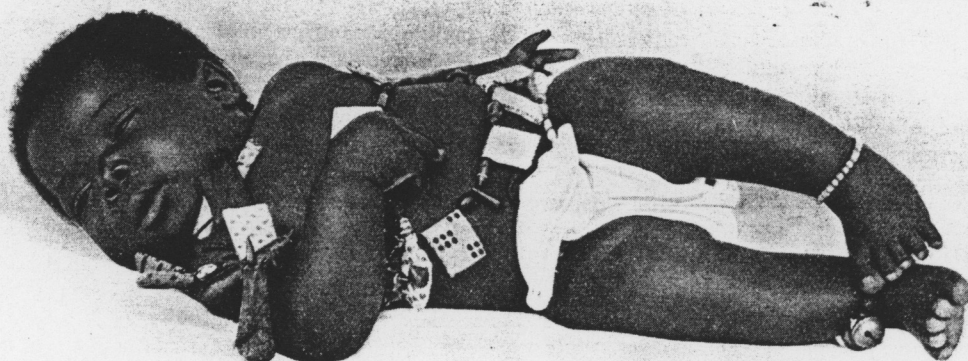
The first light railway from Barijuko on the Kaduna River to Zungeru—a distance of 22 miles—was built, and the seat of the Government was transferred to Zungeru in 1902 from the temporary capital at Jebba. Communications were also opened up by the navigable waterways of the rivers Niger, Benue, Kaduna, and Gongola.

In 1907 the construction of the main trunk railway from Baro to Kano, a distance of 356 miles, was commenced, this pioneer line being completed in 1912. During the period January 1st, 1900, to January 1st, 1914, when the Protectorate was amalgamated with Southern Nigeria, 700 miles of railway was laid, and 5,500 wire miles of telegraphs, whilst the Marine department worked 1,000 miles of river.

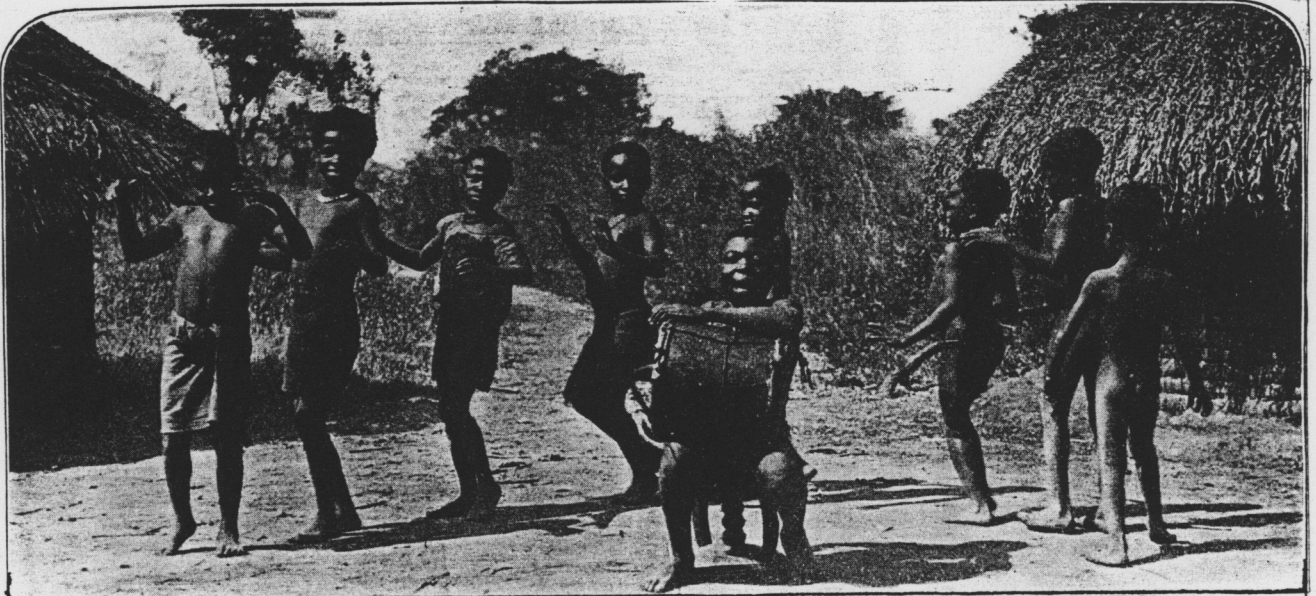
Situation and Extent.

The Protectorate was bounded on the south by Lagos and Southern Nigeria, on the west by Dahomey, on the north by the French Soudan and

(Continued on page 529.)



FANCY LYING CONTENTEDLY ON ALL THIS! HIS MUHAMMADAN MOTHER HAS LOADED HIM WITH CHARMS FOR "PROTECTION."



borders of the Sahara Desert to Lake Chad, and on the east by the German Cameroons. The total area of the Protectorate was 255,700 square miles.

Administration.

The administration of the Protectorate was placed under the charge of Brig.-Gen. Sir F. J. D. Lugard as High Commissioner, and the country was divided up into sixteen provinces, each under a resident officer and assistant. There was a supreme court, and the Residents were entrusted with wide powers, holding provisional courts. The guiding principle of the Administration was indirect rule through the native chiefs, the powers delegated to whom varied according to their degree of enlightenment.

A form of direct taxation was involved based on the elaborate system which obtained in the Hausa States prior to British occupation, but shorn of its abuses. The collection of these taxes was made through the native chiefs, a fixed proportion of the amounts being retained in the native treasuries, from which the salaries of the native officials were paid.

As showing what progress has been made throughout the Protectorate through British rule, a Durbar was held at Kano on January 1st, 1913, when practically all the chiefs in the Protectorate, from the great Mohammedan Emirs to the petty chiefs of pagan hill tribes, assembled together with such retainers as they were allowed to bring, estimated at some 20,000 horsemen and 40,000 foot.

In 1900 the Political and Administrative staffs who created a complete Civil Service throughout the Protectorate numbered a total of six officers; in 1913 the total was 132 Residents and assistants.

The troops consisted of two battalions of the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force, and in March, 1903, consisted of 91 officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, 55 non-combatants, and 2,691 rank and file. A third battalion was then being formed.



Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER

Inhabitants.

The Protectorate included the Fulah Empire, of which the Sultan of Sokoto was the head, with its nominal dependencies of Nupe, Ilorin, Muri, Zaria, Adamawa, and Bautshi, together with the pagan countries of Borgu to the west of the Niger, Bornu in the north-east towards Lake Chad, and the belt of pagan tribes inhabiting the country south of the Benue.

Pagan tribes also inhabited the country enclosed in the bend of the Niger River between Ilorin and Southern Nigeria, usually known as the Kabba country, and similar tribes formed a more or less continuous belt along the northern and eastern banks of the Niger.

The Haussa States of the Fulah Empire are Mohammedan, and are said to have the densest population of any country in the whole African continent, estimated roughly at about 20,000,000. The Fulahs appear to have been a pastoral race, which spread over the territory in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and conquered the Habe dynasty about 1820. The conquered race, however, maintained their independence in the broken country, and a chronic struggle was kept up, paralysing development, the Fulahs, on the one hand, devastating large areas of land by slave raids, and the pagan tribes retaliating by stopping caravans.

Chief Towns.

Zungeru, situate on the Kaduna River, was the seat of the Government, and Lokoja, at the juncture of the Niger and Benue Rivers, was one of the principal towns.

The most important trading centre was Kano, ancient, mysterious, gigantic, the emporium of Central Africa, with its great 11-mile wall, and from which starts the great caravan routes to Lake Chad on the north-east and Timbuctu on the north-west. Kano had a population of about 100,000 natives, a marvellous medley of all types, with only about twenty whites.

Other principal towns were Bida, Bauchi, Gando, Ilorin, Jebba, Kontagora, Keffi, Sokoto, Wurno, Yakuba, Yola, Zaria, and Zurmi.

Postal History.

On January 1st, 1900, the only post office throughout the Protectorate was at Lokoja, established about September, 1899, by the Royal Niger Company, where the current British stamps were then used. The postal department was under the charge of Mr. Adye, who undertook the organisation of the postal services, and a second post office was established at Jebba about April, 1900, followed by one at Ibi in 1901 and one at Zungeru in 1902.

Owing to ill-health Mr. Adye resigned, and great difficulties being experienced in finding efficient postal



IN MANY PARTS OF WEST AFRICA LOADS ARE STILL CARRIED ON THE HEADS OF MEN AND WOMEN, ESPECIALLY IN FOREST REGIONS WHERE ONLY NARROW FOOTPATHS ARE AVAILABLE.

Photo by the
Rev. G. S. Horner.

Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

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clerks, it was little wonder that poor progress was made.

In 1902 Mr. Somerville took over the duties of the post office, and formulated a system of postal rules and regulations.

In 1903 new post offices to the number of twenty-five were opened. These new post offices were:—Amar, Barijuko,* Bauchi, Bida, Boussa, Damjiri, Dekina, Egga, Gando, Gujba, Illo, Ilorin, Kano, Katagum, Katsina, Keffi, Kontagora, Lau, Loko, Maifoni, Pategi, Sokoto, Yelwa, Yola, and Zaria. The Resident Officer of each province acted as the Postmaster, and the work of the postal service was undertaken by the clerks attached to the Political and Telegraphic services. The general post office was at Lokoja.

* Telegraph Office only.

A fortnightly inland mail was despatched from Lokoja to every post office in the Protectorate immediately after the arrival of the English mail from Forcados, the means of transport employed in its distribution including the railway, the river steamers, canoes, post carts, and native runners. The approximate mileage by the postal routes was 1,523 by land and 1,000 by water.

The following was the internal postal tariff then in effect:—

Letters within the Cantonment (drop letters), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; within the Protectorate, including Burutu, 1d. per oz.

Inland Parcels.—Not over 3 lb., 6d.; not over 7 lb., 1s.; not over 11 lb., 1s. 6d. Additional fees were imposed in respect of parcels delivered up-country by the inland transport service, as follows:—not over 3 lb., 4d.; not over 7 lb., 7d.; not over 11 lb., 1s. 4d. Parcels sent by express service in the ordinary letter bags were charged with double fees.

In 1904 three additional post offices were opened at Guidan, Kukawa, and Magumeri, and in the same year the post offices at Amar, Damjiri, and Maifoni were closed. In 1904 the total number of post offices in operation was 29.

During 1910 seven additional post offices were closed down, being those at Boussa, Dekina, Gando,

Gujba, Illo, Kukawa, and Magumeri, but in the same year eleven new post offices were opened at Ankpa, Baro, Birnin-Kebbi, Egori, Kabba, Kaduna, Maidugeri, Minna, Mutum Biu, Nafada, and Naraguta.

The following is an extract from official returns regarding the number of post offices in operation each year.



WOMEN CARRIERS WITH THEIR LOADS
ON A HIGH ROAD IN NIGERIA.

Year. No. of Post Offices. External Outward Letters (private).

1901	...	10*	...	...	16,836
1902	...	11	...	...	12,072
1903	...	11	...	...	13,148
1904	...	29	...	...	44,300
1905	...	29	...	...	179,070
1906	...	27	...	...	185,000
1907	...	33	...	...	223,880
1908	...	34	...	...	237,980
1909	...	32	...	...	267,420
1910	...	32	...	...	303,000
1911	...	31	...	...	338,492
1912	...	32	...	...	533,598

* In his Official Report for 1901 the High Commissioner states there were only two regular post offices—Jebba and Lokoja. This is obviously incorrect, the writer has letters cancelled EGGA, IBI, and EWANAGA, and probably two others at least might be added, viz., LOKO and ZUNGERU.

Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER

FIRST ISSUE. HEAD OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

An order for the first supply of stamps was placed with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, who were the Government printers of postage stamps, and from motives of economy the Colonial authorities decided to avail themselves of the general Colonial Postage and Revenue key-plates, which were provided gratis by the printers. This entailed only the provision of a set of duty plates for printing in the name and value on each stamp.



The design shows a diademed profile of the head of Queen Victoria, facing left within an octagonal frame, having the background of the frame shaded by horizontal lines. The words POSTAGE & REVENUE appear at the sides of the stamp.

There were nine values in the set, viz.:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s., the stamps being printed on medium white wove paper, water-marked with Royal Crown over CA, one for each stamp; in addition, the words CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES appeared in large watermarked capitals in the sheet margins.

The pence values $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. were printed in a dull shade of mauve, and the shilling values in green, all in doubly fugitive ink. The Protectorate name and value were printed in ordinary coloured ink at a separate operation by duty plate overprinting sixty stamps at one impression. All the tablet values were shaded by horizontal lines of colour, with the exception of the 5d. and 6d., which were on plain white ground.

Key-plate No. 3 was used throughout for all values, and the stamps printed in sheets of 120, comprising two panes of sixty in ten horizontal rows of six. Continuous single marginal lines were printed in colour, enclosing the panes, and the Plate No. 3 appeared in the margin at all four corners over the second stamp. This marginal line and plate number is in lilac for the pence values and in green for the shilling denominations.

Perforation was done by comb machine 14 gauge.

There were two printings of all values up to 1s., one printing only of the 2s. 6d. and 10s., the total number of stamps printed according to official figures being:—

Despatched February 22nd, 1900.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.	6d.	1s.	2s.	6d.	10s.
338	672	166	212	86	68	72	68	67	

Despatched August 27th, 1901.

609	302	206	103	101	203	204	—	—
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All in sheets of 120.

The total numbers working out as follows:—

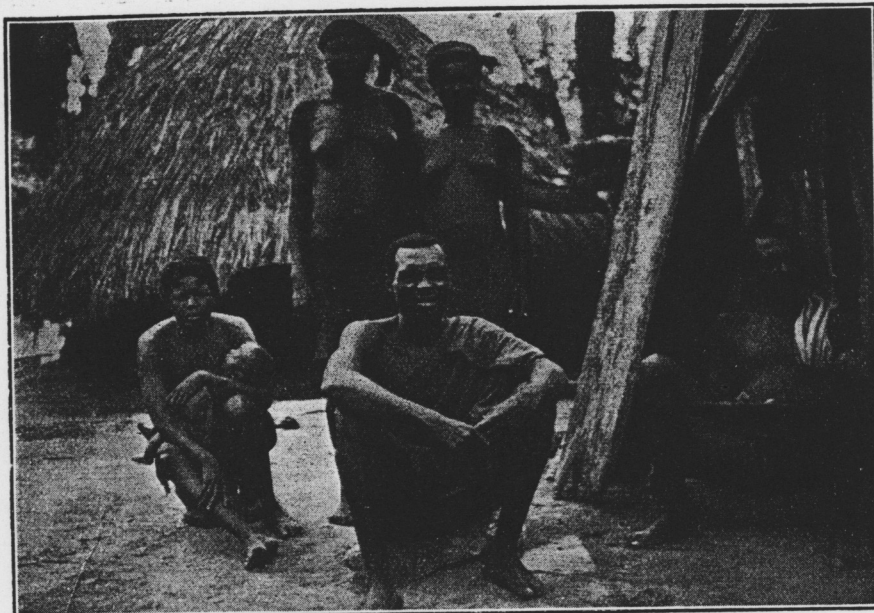
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.
113,640	116,880	44,640	37,800	22,440
6d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	10s.	
32,520	33,120	8,160	8,040	

Specimen Stamps. 750 stamps of each value were overprinted SPECIMEN in black for Postal Union service.

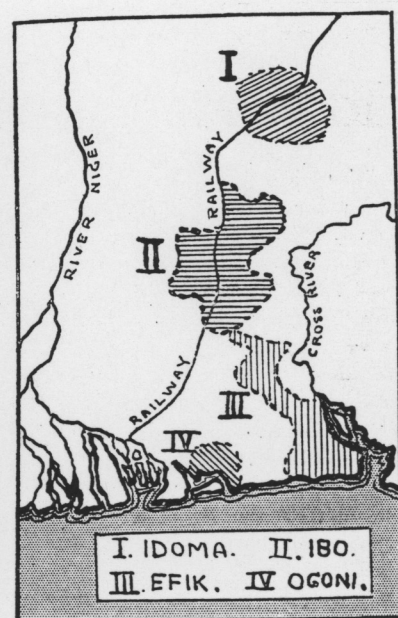
On June 30th, 1902, all remainders of this issue at Lokoja Post Office were officially burnt, but the post offices up-country were permitted to retain their stocks, and these were used up concurrently with the Edwardian series which followed.

From the quantities printed it would appear that the 5d. is scarcer than the 6d. and 1s. values, although the catalogue price tells us differently. It would be interesting to know the quantities of each value that were officially burnt, but, in any case, the issue only had a short life and all values are scarce. Good postally used specimens are very elusive, especially of the higher values, and must be considered of more value than mint specimens.





AN IDOMA FAMILY AT HOME.



Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER

THE EDWARDIAN ISSUE. SINGLE CA WATERMARK.

Following the death of Queen Victoria, a new series of stamps bearing the portrait of King Edward was placed on sale on July 1st, 1902.

The Colonial Authorities again availed themselves of the general Colonial key-plate design, which was similar in appearance to the previous issue except that the King's head was substituted for the Queen's and a small crown broke the frame design above the head.

The colours and general method of printing were identical to the previous issue and the same duty plates were used along with key-plate No. 1.

Printings.

There were three printings of each value, excepting the 2s. 6d. and 10s., of which only two printings were made. The total number of stamps printed being as follows:—

<u>Despatched</u>	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.	6d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	10s.
April 28th, 1902 ...	448	801	100	100	50	48	102	53	49
December 18th, 1902 ...	808	808	200	204	104	100	100	—	—
January 16th, 1903 ...	1,000	800	500	496	195	388	608	100	98
	2,256	2,409	800	800	349	536	810	153	147

All in sheets of 120.

Total numbers being:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.	6d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	10s.
270,720	289,080	96,000	96,000	41,880	64,320	97,200	18,360	17,640



Specimen Stamps.

722 stamps of each value were overprinted "Specimen" in black for the Postal Union.

It will be noticed that the 5d. value is by far the scarcest of the lower values, the 6d. coming next, whilst there were actually less numbers printed of the 2d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values than the 1s.

Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER

KING EDWARD. MULTIPLE CA WATERMARK
ON ORDINARY UNSURFACED PAPER.

On February 7th, 1905, a printing of eight values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 6d. was dispatched from London. The same plates were used as for the preceding issue, but the watermark was of the new multiple type introduced by the Crown Agents in 1904.

As there were sufficient supplies of the 10s. value from the previous printing, this denomination was not printed on the ordinary paper. In fact the 10s. of the 1902 issue remained current until 1910, when the new supply printed in accordance with Postal Union requirements was issued.

Only one printing of each value was made, the official figures being :—

	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	2d.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5d.	6d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	
	510	1,346	172	252	70	166	68	68	Sheets of 120
Total	61,200	161,520	20,640	30,240	8,400	19,920	8,160	8,160	



No stamps were overprinted "Specimen."

It is to be regretted that the catalogue does not list these unsurfaced stamps separately from the chalk-surface printings, but perhaps in the near future the publishers may see their way to do so. All real philatelists would welcome this alteration to the lists.

The 5d. is quite a good stamp, falling little behind that of the 1s. and 2s. 6d. values.

The whole set printed on the ordinary paper is by far the best of the Edwardian issues, and in good postally-used condition is more scarce than mint specimens.

The 1d. value was issued first in August, 1905, the other seven values being issued on October 20th of the same year.

AUGUST-OCTOBER, 1905. HEAD OF KING EDWARD.
SET OF EIGHT VALUES $\frac{1}{2}$ D. TO 2S. 6D. KEYPLATE NO. 1.

Designs and printing as before, but on paper
watermarked with multiple Crown and CA. Perf. 14.

ORDINARY UNSURFACED PAPER.

Cat. No.

- 20. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull purple and green.
- 21. 1d. dull purple and carmine.
- 22. 2d. dull purple and orange.
- 23. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull purple and ultramarine.
- 24. 5d. dull purple and chestnut.
- 25. 6d. dull purple and violet.
- 26. 1s. green and black.
- 27. 2s. 6d. green and ultramarine.



Northern Nigeria Jan Bank 1955

No	Stamp	368	34.0.3	19	95.13.10
3	3.2	20	2.12.11	20	16.4
29	2.17.9	10	14.4	42	14.0
3	1.0	18	1.3.1	24	9.4
5	12.2	12	1.13.6	17	11.6
15	9.2	24	3.0.9	13	10.1
16	1.7.2	2	8.0	22	4.0.0
22	2.10.0	2	6.0	27	16.3
15	1.1.10	20	20.10.0	27	3.0
3	7.2	29	3.11.6	9	4.0
30	15.4	38	5.11.1	8	16.5
31	6.8.0	37	3.19.9	20	6.8
10	1.3.0	26	2.19.6	20	2.0
15	11.8	31	3.1.0	23	15.6
26	1.17.6	23	3.9.6	28	8.15.6
19	1.17.5	7	15.6	28	18.8
2	7.6	8	15.6	14	8.0
13	1.11.1	35	2.17.3	7	8.6
5	6.4	16	1.16.6	4	15.8
21	1.12.5	3	3.9	21	12.8
25	2.5.10	33	1.6.6	14	5.7
16	19.5	3	2.0	11	18.2
21	2.13.5	4	1.4	32	1.0.0
5	15.2	14	11.4	16	17.0
10	10.11	14	4	39	7.4
8	15.10	2	8	13	
368	34.0.3	786	95.13.10.26	122.10.0	

120
14
170

26

1261	122.10.0	1770	263.18.8
35	1.14.4	31	2.2.9
1	4	23	1.19.4
24	10.4	32	1.17.0
36	5.7.0	27	2.0.6
13	1.2.9	<u>1883</u>	<u>271.18.3</u>
31	3.9.9		
19	2.12.3		
23	6.12.9		
28	6.7.9		
29	6.15.8		
16	3.13.3		
19	4.16.0		
11	7.0.0		
15	45.0.0		
12	39.5.0		
20	13.11		
33	1.5.4.		
32	17.7		
18	9.4		
36	2.11.2		
2	3.6		
27	11.0		
29	9.8		
<u>1770</u>	<u>263.18.8</u>		

1883 Stamp
 271.18.3

Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER



A VILLAGE WASHING POOL IN NIGERIA.

KING EDWARD. MULTIPLE CA WATERMARK. ON CHALK SURFACE PAPER.

In 1905 the Crown Agents adopted a special chalk-surfaced safety paper as an additional safeguard against fraudulent cleaning of used postage stamps, the doubly fugitive ink not proving sufficient to stop this practice.

The first printings on the new safety paper were despatched on October 13th, 1906, but no supplies of either the 2½d. or 10s. values were ever printed.

There were three printings of each of the 6d. and 1s. values and two printings only of the other denominations. The total number of stamps printed was :—

<u>Despatched</u>	½d.	1d.	2d.	5d.	6d.	1s.	2s. 6d.
October 13th, 1906	300	2,097	—	—	504	103	100
September 18th, 1907	2,019	3,015	302	102	305	100	—
October 6th, 1908	—	—	1,016	253	254	252	103
	2,319	5,112	1,318	355	1,063	455	203
	In sheets of 120.						
Totalling	278,280	613,440	158,160	42,600	127,560	54,600	24,360 stamps

Dates of Issue.

The approximate dates of issue were :—

½d. ...	October, 1907.
1d. ...	December 5th, 1906.
2d. ...	June 12th, 1908.
5d. ...	February, 1909.
6d. ...	May 6th, 1907.
1s. ...	April 23rd, 1907.
2s. 6d. ...	June 9th, 1909.

No stamps were overprinted SPECIMEN.

The 2s. 6d. value is the best of this set, but the 5d. is again the best of the lower values.

1906-09. Head of King Edward. Set of seven values.

Designs and printing as before. Keyplate No. 1.

WATERMARK MULTIPLE CROWN CA. PERF. 14.

ON CHALK SURFACE SAFETY PAPER.

20a.	½d. dull purple and light green.
21a.	1d. dull purple and carmine.
22a.	2d. dull purple and yellow-orange.
24a.	5d. dull purple and chestnut.
25a.	6d. dull purple and violet.
26a.	1s. green and black.
27a.	2s. 6d. green and ultramarine.



Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER

KING EDWARD. UNIVERSAL COLOURS.

As from October 1st, 1907, it was made obligatory in all countries adhering to the Postal Union to conform to the recommendations adopted at the Rome Convention of 1906 for uniformity in the colours of stamps in most general use for International correspondence. The Crown Agents adopted the universal colour scheme in 1908, and Northern Nigeria came into line the same year, but it was not until 1910 that the stamps in the new colours made their appearances at the post offices. This was to enable existing stocks to be used up.

The designs were identical to the previous issues, but the colours differed. A new 3d. value was printed for the first time to prepay the combined postage and registration fee for single letters within the British Empire. Another new value was the 5s.

The 3d., 5d., 6d., and 5s. values have the tablet unshaded, all other denominations have the value tablet shaded by horizontal lines.

The new duty plates for the 3d. and 5s. values have the name NORTHERN NIGERIA in slightly smaller capitals than the other values. I have a copy of the 3d. value with the key-plate printing showing faint double impression.

At first sight the 2½d. value looks as if it had been printed on chalk-surfaced paper presenting a very blotchy appearance, this is probably the result of printing from a dirty plate.

The first printing of the 6d. value in 1910 from plate No. 1 was in dull purple throughout, but a later printing in 1911 from plate No. 2 had the name and value printed in a distinct shade of bright purple.

Unfortunately no official record was kept of the key-plate numbers used for the various printings of this issue, but my own collection records the following:—

Plate No. 1: ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 5d., 6d.
(S.G. 35), 1s., 2s. 6d., 10s.

Plate No. 2: ½d., 3d., 5d., 6d. (S.G. 35a), 5s., 10s.

Printings.

There were three printings of each of the ½d., 1d., and 6d. values, two printings only of each of the others.

Despatched.	½d.	1d.	2d.	2½d.	3d.	5d.	6d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	5s.	10s.
October 6th, 1908	1,013	2,015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April 30th, 1910...	1,026	3,044	507	200	—	252	509	498	204	—	103
July 5th, 1911 ...	1,000	3,084	499	997	2,022	952	987	1,000	100	491	200
October 26th, 1911	—	—	—	—	1,984	—	1,006	—	—	985	—
	3,039	1,006	1,006	1,197	4,006	1,204	2,502	1,498	304	1,476	303

Sheets of 120.

This gives us a total number of each value as follows:—

½d.	1d.	2d.	2½d.	3d.	5d.	6d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	5s.	10s.
364,680	977,160	120,720	143,640	480,730	144,480	300,240	179,760	36,480	177,120	36,360



Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER

Specimen Stamps.

The following were the numbers of stamps over-printed SPECIMEN in black for Postal Union purposes.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values...	...	455 of each.
2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 1os. ...	...	413 of each.
3d. and 5s. values ...	...	404 of each.

Dates of Issue.

The approximate dates of issue were as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. ...	April 15th, 1910.
1d. ...	January 30th, 1910.
2d. ...	October 26th, 1911.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ...	October, 1910.
3d. ...	September 10th, 1911.
5d. ...	February 28th, 1911.
6d. ...	November 10th, 1910.
1s. ...	November 10th, 1910.
2s. 6d. ...	March 15th, 1911.
5s. ...	September 10th, 1911.
1os. ...	March 15th, 1911.



1910-11. Head of King Edward. Set of eleven values.

Designs, &c. as before. Engraved and printed by De La Rue & Co. from the general Colonial key-plates Nos. 1 and 2 at two operations. Paper medium wove. White for $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., and 6d. values, yellow for the 3d. and 5s., green for the 1s. and 1os. and blue for the 2s. 6d. The four lower values printed on ordinary unsurfaced paper, values 3d. to 1os. on chalk-surfaced safety paper.

The 3d., 5d., 6d., and 5s. have the value tablet unshaded, all others with shading of horizontal lines. Name and value given in second colour.

WATERMARK MULTIPLE CROWN CA. PERF. 14.
UNIVERSAL COLOURS.

Cat. No.

- 28. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
- 29. 1d. carmine.
a bright carmine.
- 30. 2d. grey.
- 31. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine.
- 32. 3d. dull purple on yellow (Plate 1).
a deep purple on yellow (Plate 2).
- 34. 5d. dull purple and olive-green.
- 35. 6d. dull purple (Plate 1).
a dull purple and bright purple (Plate 2).
- 36. 1s. black on green.
a jet-black on green.
- 37. 2s. 6d. black and red on blue.
- 38. 5s. green and red on yellow.
- 39. 1os. green and red on green.

The 2s. 6d. value is a far better stamp than the catalogue suggests. There was only one more sheet printed than for the 1os.



IDOMA GIRLS DELIGHT TO DRESS
ONE ANOTHER'S HAIR.

Northern Nigeria: Its Posts and Postage Stamps

By HERBERT G. PORTER

KING GEORGE ISSUE.

Upon the death of King Edward a new series of stamps was ordered from the printers, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. As usual the general Colonial key-plate design was again adopted and save for the portrait of King George in place of the late King the general appearance is identical.

Three new values were added to the set, consisting of the 4d., 9d., and £1, whilst the 2½d. value was dispensed with.

The colourings were in conformity with Universal Postal regulations, the ½d., 1d., 2d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s. having the value tablet shaded by horizontal lines as before, the 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 5s., and £1 values had the tablet unshaded.

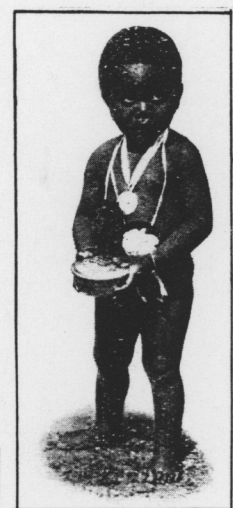
The letters "Northern Nigeria" in the 3d. value are in smaller type than the others.

Keyplate No. 1 was used throughout and the stamps printed as before in sheets of 120, two panes of sixty, comprising ten horizontal rows of six with gutter margin between. A single marginal line of colour enclosed the panes, this line being printed in the colour of the key-plate. These marginal lines were broken over each stamp and not continuous as in previous printings. The plate number appeared in the margins in the same colour as the key-plate printing.

Paper.—The paper was medium wove, white in the case of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., and 9d. values, yellow for the 3d., 4d., and 5s., green for the 1s. and 10s., blue for the 2s. 6d., and red for the £1.

The lower values to the 2d. were printed on ordinary unsurfaced paper, values 3d. to £1 on the chalk-surfaced paper.

Shades.—Although there was only one printing of the 5s. the shade of yellow varies. Specimens with ordinary yellow back and also with a deep yellow have been noted.



Printings.

Only one printing was made except in the case of the 1d., a second consignment of this value being despatched in 1913.

The following is a copy of the official figures:—

Despatched	½d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	9d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	5s.	10s.	£1
July 16th, 1912	2,015	4,088	2,033	986	2,035	—	1,031	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aug. 13th, 1912	—	—	—	—	—	1,022	—	1,009	1,001	1,001	—	—	—
Aug. 31st, 1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,015	505	506
April 9th, 1913	—	10,168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

All in sheets of 120.

This gives us the following totals:—

½d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.
241,800	1,710,720	243,960	118,320	244,100	122,640
6d.	9d.	1s.	2s. 6d.	5s.	10s.
123,720	121,080	120,120	120,120	121,800	60,600
£1	60,720				