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POSTAGE STAMPS

WORTH FORTUNES



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LONDON:

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POSTAGE STAMPS

WORTH FORTUNES,

By

FRED J. MELVILLE,

President of the Junior Philatelic Society,
London.

**Illustrated with over 100 Photographic
Reproductions.**

LONDON :
14, SUDBOURNE ROAD, BRINGTON, S W.

[1908.]



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POSTAGE STAMPS WORTH FORTUNES.



INTRODUCTION.

IT is no small part of the pleasure of stamp collecting that there are still opportunities for discovering philatelic treasure trove. The collector delights to delve into bundles of old correspondence which some business firm has kept in musty recesses for years and has at last decided to destroy. Even at this moment there must be a rich store of rare stamps hidden away in the files of banks, lawyers' offices, and other old-established businesses.

Many private individuals, too, have kept their family's correspondence for long periods, and the privilege would be gladly welcomed by the keen collector, if he were allowed to hunt through such old and otherwise useless papers in his quest after the "Postage Stamps worth Fortunes."

The lady who in 1896 found amongst her correspondence the pair of British Guiana 2 cents on rose paper of 1850 could scarcely have realised, when she put them in the offertory at Christ Church, Georgetown, British Guiana, that the little piece of paper would ultimately bring so high a price as £1000.

The Bordeaux schoolboy, who in 1903 found a pair of the famous Post Office Mauritius on an envelope, had the good sense to get expert opinion on his discovery, though he could scarcely have dreamt that the old envelope would be worth a small fortune.

Some janitors at the Court House in Louisville, Missouri, U.S.A., found some great rarities amongst the papers they had been instructed to destroy, and they saved to philately some of the finest known copies of the rare St. Louis stamps of 1845-7. They found 100 specimens all told of the various values, and a stamp dealer sold a pair of the 20 cents stamps for the then record price of £1026.

Some few years back I remember a London dealer had a big haul. Some stranger came into his shop with a block of eight old 5s. English stamps. He explained that he had been looking through some of his late father's correspondence, and that he had found that a remittance of £2 in eight 5s. stamps had been overlooked many years before. He now wanted to cash them. He had taken them into a post office, but the clerk, not recognising the stamps as they differed from the current 5s. stamps, told the man he would have to take them to Somerset House before he could get them exchanged for cash.

On his way to Somerset House he noticed a stamp dealer's shop and took them in and asked the dealer if they were any good to him at their face value, viz., £2.

They were !

The dealer gladly exchanged them for cash, and he promptly sold them for something like £70.

But old papers are not the only source of the supply of rare stamps. At one time or another during

school days most boys have taken up stamp collecting, if only for a short while, and then discarded it. Some have sold their collections. Others have just put them away and never troubled any more about them. In these latter, when their owners at last dig them out, some, at least, of the unconsidered trifles of those days have become specimens much to be desired by the collectors of to-day.

The 2d. blue Post Office Mauritius, which was sold by auction in London, in 1903, for £1450, was discovered in a schoolboy's album which had long been laid aside.

That some stamps are popularly known to realise very high prices has given the impression that stamp collecting must necessarily be a very expensive hobby.

The majority of stamp collectors are of moderate means, and it would be ridiculous to suppose that the youth with very limited pocket-money, but with an unlimited amount of enthusiasm for the hobby, does not get far more pleasure from the pursuit than the wealthy magnate who pays a private secretary to do his collecting for him.

In any form of collecting—stamps, books, coins, or what you like, the chief joy is in the excitement of the hunt, and there is a rare fascination in the expectancy of the enthusiast as he turns over a parcel of old letters, not knowing when he may bring to light some specimen of the highest rarity.

To make a collection of stamps to the best of one's means and ability affords real delight to the collector, whether he be rich or poor, so long as he does not leave the best part of the hobby—the hunting after the stamps—to others to do for him.

The best advice one can offer to those who are interested, but have little experience in stamp collecting, is to join a Society, where there will be facilities of meeting other collectors and seeing the collections which they are forming. Membership in the Junior Philatelic Society, which is the largest organisation of its kind in this country, costs only 2s. 6d. per annum, and an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. for gentlemen over 21. There is no entrance fee for ladies, or for anyone under 21.

There is no age limit, and members of all ages enjoy enthusiastic meetings in London, Manchester, Brighton, and other centres. A full prospectus, giving rules and programme, will be sent, post free, to any reader of this booklet, on application to the publisher.

Non-collectors who have stamps of which they desire to know the value, or of which they wish to have an opinion as to their genuineness, are advised to submit them to the Expert Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society. The Committee's charges are as follows :—

Expert Opinion.—On examining stamps catalogued up to 10s. each, 6d. per dozen, or fewer than a dozen.

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Stamps submitted to the Expert Committee for valuation or opinion should be addressed, before the 1st of each month, to the Hon. Secretary of the Expert Committee, Mr. H. LEE, 80 Pepys Road, New Cross, S.E.

Readers of this booklet who are desirous of enquiring further into the Stamp Collector's pastime, are referred to "The A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting," price 1s., post free 1s. 1½d., which is a complete guide for the beginner; and also to the other works by the author of the present booklet, a list of which is given on the cover.

The prices mentioned in the following pages are mostly those which the stamps have realised at public auction.



AUSTRIA.

In 1851 Austria issued three stamps of this type without any denomination indicated in the inscription, printed in blue, yellow, and rose respectively. These were for the prepayment of newspapers. One blue franked one newspaper; one yellow stamp franked ten newspapers under one cover; while one rose stamp franked fifty newspapers under one cover.

The supply of the rose stamps ran out, and a small stock printed in vermillion-red was used for a short period in 1856. This is the rarest stamp of Austria, being valued at nearly £90. A specimen sold at auction a few years back for £40.

BADEN.

The stamps of the first issue for Baden, in 1851, were printed in black on coloured paper, the

paper being of a different colour for each denomination. By accident one sheet of green paper received the impression of the electrotypes of the 9 kreuzer instead of the 6 kreuzer. Thus we get an excessively small issue of the 9 kreuzer on green paper, instead of rose-red paper; the 9 kreuzer green being valued at £100.

BARBADOS.



Of the 1s. black stamp of Barbados, 1861-70 series, a number of copies were printed in error in blue instead of black. It is valued at £23.

The second picture of a Barbados stamp illustrates how half a stamp may be more valuable than a whole one. Owing to a temporary failure of the supply of penny stamps in the colony, the authorities took a quantity of the large 5s. stamps and cut off the label inscribed "FIVE SHILLINGS" from the bottom and perforated the stamps down the middle, bisecting them. On each half they printed the new value, 1⁰. An unused pair of these stamps realised £105 at auction, used copies being worth from £7 to £9.

BAVARIA.

In this 6 kreuzer brown stamp of Bavaria the circular disc on which the numeral 6 appears is broken into by the lines of the frame, so that the circle is not quite complete. An unused copy is worth £20; used it is only worth 4s. Copies of the stamp on which the circle is complete are of comparatively little value.

BERMUDA.

Mr. W. B. Perot, Postmaster of Hamilton, Bermuda, prepared a stamp in 1848, seventeen years prior to the first regular issue of stamps for this colony. It resembles a postmark, and appears to have been struck in red, and in black from a handstamp. A copy has fetched £150. Only two copies are known to exist.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.



This, the first 5 cents rose stamp issued for use in Vancouver Island, British Columbia, has fetched £28 unused, and is worth £20 used.

Stamps of the same design, but perforated, may be had for 25s. in both the used and unused states.

BRITISH GUIANA.



Of all the British Colonies none can outvie British Guiana in the number of its first-class rarities in postage stamps.

The first issue of British Guiana stamps comprised specimens of four values, all of which are rare. They

were set up in and printed from ordinary type in the office of the *Royal Gazette*, at Georgetown, the capital, in 1850. The 2 cents stamp of this series was printed on rose-coloured paper, and is one of the most popular of rarities, a pair having fetched the enormous sum of £1000.

A lady in Georgetown discovered a pair of these stamps among some old papers, and she, thinking them to be of some little value, placed them in the offertory, at Christ Church. Canon Josa, the incumbent, sold them for £205. That was in 1896, and the price has risen enormously since then. In 1897 a pair changed hands for £650, while going back to the good old days, in 1878, a single copy brought only £20. Doubtless any fine copy that may come into the open market hereafter will not fall far short of four figures.



The 4 cents stamp black on yellow paper, of the same series, has fetched £40 used.



The 8 cents black on greenish paper should be worth at least £60 unused, and half that amount used.



The 12 cents black on indigo paper has brought £35 at auction, and is worth about £15 used.



In 1856 two stamps were issued of the values 1 cent and 4 cents. These were also printed from type and had in the centre a design of a ship. This was taken from the head of the shipping column in the *Official Gazette*.

The 1 cent stamp of this issue is generally agreed to be the rarest stamp in the world, only one copy of it being known to collectors. It is an unpretentious stamp, printed on a magenta coloured paper, but its value is fabulous.

Probably no copy will ever again be bought and sold unless another should turn up, for the single known copy is in the collection of Herr Philip la Renotiere, and it is generally believed that this gentleman's collection, the largest in the world, will ultimately find a home in a national institution in France.



The 4 cents stamp, printed in black on blue paper, has fetched £92 unused, and is worth £20 used.



Another series of rare British Guiana stamps was issued in 1862, when, owing to the supply of ordinary stamps from England running short, a small series of three values was set up and printed by Mr. George Melville, at the office of the *Royal Gazette*. All the values are rare, being worth from £4 to £26. The 1 cent black on rose, "with border of pearls," has fetched £26.

BRITISH HONDURAS.



On January 1st, 1888, the currency of British Honduras was changed from the British to the American system, and the stamps which bore the values expressed in pence and shillings had to be provisionally overprinted, with the value expressed in cents. In overprinting the value 50 cents on the 1s. grey stamp, one of the "o's" dropped out, and an error occurred, with the value 5 cents instead of 50 cents on the 1s. grey. This stamp is a rarity which has fetched £26.

This 50 cents on 1s. received an additional overprint in May, 1888, turning it into a 2 cents stamp. With the overprint "two" in black it has fetched £43.

BUENOS AYRES.



A series of crudely engraved stamps showing a steamer was issued in Buenos Ayres in 1858, of which the rarest are the 4 (CUATRO) pesos red, and the 5 (CINCO) pesos yellow. The former has fetched £22 5s. unused, while the latter has fetched £33. The white spots on the four corners of each stamp mark the places where the nails were driven through the plates to secure them to the wooden mountings.

CANADA.



In 1851 the firm of Rawson, Wright, Edson & Hatch of New York printed a series of three stamps to the order of the Canadian Government. The 3d. red showed a beaver, the 6d. black violet bore a portrait of Prince Albert, which is an exceedingly rare specimen, an unused copy having brought £30 at auction.



But the third of the series is the rarest, the 12d. black showing a portrait of Queen Victoria. The unusual value expressed on the stamp, "twelve pence," requires some little explanation. It was given thus on account of the existence of several shillings of varying value being in circulation, worth 6½d., 7½d., 10d. and 1s., according to locality. The expression, twelve pence, was thus necessary.

There was, however, no postal rate to which this denomination applied, so that the stamps were but little used. 51,000 copies were printed, but only 1510 copies were sold, the rest being destroyed. This accounts for the rarity of the stamp, which is worth £100 unused, and £70 used.

Ordinarily the stamp is found on laid paper, but copies on wove paper have been found, though they are of extreme rarity.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



Amongst the most popular of all stamps are the triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps, some of which, though not all, are exceedingly rare.

The so-called "Wood-block" series, printed by Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., of Cape Town, are rare, the 1d carmine illustrated above having fetched £22 unused,



and the 4d blue £29 unused.



Each sheet of stamps was printed from sixty-four separate stereotype blocks. Owing to an accident in the printing, one of the blocks for the 1d stamp got into the set of blocks of 4d stamps, and a 4d stamp block got into the 1d ones. The result was that a few copies of the 1d got printed in blue (the colour of the 4d), instead of in red, and a few of the 4d got printed in red instead of in blue.

These errors are among the greatest rarities. The 1d blue is not known unused, but copies fetch from £50 to £75 used.



The 4d red error fetches from £60 to £80 used. Only one unused copy is known, and this realised £500.

Another excessively rare Cape of Good Hope stamp is the triangular 1d carmine, printed on paper watermarked with a design of a crown and the letters C.C., which stand for Crown Colony. The stamp was printed on this paper in error, instead of on paper watermarked with the design of an anchor.

CEYLON.



An unused copy of Ceylon's first 4d. stamp, the 4d. rose of 1859 realised £130 nearly twenty years back, since which time no copy has come on the market in that condition. Used copies fetch £16.

All the stamps of the series 1857-9 of Ceylon are rare.



The 8d. yellow-brown imperforate stamp has brought £23, unused.



The 9d. lilac brown, imperforate, unused, has sold for £25.



The 1s. lilac, imperforate, unused, has realised £21 10s,



and the 2s., blue, imperforate, £22.

GREAT BRITAIN.



When the postal authorities of Great Britain concluded a Treaty with France in 1855 for the reduction of the letter rate between the two countries from 10d. to 4d, no stamp of the face value of 4d. was in issue, and so one was prepared forthwith. It was first printed on "safety" paper, the paper being so called because it was treated with a solution of prussiate of potash, which would prevent illegal cleaning of the stamps for re-use. The paper was watermarked with the design known as the "small garter" in contradistinction to the later garter watermarks known as "medium" and "large" garters. An unused copy of this stamp has fetched £23.



The 10s. grey-green stamp of 1883, watermarked with the anchor design and printed on blued paper, has realised £48.



The £1 brown-lilac of 1882, printed on blued paper, watermarked "anchor," has fetched £98.

The £5 orange stamp, on the same paper as above, with the same watermark, is worth £90.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.



All the first issue of stamps of Hawaii are rare, particularly the 2 cents blue, 1851, of which only a dozen copies are known to collectors. Scarcely had the stamp been placed on sale when the General Post Office at Honolulu was the scene of a destructive fire, in which practically the whole issue of these stamps was destroyed. In 1897 a copy was sold for £740. It should be now worth nearly £1000.



1851, 5 cents, blue, £72, used.



1851, 13 cents, blue, £70, used.



1852-3, 13 cents, £85, used.

INDIA.



In October, 1854, stamps of the value 4 annas were issued in India, the stamps on the sheet being separated by blue wavy lines, with rosettes at the points where the lines crossed. These stamps were printed in two colours, the portrait being in blue and the framework in red. The above copy fetched £30.



As occasionally happens with stamps printed in two colours, one of the plates gets printed the wrong way up. In the above illustration the frame is correct, but the portrait is upside down. This stamp has fetched £130.

MAURITIUS.



The most renowned of all rare stamps are the "Post Office" Mauritius, styled Post Office on account of those two words appearing in the border of the stamps at the left. The stamps were very crude in workmanship, having been engraved by a

watchmaker on the island. The stamps were printed one at a time, and 1000 are believed to have been printed in this way. Yet only about 26 copies are known to collectors.

In the early seventies the stamps were selling for £4 each. In 1896 a pair realised £1680.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has a fine copy of each of the stamps. The 1d. red one was purchased for £850. The 2d. blue one illustrated on our cover was purchased at public auction for the Prince's collection, the price paid being £1450. The 2d. blue shown above is in the Taping Collection in the British Museum.



Mauritius, Post Paid, 1848, 1d., vermillion, £20.

Note the words POST PAID where the words POST OFFICE occurred in the first stamps of Mauritius described above.



Mauritius, Post Paid, 1848, 2d., blue, £82.



Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., penoe (error), £51.
The word PENCE was wrongly spell PENOE.

MOLDAVIA.



The first stamps of Moldavia, issued in 1854, four in number, are all among the rarities. The 27 paras has fetched £35, the 54 paras £20, the 81 paras £350, and the 108 paras £46.



Only 1173 copies of the rarest, the 81 paras, were sold at the time of issue. The auction price of this stamp has fluctuated considerably. Some years ago a copy sold for £350, but other prices since then have been £200, £220, £227, and in 1901 a splendid copy sold for £160. In 1907 a copy was sold for £250 in the auction room.

NAPLES.



Naples had separate stamps from 1858 to 1861, and one of its issues, the $\frac{1}{2}$ Tornese 1860, fetched £36 unused, and it is worth £15 used.

NEVIS.



The 1s. yellow-green stamp of Nevis, issued in 1867, is a rare stamp worth about £20 unused. Copies on laid paper are excessively rare, a used one having fetched £50. The perforation of the 1867 1s. yellow-green gauges 15.

NEW BRUNSWICK.



The first stamps of New Brunswick, issued in 1851, were three in number—3d., 6d., and 1s.—and all are rare. The 6d. yellow has fetched £26 unused, and the 1s. violet £40.



A particularly interesting rarity is the Connell stamp of New Brunswick, illustrated here. Connell was Postmaster-General, and when ordering a new set of postage stamps in 1861 he actually included his own portrait among the designs, choosing the 5 cents value as the one on which his counterfeit presentment should be handed down to posterity. His action was naturally resented by the people and in high quarters, so that Postmaster Connell had to resign.

Very few specimens of the Connell stamp got about, as it was withdrawn almost immediately. Copies fetch from £20 to £30 according to condition.

NEWFOUNDLAND.



The early stamps of Newfoundland are beautiful specimens of the line engraved stamps produced by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. The vermilion stamps of 1857 are nearly all rarities of a high order. The 2d. scarlet vermilion has fetched £45 unused, and is worth £10 used; the 4d. scarlet vermilion £32 10s. unused, and £7 used.



The 6d. scarlet vermilion, £30 unused and £10 used; the 1s. scarlet vermilion has realised £62 10s. unused, and is worth £15 used.

NEW SOUTH WALES.



Next to the triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps none are more popular with collectors than the "Sydney Views" of New South Wales. These bore a somewhat crude representation of the seal of the Colony, showing the landing of convicts at Botany Bay, and their reception by Industry, who holds a distaff in her hand. There is a view in the background, showing the church and some houses forming the settlement.

Most of the varieties are very rare in the unused condition, and are of considerable value used also. The variety illustrated is one in which Industry's distaff is missing. The variety is popularly called the "no whip" variety. The above specimen, the 3d. green, realised £56 unused.



This beautiful block of five "Sydney Views" from plate I. of the 1d. red is an exceptionally fine piece. It was sold by auction in London for £235.



The next series of New South Wales stamps, known as the "laureated head" series, are also stamps of great price. The 8d. orange of 1853, illustrated above, has realised £27 10s. unused.

NEW ZEALAND.



The first of the New Zealand stamps illustrated is the 3d. bright mauve, watermarked with a star design and imperforate. This has realised £23 10s. unused.



The second New Zealand stamp shown is the 1d. brown of 1872, watermarked with the letters "NZ." The above unused copy fetched £35 os. 6d., and it is valued at £30 used.

The third illustration is the 2d. vermilion of 1872, watermarked with a pattern known as the lozenge watermark. It is perforated 12½. The above unused copy realised £30, used it should be worth £5.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The curiously shaped shilling violet stamp of Nova Scotia, 1851-3, is a great rarity, the above copy having brought £36 in the auction room, but the stamp is catalogued at double that amount. Used copies are worth £10-£15 according to condition.

QUEENSLAND.

The first stamps of Queensland are rare, the 1d. carmine being worth £10 unused, while a strip of three (unused) of the 2d. blue, illustrated above, has sold for £78 at auction.

The 1s violet, imperforate, illustrated here, is said never to have been issued in the imperforate condition. Possibly a few copies of the later perforated 1s. stamp missed the perforating machine. Anyway, the imperforate stamp has realised £25, while the perforated one is worth but £10.

REUNION.



These two curious stamps, issued in 1851, for the island of Reunion, are amongst the very rarest of stamps. The 15 centimes black has fetched £48, unused, in London, and the 30 centimes black £60. The stamps have fetched £80 each in France, unused; and £40 each used.

ST. VINCENT.



The 6d. yellow-green stamp of St. Vincent, perforated 15 to 15½, issued in 1861, has fetched £42 unused,

while the stamp with the value 4d. overprinted in black on the 1s. vermilion is worth £20 unused, and rather more than half that amount used.



The large 5s. stamp, showing allegorical figures, representing Peace and Justice, and watermarked with the star design, has sold for £20; although it is at present catalogued at £14, in both the used and unused states.

SPAIN.



The stamps of Spain comprise a number of rare stamps in the early issues, the 2 reales red of 1851 having fetched £33 10s. unused. It is worth £20 used.

The 2 reales red of 1852 (the dates are plainly indicated on the stamps, as may be seen from the illustrations) has realised £29 unused. Used it should be worth £12.



The 1 real pale blue stamp of 1854 has brought £20 unused, and it is at present worth £16 used.



Another example of the familiar error in printing bi-coloured stamps, of printing part of the design upside down is afforded by the 12 cuartos red and blue stamp of 1865 with frame inverted. Copies of this error have sold for £30, but they should be now worth considerably more. Used copies fetch £7.

The correctly printed stamp is only worth 10s. unused, and a few pence used.

SWEDEN.

A curious error of inscription occurs on a Swedish stamp. It was intended to be a 20 öre vermilion stamp, but one of the stamps on the sheet, while bearing the figures 20 correctly, had the value expressed by the word TRETIO (meaning thirty) instead of TJUGO (twenty). A copy of the error has sold for £40, but an average price is £20 unused, and nearly as much used.

SWITZERLAND.

The above specimen of the "double" Geneva stamp of Switzerland, issued in 1843, sold a few years back for £30, but unused copies are now quoted as high as £75, and £28 used.



The 4 rappen stamp of Zurich illustrated brought £25, but it is now priced at £50. The red lines which form the background are horizontal. The specimens with vertical red lines are quoted still higher—£70 unused, £12 used.



The 4 centimes Vaud stamp, printed in black and red, sold, a few years ago, for £32 : is now quoted as high as £100 unused and £24 used.

TRANSVAAL.



The "een penny" blue stamp of the Transvaal, with the red overprint incorrectly spelt TRANSVRAL, has attained the high price of £150 unused, and is priced at £80 used.

The 6d. blue of 1878, illustrated, without surcharge, has fetched £25.



Only one copy is said to be known of this comparatively recent stamp with the surcharge "V.R.I." on the £5. The "I." has been dropped out and has been printed in afterwards. As it is unique its value should be considerable.

TRINIDAD.



This is a "local" stamp, *i.e.*, one of limited postal validity, it having been issued by the owner of the Lady McLeod steamship, trading with Trinidad. Copies have realised £20.

TURKS ISLANDS.



The 1s. prune stamp of Turks Islands, 1873-79, has realised £30 unused, and should be worth rather more than half that amount used.

TUSCANY.



The two gems of Tuscany's stamps are the 60 crazie brown-red of 1851-52, which has fetched £25, and is now quoted at £35 unused and £16 used, and the very rare 3 lire yellow, which has sold at prices varying from £75 to £100 unused, and which fetches £60 used.

UNITED STATES.



Three bicoloured stamps of the United States, issued in 1869 to celebrate the centenary of the Declaration of Independence, were each accidentally printed with the centres inverted.

The above copy of the 15 cents blue and brown sold for £20; the 24 cents purple and green with centre inverted is quoted at £26 used, and the 30 cents carmine and blue at £110.

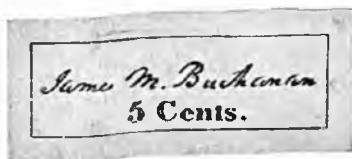
Before the introduction of Government postage stamps into the United States a number of post-masters issued stamps for their own convenience and on their own responsibility. Some of these are excessively rare. I give the approximate values of some of the rarest.



Alexandria, 5 cents, £600, only three copies known. Annapolis (envelope stamp), only one copy known, in the collection of the Earl of Crawford.



Athens, 5 cents, red, £200.



Baltimore, 1846, 5 cents. black, £80.



Baltimore, 1846, 10 cents, black, £816.



Baton Rouge, 10 cents, blue, £275.

Boscawen. Only one copy known (in collection of Mr. H. E. Deats).



Brattleboro, 5 cents, £100.



Grove Hill, 5 cents, £50.
Lockport, N.Y. 1846. Only one copy known.



Millbury (Massachusetts) local stamp, £400.
About half a dozen copies known.



New Haven, 5 cents, £600.



St. Louis, 1845-7, 20 cents black. A pair of these stamps was sold for £1026.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



The 2d. rouletted brown-red stamp of Western Australia, 1857, has fetched £20 10s., and there are a number of other rare specimens among the early stamps of this colony.

But the greatest rarity is the 4d. blue, 1854-7, with the centre inverted. The above is a photograph of the specimen which realised £400 at a London auction.

WURTEMBERG.

Wurtemberg's 9 Kreuzer pink stamp of 1851-2 has realised £20, and an equal amount has been paid for the 6 Kreuzer green of 1858. This latter, which is probably by far the rarer of the two, is without the silk thread which runs through the paper of the Wurtemberg stamps of 1856.

WOOD AND SON, PRINTERS, PERTH.