

ONE SHILLING NETT

THE  
**POSTAGE STAMPS**  
OF  
**GREAT BRITAIN**

BY

**Fred. J. Melville,**

PRESIDENT OF THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY

With an Appendix

"NOTES ON THE POSTAL ADHESIVE  
ISSUES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
DURING THE PRESENT REIGN," BY

**H.R.H.**

**the Prince of Wales**

The Junior  
Philatelic Society  
London

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(Hon. Sec.)  
11 Trigon Road  
Clapham, S.W.

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H. F. JOHNSON, 11 TRIGON ROAD,  
CLAPHAM, LONDON, S.W.

# The POSTAGE STAMPS of GREAT BRITAIN

By  
FRED. J. MELVILLE,  
President of the Junior  
Philatelic Society of London

WITH AN APPENDIX : "NOTES ON THE POSTAL ADHESIVE  
ISSUES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING  
THE PRESENT REIGN," BY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

59 Illustrations

*THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON*

H. F. JOHNSON, 11 TRIGON ROAD, CLAPHAM, S.W.

[1904.]

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## PREFATORY NOTE

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No Postage Stamps have been more closely studied, or more abundantly written about, than the stamps of Great Britain, with which this handbook deals. It is not claimed, therefore, that new matter of scientific value is set forth in these short chapters. This little work is intended as a facile and straightforward guide for the young collector of the stamps of Great Britain. To meet his needs, all the niceties of ultra-specialism have been omitted, while a short bibliography of the subject is added for those who desire to continue the study of this interesting branch of Philately.

To H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, the compiler of these pages is indebted for gracious permission to publish, as an appendix, his "Notes on the Postal Adhesive Issues during the Present Reign," read by His Royal Highness at the meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, on 4th March, 1904.

If, in the minds of the stamp-collecting public, there should remain any doubt of the interest which the Prince of Wales takes in their hobby, the earnest study and painstaking devotion reflected in these modestly-termed "notes" should at once dispel it. To the student, these notes must mark the heir-apparent to the British throne as a Philatelist of the first order.

It should be here stated, that the greater part of this work has appeared in the pages of *The Collectors' Illustrated Circular*. The illustrations of the stamps are printed by permission of the Board of Inland Revenue.



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# THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN

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## CHAPTER I

### **The Line-Engraved Series, 1840—1879**

THE first issues of the stamps of Great Britain were the 1d. black and 2d. blue of 1840. The head of the late Queen was drawn by Mr. Henry Corbould, from the City medal portrait which Mr. Wyon, of the Mint, had prepared to commemorate the Queen's visit to the City in 1837. The engine-turned background was of an extremely fine character, one of the chief objects in which was the prevention of spurious imitations. The stamps were manufactured by the firm of Bacon and Petch, and during the forty years the penny stamp—with divers variations in colour and details of design—was in circulation, the total number issued was 20 699,858,040.

The letters in the lower corners of these stamps require explanation. There were 240 specimens on each sheet of stamps; these were arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve stamps each. The stamps on a sheet were each lettered differently. The first horizontal row of stamps bore the letters—

(1st stamp) A A, (2nd) A B, (3rd) A C, (4th) A D, and right on to A L, the twelfth and last stamp in the row. The second horizontal row began B A, B B, B C, and so on. Each horizontal row began with a new letter, and as there were twenty such rows the last row began with the twentieth letter in the alphabet—T A, T B, T C, and so on, until the last stamp in the sheet was lettered T L.

The original purpose of this lettering was to increase the difficulty of putting counterfeits of these stamps into circulation. It can readily be seen that if a forger were to imitate any one of these stamps and create a great many copies, it could be more readily discovered from the fact that the lettering on all the stamps would be identical. Whether this device really did serve so useful a purpose as was anticipated is doubtful, but collectors have found additional pleasure in reconstructing complete sheets of these stamps, which they are enabled to do without difficulty, as the letters indicate exactly the position which each stamp occupied on the sheet before it was first cut up.

Another device to elude the forger was one which had long been familiar to paper manufacturers, the watermark; which, it need scarcely be said, is a design worked into the paper in the process of manufacture. The design of the watermark on these early stamps of Great Britain was a small crown (Fig. 47).

1d. (1840-1879)

The colour of the 1d. stamp (Fig. 1) was at first black—a colour which, while it did justice to the excellence of the engraving, was unsatisfactory from the point of view of the authorities. At first the stamps were obliterated in red. But it was soon pointed out to Rowland Hill that the red postmark could be cleaned off the stamp with comparative ease. The postmark was then applied in black, but this did not suit, as it was often difficult to say whether a stamp had been used or not, the obliteration scarcely being distinguishable on the black stamp. The only way out of the difficulty was to print the stamp in a lighter colour, and apply the obliteration in black. Red was therefore chosen for the stamp, and the first of the red penny labels appeared in January, 1841.

The colour was at first a red-brown shade, but during the many years the first red penny stamp was in use the tint varied considerably, from a deep-red-brown to a pale rose colour. The stamps were issued imperforate, so they had to be cut from the sheet by the clerks at the post-offices when supplying single specimens or small quantities to customers.

It was not until 1854 that the system of separation now so general was introduced to increase the facility in the use of the little postal labels. Mr.

Henry Archer, an Irishman, suggested the adoption of a perforating machine for separating the stamps on a sheet in 1848. He was permitted to make a number of trials on sheets supplied to him, and his early efforts, some of which got into circulation, are known as Archer roulettes, and are valued among collectors. It was some years before the system was perfected, but this was done after the purchase of the invention from Archer for £4,000.

The first perforated stamps were those of 1854, and the gauge of the perforation was 16 (Fig. 5). In 1855 the perforation was altered to 14. Early that year also—in February—were issued specimens from a retouched die. The old die was proving unsatisfactory, in that it did not produce sufficiently durable plates. The plates made from it at first, and until about 1852, would give 100,000 good impressions; but during the following two years each plate would only render about one-quarter of that number. Up till the end of its service this one die had been used to prepare 50,000 engravings on steel. As soon as it was showing such decided deterioration a duplicate was made, which Mr. W. Humphrys, the engraver, undertook to retouch and so strengthen the lines.

The impressions from the retouched die, or Die II (Fig. 6) as it is often termed, may be distinguished from the original one. The shading

9



10



11

12



13

14



15

about the eye is more defined, the nostril is more curved, and the band behind the ear is more distinct.

The Die II stamps were perforated 16 at first, but afterwards 14, as in the case of the stamps of the original die.

In July, 1855, the Die II stamps appeared with a new crown watermark, known as the "large crown" (Fig. 48).

A further alteration was made in 1864, when, instead of the stars in the upper corners, letters were substituted. Thus, there were letters in all four corners, and the letters diagonally opposite each other were the same. Thus, if the top letters were AC, the bottom ones were CA. The object of this was to prevent people piecing clean portions of two used stamps together so as to serve as one unused specimen.

A minute number was also worked into the vertical network on each side of the stamp. These figures denoted the number of the plate from which the stamps were printed. Stamps are procurable bearing the plate numbers 71-225, with the exception of 75, 77, 126, and 128. Specialists in these stamps like to secure a specimen from each numbered plate.

Before leaving the 1d. stamp, two interesting specimens require explanation. One is the 1d. black, with the letters V.R. in the upper corners

instead of the little star ornaments (Fig. 2). This was intended for use in Government offices, but after copies had been sent to a number of post-offices as specimens the idea was abandoned. The stamp was prepared for use in 1840.

Another interesting stamp is an official imitation of the 1d. black. Twenty years after its original issue—in 1860—in order to provide specimens for some members of the Royal Family, one of the plates of stamps then in use was printed in black on six sheets of paper with the large crown watermark. The imitation, therefore, has a different watermark from the original stamp, and, in addition, the watermarks on the so-called "Royal Reprints" are inverted.

### 2d. (1840 - 1879)

The 2d. blue stamp of 1840 went through a number of changes similar to those of the 1d. black stamp, but the blue colour was always retained. The 2d. blue of 1840 is shown side by side with the same stamp of the following year, which had two white lines introduced upon it, one under "Postage" and the other over "Twopence" (Figs. 3 and 4). At times the blue colour of the 2d. stamp was so deep that it was not readily distinguishable from the black of the 1d. stamp, especially in artificial light, so the lines were added to alter the effect of the 2d. stamp and so make it more easily recognised.



In 1854 the 2d. stamps were perforated 16, and in 1855, 14.

In 1855 the watermark was changed to the large crown, as in the case of the 1d. stamps, and in 1857 the lines beneath the words "Postage" and above "Twopence" were made thinner.

In 1858 the Egyptian letters were introduced in all four corners, and the plate number added in the network on each side of the stamp.

The plates of the 2d. stamp bearing these numbers go from 7 to 9 and 12 to 15. Plates 10 and 11 were prepared for use, but were rejected by the Commissioners of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Alterations in the rates of postage on letters and newspapers (inland and foreign) were responsible for the gradual addition of new values of stamps. In 1870 two stamps were issued which, as they were printed by Messrs. Bacon and Petch by the same process as the 1d. and 2d., may be better described here than later on.

### 1½d. (1870)

The first was the 1½d. stamp issued on the 1st of October, 1870, showing the same head of the Queen as the other stamps, but this time enclosed in a shield-shaped border, (Fig. 7). There were three plates, of which No. 2 was probably useless, as no trace can be found of its having been put to press. No. 1 is not numbered, it having been prepared for

use as early as 1860; but it had been at that time abandoned. The figure 3, however, is to be seen near the bottom of the network on each side of the stamps printed from plate 3. The stamps which do not bear that number are, therefore, to be taken as impressions from plate 1. The colour of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp was rose red.

### $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1870)

A few days after the issue of the last-named stamp the first  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were sent out (Fig. 8). These were small labels of about half the size of the other values, which gave rise to an amusing complaint of the meanness of the postal authorities in making their halfpenny stamps only half the size of the penny ones. This stamp was also of a rose-red colour, and the plates were indicated by numbers engraved in the engine-turned ground work between the medallion and the figure of value. There were twenty plates, numbered 1 to 20; but Nos. 2, 7, 16, 17, and 18 were not put to press. The watermark in the paper on which these stamps were printed consisted of the word "Halfpenny" in script. The word appeared many times on the sheets, and each complete word extended over three of the stamps. The gauge of the perforation was 14.

## CHAPTER II

## The Embossed Series, 1847-1856

Until 1847 the 2d. blue was the stamp of the highest facial value in use in this country. In that year, chiefly owing to the requirements of the Colonial post—one shilling being the postal rate to many of the Colonies—a shilling stamp was issued. This and the two following stamps were produced by the familiar process of embossing.

## 1s. (1847)

The 1s. stamp (Fig. 9), which was of octagonal shape, was embossed in green on Dickinson paper. This is a paper which has silk threads running through it. It is composed of two layers of pulp, between which are worked, or pressed, in the course of manufacture, the silk threads. The paper was invented and patented by Mr. Dickinson, the head of a great firm of paper-makers. It was intended to prevent forgery, which, no doubt, it did so far as the two English stamps printed on it were concerned. It defied imitation, and it would not have been an easy thing for a forger to have secured a quantity of this paper without arousing suspicion. The paper used for the English shilling stamp was so arranged that two threads should appear on each stamp.

Two dies were used for this stamp, and the

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Two dies were used for this stamp, and the

numbers 1 and 2 may be seen after the minute initials W.W. (standing for William Wyon) below the bust.

### 10d. (1848)

In 1848 as the shilling embossed stamp had been found serviceable, and as the letter rate to France was then 10d., a stamp, also octagonal in form, was issued representing that value (Fig. 10). It was embossed in a brown colour on Dickinson paper. Of the four dies used, Die 1 is indicated by the figure 1 after the letters W.W. ; the remaining dies 2, 3, and 4 are denoted by figures preceding the initials.

### 6d. (1854)

No sixpenny stamp was issued in this country until 1854, when it was prepared chiefly in order to prepay letters to Belgium, which had just a short time previously become subject to a sixpenny rate of postage from Great Britain, (Fig. 11).

The colour of this 6d. stamp was violet. Instead of the Dickinson paper, the sheets on which the stamps were embossed were watermarked with the letters V.R. (Fig. 49), the pair of the letters appearing on each specimen. Die 1 was the only one used for this stamp, the figure being before the letters W.W. below the bust.

## CHAPTER III

### The Surface-Printed Series, 1855—1880

Commencing with a 4d. stamp, issued for the first time in 1855, a new method was introduced for the production of the stamps of this country. The process is known as surface printing, and the design stands out from the printing plates in relief, in contrast to the earlier engraving process, where the lines on the plates were in recess. This method of manufacture being cheaper than the old style, and equally serviceable, has been in use for printing the stamps of Great Britain ever since its adoption for the 4d. stamp in 1855.

Odd values of stamps were issued as required, printed by means of this process, until 1884, when the issue known as the "Unified Series" appeared.

The following stamps belong to the period 1855-1880, and are here described in the order of their facial value, each stamp being followed out through its own series of changes of design, paper, and other detail.

#### 2½d. (1875—1884)

The foundation of the Postal Union (afterwards known as the Universal Postal Union), led, in 1875, to the issue of a 2½d. stamp for use on letters passing from Great Britain to certain other countries which,

according to the provisions of the Union, were to be subject to an inter-postal rate of 25 centimes, or 2½d. The Queen's profile was in an octagonal frame, with large coloured letters on a white ground in the corners. The plate numbers were inserted below the upper corner letters. These numbers ran from 1 to 23 (Fig. 12). The first three plates were impressed in lilac rose on paper watermarked with the design of a "small anchor" (Fig. 56). A new paper, watermarked "Orb" (Fig. 54) came into use while plate 3 was still doing service, this plate being printed on both varieties of paper. Plates 3 to 20 were watermarked "Orb" and plates 21, 22, and 23 were impressed on a new paper watermarked "Crown 1880" (Fig. 59). The colour of the 2½d. stamp underwent a change. Plates 1 to 17 were printed in lilac rose, but in 1880 the colour was changed to blue, which was the colour of plates 17 to 23, plate 17 being, therefore, issued in both colours.

### 3d. (1862—1884)

In 1862 a 3d. rose stamp was issued showing the Victoria head in an ornamental border, and with small white letters in trefoil ornaments in each angle (Fig. 13). The frame enclosing the portrait is surrounded by a plain white ground, though trial specimens were made with this part filled in with a dotted background. Another trial plate bore two dots—one before and one after the word "postage."



There was only one plate, however, which was used for the regular issue, and that was the second which had been made, and from which the background had been cleared away. The first plate had been rejected. The "emblems" paper (watermarked Fig. 53) was used, and the colour was rose.

Large letters took the place of the small ones in 1805, and the plate number was introduced into the ornaments at each side of the border enclosing the portrait. Plate 4 was to the first to be so numbered, and while this was in use the change was made to "spray of rose" (Fig. 55) paper. Plates 4-10 were issued with large white letters (*i.e.*, on a ground of colour) on this paper.

With plate 11, in 1873, the large coloured letters were introduced, and the plate numbers were in colour on a white ground, instead of being white on a ground of colour. Plate 12 followed, but No. 13 was not accepted, and plates 14 to 20 continued the series. With the last-named plate the "crown" (Fig. 59) paper came into use, plate 20 being printed on both the old and the new papers. Plate 21 was on the crown paper only (Fig. 14).

In 1883, plate 21 was printed in a fugitive lilac colour, with a large-figure "3d." over-printed in red (Fig. 15). This was done as an additional protection against cleaning the stamp which was then to be used both for revenue and postal purposes. This stamp was on "Crown" paper.

## 4d. (1855—1884)

The issue of the 4d. stamp of 1855 was rendered necessary by the reduction of the postal rate to France from 10d. to 4d. The profile of the Queen was in a large circle, with the word "Postage" on the upper curve and "Fourpence" on the lower curve. The watermark was at first that known as the "small garter" (Fig. 50). But a more strongly-defined and larger watermark was introduced the following year, known as the "medium garter" (Fig. 51). The colour of the first 4d. stamp was carmine, and the paper was a "safety paper" into which some prussiate of potash had been worked in the process of manufacture. This was to prevent cleaning the stamps after they had once been used. This safety paper, which was of a bluish colour, was only used for a few months, when in 1856 an ordinary white paper was substituted. The same year a slightly altered and enlarged watermark, known as the "large garter" (Fig. 52) came into use. The gauge of the perforation of these stamps was 14.

Small white letters were introduced into the four corners of the stamp in January, 1862, these letters being arranged similarly to those of the 1d. red and 2d. blue stamps. The outer line of the border at the bottom of the stamp, instead of having faint perpendicular white lines at regular intervals, was made quite solid, and a small indication of the

16



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



number of the plate was introduced instead. Plate 3 is indicated by a thin Roman figure I on the solid portion of the frame close to each of the lower corner letters. Plate 4 has the figures II and a white line across the outer angle of each of the four corners. The colour of these stamps, from 1862, was orange red.

The next variation of design took place in 1865, the plate number being indicated by figures in a little circle at each end of the word "Postage" (Fig. 16). The plates thus indicated are numbers 7 to 14, numbers 5 and 6 not being known. The letters in the corners were much larger, and the lower part of the outer frame was no longer solid, but reverted to its original marking of perpendicular lines. The colour of the stamp remained the same—orange red.

With plate 15, issued in 1876, the design was so altered that instead of the corner letters and plate numbers standing out in white on a ground of colour, the letters and figures were in the colour, and the ground was left white. Plate 15 was printed in pale vermilion at first, and afterwards in sage green. Plate 16 was only printed in sage green. Plates 17 and 18 were in mouse brown. Plate 17 was the last to be printed on "large garter" paper, and before plate 17 was superseded the new "Crown 1880" watermark (Fig. 59) was brought into use. Both plates 17 and 18 were printed on this new paper.

(6d. 1856—1884)

The embossed 6d. stamp of 1854 was replaced in October, 1856, by a surface-printed stamp of the same value. The design showed the Queen's head in a circle, with the words "Postage" and "Sixpence" respectively in straight tablets at top and bottom. There were no letters in the corners; the colour was lilac, the perforation 14, and the watermark a design known as emblems (Fig. 53), consisting of two roses, a shamrock, and a thistle. Although the first issue was made on white paper, specimens are met with which have a bluish appearance similar to that of the blue "safety" paper already described.

In 1862, small white letters were included in the design at the corners, and a hyphen was placed between SIX and PENCE. There is no special indication of plate 3 (the first plate which bore the small white letters), but it can be distinguished from plate 4, as the latter has a white line across each of the outer angles of the design.

With plate 5 large white letters and the plate number in a circle were added (Fig. 17). The plates ran from 5 to 9. With plate 6, a new paper, watermarked "spray of rose" (Fig. 55) came into use, this plate being issued both on the "emblems" and the new paper. The subsequent plates were only on "spray of rose" paper. Plate 7 was not printed

from, and in plates 8 and 9 the hyphen between Six and Pence was deleted.

An entirely new type of 6d. stamp appeared in April, 1872, showing the Queen's head in a hexagonal frame, but the numbering of the plates was not interfered with. The new type, printed on "spray of rose" paper, and with white letters in the corner, were of two plates, 11 and 12. Plate 11 was printed in a buff colour, plate 12 was at first in buff, but this was changed to grey green. The plate numbers were just above the lower corner pieces containing the white letters. In 1874, two years after the alteration of type, the coloured letters were substituted for the white ones, and the position of the plate number was altered to the side angles of the hexagonal frame (Fig. 18). From plate 13 to plate 17, all of which were printed in grey green, there was no change, but with plate 17 the crown watermark (Fig. 59) was introduced, this plate being printed on both the old and the new papers. Plate 18, however, was on the "crown" paper only.

For the same reason that the 3d. stamp was in 1883 printed in lilac and over-printed with a figure of value in red, the 6d. stamp (plate 18) went through a similar change. The colour of the first printing was in lilac and of the over-printing red.

### 8d. (1876—1880)

An 8d. stamp (Fig. 19) was required in 1876 to pre-

pay Australian letters going *via* Brindisi. Plate 1 was the only one used. The impression was made in orange on "large garter" (Fig. 52) paper perforated 14.

### 9d. (1862—1877)

A 9d. stamp was issued at the beginning of 1862 in a bistre-brown colour, showing the Royal profile in a border formed by nine curves. Small white letters were in the four corners, and two plates, numbers 2 and 3, were used (Fig. 20). Plate 1 being defective was not put to press. Plate 2 is distinguishable from plate 3 as the latter has small lines crossing the outer angles of the stamp. The watermark was the "emblems" design (Fig. 53), and the perforation 14.

In 1865 the large white letters were introduced in the corners, and the plate number "4" in a circle above the lower corner letters. Although at first printed on the "emblems" paper, it was in 1869 on "spray of rose" (Fig. 55).

### 10d. (1867—1877)

A 10d. brown stamp (Fig. 21) was issued to provide a convenient means of prepaying letters to Australia *via* Marseilles, the rate for which route was 10d. Only plate 1 (that number being indicated by a figure 1 in a circle over each of the lower corner letters) and plate 2 were used, the impression being in red

brown, and the paper "spray of rose." The stamp exists printed accidentally on "emblems" paper. No variation was made in the large white letters with which the stamp was first issued.

(1s. 1856—1884)

The 1s. embossed stamp of 1847 was replaced by a surface-printed stamp in 1856 (Fig. 22). It was printed in green on the "emblems" paper; six years later (in 1862) the small white letters were introduced into the angles and in the oval border enclosing the Royal portrait was placed the plate number "1" which was not strictly correct, as the first plate, in use from 1856 to 1862, was unnumbered. Therefore philatelists take this as plate 2. Another plate was prepared bearing the figure 2, but this was never put into use.

Large white letters took the place of the small ones in 1865, and the first plate for printing these was correctly numbered "4." This was printed at first on the "emblems" paper but afterwards on "spray of rose." The following plates 5-7 were also on paper watermarked "spray of rose."

As in the case of the 4d. and 6d. stamps, the next change was to large coloured letters in the corners. Plates 8-14 bore the large coloured letters, but there were several other changes during their use. Plate 13 was the last to be printed in green, for an orange brown colour superseded the green, while No. 13 was



in use, that number, therefore, being printed in both colours. In 1881 the "Crown" paper was used, plates 13 and 14 being printed in orange brown on this new paper.

### 2s. (1867—1880)

In 1867 a 2s. stamp was issued (Fig. 23), the need for higher-valued stamps being particularly felt by those doing business with the Colonies and foreign countries. It showed the Queen's head in an oval and the corners contained large white letters. Above the two lower letters was the plate number 1, the only one put to press. The colour of the stamp was at first blue, but in 1880 it was changed to a red-brown. The paper was "spray of rose."

### 5s. (1867—1884)

In 1867 a 5s. stamp of larger size than the smaller values was issued with large white letters in the corners and printed on special paper watermarked with a Maltese Cross design (Fig. 57). Plates 1 and two were impressed in carmine on the cross paper; plate 3 was not used; and plate 4 was printed on paper watermarked with an anchor design (Fig. 58). The perforation of the stamps printed from plates 1 and two was 15 by 15½, impressions from plate 4 being perforated 14.

10S. (1878-1884)

A 10s. stamp, similar in size to the 5s., was issued on September 26th, 1878 (Fig. 24). Plate 1, the only plate used, was, as in the case of the 5s. stamp, printed on "Cross" paper perforated 15 by 15½, and afterwards (commencing with February, 1883) on "Anchor" paper perforated 14. The colour of the stamp was grey, and the tint of the "Anchor" paper varied, being in some cases a clear white, and at other times having a distinct bluish tinge.

£1 (1878-1884)

Simultaneously with the issue of the 10s. stamp, one of the facial value of £1 was put into circulation (Fig. 25). Plate 1 was printed on the "Maltese Cross" and the "Anchor" papers, the perforations of the impressions on the former being 15 by 15½, and on the latter 14. The bluish and the white colours of the "Anchor" paper referred to in the case of the 10s. stamp are equally noticeable in this instance. The stamp was printed in a brown lilac colour.

## CHAPTER IV

The Surface-Printed Series (*continued*)

1880—1901

In 1880, the stamp printing contract with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. having lapsed, new stamps of the values  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. and 5d. were issued, all surface printed.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1880)

This was issued on October 14th, 1880, to supersede the line-engraved stamp of 1870 (Fig. 26). The design shows a profile portrait of the late Queen, with the words "Postage" and "Halfpenny" in curved bands at top and bottom respectively. These were printed at first in a green colour, on "Crown 1880" paper, which took 240 stamps to the sheet. The gauge of the perforation was 14.

On April 1st, 1884, the colour of the stamp was changed to slate blue, but in other respects this issue was similar to the 1880 stamp.

## 1d. (1880)

On January 1st, 1880, was issued a 1d. stamp in a Venetian red colour, and showing the Royal Portrait in a rectangular frame (Fig. 27). This took the place of the familiar line-engraved 1d. red. The words



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"Postage" and "One Penny" stand out in white letters on solid bands at the top and bottom of the border. In the four angles are letters arranged similarly to the letters on the later 1d. and 2d. line-engraved stamps. The paper was the "Crown 1880" and the perforation 14. The stamp is known imperforate, as some copies were issued in that condition.

### 1½d. (1880)

October 14th, 1880, was the date of the issue of the 1½d. stamp, in a slightly different shade of Venetian red from that of the One Penny (Fig. 28). The portrait is in an oval, the stamp being squared up by an ornamental outer border. The lettering on the oval band is white, reading "Postage, Threehalfpence." "Crown 1880" paper was used, with 240 stamps to the sheet, and the perforation was 14. This stamp took the place of the 1½d. red of the line-engraved series.

### 2d. (1880)

The portrait on the 2d. stamp (Fig. 29), which was issued on December 8th, 1880, to take the place of the line-engraved 2d. blue, was contained in a frame composed of a curve at top and bottom, joined together by two straight sides. The colour was carmine, and the white lettering on the curves read "Postage Twopence." The paper and perforation were "Crown 1880" and 14 respectively.

**5d. (1881)**

This was a new value when issued on March 15th, 1881, and was intended for use on letters going to India, China, and other foreign parts subject to a similar postal tariff. The portrait was contained in a wavy-lined oval with an outer rim of coloured dots (Fig. 30). The words "Postage" and "Fivepence" were in white on straight tablets above and below the oval. The colour was indigo, the paper and perforation being similar to those of the preceding stamp.

From 1881 to 1884 a new series of stamps, designed to serve both postal and fiscal purposes, was in the process of emission.

**1d. (1881)**

July 12th, 1881, was the occasion of the first issue of the most familiar of all postal labels, the 1d. lilac stamp which did service till the arrival of the stamps of the present reign. The portrait was in an oval, and the corners of the stamp each contained two rows of dots at right angles. As first issued, the stamps had fourteen dots in each corner. The lilac was a dullish tint, the paper "Crown 1880," and the perforation 14 (Fig. 31).

About December 12th, 1881, the stamp was issued with sixteen dots in each corner, and with the letter-

ing a trifle larger (Fig. 32). In other respects the stamp was similar in appearance, and the general public knew no difference in the little label they used so extensively.

### 2s. 6d. (1883)

This stamp, which was of a large size, was issued on July 2nd, 1883, showing the portrait in an ornamental frame and letters in the four corners, (Fig. 42). The inscription in white letters at the top reads "Postage and Revenue" and at the bottom "2 Shils & 6 Pence." The value is also expressed in figures in a tablet at each side. The colour was a doubly fugitive purple; the paper, the large "anchor" paper, described in a previous article, and the perforation 14. This stamp was in use until the issues of the present reign.

### Issue of April 1st, 1884

On April 1st, 1884, eight stamps, showing the royal portrait in divers frames, all surface printed on "crown" paper and perforated 14, were issued. A 9d. stamp, issued in August, 1883, also belongs to this series. Two colours of a doubly fugitive nature, purple and green, were used for the nine stamps, and four of the values of the series were oblong in shape. Letters appear in the four corners of the stamps of each value. These stamps are grouped

together and are known as the "unified series" (Figs. 33-41).

The value and colours of the stamps are :—

- 1½d. purple (portrait in shield frame).
- 2d. purple, oblong (square frame).
- 2½d. purple, oblong (circular frame).
- 3d. purple (hexagonal frame).
- 4d. green (oval frame).
- 5d. green (shield frame).
- 6d. green, oblong (square frame).
- 9d. green, oblong (circular frame).
- 1s. green (hexagonal frame).

### 5s. (1884)

On April 1st, 1884, a 5s. stamp, of the same size as the preceding one, was issued, showing the profile of Queen Victoria in a circle, broken by a tablet on each side containing the value "5s." (Fig. 43). The inscription reads "Postage" (at top) and "Five Shillings" (at bottom). The corners contain letters in colour on a white ground. The colour was carmine, the paper "anchor," and the perforation 14.

### 10s. (1884)

Similar in size to the 5s. and 2s. 6d. stamps was the 10s. stamp, which appeared also on April 1st, 1884 (Fig. 44). The portrait in this case was in an octagonal frame, with tablets containing figures of



value at each side, and the inscription "Postage" and "Ten Shillings" in colour on a ground of white. The colour of the stamp was a cobalt blue, the paper and perforation being the same as in the 2s. 6d. and 5s. stamps.

### £1 (1884)

Also on April 1st, 1884, a long oblong stamp of the facial value of £1 was issued in a brown-lilac colour, having the Queen's head in a circle surrounded by a band inscribed in coloured letters, "Postage One Pound." Large figures "£1" appear on each side, and the remainder of the stamp is filled up with an ornamental background and a rectangular frame. The paper was "Crown 1880," with three watermarks to each stamp. The perforation was 14 (Fig. 45).

On January 27th, 1891, the stamp was issued in a new colour, namely, green, but in other respects the stamp was similar to the first issue.

### £5 (1882)

The £5 stamp was issued for sale on March 21st, 1882. It was of a large oblong size, and consisted of a circular frame enclosing the portrait, and large figures "£5" at each side. The top tablet of this stamp was inscribed "Postage," and the bottom "Five Pounds." The colour was orange vermilion,

the paper "anchor" (two watermarks to each stamp) and the perforation 14.

Very little use was found for the £5 stamp. A label of this value was prepared for the current King's head series, but the stamp of this value has been definitely abandoned. No £5 stamp will therefore, be issued for the present reign.

### The Issue of 1887

The unified series was anything but satisfactory. The fact that two colours had to serve for nine stamps of altogether different facial value made the labels inconvenient, not only to the public, but also to the postal officials. On this account, therefore, a series of new stamps, known as the Jubilee series, was prepared. The issue was made on January 1st, 1887. They were all printed on "Crown 1880" paper, and perforated 14. A brief summary is all that is necessary of these recently current stamps.

½d. vermilion altered in 1900 to green).

No change was made in the 1d. lilac stamp.

1½d. purple (portrait) and green (value and olive branches).

2d. green (portrait) and scarlet (value).

2½d. dark purple on blue paper.

3d. purple on yellow paper.

(In 1891 this stamp was impressed for a short time on a very distinct orange-yellow paper.)

4d. green (centre) and brown (outer border and numerals of value).

4½d. green (centre) and carmine (outer frame).

(Although this stamp is included in this series, it was not issued until about September 15th, 1892, when it was required for parcels post purposes. A change in parcels rates rendered the stamp practically useless, and it has since been withdrawn.)

5d. purple (head and frame) and blue (figure of value).

6d. purple on dull red paper.

9d. purple (central cross and portrait) and blue (figure of value)

10d. purple (centre) and carmine (outer frame).

(This was not issued until February 24th, 1890.)

1s. green.

(The colour of this last stamp was altered in 1900 to green and carmine.)

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34



35



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## **Appendix A**

NOTES ON THE  
POSTAL ADHESIVE ISSUES OF THE  
UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE  
PRESENT REIGN

BY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THE whole of the contemplated changes in the postal issues of the Mother Country, consequent on the accession to the throne of King Edward VII., having been completed, the present would seem to be a convenient time to put together what is known of the history of the stamps issued by the home authorities during the present reign.

As usual, the press was well in advance of the times, and as early as the month of February, 1901, there were many rumours and surmises as to the "inevitable change." At the same time, that the authorities were not slow in dealing with the subject is evident from a reply to questions asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Henniker Heaton on the 11th March. The Secretary to the Treasury then stated that the necessary steps were being taken for the issue of new postage stamps, but it was not expected they would be ready for some months to come. The nature of the other questions asked may be gathered from the replies, in which it was stated that, except in the case of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 1s. stamps, all adhesives then in use bore figures clearing indicating their value, and that the same plan would probably be continued; that the three stamps named were of so distinctive a character that it was not thought necessary to show their value in figures as well as words; that it was considered undesirable that the new designs of the

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proposed stamps should be submitted to the public before adoption; and that there was no sufficient reason for altering the colour of the 1d. stamp from mauve to red.

From the last answer it would appear that the obligations of this country to the Postal Union had been overlooked. The colour of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp had already been changed to green, in conformity with the arrangements come to at the Berne Convention\*, and the alteration in the 1d. stamp, although not definitely decided upon, had already been so far considered, that in 1900 an essay had been prepared, in which the stamp was printed in its ordinary colour, but upon red paper.

The first public sign of impending changes was a notice in the *London Gazette* for the 19th April, 1901, by which, for the first time in the postal history of the country, certain stamps were demonetised. It was intended to leave available only the dies of current stamps; viz., the 1d. of December, 1881; the 5s., 10s. and £1 of April, 1884; the £5 of March, 1882; the 10d. of 1890; and the other values comprised in the "Jubilee" issue of 1887. It was no doubt by an oversight that the dies of the 8d. and 2s. values were omitted, so that these stamps still remain available for postage, although

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\*The Berne Convention of the Universal Postal Union decides that for uniformity and convenience the stamps of the values ½d., 1d., and 2½d., or their equivalents should be respectively of the colours, green, red and blue,

philatelists would probably hesitate to pass through the post their unused copies of the brown 2s.!

Meanwhile the authorities had been busily occupied with the question of the new stamps. The Government contractors prepared and submitted four designs for the 1d. stamp, with three-quarter face and quarter-face portraits of the King looking to right, and the same with the portraits reversed; and in addition two designs for a set of the "unified" stamps, from  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s., with similar portraits looking to right. The portraits were taken from photographs purchased by the contractors, and the heads were drawn upon a lithographic stone, and the necessary essays printed by lithography.

In Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s designs no change was contemplated in the frames of the stamps, and the essays submitted consist, in each case, of the current stamps with the lithographed portrait of the King substituted for that of the late Queen.

On the 24th May an answer to a further question in the House of Commons gave the public some insight into what was being done. The Secretary to the Treasury was asked whether the designs for the new postage stamps had been entrusted to an Austrian sculptor, and if so, whether this was due to the fact that there was no British artist competent for the work. Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied

that it was the case that the portrait of His Majesty the King, which had been used in the preparation of the designs to appear on the new postage stamps, was by a foreign artist, there being in existence an excellent profile portrait only executed last year by an Austrian sculptor, resident in London, but that it was not to be inferred that no British artist was competent for the work.

On the 7th June a further question was asked, inquiring whether the advice of the President of the Royal Academy or other distinguished artist had been taken in regard to the design for the new stamps. In reply it was stated that the officer responsible for the new stamps was the Postmaster-General, who consulted the views of the King as to the portrait to be used ; that His Majesty chose one executed in the previous year by a gentleman long resident in London, whose work enjoyed a high reputation in this country ; and that as the portrait was considered to be specially well adapted for the purpose, it had not appeared necessary to invite designs from other artists, or to seek further advice.

The artist to whom reference is made is Herr Emil Fuchs, who, for the purposes of the new stamps, prepared an original drawing, for which the King was pleased to grant a sitting.

It was determined to adopt a new design for the frame of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. stamps, and, in the case of the bicoloured series, to utilise the dies

and plates of the Queen Victoria stamps for the second colours, so that new dies would only be required for the parts printed in the same colours as that of the portrait. The design for the new frame and border was prepared by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., under Herr Fuchs' instructions, from a sketch furnished by him.

From the original sketch a photograph was taken. The design for the border was also photographed, and the two prints so obtained were placed together, and a fresh photographic impression taken of the whole. This was submitted to the King, and was approved by His Majesty, the original, with the written approval, being now in my collection (Fig. 46).

Temporary copper plates were then engraved to indicate the effect that would be obtained. From these plates proofs were taken for approval, and amongst the stamps shown to-night\* will be found three of the proofs referred to. In the first the centre has been filled in with a photograph of the head, which will show more clearly the portrait as prepared by the artist. In the other proofs the head is engraved, and although in this operation some of the delicacy of the original work has been lost, the general effect has been retained, and the portrait is satisfactory and pleasing. The third proof only differs from the second in the posing of the head, and is the

\*At the Meeting of the Philatelic Society, 4th March, 1904.

one approved by Herr Fuchs on behalf of the King, subject to a slight reduction in the width of the wreath, a suggestion made, I believe, by the Queen.

The preparation of the dies was then proceeded with, and proofs are shown from the preliminary head dies in the sizes requisite for the various adhesive stamps. In the engraving of the dies the character and expression of the portrait has undergone considerable change, and the result is by no means so satisfactory, in general effect, as in the case of the temporary plates. The new working dies for the several values were then put in hand, and I am able to show proofs from all the dies so prepared.

The first stamp to be completed was the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., which was registered at Somerset House on the 26th September, 1901, the date of registration of the 1d. being the 16th of the following month. For the last-named value it was necessary to consider the question of colour, and essays were accordingly prepared, consisting of impressions in mauve on white paper, two shades of mauve on red paper, and seven distinct tints of pink, lake, or red, on white paper, from which the choice was made.

Of these essays I am able to show all except the one actually chosen, but the copies of the issued stamps, which are on the same pages with the essays were taken from the first deliveries at Somerset House, and form therefore a correct standard of the colour adopted.



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It was at first in contemplation to issue some of the new stamps on the King's birthday, the 9th November, 1901, but it was found impracticable to have the supplies ready in time, and the first issue was accordingly postponed to the commencement of the new year.

The 2½d. and 6d. values were both registered on the 3rd December, 1901. The sheet of the first named, registered at this date, is in mauve upon blue paper, and a few thousand sheets were printed in this colour, and were delivered at Somerset House. These, however, were never issued, as it was decided to adopt a blue stamp upon white paper. Nine essays were accordingly prepared in varying shades of blue, and the stamp, in the chosen colour, was re-registered on the 17th December.

All being now in readiness for the issue of the four first values, a Notice was published by the General Post Office on the 17th December, announcing that on and after the ensuing 1st January the four new stamps would be on sale at the various post offices in the United Kingdom, and that new stamps of other denominations, also bearing the King's portrait, would be issued afterwards.

In the Post Office Circular of the same date, postmasters were informed that during the last three or four days of the month the controllers of stamps in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin would be in a position to supply the new ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d.



stamps. They were directed to apply in the usual manner, but upon separate requisition forms, headed "New Stamps," for a stock not exceeding a fortnight's supply, but that no stamp of the new issue might be sold before the 1st January, and counter clerks were urged to endeavour to get rid of their old stock by selling it to purchasers who did not specially ask for the new stamps. Attention was also called to the necessity for avoiding mistakes, in consequence of the colour of the new 6d. stamp being similar to that of the then current 1d. stamp.

The public notice referred to was distributed, with the circular, for exhibition in all post offices, and both the circular and the notice contained a list of all the adhesive stamps bearing the portrait of the late Queen, which (with the stamps embossed or printed on envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and letter cards) would be still available. The notice concludes, "No other stamps are valid in payment of postage"; but, as we have seen, this is not accurate, as the 8d. and 2s. values had not been demonetised by the order of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue issued in April, 1901.

The remaining values of the new series appeared from time to time during 1902, the last of the general issue of adhesive postage stamps to be prepared being the 10d., registered on the 28th June and issued on the 3rd July, 1902. The stock of this value was delivered before the stamp had been registered, as also

was the case with the 5d., while the 4d. had actually been in use for a few days before it was registered at Somerset House.

In the case of the four highest values, the stamps were prepared and delivered some months before their issue, which was no doubt delayed, pending the exhaustion of the stock of the old stamps of the same denominations. Thus the 2s. 6d., registered 27th December, 1901; the 5s., registered 13th February, 1902; and the 10s., registered on the 25th of the same month (all of which were delivered shortly after the dates of registration) were not issued until the 5th April, 1902; while the issue of the £1, registered and delivered on the 5th March, 1902, was deferred until the 16th June.

There does not appear to be anything special to record in regard to the issued stamps beyond the fact that it was apparently found that the new working die for the 10d. stamp would not fit the old second-colour plate, so that a new second-colour die had to be prepared.

Before leaving the general issue, attention may be called to the fact that it was originally intended to include all the values in use at the commencement of the reign, except the 4½d., which was no longer required. A die was accordingly prepared early in 1902 for the £5 stamp, but before any progress was made in the preparation of a printing

plate it was decided by the Post Office to discontinue the use of this value.

In October, 1902, at the request of the King, who, it was understood, was of opinion at the time that the designs of the Transvaal stamps were to be preferred to that of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 6d. stamps of this country, an essay was prepared, with a view to a change in these values. A small, temporary engraved plate was made and employed, in conjunction with the head die of the Transvaal stamp, and from this impressions were printed in various colours, the 1d. duty alone being used to save time. The idea of change was afterwards abandoned or postponed, chiefly, it is understood, on the score of expense.

In the appended lists no description of the stamps is attempted, but particulars are given of the dates of the registration, first deliveries, and issue of the adhesives for public use.

It will be noticed that the ordinary 1d. adhesive stamp was registered for the second time in September, 1903. The reason for this was that it is proposed to issue small books, containing twenty-four stamps of this value, to be sold at the price of 2s.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Each book contains four pages of six stamps, in two horizontal rows of three stamps, the pages being interleaved with waxed paper. The second registration was owing to a new plate having been made, this being necessary because

the stamps have to be printed in a special manner for making up into books. The sheets are printed in four panes of sixty stamps, disposed in six columns of ten stamps. As a margin is required for binding, each alternate series of three columns on the plate has the stamps reversed, so that the books may all open the same way. Thus the watermark on each stamp in these columns is reversed, and an examination of the two panes in my collection will show that before separation from the third stamp the fourth stamp in each row is a *tête-bêche* variety. The sheets have a narrow margin on the right and left sides, the space running down the centre between the panes being double the width of the outside margins, to allow for the binding and stitching of the books."

I do not of course claim for these notes the im-

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\*Mr. H. F. Bartlett, the Controller of Stamps, has, since the above was written, kindly supplied the following interesting description of the mode of binding the books: "Four sheets of 40 stamps, interleaved with waxed paper, are placed between two sheets of the red cardboard which forms the cover of the books, the sheets of cardboard having previously been printed and arranged to suit the direction of the stamps. The whole thickness of cardboard, stamps, waxed paper, etc., is then wire-stitched lengthwise in two operations, each of which makes a line of stitching down the middle of the sheet of stamps, and down one side, so that there are four rows of stitching—two down the middle, and one on each side. When this has been done, the substance is cut across the narrow way of the sheet into ten 'traverses,' each containing four books of stamps = forty books of stamps, which are then cut up into single books. It will be observed that as the wire-stitching must be in every case on the left of the stamps, so that the books will always open one way, it was necessary to print so that the King's Head is reversed, as shown in the sheet, and, consequently, the watermark is also reversed."

portance of a philatelic paper, but as all the information and dates given may be relied upon as authentic, I hope that they may be of use in saving a future historian of the stamps of this country a not inconsiderable amount of research and trouble in connection with the first issues of the present reign.

## King Edward VII. Adhesive Postage Stamps

Values.	Date of Registration.	Date of First Delivery.	Date of Issue.
½d. . . . .	26th Sept., 1901.	11th Nov., 1901.	} 1st Jan., 1902.
1d. . . . .	14th Oct., 1901.	28th Nov., 1901.	
1d. (re-registered) .	18th Sept., 1903 (for books)	. . . . .	Not yet issued.*
1½d. . . . .	1st Feb., 1902.	17th Feb., 1902.	21st Mar., 1902.
2d. . . . .	15th Mar., 1902.	15th Mar., 1902.	25th Mar., 1902.
2½d. mauve on blue)	3rd Dec., 1901.	. . . . .	Not issued.
2½d. (blue on white)	17th Dec., 1901.	20th Dec., 1901.	1st Jan., 1902.
3d. . . . .	1st Feb., 1902.	17th Feb., 1902.	20th Mar., 1902.
4d. . . . .	29th Mar., 1902.	26th Mar., 1902.	27th Mar., 1902.

\*Since this paper was written, these books have been issued, the Post Office Circular of 15th March, 1904, announcing them as "Now on Sale." The Postmaster General in his report on the Post Office, dated 9th August, 1904, says:—

"These books have met with a considerable demand, the number sold during the first month of their issue being 132,130. I propose in the course of a few months, to place on sale books containing twelve 1d. stamps and twenty-four ½d. ones, the price of these books also to be 2s. 0½d. each."

## King Edward VII. Adhesive Postage Stamps—*Continued*

Values.	Date of Registration.	Date of First Delivery.	Date of Issue.
5d. . . . .	3rd May, 1902.	1st May, 1902.	14th May, 1902.
6d. . . . .	3rd Dec., 1901.	12th Dec., 1901.	1st Jan., 1902.
9d. . . . .	5th Apr., 1902.	7th Apr., 1902.	7th Apr., 1902.
10d. . . . .	28th June, 1902.	24th June, 1902.	3rd July, 1902.
1s. . . . .	25th Feb., 1902.	1st Mar., 1902.	24th Mar., 1902.
2s. 6d. . . . .	27th Dec., 1901.	13th Jan., 1902.	} 5th Apr., 1902.
5s. . . . .	13th Feb., 1902.	25th Feb., 1902.	
10s. . . . .	25th Feb., 1902.	5th Mar., 1902.	
£1 . . . . .	3rd Mar., 1902.	5th Mar., 1902.	16th July, 1902.

## Appendix B

### THE BEST BOOKS ON THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN

*The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain.*

By F. A. PHILBRICK, Q.C., and W. A. S. WESTOBY.

Published at 10s. 6d. by Sampson Low, London.

*The Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom.* By

W. A. S. WESTOBY. Published at 5s. by Samp-

son Low, London.

*A History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British*

*Isles.* By HASTINGS WRIGHT and A. B. CREEKE,

Jun. Published at 24s. by the Philatelic So-

ciety, London.



Appendix C

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7.	1½d. " 1870, Plate 3	...	...	...	...	13
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## Plate II

9.	1s. Green 1847, pair...	..	....	...	...	15
10.	10d. Brown 1848	..	...	...	...	16
11.	6d. Violet 1854	...	...	...	...	16
12.	2½d. Blue 1875-1884, Plate 23	...	...	...	...	17
13.	3d. Rose 1862-1884, small white letters	...	...	...	...	18
14.	3d. " " large coloured letters, Plate 21	...	...	...	...	19
15.	3d. Lilac, overprinted "3d." in red	...	...	...	...	19

## Plate III

16.	4d. Orange-red 1855-1884, Plate 8	...	...	...	...	20
17.	6d. Lilac 1856-1872, Plate 5	...	...	...	...	22
18.	6d. Buff 1872-1884, Plate 16	...	...	...	...	23
19.	8d. Orange 1876	...	...	...	...	23
20.	9d. Bistre-brown 1862, unnumbered plate	...	...	...	...	24
21.	10d. Brown 1867, Plate 1	...	...	...	...	24
22.	1s. Green 1856-1884, unnumbered plate	...	...	...	...	25
23.	2s. Blue 1867	...	...	...	...	26

## Plate IV

24.	10s. Grey 1878	...	...	...	...	27
25.	£1 Blue 1878	...	...	...	...	27
26.	¾d. Green 1880	...	...	...	...	28
27.	1d. Venetian-red 1880	...	...	...	...	28
28.	1½d. " 1880	...	...	...	...	29
29.	2d. Carmine 1880	...	...	...	...	29
30.	5d. Indigo 1881	...	...	...	...	30

		<b>Plate V</b>				Page
Fig.						
31.	1d. Lilac 1880 (July), 14 dots	...	...	...	...	30
32.	1d. " 1880 (December), 16 dots	...	...	...	...	30
33.	1½d. Purple 1884	...	...	...	...	32
34.	2d. " 1884	...	...	...	...	32
35.	2½d. " 1884	...	...	...	...	32
36.	3d. " 1884	...	...	...	...	32
37.	4d. Green 1884	...	...	...	...	32
38.	5d. " 1884	...	...	...	...	32

		<b>Plate VI</b>				
39	6d. Green 1884	...	...	...	...	32
40.	9d. " 1884	...	...	...	...	32
41.	1s. " 1884	...	...	...	...	32
42.	2s. 6d. Purple 1883	...	...	...	...	32
43.	5s. Carmine 1884	...	...	...	...	32
44.	10s. Blue 1884	...	...	...	...	32

		<b>Plate VII</b>				
45.	£1 Brown-lilac 1884	...	...	...	...	33
46.	Approved Photographic Proof of the design of the new King Edward stamp, in the collection of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	...	...	...	...	45

		<b>Plate VIII</b>			
Fig.					
47.	Watermark—Small Crown.				
48.	" Large Crown.				
49.	" V.R.				
50.	" Small Garter.				
51.	" Medium Garter.				
52.	" Large Garter.				
53.	" Emblems.				
54.	" Orb.				
55.	" Spray of Rose.				
56.	" Small Anchor.				
57.	" Maltese Cross.				
58.	" Large Anchor.				
59.	" Crown, 1880.				



45

*HR*  
*HR*



*head leaning too far forward*

46



Fig. 47



Fig. 48



Fig. 49



Fig. 50



Fig. 51



Fig. 52



Fig. 53



Fig. 54



Fig. 55



Fig. 56



Fig. 57



Fig. 58



Fig. 59

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(all postally used)				20	Peru .. ..	1	5
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33	Canada .. ..	3	0	100	Port. Colonies .. ..	7	6
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35	Hungary .. ..	2	3	34	Uruguay .. ..	3	3
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