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A GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS

Compiled by the following Committee:

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C. J. PHILLIPS**

*Appointed by the Second and Third Philatelic Congresses
of Great Britain, 1910-11*



**LONDON:
STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 STRAND, W.C.**

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A.R. (ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT).—A special stamp has been used for denoting the fee paid for the acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter. Sometimes only the abbreviation A.R. is on the stamp, as upon those for Montenegro, Chili, and other States of Central and South America. In Great Britain the letters and packets are marked in manuscript; in the British Postal Guide it is termed "Advice of Delivery."

ADHESIVE.—Implies a stamp intended to be attached to a letter or document by means of a "glutinous wash" on the back, as distinguished from one impressed upon the article itself.

ALLINO.—An entirely colourless impression of a stamp, usually of an embossed stamp, intended to be coloured.

ANILINE COLOUR.—This term should, strictly speaking, only be applied to colours of a particular chemical origin—those derived from coal-tar; but it is sometimes erroneously used to distinguish those brilliant tints that are especially soluble in water.

ANOTADO.—"Noted" for use, meaning authorized. Printed upon stamps of Mexico, 1868 issue, to render them available for use in 1872.

Arc Perforation or Roulette.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 1.

Archer Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 1.

Archer Roulette.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 2.

Automatic Machine Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 2.

Barred.—See CANCELLATION.

Basted Mills Paper.—See PAPER.

Bâtonné Paper.—See PAPER.

BIT.—See WATERMARK BITS.

BLOCK.—See CLICHÉ.

Block Letter.—A term erroneously used for *Sans-serif*. See TYPE.—

II. **Printer's Type**, No. 3.

BLOCK OF STAMPS.—Any number of unsevered stamps, less than a whole sheet, not in a single strip. Cf. PAIR, SHEET, STRIP.

Blued Paper (French, *bleuté*).—See PAPER.

BOGUS.—A slang term applied to fancy labels, of *fraudulent intent*, not used or designed for any postal or fiscal purpose. Example, the supposed stamps of Sedang.

BURELAGE (French).—Network. A term applied to a kind of fine network pattern, composed either of wavy coloured lines or dots.

BURELÉ.—Having a burelage or network. Examples:—1d., 2d., and 1s. stamps of Queensland, 1879, and ½d. of 1896, which have a pattern of this nature across the back.

CANCELLATION.—A mark or defacement of any kind applied to a stamp, envelope, or card, to prevent its being used (or being used a second time) for the purpose for which it was originally intended. Thus it includes a Postmark (q.v.), or postal obliteration, a pen-mark, such words as "Cancelled," "Muestra," "Multada," "Muster," "Saggio," "Sample," "Specimen," printed upon stamps, the bars printed across the remainders of the early stamps of Spain, or the holes punched in the Spanish stamps used upon telegrams.

"CANCELLED."—This word was overprinted upon the remainders of the stamps of Mauritius with values in shillings and pence. See CANCELLATION. Has sometimes been used also instead of the word "Specimen" on stamps of Great Britain.

CANCELLED TO ORDER.—Stamps postmarked in quantities by Governments with a view to selling them to collectors without giving any postal service in return.

CARRIERS' STAMPS.—Stamps used in the United States for denoting the letter-carriers' charge for the delivery of letters.

CERIPH.—Another form, said to be a more strictly correct one, of the word that is now more commonly spelt SERIF. See under TYPE.—

II. **Printer's Type**.

Chalk-surfaced, Chalky Paper. See PAPER, *Coated*.

Chinese Paper. See PAPER.

Clean-cut Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 3.

CLICHÉ.—A single stereotype or electrotype, from which a stamp or illustration may be printed, or of which a number may be employed together for printing stamps in sheets. See ELECTROTYPE.

COLOUR-TRIALS.—Trial impressions taken in various colours from a plate or stone. See also under PROOF.

Comb-machine, or Comb Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 4.

COMMEMORATIVE ISSUES.—Stamps, Envelopes, or Cards, issued to celebrate some event; usually they are in circulation for a limited period, and are not intended to supersede the current stamps.

Compound Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 5.

CONTROL LETTERS.—See MARGINAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Copper plate.—See PRINTING.

Couché Paper.—See PAPER, *Surface-Coloured.*

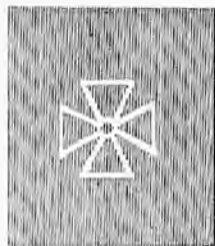
Cowan Paper.—See PAPER.

CROSS OF MALTA.—A cross of eight points, formed of four triangles with their top points meeting in the centre and their bases indented. Shown on various stamps of Malta; in the 5s. of 1893 the centre of the cross is covered by the disc bearing the Queen's Head; when the cross is correctly drawn the top points of the triangles should only meet in the centre without overlapping.



CROSS PATTÉE (Heraldic).—A cross the arms of which widen towards their outer extremities, which are formed of straight lines; the other sides of each arm are, as a rule, slightly concave, but they may also be straight.

The crosses in the upper corners of the 1d. and 2d. stamps of Great Britain, 1840-58, are of this form; also the watermark of the 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps of 1867-78.



CURRENT NUMBERS.—Numbers inserted in the margins of the plates of British and British Colonial stamps, indicating the order in which the various plates were made, irrespective of the facial values of the stamps, or of the particular Colonies for which they were constructed. To be distinguished from **PLATE NUMBERS** (q.v.).

CUT-SQUARE.—Implies a stamp cut from an envelope, wrapper, or post card, that is not cut to the outline of the design, but has margins in the form of a square or rectangle—as distinguished from one that is “Cut-to-shape.”

DANDY-ROLL.—The correct term for the wire-gauze roller between which and the bed of the machine the paper pulp passes after it leaves the vat. It is upon this roller that the watermark and other marks are woven; variations in the surface of the roller produce the varieties of laid, wove, and other papers. The word applies only to machine-made paper.

DECKLE EDGE.—The natural rough edge of paper as it leaves the roller machine, in the case of machine-made paper, or the wire-gauze sieve, in the case of hand-made paper. Formerly, the deckle edge indicated that the paper was hand made, but modern roller machines are provided with two rubber bands, called **DECKLE STRAPS**, to keep the liquid pulp within bounds; these also produce a deckle edge to the paper, but only on two sides.

DECKLE STRAPS.—See **DECKLE EDGE**.

DEPARTMENTAL STAMPS.—See **OFFICIAL STAMPS**.

DESIGN.—The general features of the drawing that composes the stamp—thus, two or more stamps may be of the same *design*, but may differ in details. See also **DIE** and **TYPE**.

Diamond Roulette.—See **PERFORATION**.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 3.

Dickinson Paper.—See **PAPER**.

DIE I.—The original engraved piece of metal or other material from which reproductions are taken to form the plate or stone from which stamps are printed.

2. As used in the expressions "Die I," "Die II," etc., to mean varieties of the same design produced by slight alterations.

Die-Proof.—See PROOF.

DOUBLE IMPRESSION.—Two impressions, due to faulty printing, of the same stamp on the same side of the paper.

Double Paper.—See PAPER.

Double Strike.—A double impression of the whole or some portion of the die on the plate.

DUTY-PLATE.—The technical name given to the plate which prints the name and value on those stamps requiring two separate printings. In these cases every value must have a separate duty-plate, but the plate that prints the general design remains the same for the whole series and is called the "HEAD-PLATE" or "KEY-PLATE."

ELECTROTYPE.—Electrotyping and stereotyping are processes for the reproduction and multiplication of dies, letterpress, etc., and are extensively used for the purpose of producing plates for the printing of stamps. The reproductions thus made are known as Electrotypes (Electros) or Stereotypes (Stereos).

Embossed.—See PRINTING.

Embossing.—See PRINTING.

Enamel-surfaced Paper.—See PAPER, *Coated.*

ENGINE-TURNING.—A name given to a pattern of fine curved lines produced by a lathe or other machinery. Example: The background of the first stamps of Great Britain.

ENGRAVED, ENGRAVING.—1. As a general term, meaning the method by which the die, or in some cases the plate from which the stamps were printed, was produced.

2. When stamps are described as *engraved*, it usually implies that they are printed by the *copper-plate* process. See PRINTING.

Engraver's Proof.—See PROOF.

ENTIRE.—A word used erroneously to mean an Envelope, Wrapper, Post Card, etc.

Épargne (French, *en épargne*, in relief).—See PRINTING.

- ERROR.**—A stamp printed in the wrong colour, on the wrong paper, on both sides of the paper, or having something abnormal about it, but which has been issued by a post office.
- ESSAY.**—A design proposed but not adopted, or not without some alteration. See also **PROOF**.
- EXPRESS LETTER STAMPS.**—Special stamps for denoting an extra charge for delivery of letters, etc., by express messenger. Special Delivery Stamps are of the same character.
- FACSIMILE.**—An imitation; usually applied to imitations which are sold as such.
- FAKE.**—A slang term meaning a genuine stamp that has been tampered with in some way, by altering its value, colour, perforation, etc., for a fraudulent purpose.
- FIGURES.**—There being some doubt as to the correct terms to be applied to various parts of figures, especially the figures “3” and “5,” we made inquiries and have obtained the following information from our printers, Messrs. W. Brendon and Son, Limited:—
- “Taking the figure ‘5’ as an example, the punch-cutters would refer to the figure as follows: The horizontal line at the top is generally referred to as the *cross stroke*. The vertical line as the *heavy down stroke*. The curve of the ‘5’ as the *bowl*. The termination of the curve is called the *dot*; in the case of a ‘3’ it would be called the *lower dot* and the top one the *upper dot*. The inside of the bowl is the *counter*. The outside of the figure is the *bevel*. The space between the cross stroke and the bowl would be termed the *neck*.”
- FISCAL POSTALS.**—Incorrect; should be **POSTAL FISCALS** (q.v.).
- FISCAL STAMPS.**—Those employed for collecting taxes or fees, as distinguished from those which, like Postage Stamps, Telegraph Stamps, etc., denote payment for the transmission of a letter, packet, or message.
- FLAP** (French, *pattte*).—The loose flap of an envelope is that generally alluded to. The word should not be used to designate the *ornament* upon the flap. See **FLAP ORNAMENT**.
- FLAP ORNAMENT** or **SEAL.**—The device upon the loose flap of an envelope, usually an embossed design of some kind in colour or white. It is equivalent to and a survival of the ancient wafer and seal. See also **ROSACE** and **TRESSE**.

FORGERY.—A fraudulent imitation of a stamp.

FUGITIVE COLOURS.—Those that are liable to fade, wash out, or change. Colours specially prepared with a view to their fading or altering, if any attempt be made to clean or tamper with the stamps.

German Type.—See TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**, No. 4.

Glazed Paper (French, *glacé*).—See PAPER, *Coated*.

Gothic Type.—See TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**, No. 4.

Granite Paper.—See PAPER.

GRILLE.—A pattern of small square dots, usually arranged in a square or rectangle, but in some instances covering the whole stamp, embossed upon some of the issues of the United States, Peru, etc.

GUIDE DOTS. GUIDE LINES.—Fine dots or lines marked upon a plate as a guide for the engraver, or the workman when transferring impressions.

Guillotine Machine.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 10.

HABILITADO (Spanish). “That may be used.” “Authorized for use”; found on stamps of Spain and Spanish colonies, which had become obsolete or had been intended for another purpose, and were thus made available for postal use.

HAIR LINES.—1. The name given to the fine lines which cross the extreme outer corners of certain types of some of the stamps of Great Britain, and which in these cases serve to distinguish the impressions from certain plates of those stamps.

2. The term is also used by some writers to denote accidental lines sometimes found upon stamps, due to a hair, or something of that kind, in the ink or adhering to the plate.

It is also sometimes erroneously used to denote guide lines.

Hand-made Paper.—See PAPER.

HANDSTAMPED. HANDSTRUCK.—Struck from a single die attached to a handle, as in the case of postmarks. Examples: The circular stamps of Afghanistan, 1880-90, the circular stamps of Jammu, and the Postmaster's stamp of Bermuda.

Harrow Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 6.

HEAD-PLATE.—See under DUTY-PLATE.

HINGE.—A small piece of gummed or adhesive paper used for affixing stamps, etc., in albums or upon separate sheets of paper or card. Often erroneously called a "MOUNT" (q.v.).

IMPERFORATE (IMPERF.).—Without perforation or other means of separation.

Impressed Watermarks.—See under WATERMARKS.

IMPRINT.—An inscription giving the name of the producers of the stamps, found in the margins of the sheets or of the stamps.

India Paper.—See PAPER, *Chinese*.

Intaglio (Italian) "Engraving."—See PRINTING, *Copper-plate*.

Irregular Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 7.

Italic Type.—See TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**.

IVORY HEAD.—A term used to express the appearance of the effigy revealed on the back of a stamp, the rest of the back being "blued." Examples: Great Britain 1d. and 2d. of 1841.

Japanese Paper.—See PAPER.

JOURNAL TAX STAMPS.—Stamps indicating a tax upon newspapers, and, in some cases (such as those of France, 1868), a postal charge also.

JUBILEE ISSUE.—A term frequently applied to the series of stamps of Great Britain issued in 1887. The term has since been used for similar issues of other countries.

JUBILEE LINE.—The coloured line which surrounds the sheets or panes of the current stamps of Great Britain and of many of the British Colonies is known by this name, sheets showing it having been first issued in 1887, the Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria's reign. The lines were added to prevent the edges of the plates from becoming unduly worn by pressure.

KEY-PLATE.—See under DUTY-PLATE.

KNIFE.—Meaning the shape of an envelope—the shape, that is, of the paper before it is folded. It is the technical term for the cutters of the machine by which the envelope blanks are cut out, and is used in Philately principally to denote the varieties of shape of the United States envelopes, where the same size shows several varieties in the cutting of the flaps.

Laid Paper.—See PAPER.

Line Engraving.—See PRINTING, *Copper-plate.*

Lithography.—See PRINTING.

LOCALS.—Stamps whose franking validity is limited to a town, district, or route in any country or between particular seaports.

Lozenge Roulette.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 3.

Machine Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I.

MALTESE CROSS.—See CROSS OF MALTA.

MARGINAL INSCRIPTIONS, CONTROL LETTERS, etc.—Inscriptions, letters, and figures in the borders of sheets of stamps, denoting their use and value, names of printers, numbers of plates, numbers of sheets, dates of manufacture, etc.

MATRIX.—A term properly applied to the secondary or intermediate die, used in producing duplicate copies of a single die. The original die is also sometimes erroneously termed the matrix.

MILLIMETRE (Abbreviation, mm.).—The thousandth part of a metre ; a metre is $39\frac{37}{100}$ inches. Roughly speaking, an inch equals about 25 mm., or, more accurately, a foot equals very nearly 305 mm.

MILL SHEET.—A sheet of paper as received from the mill. This may be divided into two or more parts before the stamps are printed upon it.

MINT.—A term which should be used to denote an unused stamp in perfect condition.

Mixed Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 8.

Modern Type.—See TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**, No. 2.

MOIRÉ.—Having a pattern formed of wavy lines like that upon watered silk. Such a pattern is found on the back of the stamps of Mexico, the regular issue of 1872.

MOUNT.—Incorrectly used for the word "HINGE." The mount would more correctly refer to the paper or card upon which the stamp is affixed by means of a stamp-hinge or otherwise.

MUESTRA (Spanish, "Specimen").—Found printed upon stamps of some of the Spanish American States.

MULREADY.—The name by which the first stamped covers and envelopes, bearing a design by W. Mulready, R.A., and issued by Great Britain, are known.

MULTADA (Spanish, "Fine to be paid").—Used as a cancellation upon the Postage Due Stamps of Chili, 1895-6.

Multiple Watermark.—See WATERMARK.

MUSTER (Dutch, "Specimen").—Used as a cancellation upon some of the early stamps of the Transvaal.

Native Paper.—See PAPER.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—Stamps employed exclusively for the prepayment of postage on Newspapers. Also applied to the stamps impressed upon Newspapers in Great Britain, originally denoting a tax, but afterwards denoting postage.

Oblique Roulette.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 4.

OBLITERATION.—See CANCELLATION.

OBSOLETE.—Strictly speaking, no longer available for use, but sometimes also applied to stamps no longer issued by the Post Office.

OFFICIAL IMITATIONS.—Imitations made under official authority. For example, the Great Britain One Penny in *black*, printed in 1864, which is sometimes called the Royal Reprint.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.—Stamps specially intended for denoting postage on letters, etc., from Government Offices.

OFFSET.—An impression from the face of a wet sheet of stamps, sometimes found on the back of another sheet that has been laid upon the preceding sheet.

Old English Type.—See TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**, No. 4.

ORIGINAL DIE.—A die from which matrix impressions or transfers are taken for the purpose of producing plates, stones, or working dies from which stamps are printed.

ORIGINAL GUM, or O.G.—The gum or adhesive mixture originally applied to a stamp or envelope flap, at the time of its manufacture, in order that the stamp may be readily affixed to a letter or the envelope fastened.

OVERPRINT.—Something printed or impressed upon a stamp after the stamp was completed; now used by Philatelists to denote some inscription that alters the usage of the stamp, *but not its value*. See SURCHARGE.

OXIDATED, OXIDIZED.—See SULPHURETTED.

PAIR.—Two unsevered stamps. It should always be stated whether the pair is *horizontal* or *vertical*.

PANE.—A sheet of stamps is often divided into several blocks or compartments ; these blocks are called panes.

PAPER.—The following varieties are commonly referred to in books upon stamps :—

Basted Mills. The paper on which some of the stamps of New Zealand were printed, made by the Basted Paper Company ; a thin, hard paper, closely wove, watermarked with double-lined "N Z" and Star.

Bâtonné. Watermarked with straight, parallel lines a certain distance apart, intended as a guide for writing. The spaces between them may either be plain, when the paper is termed *wove bâtonné* ; or filled with less distinct parallel lines, when it is termed *laid bâtonné*.

Blued (French, *bleuté*).—Paper that has been (unintentionally) turned a bluish colour, by something used in its manufacture, or in the ink with which the stamp is printed. Also see SAFETY PAPER.

Chalk-surfaced, Chalky. See *Coated*.

Chinese. A fine soft paper, giving fine impressions from engravings, used for proof impressions ; more commonly known as *India* paper. It is made from bamboo fibre, and is of a very faint yellow colour.

Coated. This is the correct term to be applied to all the papers with a *chalky* or *enamelled* surface, employed to render it impossible to clean off a cancellation without destroying the impression of the stamp. Examples : Great Britain 4d., 1855 ; Portugal, 1885 ; New South Wales, 1901, etc. See also SAFETY PAPER.

Cowan. A paper supplied by Messrs. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., for postage stamps of New Zealand ; thin wove, without watermark (in which case it is not easily distinguishable from other plain papers), and watermarked with single-lined "N Z" and Star.

Dickinson or *Silk Thread.* A special paper, with silk threads in it, known as "Dickinson" paper from the name of its inventor, used for the Mulready envelopes and letter-sheets, for the embossed envelopes and letter-sheets which succeeded them, for the octagonal Tenpence and Shilling stamps of Great Britain, and also for the early issues of Bavaria, Schleswig-

Holstein, Switzerland, and Wurtemberg, the first envelopes of Prussia, etc. Its peculiarity consists in its having a continuous thread of silk in its substance, the thread being embedded in the soft pulp during the manufacture of the paper.

Double Paper. Certain special papers, made by joining two thicknesses together, were patented in the United States and used experimentally for some of the postage stamps. The idea was to have the face composed of a thin, soft, porous paper, or of a paper with narrow slits in it, backed by a firmer paper, so that any attempt at removing obliterations would be likely to destroy the surface paper partially or entirely.

Enamelled, Glazed. See *Coated*.

Gold-beater's Skin. A transparent, tough paper, erroneously called by this name, on which the 10 and 30 sgr. of Prussia, 1866, were printed on the reverse side.

Granite. A paper with coloured fibres in it (similar to those in the writing papers known as *silurian*, which are in addition tinted grey or reddish).

Hand-made. Made by hand, and thus in separate sheets, instead of in continuous rolls as made by machinery. The sheets have deckle edges on all four sides. See DECKLE EDGE.

India. See *Chinese*.

Japanese. See *Chinese*. Also the peculiar, native-made paper used for the earlier issues of Japan.

Laid (French, *Vergé*). Watermarked with a series of parallel lines close together.

Machine-made. Paper made by machinery, as distinguished from *Hand-made*. See DECKLE EDGE.

Manilla. A strong, light paper, of coarse texture, used for envelopes and wrappers; it is found in various colours, and the term should not be employed to indicate paper of any particular tint. It is commonly found smooth on one side and rough on the other.

Native. A peculiar yellowish or greyish paper, varying greatly in thickness and texture, very tough and fibrous; some of this paper is hard, and has almost the appearance of parchment; other qualities are quite soft, resembling very thick India paper. Examples: The early issues of Bhor, Japan, Kashmir, and Nepal.

Pelure. A very thin, semi-transparent paper, usually greyish in colour, about the thickness of tissue paper, but much harder and tougher.

Quadrillé. Watermarked with crossed lines, forming small squares or oblongs.

Repp, Ribbed. With close, parallel lines, somewhat similar to those in *laid* paper, but on the surface of the paper, instead of in its substance.

Ruled. Paper ruled with faint coloured lines. Some of the stamps of Mexico, 1887, were printed on ruled paper.

Safety. Special papers, the nature of which was that any attempt at removing the obliterating ink would probably also remove the impression of the stamp or change the colour of the paper.

In the case of the paper used for some of the early British adhesive Revenue Stamps and for the first 4d. Postage Stamp, the ingredients used in the manufacture produced a bluish tint, and the paper had an enamelled surface.

Silk Paper. A term applied, in the United States, to a paper with coloured fibres, used for the bank notes and for some of the Revenue Stamps of that country.

Silk Thread. See *Dickinson*.

Surface-coloured (French, *couché*). Paper coloured on the surface only. Example: British Guiana, 1856.

Waterlow. A term applied principally to a thick, soft paper, watermarked with double-lined "NZ" and Star, supplied by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for some of the New Zealand stamps.

Wove. Paper of a plain, even texture, such as is usually employed for books and newspapers.

PARAPH.—A flourish of a signature, or a contraction of a signature; the overprints on the stamps of Cuba used in Porto Rico in 1873 to 1876 are thus designated.

PATTE.—See FLAP.

Pelure.—See PAPER.

Percé.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting.**

Percé en lignes.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 6. *Rouletted.*

Percé en lignes de couleur.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 7. *Rouletted in colour.*

Percé en lignes obliques.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 4. *Oblique roulette.*

Percé en losange.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 3. *Lozenge roulette.*

Percé en pointes.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 10. *Zigzag roulette.*

Percé en points.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 5. *Pin roulette.*

Percé en scie.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 8. *Saw-tooth roulette.*

PERFORATED.—Used in a general sense to signify stamps provided with any means by which they can be separated without the use of a knife or scissors. Usually abbreviated to PERF.

PERFORATION.—Used in a general sense as above, but more frequently in the meaning of Class I that follows:—

1. **Perforation** (sometimes called Machine Perforation) which removes a portion of the paper, as distinguished from **Rouletting** (q.v.). The gauge of the perforation is denoted by the number of holes in a space of 20 millimetres (perf. 14, etc.).

1. *Archer* perforation. A perforating machine was invented by Henry Archer, and afterwards purchased by the British Government. The perforation produced by Archer's machine had a gauge of 16, and stamps perforated by him can only be distinguished with certainty when used at a date previous to February, 1854, which was the date at which the Government commenced issuing perforated stamps.
2. *Automatic Machine* perforation. Various perforations, many of them of a novel character, applied to stamps for use in Automatic Machines.
3. *Clean-cut* perforation, where the holes are cut out clean, without the bits of paper adhering.
4. *Comb* perforation, produced by a machine which has the pins so arranged as to perforate three sides of each stamp in a row at the same time.
5. *Compound* perforation, where the gauge is not the same on all the four sides of the stamp. In such cases it is suggested that the following rule should be universally adopted: The horizontal perforation to be given first, and then the vertical; thus perf. 14 × 12½ should mean perf. 14 horizontally, and 12½ vertically.

If the perforation should be more complex still, that at the top to be given first, that at right second, that at bottom third, that at left last, thus taking them in the direction of the figures of a clock.

6. *Harrow* perforation. Produced by a machine with several rows of pins, crossing one another, which perforates a whole sheet or large block of stamps at once.
7. *Irregular* perforation, in which the gauge varies in different parts of the same line of holes.
8. *Mixed* perforation, an arbitrary term applied to cases where sheets have been badly perforated, a row of holes running through a row of stamps, and a strip of paper has been pasted over the holes at the back and the row re-perforated correctly.
9. *Rough* perforation, where the holes are not cut out clean, but the bits of paper adhere; the contrary to "*clean-cut*."
10. *Single-line or Guillotine* perforation. Produced by a machine with only one line of pins, making only one row of holes at a time. We would recommend the disuse of the term "*Guillotine*," as misleading, since the pins in both "*Single-line*" and "*Comb*" machines work up and down like the blade of a guillotine.
11. *Susse* perforation. An unofficial perforation, making large holes, gauge about 7, used on French stamps, current in 1861, by Susse frères, a firm in Paris.

II. Rouletting. A term applied to means of separation of stamps in which holes are pricked, or cuts made, in the paper without any portion of it being removed. Stamps thus treated are termed in French "*percé*," followed by words denoting the appearance of the edges of the stamps when separated; when joined, the edges, in most of the cases, fit into one another. Sometimes this is done with a hand instrument and sometimes by means of a machine.

The following forms of rouletting are known; the French equivalent for each term is given in parenthesis:—

1. *Arc* roulette (French, *Percé en arc*). In this the cuts are curved, and the edges show little hollows or scallops. It is a very fine kind of this that is sometimes termed *Serrated perforation*. Examples: Brunswick, 1864-65; Hanover, 1864; Victoria 6d., 1854.
2. *Archer* roulette. A variety of rouletting made by a machine invented by Henry Archer, about 1847; it is found on the 1d. of Great Britain, 1841.

3. *Diamond* or *lozenge* roulette (French, *Percé en losanges*). In which the cuts made are in the shape of little crosses, xxx, forming diamonds, or lozenges, with the outer corners open. Examples: Varieties of the first issue of Madeira.
4. *Oblique* roulette (French, *Percé en lignes obliques*). In which the cuts are set slanting, parallel to one another.
5. *Pin* roulette (French, *Percé en points*). Where holes are pricked in the paper, without any of it being cut out (erroneously termed *pin-perforation*).
6. *Rouletted* (French, *Percé en lignes*). Where straight cuts are made; there are numerous varieties, differing in the lengths of the cuts and their distance apart. Examples: New Zealand, Transvaal, etc.
7. *Rouletted in Colour* (French, *Percé en lignes de couleur*). In this case notched rules are set between the clichés forming the plate from which the stamps are printed, and these rules being inked with the plate cut little slits the edges of which are coloured. Examples: Thurn and Taxis, 1867; Luxemburg, 1865-72.
8. *Saw-tooth* roulette (French, *Percé en scie*). Where the edges of the stamps are like the edge of a saw. Example: Bremen, 1861-63.
9. *Serpentine* roulette (French, *Percé en serpentine*). Where wavy lines (broken in places) are cut between the stamps. Sometimes erroneously termed *Serpentine perforation*. Example: Finland, 1860-71.

Serrated roulette. See *Arc roulette*. Sometimes erroneously termed *Serrated perforation*.

10. *Zigzag* roulette (French, *Percé en pointes*). Where the cuts are such as to produce sharp points along the edges of the stamps. Examples: La Guaira, 1864; Queensland id., 1899. In the case of the latter, this form of rouletting was done in *black*, as well as plain.

PERFORATION GAUGE.—An article designed for the use of Stamp Collectors, for ascertaining the number of holes or indentations (as they were formerly called) in the space of 20 millimetres, along the edges of stamps. Invented by Dr. Legrand and described by him in *Le Timbre-Poste* for October, 1866, where he gave it the title "Odontomètre."

PHILATELY.—Stamp Collecting, or the Study of Stamps.

PHILATELIC.—The adjective of PHILATELY.

PHILATELIST.—A follower of PHILATELY.

Pin Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 5.

PLATE.—I. The actual plate, of whatever material or construction, from which stamps are printed.

2. In such expressions as "Plate I," "Plate II," etc., where stamps of the same nature have been printed from two or more plates, showing slight differences of detail or arrangement; used to mean (sheets of) stamps printed from those plates.

Plate-proof.—See PROOFS.

PLATING.—See RECONSTRUCTION.

PLATE NUMBERS.—Numbers inserted in the margins of plates from which stamps are printed, indicating (in the case of British and British Colonial stamps) the order in which the plates for those particular values were made. In the case of the stamps of Great Britain from 1858 to 1880, the numbers were shown on the stamps themselves, as well as in the margins of the sheets.

The numbers found in the margins of most of the sheets of stamps of the United States, appear to be more of the nature of CURRENT NUMBERS (q.v.).

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.—Adhesive stamps, affixed by the postal officials, to denote the sum to be collected on delivery of unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters.

POSTAL FISCALS.—Stamps that were originally issued as fiscals and afterwards permitted, provisionally or permanently, to be employed as postage stamps.

POSTMARK.—Any mark struck upon letters, etc., passing through the post. A special postmark employed for defacing stamps is more properly termed an *obliterating mark*.

POSTMARKED TO ORDER.—See CANCELLED TO ORDER.

POST OFFICE SHEET.—See SHEET OF STAMPS.

PRE-CANCELLED.—Stamps issued by the Post Office already obliterated, as a convenience to business firms despatching postal matter in bulk. Stamps have been thus treated in Canada, Luxemburg, the United States, etc.

PREMIÈRES GRAVURES.—A term applied to the first printing of the stamps of the United States 1861 issue, before certain alterations were made in the dies and colours. It has also been applied to the earliest impressions of other line-engraved stamps.

Printer's Type.—See TYPE.—II.

PRINTERS' WASTE.—Impressions put on one side as printers' proofs, or as being defective in some way, and therefore not intended for issue, but which have come into the hands of collectors.

PRINTING.—Various processes have been employed in the printing of stamps:—

Copper-plate. Printing from *Line-engraved* plates, or plates engraved in *taille-douce* as it is termed in French, or in *intaglio* (Italian) where the lines that are to appear in colour in the print are cut into the plate; the ink is rubbed into these lines, the surface of the plate is carefully cleaned, and the paper, which is wetted before being used, is subjected to great pressure in the printing, and thus takes up the ink from the lines in the plate. The effect produced is that the lines of ink can frequently be seen to be in relief on the surface of stamps printed by this process. Though known as the "copper-plate" process, steel and other metals are also used. Examples: Great Britain 1d. and 2d. of 1840-80; Canada; United States, etc.

Embossing. Stamping in relief, with or without colour. Examples: Great Britain, octagonal 6d., 10d., and 1s., and most stamped envelopes.

Lithography. Printing from stone. Examples: Argentine Republic, 1858-62; Hungary, 1871.

Surface-printing or *Typography.* Printing from plates in which the lines that are to appear in colour in the print are left in relief (French, *en épargne*), the parts between them being cut away, thus resembling the printer's *type* from which books, etc., are printed (hence the terms *Typography* and *Typographed*). Examples: France, all issues; Great Britain and Colonies, most of the stamps printed by De La Rue and Co.

Typewriting. Stamps are also known to have been produced or surcharged by means of a Typewriting Machine. Examples: Uganda, 1895-96; Tonga, part of the surcharge upon the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps of 1896.

PRINTINGS.—The separate editions of the same stamp printed at different periods.

PROOFS.—Trial impressions, divided into classes as follow :—

Engraver's Proofs. Impressions taken by the engraver, in the course of his work, to see how it is progressing, or on completion.

Die-proofs. Impressions taken from a die before it is used for making a plate or stone.

Plate-proofs. Impressions taken from a plate or stone before it is used for printing stamps.

Colour-proofs. Impressions in the adopted colour, struck from the plate or stone before the printing of the stamps is commenced. See also COLOUR-TRIALS.

PROVISIONALS.—Stamps temporarily put into circulation, usually when the supply of a certain value has been exhausted.

Quadrillé paper.—See PAPER.

RAILWAY LETTER FEE STAMPS.—Special stamps provided by railway companies in Great Britain and Ireland for denoting payment of the fee (2d.) charged for the "Conveyance of Single Post Letters by Railway," under the Post Office Regulations.

RECONSTRUCTION.—The correct word for PLATING, which means the reconstruction of sheets or blocks of those stamps which vary in some degree throughout the sheet or block.

RE-CUTTING, RE-ENGRAVING.—Terms which should be used to imply more extensive alterations than are implied by retouching. Examples: Mauritius, 2d. of 1848, and October, 1859; New South Wales, the various plates (so called) of the 1d. and 2d. "Sydney Views," where there was only one actual plate for each value, re-engraved once in the case of the 1d., and several times in the case of the 2d.

REDRAWING.—An expression used to denote minor alterations made in the design of a stamp, the main features remaining the same, but the details being altered. Example: Uruguay, 5 c. of January and April, 1884. See also under TYPE.

REGISTRATION STAMPS.—Special stamps, adhesive or impressed on envelopes, denoting an extra fee paid in order to have the letter or packet specially safeguarded in the post.

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REGISTRATION STAMPS.—Special stamps, adhesive or impressed on envelopes, denoting an extra fee paid in order to have the letter or packet specially safeguarded in the post.

RE-IMPRESSIONS.—See REPRINTS.

RE-ISSUE.—The resumption of the issue of a stamp or stamps that had gone out of use ; the term is usually applied to fresh printings of such stamps, which can be distinguished in some way from those of the original issue ; that is to say, *re-impressions* intended for or admitted to regular issue and use.

REMAINDERS.—Stocks of stamps left on hand after they had gone out of use.

Repp Paper.—See PAPER.

REPRINTS.—Impressions from the original plates, blocks, or stones, from which stamps were printed, taken after the issue of the stamps to post offices had ceased ; impressions, that is, printed not for use as stamps, but as specimens or curiosities, for sale to collectors or otherwise.

RESETTING.—Implies the re-arrangement of the separate pieces of which a design is composed, or of the separate clichés of which a plate is made up.

RETOUCHING.—A term used to imply minor alterations made to a die, plate, or stone. Example: Great Britain 1d. of 1854. See also RECUTTING, etc.

REVENUE STAMPS.—See FISCAL STAMPS.

Ribbed Paper.—See PAPER.

Roman Type.—See TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**.

ROSACE.—Usually applied to an ornament embossed on the flap of an envelope, where the pattern is formed of interlaced circles, the *lines* of which are sunk and the intervening portions are in relief.

Rough Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 9.

Roulette.

Rouletted.

Rouletting.

Ruled Paper.—See PAPER.

Safety Paper.—See PAPER.

SAGGIO (Italian, "Essay" or "Proof").—This word is also found printed upon Italian stamps furnished to the countries forming part of the Universal Postal Union, and is then equivalent to the word "SPECIMEN." See also under CANCELLATION.

SAMPLE.—See under CANCELLATION.

Sans-serif.—See TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**.

Saw-tooth Roulette.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 8.

Script Type.—See TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**, No. 7.

SEEBECKS.—See SPECULATIVE ISSUES.

SERIF (also spelt "CERIPH").—See under TYPE.—II. **Printer's Type**.

Serpentine perforation or *roulette*.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 9.

Serrated perforation or *roulette*.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 1.

SERVICE STAMPS.—See OFFICIAL STAMPS.

SE TENANT (French, "Joined together").—Used sometimes in the case of a pair of stamps of different values, or one of which bears an overprint, while the other does not. Examples: France, 1875, 10 c. and 15 c.; Cape of Good Hope, 3d. of 1880, with and without the figure "3" in *black*.

SET-OFF.—See OFFSET.

SETTING.—The particular arrangement of clichés forming a plate for printing stamps, envelopes, wrappers, or cards, or of movable type forming the designs of stamps.

SHEET OF STAMPS.—Strictly speaking, an entire sheet of stamps is one containing the maximum number of those stamps printed upon one piece of paper. Before issue, the sheet as printed is frequently divided into two or more portions, which are sometimes called Post Office Sheets.

Silk Paper.—See PAPER.

Silk Thread.—See PAPER, *Dickinson*.

Silurian Paper.—See PAPER, *Granite*.

Single CA.—See WATERMARK.

Single-line Machine.—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 10.

SPANDREL.—The space between the rectangular border of a stamp and the central circle, oval, or other form (not rectangular) enclosing the effigy or central design.

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.—See EXPRESS LETTER STAMPS.

SPECIMEN.—See under CANCELLATION.

- SPECULATIVE ISSUES.**—Issues of stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., unnecessary for postal requirements, or made under such circumstances as to give a manifest opening for speculation; therefore made principally with a view to sales to collectors. Most of the stamps made by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. for the Central and South American States were of this character; the principal of this Company was the late Mr. N. F. Seebeck, hence these stamps, etc., are commonly known as “Seebecks.”
- SPLIT STAMPS.**—Fragments of stamps used postally to represent a portion of their original value.
- STAMP DUTY.**—An inscription found upon various fiscal stamps; also overprinted or engraved upon certain postage stamps of Victoria, to denote their use for fiscal as well as postal purposes.
- Steel engraving.*—See PRINTING, *Copper-plate*.
- STEREOTYPE (Stereo).**—See under ELECTROTYPE.
- STRIP.**—A single row of three or more stamps joined together. It should always be stated whether the strip is a *horizontal* or a *vertical* one. See also PAIR and BLOCK.
- SULPHURETTED.**—Changed in colour by the action of fumes of sulphur; not infrequently seen in the case of stamps printed in *vermilion* or some other colour containing any form of mercury. These stamps are liable to turn *brown* or *black*, and such specimens used to be erroneously termed *oxidized*.
- SURCHARGE.**—Used by Philatelists in the sense of OVERPRINT (q.v.), but usually as meaning an overprint which confirms or alters the *value* or designation of value of the stamp. It is recommended that the use of the word SURCHARGE should be strictly confined to this meaning.
- SURCHARGE POSTAGE STAMPS.**—See POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.
- Surface-coloured.*—See PAPER.
- Surface-printing.*—See PRINTING.
- Susse Perforation.*—See PERFORATION.—I, No. 11.
- SYDNEY VIEW.**—The name generally applied to the stamps of New South Wales of 1850, containing a view of the harbour at Sydney.
- SYLLABIC CHARACTERS.**—Small characters upon the stamps (adhesive and impressed on envelopes and cards) of Japan, 1874–5.
- Taille-douce.*—See PRINTING, *Copper-plate*.
- TELEGRAPH STAMPS.**—Stamps, adhesive or impressed upon forms or cards, used solely for telegraph purposes.

TÊTE-BÊCHE.—A French term applied to stamps printed upside down in reference to one another. Where a pair of stamps, only, is in question, such a term as this is necessary. Where one or more stamps are *upside down* in a sheet or block they should be so described; it is not correct to say that there are so many TÊTES-BÊCHES in the sheet or block.

TOO-LATE STAMP.—A special stamp was used in Victoria for the purpose of denoting that an extra sum had been paid, after the time for closing the mail had passed, in order to ensure that the letter would be forwarded.

TRESSE.—A circular or oval ornament on the flap of an envelope, with a pattern of lines in relief. See also ROSACE.

TYPE.—I. Used generally to mean the *design* of a stamp, but it may also have a more special sense. Thus, if we say that two stamps are of the *same* type, we should mean that the design of both is identically the same, and that they differ only in colour, paper, or perforation, or that the value only is changed, and the rest of the design remains unaltered. Where slight changes have been made we may say that the stamps are of *similar* type, or of the *same design* but *different type*, the design having been redrawn or re-engraved; and we may term these varieties Type 1, Type 2, etc., of the design.

II. **Printer's Type.**—This exists in many different kinds, examples of some of which are given below. These are all to be found in a great many different sizes, and the majority of them in two different forms, upright and sloping. In ordinary type the upright are termed *Roman*, and the sloping *Italic*; the *Roman* are made in three natures:—

LARGE CAPITALS (the large letters).

SMALL CAPITALS (smaller letters of similar shape).

lower case (the ordinary small letters).

The Italics are made in two natures—*LARGE CAPITALS* and *lower case*.

The little strokes across the top and bottom of the letter "I," etc., and at the ends of the limbs of the letter "E," and others, are termed *Serifs*; varieties of type that are not provided with these strokes are known, generally, as *Sans-serif*, but different shapes are given different names; this kind of type is also erroneously termed *block* type.

The following are some of the varieties of type, with the names by which they are known to printers :—

Ordinary type, with *serifs*—

No. 1. *Old Style.*

Roman—LARGE CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, lower case.

Italic—LARGE CAPITALS, lower case.

No. 2. *Modern.*

Roman—LARGE CAPITALS, SMALL CAPITALS, lower case.

Italic—LARGE CAPITALS, lower case.

Differing from Old Style principally in the letters being narrower, the "C" and the "O" less rounded.

Type without serifs—

No. 3. *Sans-serif.*

LARGE CAPITALS, lower case.

Fancy types—

No. 4. *Old English.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z . .

This is practically the same as German type; it is also known as "Gothic" or "Black letter."

No. 5. *Plain Outline.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S
T U V W X Y Z , .

No. 6. *Shaded.*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U
V W X Y Z , .

No. 7. *Script.*

LARGE CAPITALS, lower case.

TYPE-SET.—Made up from movable types. Applied principally to designs formed of printer's type and plain or ornamental borders, such as are found in most printing offices, but applicable also to any design made up of separate parts, instead of being all in one piece.

TYPOGRAPHY.—See PRINTING, *Surface-printing.*

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.—See POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

UNPERFORATED.—See IMPERFORATE.

UNUSED.—A stamp that has not been *obliterated*.

USED.—A stamp that has been employed for the purpose for which it was made.

USED ON ENTIRE.—An incorrect term for a used adhesive stamp on the original letter, cover, or card.

USED ON ENVELOPE, COVER, OR POST CARD.—A term which may be employed correctly to express the fact that the adhesive stamp is still upon the envelope, etc., as when originally used in the post.

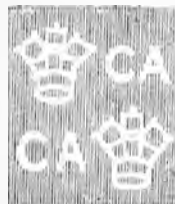
Verge (French, "laid").—See PAPER.

Waterlow Paper.—See PAPER.

WATERMARK (Abbreviation, WMK.).—A device or pattern in the substance of paper, produced during the process of manufacture; in connection with stamps, usually a small device, so repeated in the sheets of paper that one copy of it may appear in each stamp, when printed. In some cases the watermarked device is much larger and covers several stamps; in other cases, however, the watermarks have been arranged close together in the paper, so that it may be equally suitable for stamps of various sizes; the paper is then described by Philatelists as having a *multiple* watermark. The best-known instance of this is the



Single CA.



Multiple CA.

paper used for British Colonial stamps, watermarked with a Crown and the letters "CA", which were at first arranged so that one Crown and "CA" appeared in each stamp (commonly called "Single CA" paper), and afterwards had the watermarks set close together, as shown in the second illustration ("Multiple CA" paper).

Impressed Watermarks.—Devices, having a somewhat similar appearance to watermarks, and serving the same purpose, produced in the paper after manufacture by impressing them with a die or roller. Examples: Liberia, 1892 and later; Switzerland, 1862, etc.

WATERMARK BITS.—The designs in metal attached to the frame or dandy-roll for producing watermarks in the paper.

WOOD-BLOCK.—A term erroneously applied to the locally printed Cape of Good Hope stamps of 1861.

Wove paper.—See PAPER.

Zigzag Perforation.—See PERFORATION.—II. **Rouletting**, No. 10.

