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Stanley Gibhons Prilatelie Fandbooks.

## SOUTH Bism

# * AUSTRALIA 

Notes and Publishers' Prices:

BY<br>FRANNOIS IF NVAPTIR<br>AND<br>cordon bimitic

stanley aibeons, Lilited, 391, STRAND, LONDON. 1894.


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THE

## $\frac{\text { §tanley Gibbons Philatelic Hlandbooks. }}{* * *}$

## South Australia.

WITH

NOTES AND PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

BY

FRANCIS H. NAPIER<br>AND

GORDON SMITH.


## 3ionoon:

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391, STRAND.
1894.
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39i, Strand, London.

WHEN we introduced the first volume of the Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks, that on "Portuguese India," to the stamploving public, we were confident that we were inaugurating a series which would supply a long-felt want, as it was a step far in advance of anything hitherto attempted in stamp catalogues, whether priced or othervise.

Flattered by the very favourable reeeption which was accorded to that volume by philatelists all over the world, we now present the second volume of the series, on "South Australia," by Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., and Mr. Gordon Smith, anticipating for it even a larger measure of popularity.

We have made it a rule only to price such varieties as we have in stock in certain quantities, but our readers must not conclude that those which have been left unpriced are neeessarily of exceptional rarity or value, nor even that we are unable to supply them. This is especially the case with the Departmental surcharges in the present volume, numbers of which are constantly passing through our hands; but considering that at present over six hundred varieties are known, collectors will easily understand that we can only have a very small proportion of this number for disposal at one time.

Among the succeding volumes which are in course of preparation are "The Transvaal," by Mr. Edward J. Nunkivell; "Indian Stutes," by Major E. B. Evans, late R.A.; and
"Shanghai," by Mr. W. B. Thornhill. We have also made arranyements for others with philatelists of acknoweledged authority on the stamps of the countries on which they have undertaken to werite.

The scope of these publications extends to postal adhesives only; envelopes, zurappers, post and letter cards, and, with certain exceptions, postal fiscals being here excluded.

STANLE Y GIBBONS, LIMITED.

January, 1894.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.


may safely be asserted that up to the present time the stamps of no other British possession have received such scanty attention at the hands of philatelic writers as those of South Australia. Many causes may be discovered which have contributed to this neglect. First of all, the claims of New South Wales and certain other colonies, relegated to future consideration and analysis reference lists of those thought to be of minor importance ; and, in the second place, what has probably been a more effective cause, the apparently hopeless difficulties presented by the South Australian perforations, and the impossibility of reconciling these with statements made in even the best and most trusted catalogues. When we add to this the fact that two most importint changes in paper and watermark remained unnoticed in the philatelic periodicals at the time they took place (a neglect repeated in catalogues subsequently published), our readers will cease to wonder at the state of bewilderment in which collectors have found themselves in their endeavours to properly classify their South Australian stamps.

In preparing the present work we have left unsearched no source of information accessible to us, and have done our best to give the date of each issue as correctly as possible. This word "issue" in our Reference List must often be interpreted
in a philatelic and not in a postal sense, since for convenience stamps are occasionally grouped together which certainly did not appear on the same day, but the issue of which was spread over a period sometimes extending to many months, although in no case have we done so when such a method would have in the slightest degree interfered with the strict chronological system to which we have tied ourselves down. We cannot hope that our arrangement will satisfy all philatelists, but we invite rather than deprecate criticism, because we know that many points which still remain obscure can only be cleared up by discussion and the interchange of opinions and experiences.

We have derived a great deal of useful information from the writings of M. Moens, both in the Timbre-Poste and in the various editions of his Catalogue Prix-Courant, as well as from the researches of the Rev. P. E. Raynor into the varieties of the stamps of the later issues, which have been of the greatest assistance to us, and of which we have made extensive use both in the Reference List itself and also in the Notes.

Our personal thanks are due to several philatelic friends, who have helped us in various ways. To Mr. E. D. Bacon we are entirely indebted for the very valuable contribution to our knowledge extracted from the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., which is now laid before philatelists for the first time. It is due to Mr. Bacon to state that he had intended to embody this in the form of a monograph to be read before the Philatelic Society of London, and to be subsequently published in the pages of the London Philatelist, but when he became aware of our purpose of writing this handbook, he generously offered to forego his intention, and placed all his material at our disposal. We must also express our thanks for his kindness in permitting us to examine that part of the Tapling Collection which illustrates our subject, and for sending us notes of varieties which had come under his own observation.

Mr. M. P. Castle was good enough to place his collection in our hands in order that we might take full advantage of anything
it contained, and a reference to our Notes will show how useful this has been to us; several of the stamps reproduced to illustrate this work are from his collection. His list of Departmental Surcharges, published in the Record of 1891, has necessarily formed the basis of the one we have since compiled. Many of the numerous additions we have been able to make to it have been communicated to us by Mr. W. Harrison, to whom also we tender our best thanks.

We cannot close these remarks without recording the obligations we are under to a great number of London dealers who have allowed us to thoroughly search through their stocks, thus enabling us to verify many of our dates; and it is only to avoid being invidious that we refrain from naming these gentlemen.

## REFERENCE LIST.

## Section I.-General Issurs.

Issue I.<br>January 1855 to 1859.

Type . . Shape, upright rectangular- $25 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. Diardemed head
of Queen to left in circle, on engine-turned background. Illustrations Nos. 1 and 2.
Paper . . Wove, rather rough, varying in thickness.
Watermark A large six-pointed star. Illustration No. 19.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to nearly white.
Perforation. Imperforate.
A. Printed in London from 1855 to 1856.

Unuaed. Uned. s. d. s. d.


Prepared but never issued.
4 | 1s., violet ( 1856 )
B. Printed in the Colony from 1856 to 1850.

$8 a \mid$ 2d., pale-red
Variety. Printed on both sides.

## Issue 2.

Early in 1859.

| Type . . As in Issue 1. |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Paper . . | ", |  |
| Watermark | $"$ | $"$ |
| Gum . |  |  |
| Perforation. | Rouletted. |  |



Variety. Printed on both sides.


## Issue 3.

Later in 1859.
Type . . As in Issue 1.
Paper
) $\geqslant$;
Watermark ", "
Gurn . . Dark brown to nearly white.
Perforation Rouletted.

| 16 | 6d., purple-blue | . | . | . | . | . |  | 5 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 17 | 1s., yellow . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 120 | 0 |
| 18 | 17 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Issue 4.

24th December 1860.
Type . . Shape-upright rectangular-22 mm. $\times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Head of Queen to left in oval.
Illustration No. 3.
Paper . . As in Issue 1,
Watermark " ,"
Gum . . ",
Perforation Rouletted.
19 | 9d., brownish-lilac . . . . .|40 0| 200

## Issue 5.

July 186z.


## Issue 6.

From Junc 1860 to 1868.
Types . . As in Issues 1 and 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark ,, "
Gum . . Dark brown to nearly white.
Perforation Rouletted.


Variety. Imperforate.
$26 a \mid 2$ d., pale vermilion

## Issue 7. <br> 20th July 1866.



## Issue 8.

24th January 186\%.
Type . . Diademed head of Queen to left in circle, enclosed in fancy frame, $24 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 19.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Illustrations Nos. 5 and 6.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark ", "
Gum . . Dark brown and white.
Perforation. Rouletted.

| 37 | 4 d , dull purple | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 38 | 2 s, rose-carmine | . | . | . | . | . | 45 | 0 | 10 | 0 |

## Issue 9.

1867. 

Type . . As in Issue 7.
Paper . . As in Issue J.
Watermark
Gum . . ", ",
Perforation. Rouletted.
39 | "Ten Pence," in blue, on 9d., yellow. . $500 \mid 150$
Issue 10.
December 1867 to 1868.
Types . . As in Issues 1, 4, and 8.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark ", "
Gum . . Dark brown to white.
Perforation. * A. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. B. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. E. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{d}$. F. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

- Throughout this handbook, in descriling perforations compounded of two ganges, the first given measurement denotes the horizontal gauge and the second the vertical.

Issur 10 (continued).
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Roulette. Unused. Used.
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
ld., blue-green


Variety. Printed on both sides.
$44 a \mid 6 d .$, Prussian-blue
B. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Rodlette.

| 47 | $6 d .$, Prussian-blue | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 48 | ls., dark brown . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ |  |

C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.


Variety. Rouletted all round and perforated Ilf as well.e
$51 a \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}_{\text {, }}$ vernilion
Variety. Printed on both sides.
$58 a \mid 2 \mathrm{~s}$., pale rose-carmine .

[^0]Issue 10 (continued).
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

Unused. Used.


Variety. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on the others.

| $61 a$ | 4d., dull purple | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $62 a$ | 6d., sky blue | . | 2 0 <br> 20 0$\|$ |  |  |

Variety. Rouletted all round and perforated $113 \times 12 \frac{1}{1}$ as well.
59a|ld., blue-green
E. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 68 | $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, sky-blue | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 69 | Is., dark brown . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ |

F. Perforated 121.

70 | Id., yellow-green

## Issue 11.

September 1868.
Type . . Similar to that of Issue 8, but design smaller, $23 \mathrm{~mm} . x$ 18.5 mm .

Illustration No. 7.
Paper . . Wove, soft, and rather rough.
Watermark A Crown over "SA." Illustration No. 21.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation. A. Rouletted. B. Perforated 11.


Issue 13.
July 1869.
Type . . As in Issue 11.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Yellowish.
Perforation. A. Rouletted. B. $11 \frac{1}{3} \times$ roulette. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Rodletted. Unubed. Used.

| 78 | 2d., deep orange-red | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 79 | 2d., pale orange-red | . | . | . | . | . | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 |

B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Rodlette.

80 | 2d., orange-red
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ (?).

81|2d., orange-red
Variety. Rouletted all round and perforated III as woll.
81a| 2d., orange-red

## Issue 14.

1869. 

Type . . As in issue 7.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . ?
Perforation. A. Rouletted. B. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

## A. Rodletted.

82|"Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow . .| | 200
Variety. With surcharge inverted on upper part of stamp.
$82 a$ |"Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow . .| |160 0
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

83 |"Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow . .| | 176
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$,

84 | "Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow . .| | 250

Issue 15.
1870.

Types . . As in Issues 1 and 8.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark a large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Dark brown to white.
Perforation, 10.


Issue 16.
May 1870.
Type . . As in Issue 11.
Paper . . Wove (a) soft and rather rough, (b) thin, hard, smooth, and slightly surfaced.
Watermark Crown and "SA."
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation, A, $10 \times$ roulette. B. 10 .
A. Perforated $10 \times$ Rodlette.

91 | 2d., orange.red
B. Perforated 10.

| 92 | 2d., deep orange-red | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{9 3}$ | 2d., pale orange-red | . | . | . | . | . | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| $\mathbf{9 4}$ | 2d., brownish orange | . | . | . | . | . |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathbf{9 5}$ | 2d., dull pale yellow | . | . | . | . | . |  | 7 | 6 |  |

## Issue 17.

June 1870.
Type . . As in Issue 7.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Yellowish.
Perforation. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$, and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
96 "Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., orange-yellow ". ". a.

## Issue 18.

Augnst 1870.
Type . . As in Issue 8. Value altered by a surclarge in a straight line across lower part of stamp. Illustration No. 8.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Dark brown to white.
Perforation. A. 10. B. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10.

97 |"3 Pence," in carmine, on 4d., slate-blue .| |276
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

98 | " 3 Pence," in black, on 4d., sky-blue . .| |150
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

99 |" 3 Pence," in black, on 4d., sky-blue . . 1150
Latcr in 1870.
A. Perforated 10.

| 100 | "3 Pence," in black, on 4d., sky-blue . | . |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 101 | "3 Pence," in black, on 4d., dark blue . | . $\mid 20$ | 0 | 7 | 6 |

[^1]
## Issue 19.

December 1870 to 1871.
Types . . As in Issues 1, 8, 11, and 18.
Papers . . As in Isstes 1 and 10.
Watermarks Crown and "SA" for 2d., large six-pointed Star for the other values.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$, and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{3} \times 10$.


## Issue 20.

1871. 

Types . . As in Issues 1, 8, and 18.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation. A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.


Issue 20 (continued).

B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 122 | 1d., yellow-green |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 124 | "3 Pence," in black, on 4d., dark blue. | 150 | 4 |
| 125 | 4d., dull purple | 100 | 3 |
| 126 | 4d., dull lilac |  | 5 |
| 127 | 6d., Prussian-blue | 76 | 2 |
| 128 | 6d., dark blue | 76 | 2 |
| 129 | 1s., red-brown | 126 | 3 |
| 130 | 2s., deep carmine-lake | 200 | 36 |

Variety. Without surcharge.
124a| 4d., dark blue
C. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

131|2s., deep carmine-lake (Dec., 1870) . . $800 \mid 200$

## Issue 21.

$$
1871 \text { (?). }
$$

Types . . As in Issues 8 and 11.
Paper . . Thinnish wove, showing network of fine crossed lines.
Watermark " $V$ " over a Crown.
Illustration No. 23.
Gum . . Yellowish to white.
Perforation 10.

| 132 | 2d., orange-red | . | . | . | . | . | . | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$|$| 5 | 6 |
| ---: | :--- |
| 133 | $4 d$. , dull purple |

## Variety. Printed on both sides.

133a | 4d., dull purple

## Issue 22.

June 1872.
Type . . As in Issue 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. B. Rouletted all round, and perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ as well. C. Rouletted all round, and perforated $11 \frac{1}{3} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ as well.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Rodlette. Unuged, Used.

134 | 9d., grey-lilac
s. d. 8. $d$.
B. Rodletted and Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

135 | 9d., grey-lilac
C. Rouletted and Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

136 | 9d., grey-lilac

## Issue 23.

July 187\%.
Type . . As in Issue 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{2}{2}$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

137 9d., red-lilac
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$138 \mid 9 \mathrm{~d}$. , red-lilac . . . . . . $\mid 100$

## Issue 24.

July 1873.
Type . . As in Issue 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum. . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 139 | 9 d., violet . | . | . | . | . | . |  | 12 | 6 | 1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 140 | $9 d .$, manve . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 | 6 | 1 |

Issue 24 (continued).
Variety, printed on both sides.
$139 a \mid 9 \mathrm{~d}$. , violet .
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


Issue 25.
January 1875.
Type . . Diademed head of Queen to left in lined oval. Size $22.5 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. Illustration No. 9.
Paper . . As in Issue 16, both varieties (a) and (b).
Watermark Crown and "S A."
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation A. 10 . B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10 .

143 | 1d., blue-green . . . . . .| $86 \mid 26$
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

144 | 1d., blue-green . . . . . . $200 \mid 76$
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

145 | ld., blue-green . . . . . .| | 76
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

146|1d., blue-green 76

## Issue 26.

September 1876.
Type . . As in Issue 4. Value altered by a surcharge in one straight line across lower part of stemp. Illustration No. 10.
Paper . . Soft white wove, rather thin, and of uniform thickness.
Watermark A six-pointed star with short broad points.
Illustration No. 20.
Gum . . Yellowish to white.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

## A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

147 |"8 Pence," in black, on 9d., burnt sienna .| $76 \mid 10$

Issue 26 (continued).
Variety. With surcharge across upper part of stamp.
Unused. Useत. s. d. s. $d$. 147a|" 8 Pence," in black, on 9d., burnt sienna

## B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

148 " 8 Pence," in black, on 9d., burnt sienna
Issue 27.
1876 to 1877.
Types . . As in Issues 1, 4, 8, and 18.
Paper . . As in Issue 26.
Watermark A six-pointed star with short broad points.
Gum . . Generally white, very rarely yellow-brown.
Perforation A. 10. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 10 \times 11 \frac{1}{3} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
C. $11 \frac{1}{3}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$. E. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. F. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10.

149 | 6d., dark blue 76
B. Perforated 10, $11 \frac{1}{2}$, $12 \frac{1}{2}$ compound.

4d., dull purple .

C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.


Issue 27 (continued).

$$
167
$$

D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

Unured. Used.
s. d. s. $d$

| 5 | 0 | l 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

" 3 Pence," in black, on 4 d., bright blue
50
16
200
76
4d., dull purple
.

26
26

76
10
150
ls., lake-brown
2s., bright crimson-lake
E. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 177 | 6d., dark blue | . | . | . | . | . | . | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $177 a$ | ls., red-brown | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| $177 b$ | 2s., bright crimson-lake | . | . | . | . |  |  |  |

F. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

178 ls., red-brown
179 2s., bright crimson-lake
Variety. Perforated $\mathrm{II}_{2}$ on one side and 12$\}$ on the others.
179a| 2s., bright crimson-lake . . . .| |200
Variety. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and 112 on the others.
179b 6d., dark blue

## Issue 28.

1877. 

Types . . As in Issues 11 and 25.
Paper . . White wove, soft, dense, and slightly surfaced.
Watermark A Crown over "SA," letters close together. Illustration No. 22.
Gum . . Generally white, very rarely yellow-brown.
Perforation A. 10 . B. $11 \frac{1}{d} \times 10$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

## A. Perforated 10.

| 180 | ld., blue-green | . | . | . | . | . | 0 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 181 | ld., dark yellow-green | . | . | . | . | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Issue 28 (continued).
183
184
185
2d., dark orange-red

| $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Usec } \\ \text { s. } \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.


189 | 1d., blue-greep . . . . . . |
D. Perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

190 1d., dark yellow-green
190a 2d., orange red

## Issue 29.

1880. 

Type . . As in Issue 8.
Paper . . As in Issue 26.
Watermark A six-pointed star with short, broad points.
Gum . . White.
Perforation A. $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. E. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $10 \times 11$.

191|4d., reddish-purple . . . . .| $76 \mid 09$

$$
\text { B. Perforated } 10 \times 12 \mathrm{t} \text {. }
$$

192|4d., reddish-purple . . . . .| $76 \mid 09$

## C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

193|4d., reddish-purple . . . . .|126| 26
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

194|4d., reddish-purple . . . . .|126|26
E. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

195 | 4d., reddish-purple
F. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

195a| 4d., reddish-purple

## Issue 30.

1880?
Type . . As in Issuc 26.
Paper . . " Watermark " " Gum . . ,, ,"
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. $\quad$ B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}+$
A. Perforated 112. Unused. Used.

196 ("8 Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow-brown .| ". ${ }^{\text {a. }} |$| s. |
| :---: |

B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

197 | "8 Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow-brown .| |150
Issue 31.
1880.

Type . . As in Issue 11.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 10.
198 | 2d., dark brown .
Issue 32.
1 Jan. $188 \%$.
Type . . As in Issue 25. Value altered by a surcharge in two lines across upper and lower parts of central oval ; original value obliterated by a straight line.
Illustration No. 11.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 10.
199 | "Half-Penny," in black, on ld., green . .| $06 \mid 04$
Issue 33.
March 1883.
Type . . Shape - small upright rectangular $-18.5 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 10.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Diadcmed head of Queeu to left in octagon.
Illustratiou No. 12.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 10.
$200 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\right.$., chocolate-brown . . . . .| $04 \mid 04$

## Issue 34.

December 1884.
Type . . As in Issue 1.
Paper . . As in Issue 26.
Watermark Six-pointed star with short, broad points.
Gum . . White.
Perforation A. $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ Unused. Ubed.

201 | 6d., pale ultramarine s. d. s. d.
B. Perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$202 \mid 6$ d., pale ultramarine . . . . . ${ }^{2} 6 \mid 04$

## Issue 35.

1885 ?
Type . . As in Issue 26.
Paper . . " ",
Watermark ", "
Gum . . White.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
$203 \mid$ " 8 Pence," in black, on 9d., grey-brown .| $26 \mid$ I 0
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

204 " 8 Pence," in black, on 9d., grey-brown

## Issue 36.

1896. 

Types . . As in Issues 1 and 8.
Paper . . Wove, hard, rather rough, varying from medium to very thick. Watermark a six-pointed star, with short broad points.
Gum . . . White or yellowish.
Perforation A. $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. E. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 205 | 4 d., reddish-purple | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 206 | $6 d .$, pale ultramarine |  | . | . | . | . |  |  |  |

B. Perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 207 | 4 d., reddish-purple | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 208 | $6 d .$, pale ultramarine | . | . | . | . | . |  |  |  |

Issue 36 (continued).
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

209 4d., reddish-purple
Unused. Used.
s. $d$ s. $d$

16
210 1s., red-brown
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

211 4d., reddish-purple
212 1s., red-brown
Variety. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and $1_{\frac{1}{2}}$ on the others.
212a| 4d., reddish-purple
E. Perforated 12d.
$213 \| 4$., reddish-purple

## Issue 37.

$188 \%$.
Type . . Shape, upright rectangular; $39 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 22.5 \mathrm{~mm}$. Diademed head of Queen to left in circle.
Mlustration No. 14.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 10.


## Issue 38.

1887. 



Issue 39.
June 1890.
Type . . Small upright rectangle. Head of Queen to left in lined oval. Illustration No. 16.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 10.
229 | 4d., violet . . . . . . $10 \mid 04$

## Issue 40.

1 January 1891.
Types . . As in Issues 36 and 37. Values altered by surcharges; original values obliterated by a bar.
Illustrations Nos. 17 and 18.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and " SA ," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation
A. 10 .
B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.
C. $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
D. $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10.

| 230 | $" 2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . "$, in brown, on 4d., green . | . | . | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 231 | $" 5 d . ", ~ i n ~ c a r m i n e, ~ o n ~ 6 d ., ~ r e d-b r o w n ~$ | . | . | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

## B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

232 | " $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d.", in brown, on 4d., green $20 \mid 20$ C. Perforated $10 \times 122$. | " $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d.", in brown, on 4 d., green36

Issue 40 (continned).
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

234 | " 212 d .", in brown, on 4d., green .
Unused. Used.
s. $d$ s. $d$.
. $100 \mid 100$

## Issue 41.

 1891.Type . . As in Issue 33.
Paper . . ", " Watermark ," " Gum . . ," ," Perforation A. 10. B. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \mathrm{~h}$.
A. Perforated 10.
$235 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .\right.$, Venetian-red . . . . .| $02 \mid 02$
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

236 | $\frac{1}{2 d}$., Venetian-red . . . . . $03 \mid 03$
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

237 | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, Venetian-red . . . . .| $16 \mid 06$
Issue 42.
November 1891.
Type . . As in Issue 33.
Paper . . , ,
Watermark ", "
Gum . . , "
Perforation A. 10. B. $10 \times 112$.
A. Perforated 10.

238 | $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown . . . . . .| $02 \mid 02$
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and 10 on tee others.

239 | $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown . . . . . . $02 \mid 02$
Issue 43.
1898.

Type . . As in Issue 37.
Paper . . ", "
Watermark ", "
Gum . . ., "
Perforation 10.
240 | 3d., olive-green . . . . .| $06 \mid 04$

## Issue 44.

1898. 

Types . . As in Issues 1, 11, 38, 39, and 40.
Papers . . As in Issues 26 and 28.
Watermarks Crown and "SA," letters close together, and six-pointed star with short broad points for the Is.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 15.

| 240a | $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, Venetian-red |
| :---: | :---: |
| 241 | 1d., green |
| 242 | 2d., orange-red |
| 243 | " 21 d.", in brown, on 4d., green |
| 244 | 3d., olive-green |
| 245 | 4d., violet |
| 246 | " 5 d .", in carmine, on 6d., red-brown |
| 247 | 6d., bright blue |
| 248 | 1s., brown |

Unased. Used,
s. d. s. $d$.

## Section II.-Departmental Surcharges.

 1868 to 1874.
## A.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.


## In black.

On Issue 8; Star watermark, rouletted.
256 | 2s., rose-carmine . . . . . . |
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

On Issue 11; Crown and "S A," rouletted.
258 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
$258 a \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$., dull purple
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," perforated 10.
259 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
Variety. Without stop after " $A$ ".
259x | 2s., deep carmine-lake.

## A. G.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted. Unused. Used.


## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
264|6d., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
265 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(I) perforated $113 \times$ roulette.

| 266 | 1d., green |
| :--- | :--- |
| 267 | 6d., blue |

(ii) Porforated $11_{2}, 11_{2} \times 1212$.

| 268 | ld., green | . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ | 10 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 269 | 4 d., dull purple | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |  |

On Issue 11; Crown and "SA," rouletted.
271 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 272 | 4d., dull purple |  | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 273 | ls., brown | . | . | . | . | . | . | 76 |

On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
274 2d., orange-red .1

# A. 0. <br> In red. <br> On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette. <br> Unused. Used. d. d. s. 1 <br> On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated 112, $113 \times 12 \lambda$. 

276 | Ad., dull purple

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
277 | bd., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
278| ld., green
On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
279 | id., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.
280|6d., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(1) Perforated II $\times$ roulette.

281 \| ls, brown
(ii) Perforated $113,112 \times 123$.

| 282 | Ad., dull purple . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 283 | Gd., blue . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 284 | ls., brown . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 11; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
285 | ed., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, roulette.
286 | Dd., orange-red
286 Ld., orange-red $\cdot$. . . .
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
287 ld., green
288 Ad., dull purple
289 ls., brown
289 ls ., brown . . . . . . .
A. O. (continued).

On Issue 16; Crown and " SA, ," perforated 10 .


290 | dd., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$. 291 | Ad., dull purple

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
292 id., dull purple
On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
293 id., dull purple .
B. D.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| 294 | ed., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 295 | $6 d .$, blue | . | . | . | . | . | . | 8 |  |
| 296 | 1 s., brown | . | . | . | . | . | . | 7 | 6 |

## B. $\mathbf{G}$. <br> In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
297 | ls., brown

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
298|1s., brown

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
299 | bd., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $\operatorname{li} \times$ roulette.

300
ld., green
301 ls., brown
B. G. (continued).
(ii) perforated $H_{2}, H_{2} \times 122$.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

| 302 | ld., green |
| :--- | :--- |
| 303 | 6d., blue |
| 304 | 1s., brown |

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA, " rouletted.
305 | 2 d., orange-red
On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 306 | 1d., green |
| :--- | :--- |
| 307 | 6d., blue |
| 308 | 1s., brown |

On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
309 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 112, 121. 310 | 1d., green

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 311 | 1d., green | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 312 | 6d., blue | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 313 | 1s., brown | . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 21 ; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
314|2d., orange-red
B. M.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
315 | 2d., vermilion

## In black.

On Issue II ; Crown and " $S A$," rouletted.
316 | 2 d. , orange-red

## C.

## In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

319 ls., brown

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
320 | 4d., dull purple

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 321 | ld., green | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| 322 | bd., blue | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| 323 | ls., brown | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |$|$|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
$324 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d} .$, dull purple

325 2s., rose-carmine
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA, ," rouletted.
326 | id., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| 327 | ld., green | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 328 | bd., blue . | . | . | . |
|  | . | . | . $\mid$ |  |

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
329 | 2s., rose-carmine
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $114 \times$ roulette.

$\left.$| 330 | Ad, dull purple |
| :--- | :--- |
| 331 | ls., brown |$\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad \right\rvert\, 120$



## C. (continued).

On issue 15 ; Star watermark. perforated 10
1d., green

On Issue 16 ; Crown and " SA ."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

337 | 2 d., orange-red
(ii) perforated 10 .

338 | 2d., orange-red 60

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11 , $12 \not 2$.

| 339 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 340 | $4 d$. dull purple . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ | 76

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


On Issue 21 ; " V" and Crown ; perforated 10.
344 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . | |12 6
C. $D$.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$345 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d} .$, vermilion
346 6d., blue
347 1s., brown
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \ddagger, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$348 \mid 4$ d., dull purple
In blue.
On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.
349!6d., blue
C. D. (eontinued).

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $\|_{2} \times$ roulette.

| $\mathbf{3 5 0}$ | ld., green . |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 5 1}$ | 6d., blue . |
| $\mathbf{3 5 2}$ | ls., brown. |

Unused. Used.
s. $d_{\text {. }}$ s. d.
(ii) perforated $112,112 \times 12 k$.

353 4d., dull purple
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA, ," rouletted.
354 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark.
(i) rouletted.

355 | 2d., orange-red
(ii) rouletted all round, and perforated ill as well.

356 | 2d, orange-red
C. L.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
357 2d., vermilion
358 6d., blue
359 1s., brown .
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 121$.
360 | 4d., dull purple

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
361 | 6d., blue
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$362 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$., dull purple
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
363 | 2d., orange-red

## C. L(continued).

## In black.

On Isstue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
364 | 6d., blue

Untused. Used. b. $\left.^{\text {a. d. }}\right|^{\text {3. d. }}$

On Issue 8; Star watermark, rouletted.
365 | 2s., rose-carmine .
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated lill $\times$ roulette.

366 | 1s., brown .
(ii) perforated $112, ~_{111}^{112} \times 12$.

367 4d., dull purple .
368 6d., blue
369 2s., pale rose-carmine
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA A," rouletted.
370 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermerk, rouletted.
371 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
372 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " S A," perforated 10.
373 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \downarrow$.
374 (i) Star watermark.
(ii) Crown and " 8 A."

375 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| $375 a$ | 6d., blue . . . . . . . . . |
| :---: | :--- |
| 376 | 2s., deep carmine lake . . . . . . |

On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
377 | 2d., orange-red
378 4d., dull purple

## C. 0 .

## In red.

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted 2d., vermilion
6d., blue

381 1s., brown
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Unused. } & \text { Used. } \\ \text { s. } & d .\end{array}$ s. $d$.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
382 | 4d., dull purple

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
383 | 2s., rose-carmine
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
384 4d., dull purple
385 6d., blue
386 1s., brown .
Variety. Without stop after "O".
387 | 2s., pale rose-carmine
On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
388 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
389 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
390 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
391 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{3}$.
392 4d., dull purple .
393 1s., brown .
Variety. Without atop after " 0 ."
394 | 2s., deep carmine-lake

## C. P.

In red.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. 398 | 4d., dull purple

## C. S.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 399 | 2d., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 400 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . | . |$|$| 20 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 401 | ls., brown . |
| 10 | 0 |

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
402 | 4d., dull purple

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
403 | 6d., blue
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
404 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 11; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
405 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
406 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated Ill $\times$ roulette.

407 4d., dull purple
408 6d., blue
409 1s., brown

## C. S. (continued).



413 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13; Star watermark, rouletted.
414 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . .| $\mid 100$
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.


On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
$418 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red . . . . . 150
On Issue 19; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 112, 12 .


## C. Sgn.

## In black.

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA, ," rouletted
424|2d., orange-red
C. Sgn.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
425 2d., vernilion
426 6d., blue

## C. Sgn. (continued)

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $\left.11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12\right\}$. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Unused. } \\ \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ \text { Used. }\end{array}$
d. 427 | 4d., dull purple

## In klack.

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
428 4d., dull purple.
429 6d., blue

On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
430 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
431 | 4d., dull purple . . . . . . |
On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
432 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 componnd with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12$.
433 | 4d., dull purple
C. T. $^{\text {. }}$

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted,
434 | 1s., brown .

## D. B. <br> In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
435
ld., green
436
2d., vermilion
6d., blue
438 1s., brown
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{2}{2}, 11 \nmid \times 12 \downarrow$.
439 | 4d., dull purple
In blue.
On Issue 11; Crown and " S A." rouletted
440 | 2d., orange-red

## D. B. (continued).

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.

## (i) perforated $112,112 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$

Unused. Used. s. d. s. $d_{\text {. }}$

441
442 td., dull purple
126
(ii) perforated 12$\}$.

443 | ld., green .
On Issue 11; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
444 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
445 Ad., dull purple
446 ls., brown
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " SA, " perforated 10.
447 | Vd., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11ł, 12 亿.
448|6d., blue
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated 112, $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
449| ld., green .

## D. R.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
450 2d., vermilion
451 | bd., blue
E.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| 452 | dd., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 453 | bd., blue . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
455 | Ad., dull purple .
E. (continued).

## In blue.

On Issue 11; Crown and " S A," rouleted.

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $1 i_{3} \times$ roulette.
$457 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$., dull purple
458
6d., blue
1s., brown
(ii) perforated lin, IIf $\times 12 \mathfrak{l}$.

| 460 | 4d., dull purple . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 461 | 6d., blue . | . |
| 462 | ls., brown . | . |
|  | . | . |

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
463 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
$464 \mid$ 4d., dull purple .
465 1s., chestnut-brown
On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
466 | 2 d ., orange-red
On Issue 19; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
467 6d., blue
468 ls., brown .


On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 112 \times 12 \downarrow$.
469 | 2s., deep carmine-lake.

## E. B. <br> In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
470 | 6d., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star maternark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
471 td., dull purple

## E. B. (continued).

## In blue.

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted. Unused. Used. $472 \mid 6 \mathrm{~d}$. , blue 3. d. s. $d$.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
473 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 11; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
474 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermerk, rouletted.
475 | 4d., dull purple . . . . . . |
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
476 | 6d., blue
On Issue ll ; Crown and "S A," rouletted.
477 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . .| |
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
478 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
479 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
(i) Star watermark.

480 | 4d., dull purple
(ii) Crown and "8A."
$481 \mid 2 d$. , orange-red . . . . . . | 250
On Issuc 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
482 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 21 ; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
483 | 2 d., orange-red

## G. F.

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
484 | 6d., blue


On Issue 16 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

485 | 2d., orange-red
(ii) perforated 10 .

486 | 2d., orange-red

## G. $\mathbf{P}$.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
490 | 4d., dull purple

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.


On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
493 | 2s., rose-carmine . . . . . . | 150
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{2}{2} \times$ roulette.
494 | ld., green
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
495|2d., orange-red
G. P. (continued).

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
496 ld., green

Unused. Used. s. d. s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$

497

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
498|2s., rose-carmine .
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated lif $\times$ roulette.

| 499 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 500 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . |  |

(ii) perforated $14.114 \times 12\}$.

501 | ld., green
502 2s., deep carmine-lake .
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouleted.
503 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 504 | 1d., green . | . | . | . | . | . | . | $\left.\begin{array}{rl}6 & 0 \\ 505 & \text { 1s., brown . } \\ 50 & \text {. }\end{array}\right)$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- |

On Issue 16; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," perforated 10.
$506 \mid 2$ d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 k, 11 \mathfrak{2} \times 12 \mathfrak{l}$.

| 511 | 1d., green . . . |
| :--- | :--- |
| 512 | 2s., deep carmine-lake . |

## G. S.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

Unused. Used.
s. d. d. d.

513 2d., vermilion
514 6d., blue
515 ls., brown
G. $T$.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$516 \mid 1 d .$, green
$516 a$ 2d., vermilion
517 6d., blue
518 1s., brown
Varieties. Without stop after "T".

| 519 | 2d., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
521 | 4d., dull purple
In black.
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$.
522 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 11; Crown and "S A," rouletted.
523 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
524 | 2 d., orange-red

## H. <br> In black.

On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
525 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . .| |l 0
On Issue 21 ; " V" and Crown, perforated 10.
526 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . 1250

## H. A.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted. Unused. Used.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
531 | 4d., dull purple

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$532 \mid 6 d .$, blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $11 \% \times$ roulette.

533 | 1s., brown .
(ii) perforated $121 \times$ roulette.

534 | 1s., brown 1400
(iii) perforated $112,11 \mathrm{~d} \times 12 \mathrm{l}$.

| 535 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$|$| 15 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 536 | 4d., dull purple |

On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
539 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
540
1d., green
541 4d., dull purple
On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
542 | 2d., orange-red

## H. A. (continued).



## I. A.

## In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
546 | 1d., green .
547 2d., vermilion
548 6d., blue
.1

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
549 | 4d., dull purple

## I. E.

## In black.

On Issue 16; Crown and " S A," perforated 10.
$550 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$. , orange-red

## I. S. <br> In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$551 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d} .$, vermilion
552 6d., blue

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
553 | 6d., blue
On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} \mathbf{A}$," rouletted.
654 | 2d., orange-red
I. S. (continued).

On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted. 555 | 2 d., orange-red

On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
556 | 2d., orange-red

## L. A.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 557 | 1d., green . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 558 | 2d., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 559 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 560 | 1., green . | . | . | . | . | . | . |


561 | 4d., dull purple .

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$562 \mid 2$ e., rose-carmine
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(l) perforated ill $\times$ roulette.

563 | 6d., blue
(ii) perforated $14,11_{2} \times 12 \mathfrak{l}$.

564 4d., dull purple .
565 6d., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown aud " S A," rouletted.
566 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
566a| 4d., dull purple
On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
567 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 111. 121.
$568 \mid$ 4d., dull purple .

## L. $C$.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.


Variety. Without stop after "C".
571 2d., vermilion
572 6d., blue

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
573 | 6d., blue
On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
$574 \mid 6 \mathrm{~d}$. , blue
On Issue II; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
575 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . |
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " SA ." perforated $10 \times$ roulette.
576 | 2d., orange-red
Ln red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 577 | 2d., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ | 15 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 578 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |

Varietien, Without stop aftor first "L".
579 2d., vermilion
580 6d., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
581 | 4d., dull purple . . . . . . | |17 6
In black.
On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
582 | 2d., orange-red

## LT.

In red.
On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.


2d., vermilion
584 585 6d., blue

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
.


1s., brown
Varieties. Without stop after "T"
$586 \mid$ 2d., vermilion
587 6d., blue


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$.
588 | 4d., dull purple

## In blue.

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " s a," rouletted.
589 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
590|1s., brown .
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated lif $\times$ roulette.

(ii) perforated $\mathrm{II}_{t}, \mathrm{H}_{3} \times 12 \mathrm{l}$.

| 592 | 4d., dull purple | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |\(| \begin{array}{ll}10 \& 0 <br>

593 \& 6 d., blue .\end{array}\)
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\$ A$," rouletted.
594 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . 160
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
595 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 596 | $4 \mathrm{~d} .$, dull purple | . | . | . | . | $\cdot$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 597 | $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, blue | . | . | . | . | . |
|  | . | . |  |  |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr}10 & 0 \\ 7 & 6\end{array}\right.$

## L T. (continued).

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 112, 12才.
598
599
600

4d., dull purple
6d., blue
2s., deep carmine-lake
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$600 a \mid 6 \mathrm{~d} .$, blue
On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
601 | 2d., orange-red

## M.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 602 | 2d., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 603 | 6d,, blue | . | . | . | . | . | . |  | 6 |
| 604 | ls., brown . | . | . | . | . | . | . |  | 5 |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
605 | 2s, rose-carmine . . . . . . 100
On Issue 10; Star watermark.
(i) perforated II $\times$ roulette.

| 606 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | $\cdot$ | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

608 1 1s., brown . (ii) perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.

## M. B. <br> In red.

On Isbue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 609 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 610 | 2d., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . | . |

M. B. (continued).

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted. Unused. Used. 613 | 4d., dull purple


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
614|4d., dull purple .1

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 615 | ld., green | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 616 | 6d., blue | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 617 | 4d., dull purple | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$| 126$

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA A," rouletted.
620 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
621 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 622 | 4d., dull purple . | . | . | . | . | . |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 623 | 6d., blue | . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11才, 121.

| 625 | 4d., dull purple . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ | 126 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 626 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . | . |$|$

On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " snd Crown, perforated 10.
628 | 4d., dull purple .

## M. R.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

Unused. Used. s. $d . \quad s \quad d$
million
e

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
$631 \mid$ bd., blue
632 ls., brown $\square$
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
633|4d., dull purple
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $\mathrm{II}_{3} \times$ roulette.

634 bd., blue
635 ls., brown
(ii) perforated in\}, $14 \times 124$.

| 636 | Id., green . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{6 3 7}$ | td., dull purple . | . | . | . | . | . | 150 |
| 638 | bd., blue . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, roulette.
639|2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
640| ld., green
On Issue 16; Crown and " SA ," perforated 10.
641|2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; perforated 10 compound with 11t, 121.
(i) Star watermark.
$642 \mid 1$ d., green
642a es., deep carmine-lake
$643 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$, orange-red (ii) Crown and "84".
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} .11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$644 \mid 2 s$, deep carmine-lake.

## M. R. G.

## In blue.

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $S A$, , rouletted.
Variety. Without stops.


## In black.

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
646 2d., orange-red
On Issue 16; Crown and "S A." perforated 10.
647 | 2d., orange-red

## N. T.

In black.
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 111 \times 121$.

| 648 | 4d., dull purple | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 649 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 650 | 1s., brown . | . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 11; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
651 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
2d. orange-red

653 |" 3 Pence," in black, on 4d., dark blue .| |
O. A.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
2d., vermilion
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
655 | 4d., dull purple . . . . . . | |250 E 2

## O. A. (continued).

## In blue.

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA, ," rouletted. 656 | 2d., orange-red


In black.
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \grave{\imath}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \downarrow$.
657 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
658 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . | 100
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
659 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
660 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . | 70
On Issue 21; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
661 | 2d., orange-red
1150

## P.

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
662 | 6d., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $S$ A," rouletted.
663 | 2 d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
664 | 6d., blue
Ou Issue 10 ; Star watcrmark.
(i) perforated $\mathrm{H}_{2} \times$ roulette.

665 | 6d., blue
(ii) perforated $114, M_{2} \times 124$.

666 | 6d., blue

## P. (continued).

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " S A," rouletted. Unused. Used. 667 | 2d., orange-red

On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
668 | 6d., blue
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " SA A."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

669 | 2d., orange-red
(ii) perforated 10 .

670 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$, " perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
671 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . | |150
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated 112, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
672 | 6d., blue . . . . . . . | |
On Issue 21; "V " and Crown, perforated 10.
673 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . .| | 76

## P. A.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
674 | 2d., vermilion . . . . . . | |

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
675 | 6d., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
676 | 2 d., orange-red
On Issue 13; Star watermark, rouletted.
677 | 2 d., orange-red
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
678 | 2d., orange-red

## P. 0.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

Uquaed. Üsed.
s. $d$.
s. d.

In blue.
On Iasue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
684 | 2d., vermilion
On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
685 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 686 | 6d., blue |
| :--- | :--- |
| 687 | 1s., brown . |

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(I) perforated $\mathrm{II}_{2} \times$ roulette.

688 | 1s., brown
(ii) perforated $\mathrm{II}_{3}$, $113 \times 12 \mathrm{~A}$.

| 689 | 4d., dull purple . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 690 | 6d, blue . | . | . | . | . |
| 691 | ls., brown . | . | . | . | . |
| 6 | . | . |  |  |  |$|$| 15 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 12 | 6 |

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," roulettect.
$692 \mid$ 2d., orange-red
P. O. (continued).

On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.


On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

695 | 2d., orange-red

$$
\text { (ii) perforated } 10 .
$$

696 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . |
On Issue 19; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11 $\frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 697 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 698 | 1s., brown . | . | . | . | . | . | . $\mid$ |

## P. S.

## In red.

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 699 | ld., green |
| :---: | :---: |
| 700 | 2d., vermilion |
| 701 | 1s., brown |

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
702 | 4d., dull purple . . . . . . 1150

## In black.

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.
703
704
6d., blue
9d., grey-lilac
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perfarated $\mathrm{II}_{2} \times$ roulette.

| 705 | ld., green |
| :--- | :--- |
| 706 | 6d., blue |
| 707 | 1s., brown |

P. S. (continued).

Unused. Used.
5. d. s. d.
$707 a \mid$ 4d., dull purple
708 2s., pale rose-carmine
On Issue 11 : Crown and "SA," rouletted.
709 | 2d., orange-red
150
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 710 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 711 | 4d., dull purple . | . | . | . | . | . |
| 712 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
713 | 2d., orange-red
| 150
On Issue 17 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
714 | "Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., orange-yellow| |
On Issue 18 ; Star watermark.
(i) carmine surcharge, perforated 10 .

715 | " 3 Pence," on 4d., slate-blue
(ii) black surcharge, perforated $1_{2}^{2}, \mu_{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

716 | " 3 Pence," on 4d., sky-blue
(iii) black surcharge, perforated 10 .

717 | " 3 Pence," on 4d., blue . . . .| |
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11 1 , $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
718 | 4d., dull purple .
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
719 | ld., green
On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
720 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 23 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $1 \frac{1}{2}$.

721 |9d., red-lilac
(ii) perforated $112 \times 123$.
$722 \mid 9$ d., red-lilac

## P. W.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted,
Variety. Without stop after "W" Unused. Used.


## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
726 | 6d., blue . . . . . . . 1
On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
727 | ls., brown .
On Issue 11; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
728 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
729 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
730 | 2d., orange-red

R. B.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
731
732
733
734
ld., green .
2d., vermilion
6d., blue
1s., brown .

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \mathrm{t}$.
735 | 4d., dull purple . . . . . .| |30 0
In blue.
On Issue 11 ; Grown and " SA ," rouletted.
Variety. Without stops.
736 | 2d., orange-red
R. B. (continued).

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
737 | 2s., rose-carmine
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
738 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.
739
740
ld., green
4d., dull purple
126

On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
741 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
742 | 2 d ., orange-red

## R. G.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.l.
743 2d., vermilion
744 6d., blue
745 1s., brown .

## In blue.

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
746 | 6d., blue
On Issue 11; Crown and "S A," rouletted.
747 | 2 d ., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \geqslant \times$ roulette.

| 748 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 749 | 1s., brown . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
750 | 2d., orange-red
R. G. (continued).

On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted. Usused. Used. 751 | 2d., orange-red
e. d. A. d.

On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 752 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 753 | 1s., brown . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 16; Crown and " SA ".
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

754|2d., orange-red
(ii) perforated 10 .

755 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
(i) 8tar watermark.

756 | 6d., blue
(ii) Crown and "8A".

757 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 21 ; " V " and Crown, perforated 10.
758 | 2d., orange-red

## S.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
759 | 6d., blue

## In blue.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette
760 | 6d., blue
On Issue 11; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
761 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
762 | 6d., blue

## S. (continued).

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

Unused. Used.


On Issue 11; Crown and "S A," rouletted.
765 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
766 4d., dull purple .
767 6d., blue


On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
768 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12$.,
769 |4d., dull purple
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated 112, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
770 | 6d., blue

## S. C.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
771 2d., vermilion
772 6d., blue

## In black.

On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
773 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 21 ; " V " and Crown, perforated 10.
774 | 2d., orange-red

## S. G.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
775 | 2d., vermilion
S. G. (continued).

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$.

Unused. Used.
777 | 4d., dull purple

## In blue.

On Issue 11; Crown and "S A," rouletted.
778 | 2d., orange-red
1150
In black.
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
779 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated If $\times$ roulette.

780 | 4d., dull purple .
(ii) perforated $\Pi_{2}, \mu_{2} \times 1212$.

781 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
782 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
783 | 2 d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.


On Issue 16 : Crown and "SA."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

786 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . | 200
(ii) perforated 10 .

787 | 2d., orange-red

- • . . .

160
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 788 | 4d., dull purple . | . | . | . | . | . | 60 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 789 | 6 d., blue | . | . | . | . | . | . |  |

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$790 \mid$ dd., dull purple
On Issue 21; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
791 | 2d., orange-red

## S. M.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 792 | 1d., green . |  | - | - | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 793 | 2d., vermilion |  | , | - | - |
| 794 | 6d., blue |  | . | - |  |
| 795 | 1s., brown |  |  | . | - |

Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

Variety. Without stop after "M".
$793 a$ | 2d., vermilion
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
796 | 4d., dull purple

## In blue.

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.
797 | 2d., vermilion
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
798 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 11; "Crown and "SA," rouletted.
799 | 2d., orange-red
I

In black.
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
800 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 10 : Star watermark.
(i) perforated $\mathrm{H}_{2} \times$ roulatte.

| 801 | 6d., blue | . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |$|$|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 802 | ls., brown . |

(ii) perforated $112,11 \ddagger \times 12 \ddagger$.

| 803 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

On Issue 11 ; Crown and "SA," rouletted.
805 | 2d., orange-red

## S. M. (continued).

On Issuc 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

Uuused. Used. e. d. 806|2d., orange-red On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.
807
808
809 ld., green .
4d., dull purple . 6d., blue

100
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA." (i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.
$810 \mid 2 d$. , orange-red
(ii) perforated io.

811 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . .| | 40
On Issue 19 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12$ 1 .
812|2d., orange red . . . . . . | 150
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{4} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
813 | 4d., dull purple . . . . . . | 150 On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
814 | 2d., orange-red .

## S. $\mathbf{T}$.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
815 2d., vermilion
816 6d, blue
Variety. Without stop after "T".
817 |6d., blue

## In blue.

$$
\text { On Issue } 11 \text {; Crown and "S A." }
$$

(i) rouletted.

818 | 2d., orange-red
(ii) perforated lis.

819 | 2d., orange-red
S. T. (continued).

In black.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted. Unused. Used. 820 | 6d., blue

On Issue 11; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
821 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . .| |100
On Issue 13; Star watermark, rouletted.
822 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " S .."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

823 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . | 200
(ii) perforatad 10 .

824 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . | $\mid 50$
On Issue 21 ; " Y " and Crown, perforated 10.
825 | 2d., orange-red
T.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 826 | 1d., green |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 827 | 2d., vermilion |  |  |  | 00 |
| 828 | 6d., blue |  |  |  | 0 |
| 829 | 1s., brown . |  |  |  |  |

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
$830 \mid 4$ d., dull purple .

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 831 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 832 | 6d., blue . | . | . | . | . |
| . | . $\mid$ |  |  |  |  |

T. (continued).

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
833 4d., dull purple
834 2s., rose-carmine .

Unused. Used. 2. d. b. d.

## T. (continued).

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 112, $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Unused. Usorib. } \\ s . & d . \\ b, & d .\end{array}$
849
850
851
1s., brown .
2s., pale rose-carmine
2s., deep carmine-lake.
86
On Issuc 20; Star waternark, perforated 112, 11 矿 $\times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
852
4d., dull purple
6d., blue
854 2s., deep carmine-lake .
On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
855 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . 1150

## T. R.

## In black.

On Issue 16 ; Crown and " SA ," perforated 10.
856 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 857 | 4 d., dull purple . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \mathrm{~d}$.
859
860
861
\(\left|\begin{array}{lllllll}4 d ., dull purple \& . \& . \& . \& . \& . <br>
6 \mathrm{~d} ., blue \& . \& . \& . \& . \& . \& . <br>

Is., brown . \& . \& . \& . \& . \& . \& .\end{array}\right|\)| 30 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 30 | 0 |

## v.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
862
863
864
2d., vermilion
6d., blue
ls., brown
V. (contizuel).

## In black.

On Issuc 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
865 (6d., blue
Unuser. Used.

On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforaterl 10.
$866 \mid$ 2d., orange-red

## V. A.

## In black.

On Issue 16; Crown and "S A," perfornted 10 .
Variety. Without stop after " V ".
867 | 2d., orange-red

## V. N,

In black.
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
868 | 2d, orange-red

## W.

In red.
On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.
869 | 2d., vermilion

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
870 | 6d, blue
On Issuc 11; Crown and "SA," rouletted.
871 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . |
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A," perforated.
872 | 2d., orange-red

## Section III.-Offictal Service Stamps.

## O. S.

January, 1874.
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10. Unthed. Used.
4d., dull purple
4d., dull lilac
8. $d$
s. $d$.

On Issue 16; Crown and " $S$ A," perforated 10.
875
2d., deep orange-red
ed., pale orange-red
On Issue 19 ; perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
(i) Star watermark.

(ii) Crown and "SA".

883 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated M!

O. S. (continued).
(ii) perforated $11_{3}^{1} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 891 | ld., green . | . | . | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 892 | 4d., dull purple | . | . | . | . |
| 893 | 4d., dull lilac | . | . | . | . |
| 894 | 6d., Prussian-blue | . | . | . |  |
| 895 | 6d., dark blue | . | . | . | . |
| 896 | 1s., red-brown | . | . | . | . |
| 897 | 2s., deep carmine-lake . | . | . |  |  |

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
ld., green

6d., Prussian-blue
a., dark blue

1s., red-brown
2s., deep carmine-lake.
On Issue 24 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated lila.

898 9d., violet .
Variety. Without stop after " $s$ ".
899|9d., violet .
(ii) perforated $11_{2} \times 12_{2}$.

900|9d., violet .
On Issue 25 ; Crown and " SA ".
(i) perforated 10 .

901 | 1d., blue-green
Variety. "O. S." inverted.
902 ld, blue-green
(ii) perforated Iis $\times 10$.

903 | ld., blue-green
(iii) perforated IIf.

904 | 1d., blue-green
(iv) perforated $111 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$905 \mid$ ld., blue-green
On Issue 27 ; waternark star with broad points.
(i) perforated 10 .

906 | 6d., dark blue
(ii) perforated 10 , $1 \mathrm{I}_{\hat{2}}, 12 \underline{k}$ compound.

O. S. (continued).


Variety. "o. s." inverted.
$912 a$ 1s., red-brown
913 2s., bright crimson-lake

4d., dull lilac
6d., dark blue
918 6d., deep bright blue

921 | 1s., red-brown
Variety. "o. s." inverted.
variety. "o. s." twice.
922 |6d., deep bright blue
(iv) perforated $114 \times 124$.

923 " 3 Pence," in black, on 4d., dark blue.
924
4d., dull purple .
4d., dull lilac
6d., dark blue
926
6d., deep bright blue
928 1s., red-brown
30
Variety. "o. s." inverted.
930 | 2s., bright crimson lake
Variety. "O. s." twice.
$931 \mid 2$ s., bright crimson-lake
O. S. (continuell).
(v) perforated $123 \times 112$.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
932
933
$933 a$

6d., dark blue
1s., red-brown
2s., bright crimson-lake
Variety. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and $\operatorname{ll} d$ on the others.
933b| 6d., dark blue
(vi) perforated 12 .
$933 \mathrm{c} \mid \mathrm{ls}$., red-brown
On Issue 28 ; Crown and "SA" close.
(1) perforated 10.


Varieties. "O. S." inverted.

| 940 | 1d., blue-green |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 941 | 2d., pale orange-red |  |
| 942 | 2d., dark orange-red |  |

Varieties. "O. 8." twice.

| 943 | 2d., pale orange-red | . | . | . | . |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 944 | 2d., dark orange-red | . | . | . | . | 20 |

Varieties. Without stop after " 8 ".
945 1d., bluc-green
946 2d., orange-red

## Variety. Without stops.

947 | 1d., blue-green
Variety. "O. 3." twice, one inverted.
948 2d., orange-red
Variety. "0. 8." sideways.
949 | 2d., orange-red
O. S. (continued).
(ii) perforated $I_{2} \times 10$.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

950
1d., blue-green
951
ld., dark yellow-green.
2d., dark orange-red
(iii) perforated $10 \times 121$.

953
1d., dark yellow-green
2d., dark orange-red .

| $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | . |



On Issue 29 ; watermark star with broad points.
(i) perforated $10 \times 11_{2}$.

955 | 4d., reddish-purple
Variety. "O. 8." inverted.
956 4d., reddish-purple
Variety. "O. 8."twice.
957 | 4d., reddish-purple
Variety. Without stop after "O".
958 | 4d., reddish-purple
Variety. Without stop after " S ". 959 4d., reddish-purple
(ii) perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. 960 | 4d., reddish-purple

Variety. "O. 8." inverted. 900a| 4d., reddish-purple

Variety. Without stop after " 0 ". 960b 4d, reddish-purple

Variety. Without stop after " S ". $960 c \mid 4$ d., reddish-purple
(iii) perforated II_․

961 | 4d., reddish-purple
(iv) perforated $14 \times 125$. 962 | 4d., reddish-purple
(v) perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

962a 4d., reddish-purple
O. S. (continued).

On Issuc 30 ; watermark star with broad points.

963 |" 8 Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow-brown . $\left.\right|^{\text {s. a. }}$
(ii) perforated ${ }_{12} \times 12{ }_{2}^{2}$.

964 |"8 Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow-brown .| |
On Issue 31; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10.
965 | 2d., dark brown .
On Issue 32 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10.
966 | "Half-penny," in black, on Id., green . .| | 10
Variety. "o. s." inverted.
967 | "Half-Penny," in black, on 1d., green . .| |
On Issue 34 ; watermark star with broad points.
(i) perforated $10 \times 119$.
$968 \mid$ 6d., pale ultramarine . . . . .| $50 \mid 09$
Variety. "o. s." inverted.
969 | 6d., pale ultramarine
(ii) perforated $10 \times 12!$.

970 | 6d., pale ultramarine
Variety. "O. ©." inverted.
$971 \mid$ 6d., pale ultramarine
Variety. "o. s." twice, one inverted over the other.
972 | 6d., pale ultramarine . . . . . |
On Issue 36 ; watermark star with broad points, thick paper.
(i) perforated $10 \times 1113$.

| 973 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { 4d., reddish-purple } \\ 974\end{array}$ | 6d., pale -ultramarine | . | . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | . | . | . |  |\(| \begin{array}{ll}3 \& 6 <br>

2 \& 6\end{array}\)
Variety. "o. s." inverted.
974a 4d, reddish-purple
975 Gd., pale ultramarine .
O. S. (continued)

## (ii) perforated $10 \times 121$.

Unused. Used.
976 4d., reddish-purple


Variety. "O. s." inverted.
978 4d., reddish-purple
Variety. Without stop after "s".
978a| 6d., pale ultramarine
On Issue 37 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10.
979 | 5s., rose
On Issue 38 ; Crown and " SA " close, perforated 10.
980 | 6d., bright blue . . . . . . | | 02
On Issue 39 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10.
981 4d., violet
On Issue 40 ; Crown and " SA " close.
(i) perforated 10 .
$982 \mid$ " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} .$, " in brown, on 4 d. , green . . . $|350| 100$ (ii) perforated $112 \times 10,10 \times 144$.

983 |"21 d .," in brown, on 4 d ., green . . . | |15 0
(iii) perforated $10 \times 12 \downarrow$.
$984 \mid$ " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.," in brown, on 4 d ., green
(iv) perforated 11 .

985 " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.," in brown, on 4 d ., green

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { 0.S. } \\
\text { April, } 1891 .
\end{gathered}
$$

On Issue 27 ; watermark star with broad points, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
986 | 1s., red-brown
On Issue 28 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10.
987
988
ld., blue-green
.1
06
2d., orange-red
04


On Issue 40 ; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.

| 996 | " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., "$ in brown, on 4d., green . | . | . | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 997 | " $5 \mathrm{~d} ., "$ in carmine, on 6d., red-brown | . | . | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |

On Issue 41 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 11衣.
$998 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2} d .\right.$, Venetian-red
On Issuc 42; Crown and "SA" close, perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.
999 | $\frac{1}{3}$ d., red-brown
On Issue 43 ; Crown and " SA " close, perforated 10.
1000|3d., olive-green
On Issue 44; Crown and " SA " close, perforated 15.
1001| 1d., green

## NOTES.

## Issue 1.



T was probably in the year 1853 that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. of London were engaged to prepare plates and postage stamps for issue in the colony of South Australia. The first plate so prepared was for the 2d. value, and was engraved in taille-douce on steel by W. Humphrys, or, to be more correct, the original die was engraved on soft steel, from which, after hardening, it was transferred to a soft roller, and from the hardened roller to the plate from which the sheets of stamps were printed. This plate was of steel, and was hardened after receiving the requisite number of impressions from the roller. The 2d. plate was sent out to the colony by Messrs Perkins, Bacon \& Co. in April 1854, together with a million stamps printed from it. With the plate and stamps were also sent watermarked paper, "lake" ink, gum, obliterating stamps, and an iron printing press with fittings complete. The plate, as well as all the other plates subsequently made by this firm for the South Australian Government, contained 240 stamps arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 12 .

The earliest official notice concerning postage stamps is as follows, and is found in the South Australian Official Gazette of October 23rd, 1854. This, and the other notices we transcrile, are taken from the Federal Australian Philatelist of April, 1891, in which they were compiled with a few notes by Mr. F. C. Krichauff.

> "Colonial Secretary's Office, Adelaide, "October 23 rd, 1854.
"Postage stamps aill be issued on and after the 1st day of January, 1855, and persons requiring same may oltain them at the General Post Office, and of all the Postmasters in the province. It will be necessary to adhere to the following regulations with regard to them.
"All letters and packets, requiring to be prepaid, shall have such prepayment made by affixing thereon stamps, unless it shall happen that the Postnaster shall not have stamps of the requisite value for sale, in which case prepayment may be made in coin.
"The stamps upon all letters and packets must be affixed upon the outside thereof, and above the address thereon, and no Postmaster is bound to take any notice of stamps which shall be affixed elsewhere upon such letters or packets.
"Heads of Government Departments will obtain stamps from the Postmaster-General upon approved requisitions, and will tender monthly accounts of expenditure of stamps in prescribed form, copy of which is printed below.
"By His Excellency's cominand.

"B. T. Finnis,<br>"Colonial Secretary."

Mr. Krichauff adds in a note that ld. and 6d. as well as 2d. stamps were mentioned in the form for monthly expenditure of stamps referred to in the notice, and printed below it, so this shows that the 1d. and 6d. values were also in contemplation at the date of the notice. They were not, however, issued on the 1 st January 1855 , when the 2 d . appeared, the stamps and plates not having then been sent out.

In June 1885, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out to the colony the plates for the 1 d. and 6 d . values, together with 200,000 ld., green, and $500,0006 \mathrm{~d}$., blue, stamps. At the same time they sent "greeu" and "blue" inks, and further consignments of "lake" ink and watermarked paper.

The official notice affecting the issue of these two values (as well as the previously-issued 2d.) is as follows :

"General Post-office, Adelaide,<br>"October 26th, 1855.

"Postage stamps of the value of 1d. 2d. and 6d. respectively being now issued, the public are hereby cantioned that, in accordance with the 20 th clanse of the P. O. Act, no money will be taken in payment of postage upon letters, \&c. for despatcl.
"Persons posting letters should affix the requisite number of stamps some time previous to depositing them in the letter receivers, as when posted in a damp state the stamps are liable to rub off, and thereby cause the letters to be treated as unpaid.

"John Watts,<br>"Postmaster-Gcneral."

The opening sentence of the above-" Postage stamps of the value of 1d. 2d. and 6d. respectively being now issued"-clearly shews that the 1 d . and 6d. values had already come into use. Since we know from the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. that they were despatched in June, they could not, under the conditions of transit then existing, have arrived at Adelaide many days before the beginning of October, and it is therefore probable that the early part of October was the actual date of issue of these two values.

From the foreroing it will be seen that we can very accurately fix the dates of issue of all the three stamps of Messrs. Perkins,

Bacon \& Co.'s printing that were actually issued for use, and we find these dates correctly given in the London Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of Uceania. There was, however, a fourth value, prepared and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., of which Oceania takes no notice in its text, although in the corrections and addenda at the end of that work we find the following note to South Australia:
"Issue I.-To the varieties add: The One Shilling may be found printed in purplish-blue instead of in its normal colour-orange. This stamp seens to have been an error, printed by mistake in the colour of the Six Pence."

We suppose it was by an oversight that this "variety" of colour of the one shilling was not catalogued in the text, as Oceania was only published in 1887, and this mysterious shilling had already been chronicled in the Plilatelic Record of December, 1883, in the following terins:
"A correspondent writes us from Adelaide as follows: 'Lately I had a quantity of the early issues of this colony given to me. Among them I found a ls. stamp, lilac colour, imperforated, being the very exact colour and the exact sharde of the 6d., hilac. That the stamp is genuine there can be no doubt. lt has the star watermark, and attached to it was part of another which had been torn. The stamp was unused, as were several among the quantity given me. I took this stamp and showed it to the Postmaster-General, also to the Deputy-Postmaster-General, who could find no record of any such colour. However, they agreed with me that it was undoubtedly genuine, and the latter adopted my view, that a sheet of 1 ls stamps, must have been printed with the lilac 6d. colour in error, and was not discovered, or else no record was kept of it.'"

The authors of Oceania evidently adopted the opinion of the Record's correspondent and the South Australian officials, whose search through their archives could not have been very minute, or no doubt they would have discovered the true history of the stamp, which we believe now appears in print for the first time.

On August 21, 1856, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out to the colony two plates of the 1s. value, together with 500,000 "violet" stamps printed from them. Besides a further supply of watermarked paper, they sent with it "violet" ink. Why two plates of the highest value then contemplated should have been ordered it is impossible to say, unless it was supposed that there would be a very large demand. At any rate, these two plates have sufficed for more than 35 years to supply the wants of the colony in stamps of 1 s . value, and are still in use at the present day.

Although the stamps and plates must have reached the Colony some time in the later part of 1856 , for one reason or another no issue took place until July of the following year, and then the
stamps issued were of Colonial printing, and were not of violet colour, or of anything approaching to it, and there is no evidence whatever, either direct or indirect, that these violet stamps were ever issued for use. They remained altogether unknown to collectors until they were noticed in the Philatelic Record of December 1883, when, as we have seen, their existence had been altogether forgotten by the authorities in South Australia. Even then not much faith seems to have heen placed in the solitary specimen discovered, as nothing more was heard about them until the publication of the London Society's work, nor did they arouse any interest or discussion in philatelic circles until about 1888, when a certain number were offered for sale, both privately and at public auction. Since then they have been classed as "errors," "proofs," or "colour trials," and it is only now, owing to Mr. E. D. Bacon's researches in the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., that their true character has been discovered and the mystery cleared up. They may fairly be classed with certain well-known British stamps, as "prepared for use but never issued." We have never heard of a used copy, and the only chronicle that might be taken to refer to such a thing is in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of September 1863, where it is stated "South Australia-The shilling stamp of this colony is now brownish-lilac." This might possibly apply to the violet stamp in question, a specimen of which might have been passed through the post, but more probably what the writer had seen was a discoloured specimen of the brown shilling then in issue.

The interesting question for philatelists is what has become of the half million of violet shillings sent out in 1856 ?

To revert to the issued stamps themselves. As we have already said the plates of all values contained 240 impressions from the roller, arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 12 in a row. The rows are not very well aligned, and the spaces hetween the stamps vary a good deal in width, and individual stamps are found on the sheet, which are a little out of the perpendicular. These irregularities are the cause of a good deal of difficulty in finding single specimens with sufficiently satisfactory margin, and although the colours of the stamps of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s printing were never reproduced in subsequent rouletted or perforated issues, and margin to them is not therefore imperatively necessary, this is not the case with the first colonial-printed stamps, which are therefore much esteemed by collectors in pairs or blocks.

There are certain small differences between the types of the values to which the reader's attention may be directed. The first is the lettering of the words of value, the 1d. 2d. and 6d. having these in Roman type, and the ls. in block type. The second difference is found in ld. and 6d., which have three lines of shading in the pointed ends of the curved label containing the
words "South Australia." These differences were introduced in the plates in the following manner: An impression was taken from the original die upon a soft roller, and when on the roller the value in the lower label was removed; the roller was then hardened, and an impression from it transferred to a flat piece of soft steel, on which the required value and the additional lines of shading were engraved, and the steel was then hardened, becoming in its turn a die from which plates could be made in the manner already described.

We now come to the paper, which plays an important part in the classification of the stamps of the Colony. It is the wellknown manufacture of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., used in many other colonies, and is watermarked with a large six-pointed star, to the shape of which we call particular attention, so that this paper may be readily distinguished from a star-watermarked paper of another make used in South Australia after 1875. The six rays are long and sharp-pointed. When the stamp is upright two of the rays are in a vertical line, and these two rays are slightly longer than the other four, with narrower bases, and points formed by acuter angles, giving the star a drawn-out appearance ; "étoile effilée," M. Moens calls it. The watermark is not very deeply impressed in the paper, in the thicker varieties of which it is sometimes rather difficult to detect. This last characteristic is an important one to bear in mind, as it forms one of the best tests for determining whether a stamp is on the PerkinsBacon paper or not, the star of the modern paper being plainly visible at once, even in the thickest varieties of paper. Some slight differences of shape may sometimes be detected in the size and shape of the star, owing no doubt to the "bits" forming the watermark being made by hand, but these differences are very slight and of no practical importance. A variety of faulty star, with truncated points, is chronicled in Oceania as having been seen on one specimen of the 2 d . of Issue 1, which may have occurred owing to one of the "bits" having its points bent back or broken ; nothing approaching this has come under our personal observation.

The following is a list of the various consignments of this paper sent out to South Australia by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.:

| April | 1854 | 17 reams. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | 1855 | 44 | " |
| August | 1856 | 20 |  |
| 13th May | 1862 | 20 | " |
| 24th March | 1863 | 30 | " |
| 24th April | 1863 | 20 | " |
| 11th March | 1864 | 20 | " |
| 27th February | 1865 | 20 | " |
| 12th February | 1866 | 20 | " |
| 24th August | 1867 | 20 | " |

Making a total of 231 reams. This supply held out until 1876, and up to that date all the South Australian stamps of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s design were printed on it. It varies considerably in thickness, from very stout to very thin, approaching pelure, but the great majority of specimens are found on paper of medium thickness. The stamps printed in London are on paper that seems fairly uniform, but the differences of thickness appear in those that immediately follow them, and there is nothing to be learnt by a classification according to thickness of paper.

The gum, as far as may be fairly judged from a limited number of unused specimens, was yellow-brown or nearly so, but never quite white, nor was it ever as deep in colour as that subsequently applied in later issues. It was, however, sufficiently coloured to affect the paper, to which it gave a toned appearance in many instances, although the paper was really white. A consignment of gum was sent out with the 2d. plate in April 1854, which was no doubt used for gumming the sheets of the early colonial printed stamps, which present no difference in this respect from those gummed in London.

Of the colours of the stamps printed in London, the ld. is of a uniform shade, showing no appreciable variation whatever, and this particular tint was never reproduced in any subsequent issue. It follows that margin, although otherwise desirable, is not at all necessary for identifying a London printed ld. of Issue 1. We have called this particular colour "full green," which accurately describes it ; it is simply called "green" in Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s records.

The 2d. we have called "dull carmine," although the makers describe it as "lake," but probably our term will be better understood by philatelists than that of the trade. Slight varieties of shades may be noticed, but these appear to be generally due to oxidation.

The 6d., dark blue (called "blue" by the makers), is as uniform in shade as the ld., but being particularly subject to oxidation, specimens deteriorated from this cause may be found nearly black.

For the ls. we have retained the maker's description "violet," although it will be observed that the Record's correspondent calls it " lilac," and Oceania "purplish-blue."

That all these four stamps, as described, are of London print there can be no reasonable doubt whatever, as unused specimens are known, fully authenticated as having been received direct from the printers, and the superiority of their execution when compared with the colonial prints at once betrays their origin.

We are unfortunately unable to fix the precise date at which the colonial authorities began to print from the plates. The obliterating stamps in use at the Post-offices during the period
which covers the issue of the earliest colonially-printed stamps were not date stamps, but when the stamps are found on their original covers or envelopes there is usually a date stamp as well.

We have noticed only three varieties of obliterating stamps, all of which, no doubt, were sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. in April 1854, with the 2d. plate. They are-First, a grille formed of two sets of parallel lines crossing each other obliquely; second, a set of eleven horizontal lines forming an oval, having a central space occupied by a numeral enclosed in a diamond-shaped frame; and, third, a set of thirteen horizontal lines forming a circle, having a central space in which is a circle; of this last there are two types differing in the size of the inner circle, the larger one sometimes containing a number.

The earliest dated stamp of colonial printing we have seen is a 2d., blood-red, dated 13th January, 1857, but we have no doubt they commenced printing stamps in the colony as early as 1856. We have seen that supplies of "green," "lake," "blue," and "violet" inks had been sent out with the plates, but either the colonial printers did not use these inks, or they mixed them with a different medium, as they altogether failed to reproduce anything like the colours of the London-printed stamps.

The ld. is found in two very distinct colours-a pale yellowgreen, which has rather a washed-out appearance, and a much deeper yellow-green, without any intermediate shades. This seems to point to two distinct printings. The last-named stamp generally has the whole surface smeared with colour, from the ink not being properly wiped off the plate. There must have been several printings of the 2 d . We have placed the blood-red first on the list, as we have found it in conjunction with the earliest dates. It generally has the surface of the paper coloured in the same manner as the last-mentioned ld. Under "pale red" we have grouped together a great number of varieties of shade, from pale to orange-red, and in later printings the colour becomes salmon. Date stamps were freely used as obliterating stamps from 1857 onwards, and it is not difficult to guess in what order the various printings took place; but the colours blend into each other, and are so difficult to define intelligibly, that we have thought it best in the reference list to place them all under one head. Specimens of all varieties of the 2 d . may be found very clearly printed, being nearly as fine as those of London print.

The 6d., slate-blue, must, we think, have been printed before July 1857. The failure of the colonial printers in the matter of colour is in this instance even more marked than in the two other values, being in no respect like the dark blue of the London-printed stamp. It is of a different colour, and very much lighter in shade. It was at this time-July 1857-that the issue of the 1 s . took place, although, as we have seen, the plates had been in the
colony for more than six months, and we think that the authorities were induced to suppress the violet stamps printed for them by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., and substitute others of a different colour, by the too near resemblance the violet stamps bore to the 6 d . of their own printing. Be that as it may, the stamps announced in the following notice were printed in orange with ink otherwise obtained than from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., no ink of that colour ever having been supplied by them to the colony.

> "General Post Office, Adelaide, " July 8th, 1857 .
"The public are hereby informed that postage stamps of the value of 1s. are now ready for issue, and can be had at the Post Offices throughout the colony.
"Persons posting letters should affix the requisite number of stamps some time previous to depositing them in the letter receivers, as when posted in a damp state the stamps are very liable to rub off, and thereby cause the letters to be treated as unpaid.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { "Posimaster-General." Watтs, }
\end{aligned}
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This 1s. stamp is found in many shades, from deep to pale orange.

As regards the rarity of all the stamps of this issue, unused they are all very rare, except the London-printed 2d., a considerable number of which appeared on the stamp market about five years ago. In the Tapling collection are unused pairs of the London 1d. and 6d. The former is of great rarity; the latter is occasionally to be met with. As to whether the violet ls. is rare or not it is difficult to say; until the fate of the 500,000 which were printed is cleared up, it is a stamp to be approached with caution. Of the colonial-printed stamps, no specimen of either of the two printings is known to us as unused. The 2d., bloodred, is fairly rare, but is sometimes met with, as is the 2d., pale red, in various shades. An unused pair of the latter in an orange shade is in the Tapling collection. The 6d., slate-blue, is a much rarer stamp; there is an unused specimen in the collection of Mr. M. P. Castle, and we have seen one other. The only two unused specimens of the 1s., orange, we have ever heard of are in the possession of our publishers.

None of the stamps of Issue 1 are very rare in a used state, all the varieties of 2 d ., and the 6 d . of the London print being very cominon. The colonial-printed 6 d . is a good deal rarer, but is not difficult to find. The 1d. of all printings is rare, both the colonial printings especially so; and as these latter, as well as the 1 s . orange, were afterwards issued rouletted, pairs, or in the case of single specimens large margins are necessary for identification.

In our Reference List of the stamps of this issue will be found
a variety of the 2 d ., pale red, printed on both sides of the paper. This kind of "error" is not at all uncommon in South Australian stamps of colonial print, but we have never met with one in those printed by Messrs, l'erkins, Bacon \& Co. One of the impressions is always much fainter than the other, and they are sometimes tête-bêche.

Another variety which we do not consider legitimate in a philatelic sense is the so-called "double printing" so common in all the stamps of this country. It is always due to a slip of the paper during the process of printing, and the two impressions are seldom more than a hair's-breadth apart, one being generally very faint and within a $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$. of the other. We do not know of any stamp of colonial printing in which this variety is not frequently found.

## Issue 2.

Early in 1859 the process of rouletting was applied to the stamps of the Colony. Those so treated were the ld., 2d., 6d., and ls., then current in the imperforate state; and we do not think that any new printing of any of these values were made at this time. We are not certain of the precise month in which this was done, or even that all four values, rouletted, were issued together. The earliest date we have found is 18 th March, 1859, on a ld., pale yellow-green. We have in our own collection a portion of an envelope dated "May 18th, 1859," franked by four stamps, one of each value-the 1d. a pale yellow-green, so by that time, at all events, all four values, rouletted, were in use. We have no hesitation in grouping these four stamps together as the first rouletted issue, and excluding all other shades and colours; although during the period that rouletted stamps of these values remained in currency, that is from 1859 until the introduction of perforating machines at the end of 1867, many fresh printings were made of all values in all sorts of shades, and in same instances in new colours. All these new printings will be found together under the head of a subsequent issue, except in the cases of actual changes of colour, the dates of which can be more precisely ascertained.

Two very distinct roulettes may be found, differing not only in gauge but in character. We do not know whether this is owing to two machines having been used, or whether the difference existed in the various parts of one machine; but we are inclined to put it down to the latter cause. Both these two roulettes are found on the earliest as well as on the latest rouletted stamps of South Australia. They appear together, and disappear together; but it would have complicated our subject very much, and swollen our lists to an inordinate length had we distinguished the two varieties right through all the issues; so we have contented our-
selves with mentioning "roulette" without specifying the particular gauge, leaving it to be understood that all may be sub-divided into the two varieties, which collectors may do for themselves, should they feel so inclinel.
The conmoner roulette met with gauges 9 , and is that which is given in Oceania. The cuts are separated from each other by a space of about $\frac{3}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$., and the stamps when divided show a series of small "teeth," the space between any two being of the length of the cuts made by the machine. The other variety gauges 8 . The cuts are shorter, and are spaced from each other rather more than 1 mm ., so that when the stamps are torn apart the teeth appear very much larger, with deep indents between them.

Sometimes the cuts made by both machines are not quite straight, but have the ends slightly curved. This peculiarity has caused a so-called "curved roulette" to be chronicled; but the fact is it is very seldom that more than one or two such curved cuts are found together, and it appears to us to be a very trivial variety.

The colours of the stamps of this issue are identical with those of the colonial-printed stamps of Issue 1; but the 2d., blood-red, has disappeared. The 2d., pale red, may be found in several of the shades we have already mentioned in our note to Issue I., and the same remark applies to the ls., orange.

## Issue 3.

Under the head of this issue we have placed the changes of colour of the 6 d . and $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{s} \text {., which }}$ took place some time towards the end of 1859 , but the precise dates of which we do not know. Beyond this change the issue does not differ from the preceding one, except in the matter of gum, which now has a wider range of discolouration, being sometimes almost white, and sometimes of a dark shade of yellow-brown. It was probably obtained in the colony when the gum sent out in 1854 by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. was exhausted. We have no record of any other despatch of gum from this firm to the colony. The shade of the 6 d ., purple-blue, varies in depth from pale to deep, but is of fairly uniform colour. It will be observed that in 1883 the correspondent of the Record, in announcing the discovery of the unissued ls., says that it is of "the exact colour and the exact shade of the 6d., lilac." This purple-blue 6d. is certainly the one he alludes to, and without going as far as to endorse his statement that it is of the exact shade and colour of the 1 s ., violet, of Issue 1 , we can fairly say that it is something very nearly approaching it. These two stamps do not differ in colour more than do the colonial-printed stamps of Issue l from those printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., and it is therefore not at all
improbable that the supply of "violet" ink sent out in 1856 with the 1s. plates was utilized in 1859 for printing a new edition of the 6d., and failure in mixing the ink may account for what difference of colour we can detect. We must here remark that the various inks we have already mentioned required mixing with some medium before use, for when ink was sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. in a liquid form, the fact is specified in their records, as we shall see further on. The 1s., yellow, varies fronı pale to deep yellow; in unused specimens, with original gum of the darker shades, the yellow colour takes a very intense hue, owing to the toning of the paper by the action of the gum.

Besides the ls., yellow, used specimens are found of a dirty olive-yellow colour. All the specimens we have seen with dates are dated October, 1862 . The colour, which varics very much in depth, even on the same stamp, is of such an indeterminate tint that we can hardly believe it to be what is called an original colour, but think it due to some chemical change in the ink having taken place since the stamps were printed. It has been suggested that this may have been caused by the mail bags of the above date having been exposed to the action of sea water, and we should require to see unused specimens with the gum intact to convince us that this is the colour in which the stamps were actually printed.

## Issue 4.

In June 1860, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out to the Colony the plate for a 9 d . value, of a different design to those previously prepared by them, together with a supply of "lilac" ink, but no stamps. All stamps of this value are therefore of colonial printing. This plate, like its predecessors, contained 240 stamps, arranged as before in 20 rows of 12 stamps in a row.

The 9 d ., as will be seen from the official notification below, was issued to the public on the 24th December, 1860.

> "Gexeral PosT-office,
> "Adelaide, December 17th, 1860.
"The public are hereby informed that postage stamps of the value of Ninepence will be ready for issue on and after the 24 th of this month, and may be had at the Post-offices throughout the Colony.
"Persons posting letters should affix the requisite number of stamps sometime previous to depositing them in the letter receivers, as when posted in a damp state the stamps are liable to rub of, and thereby cause the letters to be treated as unpaid.
"The simplest and most effectual method of causing stamps to adhere firmly is, first, to moisten well the outside of the stamp, and afterwards the gummed side slightly, taking care not to remove the gum.

> "Jön Warrs,
> "Postmaster-Gcneral."

This is the only case we have ever heard of in which the public was officially recommended to moisten the face of the stamp as a method to make it adhere at the back, and says a great deal for the grandmotherly solicitude of the authorities for the interests of the colonists.

The stamps were printed in a dark shade of brownish-lilac, which distinguished them from any of the subsequent printings that were made of this value. This we ascertain from the apecimens we have met with dated early in 1861, and also from the notices and answers to correspondents found in both the Stamp Collector's Magazine and the Philatelist. The last-named journal for March, 1868, calls it "grey-black," and contrasts it with the later printings, which it calls "lilac-grey." Imperforate specimens of this 9 d. , brownish-lilac, are known. One is in the Tapling Collection, and is mentioned in Oceania; and records of this proof, as it has always been rightly considered, are to be found in the old journals. It was, however, according to the Philatelist of March 1868, classed in foreign catalogues of tine period as an issued variety, but we do not know of a used specimen.

## Issue 5.

In 1862 the colour of the 1s. was changed to brown, a colour it has retained to the present day, but with many changes of shade. There is no contemporary record known to us that can fix for certain the date of issue. We give it as July, but have not seen any used specimens with such an early date. In this we are following the lead of Oceania, the authors having most likely seen a stamp so dated.

We have no difficulty in saying that the stamp which we describe as "grey-brown" was the earliest of all the 1s., brown, stamps; but it is not so easy to convey our meaning to our readers, so that they may be able to find the stamp for themselves, but this is a difficulty inseparable from all attempts to describe colours. At all events, there is no other 1s. stamp in South Australia that can properly be called grey-brown. It is a dull colour, varying a good deal in depth in different specimens; it sometimes has a tinge of blue in it, and it is not outside the bounds of possibility that the "brownish-lilac" specimen we have already seen recorded in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of September, 1863, was one of these of a more decided grey shade than usual.

## Issue 6.

The five values, namely 1d., 2d., 6d., 9d., and 1s., of the four previous issues continued in use in their rouletted state until the end of 1867, when they commenced (with the exception of the 9d.) to be issued perforated. We have seen that it is possible in all cases to distinguish the earliest printing, and we have given these printings with the dates of issue in their proper order under the heads of Issues 2, 3, 4, and 5. In the case of the 6 d . we have been able to date two printings, and three in the case of the 1 s ., but during the time that elapsed up to the end of 1867 many printings of all values took place in a remarkable number of different shades, the proper order of which we can only guess at in a few cases, so we have grouped them together under the head of Issue 6, as we have found it impracticable to assign a correct date to any particular printing, except in the cases before mentioned.

For the ld. value we have catalogued the most noticeable shades; those of the three given first on the list more or less blend into one another, and many more sub-divisions of shade may be made of these. How many actual printings took place during the eight years we cannot pretend to say. The fourth on our list - the ld., deep bright green-does not blend into any other shade, and we believe it was the last printing to be rouletted, as we find it repeated in the first perforated issue.

The 2d., bright vermilion, was an entirely new colour, quite distinct from any of the earlier pale reds, and was issued some time in 1862. It had a currency of about six years, and is found in a good many shades of vermilion, the most noticeable of which is a very pale shade which occasionally approaches that of the pale reds. Judging from dated specimens this 2d., pale vermilion, was issued in 1867 . On December 12th 1863, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out a second 2d. plate, stamps printed from which may be known by the more regular spacing of specimens. Naturally all the stamps of this plate are of the later shades of vermilion. All these vermilion stamps have a strong tendency to oxidation.

The 6 d . presents more varieties of colour than any other value. The 6d., greenish-blue, is in a very marked colour, and we believe it to be of the printing that immediately followed the 6d., purpleblue of 1859, its date being probably 1860 . The two colours sky-blue and Prussian-blue we find again in the first perforated issue, and they were probably the last to be rouletted. These three colours are all very distinct, and present no difficulty in classing, but there remain a good many more printings of the 6d., all more
or less of a dull blue, of which it is difficult to get two specimens exactly alike, so numerous are the shades. In a collection they may be divided and classed, but it is quite impossible to define them in print, and we have made no attempt to do so.

Of the 9 d . there must also have been a good many printings, but the brownish-iliac of the first printing of 1860 was never repeated, the colour now ranging from deep to pale grey-lilac. No printings of the 9d. appear to have taken place after 1867, as it is never found perforated until the middle of 1872, but, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, both in the old journals and in Oceania, we are confident that it never became obsolete, as specimens dated between 1867 and 1871 are abundant -indeed the greater number of used specimens extant are found so dated. In this we have M. Moens on our side: "Le 9 pence qui n'a jamais cessé d’avoir cour malgré sa modification en 10 pence, est imprimé maintenant en mauve et mauve-vif, abandonnant la couleur violet-rougâtre qu'il avait depuis 1872."-Timbre-Poste, January 1874.

The 1s., dark red-brown, must, we think, have immediately followed the 1s., grey-brown, of 1862, and does not seem to have been long in use, as specimens are not plentiful, the majority found being the bright red-brown. There is also a ls., chestnutbrown, which we have placed last, as it is found in the first perforated issue. It may easily be identified, as it is the only colour of 1 s . ever found perforated 10 all round. A second supply of obliterating stamps were sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, \& Co. on March 13th, 1862, and with them were sent "steel dating stamps for postmarking purposes." We infer from this that the older varieties of dating stamps used were of colonial make, as no mention is made in the firm's records of any previous consignment of dating stamps.

We catalogue a variety of the 2 d ., pale vermilion, imperforate; the pair of these which we have seen were sold recently at an auction in London.

None of the stamps of Issue 6 are very rare, with perhaps the exception of the 6d., Prussian-blue, which is certainly a difficult stamp to find, either unused or used.

The method of surcharging initial letters on stamps for use in the various Government departments was adopted in 1868, and all the values of Issue 6 were so treated. A detailed account of the introduction of these stamps will be found in the note to Section II., but for purposes of cross reference, and for the benefit of collectors who arrange their departmental stamps according to issue and not according to departments, we subjoin a list of the surcharges found on each value.

The 1d. so surcharged is generally the deep bright green, but to this there are exceptions. The surcharges found on it are :

In red. A., A.G., D.B., G.P., G.T., H.A., I.A., L.A., M.B., P.O., P.S., R.B., S.M., and T.

In blue. C., G.P., and T.
In black. C., G.P., and M.B.
The 2d. of all shades is found with surcharges, but they are commonly on the paler shades.

In red. A., A.G., B.D., B.M., C., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., C.S., C.Sgn., D.B., D.R., E., G.S., G.T., H.A., I.A., I.S., L.A., L.C., L.L., L.T., M., M.B., M.R., O.A., P.A., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.B., R.G., S.C., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., V., and W.

In Ulue. P.O. and S.M.
All the varieties of colour of the 6 d ., except the greenish-blue, exist surcharged.

In red. A., A.G., A.O., B.D., C, C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., C.S., C.Sgn., D.B., D.R., E., E.B., G.P., G.S., G.T., H.A., I.A., I.S., L.A., L.C., L.L., L.T., M., M.B., M.R., N.T., P.O., P.W., R.B., R.G., S., S.C., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., and V.

In blue. A.G., A.O., C., C.D., C.L., C.S., E.B., P., and T.
In blach. A.O., B.G., C., C.L., G.F., H.A., L.C., M.B., M.R., P., P.A., P.O., P.S., P.W., S., S.T., T., and V.

Only one surcharge is known on the 9d., grey-lilac ; it is
In black. P.S.
The 1s. of all three shades is known surcharged
In red. A., A.G., B.D., B.G., C., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., C.S., C.T., D.B., E., G.P., G.S., G.T., H.A., L.A., L.T., M., M.B., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.B., R.G., S.M., T., and V.
In blue. B.G., C., and G.P.
In black. L.T., M.R., and P.O.

## Issue 7.

The date of issue of the 10 d ., surcharged in blue on the 9 d ., printed in orange-red and rouletted, is precisely fixed by this official announcement:

> "General Post-office,
> "Adelaide, July $20 t h, 1866$.
"The public are hereby informed that postage stamps of the value of lod. are now ready for issue, and can be obtained at the Post-offices throughout the Colony.

We have now emerged from what may be called the pre-historic period, and henceforth we shall find the various issues, with their surcharges, perforations, and changes of colour, more or less accurately chronicled in the pages of the contemporary philatelic journals, but no great reliance can be placed on the dates given by them, which have to be ante-dated at least three months, and very often more than that. The stamp under consideration was chronicled in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of November 1866, the specimen seen by the Editor being dated July 28th. He calls the 9d. "obsolete," but, as we have pointed out in the previous note, this idea was erroneous.

The colour of the stamp is orange-red, and for once all the authorities are agreed on the point of colour.

The surcharge is in blue, varying a good deal in depth, but this is probably caused by the impression being less heavy in some cases than in others. It is type-set, there being six different settings of types appearing in the sheet in groups of six, arranged in two horizontal rows of three. As there were 240 stamps on each sheet, there must have been 40 blocks of these six types prepared, which were bound together to print the surcharges. The re-duplication was probably done by the stereotype process, and the whole eliche must have been preserved up to the final extinction of the 10 d . value, and even beyond that time, for not only do we find the same six varicties of setting in the same positions on the sheet in all subsequent issues of the 10 d ., but also on the reprints made in 1885 and later.

It is not easy to give an intelligible description of the difference of setting in the six varieties of type, and we refer our readers to our illustrations as the best guide for doing so. Some have rather salient points which we may note.

Type III. has the " $N$ " of "ten" vertical, and parallel to the " $\mathbf{P}$ " of "pence." No other type bas this peculiarity.

Type IV. has the " $T$ " of "TEN" more nearly horizontal than in any other type.

Type V. has the word "ten" printed in a straight line instead of in a curve as in all the other types.

Type VI. is the only one that has the "E" in "pexce" higher than the "P."

Types I. and II., being the most regular, are the most difficult to describe, but neither of them have the peculiarities detailed above; and Type I. may be distinguished from Type II. by the " $x$ " of "PENCE" being on a lower level than the " $E$ " of that word.

Illustration No. 48 represents a forgery of this stamp.
Blocks, or even pairs, of any issue of this value being very scarce, the arrangement of the types in the group has been somewhat difficult to determine; but by the aid of a few pairs, some
marginal stamps and a strip of five of this issue, we have at last been able to do so.

Errors of type have frequently been mentioned, but they do not really exist, nor do we believe in the varieties which have been chronicled as being without surcharge, all such specimens on examination proving to have traces of the surcharge, the apparent absence of it being generally due to manipulation. This remark applies not only to this issue, but all subsequent issues of the 10d. value.

This stamp is not known with Departmental surcharges.

## Issue 8.

On November 11th, 1866, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out to the colony plates for two new values of a different design to those previously supplied, and the postal authorities were not long in printing off stamps and issuing them to the public.

> "General Post-office, Adelaide, "January 23rd, 1867.
"On and after Thursday, the 24th inst., stamps of the value of fourpence and two shillings, respectively, can be obtained at this office.

> "J. W. Lewis, Postmaster."

We learn from the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. that they supplied no stamps with the plates, but that they sent out with them "lilac, drop lake-scarlet, and drop lake-crimson inks." This "lilac" ink must be that which was used for printing the 4 d. ., which we call "dull purple" in our Reference List.

The stamp is found in a good many shades, principally due to oxidation or the action of the gum on the paper, but we do not ever see it in shades so light as to enable us to catalogue it as lilac. The sheets of 4 d . were gummed with two distinct varieties of gum, one white and the other dark brown; the latter affected the colour of the stamp, turning it to very dark shades of dull purple.

The 2 s . is in one colour only, which we call rose-carmine, so it is evident that only one of the two inks supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. was used at this time, and that would be the one described by them as "lake-scarlet." This stamp is found with the dark brown gum only. Probably the stamps of both values first issued had the dark brown gum, and that the 4 d . with the white gum belongs to a somewhat later printing.

A second plate of the 4 d . value was sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. on the 10th January, 1867.

The Departmental surcharges found on the 4 d ., dull purple, are:
In red. M.B. and S.M.
In blue. C., C.L., C.S., E.B., S.M., and T.
In black. C.S., E.B., M.R., S.G., and S.M.
The 2s., rose-carmine, has the surcharge
In blue. C., G.P., and T.
In black. A., C., C.L., C.O., G.P., L.A., M., R.B., and T.

## Issue 9 .

Sometime towards the middle of the year 1867 a new printing of the tenpence value was made. The surcharge was made from the same cliché, and was printed in blue as before, but the colour of the stamp itself was changed from orange-red to orange-yellow. There are some slight variations of shade, but nothing of any importance; nor are the very pale shades seen in subsequent issues to be found at all. This stamp is not known with Departmental surcharges.

## Issue 10.

We have now to consider what is probably the most important, as it is certainly the most difficult, of all the issues of South Australia, that is, the series of stamps that appeared on the introduction of perforating machines. We have no official notices to guide us in tixing dates, nor can we get much help from the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. ; so we have to fall back upon the philatelic chronicles, and what information we can derive from dated specimens of the stamps themselves. Unfortunately philatelists of the period did not attach much importance to changes of gauge in perforations, and considered it quite sufficient to chronicle the fact that machine perforation had superseded rouletting, without pointing out the different varieties that exisied of the former, nor the different ways in which the two methods were sometimes applied to the same sheet; so it is merely accidental when we find their records of any use to us, and it is therefore the stamps themselves and the dates found on them upon which we have chiefly to rely.

We take as our starting-point a very useful fact found in the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., that on July 19th, 1867, they sent out to the Colony a " 22 -inch perforating machine and a duplicate set of pins." We do not suppose that when this machine arrived the postal authorities immediately set about making new printings of all values, in order that the stamps might at once be issued perforated; but what we think really
occurred was, that after the receipt of the machine, whenever a new printing had to be made it was perforated, so that in the course of the ensuing year all the values of this issue had been treated by the new process.

Besides the machine sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. the authorities must have secured at least one other, as it is very evident that two existed and were used at the same time, one gauging $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and the other $12 \frac{1}{2}$. We are inclined to believe that the one supplied by the English firm was the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ machine, and that the one with the gauge of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ was obtained in the Colony.

We cannot say for certain what was the earliest date at which the first perforated stamps were issued, but as we have seen more than one specimen dated December 1867 we have adopted this date as that of the issue, but very probably that is not early enough.

Although in the possession of perforating machines, the authorities did not altogether discard the use of the ronletting machine, but used it in conjunction with the new ones, giving rise, as a reference to our list will show, to no fewer than six very distinct varieties of perforation; namely, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$. Whenever two machines were used for perforating the same sheet all the horizontal lines were made by one and all the vertical lines by the other; so in order to be consistent and intelligible we have, in compound perforations, adopted the method of putting the horizontal gauge first.

Of the six kinds of perforation enumerated above three may be looked upon as normal, since practically full sets of stamps so treated are known, and they are all nearly equally common. These are $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and it will be noticed that in the two compounds usually met with, the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ machine was used for making the horizontal lines, which, owing to the disposition of the stamps on the plate, were considerably shorter than the vertical ones. Now we know that the machine supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. measured 22 inches in length, and must therefore have been barely long enough to perforate a line of twenty of the stamps placed vertically (allowing for the spaces between them and some margin) without a nicety of adjustment that must have been troublesome in practice, and so we think that the fact of the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge being so very generally used to make the shorter lines is fair proof that it was the shortest machine, and that it was the 22 -inch one that was sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.

We cannot believe that any fixed system was adopted by the authorities, or that one style of perforation alone was used at any particular date, and continued during a definite period. For
instance, all the known varieties of the $4 \mathrm{~d} .-11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$-were in issue in February, 1868 (this we know from dated specimens we have seen), and it is nearly certain that at this time none of the ls. value had been issued perforated; so priority of position in our list must not be taken to mean priority of issue.

The English magazines make no reference worth mentioning of the introduction of perforation, but M. Moens, in the Timbre-Poste, chronicled the stamps from time to time as they came under his notice, and we are indebted to him for our earliest record of the Id. perforated all round, which we find in the Timbre-Poste of May, 1868. We have seen the same stanp, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, dated December, 1867. For some reason or another the 1d. of this issue was more frequently cancelled by an obliteratingstamp than by a date-stamp. This and its scarcity may account for no earlier date having been seen by us.

All the later philatelic writers, including the authors of the London Society's work, Oceania, have so persistently ignored the existence of the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge that nothing whatever is to be gained by a reference to them; but how this omission came about we cannot explain. Besides the three ordinary varieties of perforation to which we have just alluded, there remain the varieties $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, all of which are quite exceptional, of the highest degree of rarity, and exist on one or two values only. With them may be classed a sub-variety of the ordinary $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge-our Nos. 61a and 62 a-which are apparently from a sheet containing one or more vertical lines made by the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ machine, so that the single specimens we have seen have the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge on one vertical side only. The extreme rarity of this makes it the exception proving the rule we have already stated, that when two machines were used all the horizontal lines were made by one, and all the vertical lines by the other. It will be seen that although in certain exceptional cases the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ machine was used for the vertical lines when the horizontal ones were made by the $12 \frac{1}{2}$, we have no chronicle of a variety rouletted $\times$ perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, that is, with the rouletting horizontal. There is hint of such a thing in the 6th edition of M. Moens' Catalogue Prix-Courant, but we have never seen it confirmed, and it bas disappeared from his last edition.*

[^2]If the correct arrangement of the stamps of this issue depended only on separating and classifying the varieties of perforation, the task would be a comparatively easy one, but that is not the real difficulty, which is to correctly distinguish between the stamps of Issue 10 perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and those with similar perforations issued in 1871, which come under the head of Issue 20 . Of course stamps dated 1868,1869 , or early in 1870 , may without hesitation be put down as belonging to Issue 10, but late dates in 1870 had better be looked upon as doubtful, as, although we give the date of Issue 20 as 1871, the new printings with the old style of perforation were made very early in that year, and it is quite possible that some of the values may have been in issue in the latter part of 1870. Luckily the use of date stamps for obliterating purposes was so universal in 1868 and $186 y$ that used copies so dated of most of the values are easily obtained, and as the difference between the stamps of the two issues in question consists entirely in shade, these dated specimens are invaluable for teaching us which are really the earlier shades and which are those of 1871 , so that we may make a selection of unused or undated specimens to represent in our collections the stamps of Issue 10.

During these early years, when the perforating machines were in good condition, the holes made by the punches were clean cut, and when they had been a long time in use a good deal of deterioration took place, so that after 1871 the perforation is often very rough and ragged, but this deterioration is not observable in stamps issued early in 1871, and the character of the perforation is therefore no guide to us in separating the stamps of Issue 10 from those of Issuc 20.
was devised by and made according to the plan of Mr. Cooke, is a guillotine one, perforating 10 . ."

Of the second machine the writer says: "In its pristine state this machine perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, but as the needles wore down the perforation fell to 12, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and perhaps to 13 . . .", but this appears to be only an assumption on his part, made in order to reconcile the fact of the existence of a machine gauging $12 \frac{1}{4}$ with the prevalent idea that the carly perforated stamps of the colony gauged $11 \frac{1}{2}$ only. Now we have abundance of proof that as early as February 1868, that is within less than two months of the earliest date we have ever seen on a perforated stamp, a machine gauging 12 was in existence, and we believe that this was the rotary one described above, and that it was the one usually employed for perforating the vertical lines in the sheets.

It will be remembered that all the stamps of the Perkins-Bacon designs were disposed in twenty horizontal rows of twelve stamps in each row, and that therefore there would be thirteen vertical lines of perforation in each sheet. Now the rotary machine had twelve wheels, and could only make twelve of these lines at one time, so if we imagine that the missing line of vertical perforation was added by the single-line machine gauging 112, it is easy to account for the varieties that are found perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ all but one vertical side, which gauges 122.

We will now proceed to treat of the stamps themselves, taking each value in succession with all its varieties of perforation.

The ld. exists in the three principal varieties of perforation$11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$-in a good many shades of both blue-green and yellow-green. It is much commoner with the first variety than with the others, of which fewer shades exist. We have in our Reference List divided the shades roughly into blue-green and yellow-green, but these blend into each other, and may be sub-divided. None of these shades were accurately repeated in 1871, all the early stamps being much paler. One pale shade of yellow-green is very like the pale yellow-green of Issue 1, and among the yellow-greens is also found a deep bright green, identical in shade with a similar stamp in Issue 6. It is this shade which we have found perforated 121 . Our specimen, the only one we have seen, is unused, and is surcharged for departmental use. It must be a very rave stamp. Unused specimens perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ are also very scarce, and not at all common used.

The 2 d . is quite an exceptional stamp, and is so scarce that we do not think any new printing of it was made, but that those sheets perforated were remainders left imperforate from Issue 6, or that had been imporfectly rouletted. In support of this theory we will point to the variety No. 5la., which is from a sheet already rouletted, and also to the fact that very early in 1868 a 2d. of a new design was in preparation by Messrs. De la Rue \& Co., which makes it unlikely that a new printing of the old type was made in 1868.

All the specimens of the 2 d . of Issue 10 we have seen are perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$. There are two in the Tapling collection, and Mr. Castle has a vertical pair, besides a single one showing the variety with the roulette as well. Mr. Castle's pair is postmarked 17 th August, 1868, which is the earliest record we have, the only chronicle we have been able to find being in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of August, 1871.

The identity of undated specimens of the 4 d . cannot be established by any test known to us, as there is practically no difference in shade between it and the dull purple 4d. of Issue 20. We must in this case either fall back on the very uncertain evidence of clean cut perforations, or be content to represent it in our collections by used and dated specimens. This difficulty does not apply to the variety of the 4 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, which can only belong to Issue 10 .

The 6d. in sky-blue, was not repeated in 1871, and therefore this stamp presents no difficulty. It exists in the three principal varieties of perforation, and is also found perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. It is excessively scarce unused; the only one we have ever seen is in our collection, and is perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

The 6 d. , Prussian-blue, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, when unused or undated, cannot readily be distinguished from its successor of 1871, but it certainly differs from it in shade, and with a little experience the earlier stamp may be recognized. Used, it is a common stamp perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, but perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ it is as rare as the 6 d ., sky-blue, and we have already pointed out its great rarity perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.

The ls., dark brown, is in a tint which belongs solely to this issue ; it is dull in colour, and generally lightly printed. It is not very common perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, and is very rare indeed either $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, while the variety $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ is rarer still, the only specimen we know being in our own collection. The same stamp, perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, is unknown to us except with Departmental surcharges, but of these we have seen several specimens.

The same value in chestnut-brown was not re-issued in 1871, and therefore does not require very particular examination. It is of about the same degree of rarity as the ls., dark brown.

The 2 s ., pale rose-carmine, in both the known varieties of perforation ( $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ ) is such an excessively rare stamp that there is nothing surprising in the fact that the only dated specinens we have been able to find were used early in 1870. Not only the earliest but the solitary chronicle of this stamp appears in the Timbre-Poste of February 1870, which at all events dates it back to probably the middle of 1869 . We have no further evidence to show when this perforated 2 s . was issued, and the printing must have been a very small one, as the 2 s . rouletted was in constant use in 1868, 1869, and 1870, as is proved by the numerous rouletted specimens found with these dates. The colour used for printing the perforated 2 s. was the same as that of the 2 s . rouletted, but is generally of a paler shade, so we have distinguished this difference in our Reference List.

It will be remembered that when Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out the plate of the 2 s . value they sent with it inks of two different colours, namely, "lake-scarlet" and "lake-crimson," and that it was the former that was used for printing the rouletted 2 s . of Issue 8, as well as the perforated 2s. of which we have just been treating. We believe the lake-crimson ink supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. to have been that subsequently used for printing the stamps we have designated in our lists by the term "deep carmine-lake." Up to quite a recent date we had believed that the first printing in the deeper colour was that made at the end of 1870 (our Issue 19) at the same time that the last printing in the old rose-carmine colour was made, as we found the change of colour chronicled in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of July, 1871, which agreed exactly with all the dated specimens of the 2 s , deep carmine-lake we had hitherto found. But this
theory must now be abandoned, as we have recently seen two specimens in deep carmine-lake perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, and dated "February, 1870." We are therefore forced to the conclusion that at or about this time a printing of the 2 s . was made in what Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. call "lake-crimson," but which we have preferred to name "deep carmine-lake." We are not at all sure that we ought to have included this stamp with those of Issue 10, as we think it should more properly form an issue by itself, but our information is so meagre, and the perforation of the stamp agreeing more with that of Issue 10 than with any of the 1870 issues, we have thought it best to do so for the present at least. Besides these two dated specimens we have found a few obliterated with the grille of parallel crossed lines which we think belong to this printing. Some of these have Departmental surcharges.

The Departmental surcharges found on the stamps of this issue are as follows:
ld., green; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In blue. G.P.
In black. A.G., B.G., C.D., D.B., G.P., and P.S.
1d., green ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In blue. A.O.
In black. A.G., B.G., D.B., G.P., H.A., M.R., and S.M.
1d., green ; perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In black. D.B.
The 2d. is not known with Departmental surcharges.
4d., dull purple ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In red. T.
In black. C., C.S., E., and S.G.
4d., dull purple ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In red. A., A.O., C., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., C.S., C.Sgn. (Type II.), D.B., E., E.B., G.P., G.T., H.A., I.A., L.A., L.L., L.T., M.B., O.A., P.S., R.B., S.G., S.M., and T.

In black. A.G., A.O., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.S., C.Sgn. (Type II.), D.B., E., G.T., H.A. L.A., L.T., M.B., M.R., N.T., O.A., P.O., S., S.G., S.M., and T.

6d., blue; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In blue. R.G., and S.
In black. A.G., C.D., C.S., E., E.B., G.P., I.S., L.A., L.C., L.T., M., M.R., P., P.S., R.G., S.M., and T.

6d., blue ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In blach. A., A.G., A.O., B.G., C., C.L., C.O., C.S., C. Sgn. (Type II.), E., H.A., L.A., L.T., M.B., M.R., N.T.', P., P.O., S., T., and W.
ls., brown ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In black. A.O., B.G., C., C.D., C.L., C.S., E., H.A., M., M.R., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.G., S.M., and T.

1s., brown ; perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In black. H.A. and M.
1s., brown ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In black. A.O., B.G., C., C.O., C.S., E., H.A., M.B., N.T., P.O., R.G., and T.

2s., pale rose-carmine ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $1 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In black. C.L., C.O., and P.S.
2s., deep carmine-lake.
In black. G.P. and T.

## Issue 11.

The stamp of this issue is of similar design to the 4 d . and 2 s . of Issue 8, but on a somewhat reduced scale. The plate was prepared by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. of London, and, according to the authors of Oceania, the stamps were printed by that firm. We are a little uncertain as to the date of issue in 1868, which is generally given as September, but which we think was very likely earlier in the year. The advent of the stamp was announced in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of April, 1868, and it is again alluded to in the May number. The actual issue was chronicled first by M. Moens in the Timbre-Poste of December, 1868, the Stamp Collector's Magazine and Philatelist following suit in January 1869. It is printed in a great many shades of orangered, from dark to very pale, on a paper specially prepared for it watermarked with a Crown over the letters "SA." The whole of the issue was rouletted, but a variety exists as well perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ all round. This is a very scarce stamp indeed, and the only two specimens known to us are in Mr. Castle's collection. Both these have Departmental surcharges.

There is an imperforate strip of three of these 2d., orange-red, in the Tapling collection.

The following Departmental surcharges are found on the rouletted 2d. of Issue 11:

In blue. A.G., A.O., C., C.L., C.S., D.B., E., E.B., G.P., L.T., M.R.G., O.A., P., P.O., R.B., R.G., S., S.G., S.M., S.T., and T.
$I_{n}$ black. A., A.G., A.O., B.G., B.M., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.S., C. Sgn. (Type I.), C. Sgn. (Type II.), D.B., E., E.B., G.P., G.T., H.A., I.S., L.A., L.C., L.T., M.B., M.R.G., N.T., O.A., P., P.A., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.B., R.G., S., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., and W.

The variety of 2d., orange-red, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, is found surcharged:

In blue. S.T.

## Issue 12.

In November, 1868, a new printing was made of the "Tenpence" surcharged on 9d., the colour of the surcharge being in blue as before, and that of the stamp in orange-yellow as in the printing of 1867. This printing was perforated in the three varieties of perforation generally found in the stamps of Issue 10, namely $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, this last including the sub-variety $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on the fourth. The rarer varieties of perforation found in Issue 10 -that is $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, as far as we know-do not exist in the 10 d . of Issue 12. The paper used for this issue was the Perkins, Bacon \& Co. paper with the star watermark, but a certain number of sheets of the De la Rue paper used for Issue 11-that watermarked Crown and "S A"-were used as well. All the known 10d. with the latter watermark are perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, but it is quite possible that the other varieties of perforation exist with this watermark; it is a very rare stamp. The only unused variety of Issue 12 we have ever met with is the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ by roulette, of which there is a specimen in Mr. Castle's collection; nor are any of the varieties very common used, the rarest of these being the one perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, especially its sub-variety, our No. $76 a$.

No Departmental surcharges are known on the stamps of Issue 12.

## Issue 13.

In July, 1869, the 2d. of the current type made its appearance printed on the paper with a star watermark, in all the usual varieties of shade of orange-red. Like its predecessor on the Crown and "SA" paper it was rouletted, but there are deviations from this rule, the principal one of which is that perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. The earliest date we have seen on this variety is August 1869; it is a very rare stamp, but we have seen seven specimens in all, including one unsevered pair; most of these were postmarked "Robe." A second variety is perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and rouletted all round as well ; there is a specimen of this in Mr. Castle's collection. This very probably exists without the additional roulette, so we have included it in our catalogue with a query.

The use of star paper for the 2 d . value was only a temporary expedient, and the disposition of the watermarks on the sheets was such that they are hardly ever found in register with the stamps; it is evident that this would be the case, as the watermarks were made to fit the larger stamps of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s design.

The Departmental surcharges found on the rouletted 2d. of Issue 13 are:

In black. A.O., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.S., G.T., I.S., L.T., M.B., M.R., P.A., P.W., R.G., S.G., S.M., S.T., and T.

On the 2d. perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and rouletted all round as well :
In black. C.D.

## Issue 14.

This is a new printing of the surcharged "Tenpence" on 9d. which appeared in the latter end of 1869. The colour of the stamp remained unaltered, but the surcharge is now black instead of blue. It exists with three varieties of perforation, namelyrouletted, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, and perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. In this case the issue of the rouletted variety appears to have preceded that of the perforated varieties by a month or two. Of the former we have found dated specimens of August, 1869, and the earliest chronicle we have of the latter is the record of it in the Philatelist of February 1870, which does not date back the perforated varieties beyond about October 1869 . For all that we have preferred to make but one issue of this 10d. with black surcharge, as we can be by no means certain that all the varieties did not appear together. The rouletted variety with inverted surcharge was chronicled in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of April, 1870; all the specimens we have seen have been dated 13th October, 1869. The stamps of this issue are found in much paler shades than any of the preceding issues of the 10 d .; this is especially found in the case of the rouletted variety, which is generally very pale yellow.

No Departmental surcharges are known on the stamps of this issue.

## Issue 15.

Sometime early in 1870 the authorities acquired a new perforating machine gauging 10, which they used for perforating the printings of the current values which were made during that year. Although we cannot tell the exact dates of these printings, they were probably all in the early part of 1870.

The 1d. is found in different shades of yellow-green and bluegreen, very similar to those of Issue 10.

The 4 d . is a dull-purple as before, and also in a brighter colour which we have called dull lilac.

The 6d. is in Prussian-blue only, the sky-blue colour not having been repeated in 1870 .

The 1s. is in one colour only, that is a chestnut-brown rather brighter than the chestnut-brown of Issue 10 . We have invariably found it with the whole surface of the stamp coloured, an effect usually attributed to imperfectly wiped plates. No 2 s . value is known perforated 10 all round.

The Departmental surcharges on the 1d., green, are:
In black. A.O., B.G., C., G.P., H.A., M.R., P.S., R.B., S.M., and T .
On the 4 d . of both shades.
In black. A.G., A.O., C., C.L., C.O., C.S., C.Sgn (Type II.), D.B., E., E.B., H.A., L.A., L.T., M.B., O.A., P.S., R.B., S., S.G., and S.M.

On the 6d., Prussian-blue.
In black. B.G., C., C.S., L.T., M.B., P., P.O., P.S., R.G., S., S.G., S.M., and T.

On the las., chestnut-brown.
In black. A.G., A.O., B.G., C.S., D.B., E., G.P., M.B., P.O., and R.G.

Issue 16.
In this issue the authorities reverted for the 2d. to the paper watermarked Crown and "S.A.," and perforated the sheets with the new machine gauging 10 , using it sometimes in conjunction with the rouletting machine, thereby producing the variety of 2 d . perforated $10 \times$ roulette. There were two very distinct makes of paper used at this time. The first is soft and rather rough, identical in every respect with that used for Issue 11, and the other thinner, harder, more uniform in texture, and being more or less surfaced. Both these papers were used simultaneously, and both varieties of perforation are found with each kind of paper.

The Rev. P. E. Raynor, writing in the Federal Australian Philatelist of October 1891, says that the Crown and "S.A." paper came into use again for the 2 d . in January 1870, and that "during the first half of 1870 the two watermarks (star and wide 'S.A.') were in use simultaneously," but he is altogether silent as to what was the perforation of the 2 d . Crown and "S.A." during this period, and in the absence of perforated specimens dated prior to May, we prefer to adhere to this as the date of issue. It is very likely that the stamps alluded to by Mr. Raynor, with watermark Crown and "S.A.," current in the early
part of 1870 , were rouletted, and in no way distinguishable from those of Issue ll. The records in this instance are of no use to us, as the Timbre-Poste does not chronicle the 2 d . perforated $10 \times$ roulette until September 1870, nor the 2d. perforated 10 until January 1871, the Stamp Collector's Magazine being even later in date in mentioning either of them.

The Departmental surcharges found on the $2 d$. ., perforated $10 \times$ roulette, are:

In black. C., G.F., L.C., P., P.O., R.G., S.G., S.M., and S.T.
On the 2d. ; perforated 10.
In black. A., A.G., A.O., B.G., C., C.L., C.O., C.S., C.Sgn. (Type II.), D.B., E., E.B., G.F., G.P., H., H.A., I.E., I.S., L.A., L.L., M.R., M.R.G., N.T., O.A., P., P.A., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.B., S., S.C., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., T.R., V.A., V.N., and W.

## Issue 17.

This is a new edition of the "Tenpence" surcharged in black on the 9 d , orange-yellow, differing from its immediate predecessor in the manner in which it was perforated. From dated specimens we have seen we can fix the date of issue at least as early as June 1870, but it was not chronicled in the Timbre-Poste until August 1871, nor in the Stamp Collector's Magazine until September 1871. For some inscrutable reason the authors of Oceania have omitted it altogether from their lists, and Major E. B. Evans, in A Catalogue for Collectors, has given the date as 1874. M. Moens in the 6th edition of the Prix-Courant also dates the issue 1874, and gives 10 as the perforation, but no 10 d . perforated 10 exists to our knowledge.

The perforation is triple-compound of $10,11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, the lines of perforation being disposed in the sheet so that each stamp has at least one side perforated 10 , the changes being rung on $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and sometimes, but very rarely, $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, the commonest perforation being the triple one of $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. The colour ranges from pale to deep orange-yellow, the last being the commonest shade.

It is known with the Departmental surcharge P.S. in black, and was the only 10 d . ever surcharged for Departmental use.

## Issue 18.

In August 1870, the 4 d . was made to do duty as another value, the stamp being printed in blue and the new value surcharged in one straight line across the lower part of it. Two printings were made, if not exactly at the same time, at least within a very short period of each other, as they both appeared in

August. One has the surcharge printed in carmine on slate-blue, and is perforated 10, while the other is in black on pale sky-blue, and is perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. The one with the carmine surcharge was certainly the first in point of date, and was chronicled in the Timbre-Poste of November 1870. All the unused specimens of this stamp we have ever seen have been gummed with dark brown gum, which has affected the colour of the stamp and makes it a difficult matter to decide what was really the original colour. A writer in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of May 1871, contrasts it with the "sky-blue" 3d. with black surcharge, and calls it "a kind of indigo-blue." All things considered, we prefer our definition of "slate-blue." The colour of the stamp with black surcharge is of far greater importance, as it reappeared in 1871 with the same perforations, but in different shades of blue. Both the printings of August, 1870, were superseded later in the year by a printing with black surcharge, perforated 10 , and were therefore only a short time in use. The comparative rarity of the 3 d . with carmine surcharge is well known to collectors, but the first printing with black surcharge seems to have been lost sight of-swallowed up by subsequent printings of 1871 to 1875 -although it is really every bit as rare as the 3d. with carmine surcharge, and is not at all difficult to identify by its colour, which is a pale sky-blue, quite different from that of any subsequent printing except one shade of the 3d. perforated 10 , with which it cannot of course be confounded. Like the 3 d . with carmine surcharge it is a very scarce stamp unused, and so, but in somewhat lesser degree, is the 3d., sky-blue, perforated 10. Both our unused specimens of the 3d., sky-blue, with black surcharge (one perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and the other $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ ), have brown gum. We know of no other unused specimens. The 3d. perforated 10 has both brown and white gum.

The Departmental surcharge, P.S. in black, is found on all the varieties of 3 d . of Issue 18.

## Issue 19.

Late in 1870 and early in 1871 new printings were made of all the current values (with the exception of the 9 d . and 10d.), and these were perforated on the system which had been adopted for the last issued 10 d ., that of Issue 17 . These stamps are variously perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$, and the treble compound $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. In the 10 . of Issue 17 we have seen that the commonest combination was the treble compound of the three gauges, but that is not the case in Issue 19, where the treble compound is the exception and not the rule. For all that, it has this in common with Issue 17, that the stamps always gauge 10 on
one side at least. The 2 d . of this issue is only known perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ with 10 in various combinations; we have never met with a specimen showing the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge on any side. Some of the values of this issue are difficult to find unused, especially the $2 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~s}$., rose-carmine, 1s., 3 d. , and 6 d ., which are rare in the order named. The 2 d . is also rare used, and is generally printed from a very worn plate.

It will be seen that in printing this issue both inks were used for the $2 \mathrm{~s} .$, so that we have it in both pale rose-carmine and deep carmine-lake. It must have been about this time that the supply of 2 s . rose-carmine rouletted became exhausted, as henceforth perforated specimens of the 2 s . in both shades are common enough. The rose-carmine 2 s . seems to have been used principally for Departmental purposes, as it is very difficult to find without surcharge. The change in the colour to deep carminelake is recorded in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of July 1871, where we read: "South Australia-The two shilling stamp now comes over of a rich carmine-lake tint."

The Departmental surcharges found on the stamps of Issue 19 are as follows:

In black, on the 1d., green. B.G., C., G.P., H.A., M.R., and P.O.

In black, on the 2 d ., orange-red. C.L., E.B., M.R., P., R.G., and S.M.

The 3d. is not known with Departmental surcharges.
In black, on the 4d., purple.
A.O., C., C.L., C.O., C.S., C.Sgn. (Type II.), E.B., L.A., L.T., M.B., P.S., S., S.G., and T.R.

In black, on the 6d., blue.
C.S., D.B., E., L.T., M.B., R.G., S.G., and T.R.

In black, on the ls., brown. C.O., C.S., E., G.P., M.B., P.O., and T.

In black, on the 2s., pale rose-carmine. C.S., G.P., and T.

In black, on the 2 s , deep carmine-lake. C.O., G.P., L.T., and T.

## Issue 20.

Following closely on the heels of Issue 19, which must have been a small printing and was only current a short time, comes this important issue, the numerous printings of which, all perforated on the same system, lasted up to 1876 , when the supply of Perkins-Bacon paper became exhausted, and a new paper with a different watermark was introduced. It will be seen that there is
no 2 d . value belonging to this issue, which was perforated exclusively by the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ machines, the use of the 10 machine being now entirely devoted to the 2 d . value. Of course, during the period from 1871 to 1876 , many printings of the 2 d . ware made, but, except that they were latterly always on the surfaced paper, there is nothing to distinguish them from the printings of 1870. The fact that during this period no other value was ever perforated by the machine gauging 10 , either by itself or in conjunction with the other machines, is sufficiently accounted for when we consider the great demand for stamps of this denomination, and that this machine would be constantly employed in perforating them.

We have already indicated the difficulty there is in distinguishing between the stamps of Issue 10, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and those of Issue 20 with the same perforations, and that there is no doubt that the first printings of the latter issue showed no signs of wear in the perforating machines; so we need not here dilate on the same subject, or again point out the differences of shades that exist between the same values of the two issues. The 3d. of this issue has the same perforations as the 3d., sky-blue, of Issue 18, but is now in different shades of dark blue. One of these (a scarce shade) is almost a Prussian-blue, very like one of the colours in which the contemporary 6 d . was printed, and might therefore almost be classed as an error of colour. The 2 s . in pale rose-carmine is no longer found. All the 2 s . are now deep carmine-lake, but when of the early printings we know of no way of distinguishing them from the 2s., deep carmine-lake, of the 1870 printing. All the stamps of Issue 20 continued current until the introduction of the new paper in 1876, during which time many printings were made of all values, the later ones showing such marked signs of deterioration in the perforating machines that they at least cannot be mistaken for those of Issue 10. It is during this period that we occasionally come across stamps gauging more nearly 13 than $12 \frac{1}{2}$. This is merely one of the results arising from the wearing of the machine, and we have not considered the stamps showing it to be of sufficient importance to be classified, even if it were possible to do so.

The variety of 2 s . perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ is very scarce, and the only used specimen we have seen is dated "December 1870." Seeing the lateness of this date, we have preferred to include the variety in Issue 20, rather than to put it down as one of those issued in the early part of the year. We think it very probable that Issues 19 and 20 overlapped each other to a certain extent, although as a rule the stamps of the former issue are found postmarked either December 1870, or very early in 1871; while those of the latter have generally later dates in 1871 on them. With regard to the 4d., dark blue, without the usual surcharge
"3 Pence," the authors of Oceania put it before their readers in the form of a conundrum-"Whether this stamp represents a Four Penny label printed in the wrong colour, or a Three Pence with the surcharge accidentally omitted?" We do not know if the answer to this has ever been given, and we shall certainly not attempt to guess it ourselves. There is a specimen of this 4 d . blue in the Tapling Collection.

The Departmental surcharges found on the stamps of Issue 20 are:

On the 1d., in black. B.G., C., D.B., G.P., and P.S.
On the 3d., in black. N.T.
On the 4d., in black. A.O., S.G., S.M., T., and T.R.
On the 6d., in black. B.G., C., H.A., P., S., T., and T.R.
On the 1s., in black. B.G., C., H.A., and T.R.
On the 2s., in black. C.L, E., G.P., M.R., and T.

Issue 21.
The paper used for printing the two stamps of this issue was the Victorian paper, watermarked "V" and Crown, which, according to Rev. P. E. Raynor, writing in the Federal Australian Philatelist of October 1891, was obtained from that colony by the postal authorities of South Australia during a temporary deficiency of Crown and "SA" paper. Mr. Raynor says that this occurred "at the end of 1871, " and we find the 2 d . " $V$ " and Crown chronicled by M. Moens in the Timbre-Poste of December 1871, although the 4 d . with that watermark was not recorded by him until August 1874, the rarity of this stamp being quite sufficient to account for its having escaped observation. We ourselves have the 2d. postmarked 16th August 1871, which certainly cannot be considered the "end" of the year; and we are therefore inclined somewhat to discount Mr. Raynor's evidence. In our remarks on the perforations of Issue 20 we purposely abstained from noticing this 4d., "V" and Crown, which is perforated 10 , as we think it far more probable that the true date of the issue is early in 1871, or even possibly late in 1870, than the "end of 1871 ." We think that the perforation is strong evidence in favour of this hypothesis, as it seems to us very unlikely that a method of perforation which was abandoned early in 1871 should have been reverted to in the case of one printing only, but in the absence of direct evidence we have thought it better to adhere in our Reference List to the more generally-accepted year.

These two stamps were largely used for Departmental purposes, and are, in the case of the 2 d ., as common with as without surcharges and in the case of the 4 d . very much more common.

The Departmental surcharges found on the 2 d. , " $V$ " and Crown, are:

In blach. B.G., C., C.L., E.B., H., L.T., M.B., O.A., P., P.S., R.B., R.G., S.C., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., and V.

On the $4 \mathrm{~d} .$, in black. A.O., C.L., C.S., and M.B.

## Issue 22.

The stamp of this issue is the rouletted 9 d ., grey-lilac, of Issue 6, which has been put through the additional process of perforation. We have already explained, in our note to Issue 6, that the 9 d . value never became obsolete, but that it is unlikely that any new printings of it were made after 1867, as all the numerous used specimens we have seen dated year by year up to 1872 have been rouletted, whereas had new printings been made during that period, they would have undoubtedly been perforated like the other values. We cannot explain why in June 1872, some of the rouletted sheets of 9 d . were given the additional perforation, bit the stamps are there to prove that this did take place. They were perforated both $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and besides these varieties we have seen two specimens perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ top and bottom and rouletted at the sides. Both these are so broad as to make it unlikely that the sheet from which they came had the vertical lines of perforation, but as the specimens are not very tall, it is very likely that they had the horizontal lines of roulette outside the lines of perforation by which they were severed. All the specimens we have seen of the 9d. of this issue have been dated June or July 1872 ; there is no contemporary record of its appearance, and the only allusion to it in print that we know of is in Oceania, where it is very vaguely described in a note that may just as easily refer to the " 9 d ., reddish-lilac," as to the " 9 d. ., lilac-grey." Major E. B, Evans, in his Catalogue for Collectors, as well as the authors of Oceania, chronicles a perforated "9d., lilacgrey," without mentioning the additional roulette. This is a stamp we have never seen, and in the existence of which we do not believe. Used specimens of this 9 d . rouletted and perforated are not of excessive rarity, but we never heard of an unused one. It is not known with Departmental surcharges.

## Issue 23.

The earliest record of this perforated 9 d . in a new colour is in the Stamp Collector's Magazine, of November, 1872, which chronicled a specimen dated "August 12th, 1872," but we have seen more than one dated "July." The stamp is found perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, the latter perforation being much the rarer one. It is known with the Departmental surcharge P.S. in black; no issue after this is known with any Departmental surcharges.

## Issue 24.

This is a new printing of the 9 d . value with the colour again changed. It remained current until 1876, and there were probably several printings of it, as we find it in a good many shades of violet and mauve. We do not know for certain which of these was the first in point of date, but we believe it to have been the violet, which we have seen postmarked July, 1873; the 9d., mauve, was chronicled in the Timbre-Poste of January 1874. Again we find the stamps of this issue perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ to be much rarer than those perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

## Issue 25.

This is a new design of the ld. value printed on the paper watermarked Crown and "SA." According to Oceania, the stamps were "type-printed by Messrs. De la Rue \& Co.," but we think it far more likely, seeing the perforation, that the plates were prepared by that firm, and the stamps themselves printed in the colony. It is known on both papers, the rough and the surfaced, and is perforated $10,11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, of which the first is the commonest, although even that is by no means very common, either used or unused, while the other perforations are all rare used, and still more difficult to find unused. The only record we have to help us to class the perforations by their dates is in the Timbre-Poste of February, 1876, where M. Moens says, "Le Id. actuel apres avoir paru piqué $12 \frac{1}{2}$ et puis 11 a actuellement le piquage 10." We quote this for what it is worth, and it is very evident that the perforation " 11 " is a slip for $11 \frac{1}{2}$, as the former is a gauge unknown in South Australia.

## Issue 26.

This is a very important stamp, as it was the first one printed on paper of a new make, which superseded the old Star paper of the manufacture of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., the supply of which seems to have lasted up to then, although the last consignment had been sent out as far back as August 1867. The new paper differs a great deal in make from the old. It is whiter and softer, and is also thinner than average samples of the old paper. In the old the watermark is generally rather difficult to see, as the paper is hard and dense, but in the new paper the watermark is always remarkably distinct, and the stamps never require to be held against the light to see it. Although both watermarks are stars, these have nothing else in common, being of totally different shapes. M. Moeus calls the old star "étoile
effiée," and the new one "étoile à laryes rayons," which describes them very well, as the rays of the new star are much broader and shorter than those of the old. We cannot do better than refer our readers to our illustrations of the two stars, and advise them to carefully compare these with the stamps themselves, remembering that the 8 Pence is always on the new paper, and that any imperforate or rouletted stamp of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s design will do to represent the old. As to the 8 d . itself, it is the 9 d . printed in burnt-sienna, and surcharged " 8 Pence" in black. There are no varieties of setting of this surcharge, all being from the same cliché, and the only variety we have met with is one in which the surcharge has been printed across the upper instead of the lower part of the stamp. It follows that the sheet of which this formed a part may have had the top row without surcharge, and we live in hopes of finding one of these twelve stamps.

The 8d., burnt-sienna, is found perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, the latter being somewhat the rarer of the tro.

## Issue 27.

It is not at all easy to determine when the new paper described in the last note was first used for the remaining values of the Perkins, Bacon \& Co. designs. The date of issue of the 8d. is absolutely fixed as September lst, 1876, and we believe this to have been the first occasion on which the new paper was used. Being a new value its issue was recorded (September, according to M. Moens, and October, according to Major Evans), but the change of watermark remained unnoticed, and the first printings of the current values on the new paper are nowhere chronicled in the contemporary records nor in any catalogues until the 1891 edition of M. Moens' Prix-Courant, where they are dated 1877. At this time the Stamp Collector's Magazine was defunct, and the Philatelic Record not yet in existence; so we have only the fles of the Timbre-Poste to search, and this we have done in vain. It is true that M. Moens, writing in 1890, mentions the change in the shape of the Star watermark, and we find him quoted in the Record of June 1890 as giving " 1868 " as the date of the Star with "more obtuse" angles, which date is a palpable error, and probably a misprint for "1878." This record was thirteen or fourteen years after the event, and that period had seen published the 6th edition of M. Moens' Prix-Courant, Major Evans' Catalogue for Collectors, and the London Society's Oreania, none of these works making any reference at all to the new watermark. To the difficulties created by this boycott may be added that made by the disuse in South Australia of date-stamps for obliterating purposes; and so, while following M. Moens in placing the 8d.
before the other values on the new paper, we hazard the opinion that some of these appeared in 1876, and we should not be astonished to find that one or more of them had actually preceded the 8 d .

Six distinct methods were employed in perforating the stamps of this issue, all of which seem to have been used indiscriminately as long as the issue remained current, which in the case of two values brings us up to a very recent date. These perforations are 10,10 compounded with $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $12 \frac{1}{2}$ and sornetimes with both, $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

The 6d. only is found perforated 10 , and although we have never seen a pair of these stamps, the non-existence of the other values with this perforation is very good proof that complete sheets of the 6 d . were perforated 10 , and that it is not merely a variety found on the sheets with the compound perforations. Complete sets of all values were perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$; all but the 3 d . and 9 d . are to be found with the perforation 10 , $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$ compound ; only three values-6d., 1 s . and 2 s .-are perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and only two-ls. and $2 \mathrm{~s} .-12 \frac{1}{2}$. The solitary values found with $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and 127 on the others, or vice versa, are probably varieties from sheets perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ or $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. This, of course, is only as far as our own experience goes, and very likely some of our readers will be able to make some of the sets more complete.

The 3d. is found in dark and bright blue, shades of both; it remained current until 1887, and is a common stamp, used or unused, in all shades, and with both its known perforations.

The 4 d . was superseded in 1880 by one of a different colour, and some of the shades are rare, but there seems to be no difference in rarity between any of the perforations.

The 6 d . was not changed until 1884 ; it is scarce perforated 10 , and still more so $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, but all the other perforations are very common. There are a great number of shades of both dark blue and bright blue.

In this issue the colour of the 9 d . was changed to lilac-rose. It exists with the two perforations $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ it is a common stamp, but is much scarcer perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ 12 .

The 1s., red-brown, was current up to the end of 1893 , and naturally during its long career a great variety of shades were called into existence. If the old method of obliterating with date stamps had been in use we might have been able to discriminate between the printings, and give at least approximately the dates of issue; but such not being the case, we have to confess our complete inability, in most instances, to say when any particular shade of red-brown was printed. There is a very rich red-brown, which is certainly an early shade, and the stamps printed within
the last few years are in shades of dull brown, with little or no red in it, the plates showing marked signs of wear, particularly in the spandrels, where the lines of dots nearest the sides of the stamp are sometimes entirely obliterated. There is one printing we have catalogued in lake-brown which is rare, and which, from personal experience, we know was printed as early as 1887, and which we do not think was ever afterwards repeated. No satisfactory division of these 1s. of Issue 27 could be made without having at hand a very large number on original envelopes of all dates, but such material not being available to us we have thought it more prudent not to attempt the impossible.

The above remarks apply more or less to the 2 s . also, which has never yet been superseded, and still continues to come over occasionally, but the shades are not so distinctly marked nor so numerous as in the case of the 1 s . The latest printings of the 2 s . are very bright in colour, and are generally perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, a perforation which is very common in the 4 d . issued between 1880 and 1890 .

## Issue 28.

With the exception of a very short and misleading paragraph in Oceania, the change of paper and watermark in the stamps of the De la Rue designs remained as much unnoticed as the cbange in the Star paper we have just been discussing, until 1890, when the two types of Crown and "SA" watermark were accurately described by M. Moens, who ascribed 1876 as the date at which the second type (that with "SA" close together) first appeared. He also adheres to this date in the last edition of his Prix-Courant. The Rev. P. E. Raynor, writing in the Federal Australian Philatelist of October 1891, after very properly correcting the error committed by the authors of Oceania (who, in describing the 2d. of 1868, had stated that "the distance between the letters 'SA' of the watermark varies considerably on different stamps,") goes on to criticise the date given by M. Moens, and in the course of his very valuable remarks says, "The first type of SA and Crown (wide) . . . continued in use until the middle of 1877 . The latest postmarked specimen which I have found is dated July 19th 1877. The earliest date of the second type (close) which I have discovered bears the postmark of August 6th, 1877. The change of type thus seems to be pretty accurately fixed as having taken place in July-August 1877." It is very evident that Mr. Raynor had made a very exhaustive examination of a great number of used specimens before coming to this conclusion, and we follow him in preference to M. Moens. The above remarks applied to the 2 d . only. With regard to the 1 d ., Mr. Raynor says, "The ld., green, was issued in January 1875,
and of course bore the first type (wide). It may be conjectured that the change of type took place at the same time as in the 2 d ., but this I have not been able to verify owing to lack of sufficient specimens."

Besides the difference in the watermark, which consists not only in the spacing of the letters "SA," but also in the shape and size of the crown, the paper of 1876 is much softer and denser than that with the wide "SA," making the watermark much more difficult to see without holding the stamp to the light.

Both the values of this issue remained current until 1893, and with the ordinary perforation 10 are excessively common. The other perforations are scarce, especially in the 2d. The variety of 1d. perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ must be very scarce; it was first noticed by Mr. Krichauff, and recorded by Mr. Raynor in a communication to the Record of August 1893. We have since found it surcharged "O.S."

There are a good many shades of the ld., blue-green, and one printing in dark yellow-green which we have found perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$, as well as with the usual perforation 10 .

The 2 d . is met with in blood-red very nearly as bright as the blood-red 2d. of Issue 1, but is usually in shades of orange-red from pale to dark, the former being the earlier printings. Like the 2 d . perforated 10 of 1870 , it is also found in shades of dull pale yellow.

## Issue 29.

In 1880 the colour of the 4 d . was altered to reddish-purple, the paper remaining unchanged, and this stamp continued in use until 1890, when a 4 d. of a new design was issued.

During this period it was perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, but we have found no triple compounds of it. The perforations $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $10 \times$ $12 \frac{1}{2}$ are very common, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ are by no means rare, but $12 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$ are scarce.

## Issue 30.

This is the 8 d . of Issue 26, changed in colour from burnt-sienna to yellow-brown. We are very uncertain as to its date, but believe it to have been about 1880 . It is a great deal scarcer than the 8d., burnt-sienna, and is especially rare perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. We do not think it was in issue long, and it is possible that some of the subsequent printings were again in burnt-sienna.

## Issue 31.

The 2d., dark brown (Crown and SA close), is chronicled in the Record of October 1881, and all the specimens we have seen have been dated that year, the earliest one being postmarked June 8th. It is quite decided in colour, and there are no shades of brownishorange connecting it with the orange-reds. It is always perforated 10, and was probably a swall printing, as it is rare, and we have never seen it unused. It could not have been a deliberate change of colour sanctioned by the authorities, and must owe its existence to some vagary on the part of the printer.

## Issue 32.

Although the official date of issue of the "Half Penny" on 1d., green, was January lst 1881, according to Mr. Raynor "postmarked specimens bearing the date December 311881 are to be found. This was due to the fact that January lst fell on a Sunday that year (1882), and the public were allowed to use the stamps on the day before they were due for issue."

There are few minor varieties in the setting of the surchargehardly worth putting in the Reference List-which may be mentioned here. In one the first " $x$ " of "penny" is smaller than the other letters, and in another the " $p$ " of that word is dropped below its proper level. These two varieties are also sometimes found combined on the same stamp.

## Issue 33.

The preceding makeshift was superseded in March 1883 by a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of a new design, and smaller in dimensions than any other hitherto issued in South Australia. According to M. Moens it was issued in March, and it is chronicled in the Record of May 1883. Its colour is chocolate-brown, and it is perforated 10. The paper is that watermarked Crown and SA close, and the stamps are printed sideways on the sheet, so that each horizontal pair shows one Crown and " SA ," half the watermark on each stamp.

A very curious mistake in connection with this stamp was current for some time. In the 6th edition of M. Moens' PrixCourant he stated the colour to be green and the paper to be uncatermarhed, and although he corrected this in the errata at the end of the volume, the authors of Oceania, when they quoted him, failed to perceive the correction, and perpetuated his original error in their own work, raising the " $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., green," to the
dignity of an issue, and dating it "August 1885," adding in a note, "An imperforate pair exists in the collection of the VicePresident." They also stated that the stamp was the "same in every respect as the Halfpenny of 1883 ," which was tantamount to saying it was on watermarked paper.

It is very easy to explain how M. Moens' mistake arose. That part of his Prix-Courant treating of South Australia was in the press before the $\frac{1}{2} d$. , brown, was issued for use, but the advent of the stamp had been already heralded, and as far back as August, 1882, proof impressions in green on unwatermarked paper, and imperforate, had been seen by him, and both chronicled and illustrated in the pages of the Record. M. Moens must have jumped at the conclusion that these proofs were the actual stamps themselves prepared for issue, since he faithfully describes their colour and want of watermark, but he seems to have doubted that they would be issued imperforate, as he adds "piqué (?)."

Before his Prix-Courant was published the issue of the stamps showed him his mistake, which, as we have already said, he rectified in the errata at the end of his work, where they are correctly described as "Mars 1883-piqué 10 (SA et couronne) $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, brun." We should not have needed to enter so fully into these explanations had the authors of Oceania corrected their copy of the Prix-Courant before quoting from it; and whence they got their date "August 1885 " we cannot conjecture.

Perhaps this is the proper place to notice another apocryphal stamp chronicled in Oceania, that is the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. , mauve, perforated 12, identical in design with the stamp impressed on the wrappers; and in helping to destroy this myth, we cannot do better than quote what M. Moens says in the last edition of the Prix-Courant: "Ce dernier ne nous parait pas sérieux. On ne découperait pas le timbre de la bande et le perforer lorsqu'il y a des moyens plus pratiques d'avoir un timbre à moindre prix."

## Issue 34.

In the Record of January 1887 we read, "Since October last the colour of the 6d. has been changed from dark blue to ultramarine." This is an oversight on the part of the Record, as the 6d., ultramarine, was issued long before October 1886. We have several specimens dated December 1884. These are the earliest we can find, so we give that as the date of issue. We only know of two perforations, $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $11 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. Both are very common, which is far more compatible with an issue of nearly three years than with one of a few months.

## Issue 35.

This is a third edition of the " 8 Pence" surcharged on 9 d ., the colour being now grey-brown. We are again without any record to guide us in dating the issue, and have been able to find very few specimens with dated postmarks. It seems very unlikely that a comparatively rare stamp like the 8 d., yellow-brown, could have had a currency of five years, as in that case it would be as common as the 8 d ., burnt-sienna, which was in issue for about the same time. Now the yellow-brown is very much scarcer than the burnt-sienna, and we can only account for this fact by supposing that some printings of the burnt-sienna 8 d . were made subsequent to the issue of the yellow-brown 8d., or by ascribing a much earlier date than 1885 to the 8d., grey-brown. As we are altogether in the dark as to the right dates of Issues 30 and 35, we have had to go entirely by the few dated specimens we have been able to find, and are quite prepared to be put right on these points by anyone who is possessed of more precise information.

The 8d., grey-brown, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, is very common both used and unused; but it is scarce perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, especially unused.

## Issue 36.

About 1886 a change is observable in the make of the paper watermarked with the broad-pointed star. Whereas the paper used for Issue 26 had been thinnish and of unvarying thickness, it now began to vary from paper undistinguishable from that of Issue 26 to some as thick as cartridge paper, the thicker kinds being very rough. This paper was extensively used for the 4 d. , to a much minor degree for the 6d., and for at least one printing of the 1 s . value. The 4 d . is very common (except with the rarer perforations $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, but the 6 d . and 1 s . are scarce. The latter is a bright red-brown, and the unused specimens we have met with have had yellow gum. We think that the 4d. continued to be printed on this paper until its design was changed in 1890. The scarcity of the 6d. is accounted for when we remember that it was superseded in 1887 by one of a new design, and there could hardly have been more than one printing of the ls. on this paper, as all the later ones are on paper identical with that of Issues 26 and 27.

## Issue 37.

These " labels" appeared from time to time during the course of 1887. They are on the new Crown and "SA" paper and are perforated 10 , at least all the values up to $£ 1$ are so perforated. We have only seen the higher values surcharged "Specimen," and these have sometimes fancy perforations, such as $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

## Issue 38.

These stamps appeared in 1887. They were chronicled by the Record, the 3d., sage-green, in March, and the 6d., bright blue, in July. The 3d. is found in very light and dark shades, but the latter must not be confounded with a much darker olive-green 3d. which was issued in 1893. Both these stamps are printed on the Crown and "SA" (close) paper, and continued to be perforated 10 until the new machine gauging 15 came into use in 1893.

## Issue 39.

The new design of the 4 d . Paper and perforation as in Issue 38.

## Issue 40.

On the 1st of January 1891 appeared these two provisionals, which have been current ever since.

The surcharge " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$." is in brown on the 4 d . printed in green. There is one minor variety in the setting of the surcharge, in which the fraction " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is much closer to the large figure " 2 " than in the normal surcharges; there are two of these in each sheet. The full stop after " d ." varies in shape and size; it is sometimes oval, sometimes circular, and sometimes square, and some of these differences are very striking. Stamps from the same position in different sheets have stops of identical shape, showing that all the surcharges were in one cliché, which was used for all sheets.

Some of the sheets are perforated 10 only; in others all the lines are perforated 10 , with the exception of the three vertical lines on the right and the two lowest horizontal lines, which are perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$. This is the method of perforation which was described by Mr. Raynor in the Record of December 1891, and its result is that the two right-hand stamps of the lowest row are perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ all round, while others have 10 and $11 \frac{1}{2}$ combined, there being eight varieties of these last. There is also a third method of perforation, and we find it described in the Record of May 1891 - " The provisional $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. boasts of two varieties of perforation, the fourth, fifth, and sixth vertical rows of stamps on the sheet being perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ in an upright sense." We read this to mean that there were four vertical lines perforated 121. This last method gives rise to two varieties of perforation compounded of 10 and $12 \frac{1}{2}$. As $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ are never present in the same sheet, we never get theso two perforations combined, nor do triple compounds exist.

The 5 d . has the surcharge in carmine on the 6 d . in red-brown. It is perforated 10 only, and there are no varieties of surcharge.

## Issue 41.

In 1891 a large printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was made in Venetian-red, which was perforated 10 and also $11 \frac{1}{2}$. Besides these two there is the variety $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, which is generally found $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on the other, and seems to be caused by certain lines of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ having been made in some of the sheets perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

The disposition of the watermark is the same as in Issue 33.

## Issue 42.

This is another printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., made late in 1891, and chronicled by Mr. Raynor in the December Record of that year. The colour varies a good deal from light to dark red-brown ; the dark shades are very badly printed, and the stamps have the appearance of being lithographed.

Some of the sheets are perforated 10 , and others 10 and $11 \frac{1}{2}$, the lines of perforation being disposed in the following manner. All the horizontal lines are 10 , and are carried through to the extreme edge of the margin on both sides; the vertical lines are 10 and $11 \frac{1}{2}$ alternately; the former stop short at the top and bottom lines of horizontal perforation, but the latter go through the margin to the edges of sheet. Thus every stamp on the sheet gauges 10 top and bottom, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side (right and left alternately) and 10 on the other.

## Issue 43.

This is a printing of the 3d. in dark olive-green that appeared in 1893 ; the paper and perforation is unchanged.

## Issue 44.

Late in 1893 a new perforating machine gauging 15 was introduced, and at this time all the current values up to the ls. have appeared perforated by it. According to information supplied by Mr. Raynor to the Record of April, 1893, this machine perforated three sides of the stamp at the same time, "the size being $20 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$."

## Departmental Surcharges.

The earliest record of these stamps is in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of July 1868, where we read: "South Australia.Philatelists may now, if they please, add a couple of pages or so to the space allotted for the stamps of this colony, as they are now issued to all the various Departments of the Colonial Government, and the initial letters of each Department are impressed on the stamps supplied to it. Thus each public office possesses an entire series of the current stamps, with its peculiar initials on them ; and the changes thus rung produce, according to our correspondent, something like forty varieties of each value. He sends us as samples four stamps with different initials on them, as follow: A.G., P.O., C.S., G.P. The lettering is in block type, about a. quarter of an inch high, and quite obscures the portrait. The value of these official labels as a check on the amount of postage due on public correspondence may be doubted, as, however strictly their employment for private letters may be forbidden, somehow or other they are used for communications which can by no means be termed official."

No attempt had ever been made to catalogue the varieties of the Departmental surcharges until Mr. M. P. Castle published his list in the Record of 1891, specifying altogether about 500 varieties. Since then we have had the benefit of a supplementary list in the Record of 1892, as well as additions from numerous other sources, including the collection of Mr. F. C. Krichauff, which was sold in London a few months since, so that our list is now increased to a total of about 620 varieties, and is yet by no means complete.

With regard to the actual date of issue, Mr. Castle has chronicled one of these stamps dated "March 25th 1868," and we quite agree with him that "we may therefore reasonably conclude that the issue of these stamps took place early in 1868, probably at the commencement of the year."

The correspondent of the Stamp Collector's Magazine does not tell us in what colour the initials were printed, and he is wrong in saying they had been surcharged on the "entire series of the current stamps," as it is certain that the $9 \mathrm{~d} ., 10 \mathrm{~d} .$, and 2 s . were not so treated at this time. He mentions "something like forty varieties of each value," and as a matter of fact we have found forty-six Departments with the letters in red, which was un-
doubtedly the colour first used for making the surcharges. The values then issued to the various Departments were the 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and ls.

At this time (January 1868) the stamps of South Australia were just beginning to be issued perforated, a process which had commenced at least as early as December 1867; but the 1d., 2d., 6 d ., and 1s. prepared for Departmental use all belonged to the rouletted series of Issue 6, and to this there is no exception whatever. On the other hand the 4 d . belonged to the new series of perforated stamps, Issue 10 . This 4 d . with red surcharge is found both perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, but we may at once state that in the Departmental surcharges we have not in any values nor in any issues made separate lists of these two varieties of perforation, as it would have unnecessarily lengthened our catalogue. All the Departments of the forty-six with red surcharges of which the 4 d . is known (that is twenty-six) have that value perforated, and in one instance, that of T., the red surcharge is on the variety of the 4 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette as well as on the 4 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, while two of the twenty-six (M.B. and S.M.) have it on the rouletled 4d. of Issue 8.

Complete sets of all five values with red surcharges have been found in the case of only nine Departments (these are A., D.B., G.T., H.A., L.A., M.B., R.B., S.M., and T.); a few others are complete all but one value, and the rest are more or less incomplete, five, namely B.G., B.M., C.T., P.A., and S., having only one value with the red surcharge. We think that all the Departments to which stamps with red surcharges were issued must have originally been supplied with full sets of the five values, although the total number of varieties that would yield for the forty-six Departments is 230 , and we know of only 148, leaving 82 to be discovered. We have every expectation that in the course of time most of these blanks will be filled up, as twenty have been added since Mr. Castle's list was made in 1891.

After the. red surcharges were printed, there was probably no regular issue of stamps to the Departments, but each one was supplied from time to time with such values in such quantities as it required, nor do any more printings in red appear to have been made, the surcharges being afterwards always in blue or in black.

Of these two colours blue is perhaps a little the earlier one, but it is quite possible that they were issued simultaneously, although the blue surcharges were soon abandoned, and latterly all the printings were made in black only.

At the time when printing in blue and in black was commenced, another value, 2 s ., was issued to some of the Departments. The first 2 s. so treated was the rouletted one of Issue 8, and about the same time a few Departments were supplied with the 4d. rouletted
of the same issue, which is found with both blue and black surcharges also.

The rouletted 1d., 6d., and 1 s . of Issue 6, which had been used for the red surcharges, are found again with blue and with black letters, but the 2 d . in only two instances we know of, namely P.O. and S.M., which are found in blue. The 2d. now employed was that of the new design on Crown and "SA" paper, rouletted, on which a great number of Departmental letters occur both in blue and in black.

In addition to the forty-six Departments already mentioned as having red surcharges, four more-G.F., M.R.G., N.T. and P.now make their appearance with blue or black surcharges on the rouletted stamps, and five of the original forty-six-B.D., C.P., C.T., G.S. and I.A.-have never been found but with the red surcharges.

The perforated stamps of Issue 10 were the next to be surcharged. Only two varieties-R.G. and S.--of this issue are known in blue; both these are on the 6d. perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. Following these come black surcharges only on all the above-mentioned values of Issues 13, 15, 16, 19, 20 and 21, and in addition P.S. is found on the 9 d . of Issue 6, the 10d. of Issue 17 , the 3d. carmine surcharge and 3d. black surcharge of Issue 18, and the 9d. of Issue 23, and N.T. on the 3d. black surcharge of Issue 20 ; all these have the letters in black.

Among the later black surcharges five more Departments were added to the list-these are H., I.E., T.R., V.A. and V.N.bringing up the total number of known Departments to fifty five.

The 1d. of a new design, issued in January 1875, is unknown with Departmental letters, and the first issue of the stamps which superseded them (those with O.S.) took place in January 1874, so probably the last printings of the Departmental letters were made in 1873, but in spite of the introduction of O.S. the Departments continued to use up their old stock, and we have in our collection a 2 d . surcharged L.C. in red dated December 8th 1877.

Only one fount of type was ased for surcharging all the stamps for Departmental use, C.Sgn. being the only exception. We have illustrated a specimen of each of the letters used (illustrations Nos. 23 to 42 ), and a reference to these will teach more than would a long description in print. Our illustrations Nos. 43 to 47 are reproductions of some very dangerous forgeries of surcharged letters, and will be of use for comparison.

The interpretation of the meaning of the fifty-five different initial letters has been a fertile source of discussion, and much still remains to be elucidated on this point. We will present the alternative readings under the head of each Department, giving the authorities, and leaving our readers to make their own selection. In this connection we cannot do better than quote Mr.

Raynor, who, writing in the Record of June 1892, says: "Many different surcharges seem to have been used in the same Department, according to the will of the printer: thus L.T. (Land Titles), T.R. (Titles Registration), I.E. (Intestate Estates), C.T. (Commissioner of Titles), and D.R. (Deeds Registry) were all used by the same Department; and besides R.G. (Registrar-General) we have also B.D. (Births and Deaths), and B.M. (Births and Marriages). Mr. A. K. Moore, whose father was Colonial Surgeon, states the letters C.S. were tirst used indiscriminately by the Chief Secretary and the Colonial Surgeon; but when the former became aware of this encroachment on his province, the order was given for the distinctive C.Sgn. The Colonial Surgeon would also doubtless use H. (Hospital). It would seem, therefore, almost impossible to arrive at any finality with regard to some of the letters, but in the case of the vast majority there can be no doubt, and the Philatelic Society of South Australia has been enabled to correct the received interpretation in fifteen or sixteen instances."

## A.

Architect is the generally-received interpretation, but Audit has been suggested.

Although a good many varieties are known, they are all scarce. Some of those with red surcharges have no stop after the letter, nor has the 2 s. of Issue 20 with black surcharge.

## A. $\mathbf{G}$.

Attorney-General has never been questioned.
It is not a rare surcharge, except on certain varieties.

## A. 0.

Audit Offlce has never been questioned. All the varieties (of which there are nineteen) are fairly rare.

## B. D.

Births and Deaths, which is Mr. Raynor's interpretation, is more likely than Barrack Department, given by Mr. Castle in the Record of 1891.

This surcharge only exists in red on the stamps of Issue 6, but two out of the three known varieties are not rare.

## B. G.

Botanical Gardens has never been questioned. It is rather a rare surcharge; twenty-one varieties are known.

## B. M.

Births and Marriages, according to Mr. Raynor, who says that it was an alternative designation for B.D. (Births and Deaths), and that, according to the tradition of an old officer of the Department, the latter was considered of evil omen, and altered to the former. The letters were interpreted Board of Magistrates in the Record of 1891.

It is only known on two stamps, and both varieties are exceedingly rare. The 2d., vermilion, of Issue 6, in the Tapling Collection, is the only one we have ever seen. A specimen of the 2d., orange-red, of Issue 11, was in the Krichauff Collection, and we have one ourselves.

## C.

Customs has never been questioned.
It is a prolific department, and has been found complete with blue surcharges, and complete all but the 1d. with red surcharges. Some of the later black surcharges are very common.

## C. D.

Commissariat Department according to Mr. Raynor, who, referring to the Record of 1891, adds, "The interpreter who gave Convict Department for C.D. shows a strange want of acquaintance with colonial history. Amusement, rather than indignation, is caused by such a slur upon a Province which has never received a single convict."

Control Department has also been suggested.
Stamps with this surcharge are rather scarce.

## C. L

Orown Lands has never been questioned.
Twenty-three varieties of this are known; it is not a rare surcharge.

## C. 0.

Census Office is given by Mr. Raynor, but Mr. A. K. Moore doubts this interpretation (Record, January 1893) without however giving one of his own. Commissariat Office is the rendering in the Record of 1891.

This surcharge is not scarce; among the varieties are the 2 s . pale rose-carmine of Issue 10 and the 2 s . deep carmine-lake of Issue 19 without a stop after " O ." These varieties are curious, and unlike anything else found among Departmental stamps, as the " $O$ " in both cases has been inserted at a second printing, and
differs a little in type from the " 0 " usually found. It is very often at a different level to the " C ," and its distance from that letter varies; we have a specimen in which it is printed partly over the stop following the "C."

## C. $P$.

Commissioner of Police has never been questioned.
This exists only with red surcharges, and is not rare ; it is said to have been superseded by P. (Police).

## C. $\mathbf{S}$.

Chief Secretary according to Mr. Raynor, who says the same initials were used for some time by the Colonial Surgeon. The Record of 1891 gave Colonial Secretary.

There are twenty-five varieties known in this department, and some of them are very common.

## C. Sgn.

Colonial Surgeon has never been questioned.
There are two types of this surcharge. The first has the letters in block type, the capitals being the same as those used for the other Departments; the second is in smaller Roman type. Only one variety is known surcharged with the first type, and nine with the second type; all these stamps are rare, but not so much so as they are generally estimated to be.

## C. T.

Commissioner of Titles, says Mr. Raynor. Controller or Commissioner of Taxes was suggested in the Record of 1891, on which Mr. Raynor remarks, "Commissioner of Titles was one of the surcharges used in the Registrar-General's office. There were no taxes in this happy land in those days."

This is an exceedingly rare surcharge, of which only one variety is known, and we have only seen two specimens of it.

## D. R.

Deeds Registry according to Mr. Raynor, who adds, "These letters are one of the variants in use in the Registrar-General's office, apparently for a very short period, as the surcharge is very scarce, and has only been found by us on two values." Mr. A. K. Moore says, "I have been informed by the Deputy RegistrarGeneral of Deeds (Mr. E. J. Heath) that another surcharge was
in use at one period in the Deeds Registry Office; namely, 'G.R.O.', standing for 'General Registry Office,' the official designation of the office . . ."

Both the two known varieties of this surcharge are exceedingly rare.

## E.

Engineer has never been questioned.
This is a fairly scarce surcharge, in spite of eighteen varieties being known.

## E. B.

Education Board has never been questioned.
Fourteen varieties are known, but some of them are very scarce, and none are common.

## G. F.

Gold Fields, according to Mr. Raynor. Government Factories was a suggestion in the Record of 1891, but Mr. Raynor says, "Government factories are unknown in South Australia. The surcharge was limited in use and is very scarce."

This is certainly one of the rarest surcharges; only three varieties are known; we have never seen the 6d. of Issue 6, the record of which we took from Mr. Raynor; three specimens in all of the 2 d . perforated 10 of Issue 16 have come under our notice, and one of the 2 d . perforated $10 \times$ roulette of Issue 16 ; we have used this last for our illustration; it is a variety which appears to be unknown in South Australia.

## G. $P$.

Government Printer bas never been questioned.
There are twenty-six known varieties of this surcharge, nine of which are on the ld. value, and most of them are fairly common.

## G. $\mathbf{S}$.

Government Stores, according to Mr. Raynor, who says that "is undoubtedly the right interpretation, not Government Survey," which was given in the Record of 1891. It is a very rare surcharge, and only three varieties are known, all in red.

## G. T.

Goolwa Tramway has never been questioned.
There are ten known varieties, of which the red surcharges are fairly common, but some of the black are scarce. The 2d. and 6d. of Issue 6 with red surcharges are sometimes found without a stop after "T."


#### Abstract

H.

Hospital has never been questioned. Only two varieties are known, but neither is very scarce.


## H. A.

House of Assembly has never been questioned.
This is not a rare surcharge; there are nineteen varieties known. One of these at least is scarce, that is the black surcharge on the Is. of Issue 10 , perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, a variety which is unknown to us without Departmental letters, but which occurs again in M.

## I. A.

Immigration Agent has never been questioned.
Of this only four varieties are known, all with red surcharges and they are very rare.

## I. E.

Intestate Estates, according to Mr. Raynor. In the Record of 1891 Mr . Castle did not attempt a solution, and a timid suggestion of our own had best be left in oblivion. Only one variety is known; it is exceedingly scarce.

## I. S.

Inspector of Sheep has never been questioned.
Only six varieties are known, of which the greater part are scarce.

## L A.

Lunatic Asylum has never been questioned.
This surcharge, of which 13 varieties are known, is fairly scarce.

## LL.

Legislative Librarian has never been questioned.
Only 6 varieties are known, including two without stop after the first " $L$," but none are rare except the black surcharge on the 2 d . of Issue 16.

## L. T.

Land Titles according to Mr. Raynor. Land Tenure was the interpretation in the Record of 1891.

There are twenty varieties of this, some of them rather common.

## M.

Military. In giving this as the interpretation Mr. Raynor adds that Militia (given in the Record of 1891) is a force unknown in South Australia.

Although only seven varieties of this are known, some of them (notably the red surcharges on the 6d. and 1s.) are very common. On the other hand, the black surcharges on the perforated and rouletted stamps of Issue 10 are scarce, especially the ls. perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.

## M. B.

Marine Board, says Mr. Raynor, who will not have the Record's Medical Board at any price,

This is not an uncommon surcharge, but some of the twenty varieties known are rather rare.

## M. R.

Manager of Railways. In giving this rendering Mr. Raynor says that Marine Registry, suggested in the Record of 1891, "was never the title of a Department. The use by the Railway Department is proved by so many specimens being penmarked instead of postmarked." It is to be hoped that the pen marks were not all that Mr. Raynor relied on, as all the specimens we have seen have been postmarked. Main Roads has also been suggested. It is not a rare surcharge, and is the only one at all easy to find on the rouletted 4d. of Issue 8, which is generally very scarce with Departmental letters. There are sixteen known varieties of M. R.

## M. R. G.

Manager of Railways, Gambierton has never been questioned.

This is only known on three varieties, all of the 2d. value; they are very rare. That in blue on the 2 d . of Issue 11 has no stops after the letters; the variety in black on the 2d. of Issue 11 has only just been discovered, and is the one we illustrate.

## N. T.

Northern Territory has never been questioned, although for some reason or other no interpretation of the letters was given in the Record of 1891.

Six varieties are known, all very scarce; that on the 3d. of Issue 20 is exceedingly rare, only one specimen having been seen by us, which was in the Krichauff Collection.

## O. A.

Official Assignee has never been questioned.
Eight varieties are known, and they are all scarce except the 2 d . of Issue 16.

## P.

Police has never been questioned.
This surcharge is not found in red, and must have superseded C.P. (Commissioner of Police), as the latter is found in red only. There are only twelve varieties known, and yet some of these are by far the most common of any of the Departmental stamps. Of these twelve, six are on the 2 d . value, of which one only, the 2 d . of Issue 16 perforated $10 \times$ roulette is scarce; all the others are very common, even the 2 d . of Issue 19 , which without Departmental letters is very scarce, being not at all rare surcbarged P. The other six varieties are on the 6d. value, and although the blue surcharge on the 6d. of Issue 6 is certainly rare, the others, without being as common as most of the varieties of 2 d ., are by no means scarce.

## P. A.

Protector of Aborigines has never been questioned. Only five varieties are known and they are all scarce.

## P. 0.

Post-offlce has never been questioned.
There are twenty varieties known, none are very common; one (the 6d. of Issue 6 with red surcharge) has two stops after "P." and none after "O."

## P. S.

Private Secretary according to Mr. Raynor. Principal Secretary was given in the Record of 1891. Mr. Raynor says, "For use by the Governor's Private Secretary. 'Principal' Secretary employed C.S. $=$ 'Chief Secretary,' his proper title."

In this very interesting Department twenty-five varieties are known, some of them exceedingly rare. It is the only Department which ever used the 9d. and 10d., or (with the exception of N.T.) the 3 d . value; all these are very rare, especially the 9 d . of Issue 23 and the 10 d . of Issue 17 ; the latter is only known to us unused. None of the varieties in this Department are very common.

## P. W.

Public Works has never been questioned.
Eight varieties are known, and they are all rather scarce.

## R. B.

Road Board has never been questioned.
It is not a common surcharge, but twelve varieties of it are known; the one in blue on the 2 d . of Issue 11 has no stops.

## R. G.

Rogistrar-General has never been questioned.
It is with this Department that Mr. Raynor groups B.D. (Births and Deaths) and B.M. (Births and Marriages) ; he makes another group of L.T. (Land Titles), T.R. (Titles Registration), I.E. (Intestate Estates), C.T. (Commissioner of Titles), and D.R. (Deeds Registry), saying all these five were used for the same department. On the other hand Mr. A. K. Moore (Record, January 1893), says it is erroneous to group R.G. with B.D. and B.M., and groups it with D.K., L.T., and T.R., although he makes no mention of C.T. and I.E. in this conjunction. We do not follow Mr. Moore's arguments about the use of the red and the black surcharges, as he is a little confused, and moreover it appears to us to be certain that the red surcharges for all Departments had been made before a single blue or black surcharge had been printed for any Department. A comparison of the list of known varieties of L.T. with that of R.G. will show how difficult it is to reconcile Mr. Moore's theories with the facts.

There are sixteen known varieties of R.G.; that on the 2 d . perforated 10 of Issue 16 is very common, but all the rest are rather scarce, This Department is remarkable for having a blue surcharge on one of the stamps of Issue 10 , the 6 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.

## S.

Sheriff has never been questioned.
It is not a rare surcharge; twelve varieties are known, among them being a blue surcharge on the 6 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette of Issue 10, a variety found only in this Department and in R. G.

## S. $C$.

Supreme Court has never been questioned.
It is a very rare surcharge ; only four varieties are known, and three of these are on the 2d. value.

## S. G.

Surveyor-General. Both the Record of 1891 and Mr. Raynor (Record of 1892) gave Solicitor-General, but Mr. Moore says, "I see that S. G. has been taken as designating 'Solicitor-

General.' This is undoubtedly wrong, and should be 'SurveyorGeneral.' There never has been such an officer as 'SolicitorGeneral,' either civil or political, in the province."

It is a common surcharge, and seventeen varieties of it are known.

## S. M.

Stipendiary Magistrate has never been questioned.
This is not a rare surcharge. There are twenty-four known varieties, and one or two are very common. The red surcharge on 2 d . of Issue 6 exists both with and without a stop after " m ."

## S. T.

Superintendent of Telegraphs has never been questioned.

There are only eleven varieties, but some of them are common, and it is by no means a rare surcharge. In Mr. Castle's collection are two specimens of the blue surcharge on 2 d . of Issue 11, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, a stamp which we believe is otherwise unknown, either with or without Departmental letters. Mr. Castle's specimens were chronicled in the Record of September 1886, but by an error the initials on them were given as "C. T." instead of "S. T."

## T.

Treasury has never been questioned.
No fewer than thirty varieties are known in this Department, six of them being the 2 s . value. The 2 s ., pale rose-carmine, which is a rare stamp without surcharge, is quite common with "r." Some of the varieties are rare, but it is a surcharge frequently met with.

## T. R.

Titles Registration, according to Mr. Raynor, who says, "Another variation in the Registrar-General's Department." (Record, July 1892.) This does not altogether agree with his own arrangement as given by him in the Record of June 1892, but corroborates Mr. A. K. Moore's grouping of the Departments.

It is a very rare surcharge, and only six varieties are known.

## V.

Volunteers has never been questioned.
All the five known varieties are very rare.

## V. A.

Valuator and Auctioneer, Mr. Raynor says, is doubtless the right meaning, and not Volunteer Artillery, which was the interpretation in the Record of 1891. Only one variety is known, and it is exceeding rare.

## V. N.

Vaccination is suggested by Mr. Raynor, who says, "The most puzzling of the surcharges as to meaning. The above guess seems the most likely, the only objection being that the abbreviation would be more naturally Vn. than V.N. (as in Colonial Sgn.), but the latter was made for a special purpose to distinguish it from Chief Secretary."

The one known variety is exceedingly rare.

## W.

Waterworks is given both by Mr. Raynor and the Record of 1891, but Works has also been suggested.

It is a rare surcharge, the only one of the four known varieties which is at all common is the 2 d . of Issue 16.

## Official Service Stamps.

## O. S.

This surcbarge is in thick block letters with a square stop after each letter, and is precisely of the same type as that used for surcharging the Departmental initials.

These letters, "O. S.," were used for all Departments, and in 1874 took the place of the stamps of Section II., the final printings of the latter being made probably in 1873. The change must have been gradual, as stamps surcharged "O. S." and dated 1874 are very scarce. In the Record of February, 1893, is a paper entitled The "O. S." Stamps of South Australia, communicated by the Philatelic Society of South Australia, in which it is stated, "The first stamp to receive the surcharge O. S. was the 1d., green, of the first type, the earliest dated specimen of which that has yet been discovered being postmarked Nov. 20, 1874. It is probable that the change was first made from the special letters to the universal O.S. in October, 1874. As the one penny of new type was issued in January, 1875, the one penny of Type I. with O. S. in block type had a very short currency."

Although the ld. of the Perkins-Bacon design with O. S. is by no means common, it is not as scarce as it probably would be, if it had only had a currency of three months, and as we have seen a specimen of it postmarked 30 January, 1874, we can date back the first issue of O.S. to that month. We have also in our own collection a 4 d . of Issue 15 surcharged O. S. and dated 25 February, 1874, as well as a 2 d , of Issue 16 with the same surcharge postmarked 24 December, 1874 , which shows that the 1d. was not the only value lettered 0 . S . issued in that year.

The stamps current in 1874 were the 2 d . of Issue 16 , the ld, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. of Issue 20 and the 9 d . of Issue 24, and all these with the exception of the 3d. of Issue 20 are known surcharged O.S. Besides these the stamps of certain obsolete issues also received the surcharge-these are the 4 d . of Issue 15, and the $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$, and 2 s ., deep carmine-lake, of Issue 19 , the 1 s . and 2 s , pale rose-carmine, of that issue being unknown to us with O. S.

The next stamp to receive the surcharge was the ld. of Issue

25 in all its varietics of perforation, but the 8 d ., burnt-sienna, of Issue 26 is not known with it.

All the values of Issue 27 (the stamps on the new star paper which appeared in 1876-1877), with the exception of the 9d., are known with O . S., and our list of this issue is a very long one. The 3 d . is an exceeding rare stamp, and we have only seen it perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, but as the other perforation $11 \frac{1}{2}$ very likely exists, we have catalogued it with a query.

Issues 28 and 29 come next; they were a long time in use with O. S. in block letters, and many curious varieties of surcharge - inverted, double, sideways, and without stops, are found in them.

The 8d., yellow-brown, of Issue 30 is known with O. S., but is an exceedingly rare stamp. Mr. W. Harrison has two unused specimens perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and there is a used specimen perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ in our own collection.

Issues 31 and 32 both have the surcharge, and so has Issue 34, but Issue 33, the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., chocolate-brown, and Issue 35 , the 8d., grey-brown, are unknown with it.

Issues $36,37,38,39$, and 40 , all exist with 0 . S., but no subsequent issue has the surcharge in block letters.

We ourselves have never met with a specimen of Issue 37 surcharged $O$. S., and take our record of the 5 s . from the South Australian Society's paper, in which it is stated: "A few of the higher values have also been seen with 0 . S. in block, but they are very scarce, as their use is limited to the Post-office Department, and a few only are surcharged from time to time as required. This was very likely the case with the 8 d value also."

The " 5 d " on 6 d . of Issue 40 is not known with O . S. in block letters.

## 0. S.

According to the South Australian Society it was in April, 1891, that the change in the surcharge from thick block letters to tall, thin Roman capitals was made. This is the surcharge in use at the present day.

The stainps then current were the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$, of Ifsues 41 and 42 , the 1 d . and 2 d . of Issue 28 , the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 5 d . of Issue 40 , the 3 d ., sage green, and 6d. of Issue 38 , the 4 d . of Issue 39 , the 1 s . of Issue 27 , and the high values of Issue 37 ; all these are known surcharged with the tall, thin O.S., except the 3d. of Issue 38 and the high values of Issue 37 . Besides these the same surcharge exists on the 3d., olive-green, of Issue 43, and has already appeared on at least one value, the 1 d ., of Issue 44.

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THF

## Stanley Gibbons Philatelic flandbooks.

## South Australia.

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NOTES AND PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

BY

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Flattered by the very favourable reception which was accorded to that volume by philatelists all over the world, we now present the second volume of the series, on "South Australia," by Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., and Mr. Gordon Smith, anticipating for it even a larger measure of popularity.

We have made it a rule only to price such varieties as zee have in stock in certain guantities, but our readers must not conclude that those which have been left unpriced are necessarily of exceptional rarity or value, nor even that we are unable to supply them. This is especially the case with the Departmental surcharges in the present volume, numbers of which are constantly passing through our hands; but considering that at present over six hundred varieties are known, collectors will easily understand that we can only have a very small proportion of this number for disposal at one time.

Among the succeeding volumes zehich are in course of preparation are "The Transvaal," by Mr. Edward J. Nankivell; "Indian States," by Major E. B. Evans, late R. A.; and
"Shanghai," by Mr. W. B. Thornhill. We have also made arrangements for others with philatelists of acknozeledged authority on the stamps of the countries on which they have undertaken to zorite.

The scope of these publications extends to postal adhesives only; envelopes, wrappers, post and letter cards, and, with certain exceptions, postal fiscals being here excluded.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

January, 1894.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.


may safely be asserted that up to the present time the stamps of no other British possession have received such scanty attention at the hands of philatelic writers as those of South Australia. Many causes may be discovered which have contributed to this neglect. First of all, the claims of New South Wales and certain other colonies, relegated to future consideration and analysis reference lists of those thought to be of minor importance; and, in the second place, what has probably been a more effective cause, the apparently hopeless difficulties presented by the South Australian perforations, and the impossibility of reconciling these with statements made in even the best and most trusted catalogues. When we add to this the fact that two most important changes in paper and watermark remained unnoticed in the philatelic periodicals at the time they took place (a neglect repeated in catalogues subsequently published), our readers will cease to wonder at the state of bewilderment in which collectors have found themselves in their endeavours to properly classify their South Australian stamps.

In preparing the present work we have left unsearched no source of information accessible to us, and have done our best to give the date of each issue as correctly as possible. This word "issue" in our Reference List must often be interpreted
in a philatelic and not in a postal sense, since for convenience stamps are occasionally grouped together which certainly did not appear on the same day, but the issue of which was spread over a period sometimes extending to many months, although in no case have we done so when such a method would have in the slightest degree interfered with the strict chronological system to which we have tied ourselves down. We cannot hope that our arrangement will satisfy all philatelists, but we invite rather than deprecate criticism, because we know that many points which still remain obscure can only be cleared up by discussion and the interchange of opinions and experiences.

We have derived a great deal of useful information from the writings of M. Moens, both in the Timbre-Poste and in the various editions of his Catalogue Prix-Courant, as well as from the researches of the Rev. P. E. Raynor into the varieties of the stamps of the later issues, which have been of the greatest assistance to us, and of which we have made extensive use both in the Reference List itself and also in the Notes.

Our personal thanks are due to several philatelic friends, who have helped us in various ways. To Mr. E. D. Bacon we are entirely indebted for the very valuable contribution to our knowledge extracted from the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., which is now laid before philatelists for the first time. It is due to Mr. Bacon to state that he had intended to embody this in the form of a monograph to be read before the Philatelic Society of London, and to be subsequently published in the pages of the London Philatelist, but when he became aware of our purpose of writing this handbook, he generously offered to forego his intention, and placed all his material at our disposal. We must also express our thanks for his kindness in permitting us to examine that part of the Tapling Collection which illustrates our subject, and for sending us notes of varieties which had come under his own observation.

Mr. M. P. Castle was good enough to place his collection in our hands in order that we might take full advantage of anything
it contained, and a reference to our Notes will show how useful this has been to us; several of the stamps reproduced to illustrate this work are from his collection. His list of Departmental Surcharges, published in the Record of 1891, has necessarily formed the basis of the one we have since compiled. Many of the numerous additions we have been able to make to it have been communicated to us by Mr. W. Harrison, to whom also we tender our best thanks.

We cannot close these remarks without recording the obligations we are under to a great number of London dealers who have allowed us to thoroughly search through their stocks, thus enabling us to verify many of our dates; and it is only to avoid being invidious that we refrain from naming these gentlemen.

$$
\pm, \therefore
$$

## REFERENCE LIST.

## Section I.-General Issues.

## Issue I.

January 1855 to 1859.
Type , . Shape, upright rectangular- $25 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. Diademed head of Queen to left in circle, on engine-turned background. Illustrations Nos. 1 and 2.
Paper . . Wove, rather rough, varying in thickness.
Watermary A large six-pointed star.
Illustration No. 19.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to nearly white.
Perforation, Imperforate.
A. Printed In London from 1855 to I856. Unumed. Userl. s. d. s. d.

1 ld., full green (October 1855)
2 2d., dull carmine (1st January 1855)

| 30 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

3 6d., dark blue (October 1855) . . . 80030
Prepared but nover issued.
$4 \mid 1 \mathrm{~s}$. , violet (1856)
B. Printed in tae Colony from 1856 to 1859.


Variety. Printed on both sides.

## Issue 2.

Early in 1859.
Type . . As in Issue 1.
Paper . . , "
Watermark ", "
Gum . . ," ,"
Perforation. Rouletted.
11 ld., pale yellow-green
Unased. Used.

| $250 \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 5 \\ \cdot 5 \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Variety. Printed on both sides.
$13 a$ 2d., pale-red
15a 1s., orange

## Issue 3.

Later in 1859.
Type . . As in Issue 1.
Paper . . ", "
Watermark
Gum . . Dark brown to nearly white.
Perforation Rouletted.


## Issue 4.

- 24th December 1860.

Type . . Shape-upright rectangular- $22 \mathrm{~mm}, \times 10 \mathrm{~mm}$. Head of Queen to left in oval.
Illustration No. 3.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark ", "
Gum
"
Perforation Rouletted.
19 | 9d., brownish-lilac . . . . . 400000
+9 a printio am fotu fictcs


20a. 1sh Hain liur turmak value.

-221. Woulth Roulille ab forl.
-28. Bema Rouitler on bankey

66
Gewisule to vicitialt : $\square$

$r 6 d x$ ionlte

## Issue 5.

July 186\%.


Unubed. Used.
8. d. $s . d$.

20 | ls., grey-brown
, $1300 \mid 40$
r20a

## Issue 6.

From June 1860 to 1868.
Types . . As in Issues land 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark
,
Gum . . Dark brown to nearly white.
Perforation Rouletted.


Variety. Imperforate.


## Issue 7. <br> $20 t h$ July 1866.

Type . . As in Issue 4. Value altered by a type-set curved surcharge ; six varieties of setting.
Illustration No. 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark ," "
Gum . . ,, "
Perforation Rouletted.
Unused. Used. a d. ${ }^{d}$
$36 \mid$ "Ten Pence," in blue, on 9d., orange-red '. $300 \mid 126$
Issue 8.
24th January 1867.
Type . . Diademed head of Queen to left in circle, enclosed in fancy frame, $24 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 19.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Illustrations Nos. 5 and 6.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark ",
Gum . . Dark brown and white.
Perforation. Rouletted.


## Issue 9.

1867. 

Type . . As in Issue 7.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark ,, ,
Gum . . ,,
Perforation. Rouletted.
$39 \mid$ "Ten Pence," in blue, on 9d., yellow . . $|500| 150$
Issue 10.
December 1867 to 1868.
Types . . As in Lssues 1, 4, and 8.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark
Gum . . Dark brown to white.
Perforation. * A. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. B. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. E. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. F. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

- Throughout this handbook, in describing perforations compounded of two ganges, the first given measurement denotes the horizontal gauge and the second the vertical.

A 38 , Gour roor alake wio hry propape.
38.a. Copry no whik sace 3 unt lines - from raght sior of sheet. (see Defrartimentals Sareh C. $\mathcal{L}$.)


2,3A Weltramarime.

44a only fromw wrth Defratimentio orehiry C.S.
$\beta$


504. 9.40.9.

$$
H_{1} \times(1 / 2+R .
$$

${ }^{5} 50$ B. 80 . 品, $10.1 \% \times 1 \%=x$
「5sA Remin Ref IIzx Anjerl.

- 54. 

SL46 6. $\operatorname{Par}(11 / \% \times 11 \%)+(R \times R)$

52a $4^{3}$ Rinfed lota sios. I kent this Defir PD.

B. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Roulette,


C. Perforated ll at.


Variety. Rouletted all round and perforated 112 as well.*
$51 a \mid$ ad., vermilion


[^6]Issue 10 (continued).
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


Variety. Perforated $12 \ddagger$ on one side and $H_{j}$ on the others.

| $-61 a$ | 4 d. , dull purple | . | . | . | . |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $-62 a$ | 6d., sky blue | . | . | 20 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 |  |  |  |  |

Varietr. Rouletted all round and perforated $\prod_{3} \times 12_{2}$ as well.
59a| 1d., blue-green
E. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

F. Perforated $12 \lambda$.

70 | ld., yellow-green
$17004^{\circ}$ Twen ppres.

## Issue 11.

September 1868.
Type . . Similar to that of Issue 8, but design smaller, $23 \mathrm{~mm} . \times$ 18.5 mm .

Illustration No. 7.
Paper . . Wove, soft, and rather rongh.
Watermark A Crown over "SA."
Illustration No. 21.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation. A. Rouletted. B. Perforated 112.

Vaviety Prinfed onboth vides.
y $2 \dot{\text { a }}$ deef cormmi la ke $(n, G)$

Varety Pey. 122 on one side añ 112 on the others Abl-2d, verenicion
"blia 1s, dank'brom
2s, hale rose carcume
676
$-446$
60

10. This Pei, is aney known wira Defic sursh. Thav io DBB. Varicty. Perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$
70. $4 d$, dullporple

C. Perf $1 i \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$
a. 2d, orangered
D. 1 enp. $1 / \% \times$ roulette
\& $2 d$, orange-red

D. Perf. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$

Ab6 "Jen pence" wi blue, on qd. yellow

Issue 11 (continued).
A. Rouletted. Unused. Used.

Variety. Imperforate.
$72 a \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., pale orange-red
Variety. Printed both sides.
$72 b \mid 2 d .$, pale orange-red
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

73 | 2d., orange-red

Issue 12.
November 1868.
Type . . As in Issue 7.
Papers . . As in Issues 1 and 11.
Watermarks I. A large six-pointed star. II. Crown and "S A." Gum . . ?
Perforation. A. $11 \not 2 \times$ roulette. B. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \not 2 \times 12 \downarrow$.
I. Star watermark.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Rouleitie.

74 | "Ten Pence," in blue, on 9d., yellow . . | 150
Variety. Printed on both sides.
$74 a$ | "Ten Pence," in blue, on 9d., yellow . .| |
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

75 | "Ten Pence," in blue, on 9d., yellow . .| 176
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

76 |"Ten Pence," in blue, on 9 d ., yeliow
1250
Variety. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and $14 \frac{1}{4}$ on the others.
$76 a \mid$ "Ten Pence," in blue, on 9d., yellow . . V $/ 400$
II. Crown and "SA" watermark.
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

77 | "Ten Pence," in blue, on 9d., yellow . .| $[1200$

## Issue 13.

July 1869.
Tyfe . . As in Issue 11.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Yellowish.
Perforation. A. Rouletted. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Rouletted. Unued. Ubed.

78 2d., deep orange-red . . . . $\quad 1 \begin{array}{lll}15 & \text { d. } & 4 . \\ 4 & 0\end{array}$
79 2d., pale orange-red . . . . . . 150 - 40
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Rodlette.

80 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . |
C. Perforated 11\% (?).

81 | 2d., orange-red
Variety. Rouletted all round and perforated $11 \frac{1}{3}$ as well.
$81 a \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red

## Issue 14.

Type . . As in issue 7.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum
Perforation. A. Rouletted. B. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Rouletted.

82 |"Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow . .| | 200 Variety. With surcharge inverted on upper part of stamp.
82a|"Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow . .| 1600
B. Perforated $1 \frac{1}{2}$.

83 |"Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow . .| |176
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
. 84 |"Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow . . $\quad$ | 250
 notsen eotry 1 nown.

181a. 'have this crariets with Surch C.D.
fiviotus vot I

89a 4 ipple Varicts ScurpH Aust.. Badey angul $T$
 IG a. 6? impery to tidi. soge flam sheet. $\operatorname{sig} 66^{2}$ on Thich oivo lraper.
Vol II.

Vavity. Printed on both sides. Peyp. 10
T93 2d, orange-red

## Issue 15.

1870. 

Types . . As in Issues 1 and 8.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Dark brown to white.
Perforation 10.


Issue 16.
May 1870.
Type . . As in Issue 11.
Paper . . Wove (a) soft and rather rough, (b) thin, hard, smooth, and slightly surfaced.
Watermark Crown and "SA."
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation. A. $10 \times$ roulette. B. 10 .

91 | 2d. Jeof ${ }^{\text {Depange-red }}$
Gla .. pale orange red.
B, Perforated 10.


Issue 17.
June 1870.


Type . . As in Issue 7.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Yellowish.
Perforation, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$, and $11 \frac{1}{3} \times 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
A B $\underline{B}$
96 | "Ten Pence," in black, on Pd., orange-yellow| | -

Issue 18.
August 1870.
Type . . As in Issue 8. Value altered by a surcharge in a straight line across lower part of stamp.
Illustration No. 8.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Dark brown to white.
Perforation. A. 10 . B. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10.

97 | " 3 Pence," in carmine, on td., slate-blue
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

98|"3 Pence," in black, on td., sky-blue
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

99 | " 3 Pence," in black, on td., sky-blue . $V$.
Later in 1870.

## A. Perforated 10.

100 " 3 Pence," in black, on td., sky-blue .
101 " 3 Pence," in black, on td., dark blue .

[^7]C. Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$

Varceity. Doable Jurcharge
g9. "3 Pence" iu black, on $4 d$. Any-blue
"3dence" in black, m 4di Prussiai-tue

-11S:C 1 Pence Grokers $F$ á fort

Issue 19.

## December 1870 to 1871.

Types . . As in Issues $1,8,11$, and 18.
Papers . . As in Issues 1 and 16.
Watermarks Crown and "SA" for 2d., large six-pointed Star for the other values.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$, and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.


## Issue 20.

1871. 

Types . . As in Issues 1, 8, and 18.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation. A. $11 \frac{1}{4}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{1}$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.


Issue 20 (continued).


| 122 | ld., yellow-green <br> 1d., blue-green | 40 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 124 | "3 Pence," in black, on 4d., dark blue | . 150 |
| 125 | 4d., dull purple | . 10003 |
| 126 | 4d., dull lilac | 50 |
| $\checkmark 127$ | 6d., Prussian-blue | 76 |
| 128 | 6d., dark blue | -76.20 |
| $-129$ | 18., red-brown | $\because 126$ |
| 130 | 2s., deep carmine-lake | . 200036 |

## 124al 4d., dark blue

C. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.
ttet. $131 \mid 2$ s., deep carmine-lake (Dec., 1870) . . $800 \mid 200$

> Issue 21. 1871 (9).

Types . . As in Issues 8 and 11.
Paper . . Thinnish wove, showing network of fine crossed lines.
Watermark "V" over a Crown. Illustration No. 23.
Gum . . Yellowish to white.
Perforation 10.


## Variety. Printed on both sides.

133a| 4d., dull purple

Variety. Perf. $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on me oide, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on the othen 1d. blue-aneen
3d., darte the
Hd. dull purple
6d, Pinssiden-blue

2s. duph cormine-lake
'130.6. Viarets 254 .. "prutedeatertiaider.
C. Perf.1212 $\times 112$
$a_{|3|} 3 d$, dartblue
|f|3| 4d, dull purple

Varity- Without wont. from margm of the sheets of "Y aur Croun' Baper ud. dull purple


$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1346 \text {. } R \times 11 / 2 \times 11 \% \times 11 / 2
\end{aligned}
$$

## Issue 22.

June 1872.
Type . . As in Issue 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . Yellow brown to white.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. B. Rouletted all round, and perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ as well. C. Rouletted all round, and perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ as well.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ Rodlette. Unased. Used.

134 | 9d., grey-lilac
B. Rouletted and Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

135\|9d., grey-lilac
C. Rouletted and Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

136 | 9d., grey-lilac

## Issue 23.

Type . . As in Issue 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermark A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

137 9d., red-lilac . . . . . . $|100| 16$
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

138 9d., red-lilac 100

## Issue 24.

July 1873.
Type . . As in Issue 4.
Paper . . As in Issue 1.
Watermariz A large six-pointed star.
Gum . . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.


Issue 24 (continued).


## Issue 25.

January 1875.
Type . . Diademed head of Queen to left in lined oval. Size 22.5 mm . $\times 19 \mathrm{~mm}$. Illustration No. 9.
Paper . . As in Issue 16, both varieties (a) and (b).
Watermark Crown and "S A."
Gum . . Yellow-brown to white.
Perforation A. 10. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10.

143 | ld., blue-green $8 6 \longdiv { 2 6 }$
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

144 | ld., blue-green . . . . . $\mid 20$ of 76
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

145 | ld., blue-green . . . . . $\mid$ | 76
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

146| 1d., blue-green $+76$

## Issue 26.

September 1876.
Type . . As in Issue 4. Value altered by a surcharge in one straight line across lower part of stamp. Illustration No. 10.
Paper . . Soft white wove, rather thin, and of uniform thickness.
Watermark $\Lambda$ six-pointed star with short broad points. Illustratiou No. 20.
Gum . . Yellowish to white.
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated lit $\frac{1}{2}$.

147 | "8 Pence," in black, on 9d., burnt sienna .| $76 \mid 10$
B. Penf. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$

Varcety, printed on both side.
$\sqrt{4} 12$
qd, veriat

 Whab of fer 12 on fur 112 on the er (c) Perf $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \frac{1}{2}$

T148.e. sd. on gd, burnt. Senno
B. Variety, inperf vertically 2 s., bright crumon. lake (112 at toh, 10 at fottom.)
C. Variety, imperff vertically

- 161. 6d, da Nblue
- 154a. 18.. eed-brown

Varity printed onbothsides, or
rb3a qd. lilue-roe


Issue 26 (continued).
Varlety. With surcharge across upper part of stamp. $147 a \mid$ " 8 Pence," in black, on 9d., burnt sienna
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

148 |"8 Pence," in black, on 9d., burnt sienna .| | 30
Issue 27.
1876 to 1877.
Types . . As in Issues 1, 4, 8, and 18.
Paper . . As in Issue 26.
Watermark A six-pointed star with short broad points.
Gum . . Generally white, very rarely yellow-brown.
Perforation A. 10. B. $11 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \times 10,10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. E. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. F. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10.

149 | 6d., dark blue 76

## B. Perforated $10,1 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$ compound.

4d., dull purple . 4d., dull lilac 6d., dark blue 6010 6d., deep bright blue 60110


## C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166


## Issue 27 (continued).

D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


- 169
- 170

171
172
173
174
175
176
" 3 Pence," in black, on td., dark blue.
" 3 Pence," in black, on td., bright blue
td., dull purple
td., dull lilac
bd., dark blue
bd., deep bright blue
9d., lilac-rose
ls, red-brown
ls., lake-brown
2s., bright crimson-lake

Unused. Used.


| 126 | 20 |
| :--- | :--- |


F. Perforated 121.

178 |ls., red-brown
179 2s., bright crimson-lake
Variety. Perforated III on one side and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on the others.


## Issue 28.

1877. 

Vol III. Types . . As in Issues 11 and 25.
Paper . . White wove, soft, dense, and slightly surfaced.
Watermark A Crown over "SA," letters close together.
Illustration No. 22.
Gum . . Generally white, very rarely yellow-brown.
Perforation A 10 . B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12$. D. $10 \times 121$.
A. Perforated 10.

D. Varity witt surcharge tince the ecoud bering about 5 mm . blow the normal one.
167 .' "3 Pence" "i black, on 4 d. daitibue

 F: Pey. 121
$\checkmark$ AIns " 3 Pence" iu blach, on 4 d, bostin bue 6d, dark blue.
Tariety: Penf $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on one s de, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ on the othen $\sqrt{1736 .} 9 d$, liloe-vose
c $1 s_{\text {, red brom }}$ arionty. Imperf.
Cawe bue
cod, dupe binghe $\qquad$
oa boube Pey hovixomulat

183~ Douthaped venu dorix.
C. Pey. $11 \div \times 12 \frac{2}{2}$
lign $2 d$, orange-ved
Tison Double Peff Herizoither 1/86. Perf. $10 \times 11 / 2$.
$\frac{\text { D Perf } 10 \times 12 \frac{L}{2}}{1 d \text { bhee-grew }}$
$\frac{\text { T. Peyf. } 112}{2 d \text { orange-red }}$ 2d, orange-red $\frac{F \text { Perf } 12 \frac{1}{2}}{2 d \text {, range-eed. }}$

$$
\frac{1}{1} \text { Peyf. } 12 \frac{2}{2} \times 10
$$


$-190 \alpha$
Heqbe
$\checkmark 190=1$, dark yellow greew

「194a Douth pefore Fivally to right ( $11 \%$ as 12\%


## Issue 98 (continued).

183
184
185

B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

186 1d., blue-green
187 1d., dark yellow-green
188 2d., orange-red 76
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

189 | 1d., blue-green
D. Perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$190 a$ 2d., orange red
Var iom 3 siles $i 2 / 2$ n. otar.

## Issue 29.

1880. 

Type . . As in Issue 8.
Paper . . As in Issue 26.
Watermark A six-pointed star with short, broad points.
Gum . . Whito.
Perforation A. $10 \times 11 \mathrm{~d}$.
B. $10 \times 12$ t.
C. 112 .
D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12$. E. 12 g.
A. Perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

191 | 4d., reddish-purple $|76| 09$
B. Perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

192 |4d., reddish-purple $|76| 09$
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

193 | 4d., reddish-purple . . . . .|126| 26
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

194 | 4d., reddish-purple . $126 \mid 26$
E. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

195 | 4d., reddish-purple
F. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

195a 4d., reddish-purple

Issue 30.<br>1880?

Type . . As in Issue 26.
Paper . . " "
Watermark ," "
Gum
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

196 | " 8 Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow-brown !! s. d. $\int_{2}^{\text {s. }} \frac{d}{6}$
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

197 "8 Pence," in black, on 9 d ., yellow-brown .| ||150
Issue 31.
1880.

Type . . As in Issue 11.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 10.
198 | 2d., dark brown.
Issue 32.
1 Jan. 1882.
Type . . As in Issue 25. Value altered by a surcharge in two lines across upper and lower parts of central oval ; original value obliterated by a straight line.
Illustration No. 11.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "S A," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation
10.

199 | "Half-Penny," in black, on 1d., green . '| $|06| 04$

## Issue 33.

March 1885.
Type . . Slape -small upright rectangular $-18.5 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 10.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Diademed head of Queen to left in octagon.
Illustration No. 12.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 10.
$200 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2}\right.$ d., chocolate-brown . . . . $04 \mid 04$

191a V ReijR $/ 1 / 2 \times 1 / 2 \times 1 / 2 \times 12 / 2$
C Perf. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$
19.4. "8Pence" iu filact, on $9 d$, yellow-brown


204 a B Var of PafR - $11 / 2 \times 112 \times 11 \% \times 121 / 2$
C. Perf.12! $\times 11 \frac{1}{2}$
$\sqrt{2046 . " \text { "Pence" on } 9 d \text {. grey-brown }}$

120 b.a Boult Pe.f Horitaonifly $10 \times 11 / 2 \times(10: 1 / 2) \times 1 / 2$


「20yb Variels of Pert $s$ s $10 \times 12^{2 \%} \times 10 \times 11 / 2$
'200: trar S Aof $A$ 6? Derf $10 \% 1 / i z, 10 \times 11 \%$, (resuél of 206a)

## Issue 34.

December 1884.
Type . . As in Issue 1.
Paper . . As in Issue 26.
Watermark Six-pointed star with short, broad points. Gum . . White.
Perforation A. $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. Unused. Used.

201 | Gd., pale ultramarine
B. Perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

202 | bd., pale ultramarine . $361^{\prime} 04$

Issue 35.
1855?
Type . . As in Issue 26.
Paper . . ," ,"
Watermark ," ,"
Gum . . White
Perforation A. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

203|"8 Pence," in black, on Pd., grey-brown . $26 \mid 10$
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

204 " 8 Pence," in black, on 9d., grey-brown

## Issue 36.

1886. 

Types . . As in Issues 1 and 8.
Paper . . Wove, hard, rather rough, varying from medium to very thick.
Watermark A six-pointed star, with short broad points.
Gum . . White or yellowish.
Perforation A. $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. B. $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. C. $11 \frac{1}{2}$. D. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. E. $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 205 | Md., reddish-purple | . | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | . | 76 |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\sqrt{206}$ | dd., pale ultramarine | 0 | 0 | $\cdot$ | . | $\checkmark$ |  |

## B. Perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

207
Ad., reddish-purple
Gd., pale ultramarine
76409

C 2

Issue 36 (continued).
C. Perforated 112 .

Unused. Used. 209 td., reddish-purple 210 ls., red-brown
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

211 4d., reddish-purple
212 ls., red-brown


Variety. Perforated I2d on one side and lIt on the others.
2 Rial 4 d ., reddish-purple
E. Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$213 \mid 4$ d., reddish-purple

## Issue 37.

1887. 

Type . . Shape, upright rectangular; $39 \mathrm{~mm} . \times 22.5 \mathrm{~mm}$. Diademed head of Queen to left in circle. Illustration No. 14.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . . White.
Perforation 10.


Perf Fi $\quad 12 / 2 \times 11 \%$
r213a Li. ripath bu.for


$$
\begin{array}{ll}
214 a & 2 s b d \\
\sqrt{215 a} & 5 S \\
\sqrt{216} & 105
\end{array}
$$

214t
these belong io
ssue 4LV $189^{3-4}$
 "232a $11 / 2$ one sioc vo on he rest.


## Issue 38.

1887. 



## Issue 39.

June 1890.
Type . . Small upright rectangle. Head of Queen to left in lined oval. Illustration No. 16.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum . . White.
Perforation 10.
229 |dd., violet . . . . . . $10 \mid 04$
Issue 40.
1 January 1891.
Types . . As in Issues 36 and 37. Values altered by surcharges; original values obliterated by a bar.
Illustrations Nos. 17 and 18.
Paper . . As in Issue 28.
Watermark Crown and "SA," letters close together.
Gum
White.
Perforation
A. 10 .
B. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 11$.
C. $10 \times 124$.
D. $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10 .

B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.



233 | " $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d.", in brown, on 4d., green .

Issue 40 (continned).
D. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

Unused. Used.
234 | " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} . "$, in brown, on 4 d ., green
$1 \begin{array}{lllll}10 & d & \text { s. } \\ 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$

## Issue 41.

1891. 

Type . . As in Issue 33.
Paper . . ", "
Watermark ," "
Gum . . ,, ,
Perforation
A. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$. B. 11 亿. C. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10 .

235 | $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Venetian-red . . . . . 02 | 02
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

236 | $\frac{1}{2}$., Venetian-red . . . . . $03 \mid 03$
C. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$237 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2} d\right.$, Venetian-red . . . . . $116 \mid 06$
Issue 42.
November 1891.
Type . . As in Issue 33.
Paper . . ", ",
Watermark ,, "
Gum . . ,, ,"
Perforation A. 10 . B. $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.
A. Perforated 10.
$238 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2} d .\right.$, red-brown . . . . . .| $02 \mid 02$
B. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and 10 on the others.
$239 \left\lvert\, \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}\right.$., red-brown . . . . . $|02| 02$
Issue 43.
1893.

Type . . As in Issue 37.
Paper . . ," "
Watermark ," ,"
Gum . . " "
Perforation 10.
240 | 3d., olive-green . . . . . $06 \psi^{0} 4$

D Pestonatie $121 / 2 \times 11 / 2$
$\therefore 39$ a. 1/2 \% low Fiken oet
${ }^{2} 240$ br Soulei Rery Vertically "24Aa woubl Refi ifat khorivonal 243a Tigures of surcth. close.

## Issue 44.

1893. 

Types . . As in Issues 1, 11, 38, 39, and 40.
Papers . . As in Issues 26 and 28.
Watermarks Crown and "SA," letters close together, and six-pointed star with short broad points for the 1 s .
Gum . . White.
Perforation $15 . \quad$ Unaned. Used.


Section II.—Departmental Surcharges.


$$
1868 \text { to } 1874
$$



In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.



On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated 111, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$.
255 | Ad., dull purple . $R_{5} y 1 / \%$
$4_{1}$ — PRof $11 / 2=12 \% / 2$

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
256 | 2s., rose-carmine


On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated 11 d, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$|\underset{-257 a}{257}|$ bd., blue $\operatorname{Refl}_{11 / 2} / 1 / 2 \%$
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
258 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . |
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
258a| Ad., dull purple.
On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
$\checkmark 259 \mid 2 d .$, orange-red
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11_{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
Variety. Without stop after "A".
$\sqrt{859 a} \mid 2 \mathrm{~s}$. , deep carmine-lake . $1 / \operatorname{ar} / 1 / / 2$.
$\longrightarrow 259.6$ - . $\quad 11 / 2 \times 12 \%$

$$
255^{6} 6^{\circ} \mathrm{Clnc}
$$

## A. G.

## Homer gan?

In red.

260
$26!$
-262
r263

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
ld., green .
ed., vermilion
bd., blue
ls., brown
Unused. Used. s. d. s. d.

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
264 | 6d., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown and "SA," roulette.
$\sqrt{265} \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red


## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated til $\times$ roulette.

| $\checkmark / 266$ | ld., green |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\xrightarrow{\checkmark 67}$ | Gd., blue |

## 



On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," roulette.
$\checkmark 271 \mid 2 d$. , orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.


On Issue 16; Crown and " SA ," perforated 10.
274 | 2d., orange-red


# A. O. Lenoir dice <br> In red. 

'A 275 x.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
275 | Gd., blue
Unused. Used. s. d. s. d. On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated 112, $112 \times 12$.
276|4d., dull purple . $\rho / / / 2$
$276 a$. $4^{2}$.. $\quad \cdots \quad-\beta / \beta / 2 \times 12 \%$

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
277 | Gd., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated 112, $11 \frac{1}{3} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

279 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
280 | bd., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.

281 | ls., brown
(ii) Perforated 11. $11 \times 122$.

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
285 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
286 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.
$\vdash$
$\vdash$
-287
289 $|$ ld., green
${ }^{1}$ A275. $^{2}$ verm. trman 6. $\dot{x}$
$\therefore$ : 276
a28ik. $\frac{(i i) \text { Pert. } 112,11_{2} \times 121}{1}$

$\checkmark$ A $801.6^{3} \mathrm{H}^{1} 2 \times R$. Whe on ho 44.
A. O. (rontinued).

On Issue 16; Crown and " SA ," perforated 10 .
290 | 2d., orange-red Unused.
.$\left.\right|^{\text {s. }}$.

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11立, $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
291 | 4d., dull purple
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{3} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
B. D. Bethe + Deaths. In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


> B. G. Botanical fardels

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
297 | ls., brown

## In blue.

On Issue 6; Star watermark, rouletted.
298| ls., brown

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$\checkmark \mathbf{2} 99$ bd., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.


## B. G. (continued).



A $906 \stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \underbrace{}_{\text {On Issue } 15}$; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 1 | 306 | ld., green | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| I | 307 | 6d., blue | . | . | . | . | . | . |$|$

On Issue 18; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
309 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


On Issue 21 ; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
$\checkmark 314$ | 2d., orange-red

## B. M.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
315 | 2d., vermilion

## In black.

On Issue 11; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
316 | 2d., orange-red

1302a 10 pary $11 / 2 \times 12$

$$
303 a 6^{3}
$$

304a \%


On Issue 19i

> 1310a 1s. brown



In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.


317 Id., vermilion
318 Gd., blue
Unused. Used.

319 18., brown
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$320 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$. dull purple . Ref $11 / 2$
$320 a \rightarrow \cdots+R_{5} f 11 / 2 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$
In blue.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| 321 | $1 d .$, green |
| :--- | :--- |
| 322 | $6 d .$, blue |
| 323 | $1 \mathrm{~s} .$, | .

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
324 Ad., dull purple .
325 as., rose-carmine .
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA, ," rouletted.
326 | id., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| $\checkmark 327$ | $1 \mathrm{~d} .$, green |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\checkmark 328$ | $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, blue |

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
329 | 2 s., rose-carmine
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated ilia $\times$ roulette.

330 Ad., dull purple .
331 ls., brown
120
$\rightarrow$ A392 $4^{2}$
332 Gd., blue (11) perforated II2, H2 H2
$\xrightarrow{\checkmark 333}$ ls, brown. $\}$ pert $11 / 2$.


A 334


On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.
$\psi 337$ | id., orange-red
(ii) perforated 10 .

338 | Vd., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 111 , 12 .


On Issue 21; "V" and Crown; perforated 10.
344 | Dd., orange-red


On Issue 6 : Star watermark, roulette.

| 345 | ed., vermilion |
| ---: | :--- |
| 346 | Gd., blue |
| 347 | ls, brown. |

On Issue 10: Star watermark, perforated 111, $11 \frac{1}{3} \times 121$.
348 td, dull purple ${ }^{\circ}$ col $1 / \%$.
In blue.
On Issue 6 : Star watermark, roulette.
349 | Gd, blue

On dsove II; Crom SAt roulatted

On Eswe 19:

On Issue 11: CrounsA. uonlefted

$$
3 \mathrm{mge}
$$

2d, orange-un

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { A } 340 \quad 2 d \text {, vrange-red }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 343日\% }
\end{aligned}
$$

## C. D. (continued).

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $11 / \times$ roulette.
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Unpaged. Urged. } \\ \text { s. d. } & \text { s. }\end{array}$
ld., green
fd., blue
ls., brown

(ii) perforated $\left.11 \frac{1}{2}, 112 \times 12\right\}$.

353 | Ad., dull purple kef $11 / 2$

On Issue 11 ; Crown and "SA," rouletted.
354 | id., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark.
(i) rouletted.

355 | 2 d., orange-red
(ii) rouletted all round, and perforated ilk as well.

356 | Rd, orange-red
C. L.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
357 ed., vermilion
-358 6d., blue

- 359 ls., brown


On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{2}{2}, 11 \frac{2}{2} \times 12 h$.
$360 \mid$ dd., dull purple . $/ 1 /$.
360a .. ... $11 / 2 \times 12 \frac{1 / 2}{}$
In blue.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
361 | bd., blue
On Issue 8; Star watermark, roulette.
362 | 4d., dull purple . . . . . .| |
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
-363|2d., orange-red


## C. L( continued).

## In black.

On Issue 6: Star watermark, roulette. Unused. Used. 364 | Gd., blue

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
365 | 2s., rose-carmine
$\checkmark 365 a$
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $113 \times$ roulette.
$366 \mid 1 \mathrm{~s}$., brown .



On Issue 13; Star watermerk, roulette.
371 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
$372 \mid 4 d .$, dull purple
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " S A," perforated 10.
373 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19; perforated 10 compound with 112, 12 .


On Issue 21 ; " V" and Crown, perforated 10.
$377 \mid$ dd., orange-red
378 Ad., dull purple 250
$348 a$


$367 a$ 4?
उ368a $6^{0}$ \{ Perf. $11 / 2 \times 12 / 2$
$5696 \mathrm{k} / 2$


On Issue 19: Star Comkt.
A 375.~~ $1 \delta$, Grown $10.111 / 112 / 2$ Comporen) (RyEE.)
$\sqrt{3 / 5 a} \quad 2-$ Grance $11 / 2 \times 10$ ( $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{f} / \mathrm{A}$ )
On Ique 20;
A376. 1 ., brown $11 \%$
Ow Lssw 21: Variety withont comle 3)Pa 4 d. dueb pusple

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
384 i & 40 & \text { Parf } & 11 / 2 \times 121 / 2 \\
\text { r.385~ } & 6 ? & 1 & \ldots \\
1386 a & 1 \% & \ldots & \cdots
\end{array}
$$

$\sqrt{ } 392$ ar $4^{\circ}$ Sole Brople 10 comp. eorm $12 / 2$ 3gsa $\%$ Gr. 10 comp. wrim $12 / \mathrm{L}$

## C. 0.

In red.
On Issue 6; Star watermark, roulette.
379 dd., vermilion
' 380 Gd., blue
381 18., brown .

Unused. Used.
t. d. *. d.

O

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$x^{\times} 382 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$., dull purple. Poof $11 / 8$
"In $11 / 2 \times 12 \%-\quad-1$ In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulctted.
383|2s., rose-carmine .
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 h$.
384
$-\quad \begin{array}{r}385 \\ -386\end{array}$
$\mathrm{ra}_{\mathrm{a}} \xrightarrow{r}$

$100^{\circ}$
Variety. Without stop after "O".
$\xrightarrow{\longrightarrow} 387 \mid 28 .$, pale rose-carnine $\quad$ Pe ff $11 / 2$,
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," roulette.
388 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, roulette.
389 | Rd., orange-red
On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.
390 | Ad., dull purple
On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
391 | 2 d ., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 112, 12 1 .

Variety. Without stop after " 0 ."
394 | 2s., deep carmine-lake
C. P. Onanssamor

In red. $\delta 7$ Bodies.


On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
399 Sd., vermilion
400 bd., blue
401 ls., brown .


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
402 | Ad., dull purple . Art. $/ 1 / 2$
L02a ". " " " $11 \%$, $12 \%$
In blue.
ALD. $\longrightarrow$ On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
403 | Gd., blue


On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
404 | Ad., dull purple
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
405 | 2d., orange-red
In black.
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
406 | Ad., dull purple
On Issue 10 : Star watermark.
(1) perforated il f $\times$ roulette.


On Isme 6.
Asq5 1d.groew

A Alo3. $^{\text {On Issue } 6}$

Variety (408) frivited onboth sedes 408~Gd. Glue Rof $11 / 2 \times$ Roul.
$\checkmark$ H10a $L^{D}$ Peff $11 / 2 \times 121 / 2$
14lla $6^{\circ}$.. .. ..
| 412 a //
 19 "red broun.
Variety, printed on both 0 cies
43.4 , dull purple (423)

## C. S. (continued).

(ii) perforated $\|_{1}, 112 \times 122$.

td., dull purple. Peary $11 / 2$

Unused. Used. s. $d$, s. d.
 12

On Issue 11; Crown and "SA," roulette.
413 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 13; Star watermark, rouletted.
414 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 415 | td., dull purple . |
| ---: | :--- |
| 416 | $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, blue |
| -417 | ls., brown |.


| 6 | $0^{2}$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| 10 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 |

On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
418 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
419 Ad., dull purple .
420 Gd., blue
421 18., brown
422 2s., pale rose-carmine .


On Issue 21 ; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
423 | Ad., dull purple
C. Syn. Foliar Sanger
In black.

On Issue 11 ; Crown and "SA," roulette
424 | 2d., orange-red
C. Sg.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| $\checkmark 425$ | ad., vermilion |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\checkmark 426$ | bd., blue. . |

## C. Sgn. (continued)

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{9} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


427 | Ad., dull purple


have 0
-AL28. On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \mathrm{~h}$.

(ALB).
$430 \mid 2 d$. orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
431 | 4d., dull purple


LAL28 On Ivae 6.. Stach

431 $\frac{\text { On Qsue } 13: \text { B. Perf. } 111 \times \text { roul }}{2 d_{1} \text { rango }}$
女 5 hot 43n- (owly zothen coficier ane known)

On Estue 6. (Iblue) 6d. blew

Q. Asum 10
$\begin{array}{lll}441 a & 1^{\circ} & P a f \\ 4420 & 11 / \times 121 / 2\end{array}$
$\frac{\text { On Issue } 10 ; ~(i i i) ~ P e y . ~}{12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11_{2}}$

On Dssue 19. Goukt. Croun SA.
Mrusa 2d, orange-ued

On Donee 6. DK
451. $\frac{15, \text { broun }}{}$

## D. B. (continued).

## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $112,11{ }_{3} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

441
442
4 very. $11 / 2$.
td., dull purple . $1 . / 1 /$.

Unused. Used.

443 | ld., green
(ii) perforated 12$\}$.

彶3a . .
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathbf{S A} \mathbf{A}$," roulette.
444 | Dd., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
445 Ad., dull purple
446 ls., brown


On Issue 16; Crown and " S A," perforated 10.
447 | ed., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 121$.
$448 \mid 6 \mathrm{~d} .$, blue
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated 112, 123.
449 | ld., green . $P_{0} / 1 / 2$.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$450 \mid 2 d .$, vermilion
451 id., blue


45\% a //. brown.
E. Signer

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| 452 | ed., vermilion | . | . | . | . | . |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 453 | bd., blue . | . | . | . | . | . |
| -454 | ls., brown . | . | . | . | . | . |

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$455 \mid$ dd., dull purple . Ref $1 / 2$
4554 a 1 " A of $11 / 4 \times 12 \%$
 1

## E. (continued).

${ }^{2} A_{456}$
B45:6
Unused. Used. 3. d. $\quad \stackrel{a}{4} . \quad$ d.

456 | Rd., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 10; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $\mathrm{II}_{3} \times$ roulette.

457 Ad., dull purple
458 bd., blue
459 ls., brown .

(ii) perforated II, II $\times 12$.
td., dull purple . $\operatorname{s-4} 11 / 6$
Gd., blue . . $n, 1 / / 2$
ls., brown . . . . $11 / 2$.


On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathbf{S A}$," roulette.
463 | 2 d. , orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
$464 \mid 4$ d., dull purple
465 ls., chestnut-brown


On Issue 16 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$, ," perforated 10.
466 | 2d., orange-red


A467. On Issue 19; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 111, $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

| 467 | 6 d., blue . | . | . | . | . | . |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 468 | ls., brown . | . | . | . | . | . |

469 | is., deep carmine-lake. $1 / 1 / 2$
$46 \mathrm{ga} \longrightarrow 2 \mathrm{~s} \cdot \cdots \cdots$
2,696
E. B.

Eructation Boers
In red.
$A 4 y^{0^{\prime}}-770 \mid 6 d$, on Issue 6; Star watermark, roulette.
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{2}{2}$.
471 | 4d., dull purple . Poof $/ 1 / 2$
$471 a$.. ... " $111 / 2 \times 12 / 2$

TALsG. $^{\text {Sn Dssue 6. (ni bum }}$ Gd, blue
[B406, 18. brown


On Losue 19.
A467. - 4d, dule prosple On Dosue 21; Lonet Vand Croun 4696. 2d, crange

On Issue 6

'A47. On Ssue 13
'2d, range-red hauk Star bof $4 \% \times R$

## E. B. (continued).

## In blue.

On Issue 6; Star watermark, roulette.
472 | Gd., blue
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$473 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$., dull purple .
On Issue 11; Crown and "S A," roulette.
$v^{474}$ | Dd., orange-red
$.1 \sim$

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
475 id., dull purple
On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
476 | Gd., blue
On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
' 477 | 2d., orange-red
4. $478 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$. , dull purple

## On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10. <br> 'A478



On Issue 16 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," perforated 10.
479 | Dd., orange-red
On Issue 19; perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \downarrow$.
(i) Star watermark.
$480 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$. , dull purple .
(ii) Crown and "8A."

481 | ad., orange-red
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 h \times 123$.

On Issue 21; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
483 | 2d., orange-red

## G. F. <br> owficlor

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
484 | Gd., blue

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

485 | 2d., orange-red
(ii) perforated 10 .

486 | 2d., orange-red
G. $P$.

In red.


On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
490|4d., dull purple : Nerf $11 / 2$.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| $\checkmark 491$ | ld., green . |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\checkmark 492$ | ls., brown . |



On Issue 8; Star watermark, roulette.
493 | 2s., rose-carmine .


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
494 | ld., green

$$
\text { On Issue } 11 \text {; Crown and " } \mathrm{SA} \text { A," rouletted. }
$$

495 | 2d., orange-red
4903. A. Peff $11 / 2 \times 12 \%$
$\frac{\sqrt{501} 2}{5-02 a} 1_{2}^{2 H}$ peof $11 \% \times 12 \%$

$S \|_{a} \quad \lambda$ Parillit $12 \%$
$612 \wedge 2 \%$, $11 \% \times 12 \%$

G. P. (continued).

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted. Unused. Used.


On Issue 10; Star watermark.
(i) perforated II $\times$ roulette.

|  |  |  | ld., green |  |
| ---: | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, blue |

(ii) perforated $112,1_{2} \times 121$.


On Issue 16 ; Crown and " $S A_{1}$ " perforated 10.
506 | Dd., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11ね, 12ね.

ld., green . . .
ls., brown . . . .
es., pale rose-carmine .
es., deep carmine-Iake .

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \underline{1}$.
$\rightarrow 511$ ld., green . Per, $.11 / 2$.
$\checkmark 512$ es., deep carmine-lake . fore I/ $1 / 2$

G. S. Gov! Shores.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 513 | ed., vermilion |
| ---: | :--- |
| 514 | bd., blue . |
| $\boxed{515}$ | ls., brown. |

Unused. Used.
G. T. Goolwa
In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


Varieties. Without stop after "T",
519 ad., vermilion
520 bd., blue

521 | Ad., dull purple . $1 / 1 / 2,1 / 2 \times 121 / 2 \cdot \mid$ SQ la - - - - $14 \% \times 12 \% 1 / 2$ In black.
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 ね \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
522 | Ad., dull purple . $/ / / 2$.
$5-21 a-$ On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{SA} \mathrm{S}^{\prime}$ " roulette.
523 | 2 d ., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, roulette.
624 | 2d., orange-red . . . . . . |

## н. Hoopitioe

## In black.

On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
525 | Rd., orange-red
AS26 $\rightarrow$ On Issue 21 ; " V " and Crown, perforated 10 .
526 | 2d., orange-red.


## н. A. House of Assembly. <br> In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 ね \times 12 \downarrow$.
531 | 4d., dull purple . Perl $11 / 2$

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
532 | Gd., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated ${ }^{(1)} \times$ roulette.

533 | 18., brown.
(ii) perforated $12 \mathfrak{j} \times$ roulette.

634 \| 18., brown .
| 400


150

On Issue 11; Crown and "SA," roulette.
539 | id., orange-red

## On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

540
$r 541$
ld., green
td., dull purple


On Issue 16 ; Crown and " S A," perforated 10.
$\ulcorner 542 \mid 2 d$. , orange-red
H. A. (continued).

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound

$$
\text { with } 11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \text {. }
$$

543 | ld., green


On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $112,112 \times 121$.


On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{h}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 h$.
549 | 4d., dull purple . $1 / 1 / 2$
549." ." Pelf $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \%$
I. E.

In black.
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
550|2d., orange-red

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
551 2d., vermilion
552 6d., blue


17

A553.

## In black.

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
553 | Gd., blue $1150^{2}$

On Issue 11; Crown and " SA A," rouletted.
$\checkmark 554 \mid 2$ d., orange-red


Sha $\sigma^{2}$ Ref $11 / 2 \times 12 \%$
$5 L S \cdot a$ // * $11 / 2 \times 121 / 2$

Sn blue.
On Escape 10.
A553. Gd, blue pref $11 / 2$
554. Note the cruck is inverted


I. S. (continued).

On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted. Unused. Used.
555 | 2d., orange-red s. d. s. d.

On Issue 16 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," perforated 10.
556 | Dd., orange-red
L. A.


In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
561 Ad., dull purple. Par it /3
Def $\left.11 / 2 \times 12 \frac{1}{2} \quad \right\rvert\,>1$
In black.
On Issue 8; Star watermark, roulette.
$562 \mid 2$ e., rose-carmine.


On Issue 10; Star watermark.
(i) perforated II $\times$ roulette.

563 | bd., blue

## (ii) perforated $113,112 \times 12\}$.


$566 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red . . . . . .| |
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
$566 a \mid$ Ad., dull purple
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
367) $\xrightarrow{567 \mid 2 d ., \text { orange-red }}$

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11 b. $12!$.
568 |dd., dull purple

## In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
A 569
569 2d., vermilion
570 bd., blue
Unused. Used.

Variety. Without stop after " 6 ".
A $5-71 \cdot \overrightarrow{571} \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., vermilion
572 Gd., blue

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$\checkmark 573 \mid 6 \mathrm{~d}$. , blue
On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
574 | bd., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," roulette.
575 | Dd., orange-red
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " S A." perforated $10 \times$ roulette.
$576 \mid 2 d$. , orange-red

## LL

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
577 ed., vermilion
578 bd., blue
Varieties. Without stop after first "L".
579 2d., vermilion
580 Gd., blue $\square$
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 1 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


## In black.

On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A," perforated 10.
682 | 2d., orange-red

A569. trone 6. row. I'preen
Vareity. Wrthout ston after "C" As\%id. idreen
hote ith orwprint letters are thichx rough.

5 58L a 6: Oterfriut lethis thin x clem


「588 \& $4^{0}$ oviproú lettres timn x cleen.
On Lssue G (ir blue)
1 As89. Gd.blue
Bigqa. 2! 齿 wack Teverses riquifor lefi:
rs.896. 2'.Var. Simk montono reverral
$\sqrt{A} s 98 \frac{\text { On dssue lo: }}{2 d, \text { orunge-ud Rif } 10}$

## LT. yam Tet会

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

s-sga $r 589 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
$590 \mid 1 \mathrm{~s}$., brown .
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
591 | bd., blue
(i) perforated II $\times$ roulette.
(ii) perforated $112.113 \times 122$.

td., dull purple . $/ / / 6$
Gd., blue . $11 / 2 \pi / 1 / \% \times 12 \%$
$\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}10 & 0^{2 r} \\ 10 & 0^{r}\end{array}\right.$
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
594 \| id., orange-red 60

On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
595 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.


## LT. (continued).

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
698 Ad., dull purple
Gd., blue
600 2s., deep carmine-lake.
Unused. Used.

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{14}{2}$ 11䢒 $\times 12$.
| 'ad., 4 blue
Def $11 / 2$
On Issue 21 ; " V " and Crown, perforated 10.
$\checkmark 601 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red
M. Kiclitany

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| $\checkmark 602$ | $2 \mathrm{d},$. vermilion |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\checkmark 603$ | Gd., blue . |
| $\checkmark 604$ | ls., brown . |



## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
605|2s., rose-carmine
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated II f $\times$ roulette.

(ii) perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.

608 | ls., brown
M. B. tharime Ms ono

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.



A615 1. Roul. and pafll\% on Rasm sire (houriń prom 610a)

On Lssu 10, Penf. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ houlete
$\checkmark$ A 617* 4 d. dicel pusple
BG17. 1s, broun
$\frac{\text { On 2ssue } 10 \text {. Perf. } 11 \% \text {. }}{1 d \text { green }}$
c 6.17. 1d, green
on Lasue 16.
A62:-2d, orange-red poflo Caist

## M. B. (continued).

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted. Unused. Used.
$613 \mid 4 d_{\text {., dull purple }}$.
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \downarrow, 11 \downarrow \times 12 \downarrow$.
614 | td., dull purple . $/ 1 / 2$
b/4a $4^{\circ}--\frac{A}{X} 11 / 2 \times 121 / 2$
$\mathrm{A} 615 \longrightarrow \mathrm{X}$ In black.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{3}$.
td., dull purple .

ra
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " S A," roulette.
620 | 2 d., orange-red
On Issue 13; Star watermark, rouletted.
621 | Rd., orange-red
On Issue 15; Star watermark, perforated 10.
622 4d., dull purple .
623
bd., blue
624 ls., brown


A625-
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 111, 124.


.$|$| 126 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | 5 |
|  | 5 |

On Issue 21; "V "and Crown, perforated 10.
628 | Ad., dull purple .
m. R. Manage! Raientrs

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
Unused. Used.


In black.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

631
632
bd., blue
Is., brown .
On Issue 8; Star watermark, rouletted.
633 | Ad., dull purple .
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated III $\times$ roulette.

| $r 634$ | Gd., blue . |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\checkmark 635$ | ls., brown. |

18., brown-
(ii) perforated 112, $112 \times 124$.

ld., green

- Ped $11 / 2$ td., dull purple
....... fd., blue
 $\overrightarrow{O n}_{\text {On sue }}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ Issue 13 ; Star watermark, roulette.
639 | 2d., orange-red.
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
640 | Id., green .
On Issue 10 ; Crown and " SA ," perforated 10.
641|2d., orange-red.
On Issue 19 ; perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{3}$.
(I) Star watermark.

| 642 | $\mathrm{ld}_{\mathrm{n}}$, green $\cdot$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $642 a$ | es., deep carmine-lake. |

. . .

(ii) Crown and "8A".

643 | 2d., orange-red
(ii) Crown and "8A".

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} .11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
-644|2s, deep carmine-lake. -64tia 2 s .

- Poof $111 / 2$
$11 / 2 \times 12 \%$


$$
\left.\begin{array}{r}
636 a 1 ? \\
-637 a 4 \\
638 a 6^{0}
\end{array}\right\} \text { poff } 11 / 2 \times 121 / 2
$$

On Esrue II: Coun roA, rowletted -A639 2d,orangered

S644a. 2/- Peff $11 / 2 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$

On Issue 10 i kef. $11 t, 112 \times 122$
A648. $k{ }^{1 d}$, graw
$\frac{\text { On grsue } 10 \text { ipaf. } 121 / 2}{1 d, \text { gran }}$
A6sod
$A^{\prime} 648 a=$
$\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { A } 1648 \text { a } \\ 1649 \text { a } \\ 1650 a\end{array}\right\}$ Peff $11 / 2 \times 12 \%-$


On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathbf{S} \mathbf{A}$," rouletted.
Unused. Used.
Variety. Without stops.

In black.
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\$ \mathrm{~A}$, ," roulette.
$\checkmark 646 \mid$ Id., orange-red .
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " S A," perforated 10.
647 | 2d., orange-red .
N.T. Workers Territiones

In black.
$\rightarrow 4648-18$ Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $112,112 \times 121$.


A 1848 Pa
$1 \% 48$
$\qquad$



651
| Ld., orange-red
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " SA ," perforated 10.
652
2d. orange-red
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $112,11 \downarrow \times 12 \downarrow$.
653 " 3 Pence," in black, on Ad., dark blue P. $11 / 2 \times 12 \%$ ? $.1 \checkmark 1$ only ore known
O. A. Wicial

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$\sqrt{654}$ | Wd., vermilion
On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$\checkmark_{655}$ Ad., dull purple .
Pat $11 / 2$
. 1
O. A. (continued).

In blue.
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," roulette.
$656 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$.; orange-red


## In black.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{3}, 11 \frac{1}{1} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$657 \mid 4 d$. , dull purple . Def $11 / 6$. . . | $659 \times 1$. 0 is ${ }^{\prime \prime} 111 / 2 \times 12 / 2$

On Issue 11; Crown and "SA," roulette.
658 | Dd., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
$659 \mid 4 \mathrm{~d}$., dull purple

 170

On Issue 21 ; " V " and Crown, perforated 10.
661 | 2d., orange-red

## P. Police

## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$662 \mid 6 d$., blue

$$
\text { On Issue } 11 \text {; Crown and "SA," rouletted. }
$$

$663 \mid 2 d$. , orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
664|6d., blue
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $11 \times$ roulette.

665 | bd., blue
(ii) perforated $1_{2}, 112 \times 121$.
$666 \mid$ Gd., blue - Ref $11 / 2$
6660 .- .. " $111 / 2 \times 12 \%$

On Lave 16: Perf $10 \times$ roulette A660. 2d, range-zed on 91

Sick versinm thin baptes


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { On Sseu } 11
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Sb67.a.x. } 2 d \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

670. $\dot{x} \cdot 2^{2}$ Pras 10 . Printer 6oth sides.

P. (continued).

PefA,
On Issue 11; Crown and " SA , " rouletted.
Unused. Used.
667 . 2 d ., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
668 | 6d., blue
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "S A."
(I) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

669 | 2d., orange-red .
(ii) perforated 10 .

670 | 2 d ., orange-red
670a …
6706.1 On Issue 19 ; Crown and " SA, ," perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.

671 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $112,112 \times 121$.
-672 | 6d., blue
Perf $11 / 2$
ó7za $\cdots \quad$ On - - - " " " " $11 / L \times 12 / 2$


673 | 2d., orange-red
76
$\checkmark 673 a$ "... Kowruh or knarginal detters.
P. A. Prstector fil Pbrigines

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark; rouletted.
674|2d., vermilion

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
675 | 6d., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
676 | 2d., orange-red


On Lssue 13; Star watermark, rouletted.
677 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 16; Crown and "SA." perforated 10.
678 |2d., orange-red


In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.

| $\checkmark 679$ | ld., green . |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\checkmark 680$ | ad., vermilion |
| $\checkmark 681$ | bd., blue . |
| $\checkmark 682$ | ls., brown . |

Variety. With two stops after "p", and without stop after "O".
683 | Gd., blue

In blue.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$\sqrt{684 \mid 2 d ., \text { vermilion }}$
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA A," rouletted.
685 | Dd., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $\mathrm{I}_{1} \times$ roulette.
$688 \mid$ ls., brown .


On Issue 11; Crown and "SA," roulette.
692 | 2d., orange-red
SA 6q3. on Josue 13. wratester poutete $\sqrt{2}$.

Varityprinited on bath sides $689 a-4 d$, diell purple $(689)^{2} 11 / 2$ $68964^{2}$ $\left.\begin{array}{ll}699 a & 60 \cdots \\ 69 / a & 1 /:\end{array}\right\}$ Pof/11/ $\times 12^{1 / 2}$

Bn lorce 13; Staw wunk. rouletter 2d, arayge-ud

On Lose 6. Bone. $\checkmark 700$ Gd, blue
P. O. (continued).

On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
Unused. Used.
693 Gd., blue
694 ls., brown .
On Issue 16; Crown and " SA ."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

695 | 2d., orange-red .
(ii) perforated 10 .
-696|2d., orange-red

126
a. d.
s. d.

$$
0
$$

$$
2
$$

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11ね, 12h.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { P. s. Privande Serrithy } \\
& \text { In red. }
\end{aligned}
$$

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 1 I \downarrow \times 12 \downarrow$.


## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.

| 703 | bd., blue . |
| ---: | :--- |
| 704 | gd., grey-lilac |



On Issue 10; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $\mathrm{II}_{2} \times$ roulette.

| -705 | ld., green . |
| ---: | :--- |
| 706 | bd., blue . |
| -707 | ls., brown . |



## P. S. (continued).

## (ii) perforated MIg, II $\times 12\}$.

Unused. Used.
. d.. d. $12 \dot{0} 0$ 708
$707 a \mid 4$ d., dull purple 2s., pale rose-carmine $\}$ rif $111_{2}^{\circ}$
-709 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

711 td., dull purple
712 bd., blue
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " $S A$, " perforated 10.
713 | 2d., orange-red
1150
On Issue 17 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 111 12 12.
714 |"Ten Pence," in black, on 9d., orange-yellow|

On Issue 18; Star watermark.
(i) carmine surcharge, perforated $t 0$.

715 | " 3 Pence," on 4d., slate-blue
(ii) black surcharge, perforated $\left.1 \frac{1}{3}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12\right\}$.

$\checkmark \rightarrow 7^{16 i} \quad 3 \quad \cdots \quad$ (ii) black surcharge, perforated $10.121 / 2$
717 | " 3 Pence," on td., blue
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11 $1 \mathbf{1 2}$, 1 .
718 |Ad., dull purple
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $112,11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \mathrm{Z}$.
719 | ld., green . Poof $1 / / 2$.
$7196 \rightarrow 1 / 9 a$ On Issue $21 ; " \mathrm{~V}$ " and Crown, perforated 10 .
$720 \mid 2 d .$, orange-red .
On Issue 23 ; Star watermark.
$\checkmark 721 \mid 9$ d., red-lilac
(i) perforated $11!$.
(ii) perforated $114 \times 123$.

$\checkmark 722 \mid 9 \mathrm{~d}$, red -lilac

$716 a$

On Drive 20:
'alga "B Pence" on $4 d$, blue pap $11 / 2$

$$
\left.7_{1 / 92}=-13^{2}\right\} \text { pol } 11 / 2 \times 12 / 2
$$

On Lssue 15: Comt Star Pey 10. 1 A. 730 Hd, dell puppe

## P. W.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
Variety. Without atop after "W"
723
724
725
dd., vermilion
Gd., blue
18., brown .


## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
726 | bd., blue
On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
$\checkmark 727 \mid$ ls., brown .
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA A" roulette.
728 | Dd., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, roulette.
729 | Rd., orange-red
On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
$A 760 \rightarrow$
$730 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red
R. B. Poos Board.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
731
$\checkmark 732$
$\checkmark 733$
-734
ld., green
ad., vermilion
bd., blue
18, brown .


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
 In blue.
On Issue 11; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," rouletted.
736 | 2d, orange-red
Variety. Without stope.
R. B. (continued).

In black.
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette,

On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

739 ll., green . . . . . . . $\quad . \quad .| |$| 12 | 6 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 40 | dd., dull purple . | . |

On Issue 16 ; Crown and " S A," perforated 10.
$\checkmark 741 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red . . . . . . | |12 6
On Issue 21 ; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
742 | 2d., orange-red


On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette. 1.
$\checkmark 743$
$\checkmark 744$
$\checkmark 745$$|$
ad., vermilion
bd., blue
ls., brown


## In blue.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
746 | Gd., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
$\checkmark 747$ | Rd., orange-red


## In black.

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{} \times$ roulette.

| 748 | bd., blue . |
| :--- | :--- |
| 749 | ls., brown . |



On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," roulette.
750 | ed., orange-red

On Lssue 10 : Pey. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ ronl 1d, bleve green
bsty varymunar"p6 $\frac{9 \text { masp no }}{\text { rong }}$
R. G. (continued).

On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
751 | id., orange-red

Unused. Used.
s. d. $\qquad$

On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 752 | Gd., blue . |
| :--- | :--- |
| 753 | ls., brown . |

On Issue 16; Crown and "SA".
(i) perforated $10 \times r$ roulette.

754 | 2d., orange-red

$755 \mid$ ed (ii) perforated io.
$5 0 \longdiv { }$
On Issue 19 ; perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
(I) Star watermark.

756 | Gd., blue
(ii) Crown and "8A".

757 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 21; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
758 | 2d., orange-red


On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
759 | 6d., blue

## In blue.

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $113 \times$ roulette,
760 | Gd., blue
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
$\ulcorner 761 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$. , orange-red


## In black.

On Issue 6 : Star watermark, rouletted.
762 | bd., blue

## 8. (continued).

On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2,}$ $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

Unused. Used.
 $764 a \xrightarrow{764}$ Gd., blue

$$
\text { Pe }\|\| /
$$

On Issue 11; Crown and "SA," rouletted.
765 | ad., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 766 | td., dull purple |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\checkmark 767$ | bd., blue . |

.1
$\xrightarrow{\rightarrow}$ On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10. |

On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 121$.
769 | Ad., dull purple
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \mathrm{~h}$.


On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
771 Id., vermilion
772 Gd., blue
.1

## In black.

On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
773 \| Rd., orange-red
On Issue 21 ; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
774 | 2d., orange-red


On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
-775 2 d ., vermilion

| 776 | Gd., blue |
| :--- | :--- |

.$|\curvearrowright|^{17}$
$763 a L^{2}$
$\left.764 . a 6^{2}\right\}$ Reff $11 / 2 \times 121 / 2$
 2d, orange-ved
$77006^{3} /$ aef $11 / 2 \times 121 / 2$
$A 782$

787 a $2^{2}$ proutar loth sios
S. G. (continued).

On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$,
$11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
Unused. Used.

778 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
779 | Ad., dull purple

## On Issue 10 ; Star watermark. <br> (i) perforated II $\times$ roulette.

780 | Ad., dull purple .
(ii) perforated <compat>II, $113 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

781 | Ad., dull purple . Pal $11 / 2 \times 12 \%$
On Issue 11 ; Crown and " $\$$ A 4 ," rouletted.
782 | Rd., orange-red
On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
783 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
784 Ad., dull purple
785 bd., blue

60
100

On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

786 | 2d., orange-red
(ii) perforated 10.

787 | 2d , orange-red
On Issue 19; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
788 Ad., dull purple
789 Gd, blue
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \downarrow, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \downarrow$.

On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
791 | 2d., orange-red
791a $2^{\circ}$.. no Wauk.from sogegiskecí

## s. м. Shpruvery padus In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette. Unused. Used.
$792 \mid$ ld., green .
793 2d., vermilion
794 bd., blue
795 ls., brown


Variety. Without stop after "M".
793a | 2d., vermilion
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
796 | id., dull purple
On Issue io.
In blue.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
797 | ad., vermilion
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
798 !dd., dull purple .
On Issue 11 ; "Crown and " SA," rouletted.
799 | Dd., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
$800 \mid 4$ d., dull purple
Ht
On Issue 10 ; Star watermark.

802 ls., brown
$A 8034 \longrightarrow$


On Issue 11 ; Crown and "SA," roulette.
805 | ad., orange-red


On Lesue 10: Mar ComK. Pest $\left.11 i_{i}, 11 t(1)\right)^{2}$
 Vavety urthont stof afta "M"
790 C .... 4 d , dull purple
On Dosue 6. (aiblue)
797: 6d, dule blue

On Lsoue 10: pery. $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette
A803. 6dyblue

On Lisue 19.
812 a 4 d., dill purple

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1813 \ldots-\cdots 4^{2} 122 f 11 / 2 \times 121 / 2 \\
& -8136-\cdots 4 \text { pef } 11 / 2 \times 121 / 2 \times 11 / 2 \times 11 / 2
\end{aligned}
$$

Variety. Withont eton aper: T" IA817 2d, hermulcon
819. In Caste Cote (now) over cofrenorm. Reported Spert 1886. PR Recon vode-p142.

## S. M. (continued).

On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, roulette.
806 | 2 d , orange red

Unused. Used. $\int_{\text {s. }}^{\text {s. }}$ a. 1150

On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.
807 ld., green
808 td., dull purple .
809 bd., blue
On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

810 2d., orange-red
(ii) perforated 10 .
$\checkmark 811 \mid 2$ d., orange-red
On Issue 19; Crown and "SA," perforated 10 compound with $11 \frac{1}{2}$, $12 \frac{1}{2}$. $\underset{8 / 2 a \rightarrow 812 \mid}{L^{2}} \underset{\sim}{2 d}$, orange red On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{1} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

-814|2d., orange-red
set. Saperntainuḿ
In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
815 2d., vermilion
816 Gd, blue
Variety. Without stop after " $T$ ".

## In blue.

On Issue 11; Crown and "SA."
818 | 2d., orange-red
(i) rouletted.
(ii) perforated II\} . ~

819 | 2d., orange-red
S. T. (continued).

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
820 | bd., blue
Unused. Used.
d. d. $\left.\right|^{3 .}$ d.

On Issue 11; Crown and " S A," rouletted.
821 | Dd., orange-red 1100

On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, roulette.
$\checkmark 822 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., orange-red
On Issue 16; Crown and "SA."
(i) perforated $10 \times$ roulette.

823 | 2 d., orange-red
. .
(ii) perforated 10 .
'824 | Rd., orange-red
On Issue 21; "V" and Crown, perforated 10.
825 | 2 d , orange-red


On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.


On Issue 10 ; Star watermark, perforated 11$\} \times$ roulette.
830 | Ad., dull purple .


## In blue.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.
831 ld., green .
832 bd., blue
.$|r| r$
T. (continued).

On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
833 td., dull purple . es., rose-carmine .

On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," roulette.
835 | 2d., orange-red

## In black.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
836 | bd., blue
On Issue 8 ; Star watermark, roulette.
837 | 2 s ., rose-carmine .
On Issue 10; Star watermark.
(i) perforated $112 \times$ roulette.

838 Gd., blue
839 1s., brown .



td., dull purple .
bd., blue
ls., brown
2 s ., deep carmine-lake


On Issue 11 ; Crown and " SA ," roulette.
844 | Dd., orange-red


On Issue 13 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
845 | 2d., orange-red

## On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10.

| 846 | ld., green |
| :--- | :--- |
| 847 | bd., blue | $\square$

On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
848 | Dd., orange-red

> T. (continued).

On Issue 18 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with 11t, 12t.

Unused. Deed. s. d. s. d. ls., brown .
2s., pale rose-carmine
851 2s., deep carmine-lake.
86
On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.

$\xrightarrow[8 s 4 b]{8 s / a t} \rightarrow$
On Issue 21 ; " $V$ " and Crown, perforated 10.
855 | 2d., orange-red
T. R. : Files Registration

## In black. <br> Gad.

On Issue 16 ; Crown and "SA," perforated 10.
856 | 2d., orange-red
On Issue 19 ; Star watermark, perforated 10 compound with $112,12 \downarrow$.

| 857 | dd., dull purple . |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 858 | Gd., blue . . |

On Issue 20 ; Star watermark, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.


## v. Volmatear <br> In red.

On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, roulette.


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left.\begin{array}{rl}
86-2 a & 4^{2} \\
853 a & 6^{3} \\
84 & 2 /
\end{array}\right\} \operatorname{Rof} 11 / 2 \times 121 / 2 \\
& 1854 \text { br 2/ Pap. } 11 / 2 \times 12 \% \times 11 \% \times 11 / 2(0 \text { (300) }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
859 a L^{3} \\
-860-6^{3} \\
-861 \times \%
\end{array}\right\} \operatorname{Ref} 11 / 2 \times 12 \%
$$

Ou Lsove 16: Comk. Crom SA
As66. 2d. orange-red

On Lsoue 21: Vamirran
868a Hd, dull pusple
Vuriety, pronted on boit sides s 69 a 2d, vermilioin (869)
( 870 is believa only treseext as a foragen)

V. (continued).

In black.
On Issue 6; Star watermark, roulette.
Unused. Used.

A866
On Issue 21 ; "Y" and Crown, perforated 10.
r $866 \mid 2 d .$, orange-red .
. . . . .
v. A. Valuator a Auctioneer? bal

In black.
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " SA ," perforated 10.
Variety. Without top after "V".
867 | 2d., orange-red.
veN. Lacenaition? Sol
In black.
On Issue 16 ; Crown and " $\$ \mathrm{~A}$, ," perforated 10.

In red.
On Issue 6 ; Star watermark, rouletted.
$\checkmark \quad 869 \mid 2 \mathrm{~d}$., vermilion $\qquad$ Sloan .. pruita bite sides In black.
On Issue 10; Star watermark, perforated 11 $\frac{7}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{1} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
$870 \mid 6 \mathrm{~d}$, blue $P \cdot 11 / 2$.
$a \rightarrow 8700$ or $\quad .11 / 2 \times 12 / 2$
On Issue 11; Crown and " SA ," rouletted.
871 | 2d., orange-red
$\checkmark 81 / a$," Prune both sides.
On Issue 16; Crown and "SA," perforated. \%
872
2d., orange-red


F 2

# Section III. -Official Service Stamps. 

## O. S.

January, 1874.
On Issue 15 ; Star watermark, perforated 10. Unused. Used.
873 td., dull purple
Ad, dull lilac

On Issue 19 ; perforated 10 compound with 111, 12 .
Dec >o.
(I) Star watermark.


On Issue 20 ; Star watermark,
1871 (I) perforated ll a.
ld., green
td., dull purple
id., dull lilac
6d., Prussian-blue
6d., dark blue


889
890
875 2d., deep orange-red kay $7^{\circ}$.

876 2d., pale orange-red
ls., red-brown
is., deep carmine-lake .
$40^{2}$
40
$60^{\Omega}$

On Issue 16 ; Crown and " S A," perforated 10.


On Dssue 16.
Varcety. Withond don afler "S."

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2dyo. deef orange-xd } \\
& 876 a-\ldots . \text { pack }
\end{aligned}
$$



Variety. frinted on both vides

- 8858 s a 1 Id grem (884)

TA8ss. 2 ? maist mo mag M/2-
Varity. Urekont etop after "S"

- 885s. 4id. duel hurzble
-88ya-bo sparicin ock
$\checkmark$ s89a 1s. Red brom
$\qquad$
889* isudbrown
$\sqrt{892}$ a 2? Pouta frow at fort
(ii) Perf. $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12$ !: "O.S" "ance

896 a 1 ghed-broun $18954{ }^{62}{ }_{1} 5+0,5$
895a dentben bithout ston after 'S"
8966. خिs, ud-brown
 Variety. frivited both isis
sq1a id. preen-
(ii) Denf. $11 \frac{1}{1} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, Unthont Don aftr 's 900 a od virut


r9onar id, Whe-green
On Dsoue 2si (r) Pert $10 \times 121$
lago6.1d, blue-grem

${ }^{\text {"ch }} 0.060^{\circ}$ 2ssuen 26.
bqo6" \&Pence" in blaed m qd., burutsieima
(ii) Variety. wiverted s'urchayo
log.r led, dariteblew iovis,


(Vj) perforated $H_{3} \times 123$.


On Issue 25 ; Crown and "SA". Jan 75: (i) perforated 10.
901 | ld., blue-green
Variety. "0.8." inverted.
902 | Ad., blue-green
(ii) perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$.
(iii) perforated 11 .
(iv) perforated $1 \% \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
(i) perforated 10 .
(ii) perforated 10, II j, 121 compound.

O. S. (continued).

910 6d., deep bright blue

Unused. Used,
 36
26
' 9126
$\rightarrow 911$ 1s., red-brown
$\rightarrow 912$ 2s., bright crimson-lake
Variety. "O. B." inverted.
5 Sgiza
$T 912 a$

(iii) perforated 11 .


Variety. "O. 8." inverted.
921 | 1s., red-brown
Variety. "O. 8." twico.
922 | 6d., deep bright blue
(iv) perforated $11 \times 12$.

Variety. "O. 8." inverted.
930 | 2 s ., bright crimson-lake
.Varisty. "O. s." twice.
931 2s., bright crimson-lake
$-\quad$ -
'uqua 1/- no slopaftir $S_{1}$,
Tques. On of OS. $\log x \times$ defectivestop B.

Tqua. Ifosuren invetad 914 enes. Sidoes excil

 Giqd Tiplepol heñ. $\times$ goable frep horix.

Varity. "O.S" monted 9284 18, wabroun

O. S. (continued).


912a ls., red-brown
2s., bright crimson-lake
(iii) perforated IIs.

" 3 Pence," in black, on 4d., dark blue ( 3 ) 4d., dull purple .
4d., dull lilac
6d., dark blue
6d., deep bright blue
18., red-brown

2s., bright crimson-lake


Variety. "O. 8." inverted.
921 | 1s., red-brown
Variety. "O. 8." twice.
922 | 6d., deep bright blue .
(iv) perforated $11 \times 12$.

| $?$ | 923 |
| ---: | ---: |
|  | -924 |
| -925 |  |
|  | 926 |
| -927 |  |
| $1428 a r$ | -928 |
| 9286 | -929 |



Variety. "O. 8." inverted.
930 | 2s., bright crimson-lake
Variety, "O. S." twice.
931 | 2s., bright crimson-lake

-     -         - 

‘uqu.a 1/- nostopaftir $S_{1}$,
Tinet. O, of OS. low $k$ defectivestop . B.

Glba. Sof suren invetud Vg14 ces. Eldoes excil

 'qlad Triplepal heñ? xomble fref horix.

Vaviry. "OJo" moraled q286 18. walbrown
$\checkmark 928 a!1 /$ Letler $S$ droptial below live.

Varity. paf $12 \frac{1}{2} m$ meside $11 \frac{1}{2} m$ othen
r18. Uell-irom

- Ss, Crimam laké
(vi) Perf $12^{-}-$
$-6 d$ brigh bwo
-20. crimem-lake
'A.g43
Wurity: $0 . S^{\prime \prime}$ iñee
id alue gren 1d., Wlue grean Writhout ston aftes: "O".
Antrld, Glue-grew
5 2? "pece on oa O.S" Frice, once nivuted 'Agis 1d, blue -green "Os". Inia bo th uwirtere 2d, rangered

O．S．（continued）．
E ${ }^{i}$
（v）perforated $12!\times 111$ ．

Unused．Used． s．d．s．d．

## Eii

Variety．Perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and 112 on the others．
933b｜6d．，dark blue
（vi）perforated 121．
933c｜ls．，red－brown
On Issue 28 ；Crown and＂ SA ＂close． 157 （i）perforated 10.


Varieties．＂O．8．＂inverted．
$94 / 4 \xrightarrow{\circ} 940 \mid$

Id．，blue－green
2d．，pale orange－red
2d．，dark orange－red
150

126
Varleties．＂O．8．＂twice．
2d．，pale orange－red
2d．，dark orange－red
「Ag45 $\quad 944$
945 1d．，blue－green
946 2d．，orange－red

## Variety．Without stops．


948 ｜2d．，orange－red
Varlety．＂O．8．＂sideways．
949 ｜2d．，orange－red
O. S. (continued).
(ii) perforated $112 \times 10$.

1.880 . ${ }^{\text {On Issue } 29 \text {; watermark star with broad pointe }}$
A. (i) perforatod $10 \times 113$.

955 | 4d., reddish-purple Variety. "o. s." inverted.
956 | 4d., reddish-purple
Variety. "O. 8." twice.
957 | 4d., reddish-purple
Variety. Without stop after "O".
958 4d., reddish-purple
Variaty. Without stop after " 8 ".
$\checkmark / 959 \mid 4$ d., reddish-purple
 $\checkmark \mathbf{9 6 0} \mid 4$ d., reddish-purple
perforated $10 \times 12 \downarrow$.
A $960 \rightarrow$
variety. " 0. s." inverted.
960a| 4d., reddish-purple
varietr. Without stop after " O ".
'960b 4d, reddish-purple
Variety. Without stop after " 8 ". 960 o 4 d. , reddish-purple
(iii) perforated IM.

rAg63.
$\$ 9963 . L^{2} \mathrm{pple} .10 \times 111 \% \times 10 \times 12 \%$. We C. (m) Pof II\% $S \sin n \times 12 \%$.

$$
r_{c} q^{6 s} 4^{3} 1 T^{\circ} \mathrm{c}
$$

(ii) Pery. $10 \times 121$

2d, Bobd-red.
(iE) Perf $112 \times 12 \mathrm{~L}$
$2 d$, cark range red
(F) Perf. II

2d, Laik ranpe red.

$1952 \pm 2 d$, orkngered ("O. $0^{\circ}$ niverted)
rasza $2 d$.
(Wothont sthe afor"s")



$$
\frac{\text { (iii) Peyf } 112}{\text { int }} \frac{1}{}
$$

 $961.64 d$. (Golinat eton afti" 0 ")

(i) Perf. 11 ("O.S". Irice)
kssa"SPence" in black on gd. yellow-brown

A(*) Pers. $10 \times 1 I_{2}$ (brithoit atou getu"s")
'q69a 6d.frale ultramarive
$B( \pm)$ Perf. $10 \times 12 \xi /$ Mrithent eton agtu" " 5 ")
T970a bd, hale ultramerive

$\sqrt{A g 76}$
(i) Pey' $10 \times 11_{2} /$ Wothand ston afor " 5 "

- B976 $6^{2}$ the
O. S. (continued).

On Issue 30 ; watermark star with broad points. $s 0 \quad$ (i) perforated $\mu_{2}$.

Unused. Used. $\left.963\right|^{\text {" }} 8$ Pence," in black, on 9 d., yellow-brown $\left.\left.\cdot\right|^{\text {s. }}\right|_{L}$
$\qquad$ (ii) perforated $\left.11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12\right\}$.

964 | "8 Pence," in black, on 9d., yellow-brown .| |t

On Issue, 31 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10.
965 | Dd., dark brown .
On Issue 32 ; Crown and " SA " close, perforated 10.
966 | "Half-penny," in black, on ld., green . . ${ }^{\text {r }} \mid 10^{\text {r }}$
Variety. "O. s." inverted.
967 | "Half-Penny," in black, on ld., green . .| |
On Issue 34 ; watermark star with broad points.
bes 84 (i) perforated $10 \times 14$.
$\checkmark 968 \mid 6 \mathrm{~d}$, pale ultramarine . . . . . $\left.\right|^{\prime} 50 \mid 09^{\prime}$


On Issue 36 ; watermark star with broad points, thick paper. 56

## (1) perforated io $\times 1 \mathrm{lmg}$.

973 td., reddish-purple
974 Gd., pale ultramarine . . . . . $\gg$ - 6

> Variety. "o. s." inverted.
$974 a$ Ad, reddish-purple
975 bd., pale ultramarine
.1


- $13976 \rightarrow$
O. S. (continued).
(ii) perforated $10 \times 12 \mathrm{~d}$.

Unused. Used.


976 Ad., reddish-purple


Variety. "o. s." inverted.
978 | Ad., reddish-purple
Variety. Without stop after "s".

q$\geqslant 56 \vec{O}_{n}$ Issue 37 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10 .
979 | 5s., rose
On Issue 38; Crown and " SA " close, perforated 10.
980 \| Wd., bright blue
On Issue 39; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10.
981 Ad., violet ${ }^{90}$ 10

On Issue 40 ; Crown and "SA" close.
Jam 9 (i) perforated 10 .
982 | " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.," in brown, on td., green
. $350 \mid 100$

983 |" $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d.," in brown, on td., green"

984 | " $2 \frac{1}{2}$ d.," in brown, on td., green .

 87


## H. 政 fin perforated In.

$985 \mid$ " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. ," in brown, on 4 d ., green.

## 0.S.

## April, 1891.

On Issue 27 ; watermark star with broad points, perforated $\left.11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12\right\}$. $986 \mid 1$ s., red-brown On Issue 28 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 10.

$$
\begin{array}{l|l}
987 & \text { ld., blue-green } \\
988 & \text { ed., orange-red }
\end{array}
$$

B (ix) Perf. $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$
1998 - 4d, wel deik purtle (borthout ston aftan'S')
$97^{8}$ \& 6d.4. Aale ultramarme ("
C. (iii) Perf. III

A999 4d. reddish purple (ys)"
Bgiq 4" "OS. Invents
D Per $111 / 2 \times 10$.
C. 979
$4^{2}$

E. 979

CF 97942 Ox, invertes
C. $9796^{\circ}$ conplrab.
-4. $9796^{\circ}$ nos stoh $S_{n}$
G83 Perfe. $\frac{10 \text { ons suntril1/2 }}{2 \%} 2$
988L Po f $\frac{111 / 2 \times 10-21 / 2}{11203}$
903c. Pef E $\frac{11 / 20 \text { on } 3 \sin \text { an } 10 .}{21 / 2}$

「g84a $2 L_{2} d$ ont1d. pen ( $0 . S^{\prime \prime}$ double)
「986a Bpref $11 / 2$ II-
rq86.

'Ag37. II oowprint in Blue ink.

T994a. 6. hostop $S_{n}$
'Ag9s - $4^{3}$ votifirint in Bleue ciell

「 $996 \times 21 / 2$ ho $80 \%$ S


Varceties of pesforation (996)
A $99812 \frac{1}{2} d$. m4 $d^{\prime \prime}$,
A999: $21 d$.
u $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 101$
$C .998,2 \frac{1}{2} d . \quad . \quad\left(1.10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}\right.$, aum
"O.s. haid.

$\checkmark, \frac{\mathrm{enff} 10}{1}$ 「999C Peplo. inostrp $S_{n}$


0.S. (continued).
Variety. "O. S." twice.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
$989 \mid$ ld., blue-green
989a id., orange-red
Variety. "O. S." inverted.
990 | ld., blue-green
Variety. Without stop after "O".
991 | ld., blue-green
Variety. Without stop after " 8 ".
$991 a \mid$ ld., blue-green
991b ad., orange-red

Variety. Without stops.
992 | ld., blue-green
Variety. With " O " only.
993 | ld., blue-green
On Issue 38 ; Crown and " SA " close, perforated 10.
994 | Wd., bright blue
On Issue 39; Crown and " SA " close, perforated 10.
On Issue 40; Crown and " $\mathrm{S} A$," perforated 10.

$$
109
$$



「 $995 \mathrm{Sa} \longrightarrow$
$\$ 990$ On Issue 41 ; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 11 g . ain $112 \times 12 \frac{2}{2}$

-998 On Issue 42; Crown and "SA" close, perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.
 $999 a$.
99. On Issue 43; Crown and " SA " close, perforated 10. $1000 \mid 3 \mathrm{~d}$., olive-green . ${ }^{1893}$.

On Issue 44; Crown and "SA" close, perforated 15.
1001 | Id., green

## NOTES.

## Issue 1.



T was probably in the year 1853 that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. of London were engaged to prepare plates and postage stamps for issue in the colony of South Australia. The first plate so prepared was for the 2d. value, and was engraved in taille-douce on steel by W. Humphrys, or, to be more correct, the original die was engraved on soft steel, from which, after hardening, it was transferred to a soft roller, and from the hardened roller to the plate from which the sheets of stamps were printed. This plate was of steel, and was hardened after receiving the requisite number of impressions from the roller. The 2d. plate was sent out to the colony by Messrs Perkins, Bacon \& Co. in April 1854, together with a million stamps printed from it. With the plate and stamps were also sent watermarked paper, "lake" ink, gun, obliterating stamps, and an iron printing press with fittings complete. The plate, as well as all the other plates subsequently made by this firm for the South Australian Government, contained 240 stamps arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 12.

The earliest official notice concerning postage stamps is as follows, and is found in the South Australian Official Gazette of October 23rd, 1854. This, and the other notices we transcribe, are taken from the Federal Australian Philatelist of April, 1891, in which they were compiled with a few notes by Mr. F. C. Krichauff.

"Colonial Secretary's Office, Adrlaide,<br>" October 23rd, 1854.

[^8]"The stamps upon all letters and packets must be affixed upon the outside thereof, and above the address thereon, and no Postmaster is bound to take any notice of stamps which shall be affixed elsewhere upon such letters or packets.
"Heads of Government Departments will obtain stamps from the Postnaster-General upon approved requisitions, and will tender monthly accounts of expenditure of stamps in prescribed form, copy of which is printed below.
"By His Excellency's command.
"B. T. Finnis,
"Colonial Secretary."
Mr. Krichauff adds in a note that ld. and 6d. as well as 2 d . stamps were mentioned in the form for monthly expenditure of stamps referred to in the notice, and printed below it, so this shows that the 1 d . and 6 d . values were also in contemplation at the date of the notice. They were not, however, issued on the lst January 1855, when the 2d. appeared, the stamps and plates not having then been sent out.

In June 1885, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out to the colony the plates for the ld. and 6d. values, together with 200,000 Id., green, and 500,0006 d., blue, stamps. At the same time they sent "green" and "blue" inks, and further consignments of "lake" ink and watermarked paper.

The official notice affecting the issue of these two values (as well as the previously-issued 2d.) is as follows:

"General Post-office, Adelaide, "October $26 \mathrm{th}, 1855$.

"Postage stamps of the value of 1d. 2d. and 6 d . respectively being now issued, the public are hereby cautioned that, in accordance with the 20th clause of the P. O. Act, no money will be taken in payment of postage upon letters, \&c. for despatch.
" Persons posting letters should affix the requisite number of stamps some time previous to depositing them in the letter receivers, as when posted in a damp state the stamps are liable to rub off, and thereby cause the letters to be treated as unpaid.
"Joun Watts,
"Postmaster-General."
The opening sentence of the above-" Postage stamps of the value of 1 d .2 d . and 6 d . respectively being noro issued"-clearly shews that the Id. and 6d. values had already come into use. Since we know from the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. that they were despatched in June, they could not, under the conditions of transit then existing, have arrived at Adelaide many days before the beginning of October, and it is therefore probable that the early part of October was the actual date of issue of these two values.

From the foregoing it will be seen that we can very accurately fix the dates of issue of all the three stamps of Messrs. Perkins,

Bacon \& Co.'s printing that were actually issued for use, and we find these dates correctly given in the London Philatelic Society's work on the stamps of Uceania. There was, however, a fourth value, prepared and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., of which Oceania takes no notice in its text, although in the corrections and addenda at the end of that work we find the following note to South Australia:
> "Issue I.-To the varieties add: The One Shilling may be found printed in purplish-blue instead of in its normal colour-orange. This stamp seems to have been an error, printed by mistake in the colour of the Six Pence."

We suppose it was by an oversight that this "variety" of colour of the one shilling was not catalogued in the text, as Oceania was only published in 1887, and this mysterious shilling had already been chronicled in the Philatelic Record of December, 1883, in the following terms:
"A correspondent writes us from Adelaide as follows: 'Lately I had a quantity of the early issues of this colony given to me. Among them $I$ found a ls. stamp, lilac colour, imperforated, being the very exact colour and the exact shade of the 6d., lilac. That the stamp is genuine there can be no doubt. It has the star watermark, and attached to it was part of another which had been torn. The stamp was unused, as were several among the quantity given me. I took this stamp and showed it to the Postmaster-General, also to the Deputy-Postmaster-General, who could find no record of any such colour. However, they agreed with me that it was undoubtedly genuine, and the latter adopted my view, that a sheet of 1s. stamps must have been printed with the lilac 6d. colour in error, and was not discovered, or else no record was kept of it.'"

The authors of Oceania evidently adopted the opinion of the Record's correspondent and the South Australian officials, whose search through their archives could not have been very minute, or no doubt they would have discovered the true history of the stamp, which we believe now appears in print for the first time.

On August 21, 1856, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out to the colony two plates of the 1 s . value, together with 500,000 " violet" stamps printed from them. Besides a further supply of watermarked paper, they sent with it "violet" ink. Why two plates of the highest value then contemplated should have been ordered it is impossible to say, unless it was supposed that there would be a very large demand. At any rate, these two plates have sufficed for more than 35 years to supply the wants of the colony in stamps of ls. value, and are still in use at the present day.

Although the stamps and plates must have reached the Colony some time in the later part of 1856 , for one reason or another no issue took place until July of the following ycar, and then the
stamps issued were of Colonial printing, and were not of violet colour, or of anything approaching to it, and there is no evidence whatever, either direct or indirect, that these violet stamps were ever issued for use. They remained altogether unknown to collectors until they were noticed in the Philatelic Record of December 1883, when, as we have seen, their existence had been altogether forgotten by the authorities in South Australia. Even then not much faith seems to have been placed in the solitary specimen discovered, as nothing more was heard about them until the publication of the London Society's work, nor did they arouse any interest or discussion in philatelic circles until about 1888, when a certain number were offered for sale, both privately and at public auction. Since then they have been classed as "errors," "proofs," or "colour trials," and it is only now, owing to Mr. E. D. Bacon's researches in the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., that their true character has been discovered and the mystery cleared up. They may fairly be classed with certain well-known British stamps, as "prepared for use but never issued." We have never heard of a used copy, and the ouly chronicle that might be taken to refer to such a thing is in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of September 1863, where it is stated "South Australia-The shilling stamp of this colony is now brownish-lilac." This might possibly apply to the violet stamp in question, a specimen of which might have been passed through the post, but more probably what the writer had seen was a discoloured specimen of the brown shilling then in issue.

The interesting question for philatelists is what has become of the half million of violet shillings sent out in 1856 ?

To revert to the issued stamps themselves. As we have already said the plates of all values contained 240 impressions from the roller, arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 12 in a row. The rows are not very well aligned, and the spaces between the stamps vary a good deal in width, and individual stamps are found on the sheet, which are a little out of the perpendicular. These irregularities are the cause of a good deal of difficulty in finding single specimens with sufficiently satisfactory margin, and although the colours of the stamps of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s printing were never reproduced in subsequent rouletted or perforated issues, and margin to them is not therefore imperatively necessary, this is not the case with the first colonial-printed stamps, which are therefore much esteemed by collectors in pairs or blocks.

There are certain small differences between the types of the values to which the reader's attention may be directed. The first is the lettering of the words of value, the 1 d .2 d . and 6 d . having these in Roman type, and the ls. in block type. The second difference is found in 1d. and 6d., which have three lines of shading in the pointed ends of the curved label containing the
words "South Australia." These differences were introduced in the plates in the following manner: An impression was taken from the original die upon a soft roller, and when on the roller the value in the lower label was removed; the roller was then hardened, and an impression from it transferred to a flat piece of soft steel, on which the required value and the additional lines of shading were engraved, and the steel was then hardened, becoming in its turn a die from which plates could be made in the manner already described.

We now come to the paper, which plays an important part in the classification of the stamps of the Colony. It is the wellknown manufacture of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., used in many other colonies, and is watermarked with a large six-pointed star, to the shape of which we call particular attention, so that this paper may be readily distinguished from a star-watermarked paper of another make used in South Australia after 1875. The six rays are long and sharp-pointed. When the stamp is upright two of the rays are in a vertical line, and these two rays are slightly longer than the other four, with narrower bases, and points formed by acuter angles, giving the star a drawn-out appearance ; "étoile efflée," M. Moens calls it. The watermark is not very deeply impressed in the paper, in the thicker varieties of which it is sometimes rather difficult to detect. This last characteristic is an important one to bear in mind, as it forms one of the best tests for determining whether a stamp is on the PerkinsBacon paper or not, the star of the modern paper being plainly visible at once, even in the thickest varieties of paper. Some slight differences of shape may sometimes be detected in the size and shape of the star, owing no doubt to the "bits" forming the watermark being made by hand, but these differences are very slight and of no practical importance. A variety of faulty star, with truncated points, is chronicled in Oceania as having been seen on one specimen of the 2 d . of Issue 1 , which may have occurred owing to one of the "bits" having its points bent back or broken; nothing approaching this has come under our personal observation.

The following is a list of the various consignments of this paper sent out to South Australia by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.:

| April | 1854 |  | 17 reams. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| June | 1855 |  | 44 |  |
| August | 1856 |  | 20 | " |
| 13th May | 1862 |  | 20 | " |
| 24th March | 1863 |  | 30 | " |
| 24th April | 1863 |  | 20 | " |
| 11th March | 1864 |  | 20 | " |
| 27th February | 1865 |  | 20 | " |
| 12th February | 1866 |  | 20 | " |
| 24th August | 1867 |  | 20 | " |

Making a total of 231 reams. This supply held out until 1876, and up to that date all the South Australian stamps of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s design were printed on it. It varies considerably in thickness, from very stout to very thin, approaching pelure, but the great majority of specimens are found on paper of medium thickness. The stamps printed in London are on paper that seems fairly uniform, but the differences of thickness appear in those that immediately follow them, and there is nothing to be learnt by a classification according to thickness of paper.

The gum, as far as may be fairly judged from a limited number of unused specimens, was yellow-brown or nearly so, but never quite white, nor was it ever as deep in colour as that subsequently applied in later issues. It was, however, sufficiently coloured to affect the paper, to which it gave a toned appearance in many instances, although the paper was really white. A consignment of gum was sent out with the 2d. plate in April 1854, which was no doubt used for gumming the sheets of the early colonial printed stamps, which present no difference in this respect from those gummed in London.

Of the colours of the stamps printed in London, the ld. is of a uniform shade, showing no appreciable variation whatever, and this particular tint was never reproduced in any subsequent issue. It follows that margin, although otherwise desirable, is not at all necessary for identifying a London printed 1d. of Issue 1. We have called this particular colour "full green," which accurately describes it; it is simply called "green" in Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s records.

The 2d. we have called "dull carmine," although the makers describe it as "lake," but probably our term will be better understood by philatelists than that of the trade. Slight varieties of shades may be noticed, but these appear to be generally due to oxidation.

The 6d., dark blue (called "blue" by the makers), is as uniform in shade as the ld., but being particularly subject to oxidation, specimens deteriorated from this cause may be found nearly black.

For the 1s, we have retained the maker's description "violet," although it will be observed that the Record's correspondent calls it "lilac," and Oceania "purplish-blue."

That all these four stamps, as described, are of London print there can be no reasonable doubt whatever, as unused specimens are known, fully authenticated as having been received direct from the printers, and the superiority of their execution when compared with the colonial prints at once betrays their origin.

We are unfortunately unable to fix the precise date at which the colonial authorities began to print from the plates. The obliterating stamps in use at the Post-offices during the period

which covers the issue of the earliest colonially-printed stamps were not date stamps, but when the stamps are found on their original covers or envelopes there is usually a date stamp as well.

We have noticed only three varieties of obliterating stamps, all of which, no doubt, were sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. in April 1854, with the 2d. plate. They are-First, a grille formed of two sets of parallel lines crossing each other obliquely; second, a set of eleven horizontal lines forming an oval, having a central space occupied by a numeral enclosed in a diamond-shaped frame; and, third, a set of thirteen horizontal lines forming a circle, having a central space in which is a circle; of this last there are two types differing in the size of the inner circle, the larger one sometimes containing a number.

The earliest dated stamp of colonial printing we have seen is a 2d., blood-red, dated 13th January, 1857, but we have no doubt they commenced printing stamps in the colony as early as 1856. We have seen that supplies of "green," "lake," "blue," and "violet" inks had been sent out with the plates, but either the colonial printers did not use these inks, or they mixed them with a different medium, as they altogether failed to reproduce anything like the colours of the London-printed stamps.

The 1d. is found in two very distinct colours-a pale yellowgreen, which has rather a washed-out appearance, and a much deeper yellow-green, without any intermediate shades. This seems to point to two distinct printings. The last-named stamp generally has the whole surface smeared with colomr, from the ink not being properly wiped off the plate. There must have been several printings of the 2 d . We have placed the blood-red first on the list, as we have found it in conjunction with the earliest dates. It generally has the surface of the paper coloured in the same manner as the last-mentioned ld. Under "pale red" we have grouped together a great number of varieties of shade, from pale to orange-red, and in later printings the colour becomes salmon. Date stamps were freely used as obliterating stamps from 1857 onwards, and it is not difficult to guess in what order the various printings took place; but the colours blend into each other, and are so difficult to define intelligibly, that we have thought it best in the reference list to place them all under one head. Specimens of all varieties of the 2d. may be found very clearly printed, being nearly as fine as those of London print.

The 6d., slate-blue, must, we think, have been printed before July 1857. The failure of the colonial printers in the matter of colour is in this instance even more marked than in the two other values, being in no respect like the dark blue of the London-printed stamp. It is of a different colour, and very much lighter in shade. It was at this time-July 1857-that the issue of the 1 s . took place, although, as we have seen, the plates had been in the
colony for more than six months, and we think that the authorities were induced to suppress the violet stamps printed for them by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., and substitute others of a different colour, by the too near resemblance the violet stamps bore to the 6 d . of their own printing. Be that as it may, the stamps announced in the following notice were printed in orange with ink otherwise obtained than from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., no ink of that colour ever having been supplied by them to the colony.

"General Post Office, Adelaide, "July 8th, 1857.

"The public are hereby informed that postage stamps of the value of ls. are now ready for issue, and can be had at the Post Offices throughout the colony.
"Persons posting letters should affix the requisite number of stamps some time previous to depositing them in the letter receivers, as when posted in a damp state the stamps are very liable to rub off, and thereby cause the letters to be treated as unpaid.

"John Watts,<br>" Postmaster-General."

This 18. stamp is found in many shades, from deep to pale orange.

As regards the rarity of all the stamps of this issue, unused they are all very rare, except the London-printed 2d., a considerable number of which appeared on the stamp market about five years ago. In the Tapling collection are unused pairs of the London 1d. and 6d. The former is of great rarity ; the latter is occasionally to be met with. As to whether the violet ls. is rare or not it is difficult to say; until the fate of the 500,000 which were printed is cleared up, it is a stamp to be approached with caution. Of the colonial-printed stamps, no specimen of either of the two printings is known to us as unused. The 2d., bloodred, is fairly rare, but is sometimes met with, as is the 2 d. , pale red, in various shades. An unused pair of the latter in an orange shade is in the Tapling collection. The 6d., slate-blue, is a much rarer stamp; there is an unused specimen in the collection of Mr. M. P. Castle, and we have seen one other. The only two unused specimens of the ls., orange, we have ever heard of are in the possession of our publishers.

None of the stamps of Issue 1 are very rare in a used state, all the varieties of 2 d. , and the 6 d . of the London print being very cominon. The colonial-printed 6 d . is a good deal rarer, but is not difficult to find. The 1 d . of all printings is rare, both the colonial printings especially so; and as these latter, as well as the 1 s . orange, were afterwards issued rouletted, pairs, or in the case of single specimens large margins are necessary for identification.

In our Reference List of the stamps of this issue will be found

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a variety of the 2 d ., pale red, printed on both sides of the paper. This kind of "error" is not at all uncommon in South Australian stamps of colonial print, but we have never met with one in those printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. One of the impressions is always much fainter than the other, and they are sometimes tête-bêche.

Another variety which we do not consider legitimate in a philatelic sense is the so-called "double printing" so common in all the stamps of this country. It is always due to a slip of the paper during the process of printing, and the two impressions are seldom more than a hair's-breadth apart, one being generally very faint and within a $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~mm}$. of the other. We do not know of any stamp of colonial printing in which this variety is not frequently found.

## Issue 2.

Early in 1859 the process of rouletting was applied to the stamps of the Colony. Those so treated were the 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s., then current in the imperforate state; and we do not think that any new printing of any of these values were made at this time. We are not certain of the precise month in which this was done, or even that all four values, rouletted, were issued together. The earliest date we have found is 18th March, 1859, on a ld., pale yellow-green. We have in our own collection a portion of an envelope dated "May 18th, 1859," franked by four stamps, one of each value-the 1d. a pale yellow-green, so by that time, at all events, all four values, rouletted, were in use. We have no hesitation in grouping these four stamps together as the first rouletted issue, and excluding all other shades and colours; although during the period that rouletted stamps of these values remained in currency, that is from 1859 until the introduction of perforating machines at the end of 1867, many fresh printings were made of all values in all sorts of shades, and in some instances in new colours. All these new printings will be found together under the head of a subsequent issue, except in the cases of actual changes of colour, the dates of which can be more precisely ascertained.

Two very distinct roulettes may be found, differing not only in gauge but in character. We do not know whether this is owing to two machines having been used, or whether the difference existed in the various parts of one machine; but we are inclined to put it down to the latter cause. Both these two roulettes are found on the earliest as well as on the latest rouletted stamps of South Australia. They appear together, and disappear together; but it would have complicated our subject very much, and swollen our lists to an inordinate length had we distinguished the two varieties right through all the issues; so we have contented our-
selves with mentioning "roulette" without specifying the particular gauge, leaving it to be understood that all may be sub-divided into the two varieties, which collectors may do for themselves, should they feel so inclined.

The commoner roulette met with gauges 9 , and is that which is given in Oceania. The cuts are separated from each other by a space of about $\frac{2}{3} \mathrm{~mm}$., and the stamps when divided show a series of small "teeth," the space between any two being of the length of the cuts made by the machine. The other variety gauges 8 . The cuts are shorter, and are spaced from each other rather more than 1 mm ., so that when the stamps are torn apart the teeth appear very much larger, with deep indents between them.

Sometimes the cuts made by both machines are not quite straight, but have the ends slightly curved. This peculiarity has caused a so-called "curved roulette" to be chronicled; but the fact is it is very seldom that more than one or two such curved cuts are found together, and it appears to us to be a very trivial variety.
The colours of the stamps of this issue are identical with those of the colonial-printed stamps of Issue 1; but the 2d., blood-red, has disappeared. The 2d., pale red, may be found in several of the shades we have already mentioned in our note to Issue I., and the same remark applies to the ls., orange.

## Issue 3.

Under the head of this issue we have placed the changes of colour of the 6d. and ls., which took place some time towards the end of 1859 , but the precise dates of which we do not know. Beynnd this change the issue does not differ from the preceding one, except in the matter of gum, which now has a wider range of discolouration, being sometimes almost white, and sometimes of a dark shade of yellow-brown. It was probably obtained in the colony when the gum sent out in 1854 by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. was exhausted. We have no record of any other despatch of gum from this firm to the colony. The shade of the 6d., purple-blue, varies in depth from pale to deep, but is of fairly uniform colour. It will be observed that in 1883 the correspondent of the Record, in announcing the discovery of the unissued ls., says that it is of "the exact colour and the exact shade of the 6 d ., lilac." This purple-blue 6d. is certainly the one he alludes to, and without going as far as to endorse his statement that it is of the exact shade and colour of the ls., violet, of Issue l, we can fairly say that it is something very nearly approaching it. These two stamps do not differ in colour more than do the colonial-printed stamps of Issue 1 from those printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., and it is therefore not at all
improbable that the supply of "violet" ink sent out in 1856 with the 1s. plates was utilized in 1859 for printing a new edition of the 6d., and failure in mixing the ink may account for what difference of colour we can detect. We must here remark that the various inks we have already mentioned required mixing with some medium before use, for when ink was sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. in a liquid form, the fact is specified in their records, as we shall see further on. The ls., yellow, varies from pale to deep yellow; in unused specimens, with original gum of the darker shades, the yellow colour takes a very intense hue, owing to the toning of the paper by the action of the gum.

Besides the 1s., yellow, used specimens are found of a dirty olive-yellow colour. All the specimens we have seen with dates are dated October, 1862. The colour, which varies very much in depth, even on the same stamp, is of such an indeterminate tint that we can hardly believe it to be what is called an original colour, but think it due to some chemical change in the ink having taken place since the stamps were printed. It has been suggested that this may have been caused by the mail bags of the above date having been exposed to the action of sea water, and we should require to see unused specimens with the gum intact to convince us that this is the colour in which the stamps were actually printed.

## Issue 4.

In June 1860, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out to the Colony the plate for a 9 d . value, of a different design to those previously prepared by them, together with a supply of "lilac" ink, but no stanps. All stamps of this value are therefore of colonial printing. This plate, like its predecessors, contained 240 stamps, arranged as before in 20 rows of 12 stamps in a row.

The 9d., as will be seen from the official notification below, was issued to the public on the 24th December, 1860.
"General Post-office,
"Adelaide, December 17th, 1860.
"The public are hereby informed that postage stamps of the value of Ninepence will be ready for issue on and after the 24th of this month, and may be had at the Post-offices throughout the Colony.
"Persons posting letters should affix the requisite number of stamps sometime previous to depositing them in the letter receivers, as when posted in a damp state the stamps are liable to rub of, and thereby cause the letters to be treated as cunpaid.
"The simplest and most effectual method of causing stamps to adhere firmly is, first, to moisten well the outside of the stamp, and afterwards the gummed side slightly, taking care not to remove the gum.
"John Watts,
" Postmaster- Qeneral."

This is the only case we have ever heard of in which the public was officially recommended to moisten the face of the stamp as a method to make it adhere at the back, and says a great deal for the grandmotherly solicitude of the authorities for the interests of the colonists.
The stamps were printed in a dark shade of brownish-lilac, which distinguished them from any of the subsequent printings that were made of this value. This we ascertain from the specimens we have met with dated early in 1861, and also from the notices and answers to correspondents found in both the Stamp Collector's Magazine and the Philatelist. The last-named journal for March, 1868, calls it "grey-black," and contrasts it with the later printings, which it calls "lilac-grey." Imperforate specimens of this 9d., brownish-lilac, are known. One is in the Tapling Collection, and is mentioned in Oceania; and records of this proof, as it has always been rightly considered, are to be found in the old journals. It was, however, according to the Philatelist of March 1868, classed in foreign catalogues of the period as an issued variety, but we do not know of a used specimen.

## Issue 5.

In 1862 the colour of the 1s. was changed to brown, a colour it has retained to the present day, but with many changes of shade. There is no contemporary record known to us that can fix for certain the date of issue. We give it as July, but have not seen any used specimens with such an early date. In this we are following the lead of Oceania, the authors having most likely seen a stamp so dated.

We have no difficulty in saying that the stamp which we describe as "grey-brown" was the earliest of all the ls., brown, stamps; but it is not so easy to convey our meaning to our readers, so that they may be able to find the stamp for themselves, but this is a difficulty inseparable from all attempts to describe colours. At all events, there is no other ls. stamp in South Australia that can properly be called grey-brown. It is a dull colour, varying a good deal in depth in different specimens; it sometimes has a tinge of blue in it, and it is not outside the bounds of possibility that the "brownish-lilac" specimen we have already seen recorded in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of September, 1863, was one of these of a more decided grey shade than usual.

## Issue 6.

The five values, namely ld, 2d., $6 \mathrm{~d} ., 9 \mathrm{~d}$., and 1s., of the four previous issues continued in use in their rouletted state until the end of 1867, when they commenced (with the exception of the 9d.) to be issued perforated. We have seen that it is possible in all cases to distinguish the earliest printing, and we have given these printings with the dates of issue in their proper order under the heads of Issues 2, 3, 4, and 5. In the case of the 6 d . we have been able to date two printings, and three in the case of the 1 s. , but during the time that elapsed up to the end of 1867 many printings of all values took place in a remarkable number of different shades, the proper order of which we can only guess at in a few cases, so we have grouped them together under the head of Issue 6, as we have found it impracticable to assign a correct date to any particular printing, except in the cases before mentioned.

For the ld. value we have catalogued the most noticeable shades; those of the three given first on the list more or less blend into one another, and many more sub-divisions of shade may be made of these. How many actual printings took place during the eight years we cannot pretend to say. The fourth on our list - the ld., deep bright green-does not blend into any other shade, and we believe it was the last printing to be rouletted, as we find it repeated in the first perforated issue.

The 2d., bright vermilion, was an entirely new colour, quite distinct from any of the earlier pale reds, and was issued some time in 1862. It had a currency of about six years, and is found in a good many shades of vermilion, the most noticeable of which is a very pale shade which occasionally approaches that of the pale reds. Judging from dated specimens this 2d., pale vermilion, was issued in 1867. On December 12th 1863, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out a second 2d. plate, stamps printed from which may be known by the more regular spacing of specimens. Naturally all the stamps of this plate are of the later shades of vermilion. All these vermilion stamps have a strong tendency to oxidation.

The 6 d . presents more varieties of colour than any other value. The $6 \mathrm{~d} .$, greenish-blue, is in a very marked colour, and we believe it to be of the printing that immediately followed the 6d., purpleblue of 1859 , its date being probably 1860 . The two colours sky-blue and Prussian-blue we find again in the first perforated issue, and they were probably the last to be rouletted. These three colours are all very distinct, and present no difficulty in classing, but there remain a good many more printings of the 6d., all more
or less of a dull blue, of which it is difficult to get two specimens exactly alike, so numerous are the shades. In a collection they may be divided and classed, but it is quite impossible to define them in print, and we have made no attempt to do so.

Of the 9 d . there must also have been a good many printings, but the brownish-lilac of the first printing of 1860 was never repeated, the colour now ranging from deep to pale grey-lilac. No printings of the 9 d . appear to have taken place after 1867, as it is never found perforated until the middle of 1872, but, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, both in the old journals and in Oceania, we are confident that it never became obsolete, as specimens dated between 1867 and 1871 are abundant -indeed the greater number of used specimens extant are found so dated. In this we have M. Moens on our side : "Le 9 pence qui n'a jamais cessé d'avoir cour malgré sa modification en 10 pence, est imprimé maintenant en raauve et mauve-vif, abandonnant la couleur violet-rougâtre qu'il avait depuis 1872."-Timbre-Poste, January 1874.

The 1s., dark red-brown, must, we think, have immediately followed the Is., grey-brown, of 1862, and does not seem to have been long in use, as specimens are not plentiful, the majority found being the bright red-brown. There is also a 1s., chestnutbrown, which we have placed last, as it is found in the first perforated issue. It may easily be identified, as it is the only colour of 1 s . ever found perforated 10 all round. A second supply of obliterating stamps were sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, \& Co. on March 13th, 1862, and with them were sent "steel dating stamps for postmarking purposes." We infer from this that the older varieties of dating stanips used were of colonial make, as no mention is made in the firn's records of any previous consignment of dating stamps.

We catalogue a variety of the 2d., pale vermilion, imperforate ; the pair of these which we have seen were sold recently at an auction in London.

None of the stamps of Issue 6 are very rare, with perhaps the exception of the 6d., Prussian-blue, which is certainly a difficult stamp to find, either unused or used.

The method of surcharging initial letters on stamps for use in the various Government departments was adopted in 1868, and all the values of Issue 6 were so treated. A detailed account of the introduction of these stamps will be found in the note to Section IL., but for purposes of cross reference, and for the benefit of collectors who arrange their departmental stamps according to issue and not according to departments, we subjoin a list of the surcharges found on each value.

The 1d. so surcharged is generally the deep bright green, but to this there are exceptions. The surcharges found on it are:

In red. A., A.G., D.B., G.P., G.T., H.A., I.A., L.A., M.B., P.O., P.S., R.B., S.M., and T.

In blue. C., G.P., and T.
In black. C., G.P., and M.B.
The 2 d . of all shades is found with surcharges, but they are commonly on the paler shades.
In red. A., A.G., B.D., B.M., C., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., C.S., C.Sgn., D.B., D.R., E., G.S., G.T., H.A., I.A., I.S., L.A., L.C., L.L., L.T., M., M.B., M.R., O.A., P.A., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.B., R.G., S.C., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., V., and W.

In blue. P.O. and S.M.
All the varieties of colour of the 6d., except the greenish-blue, exist surcharged.

In red. A., A.G., A.O., B.D., C, C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., C.S., C.Sgn., D.B., D.R., E., E.B., G.P., G.S., G.T., H.A., I.A., I.S., L.A., L.C., L.L., L.T., M., M.B., M.R., N.T., P.O., P.W., R.B., R.G., S., S.C., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., and V.

In blue. A.G., A.O., C., C.D., C.L., C.S., E.B., P., and T.
In black. A.O., B.G., C., C.L., G.F., H.A., L.C., M.B., M.R., P., P.A., P.O., P.S., P.W., S., S.T., T., and V.

Only one surcharge is known on the 9d., grey-lilac ; it is In black. P.S.

The ls, of all three shades is known surcharged
In red. A., A.G., B.D., B.G., C., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., C.S., C.T., D.B., E., G.P., G.S., G.T., H.A., L.A., L.T., M., M.B., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.B., R.G., S.M., T., and V .
In blue. B.G., C., and G.P.
In black. L.T., M.R., and P.O.

## Issue 7.

The date of issue of the 10 d ., surcharged in blue on the 9 d ., printed in orange-red and rouletted, is precisely fixed by this official announcement:
"General Post-office,
" Adelaide, July 20th, 1866.
"The public are hereby informed that postage stamps of the value of 10 d . are now ready for issue, and can be obtained at the Post-offices throughout the Colony.
"J. W. Lewis, Postmaster."

We have now emerged from what may be called the pre-historic period, and henceforth we shall find the various issues, with their surcharges, perforations, and changes of colour, more or less accurately chronicled in the pages of the contemporary philatelic journals, but $n o$ great reliance can be placed on the dates given by them, which have to be ante-dated at least three months, and very often more than that. The stamp under consideration was chronicled in the Stanip Collector's Magazine of November 1866, the specimen seen by the Editor being dated July 28th. He calls the 9 d . "obsolete," but, as we have pointed out in the previous note, this idea was erroneous.
The colour of the stamp is orange-red, and for once all the authorities are agreed on the point of colour.

The surcharge is in blue, varying a good deal in depth, but this is probably caused by the impression being less heavy in some cases than in others. It is type-set, there being six different settings of types appearing in the sheet in groups of six, arranged in two horizontal rows of three. As there were 240 stamps on each sheet, there must have been 40 blocks of these six types prepared, which were bound together to print the surcharges. The re-duplication was probably done by the stereotype process, and the whole cliche must have been preserved up to the final extinction of the 10d. value, and even beyond that time, for not only do we find the same six varieties of setting in the same positions on the sheet in all subsequent issues of the 10d., but also on the reprints made in 1885 and later.

It is not easy to give an intelligible description of the difference of setting in the six varieties of type, and we refer our readers to our illustrations as the best guide for doing so. Some have rather salient points which we may note.

Type III. has the " N " of "tEN" vertical, and parallel to the " $P$ " of "pence." No other type has this peculiarity.

Type IV. has the " $T$ " of "TEN" more nearly horizontal than in any other type.

Type V. has the word "ten" printed in a straight line instead of in a curve as in all the other types.

Type VI. is the only one that has the "e" in "pence" bigher than the " P ."

Types I. and II., being the most regular, are the most difficult to describe, but neither of them have the peculiarities detailed above; and Type I. may be distinguished from Type II. by the " $N$ " of "PENCE" being on a lower level than the " F " of that word.

Illustration No. 48 represents a forgery of this stamp.
Blocks, or even pairs, of any issue of this value being very scarce, the arrangement of the types in the group has been somewhat difficult to determine ; but by the aid of a few pairs, some

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marginal stamps and a strip of five of this issue, we have at last been able to do so.

Errors of type have frequently been mentioned, but they do not really exist, nor do we believe in the varieties which have been chronicled as being without surcharge, all such specimens on examination proving to have traces of the surcharge, the apparent absence of it being generally due to manipulation. This remark applies not only to this issue, but all subsequent issues of the 10d. value.

This stamp is not known with Departmental surcharges.

## Issue 8.

On November 11 th, 1866, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out to the colony plates for two new values of a different design to those previously supplied, and the postal authorities were not long in printing off stamps and issuing them to the public.

> "General Post-office, Adelaide,
> "January $23 \mathrm{rd}, 1867$.
" On and after Thursday, the 24th inst., stamps of the value of fourpence and two shillings, respectively, can be obtained at this office.
"J. W. Lewis, Postmaster."
We learn from the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. that they supplied no stamps with the plates, but that they sent out with them "lilac, drop lake-scarlet, and drop lake-crimson inks." This "lilac" ink must be that which was used for printing the 4d., which we call "dull purple" in our Reference List.

The stamp is found in a good many shades, principally due to oxidation or the action of the gum on the paper, but we do not ever see it in shades so light as to enable us to catalogue it as lilac. The sheets of 4 d . were gummed with two distinct varieties of gum, one white and the other dark brown; the latter affected the colour of the stamp, turning it to very dark shades of dull purple.

The 2 s . is in one colour only, which we call rose-carmine, so it is evident that only one of the two inks supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. was used at this time, and that would be the one described by them as "lake-scarlet." This stamp is found with the dark brown gum only. Probably the stamps of both values first issued had the dark brown gum, and that the 4 d . with the white gum belongs to a somewhat later printing.

A second plate of the 4 d . value was sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. on the 10th January, 1867.

The Departmental surcharges found on the 4 d ., dull purple, are:
In red. M.B. and S.M.
In blue. C., C.L., C.S., E.B., S.M., and T.
In black. C.S., E.B., M.R., S.G., and S.M.
The 2s., rose-carmine, has the surcharge
In blue. C., G.P., and T.
In black. A., C., C.L., C.O., G.P., L.A., M., R.B., and T.

## Issue 9.

Sometime towards the middle of the year 1867 a new printing of the tenpence value was made. The surcharge was made from the same cliché, and was printed in blue as before, but the colour of the stamp itself was changed from orange-red to orange-yellow. There are some slight variations of shade, but nothing of any importance; nor are the very pale shades seen in subsequent issues to be found at all. This stamp is not known with Departmental surcharges.

## Issue 10.

We have now to consider what is probably the most important, as it is certainly the most difficult, of all the issues of South Australia, that is, the series of stamps that appeared on the introduction of perforating machines. We have no official notices to guide us in tixing dates, nor can we get much help from the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. ; so we have to fall back upon the philatelic chronicles, and what information we can derive from dated specimens of the stamps themselves. Unfortunately philatelists of the period did not attach much importance to changes of gauge in perforations, and considered it quite sufficient to chronicle the fact that machine perforation had superseded rouletting, without pointing out the different varieties that exisied of the former, nor the different ways in which the two methods were sometimes applied to the same sheet; so it is merely accidental when we find their records of any use to us, and it is therefore the stamps themselves and the dates found on them upon which we have chiefly to rely.

We take as our starting-point a very useful fact found in the records of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., that on July 19th, 1867, they sent out to the Colony a " 22 -inch perforating machine and a duplicate set of pins." We do not suppose that when this machine arrived the postal authorities immediately set about making new printings of all values, in order that the stamps might at once be issued perforated; but what we think really
occurred was, that after the receipt of the machine, whenever a new printing had to be made it was perforated, so that in the course of the ensuing year all the values of this issue had been treated by the new process.

Besides the machine sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. the authorities must have secured at least one other, as it is very evident that two existed and were used at the same time, one gauging $1 \frac{1}{2}$ and the other $12 \frac{1}{2}$. We are inclined to believe that the one supplied by the English firm was the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ machine, and that the one with the gauge of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ was obtained in the Colony.

We cannot say for certain what was the earliest date at which the first perforated stamps were issued, but as we have seen more than one specimen dated December 1867 we have adopted this date as that of the issue, but very probably that is not early enough.

Although in the possession of perforating machines, the authorities did not altogether discard the use of the rouletting machine, but used it in conjunction with the new ones, giving rise, as a reference to our list will show, to no fewer than six very distinct varieties of perforation; namely, $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$. Whenever two machines were used for perforating the same sheet all the horizontal lines were made by one and all the vertical lines by the other; so in order to be consistent and intelligible we have, in compound perforations, adopted the method of putting the horizontal gauge first.

Of the six kinds of perforation enumerated above three may be looked upon as normal, since practically full sets of stamps so treated are known, and they are all nearly equally common. These are $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and it will be noticed that in the two compounds usually met with, the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ machine was used for making the horizontal lines, which, owing to the disposition of the stamps on the plate, were considerably shorter than the vertical ones. Now we know that the machine supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. measured 22 inches in length, and must therefore have been barely long enough to perforate a line of twenty of the stamps placed vertically (allowing for the spaces between them and some margin) without a nicety of adjustment that must have been troublesome in practice, and so we think that the fact of the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge being so very generally used to make the shorter lines is fair proof that it was the shortest machine, and that it was the 22 -inch one that was sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.

We cannot believe that any fixed system was adopted by the authorities, or that one style of perforation alone was used at any particular date, and continued during a definite period. For
instance, all the known varieties of the $4 \mathrm{~d} .-11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$-were in issue in February, 1868 (this we know from dated specimens we have seen), and it is nearly certain that at this time none of the 1 s . value had been issued perforated; so priority of position in our list must not be taken to mean priority of issue.

The English magazines make no reference worth mentioning of the introduction of perforation, but M. Moens, in the Timbre-Poste, chronicled the stamps from time to time as they came under his notice, and we are indebted to him for our earliest record of the ld. perforated all round, which we find in the Timbre-Poste of May, 1868. We have seen the same stamp, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, dated December, 1867. For some reason or another the ld. of this issue was more frequently cancelled by an obliteratingstamp than by a date-stamp. This and its scarcity may account for no earlier date having been seen by us.

All the later philatelic writers, including the authors of the London Society's work, Oceania, have so persistently ignored the existence of the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge that nothing whatever is to be gained by a reference to them; but how this omission came about we cannot explain. Besides the three ordinary varieties of perforation to which we have just alluded, there remain the varieties $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, all of which are quite exceptional, of the highest degree of rarity, and exist on one or two values only. With them may be classed a sub-variety of the ordinary $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge-our Nos. 61a and $62 a-$ which are apparently from a sheet containing one or more vertical lines made by the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ machine, so that the single specimens we have seen have the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge on one vertical side only. The extreme rarity of this makes it the exception proving the rule we have already stated, that when two machines were used all the horizontal lines were made by one, and all the vertical lines by the other. It will be seen that although in certain exceptional cases the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ machine was used for the vertical lines when the horizontal ones were made by the $12 \frac{1}{2}$, we have no chronicle of a variety rouletted $\times$ perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, that is, with the rouletting horizontal. There is hint of such a thing in the 6 th edition of M. Moens' Catalogue Prix-Courant, but we have never seen it confirmed, and it bas disappeared from his last edition.*

[^9]If the correct arrangement of the stamps of this issue depended only on separating and classifying the varieties of perforation, the task would be a comparatively easy one, but that is not the real difficulty, which is to correctly distinguish between the stamps of Issue 10 perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and those with similar perforations issued in 1871, which come under the head of Issue 20 . Of course stamps dated 1868, 1869, or early in 1870, may without hesitation be put down as belonging to Issue 10, but late dates in 1870 had better be looked upon as doubiful, as, although we give the date of Issue 20 as 1871, the new printings with the old style of perforation were made very early in that year, and it is quite possible that some of the values may have been in issue in the latter part of 1870 . Luckily the use of date stamps for obliterating purposes was so universal in 1868 and 1869 that used copies so dated of most of the values are easily obtained, and as the difference between the stamps of the two issues in question consists entirely in shade, these dated specinens are invaluable for teaching us which are really the earlier shades and which are those of 1871, so that we may make a selection of unused or undated specimens to represent in our collections the stamps of Issue 10 .
During these early years, when the perforating machines were in good condition, the holes made by the punches were clean cut, and when they had been a long time in use a good deal of deterioration took place, so that after 1871 the perforation is often very rough and ragged, but this deterioration is not observable in stamps issued early in 1871, and the character of the perforation is therefore no guide to us in separating the stamps of Issue 10 from those of Issue 20.
was devised by and made according to the plan of Mr. Cooke, is a guillotine one, perforating 10 . . ."
Of the second machine the writer says: "In its pristine state this machine perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, but as the needles wore down the perforation fell to $12,12 \frac{1}{2}$, and perhaps to 13 . . .", but this appears to be only an assumption on his part, made in order to reconcile the fact of the existence of a machine gauging 121 with the prevalent idea that the early perforated stamps of the colony gauged $11 \frac{1}{2}$ only. Now we have abundance of proof that as early as February 1868, that is within less than two months of the earliest date we have ever seen on a perforated stamp, a machine gauging $12 \frac{1}{2}$ was in existence, and we belicve that this was the rotary one described above, and that it was the one usually employed for perforating the vertical lines in the sheets.

It will be remembered that all the stamps of the Perkins-Bacon designs were disposed in twenty horizontal rows of twelve stamps in each row, and that therefore there would be thirteen vertical lines of perforation in each sheet. Now the rotary machine had twelve wheels, and could only make twelve of these lines at one time, so if we imagine that the missing line of vertical perforation was added by the single-line machine gauging $11 \frac{1}{2}$, it is easy to account for the varieties that are found perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ all but one vertical side, which gauges $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

We will now proceed to treat of the stamps themselves, taking each value in succession with all its varieties of perforation.

The ld. exists in the three principal varieties of perforation$11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ in a good many shades of both blue-green and yellow-green. It is much commoner with the first variety than with the others, of which fewer shades exist. We have in our Reference List divided the shades roughly into blue-green and yellow-green, but these blend into each other, and may be sub-divided. None of these shades were accurately repeated in 1871, all the early stamps being much paler. One pale shade of yellow-green is very like the pale yellow-green of Issue 1, and among the yellow-greens is also found a deep bright green, identical in shade with a similar stamp in Issue 6. It is this shade which we have found perforated 12t. Our specimen, the only one we have seen, is unused, and is surcharged for departmental use. It must be a very rare stamp. Unused specimens perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ are also very scarce, and not at all common used.

The 2 d . is quite an exceptional stamp, and is so scarce that we do not think any new printing of it was made, but that those sheets perforated were remainders left imperforate from Issue 6, or that had been imperfectly rouletted. In support of this theory we will point to the variety No. 5la., which is from a sheet already rouletted, and also to the fact that very early in 1868 a 2d. of a new design was in preparation by Messrs. De la Rue \& Co., which makes it unlikely that a new printing of the old type was made in 1868.

All the specimens of the 2 d . of Issue 10 we have seen are perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$. There are two in the Tapling collection, and Mr. Castle has a vertical pair, besides a single one showing the variety with the roulette as well. Mr. Castle's pair is postmarked 17 th August, 1868, which is the earliest record we have, the only chronicle we have been able to find being in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of August, 1871.

The identity of undated specimens of the 4 d . cannot be established by any test known to us, as there is practically no difference in shade between it and the dull purple 4 d . of Issue 20 . We must in this case either fall back on the very uncertain evidence of clean cut perforations, or be content to represent it in our collections by used and dated specimens. This difficulty does not apply to the variety of the 4 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, which can only belong to Issue 10.

The 6 d . in sky-blue, was not repeated in 1871, and therefore this stamp presents no difficulty. It exists in the three principal varieties of perforation, and is also found perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. It is excessively scarce unused; the only one we have ever seen is in our collection, and is perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

The 6d., Prussian-blue, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, when unused or undated, cannot readily be distinguished from its successor of 1871 , but it certainly diffors from it in shade, and with a little experience the earlier stamp may be recognized. Used, it is a common stamp perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, but perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \frac{1}{2}$ it is as rare as the $6 d$. , sky-blue, and we have already pointed out its great rarity perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.

The 1 s. , dark brown, is in a tint which belongs solely to this issue ; it is dull in colour, and generally lightly printed. It is not very common perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, and is very rare indeed either $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, while the variety $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ is rarer still, the only specimen we know being in our own collection. The same stamp, perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, is unknown to us except with Deparmental surcharges, but of these we have seen several specimens.

The same value in chestnut-brown was not re-issued in 1871, and therefore does not require very particular examination. It is of about the same degree of rarity as the ls., dark brown.

The 2 s ., pale rose-carmine, in both the known varieties of perforation ( $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ ) is such an excessively rare stamp that there is nothing surprising in the fact that the only dated specimens we have been able to find were used early in 1870 . Not only the earliest but the solitary chronicle of this stamp appears in the Timbre-Poste of February 1870, which at all events dates it back to probably the middle of 1869 . We have no further evidence to show when this perforated 2 s . was issued, and the printing must have been a very small one, as the 2 s . rouletted was in constant use in 1868,1869 , and 1870 , as is proved by the numerous rouletted specimens found with these dates. The colour used for printing the perforated 28 . was the same as that of the 2 s . rouletted, but is generally of a paler shade, so we have distinguished this difference in our Reference List.

It will be remembered that when Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. sent out the plate of the 2 s . value they sent with it inks of two different colours, namely, "lake-scarlet" and "lake-crimson," and that it was the former that was used for printing the rouletted 2 s . of Issue 8, as well as the perforated 2s. of which we have just been treating. We believe the lake-crimson ink supplied by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. to have been that subsequently used for printing the stamps we have designated in our lists by the term "deep carmine-lake." Up to quite a recent date we had believed that the first printing in the deeper colour was that made at the end of 1870 (our Issue 19) at the same time that the last printing in the old rose-carmine colour was made, as we found the change of colour chronicled in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of July, 1871 , which agreed exactly with all the dated specimens of the 2 s . deep carmine-lake we had hitherto found. But this
theory must now be abandoned, as we have recently seen two specimens in deep carmine-lake perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, and dated "February, 1870." We are therefore forced to the conclusion that at or about this time a printing of the 2 s . was made in what Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co. call "lake-crimson," but which we have preferred to name "deep carmine-lake." We are not at all sure that we ought to have included this stamp with those of Issue 10, as we think it should more properly form an issue by itself, but our information is so meagre, and the perforation of the stamp agreeing more with that of Issue 10 than with any of the 1870 issues, we have thought it best to do so for the present at least. Besides these two dated specimens we have found a few obliterated with the grille of parallel crossed lines which we think belong to this printing. Some of these have Departmental surcharges.

The Departmental surcharges found on the stamps of this issue are as follows :
ld., green ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In blue. G.P.
In black. A.G., B.G., C.D., D.B., G.P., and P.S.
1d., green ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In blue, A.O.
In black. A.G., B.G., D.B., G.P., H.A., M.R., and S.M.
1d., green ; perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In black. D.B. N.T.
The 2d. is not known with Departmental surcharges.
4d., dull purple ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In red. T.
In black. C., C.S., E., and S.G.
4d., dull purple ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In red. A., A.O., C., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.P., C.S., C.Sgn. (Type II.), D.B., E., E.B., G.P., G.T., H.A., I.A., L.A., L.L., L.T., M.B., O.A., P.S., R.B., S.G., S.M., and T.

In black. A.G., A.O., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.S., C.Sgn. (Type II.), D.B., E., G.T., H.A., L.A., L.T., M.B., M.R., N.T., O.A., P.O., S., S.G., S.M., and T.

6d., blue ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In blue. R.G., and S.
In black. A.G., C.D., C.S., E., E.B., G.P., I.S., L.A., L.C., L.T., M., M.R., P., P.S., R.G., S.M., and T.

6d., blue ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In black. A., A.G., A.O., B.G., C., C.L., C.O., C.S., C. Sgn. (Type II.), E., H.A., L.A., L.T., M.B., M.R., N.I., P., P.O., S., T., and W.
ls., brown ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In black. A.O., B.G., C., C.D., C.L., C.S., E., H.A., M., M.R., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.G., S.M., and T.

1s., brown ; perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.
In black. H.A. and M.
ls., brown ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In black. A.O., B.G., C., C.O., C.S., E., H.A., M.B., N.T., P.O., R.G., and T.

2s., pale rose-carmine ; perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$.
In black. C.L., C.O., and P.S.
2s., deep carmine-lake.
In black. G.P. and T.

## Issue 11.

The stamp of this issue is of similar design to the 4 d . and 2 s . of Issue 8, but on a somewhat reduced scale. The plate was prepared by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. of London, and, according to the authors of Oceania, the stamps were printed by that firm. We are a little uncertain as to the date of issue in 1868, which is generally given as September, but which we think was very likely earlier in the year. The advent of the stamp was announced in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of April, 1868, and it is again alluded to in the May number. The actual issue was chronicled first by M. Moens in the Timbre-Poste of December, 1868, the Stamp Collector's Magazine and Philatelist following suit in January 1869. It is printed in a great many shades of orangered, from dark to very pale, on a paper specially prepared for it watermarked with a Crown over the letters "SA." The whole of the issue was rouletted, but a variety exists as well perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ all round. This is a very searce stamp indeed, and the only two specimens known to us are in Mr. Castle's collection. Both these have Departmental surcharges.

There is an imperforate strip of three of these 2d., orange-red, in the Tapling collection.

The following Departmental surcharges aro found on the rouletted 2d. of Issue 11:

In blue. A.G., A.O., C., C.L., C.S., D.B., E., E.B., G.P., L.T., M.R.G., O.A., P., P.O., R.B., R.G., S., S.G., S.M., S.T., and T.

In black. A., A.G., A.O., B.G., B.M., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.S., C. Sgn. (Type I.), C. Sgn. (Type II.), D.B., E., E.B., G.P., G.T., H.A., I.S., L.A., L.C., L.T., M.B., M.R.G., N.T., O.A., P., P.A., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.B., R.G., S., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., and W.

The variety of 2 d ., orange-red, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, is found surcharged:

In blue. S.T.

## Issue 12.

In November, 1868, a new printing was made of the "Tenpence" surcharged on 9 d. , the colour of the surcharge being in blue as before, and that of the stamp in orange-yellow as in the printing of 1867. This printing was perforated in the three varieties of perforation generally found in the stamps of Issue 10, namely $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, this last including the sub-variety $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on the fourth. The rarer varieties of perforation found in Issue 10 -that is $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, as far as we know-do not exist in the 10 d . of Issue 12. The paper used for this issue was the Perkins, Bacon \& Co. paper with the star watermark, but a certain number of sheets of the De la Rue paper used for Issue 11-that watermarked Crown and "SA"一were used as well. All the known 10d. with the latter watermark are perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, but it is quite possible that the other varieties of perforation exist with this watermark; it is a very rare stamp. The only unused variety of Issue 12 we have ever met with is the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ by roulette, of which there is a specimen in Mr. Castle's collection; nor are any of the varieties very common used, the rarest of these being the one perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, especially its sub-variety, our No. $76 a$.
No Departmental surcharges are known on the stamps of Issue 12.

## Issue 13.

In July, 1869, the 2d. of the current type made its appearance printed on the paper with a star watermark, in all the usual varieties of shade of orange-red. Like its predecessor on the Crown and "SA" paper it was rouletted, but there are deviations from this rule, the principal one of which is that perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. The earliest date we have seen on this variety is August 1869; it is a very rare stamp, but we have seen seven specimens in all, including one unsevered pair; most of these were postmarked "Robe." a second variety is perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and rouletted all round as well ; there is a specimen of this in Mr. Castle's collection. This very probably exists without the additional roulette, so we have included it in our catalogue with a query.

The use of star paper for the 2 d . value was only a temporary expedient, and the disposition of the watermarks on the sheets was such that they are hardly ever found in register with the stamps; it is evident that this would be the case, as the watermarks were made to fit the larger stamps of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s design.

The Departmental surcharges found on the ronletted 2d. of Issue 13 are:

In black. A.O., C.D., C.L., C.O., C.S., G.T., I.S., L.T., M.B., M.R., P.A., P.W., R.G., S.G., S.M., S.T., and T.

On the 2 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and rouletted all round as well :
In black. C.D.
Issue 14.
This is a new printing of the surcharged "Tenpence" on 9d., which appeared in the latter end of 1869 . The colour of the stamp remained unaltered, but the surcharge is now black instead of blue. It exists with three varieties of perforation, namelyrouletted, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, and perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. In this case the issue of the rouletted variety appears to have preceded that of the perforated varieties by a month or two. Of the former we have found dated specimens of August, 1869, and the earliest chronicle we have of the latter is the record of it in the Philatelist of February 1870, which does not date back the perforated varieties beyond about October 1869. For all that we have preferred to make but one issue of this 10 d . with black surcharge, as we can be by no means certain that all the varieties did not appear together. The rouletted variety with inverted surcharge was chronicled in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of April, 1870; all the specimens we have seen have been dated 13th October, 1869. The stamps of this issue are found in much paler shades than any of the preceding issues of the 10d. ; this is especially found in the ease of the rouletted variety, which is generally very pale yellow.

No Departmental surcharges are known on the stamps of this issue.

## Issue 15.

Sometime early in 1870 the authorities acquired a new perforating machine gauging 10 , which they used for perforating the printings of the current values which were made during that year. Although we cannot tell the exact dates of these printings, they were probably all in the early part of 1870.

The ld. is found in different shades of yellow-green and bluegreen, very similar to those of Issue 10.

The 4 d , is a dull-purple as before, and also in a brighter colour which we have called dull lilac.
The 6d. is in Prussian-blue only, the sky-blue colour not having been repeated in 1870 .
The ls. is in one colour only, that is a chestnut-brown rather brighter than the chestnut-brown of Issue 10 . We have invariably found it with the whole surface of the stamp coloured, an effect usually attributed to imperfectly wiped plates. No 2 s . value is known perforated 10 all round.

The Departmental surcharges on the 1d., green, are:
In black. A.O., B.G., C., G.P., H.A., M.R., P.S., R.B., S.M., and T .
On the 4 d . of both shades.
In black. A.G., A.O., C., C.L., C.O., C.S., C.Sgn (Type II.), D.B., E., E.B., H.A., L.A., L.T., M.B., O.A., P.S., R.B., S., S.G., and S.M.

On the 6d., Prussian-blue.
In black. B.G., C., C.S., L.T., M.B., P., P.O., P.S., R.G., S., S.G., S.M., and T.

On the le, chestnut-brown.
In black. A.G., A.O., B.G., C.S., D.B., E, G.P., M.B., P.O., and R.G.

## Issue 16.

In this issue the authorities reverted for the 2 d . to the paper watermarked Crown and "S.A.," and perforated the sheets with the new machine gauging 10, using it sometimes in conjunction with the rouletting machine, thereby producing the variety of 2 d . perforated $10 \times$ roulette. There were two very distinct makes of paper used at this time. The first is soft and rather rough, identical in every respect with that used for Issue 11, and the other thinner, harder, more uniform in texture, and being more or less surfaced. Both these papers were used simultaneously, and both varieties of perforation are found with each kind of paper.

The Rev. P. E Raynor, writing in the Federal Australian Philatelist of October 1891, says that the Crown and "S.A." paper came into use again for the 2d. in January 1870, and that "during the first half of 1870 the two watermarks (star and wide 'S.A.') were in use simultaneously," but he is altogether silent as to what was the perforation of the 2 d . Crown and "S.A." during this period, and in the absence of perforated specimens dated prior to May, we prefer to adhere to this as the date of issue. It is very likely that the stamps alluded to by Mr. Raynor, with watermark Crown and "S.A.," current in the early
part of 1870 , were rouletted, and in no way distinguishable from those of Issue 11. The records in this instance are of no use to us, as the Timbre-Poste does not chronicle the 2 d . perforated $10 \times$ roulette until September 1870, nor the 2 d . perforated 10 until January 1871, the Stamp Collector's Magazine being even later in date in mentioning either of them.

The Departmental surcharges found on the 2 d ., perforated $10 \times$ roulette, are :

In black. C., G.F., L.C., P., P.O.: R.G., S.G., S.M., and S.T.
On the 2d. ; perforated 10.
In black. A., A.G., A.O., B.G., C., C.L., C.O., C.S., C.Sgn. (Type II.), D.B., E., E.B., G.F., G.P., H., H.A., I.E., I.S., L.A., L.L., M.R., M.R.G., N.T., O.A., P., P.A., P.O., P.S., P.W., R.B., S., S.C., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., T.R., V.A., V.N., and W.

Issue 17.
This is a new edition of the "Tenpence" surcharged in black on the 9 d ., orange-yellow, differing from its immediate predecessor in the manner in which it was perforated. From dated specimens we have seen we can fix the date of issue at least as early as June 1870, but it was not chronicled in the Timbre-Poste until August 1871, nor in the Stamp Collector's Magazine until September 1871. For some inscrutable reason the authors of Oceania have omitted it altogether from their lists, and Major E. B. Evans, in A Catalogue for Collectors, has given the date as 1874. M. Moens in the 6th edition of the Prix-Courant also dates the issue 1874, and gives 10 as the perforation, but no 10 d . perforated 10 exists to our knowledge.

The perforation is triple-compound of $10,11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, the lines of perforation being disposed in the sheet so that each stamp has at least one side perforated 10 , the changes being rung on $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and sometimes, but very rarely, $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, the commonest perforation being the triple one of $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. The colour ranges from pale to deep orange-yellow, the last being the commonest shade.

It is known with the Departmental surcharge P.S. in black, and was the only 10 d . ever surcharged for Departmental use.

## Issue 18.

In August 1870, the 4d. was made to do duty as another value, the stamp being printed in blue and the new value surcharged in one straight line across the lower part of it. Two printings were made, if not exactly at the same time, at least within a very short period of each other, as they both appeared in

August. One has the surcharge printed in carmine on slate-blue, and is perforated 10 , while the other is in black on pale sky-blue, and is perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. The one with the carmine surcharge was certainly the first in point of date, and was chronicled in the Timbre-Poste of November 1870. All the unused specimens of this stamp we have ever seen have been gummed with dark brown gum, which has affected the colour of the stamp and makes it a difficult matter to decide what was really the original colour. A writer in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of May 1871, contrasts it with the "sky-blue" 3d. with black surcharge, and calls it "a kind of indigo-blue." All things considered, we prefer our definition of "slate-blue." The colour of the stamp with black surcharge is of far greater importance, as it reappeared in 1871 with the same perforations, but in different shades of blue. Both the printings of August, 1870, were superseded later in the year by a printing with black surcharge, perforated 10 , and were therefore only a short time in use. The comparative rarity of the 3 d . with carmine surcharge is well known to collectors, but the first printing with black surcharge seems to have been lost sight of-swallowed up by subsequent printings of 1871 to 1875 -although it is really every bit as rare as the 3d. with carmine surcharge, and is not at all difficult to identify by its colour, which is a pale sky-blue, quite different from that of any subsequent printing except one shade of the 3 d . perforated 10 , with which it cannot of course be confounded. Like the 3d. with carmine surcharge it is a very scarce stamp unused, and so, but in somewhat lesser degree, is the 3d., sky-blue, perforated 10. Both our unused specimens of the 3d., sky-blue, with black surcharge (one perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and the other $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{6}$ ), have brown gum. We know of no other unused specimens. The 3d. perforated 10 has both brown and white gum.

The Departmental surcharge, P.S. in black, is found on all the varieties of 3 d . of Issue 18.

## Issue 19.

Late in 1870 and early in 1871 new printings were made of all the current values (with the exception of the 9 d . and 10 d .), and these were perforated on the system which had been adopted for the last issued 10d., that of Issue 17. These stamps are variously perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$, and the treble compound $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. In the 10 d . of Issue 17 we have seen that the commonest combination was the treble compound of the three gauges, but that is not the case in Issue 19, where the treble compound is the exception and not the rule. For all that, it has this in common with Issue 17, that the stamps always gauge 10 on
one side at least. The 2d. of this issue is only known perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ with 10 in various combinations; we have never met with a specimen showing the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ gauge on any side. Some of the values of this issue are difficult to find unused, especially the 2d., 2s., rose-carmine, ls., 3d., and 6d., which are rare in the order named. The 2 d . is also rare used, and is generally printed from a very worn plate.
It will be seen that in printing this issue both inks were used for the 2 s ., so that we have it in both pale rose-carmine and deep carmine-lake. It must have been about this time that the supply of 2 s . rose-carmine rouletted became exhausted, as henceforth perforated specimens of the 2 s . in both shades are common enough. The rose-carmine 2 s . seems to have been used principally for Departmental purposes, as it is very difficult to find without surcharge. The change in the colour to deep carminelake is recorded in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of July 1871, where we read: "South Australia-The two shilling stamp now comes over of a rich carmine-lake tint."

The Departmental surcharges found on the stamps of Issue 19 are as follows :

In black, on the 1d., green. B.G., C., G.P., H.A., M.R., and P.O.

In black, on the 2 d. , orange-red. C.L., E.B., M.R., P., R.G., and S.M.

The 3d. is not known with Departmental surcharges.
In black, on the 4d., purple.
A.O., C., C.L., C.O., C.S., C.Sgn. (Type II.), E.B., L.A., L.T., M.B., P.S., S., S.G., and T.R.

In black, on the 6 d. , blue.
C.S., D.B., E., L.T., M.B., R.G., S.G., and T.R.

In black, on the le., brown. C.O., C.S., E., G.P., M.B., P.O., and T.

In black, on the 2s., pale rose-carmine. C.S., G.P., and T.

In black, on the 2s., deep carmine-lake. C.O., G.P., L.T., and T.

## Issue 20.

Following closely on the heels of Issue 19, which must have been a small printing and was only current a short time, comes this important issue, the numerous printings of which, all perforated on the same system, lasted up to 1876 , when the supply of Perkins-Bacon paper became exhausted, and a new paper with a different watermark was introduced. It will be seen that there is
no 2 d . value belonging to this issue, which was perforated exclusively by the $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ machines, the use of the 10 machine being now entirely devoted to the 2 d . value. Of course, during the period from 1871 to 1876 , many printings of the 2 d . were made, but, except that they were latterly always on the surfaced paper, there is nothing to distinguish them from the printings of 1870. The fact that during this period no other value was ever perforated by the machine gauging 10, either by itself or in conjunction with the other machines, is sufficiently accounted for when we consider the great demand for stamps of this denomination, and that this machine would be constantly employed in perforating them.

We have already indicated the difficulty there is in distinguishing between the stamps of Issue 10, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, or $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and those of Issue 20 with the same perforations, and that there is no doubt that the first printings of the latter issue showed no signs of wear in the perforating machines; so we need not here dilate on the same subject, or again point out the differences of shades that exist between the same values of the two issues. The 3d. of this issue has the same perforations as the 3d., sky-blue, of Issue 18, but is now in different shades of dark blue. One of these (a scarce shade) is almost a Prussian-blue, very like one of the colours in which the contemporary 6 d . was printed, and might therefore almost be classed as an error of colour. The 2 s . in pale rose-carmine is no longer found. All the 2 s . are now deep carmine-lake, but when of the early printings we know of no way of distinguishing them from the 2 s ., deep carmine-lake, of the 1870 printing. All the stamps of Issue 20 continued current until the introduction of the new paper in 1876, during which time many printings were made of all values, the later ones showing such marked signs of deterioration in the perforating machines that they at least cannot be mistaken for those of Issue 10. It is during this period that we occasionally come across stamps gauging more nearly 13 than $12 \frac{1}{2}$. This is merely one of the results arising from the wearing of the machine, and we have not considered the stamps showing it to be of sufficient importance to be classified, even if it were possible to do so.
The variety of 2 s. perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ is very scarce, and the only used specimen we have seen is dated "December 1870." Seeing the lateness of this date, we have preferred to include the variety in Issue 20, rather than to put it down as one of those issued in the early part of the year. We think it very probable that Issues 19 and 20 overlapped each other to a certain extent, although as a rule the stamps of the former issue are found postmarked either December 1870, or very early in 1871; while those of the latter have generally later dates in 1871 on them. With regard to the 4d., dark blue, without the usual surcharge
"3 Pence," the authors of Oceania put it before their readers in the form of a conundrum-" Whether this stamp represents a Four Penny label printed in the wrong colour, or a Three Pence with the surcharge accidentally omitted?" We do not know if the answer to this has ever been given, and we shall certainly not attempt to guess it ourselves. There is a specimen of this 4 d . blue in the Tapling Collection.

The Departmental surcharges found on the stamps of Issue 20 are:

On the 1d., in black. B.G., C., D.B., G.P., and P.S.
On the 3d., in black. N.T.
On the 4d., in black. A.O., S.G., S.M., T., and T.R.
On the 6d., in black. B.G., C., H.A., P., S., T., and T.R.
On the 1s., in black.
B.G., C., H.A., and T.R.

On the 2s., in black. C.L, E., G.P., M.R., and T.

## Issue 21.

The paper used for printing the two stamps of this issue was the Victorian paper, watermarked "V" and Crown, which, according to Rev. P. E. Raynor, writing in the Federal Australian Philatelist of October 1891, was obtained from that colony by the postal authorities of South Australia during a temporary deficiency of Crown and "SA" paper. Mr. Raynor says that this occurred "at the end of 1871, " and we find the 2 d . " $V$ " and Crown chronicled by M. Moens in the Timbre-Poste of December 1871, although the 4 d . with that watermark was not recorded by him until August 1874, the rarity of this stamp being quite sufficient to account for its having escaped observation. We ourselves have the 2d. postmarked 16 th August 1871, which certainly cannot be considered the "end" of the year; and we are therefore inclined somewhat to discount Mr. Raynor's evidence. In our remarks on the perforations of Issue 20 we purposely abstained from noticing this $4 \mathrm{~d} .$, "V" and Crown, which is perforated 10 , as we think it far more probable that the true date of the issue is early in 1871, or even possibly late in 1870, than the "end of 1871." We think that the perforation is strong evidence in favour of this hypothesis, as it seems to us very unlikely that a method of perforation which was abandoned early in 1871 should have been reverted to in the case of one printing only, but in the absence of direct evidence we have thought it better to adhere in our Reference List to the more generally-accepted year.

These two stamps were largely used for Departmental purposes, and are, in the case of the 2 d ., as common with as without surcharges and in the case of the 4 d . very much more common.

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## Issue 22.

The stamp of this issue is the rouletted 9d., grey-lilac, of Issue 6, which has been put through the additional process of perforation. We have already explained, in our note to Issue 6, that the 9 d . value never became obsolete, but that it is unlikely that any new printings of it were made after 1867, as all the numerous used specimens we have seen dated year by year up to 1872 have been rouletted, whereas had new printings been made during that period, they would have undoubtedly been perforated like the other values. We cannot explain why in June 1872, some of the rouletted sheets of 9 d. were given the additional perforation, but the stamps are there to prove that this did take place. They were perforated both $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and besides these varieties we have seen two specimens perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ top and bottom and rouletted at the sides. Both these are so broad as to make it unlikely that the sheet from which they came had the vertical lines of perforation, but as the specimens are not very tall, it is very likely that they had the horizontal lines of roulette outside the lines of perforation by which they were severed. All the specimens we have seen of the 9 d . of this issue have been dated June or July 1872; there is no contemporary record of its appearance, and the only allusion to it in print that we know of is in Oceania, where it is very vaguely described in a note that may just as easily refer to the " 9 d ., reddish-lilac," as to the " 9 d ., lilac-grey." Major E. B. Evans, in his Catalogue for Collectors, as well as the authors of Oceanic, chronicles a perforated "9d., lilacgrey," without mentioning the additional roulette. This is a stamp we have never seen, and in the existence of which we do not believe. Used specimens of this 9 d . rouletted and perforated are not of excessive rarity, but we never heard of an unused one. It is not known with Departmental surcharges.

## Issue 23.

The earliest record of this perforated 9 d . in a new colour is in the Stamp Collector's Magazine, of November, 1872, which chronicled a specimen dated "August 12th, 1872," but we have seen more than one dated "July." The stamp is found perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, the latter perforation being much the rarer one. It is known with the Departmental surcharge P.S. in black; no issue after this is known with any Departmental surcharges.

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## Issue 24.

This is a new printing of the 9 d . value with the colour again changed. It remained current until 1876, and there were probably several printings of it, as we find it in a good many shades of violet and mauve. We do not know for certain which of these was the first in point of date, but we believe it to have been the violet, which we have seen postmarked July, 1873; the 9d., mauve, was chronicled in the Timbre-Poste of January 1874. Again we find the stamps of this issue perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ to be much rarer than those perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.

## Issue 25.

This is a new design of the ld. value printed on the paper watermarked Crown and "SA." According to Oceania, the stamps were "type-printed by Messrs. De la Rue \& Co.," but we think it far more likely, seeing the perforation, that the plates were prepared by that firm, and the stamps themselves printed in the colony. It is known on both papers, the rough and the surfaced, and is perforated $10,11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10,11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, of which the first is the commonest, although even that is by no means very common, either used or unused, while the other perforations are all rare used, and still more difficult to find unused. The only record we have to help us to class the perforations by their dates is in the Timbre-Poste of February, 1876, where M. Moens says, "Le 1d. actuel apres avoir paru piqué $12 \frac{1}{2}$ et puis 11 a actuellement le piquage 10 ." We quote this for what it is worth, and it is very evident that the perforation " 11 " is a slip for $11 \frac{1}{2}$, as the former is a gauge unknown in South Australia.

## Issue 26.

This is a very important stamp, as it was the first one printed on paper of a new make, which superseded the old Star paper of the manufacture of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co., the supply of which seems to have lasted up to then, although the last consignment had been sent out as far back as August 1867. The new paper differs a great deal in make from the old. It is whiter and softer, and is also thinner than average samples of the old paper. In the old the watermark is generally rather difficult to see, as the paper is hard and dense, but in the new paper the watermark is always remarkably distinct, and the stamps never require to be held against the light to see it. Although both watermarks are stars, these have nothing else in common, being of totally different shapes. M. Moens calls the old star "étoile
effilée," and the new one "étoile à lar!̣es rayons," which describes them very well, as the rays of the new star are much broader and shorter than those of the old. We cannot do better than refer our readers to our illustrations of the two stars, and advise them to carefully compare these with the stanips themselves, remembering that the 8 Pence is always on the new paper, and that any imperforate or rouletted stamp of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon \& Co.'s design will do to represent the old. As to the 8d. itself, it is the 9 d . printed in burnt-sienna, and surcharged " 8 Pence" in black. There are no varieties of setting of this surcharge, all being from the same cliché, and the only variety we have met with is one in which the surcharge has been printed across the upper instead of the lower part of the stamp. It follows that the sheet of which this formed a part may have had the top row without surcharge, and we live in hopes of finding one of these twelve stamps.

The 8 d ., burnt-sienna, is found perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, the latter being somewhat the rarer of the two.

## Issue 27.

It is not at all easy to determine when the new paper described in the last note was first used for the remaining values of the Perkins, Bacon \& Co. designs. The date of issue of the 8d. is absolutely fixed as September 1st, 1876, and we believe this to have been the first occasion on which the new paper was used. Being a new value its issue was recorded (September, according to M. Moens, and October, according to Major Evans), but the change of watermark remained unnoticed, and the first printings of the current values on the new paper are nowhere chronicled in the contemporary records nor in any catalogues until the 1891 edition of M. Moens' Prix-Courant, where they are dated 1877. At this time the Stamp Collector's Magazine was defunct, and the Philatelic Record not yet in existence; so we have only the files of the Timbre-Poste to search, and this we have done in vain. It is true that M. Moens, writing in 1890, mentions the change in the shape of the Star watermark, and we find him quoted in the Record of June 1890 as giving "1868" as the date of the Star with "more obtuse" angles, which date is a palpable error, and probably a misprint for "1878." This record was thirteen or fourteen years after the event, and that period had seen published the 6th edition of M. Moens' Prix-Courant, Major Evans' Catalogue for Collectors, and the London Society's Oreania, none of these works making any reference at all to the new watermark. To the difficulties created by this boycott may be added that made by the disuse in South Australia of date-stamps for obliterating purposes; and so, while following M. Moens in placing the 8d.
before the other values on the new paper, we hazard the opinion that some of these appeared in 1876, and we should not be astonished to find that one or more of them had actually preceded the 8 d .

Six distinct methods were employed in perforating the stamps of this issue, all of which seem to have been used indiscriminately as long as the issue remained current, which in the case of two values brings us up to a very recent date. These perforations are 10,10 compounded with $11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $12 \frac{1}{2}$ and sometimes with both, $11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$.

The 6 . only is found perforated 10 , and although we have never seen a pair of these stamps, the non-existence of the other values with this perforation is very good proof that complete sheets of the 6d. were perforated 10, and that it is not nerely a variety found on the sheets with the compound perforations. Complete sets of all values were perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$; all but the 3 d . and 9 d . are to be found with the perforation 10 , $11 \frac{1}{2}, 12 \frac{1}{2}$ compound ; only three values-6d., 1 s . and 2s. -are perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and only two-1s. and $2 \mathrm{~s} .-12 \frac{1}{2}$. The solitary values found with $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on the others, or vice versa, are probably varieties from sheets perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ or $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$. This, of course, is only as far as our own experience goes, and very likely some of our readers will be able to make some of the sets more complete.

The 3d. is found in dark and bright blue, shades of both; it remained current until 1887, and is a common stamp, used or unused, in all shades, and with both its known perforations.

The 4 d . was superseded in 1880 by one of a different colour, and some of the shades are rare, but there seems to be no difference in rarity between any of the perforations.

The 6d. was not changed until 1884 ; it is scarce perforated 10 , and still more so $12 \frac{1}{2} \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, but all the other perforations are very common. There are a great number of shades of both dark blue and bright blue.

In this issue the colour of the 9 d . was changed to lilac-rose. It exists with the two perforations $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. Perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ it is a common stamp, but is much scarcer perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ $12 \frac{1}{3}$.

The 1s., red-brown, was current up to the end of 1893 , and naturally during its long career a great variety of shades were called into existence. If the old method of obliterating with date stamps had been in use we might have been able to discriminate between the printings, and give at least approximately the dates of issue; but such not being the case, we have to confess our complete inability, in most instances, to say when any particular shade of red-brown was printed. There is a very rich red-brown, which is certainly an early shade, and the stamps printed within
the last few years are in shades of dull brown, with little or no red in it, the plates showing marked signs of wear, particularly in the spandrels, where the lines of dots nearest the sides of the stamp are sometimes entirely obliterated. There is one printing we have catalogued in lake-brown which is rare, and which, from personal experience, we know was printed as early as 1887 , and which we do not think was ever afterwards repeated. No satisfactory division of these 1 s . of Issue 27 could be made without having at hand a very large number on original envelopes of all dates, but such material not being available to us we have thought it more prudent not to attempt the impossible.

The above remarks apply more or less to the 2s. also, which has never yet been superseded, and still continues to come over occasionally, but the shades are not so distinctly marked nor so numerous as in the case of the 1s. The latest printings of the 2 s . are very bright in colour, and are generally perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ or $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, a perforation which is very common in the 4 d . issued between 1880 and 1890 .

## Issue 28.

With the exception of a very short and misleading paragraph in Oceania, the change of paper and watermark in the stamps of the De la Rue designs remained as much unnoticed as the change in the Star paper we have just been discussing, until 1890, when the two types of Crown and "SA" watermark were accurately described by M. Moens, who ascribed 1876 as the date at which the second type (that with "SA" close together) first appeared. He also adberes to this date in the last edition of his Prix-Courant. The Rev. P. E. Raynor, writing in the Federal Australian Philatelist of October 1891, after very properly correcting the error committed by the authors of Oceania (who, in describing the 2 d . of 1868, had stated that "the distance between the letters 'S A' of the watermark varies considerably on different stamps,") goes on to criticise the date given by M. Moens, and in the course of his very valuable remarks вays, "The first type of SA and Crown (wide) . . . continued in use until the middle of 1877 . The latest postmarked specimen which I have found is dated July 19th 1877. The earliest date of the second type (close) which I have discovered bears the postmark of August 6th, 1877. The change of type thus seems to be pretty accurately fixed as having taken place in July-August 1877." It is very evident that Mr. Raynor had made a very exhaustive examination of a great number of used specimens before coming to this conclusion, and we follow him in preference to M. Moens. The above remarks applied to the 2d. only. With regard to the 1d., Mr. Raynor says, "The 1d., green, was issued in January 1875,
and of course bore the first type (wide). It may be conjectured that the change of type took place at the same time as in the 2 d ., but this I have not been able to verify owing to lack of sufficient specimens."

Besides the diference in the watermark, which consists not only in the spacing of the letters "SA," but also in the shape and size of the crown, the paper of 1876 is much softer and denser than that with the wide "SA," making the watermark much more difficult to see without holding the stamp to the light.

Both the values of this issue remained current until 1893, and with the ordinary perforation 10 are excessively common. The other perforations are scarce, especially in the 2d. The variety of 1d. perforated $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ must be very scarce; it was first noticed by Mr. Krichauff, and recorded by Mr. Raynor in a communication to the Record of August 1893. We have since found it surcharged "O.S."

There are a good many shades of the 1d., blue-green, and one printing in dark yellow-green which we have found perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$, as well as with the usual perforation 10 .
The 2d. is met with in blood-red very nearly as bright as the blood-red 2d. of Issue 1, but is usually in shades of orange-red from pale to dark, the former being the earlier printings. Like the 2 d . perforated 10 of 1870 , it is also found in shades of dull pale yellow.

## Issue 29.

In 1880 the colour of the 4 d . was altered to reddish-purple, the paper remaining unchanged, and this stamp continued in use until 1890, when a 4 d . of a new design was issued.
During this period it was perforated $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$, $10 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2}, 11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, but we have found no triple compounds of it. The perforations $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $10 \times$ $12 \frac{1}{2}$ are very common, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ aad $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ are by no means rare, but $12 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 10$ are scarce.

## Issue 30.

This is the 8d. of Issue 26, changed in colour from burnt-sienna to yellow-brown. We are very uncertain as to its date, but believe it to have been about 1880 . It is a great deal scarcer than the 8 d., burnt-sienna, and is especially rare perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. We do not think it was in issue long, and it is possible that some of the subsequent printings were again in burnt-sienna.

## Issue 31.

The 2d., dark brown (Crown and SA close), is chronicled in the Record of October 1881, and all the specimens we have seen have been dated that year, the earliest one being postmarked June 8th. It is quite decided in colour, and there are no shades of brownishorange connecting it with the orange-reds. It is always perforated 10, and was probably a small printing, as it is rare, and we have never seen it unused. It could not have been a deliberate change of colour sanctioned by the authorities, and must owe its existence to some vagary on the part of the printer.

## Issue 32.

Although the official date of issue of the "Half Penny" on Id., green, was January lst 1881, according to Mr. Raynor "postnarked specimens bearing the date December 311881 are to be found. This was due to the fact that January list fell on a Sunday that year (1882), and the public were allowed to use the stamps on the day before they were due for issue."

There are few minor varieties in the setting of the surchargehardly worth putting in the Reference List-which may be mentioned here. In one the first " N " of "penny" is smaller than the other letters, and in another the " $P$ " of that word is dropped below its proper level. These two varieties are also sometimes found combined on the same stamp.

## Issue 33.

The preceding makeshift was superseded in March 1883 by a $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. stamp of a new design, and smaller in dimensions than any other hitherto issued in South Australia. According to M. Moens it was issued in March, and it is chronicled in the Record of May 1883. Its colour is chocolate-brown, and it is perforated 10. The paper is that watermarked Crown and SA close, and the stamps are printed sideways on the sheet, so that each horizontal pair shows one Crown and "SA," half the watermark on each stamp.

A very curious mistake in connection with this stamp was current for some time. In the 6th edition of M. Moens' PrixCourant he stated the colour to be green and the paper to be unvatermarked, and although he corrected this in the errata at the end of the volume, the authors of Oceania, when they quoted him, failed to perceive the correction, and perpetuated his original error in their own work, raising the "真d., green," to the
dignity of an issue, and dating it "August 1885," adding in a note, "An imperforate pair exists in the collection of the VicePresident." They also stated that the stamp was the "same in every respect as the Halfpenny of 1883 ," which was tantamount to saying it was on watermarked paper.

It is very easy to explain how M. Moens' mistake arose. That part of his Prix-Courant treating of South Australia was in the press before the $\frac{1}{2} d$., brown, was issued for use, but the advent of the stamp had been already heralded, and as far back as August, 1882, proof impressions in green on unwatermarked paper, and imperforate, had been seen by him, and both chronicled and illustrated in the pages of the Record. M. Moens must have jumped at the conclusion that these proofs were the actual stamps themselves prepared for issue, since he faithfully describes their colour and want of watermark, but he seems to have doubted that they would be issued imperforate, as he adds " piqué (7)."

Before his Prix-Courant was published the issue of the stamps showed him his mistake, which, as we have already said, he rectified in the errata at the end of his work, where they are correctly described as "Mars 1883-piqué 10 (SA et couronne) $\frac{1}{2}$ penny, brun." We should not have needed to enter so fully into these explanations had the authors of Oceania corrected their copy of the Prix-Courant before quoting from it; and whence they got their date "August 1885 " we cannot conjecture.

Perhaps this is the proper place to notice another apocryphal stamp chronicled in Oceania, that is the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., mauve, perforated 12, identical in design with the stamp impressed on the wrappers; and in helping to destroy this myth, we cannot do better than quote what M. Moens says in the last edition of the Prix-Courant: "Ce dernier ne nous parait pas sérieux. On ne découperait pas le timbre de la bande et le perforer lorsqu'il $y$ a des moyens plus pratiques d'avoir un timbre à moindre prix."

## Issue 34.

In the Record of January 1887 we read, "Since October last the colour of the 6 d . has been changed from dark blue to ultramarine." This is an oversight on the part of the Record, as the 6d., ultramarine, was issued long before October 1886. We have several specimens dated December 1884. These are the earliest we can find, so we give that as the date of issue. We only know of two perforations, $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$, and $11 \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$. Both are very common, which is far more compatible with an issue of nearly three years than with one of a few months.

## Issue 35.

This is a third edition of the " 8 Pence" surcharged on 9 d ., the colour being now grey-brown. We are again without any record to guide us in dating the issue, and have been able to find very few specimens with dated postmarks. It seems very unlikely that a comparatively rare stamp like the 8 d ., yellow-brown, could have had a currency of five years, as in that case it would be as common as the 8 d ., burnt-sienna, which was in issue for about the same time. Now the yellow-brown is very much scarcer than the burnt-sienna, and we can only account for this fact by supposing that some printings of the burnt-sienna 8d. were made subsequent to the issue of the yellow-brown 8 d ., or by ascribing a much earlier date than 1885 to the 8d., grey-brown. As we are altogether in the dark as to the right dates of Issues 30 and 35 , we have had to go entirely by the few dated specimens we have been able to find, and are quite prepared to be put right on these points by anyone who is possessed of more precise information.

The 8d., grey-brown, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, is very common both used and unused ; but it is scarce perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, especially unused.

## Issue 36.

About 1886 a change is observable in the make of the paper watermarked with the broad-pointed star. Whereas the paper used for Issue 26 had been thinnish and of unvarying thickness, it now began to vary from paper undistinguishable from that of Issue 26 to some as thick as cartridge paper, the thicker kinds being very rough. This paper was extensively used for the 4 d., to a much minor degree for the 6 d ., and for at least one printing of the 1 s. value. The 4 d . is very common (except with the rarer perforations $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$ and $12 \frac{1}{2}$, but the 6 d . and 1 s . are scarce. The latter is a bright red-brown, and the unused specimens we have met with have had yellow gum. We think that the 4d, continued to be printed on this paper until its design was changed in 1890. The scarcity of the 6 d . is accounted for when we remember that it was superseded in 1887 by one of a new design, and there could hardly have been more than one printing of the 18 . on this paper, as all the later ones are on paper identical with that of Issues 26 and 27.

## Issue 37.

These "labels" appeared from time to time during the course of 1887. They are on the new Crown and "SA" paper and are perforated 10 , at least all the values up to $£ 1$ are so perforated. We have only seen the higher values surcharged "Specimen," and these have sometimes fancy perforations, such as $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $10 \times 11 \frac{1}{2}$.

## Issue 38.

These stamps appeared in 1887. They were chronicled by the Record, the 3d., sage-green, in March, and the 6d., bright blue, in July. The 3d. is found in very light and dark shades, but the latter must not be confounded with a much darker olive-green 3d. which was issued in 1893. Both these stamps are printed on the Crown and "SA" (close) paper, and continued to be perforated 10 until the new machine gauging 15 came into use in 1893.

## Issue 39.

The new design of the 4d. Paper and perforation as in Issue 38.

## Issue 40.

On the lst of January 1891 appeared these two provisionals, which have been current ever since.
The surcharge " $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$." is in brown on the 4 d . printed in green. There is one minor variety in the setting of the surcharge, in which the fraction " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is much closer to the large figure " 2 " than in the normal surcharges; there are two of these in each sheet. The full stop after "d." varies in shape and size ; it is sometimes oval, sometimes circular, and sometimes square, and some of these differences are very striking. Stamps from the same position in different sheets have stops of identical shape, showing that all the surcharges were in one cliché, which was used for all sheets.
Some of the sheets are perforated 10 only; in others all the lines are perforated 10 , with the exception of the three vertical lines on the right and the two lowest horizontal lines, which are perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$. This is the method of perforation which was described by Mr. Raynor in the Record of December 1891, and its result is that the two right-hand stamps of the lowest row are perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ all round, while others have 10 and $11 \frac{1}{2}$ combined, there being eight varieties of these last. There is also a third method of perforation, and we find it described in the Record of May 1891-"The provisional $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. boasts of two varieties of perforation, the fourth, fifth, and sixth vertical rows of stamps on the sheet being perforated $12 \frac{1}{2}$ in an upright sense." We read this to mean that there were four vertical lines perforated- 122 . This last method gives rise to two varieties of perforation compounded of 10 and $12 \frac{1}{2}$. As $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ are never present in the same sheet, we never get these two perforations combined, nor do triple compounds exist.

The 5 d . has the surcharge in carmine on the 6d. in red-brown. lt is perforated 10 only, and there are no varieties of surcharge.

## Issue 41.

In 1891 a large printing of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was made in Venetian-red, which was perforated 10 and also $11 \frac{1}{2}$. Besides these two there is the variety $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, which is generally found $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and $12 \frac{1}{2}$ on the other, and seems to be caused by certain lines of $12 \frac{1}{2}$ having been made in some of the sheets perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$.
The disposition of the watermark is the same as in Issue 33.

## Issue 42.

This is another printing of the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$., made late in 1891, and chronicled by Mr. Raynor in the December Record of that year. The colour varies a good deal from light to dark red-brown; the dark shades are very badly printed, and the stamps have the appearance of being lithographed.

Some of the sheets are perforated 10 , and others 10 and $11 \frac{1}{2}$, the lines of perforation being disposed in the following manner. All the horizontal lines are 10 , and are carried through to the extreme edge of the margin on both sides; the vertical lines are 10 and $11 \frac{1}{2}$ alternately; the former stop short at the top and bottom lines of horizontal perforation, but the latter go through the margin to the edges of sheet. Thus every stamp on the sheet gauges 10 top and bottom, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ on one side (right and left alternately) and 10 on the other.

## Issue 43.

This is a printing of the 3d. in dark olive-green that appeared in 1893 ; the paper and perforation is unchanged.

## Issue 44.

Late in 1893 a new perforating machine gauging 15 was introduced, and at this time all the current values up to the 1s. have appeared perforated by it. According to information supplied by Mr. Raynor to the Record of April, 1893, this machine perforated three sides of the stamp at the same time, "the size being $20 \times 24 \mathrm{~mm}$."
$=1$

## Departmental Surcharges.

The earliest record of these stamps is in the Stamp Collector's Magazine of July 1868, where we read: "South Australia.Philatelists may now, if they please, add a couple of pages or so to the space allotted for the stamps of this colony, as they are now issued to all the various Departments of the Colonial Government, and the initial letters of each Department are inpressed on the stamps supplied to it. Thus each public office possesses an entire series of the current stamps, with its peculiar initials on them; and the changes thus rung produce, according to our correspondent, something like forty varieties of each value. He sends us as samples four stamps with different initials on them, as follow: A.G., P.O., C.S., G.P. The lettering is in block type, about a quarter of an inch high, and quite obscures the portrait. The value of these official labels as a check on the amount of postage due on public correspondence may be doubted, as, however strictly their employment for private letters may be forbidden, somehow or other they are used for communications which can by no means be termed official."

No attempt had ever been made to catalogue the varieties of the Departmental surcharges until Mr. M. P. Castle published his list in the Record of 1891, specifying altogether about 500 varieties. Since then we have had the benefit of a supplementary list in the Record of 1892, as well as additions from numerous other sources, including the collection of Mr. F. C. Krichauff, which was sold in London a few months since, so that our list is now increased to a total of about 620 varieties, and is yet by no means complete.

With regard to the actual date of issue, Mr. Castle has chronicled one of these stamps dated "March 25th 1868," and we quite agree with him that "we may therefore reasonably conclude that the issue of these stamps took place early in 1868, probably at the commencement of the year."

The correspondent of the Stamp Collector's Magazine does not tell us in what colour the initials were printed, and he is wrong in saying they had been surcharged on the "entire series of the current stamps," as it is certain that the 9d., 10d., and 2s. were not so treated at this time. He mentions "something like forty varieties of each value," and as a matter of fact we have found forty-six Departments with the letters in red, which was un-
doubtedly the colour first used for making the surcharges. The values then issued to the various Deparments were the $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 2 \mathrm{~d}$., 4d., 6d., and ls.

At this time (January 1868) the stamps of South Australia were just beginning to be issued perforated, a process which had commenced at least as early as December 1867 ; but the 1d., 2 d ., 6d., and 1s. prepared for Departmental use all belonged to the rouletted series of Issue 6, and to this there is no exception whatever. On the other hand the 4 d . belonged to the new series of perforated stamps, Issue 10. This 4d. with red surcharge is found both perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, but we may at once state that in the Departmental surcharges we have not in any values nor in any issues made separate lists of these two varieties of perforation, as it would have unnecessarily lengthened our catalogue. All the Departments of the forty-six with red surcharges of which the 4 d . is known (that is twenty-six) have that value perforated, and in one instance, that of T., the red surcharge is on the variety of the 4 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette as well as on the 4 d. perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, while two of the twenty-six (M.B. and S.M.) have it on the rouletted 4d. of Issue 8.

Complete sets of all five values with red surcharges have been found in the case of only nine Departments (these are A., D.B., G.T., H.A., L.A., M.B., R.B., S.M., and T.) ; a few others are complete all but one value, and the rest are more or less incomplete, five, namely B.G., B.M., C.T., P.A., and S., having only one value with the red surcharge. We think that all the Departments to which stamps with red surcharges were issued must have originally been supplied with full sets of the five values, although the total number of varieties that would yield for the forty-six Departments is 230 , and we know of only 148, leaving 82 to be discovered. We have every expectation that in the course of time most of these blanks will be filled up, as twenty have been added since Mr. Castle's list was made in 1891.

After the red surcharges were printed, there was probably no regular issue of stamps to the Departments, but each one was supplied from time to time with such values in such quantities as it required, nor do any more printings in red appear to have been made, the surcharges being afterwards always in blue or in black.

Of these two colours blue is perhaps a little the earlier one, but it is quite possible that they were issued simultaneously, although the blue surcharges were soon abandoned, and latterly all the printings were made in black only.

At the time when printing in blue and in black was commenced, another value, 2s., was issued to some of the Departments. The first 2s. so treated was the rouletted one of Issue 8, and about the same time a few Departments were supplied with the $4 d$. rouletted
of the same issue, which is found with both blue and black surcharges also.

The rouletted $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$., and 1 s . of Issue 6 , which had been used for the red surcharges, are found again with blue and with black letters, but the 2d. in only two instances we know of, namely P.O. and S.M., which are found in blue. The 2d. now employed was that of the new design on Crown and "SA" paper, rouletted, on which a great number of Departmental letters occur both in blue and in black.

In addition to the forty six Departments already mentioned as having red surcharges, four more-G.F., M.R.G., N.T. and P.now make their appearance with blue or black surcharges on the rouletted stamps, and five of the original forty-six-B.D., C.P., C.T., G.S. and I.A.-have never been found but with the red surcharges.

The perforated stamps of Issue 10 were the next to be surcharged. Only two varieties-R.G. and S.-of this issue are known in blue; both these are on the 6d. perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette. Following these come black surcharges only on all the abovementioned values of Issues $13,15,16,19,20$ and 21 , and in addition P.S. is found on the 9 d . of Issue 6, the 10 d . of Issue 17 , the 3d. carmine surcharge and 3d. black surcharge of Issue 18, and the 9 d . of Issue 23, and N.T. on the 3d. black surcharge of Issue 20 ; all these have the letters in black.

Among the later black surcharges five more Departments were added to the list-these are H., I.E., T.R., V.A. and V.N.bringing up the total number of known Departments to fifty-five.

The 1d. of a new design, issued in January 1875, is unknown with Departmental letters, and the first issue of the stamps which superseded them (those with O.S.) took place in January 1874, so probably the last printings of the Departmental letters were made

- in 1873 , but in spite of the introduction of O.S. the Departments continued to use up their old stock, and we have in our collection a 2d. surcharged L.C. in red dated December 8th 1877.

Only one fount of type was used for surcharging all the stamps for Departmental use, C.Sgr. being the only exception. We have illustrated a specimen of each of the letters used (illustrations Nos. 23 to 42), and a reference to these will teach more than would a long description in print. Our illustrations Nos. 43 to 47 are reproductions of some very dangerous forgeries of surcharged letters, and will be of use for comparison.

The interpretation of the meaning of the fifty-five different initial letters has been a fertile source of discussion, and much still remains to be elucidated on this point. We will present the alternative readings under the head of each Department, giving the authorities, and leaving our readers to make their own selection. In this connection we cannot do better than quote Mr.

Raynor, who, writing in the Record of June 1892, says: "Many different surcharges seem to have been used in the same Departmont, according to the will of the printer : thus L.T. (Land Titles), T.R. (Titles Registration), I.E. (Intestate Estates), C.T. (Commissioner of Titles), and D.R. (Deeds Registry) were all used by the same Department; and besides R.G. (Registrar-General) we have also B.D. (Births and Deaths), and B.M. (Births and Marriages). Mr. A. K. Moore, whose father was Colonial Surgeon, states the letters C.S. were first used indiscriminately by the Chief Secretary and the Colonial Surgeon; but when the former became aware of this encroachment on his province, the order was given for the distinctive C.Sgn. The Colonial Surgeon would also doubtless use H. (Hospital). It would seem, therefore, almost impossible to arrive at any finality with regard to some of the letters, but in the case of the vast majority there can be no doubt, and the Philatelic Society of South Australia has been enabled to correct the received interpretation in fifteen or sixteen instances."

## A.

Architect is the generally-received interpretation, but Audit has been suggested.

Although a good many varieties are known, they are all scarce. Some of those with red surcharges have no stop after the letter, nor has the 2 s . of Issue 20 with black surcharge.

## A. G.

Attorney-General has never been questioned.
It is not a rare surcharge, except on certain varieties.

## A. 0.

Audit Office has never been questioned. All the varieties (of which there are nineteen) are fairly rare.

## B. D.

Births and Deaths, which is Mr. Raynor's interpretation, is more likely than Barrack Department, given by Mr. Castle in the Record of 1891.

This surcharge only exists in red on the stamps of Issue 6, but two out of the three known varieties are not rare.

## B. G.

Botanical Gardens has never been questioned.
It is rather a rare surcharge; twenty-one varieties are known.

## B. M.

Births and Marriages, according to Mr. Raynor, who says that it was an alternative designation for B.D. (Births and Deaths), and that, according to the tradition of an old officer of the Department, the latter was considered of evil omen, and altered to the former. The letters were interpreted Board of Magistrates in the Record of 1891.

It is only known on two stamps, and both varieties are exceedingly rare. The 2d., vermilion, of Issue 6, in the Tapling Collection, is the only one we have ever seen. A specimen of the 2d., orange-red, of Issue 11, was in the Krichauff Collection, and we have one ourselves.

## C.

Customs has never been questioned.
It is a prolific department, and has been found complete with blue surcharges, and complete all but the 1d. with red surcharges. Some of the later black surcharges are very common.

## C. D.

Commissariat Department according to Mr. Raynor, who, referring to the Record of 1891, adds, "The interpreter who gave Convict Department for C.D. shows a strange want of acquaintance with colonial history. Amusement, rather than indignation, is caused by such a slur upon a Province which has never received a single convict."

Control Department has also been suggested.
Stamps with this surcharge are rather scarce.

## C. L

Crown Lands has never been questioned.
Twenty-three varieties of this are known; it is not a rare surcharge.

## C. 0.

Census Office is given by Mr. Raynor, but Mr. A. K. Moore doubts this interpretation (Record, January 1893) without however giving one of his own. Commissariat Office is the rendering in the Record of 1891.

This surcharge is not scarce; among the varieties are the 2 s . pale rose-carmine of Issue 10 and the 2 s . deep carmine-lake of Issue 19 without a stop after "O." These varieties are curious, and unlike anything else found among Departmental stamps, as the " O " in both cases has been inserted at a second printing, and
differs a little in type from the " 0 " usually found. It is very often at a different level to the " C ," and its distance from that letter varies; we have a specimen in which it is printed partly over the stop following the "C."

## C. P.

Commissioner of Police has never been questioned.
This exists only with red surcharges, and is not rare ; it is said to have been superseded by P. (Police).

## C. 5.

Chief Secretary according to Mr. Raynor, who says the same initials were used for some time by the Colonial Surgeon. The Record of 1891 gave Colonial Secretary.
There are twenty-five varieties known in this department, and some of them are very common.

## C. Sgn.

Colonial Surgeon has never been questioned.
There are two types of this surcharge. The first has the letters in block type, the capitals being the same as those used for the other Departments; the second is in smaller Roman type. Only one variety is known surcharged with the first type, and nine with the second type; all these stamps are rare, but not so much so as they are generally estimated to be.

## C. $\mathrm{T}^{2}$

Commissioner of Titles, says Mr. Raynor. Controller or Commissioner of Taxes was suggested in the Record of 1891, on which Mr. Raynor remarks, "Commissioner of Titles was one of the surcharges used in the Registrar-General's office. There were no taxes in this happy land in those days."

This is an exceedingly rare surcharge, of which only one variety is known, and we have only seen two specimens of it.

## D. R.

Deeds Registry according to Mr. Raynor, who adds, "These letters are one of the variants in use in the Registrar-General's office, apparently for a very short period, as the surcharge is very scarce, and has only been found by us on two values." Mr. A. K. Moore says, "I have been informed by the Deputy RegistrarGeneral of Deeds (Mr. E. J. Heath) that another surcharge was
in use at one period in the Deeds Registry Office; namely, 'G.R.O.', standing for 'General Registry Office,' the official desig. nation of the office . .."

Both the two known varieties of this surcharge are exceedingly rare.

## E.

Engineer has never been questioned.
This is a fairly scarce surcharge, in spite of eighteen varieties being known.

## E. B.

Education Board has never been questioned.
Fourteen varieties are known, but some of them are very scarce, and none are common.

## G. F:

Gold Fields, according to Mr. Raynor. Government Factories was a suggestion in the Record of 1891, but Mr. Raynor says, "Government factories are unknown in South Australia. The surcharge was limited in use and is very scarce."

This is certainly one of the rarest surcharges; only three varieties are known; we have never seen the 6d. of Issue 6, the record of which we took from Mr. Raynor; three specimens in all of the 2 d . perforated 10 of Issue 16 have come under our notice, and one of the 2 d . perforated $10 \times$ roulette of Issue 16; we have used this last for our illustration; it is a variety which appears to be unknown in South Australia.

## G. P.

Government Printer has never been questioned.
There are twenty-six known varieties of this surcharge, nine of which are on the ld. value, and most of them are fairly common.

## G. $\mathbf{S}$.

Government Stores, according to Mr. Raynor, who says that "is undoubtedly the right interpretation, not Government Survey," which was given in the Record of 1891. It is a very rare surcharge, and only three varieties are known, all in red.

## G. 7 .

Goolwa Tramway has never been questioned.
There are ten known varieties, of which the red surcharges are fairly common, but some of the black are scarce. The 2d. and 6d. of Issue 6 with red surcharges are sometimes found without a stop after "T."


#### Abstract

H.

Hospital has never been questioned. Only two varieties are known, but neither is very scarce.


## H. A.

House of Assembly has never been questioned.
This is not a rare surcharge; there are nineteen varieties known. One of these at least is scarce, that is the black surcharge on the 1s. of Issue 10 , perforated $12 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette, a variety which is unknown to us without Departinental letters, but which occurs again in M.

## I. A.

Immigration Agent has never been questioned.
Of this only four varieties are known, all with red surcharges and they are very rare.

## I. E.

Intestate Estates, according to Mr. Raynor. In the Record of 1891 Mr . Castle did not attempt a solution, and a timid suggestion of our own had best be left in oblivion. Only one variety is known; it is exceedingly scarce.

## I. 5.

Inspector of Sheep has never been questioned.
Only six varieties are known, of which the greater part are scarce.

## L. A.

Lunatic Asylum has never been questioned.
This surcharge, of which 13 varieties are known, is fairly scarce.

## L L.

Legislative Librarian has never been questioned.
Only 6 varieties are known, including two without stop after the first "L," but none are rare except the black surcharge on the 2 d . of Issue 16.

## LT.

Land Titles according to Mr. Raynor. Land Tenure was the interpretation in the Record of 1891.

There are twenty varieties of this, some of them rather common.

## M.

Military. In giving this as the interpretation Mr. Raynor adds that Militia (given in the Record of 1891) is a force unknown in South Australia.

Although only seven varieties of this are known, some of them (notably the red surcharges on the 6d. and 1s.) are very common. On the other hand, the black surcharges on the perforated and rouletted stamps of Issue 10 are scarce, especially the 1 s . perforated $12 \mathrm{y} \times$ roulette.

## M. B.

Marine Board, says Mr. Raynor, who will not have the Record's Medical Board at any price.

This is not an uncommon surcharge, but some of the twenty varieties known are rather rare.

## M. R.

Manager of Railways. In giving this rendering Mr. Raynor says that Marine Registry, suggested in the Record of 1891, "was never the title of a Department. The use by the Railway Department is proved by so many specimens being penmarked instead of postmarked." It is to be hoped that the pen marks were not all that Mr. Raynor relied on, as all the specimens we have seen have been postmarked. Main Roads has also been suggested. It is not a rare surcharge, and is the only one at all easy to find on the rouletted 4d. of Issue 8, which is generally very scarce with Departmental letters. There are sixteen known varieties of M. R.

## M. R. G.

Manager of Railways, Gambierton has never been questioned.

This is only known on three varieties, all of the 2 d . value; they are very rare. That in blue on the 2d. of Issue 11 has no stops after the letters; the variety in black on the 2d. of Issue 11 has only just been discovered, and is the one we illustrate.

## N. T.

Northern Territory has never been questioned, although for some reason or other no interpretation of the letters was given in the Record of 1891.
Six varieties are known, all very scarce; that on the 3d. of Issue 20 is exceedingly rare, only one specimen having been seen by us, which was in the Krichauff Collection.

## O. A.

Offlcial Assignee has never been questioned.
Eight varieties are known, and they are all scarce except the 2d. of Issue 16.

## P.

Police has never been questioned.
This surcharge is not found in red, and must have superseded C.P. (Commissioner of Police), as the latter is found in red only. There are only twelve varieties known, and yet some of these are by far the most common of any of the Departmental stamps. Of these twelve, six are on the 2 d . value, of which one only, the 2 d . of Issue 16 perforated $10 \times$ roulette is scarce; all the others are very common, even the 2 d . of Issue 19 , which without Departmental letters is very scarce, being not at all rare surcharged $P$. The other six varieties are on the 6d. value, and although the blue surcharge on the 6d. of Issue 6 is certainly rare, the others, without being as common as most of the varieties of 2 d ., are by no means scarce.
P. A.

Protector of Aborigines has never been questioned. Only five varieties are known and they are all scarce.

## P. 0.

Post-office has never been questioned.
There are twenty varieties known, none are very common; one (the 6 d . of Issue 6 with red surcharge) has two stops after "P." and none after " 0 ."

## P. S.

Private Secretary according to Mr. Raynor. Principal Secretary was given in the Record of 1891. Mr. Raynor says, "For use by the Governor's Private Secretary. 'Principal' Secretary employed C.S. $=$ 'Chief Secretary,' his proper title."

In this very interesting Department twenty-five varieties are known, some of then exceedingly rare. It is the only Department which ever used the 9 d . and 10 d ., or (with the exception of N.T.) the 3d. value; all these are very rare, especially the 9d. of Issue 23 and the 10 d . of Issue 17 ; the latter is only known to us unused. None of the varieties in this Department are very common.

## P. W.

Public Works has never been questioned.
Eight varieties are known, and they are all rather scarce.

## R. B.

Road Board has never been questioned.
lt is not a common surcharge, but twelve varieties of it are known; the one in blue on the 2d. of Issue 11 has no stops.

## R. G.

Registrar-General has never been questioned.
lt is with this Department that Mr. Raynor groups B.D. (Births and Deaths) and B.M. (Births and Marriages); he makes another group of L.T. (Land Titles), T.R. (Titles Registration), I.E. (Intestate Estates), C.T. (Commissioner of Titles), and D.R. (Deeds Registry), saying all these five were used for the same department. On the other hand Mr. A. K. Moore (Record, January 1893), says it is erroneous to group R.G. with B.D. and B.M., and groups it with D.R., L.T., and T.R., although he makes no mention of C.T. and I.E. in this conjunction. We do not follow Mr. Moore's arguments about the use of the red and the black surcharges, as he is a little confused, and moreover it appears to us to be certain that the red surcharges for all Departments had been made before a single blue or black surcharge had been printed for any Department. A comparison of the list of known varieties of L.T. with that of R.G. will show how difficult it is to reconcile Mr. Moore's theories with the facts.

There are sixteen known varieties of R.G. ; that on the 2 d . perforated 10 of Issue 16 is very common, but all the rest are rather scarce, This Department is remarkable for having a blue surcharge on one of the stamps of Issue 10, the 6d. perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette.

## S.

Sheriff has never been questioned.
It is not a rare surcharge; twelve varieties are known, among them being a blue surcharge on the 6 d . perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times$ roulette of Issue 10, a variety found only in this Department and in R. G.

## S. $\mathbf{C}$

Supreme Court has never been questioned.
It is a very rare surcharge; only four varieties are known, and three of these are on the 2 d . value.

## S. G.

Surveyor-General. Both the Record of 1891 and Mr. Raynor (Record of 1892) gave Solicitor-General, but Mr. Moore says, "I see that S. G. has been taken as designating 'Solicitor-

General.' This is undoubtedly wrong, and should be 'SurveyorGeneral.' There never has been such an officer as 'SolicitorGeneral,' either civil or political, in the province."

It is a common surcharge, and seventeen varieties of it are known.

## S. M.

Stipendiary Magistrate has never been questioned.
This is not a rare surcharge. There are twenty-four known varieties, and one or two are very common. The red surcharge on 2 d . of Issue 6 exists both with and without a stop after "m."

## S. 7.

Superintendent of Telegraphs has never been questioned.

There are only eleven varieties, but some of them are common, and it is by no means a rare surcharge. In Mr. Castle's collection are two specimens of the blue surcharge on 2d. of Issue 11, perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$, a stamp which we believe is otherwise unknown, either with or without Departmental letters. Mr. Castle's specimens were chronicled in the Record of September 1886, but by an error the initials on them were given as "C. T." instead of "S. T."

## T.

Treasury has never been questioned.
No fewer than thirty varieties are known in this Department, six of them being the 2 s . value. The 2s., pale rose-carmine, which is a rare stamp without surcharge, is quite common with "т." Some of the varieties are rare, but it is a surcharge frequently met with.

## T. R.

Titles Registration, according to Mr. Raynor, who says, "Another variation in the Registrar-General's Department." (Record, July 1892.) This does not altogether agree with his own arrangement as given by him in the Record of June 1892, but corroborates Mr. A. K. Moore's grouping of the Departments.

It is a very rare surcharge, and only six varieties are known.

## V.

Volunteers has never been questioned.
All the five known varieties are very rare.

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## V. A.

Valuator and Auctioneer, Mr. Raynor says, is doubtless the right meaning, and not Volunteer Artillery, which was the interpretation in the Record of 1891. Only one variety is known, and it is exceeding rare.

## V. N.

Vaccination is suggested by Mr. Raynor, who says, "The most puzzling of the surcharges as to meaning. The above guess seems the most likely, the only objection being that the abbreviation would be more naturally Vn. than V.N. (as in Colonial Sgn.), but the latter was made for a special purpose to distinguish it from Chief Secretary."

The one known variety is exceedingly rare.

## W.

Waterworks is given both by Mr. Raynor and the Record of 1891, but Works has also been suggested.

It is a rare surcharge, the only one of the four known varieties which is at all common is the 2 d . of Issue 16.

## Official Service Stamps.

## O. S.

This surcharge is in thick block letters with a square stop after each letter, and is precisely of the same type as that used for surcharging the Departmental initials.

These letters, "O. S.," were used for all Departments, and in 1874 took the place of the stamps of Section II., the final printings of the latter being made probably in 1873. The change must have been gradual, as stamps surcharged "O. S." and dated 1874 are very scarce. In the Record of February, 1893, is a paper entitled The " $O$. S." Stamps of South Australia, communicated by the Philatelic Society of South Australia, in which it is stated, "The first stamp to receive the surcharge 0 . S. was the 1d., green, of the first type, the earliest dated specimen of which that has yet been discovered being postmarked Nov. 20, 1874. It is probable that the change was first made from the special letters to the universal O.S. in October, 1874. As the one penny of new type was issued in January, 1875, the one penny of 'Type I. with O. S. in block type had a very short currency."

Although the 1 d . of the Perkins-Bacon design with 0 . S. is by no means common, it is not as scarce as it probably would be, if it had only had a currency of three months, and as we have seen a specimen of it postmarked 30 January, 1874, we can date back the first issue of $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{S}$. to that month. We have also in our own collection a 4d. of Issue 15 surcharged O. S. and dated 25 February, 1874, as well as a 2d. of Issue 16 with the same surcharge postmarked 24 December, 1874, which shows that the 1d. was not the only value lettered 0 . S. issued in that year.

The stamps current in 1874 were the 2d. of Issue 16, the 1 d ., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. of Issue 20 and the 9d. of Issue 24, and all these with the exception of the 3d. of Issue 20 are known surcharged O.S. Besides these the stamps of certain obsolete issues also received the surcharge-these are the 4 d . of Issue 15, and the 1d., $4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$., and 2s., deep carmine-lake, of Issue 19, the 1s. and 2s., pale rose-carmine, of that issue being unknown to us with O. S.

The next stamp to receive the surcharge was the ld. of Issue

## Official Service Stamps.

## 0. 5.

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The stamps current in 1874 were the 2 d . of Issue 16 , the 1 d. , $3 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d} ., 1 \mathrm{~s}$., and 2 s . of Issue 20 and the 9 d . of Issue 24, and all these with the exception of the 3 d . of Issue 20 are known surcharged O.S. Besides these the stamps of certain obsolete issues also received the surcharge-these are the 4 d . of Issue 15 , and the $1 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~d} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$., and 2 s. , deep carmine-lake, of Issue 19 , the 1s. and 2s., pale rose-carmine, of that issue being unknown to us with O. S.

The next stamp to receive the surcharge was the ld. of Issue

25 in all its varieties of perforation, but the 8d., burnt-sienna, of Issue 26 is not known with it.

All the values of Issue 27 (the stamps on the new star paper which appeared in 1876-1877), with the exception of the 9d., are known with O . S., and our list of this issue is a very long one. The 3d. is an exceeding rare stamp, and we have only seen it perforated $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, but as the other perforation $11 \frac{1}{2}$ very likely exists, we have catalogued it with a query.

Issues 28 and 29 come next; they were a long time in use with 0 . S. in block letters, and many curious varieties of surcharge-inverted, double, sideways, and without stops, are found in them.

The 8d., yellow-brown, of Issue 30 is known with 0 . S., but is an exceedingly rare stamp. Mr. W. Harrison has two unused specimens perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ and $11 \frac{1}{2} \times 12 \frac{1}{2}$, and there is a used specimen perforated $11 \frac{1}{2}$ in our own collection.

Issues 31 and 32 both have the surcharge, and so has Issue 34, but Issue 33, the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. , chocolate-brown, and Issue 35, the 8 d ., grey-brown, are unknown with it.

Issues $36,37,38,39$, and 40 , all exist with 0 . S., but no subsequent issue has the surcharge in block letters.

We ourselves have never met with a specimen of Issue 37 surcharged O. S., and take our record of the 5 s . from the South Australian Society's paper, in which it is stated: "A few of the higher values have also been seen with 0 . S. in block, but they are very scarce, as their use is limited to the Post-office Department, and a few only are surcharged from time to time as required. This was very likely the case with the 8d. value also."

The " 5 d " on 6 d . of Issue 40 is not known with O. S. in block letters.

## 0. S.

According to the South Australian Society it was in April, 1891, that the change in the surcharge from thick block letters to tall, thin Roman capitals was made. This is the surcharge in use at the present day.

The stanps then current were the $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. of Issues 41 and 42, the ld. and 2d. of Issue 28 , the $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. and 5 d . of Issue 40 , the 3 d. , sage green, and 6d. of Issue 38 , the 4 d . of Issue 39 , the 1 s . of Issue 27 , and the high values of Issue 37 ; all these are known surcharged with the tall, thin O. S., except the 3d. of Issue 38 and the high values of Issue 37. Besides these the same surcharge exists on the 3d., olive-green, of Issue 43, and has already appeared on at least one value, the ld., of Issue 44.

## Plymoute :

## William Brendon and gon,

 PRINTERG.
[^0]:    - This denotes a double perforation, each stamp when in the shect having both perforations on all four sides.

[^1]:    - In the cases of compounds of the three gauges, nariely, 10, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 12k, we have found the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ only vertically; the other two may be found both horizontally and vertically, but we consider it unnecessary to enumerate the varions possible combinations, which are very numerous.

[^2]:    *This Handbook was already in the press when our attention was called to an article in the Record of April 1893, entitled "Perforation of the South Australian Stamps," which somehow we had previously overlooked. This article describes in the following terms three perforating machines which had been shown to Mr. Raynor by Mr. J. B. Cooke, the Government printer of the stamps: "The oldest machine of the three is a treadle one, perforating one row at a time. This gives a perforation of about $11 \frac{1}{2}$. . . The next machine is on the rotary principle, consisting of twelve wheels about eight inches in diameter, furnished with ueedles . . . The third machine, which

[^3]:    Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Stamp Importers, 391, Strand, London, W.C.

[^4]:    Stanley Gibbons, Limited, Stamp Importers, 39i, Strand, London, W.C.

[^5]:    PREPARED STAMP MOUNTS. For affixing Stampsin Collections neatly and expeditiously. Far superior to the old plan of gumming the Stamps, and inserting them so that it is only with great difficulty they can be withdrawn. Prices: Medium, small, or large size, 4d. per 100 : 3/3 per x 000 , post-free. The Prepared Paper can be supplied in Large Sheets, ready gummed, at 3 d. per Sheet, post-free.
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    An Entirely NEW and REVISED COLONIAL and FOREIGN STAMP EXCHANGE CIRCULAR. Increased to 12 pages, and revised to 1893 . Post-free, 3d.

[^6]:    - This denotes a double perforation, each stamp when in the sheet having both perforations on all four sides.

[^7]:    - In the cases of compounds of the three gauges, namely, 10, $11 \frac{1}{2}$, and 121, we have found the $12 \frac{1}{2}$ only vertically; the other two may be found both horizontally and vertically, but we consider it unnecessary to enumerate the various possible combinations, which are very numerous.

[^8]:    "Postage stamps will be issued on and after the lst day of January, 1855, and persons requiring same may obtain them at the General Post Office, and of all the Postmasters in the province. It will be necessary to adhere to the following regulations with regard to them.
    "All letters and packets, requiring to be prepaid, shall have such prepayment made by affixing thereon stamps, unless it shall happen that the Postmaster shall not have stamps of the requisite value for sale, in which case prepayment may be made in coin.

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[^10]:    The Departmental surcharges found on the 2 d ., " V " and Crown, are:

    In black. B.G., C., C.L., E.B., H., L.T., M.B., O.A., P., P.S., R.B., R.G., S.C., S.G., S.M., S.T., T., and V.

    On the 4 d., in black. A.O., C.L., C.S., and M.B.

