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THE

Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks.



PORTUGUESE

INDIA.

WITH

Notes and Publishers' Prices.



STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,
391, STRAND, LONDON.

1893.

1



19



25



31



34



37



46



48



49



50



59



75 A



75 B



88



94



97



101



112



119



123

129

114a

122



156

133

133a

133b

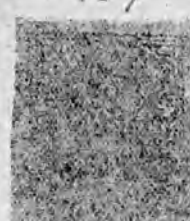


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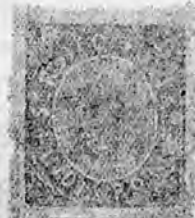
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114a



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133a



133b



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146



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165



172



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189



195



THE

Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks.

* * * *

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

WITH

NOTES AND PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

c } By Gilbert Harrison
and F. H. Cooper



London :

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED,

391, STRAND.

1893.

ALOKI NANTO 2012



IN introducing the Stanley Gibbons Philatelic Handbooks to the stamp-loving public we are confident that we are supplying a long-felt want, and that the step we are taking is far in advance of anything hitherto attempted in stamp catalogues, whether priced or otherwise. It is the opinion of all observant philatelists that the future of stamp collecting lies more and more every year in the direction of what is called "specialism."

Complaints have from time to time reached us that the general catalogues published do not enter sufficiently into detail, especially in the case of the more difficult and intricate countries, and that collectors desirous of specializing, in order to secure what is to them a more or less inadequate catalogue of the stamps of their particular country, are obliged to purchase an expensive and unwieldy volume, of which only two or three pages are of any use for their purpose, and which they very often have to supplement with a whole library of philatelic literature.

Our object is to save them the expenditure of so much time, trouble, and expense, and to supply all they require in a cheap and handy form.

The present volume, inaugurating the series, is by Mr. Gilbert Harrison and Lieutenant F. H. Napier, R.N., and has already appeared in serial form in the pages of the "Monthly Journal." "The Transvaal," by Mr. Edward Nankivell, to whom we are mainly indebted for the idea of these Handbooks; "Indian States,"

by Major E. B. Evans, late R. A. ; "Shanghai," by Mr. W. B. Thornhill; "South Australia," by Lieutenant F. H. Napier, R.N., and Mr. Gordon Smith, are already in preparation and will shortly appear. We have also made arrangements for others with philatelists who are the acknowledged authorities on the stamps of the countries on which they have undertaken to write. The scope of these publications extends to postal adhesives only; envelopes, wrappers, post cards, and, with certain exceptions, postal fiscals, are for the present excluded.

After some hesitation we have decided to price only those varieties which we have in stock in certain quantities, but our readers must not conclude that those left unpriced are necessarily of exceptional rarity or value, nor even that we are unable to supply them.

The prices quoted will in certain instances be found to rule somewhat higher than those in our general Catalogue and Price List, but it must be borne in mind that the prices in the Handbooks are for specimens perfect in every respect, and it is a fact well known to advanced philatelists that such specimens always command higher prices than those given in the ordinary priced catalogues.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED.

May, 1893.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.



THE Colonial dependencies of the Crown of Portugal in Asia, collectively known as Portuguese Indies, consist of Goa, Damaun, and Diu in India, part of the island of Timor in the East Indian Archipelago, and Macao in China, at the mouth of the Canton river.

The stamps we are about to enumerate and discuss have always borne and still bear the superscription "India Portugueza," but Macao since 1884, and Timor since 1885, have had distinct issues of their own; the use of the "India Portugueza" stamps being confined to the Portuguese settlements in India itself.

In the course of some years' study and collection of these stamps we have ourselves experienced great difficulty from the want of an accurate or nearly accurate catalogue, and we therefore make no apology for now offering to collectors and students of philately the results of our experience, as embodied in the following lists and notes, the importance of the stamps from a philatelic point of view being, as is often found to be the case with other countries, out of all proportion to the political and geographical prominence of the Portuguese-Indian colonies themselves.

We may commence by giving a brief history of the origin of the stamps, and of the evolution of the various lists of them that exist scattered about in the pages of different stamp

periodicals, and which we find in more concrete form in the standard catalogues.

The first notice which appears is in the *Timbre-Poste* of April 1872, when M. Moens describes and illustrates a used 10 reis, black, of the first issue. M. Moens decidedly was the philatelic Columbus of these colonies, and, with a few minor exceptions, his direct information and the result of his own researches were all that any of his contemporaries were able to publish on the subject during the period in which the native-printed issues appeared.

At the same date, April 1872, but later in the month, Mr. Pemberton gave a similar description and illustration in his *Philatetical Journal*, and expressed his opinion in a general way in favour of the stamp being a genuinely issued one. He had his illustration made for himself from a used specimen, and the wood-cut in his journal is so similar in appearance to that in the *Timbre-Poste*, that it leads us to the conclusion that the two illustrations were taken from the same specimen. Mr. Pemberton was evidently not receiving any information from direct sources, and after this he acknowledges M. Moens as his authority for everything he chronicles in the *Philatetical Journal*.

Our old favourite, the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, appears in its worst light in its records relating to Portuguese India. In May 1872, it reproduces M. Moens' description and illustration of the first 10 reis, and in the following number it gives the list of values, taken also from the *Timbre-Poste*; but it refuses to believe them to be a genuine issue, using some not very reasonable arguments against them. Afterwards, when the stamps were proved genuine beyond a doubt, the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* withdrew its protests against them, and reprinted M. Moens' later list of the varieties known to him in July 1872. We hear no more of Portuguese India in this periodical, although it was continued to the end of 1874.

The *Philatelist* is a little better. Dr. Viner accepts the stamps as genuine at the outset, and occasionally reproduces M. Moens'

notes and what he chronicles up to the end of the career of the *Philatelist* in 1876.

In the number of the *Timbre-Poste* following his first announcement of the stamps, *i.e.*, in May 1872, M. Moens was easily able to dispel the doubts of the other periodicals, having received information direct from Lisbon that the stamps were a perfectly authentic issue, and that the dies had been made in the colony by an ironmonger's workman, a native of Goa, one Gohindazo. His Lisbon correspondent further gave him the following list of values :

10 reis	.	.	.	.	black.
20 "	.	.	.	.	vermilion-red.
40 "	.	.	.	.	blue.
100 "	.	.	.	.	green.
200 "	.	.	.	.	yellow.
300 "	.	.	.	.	bright violet.
600 "	.	.	.	.	"
900 "	.	.	.	.	"

We may be certain that this list is an enumeration of all the stamps known to the writer at that date, and that it includes the first issue of five values, with the later one of the three high values added to it. There can be no possibility of its being a list of the May 1872 issue, seeing that it appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* in the number for that month, although the "vermilion red" and "bright violet" describe better the colours found in that issue than they do those of the earlier type; we attribute this to the fact that accurate definition of colour would at that period be little attended to.

All the native-printed stamps of this colony are representations of one general design, of which we shall give a description further on.

This design was worked into two different types, which run through all the native-printed issues, with some variations in the later ones in the way of recutting and deepening different parts of the design, which will be noticed in their proper places. M. Moens recognised these two different types as early as June 1872, when he gives a description of all the varieties which he has seen up to that date. Some of the mistakes he made in this list he

subsequently corrected, and thenceforth, first in the *Timbre-Poste*, and afterwards in the successive editions of his catalogue, he appears to be the sole original chronicler of the native-printed series, until the final results of his researches are seen in his *résumé* of the early issues in the *Timbre-Poste* of May and June 1882, which is identical with the list in the sixth edition of the *Prix-Courant*. Whatever mistakes he made, either from inadvertence or from lack of information, have been more or less faithfully copied by all the other writers, and we shall have occasion to revert to them in our notes on the different issues.

The two following decrees, translations of which we give *in extenso*, appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* of June 1875. They are both of the greatest importance in the history of the stamps, that of August 1871 fixing the date of the first issue, and that of October 1871 giving us an approximate idea of the date on which the high values would appear.

“No. 284.

“THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT of the State of India decrees as follows:

“Recognising the advantage to the public of modifying the charges on letters by reducing the postage, and of adopting the system of prepayment by means of stamps, which will at the same time effect great improvement in the regularity of the postal service; and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the decree of the Minister for the Navy and the Colonies, dated the 22nd March 1870, and after having consulted the Government and the Treasury, I decree as follows:

“1. The tariffs of postage, from No. 1 to No. 4, signed by the Secretary of the Government, are hereby approved, and shall commence to be put in force in the territory of Goa and its dependencies on and after the 1st of September next;

“2. The prepayment of postage shall be made by means of stamps bearing their respective values in figures, which are to be stuck on the letters before they are posted at the General Post Office, or in the small boxes;

“3. To facilitate the putting in practice of this system, stamps shall be sold beforehand, similar to those used everywhere else, bearing the inscription “*Serviço Postal—India Portuguesa*,” of the value of 10, 20, 40, 100, 200 reis, which shall be of the following colours respectively—black, red, blue, green, orange;

“4. The manufacture of the stamps, their examination, number, custody, issue, and amount shall be suitably regulated by the Treasury. As far as they may be applicable to postage stamps, the regulations are to be followed

which are already established for the issue of stamped paper according to the decree of the 28th April 1855, and other acts in force ;

“5. The stamps shall be sold in the same place as that assigned for the sale of stamped paper, and with the same abatement. Persons authorised to sell the stamps, but not licensed to sell stamped paper, must supply themselves with a sufficient quantity to meet the public demand, as is customary in the case of stamped paper ;

“6. Should it appear to be necessary for the convenience of the public to establish other places for the sale of stamps, or that any other change of this kind would be of use, the Treasury shall take the necessary steps to provide for it ;

“7. No letters, newspapers, or other correspondence which have to pass through the territory of British India, can be sent without having English stamps of an amount corresponding to their weight, besides the necessary Portuguese stamps ;

“8. The cost of printing the stamps shall be charged to the department of the Accountant-General, and entered in a special book, as is customary in similar cases with stamped paper and other stamped forms ;

“9. Persons selling stamps without license shall not only forfeit the stamps, but shall also be liable to a fine of from ten to a hundred milreis, according to the Stamp Act of the 1st June 1867, art. 79 ;

“10. The superintendence of stamps, and abuses and fraud in this branch of the service, shall come under the Stamp Act of September 1867 ;

“11. In the event of a change in the stamps, the old dies shall be destroyed, after a report has been laid before the Secretary to the Treasury ;

“12. Stamps affixed to letters, newspapers, and other correspondence must be cancelled at the first post-office by means of a die dipped in printer's ink ;

“13. All letters and other correspondence forwarded by means other than the postal service, not being stamped according to their weight, shall be seized, and those persons who have taken charge of them shall be liable to a fine equal to six times the value of the postage of such letters ;

“14. For anything touching postage stamps that may be unprovided for here, reference must be made to all that relates to stamped paper in the Acts already cited ;

“15. The Treasury and the Postmaster-General *per interim* shall take the necessary steps for carrying out and for publishing these orders ;

“16. A new code of rules for the postal service is required to establish all the measures made necessary by this new system. The proper authorities must understand this, and have such a code drawn up.

“Palace of the Supreme Government,

“Nova Goa, 12 August 1871.

“(Signed)

VISCONDI DE SAN JANNARIO,

“Governor-General.”

The second decree runs as follows:

“No. 321.

“THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL of the State of India has decided as follows:

“Considering the representations made by the Postmaster-General—pointing out to me the necessity of issuing stamps of a higher value than those now existing, I have ordered the National Printing-house to print stamps of 300, 600, and 900 reis, of a uniform violet colour, which will be issued for the use of the public in accordance with art. 12 of the general regulations of the postal service. This I declare for the information of all whom it may concern.

“Palace of the Supreme Government,

“Nova Goa, 30 October 1871.

“(Signed)

VISCONDI DE SAN JANNARIO,

“*Governor-General.*”

As will be seen in our Reference List, to which we now proceed, we make free use of the above to prove the approximate dates of the second and third issues of the stamps of the first type.

REFERENCE LIST.

SECTION I.

Issues from September 1871 to June 1877, inclusive.

Impression—colour on white. Shape—upright rectangular, 21 mm. × 18 mm. Double-lined frame, enclosing an oval band of solid colour 3 mm. in width, which touches the outer line of the frame on all sides, the spandrels being filled in with arabesques. Inscription on the band in white block capitals, “SERVIÇO POSTAL” in upper part, and “INDIA PORT.” in lower part; on each side an ornament of dashes or dots separates the two parts of the inscription. In the lower part of the oval space enclosed by the band is the word “REIS” in coloured capitals, the rest of the oval space being shaded with vertical coloured lines. The value in coloured figures is type-printed by a second printing on the upper part of the lined oval space, in very varying positions as regards the word “REIS.”

Issue 1.

1st September 1871.

- Type I.** . . Background of central oval is formed of 33 lines.
“REIS” in tall thin Roman capitals,
“s” and “r” of “SERVIÇO” smaller, and “E” larger than
the other letters of this word.
Side ornaments of four dashes.
Large figures of value.
- Paper** . . . Slightly toned wove; thin, hard, and very brittle.
- Gum** . . . Thin, white to slightly yellowish, and of a greasy nature, imparting transparency to the paper.
- Perforation.** Very irregular, 14 to 18, in numerous variations, simple and compound, usually square holes.

ISSUE 1 (*continued*).

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1	10 reis, black, shades	20	0		
2	20 „ dark carmine-red, shades				
3	40 „ Prussian-blue, shades	75	0		
4	100 „ yellow-green „	75	0		
5	200 „ ochre-yellow „	55	0		

Issue 2.

Later in 1871, or early in 1872.

Identical in type and perforation with Issue 1.

Paper . . Stout white wove.**Gum** . . Probably white.

6	20 reis, dark carmine-red		
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Issue 3.

Early in 1872.

Identical in type with Issue 1.

Paper . . Stout white or toned wove, highly surfaced.**Gum** . . Usually yellowish, and thickly put on.**Perforation.** Combines the varieties of Issues 1 and 2, and also of Issue 4 ; the specimens known to us gauge 16, 13, and $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ respectively.

6a	10 reis, black		
7	20 „ orange-vermilion		
8	300 „ deep red-violet		
9	600 „ „ „ (?)		
10	900 „ „ „		

Issue 4.

*May 1872.***Type II.** Background of central oval is formed of 44 lines.

"REIS" in tall, block capitals.

"s," "r," and "r" of "SERVIÇO" same size as other letters of this word.

Side ornaments of five dots.

Large figures of value.

ISSUE 4 (*continued*).

Paper . . Same as previous issue.

Gum . . White to yellow, usually thickly put on.

Perforation. From 12½ to 14½, simple and compound, in great variety of combinations, square holes, frequently very large.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
11	10 reis, black, shades	.	.	.	.
12	20 „ vermillion „	.	.	.	40 0
13	40 „ blue „	.	.	4	6
14	100 „ green „	.	.	17	6
14a	100 „ emerald-green, shades	.	.	20	0
15	200 „ yellow, shades	.	.	35	0
16	300 „ violet „	.	.	60	0
17	600 „ „ „	.	.	25	0
18	900 „ „ „	.	.	30	0

Variety.

13a | 40 reis, blue, *tête-bêche* |

Issue 5.

June 1872.

Identical in type and perforation with Issue 4.

Paper . . White laid, varying from thick to very thick, highly surfaced, as in Issue 4.

Gum . . Usually white, sometimes yellowish.

19	10 reis, black, shades.	.	.	.	6 0
20	20 „ vermillion „	.	.	.	6 0
21	40 „ blue „	.	.	.	7 6
22	100 „ green „	.	.	.	12 6
23	200 „ yellow „	.	.	.	15 0

Varieties.

21a | 40 reis, blue, double figures of value . . . |

Issue 6.

January 1873.

Identical in type with Issue 4.

Paper . . Wove, very tough, and of a slightly bluish shade.**Gum** . . Usually white, sometimes slightly yellowish.**Perforation.** 12½ to 14½, simple and compound, usually square holes, though not so apparent as in the previous issues.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
24	| 20 reis, vermilion, shades	40	0	40	0

Issue 7.

July 1873.

Type I. (recut) Lines deepened, otherwise identical in type with Issue I.**Paper** . . The same as that of Issue 6, but specimens are frequently met with on yellowish paper, the bluish shade having been discharged by the gum.**Gum** . . Sometimes white, but more often strong yellow, thickly put on.**Perforation.** 12½ to 14½, simple and compound, in great variety, occasionally in small holes, such as are found in the earlier issues.

25	| 10 reis, black, shades	4	0	
26	| 20 „ vermilion „	2	6	5 0
27	| 300 „ violet „	30	0	
28	| 600 „ „ „	40	0	
29	| 900 „ „ „	35	0	

Varieties.

25a	| 10 reis, black, figure 1 reversed	20	0	
29a	| 900 „ violet, double figures of value			

Issue 8.

1874.

Type II. . . Identical with Issue 4.**Paper** . . White, with a grey *burelé* pattern, watermarked with oblique crossed lines forming lozenges.**Gum** . . (?).**Perforation.** 14.

30	100 reis, blue-green			
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Issue 9.

End of 1874.

Type I. . . With deepened lines, same as Issue 7, but with figures of value smaller. The "A" of "INDIA" is without cross-bar.

Paper . . . Identical with that of Issue 7.

Gum . . . " " "

Perforation. " " "

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
31	10 reis, black, shades	10	0		
32	20 ,, vermilion				

Variety of Type.

Same type, broken die with a flaw inside the upper part of the oval band, and usually with figures of value slanting slightly.

33 | 10 reis, black, shades | 12 6 |

Issue 10.

April 1875.

Type II. . . Same as Issue 4, but with smaller figures of value.

Paper . . . Slightly bluish, similar to that of Issue 7.

Gum . . . As in Issue 7.

Perforation. " " "

34	10 reis, black, shades	15	0		
35	15 ,, rose ,,	0	9		
36	20 ,, vermilion ,,	60	0	20	0

Varieties.

35a | 15 reis, with inverted figures of value | |

36a | 20 ,, with "2" instead of "20" | |

Issue 11.

March 1876.

Type II. (recut) Background of central oval formed of 41 lines above, and 43 lines below the word "REIS," all recut.

Letters of inscription recut; the "v" of "SERVIÇO" is barred, like an inverted A.

Small figures of value.

Otherwise the same as Type II.

Paper . . . Tough thin wove, with a bluish tint more decided than that of the paper of the preceding issues.

Gum . . . Usually white, but sometimes yellow.

Perforation. 12½ to 13½, simple and compound, in all possible combinations.

ISSUE 11 (*continued*).

					Unused.		Used.		
					s.	d.	s.	d.	
37	10	reis,	black,	shades	.	.	.	2 0	
38	15	„	rose	„	.	.	.	40 0	
39	20	„	vermilion	„	.	.	.	10 0	10 0
40	40	„	blue	„	.	.	.	15 0	
41	100	„	green	„	.	.	.	15 0	
42	200	„	yellow	„	.	.	.		
43	300	„	violet	„	.	.	.	50 0	
44	600	„	„	„	.	.	.		
45	900	„	„	„	.	.	.		

Variety.

45a	Without figures of value,	violet	.	.	.		
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Issue 12.

May 1876.

Type I. (*recut*) Background of central oval is formed of 33 lines, but more regularly drawn, and cut deeper than in the original die. Letters of inscriptions in oval band larger and stouter, and the ornaments of four dashes at sides changed to five dots. "REIS" in *much* stouter Roman capitals. "v" of "SERVIÇO" barred like an inverted "A."

Small figures of value.

Otherwise identical with Type I.

Paper . . . Same as in Issue 11.

Gum . . . " " "

Perforation " " "

46	10	reis,	black,	shades	.	.	.	7 6	
47	20	„	vermilion	„	.	.	.	4 0	10 0

Issue 13.

June 1877.

Type I. . . . Recut as for Issue 12, with the addition of a white star of seven rays in the upper part of the background under the "o" of "SERVIÇO," and of a white line 3 mm. in length under the word "REIS."

Small figures of value.

Paper . . . Same as Issue 11.

Gum . . . " "

Perforation " "

48	10	reis,	black,	shades	.	.	.	5 0	
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Issue 14.

June 1877.

Type II. (*second recut*) Background of central oval is formed of 41 lines in both upper and lower halves. The white star and white line added as in Issue 13.

Otherwise same as Issue 11.

Small figures of value.

Paper . . Same as in Issue 11.

Gum . . " " "

Perforation " " "

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

49 | 10 reis, black, shades | 12 0 |

Issue 15.

June 1877.

Type II. (*third recut*) Background of central oval is formed of 41 lines above and 38 below, most of them again recut. There is a white space of $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. left between the background and the oval band.

Otherwise same as in Issue 14.

Small figures of value.

Paper . . Same as in Issue 11.

Gum . . " " "

Perforation " " "

50	10 reis, black, shades	. . . . .	2 0
51	15 ,, rose	,,	5 0
52	20 ,, vermilion	,,	5 0
53	40 ,, blue	,,	10 0
54	100 ,, green	,,	15 0
55	200 ,, yellow	,,	25 0
56	300 ,, violet	,,	25 0
57	600 ,, "	,,	25 0
58	900 ,, "	,,	25 0

Variety.

53a | 40 reis, blue, without figures of value |

SECTION II.

Issues from July 1877 to April 1881; inclusive.

Issue 16.

15 July 1877.

Type . . Impression—colour on white. Shape—upright rectangular, bordered by a single-lined frame of 24 mm. × 20½ mm. Straight labels top and bottom, the upper bearing the word “CORREIO” in block capitals, and the lower the value in figures and Roman capitals. The ends of the labels are squares containing rectilinear ornaments. In the centre is a royal crown on a circular background of solid colour. A circle of minute white dots surrounds the crown, and the space between this circle and the outer edge of the background bears the inscription “INDIA PORTUGUEZA” in white fancy capitals round the upper half, the lower half being filled in with a white Greek key-pattern. The spandrels are filled up with arabesques. At the sides between the labels the framework is doubled by the addition of an inner line at a distance of ½ mm. from the outer one.

Paper . . Wove, varying in thickness, sometimes slightly toned.

Gum . . White or yellow.

Perforation. A, 12½ nearly.

B, 13½ nearly.

Both very regular.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
59	5 reis, black, shades	0 2	
60	10 „ yellow „	0 6	1 6
61	20 „ bistre „	0 6	0 9
62	25 „ rose „	1 0	
63	40 „ blue „	5 0	
64	50 „ green „	3 0	1 0
65	100 „ lilac „	1 6	2 0
66	200 „ orange „	5 6	
67	300 „ brown „	6 0	10 0

Issue 17.

September 1880.

Type, &c. . Same as Issue 16.

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

68	10 reis, green, shades	2 0	2 0
69	25 „ slate-grey „	7 6	2 6

Issue 18.

January 1881.

Type, &c. . Same as Issue 16.

70	50 reis, blue, shades	3 6	
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Issue 19.

February 1881.

Type, &c. . Same as Issue 16.

71	40 reis, yellow, shades		
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Issue 20.

April (?) 1881.

Type, &c. . Same as Issue 16.

72	25 reis, dark mauve, shades		
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Issue 21.

April 1881.

Type . . A provisional stamp of 5 reis, made by surcharging the figure "5" on various stamps of the native printed issues. The surcharged figures are type-printed.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already detailed in the Reference List of the stamps of each issue.

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
73	"5" in red on No. 19 (10 reis, black, of June 1872.)	<i>Marsden*</i>		
74	"5" in red on No. 25 (10 reis, black, of July 1873.)	<i>Now</i>		
75	"5" in black on No. 35 (15 reis, rose, of April 1875.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	1 0	
76	"5" in red on No. 37 (10reis, black, of March 1876.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Dec. 1881.</i>	5 0	20 0

* "Notes on the Stamps of Portugal and Colonies," by J. N. MARSDEN, in the *Stamp News Annual*, 1892.

		ISSUE 21 (<i>continued</i>).		Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
77	"5" in black on No. 39 . . . <i>Moens</i> .* (20 reis, red, of March 1876.)			2 0	
78	"5" in red on No. 46 . . . <i>Phil. Record</i> , (10 reis, black, of May 1876.) <i>July 1881.</i>			4 0	12 0
79	"5" in black on No. 47 . . . <i>Moens</i> . . . (20 reis, red, of May 1876.)			1 0	
80	"5" in red on No. 48 . . . <i>Phil. Record</i> , (10 r., black, of June 1877. I.) <i>Dec. 1881.</i>			10 0	
81	"5" in red on No. 49 . . . <i>Now</i> . . . (10 r., blk., of June 1877. II.)				
82	"5" in red on No. 50 . . . <i>Phil. Record</i> , (10 r., blk., of June 1877. III.) <i>July 1881.</i>			10 0	
83	"5" in black on No. 52 . . . <i>Phil. Record</i> , (20 reis, red, of June 1877.) <i>July 1881.</i>			2 0	10 0

Varieties.

75a	"5" on 15 reis of April 1875, inverted surch.				
75b	"5" ,, 15 ,, April 1875, double ,,				
76a	"5" ,, 10 ,, March 1876, inverted ,,				
77a	"5" ,, 20 ,, March 1876 ,, ,,				
77b	"5" ,, 20 ,, March 1876, double ,, †				
79a	"5" ,, 20 ,, May 1876, inverted ,,			10 0	
79b	"5" ,, 20 ,, May 1876, double ,,				
82a	"5" ,, 10 ,, June 1877. III. inverted ,,				
82b	"5" ,, 10 ,, June 1877. III. double ,,				
83b	"5" ,, 20 ,, June 1877, inverted ,,				

* *Supplement to the 6th edition of the Prix Courant, 1888, 1889.*

The list of stamps of Portuguese India which accompanied Mr. Marsden's article has been a source of great information to us, as it chronicled a number of things which we had never seen or heard of. Owing to Mr. Marsden's courtesy in sending us the stamps for examination, we have been able to verify their genuineness, and to include them in our lists. Mr. Marsden has explained to us that several errors that crept into his list, such

as—
 5 on 10 reis of Sept. 1871, for 5 on 10 reis of July 1873
 5 " 10 " April 1875, for 5 " 10 " March 1876
 5 " 15 " Mch. 1876, for 5 " 15 " April 1875

were due to the haste with which he was obliged to prepare his article, the time allowed him being very short.

† The second printing at right angles on the top of the first.

SECTION III.

*Provisional Stamps issued from 1 May 1881,
to 31 December 1881.*

Issue 22.

1 May 1881.

Type . . . A provisional stamp of $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis (new currency), made by surcharging the figures " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on various stamps of the native-printed issues. The surcharged figures are type-printed in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already detailed in the Reference List of the stamps of each issue.

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
84	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 2 (20 reis, red, of Sept. 1871.)	Marsden		
85	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 7 (20 reis, red, of Issue 3.)	Now		
86	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 26 (20 reis, red, of July 1873.)	Now		
87	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 35 (20 reis, red, of April 1875.)	Marsden		50 0
88	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 39 (20 reis, red, of March 1876.)	Phil. Record, Aug. 1881.		60 0
89	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 47 (20 reis, red, of May 1876.)	Timbre-Poste, Aug. 1881.		
90	" $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on No. 52 (20 reis, red, of June 1877.)	Evans*		

* "A Catalogue for Collectors, by Capt. E. B. EVANS, R.A., 1882."

Issue 23.

May 1881 to December 1881.

Type . . Provisional stamps of seven different values in the new currency made by surcharging the figures and letters "1½," "4½," "6," "1" "2" "4" and "8" on various stamps of the "Crown series." The surcharges are type-printed in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already detailed in the Reference List of the "Crown series."

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
91	"1½" on No. 59 . . . (5 reis, black.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	0 2	
92	"1½" on No. 68 . . . (10 reis, green.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	0 4	2 0
93	"1½" on No. 61 . . . (20 reis, bistre.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Sept. 1881.</i>	4 6	2 0
94	"1½" on No. 69 . . . (25 reis, slate-grey.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	50 0	
95	"1½" on No. 65 . . . (100 reis, lilac.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>		
96	"4½" on No. 61 . . . (20 reis, bistre.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	0 9	3 0
97	"4½" on No. 72 . . . (25 reis, dark mauve.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	25 0	
98	"6" on No. 60 . . . (10 reis, yellow.)	<i>Gibbons*</i>		
99	"6" on No. 61 . . . (20 reis, bistre.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>		7 6
100	"6" on No. 69 . . . (25 reis, slate-grey.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	10 0	4 0
101	"6" on No. 72 . . . (25 reis, dark mauve.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	2 0	5 0
102	"6" on No. 63 . . . (40 reis, blue.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		
103	"6" on No. 71 . . . (40 reis, yellow.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	6 0	10 0

* STANLEY GIBBONS & Co.'s *Catalogue and Price List*, 4th Edition, 1884.

ISSUE 23 (continued).

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
104	"6" on No. 64 (50 reis, green.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Sept. 1881.</i>	30 0	5 0
105	"6" on No. 70 (50 reis, blue.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Dec. 1881.</i>		60 0
106	"1 T" on No. 68 (10 reis, green.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>		
107	"1 T" on No. 69 (25 reis, slate-grey.)	<i>Moens*</i>		
108	"1 T" on No. 72 (25 reis, dark mauve.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Jan. 1882.</i>	2 0	7 6
109	"1 T" on No. 63 (40 reis, blue.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Sept. 1881.</i>	3 6	5 0
110	"1 T" on No. 64 (50 reis, green.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	40 0	
111	"1 T" on No. 70 (50 reis, blue.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	3 6	5 0
112	"1 T" on No. 65 (100 reis, lilac.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Feb. 1882.</i>	2 6	7 6
113	"1 T" on No. 66 (200 reis, orange.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	40 0	
114	"2 T" on No. 69 (25 reis, slate-grey.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Feb. 1882.</i>	7 6	
115	"2 T" on No. 72 (25 reis, dark mauve.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Jan. 1882.</i>	4 6	
116	"2 T" on No. 71 (40 reis, yellow.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Jan. 1882.</i>		
117	"2 T" on No. 64 (50 reis, green.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	6 0	
118	"2 T" on No. 70 (50 reis, blue.)	<i>Evans . . .</i>		
119	"2 T" on No. 65 (100 reis, lilac.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	4 6	4 6
120	"2 T" on No. 66 (200 reis, orange.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	30 0	

* J. B. MOENS' *Catalogue Prix-Courant*, 6e Edition, 1883.

Issue 23.

May 1881 to December 1881.

Type . . . Provisional stamps of seven different values in the new currency made by surcharging the figures and letters "1½," "4½," "6," "1" "2" "4" and "8" on various stamps of the "Crown series." The surcharges are type-printed in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already detailed in the Reference List of the "Crown series."

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
91	"1½" on No. 59 (5 reis, black.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	0 2	
92	"1½" on No. 68 (10 reis, green.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	0 4	2 0
93	"1½" on No. 61 (20 reis, bistre.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Sept. 1881.</i>	4 6	2 0
94	"1½" on No. 69 (25 reis, slate-grey.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	50 0	
95	"1½" on No. 65 (100 reis, lilac.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>		
96	"4½" on No. 61 (20 reis, bistre.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	0 9	3 0
97	"4½" on No. 72 (25 reis, dark mauve.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	25 0	
98	"6" on No. 60 (10 reis, yellow.)	<i>Gibbons*</i>		
99	"6" on No. 61 (20 reis, bistre.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>		7 6
100	"6" on No. 69 (25 reis, slate-grey.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	10 0	4 0
101	"6" on No. 72 (25 reis, dark mauve.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	2 0	5 0
102	"6" on No. 63 (40 reis, blue.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		
103	"6" on No. 71 (40 reis, yellow.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	6 0	10 0

* STANLEY GIBBONS & Co.'s *Catalogue and Price List*, 4th Edition, 1884.

ISSUE 23 (continued).

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
104	"6" on No. 64 (50 reis, green.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Sept. 1881.</i>	30 0	5 0
105	"6" on No. 70 (50 reis, blue.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Dec. 1881.</i>		60 0
106	"1 T" on No. 68 (10 reis, green.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>		
107	"1 T" on No. 69 (25 reis, slate-grey.)	<i>Moens*</i>		
108	"1 T" on No. 72 (25 reis, dark mauve.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Jan. 1882.</i>	2 0	7 6
109	"1 T" on No. 63 (40 reis, blue.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Sept. 1881.</i>	3 6	5 0
110	"1 T" on No. 64 (50 reis, green.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	40 0	
111	"1 T" on No. 70 (50 reis, blue.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	3 6	5 0
112	"1 T" on No. 65 (100 reis, lilac.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Feb. 1882.</i>	2 6	7 6
113	"1 T" on No. 66 (200 reis, orange.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	40 0	
114	"2 T" on No. 69 (25 reis, slate-grey.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Feb. 1882.</i>	7 6	
115	"2 T" on No. 72 (25 reis, dark mauve.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Jan. 1882.</i>	4 6	
116	"2 T" on No. 71 (40 reis, yellow.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Jan. 1882.</i>		
117	"2 T" on No. 64 (50 reis, green.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	6 0	
118	"2 T" on No. 70 (50 reis, blue.)	<i>Evans</i>		
119	"2 T" on No. 65 (100 reis, lilac.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	4 6	4 6
120	"2 T" on No. 66 (200 reis, orange.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	30 0	

* J. B. MOENS' *Catalogue Prix-Courant*, 6e Edition, 1883.

ISSUE 23 (continued).

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
121	"2 T" on No. 67 . . . (300 reis, brown.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Feb. 1882.</i>	40 0	
122	"2" on "4 T" on No. 64 (50 reis, green.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	£6	
123	"4 T" on No. 68 . . . (10 reis, green.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	7 6	
124	"4 T" on No. 64 . . . (50 reis, green.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	3 0	4 0
125	"4 T" on No. 66 . . . (200 reis, orange.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	50 0	
126	"8 T" on No. 61 . . . (20 reis, bistre.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Sept. 1881.</i>	35 0	15 0
127	"8 T" on No. 62 . . . (25 reis, rose.)	<i>Marsden</i>		
128	"8 T" on No. 63 . . . (40 reis, blue.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	60 0	
129	"8 T" on No. 65 . . . (100 reis, lilac.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Oct. 1881.</i>	35 0	
130	"8 T" on No. 66 . . . (200 reis, orange.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Aug. 1881.</i>	15 0	16 6
131	"8 T" on No. 67 . . . (300 reis, brown.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>Nov. 1881.</i>	20 0	40 0

Varieties.

93a	"1½" on 20 reis, bistre, inverted surcharge			
96a	"4½" on 20 reis, bistre, inverted surcharge		20 0	
114a	"2T" on 25 reis, slate-grey, smaller type of "T"		70 0	

SECTION IV.

Issues from 1 January 1882, to December 1885.

Issue 24.

Type . . . That of the "Crown" series. The lower label is left blank, and in this space the value in the new currency is type-printed in the same colour as the rest of the stamp.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation identical with the "Crown" series.

A. First Printing.

1 January 1882.

The figures of value are (with some exceptions) in *thick* type.

"REIS," "TANGA," or "TANGAS," in *thick* letters.

The "é" of "REIS" has an accent, generally *acute*, but sometimes *grave* or *circumflex*.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
132	1½ réis, black, shades	0 2	0 2
133	4½ ,, olive ,,	0 3	0 2
134	6 ,, green ,,	0 4	0 2
135	1 tanga, rose ,,	0 4	0 4
136	2 tangas, blue ,,	0 9	0 4
137	4 ,, lilac ,,	1 6	
138	8 ,, orange ,,	2 6	0 9

Varieties.

132a	1½ réis, black, with inverted value repeated in upper label		80 0
133a	4½ réis, olive, grave accent	2 0	
133b	4½ réis ,, circumflex accent	5 0	
134a	6 réis, green, grave accent	1 0	
134b	6 réis ,, circumflex accent	2 6	

B. Second Printing.

December 1882.

The figures of value and the word "REIS," "TANGA," or "TANGAS," are in *thin* type.

The letters of the word "REIS" are printed closer together than in A.

The "E" of "REIS" is accented. This accent is *always acute*.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
139	1½ réis, black, shades	0 2	
140	4½ „ olive „	0 3	
141	6 „ green „	0 4	
142	1 tanga, rose „	0 4	
143	2 tangas, blue „	0 9	
144	4 „ lilac „	1 6	

C. Third Printing.

July 1883.

The figures of value and the word "REIS," "TANGA" or "TANGAS," are in *thin* type.

There is *no accent* on the "E" of "REIS."

The letters of the word "TANGA" or "TANGAS" are *shorter* than in A or B.

145	1½ reis, black, shades	0 2
146	4½ „ olive „	
147	6 „ green „	0 4
148	1 tanga, rose „	0 4
149	2 tangas, blue „	0 9
150	4 „ lilac „	1 6
151	8 „ orange „	2 6

Issue 25.

October 1882.

A PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

Type . . . Type-printed surcharges on stamps of first series of Crown types, as in Issue 23.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already given in the Reference List of Section II.

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused.		Used.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
152	"4½" in blue, on 5 reis, black.	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Nov. 1882.</i>	5	0	5	0
153	"6" in black, on 10 reis, green	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Nov. 1882.</i>	5	0	5	0
154	"1 T" in black, on 20 reis, bistre	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Nov. 1882.</i>				
155	"2 T" in black, on 40 reis, blue	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>April 1883.</i>				
156	"4½" in blue, on "1½" in black, on 5 reis, black	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Jan. 1883.</i>	15	0		

Issue 26.

May 1883.

Type . . . Provisional stamps of three values, made by surcharging the figures "1½," "4½," or "6" on various stamps of the native-printed issues. The surcharged figures are *hand-stamped* in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already given in the Reference List of Section I.

		FIRST CHRONICLED.		
157	"1½" on No. 37 (10 reis, black, of March 1876.)	<i>Now</i>		
158	"1½" on No. 46 (10 reis, black, of May 1876.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		
159	"1½" on No. 50 (10 r., black, of June 1877, III.)	<i>Marsden</i>		
160	"4½" on No. 3 (40 reis, blue, of Sept. 1871.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		
161	"4½" on No. 4 (100 r., green, of Sept. 1871.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		

ISSUE 26 (continued).

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
162	"4½" on No. 13 (40 reis, blue, of May 1872.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>June 1883.</i>	15 0	
163	"4½" on No. 14 (100 r., green, of May 1872.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>June 1883.</i>	20 0	
164	"4½" on No. 21 (40 reis, blue, of June 1872.)	<i>Marsden</i>		
165	"4½" on No. 22 (100 r., green, of June 1872.)	<i>Timbre-Poste,</i> <i>July 1883.</i>	15 0	
166	"4½" on No. 41 (100 r., green, of Mar. 1876.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>June 1883.</i>	10 0	
167	"6" on No. 4 (100 r., green, of Sept. 1871.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		
168	"6" on No. 5 (200 r., yellow, of Sept. 1871.)	<i>Marsden</i>		
169	"6" on No. 14 (100 r., green, of May 1872.)	<i>Marsden</i>		
170	"6" on No. 15 (200 r., yellow, of May 1872.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		
171	"6" on No. 22 (100 r., green, of June 1872.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		
172	"6" on No. 23 (200 r., yellow, of June 1872.)	<i>Marsden</i>		
173	"6" on No. 41 (100 r., green, of Mar. 1876.)	<i>Gibbons</i>		
174	"6" on No. 55 (200 r., yellow, of June 1877.)	<i>Novo</i>		

Varieties.

162a	"4½" on 40 reis, blue, of May, 1872; sur- charge sideways			
166a	"4½" on 100 reis, green, of March 1876; double surcharge			

Issue 27.

August 1883.

Type . . Provisional stamps of two values, made by surcharging the figures "1½" or "4½" on various stamps of the "Crown series." The surcharged figures are *hand-stamped* in black.

Paper, Gum, and Perforation as already given in the Reference List of Section II.

		FIRST CHRONICLED.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
175	"1½" on No. 59 (5 reis, black, Crown type.)	Now	60 0	80 0
176	"1½" on No. 68 (10 reis, green, Crown type.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Sept. 1883.</i>	7 6	20 0
177	"4½" on No. 65 (100 reis, lilac, Crown type.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Sept. 1883.</i>	40 0	

Varieties.

175a	"1½" on 5 reis, black; double surcharge			
176a	"1½" on 10 reis, green " "			
177a	"4½" on 100 reis, lilac " "			

Issue 28.

August 1883.

Type . . Provisional stamps of one value, made by surcharging the figures "4½" on stamps of Issues 11 or 17. The surcharged figures are *hand-stamped* in black; two types of surcharge differing in the small figure "2" of the fraction.

Type I. "2" with long head as in 1881.

Type II. "2" with open head as in Issue 26.

		FIRST CHRONICLED.		
178	"4½," Type I., on No. 40 (40 reis, blue, of March 1876.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Feb. 1884.</i>	7 6	
178*	"4½," Type II., on No. 40 (40 reis, blue, of March 1876.)	Now	12 6	
179	"4½," Type (?), on No. 68 (10 reis, green, Crown type.)	<i>Phil. Record,</i> <i>Feb. 1884.</i>		

ISSUE 28 (continued).

	VARIETIES.	FIRST CHRONICLED.		Unused.	Used.
		s.	d.	s.	d.
178a	"4½," Type I., on 40 reis, blue, of March 1876; double surcharge				
178b	"4½," Type I., on 40 reis, blue, of March 1876; "2" of fraction inverted			60	0
178c	"4½," Type I., on 40 reis, blue, of March 1876; two figures "2" in fraction, one inverted on top of the other				

Issue 29.

September 1883.

Type . . Provisional stamps of three values printed from the original native dies, as recut for Issues 13 and 15. Value type-printed at a second printing as before.

Paper and Gum. Identical with that of Issue 11.

Perforation. Imperforate.

A. Type II., third recut, as in Issue 15.

180	1½ reis, black, shades	0	3	0	4
181	4½ ,, olive ,,	1	0	0	9
182	6 ,, green ,,	1	0		

Varieties.

180a	1½ reis, black, double figures of value				
180b	1½ reis, black, vertical pair, with value printed a second time on the margin between the two stamps				
182a	6 reis, green, <i>tête-bêche</i>	£	6		

Varieties. Perforated 12.

183	1½ reis, black				
184	4½ ,, olive				
185	6 ,, green				

ISSUE 29 (continued).

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
186	| 1½ reis, black, shades				
187	4½ „ olive (?)				
188	6 „ green, shades				

Variety.

188a	6 reis, green, without figure of value				
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SECTION V.

Issue 30.

December 1885.

Type . . Impression, embossed design in white on background of solid colour. Shape, upright rectangular. Single-lined coloured frame of $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. \times 21 mm., enclosing an oval band of solid colour 2 mm. in width, which almost touches the frame on all sides. The spandrels filled in at the top with circular coloured discs containing white floreate ornaments, and at the bottom with figures of value uniform with "REIS," "TANGA" or "TANGAS" in white Roman capitals of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., in a coloured label of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width interrupting the lower part of the oval band, the centre of the label which contains "REIS," "TANGA" or "TANGAS" being curved downwards in continuation of the interrupted oval band. Background of spandrels filled in with fine vertical white lines. Inscription "INDIA PORTUGUEZA" in the oval band in white Roman capitals measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Head of Dou Luis embossed in white in the centre on a raised oval background of solid colour, surrounded by a coloured band of 1 mm. in width dotted regularly all round with white dots. The coloured bands and label and the frame bordered with fine white lines.

Paper . . Stout white wove, and surfaced.

Gum . . White or yellowish.

Perforation. $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$, as in Issue 16.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
189	$1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black, shades	0 1	0 1
190	$4\frac{1}{2}$ " olive "	0 3	0 1
190a	$4\frac{1}{2}$ " bistre "	0 3	0 1
191	6 " green "	0 4	0 1
192	1 tanga, rose "	0 4	0 4
193	2 " blue "	0 9	0 4
194	4 " lilac "	1 6	
195	8 " orange "	2 6	0 9

Variety.

195a | 8 tangas, orange, second impression printed
| halfway down the stamp |

NOTES.

SECTION I.

Issue 1.

NEXT to its type, the principal characteristic of the issue is the peculiar paper on which it is printed, which is so brittle that it breaks or chips at the slightest touch, and its perishable nature is certainly causing the stamps of the first issue to become much scarcer than they were formerly. Most of them are now rare, the 20 reis extremely so, the only one ordinarily met with being the 10 reis. As the type was used again for the two next issues and for that of 1873, a careful examination of the paper of specimens of *Type I.* is very necessary for determining to which issue they belong; but as the 40, 100, and 200 reis of this type were never issued again, there is no possibility of their being confounded with the same values of any other issue. If the stamps are laid face downwards, the details of the design will be plainly visible through the paper; and this is more especially the case when the gum is intact, it being apparently of such a greasy nature as to soak into the substance of the paper and make it semi-transparent. The paper is so thin that the pattern of crossed diagonal lines of the woven wire frame on which it is made can generally be seen on holding it to the light. Thin as it is, it is very hard, and not at all like what is usually called tissue or pelure paper, not being flexible to any extent, so that any attempt to bend it results in its fracture, as if it were enamelled.

The perforation of this issue has always been given by the catalogues as 16, but it is found from 14 to 18 in almost every possible variety, and is generally compound. We may here say at once that attempts to determine by the perforation gauge to which issue any specimen of the early issues of this country belongs nearly always result in confusion and error. The *character* of the perforation of Issue 1 is what is called *percé en points*, but the size and shape of the holes, from square to round, as well as the

distance between them, vary very much. The gauge of the perforation is also very irregular. When we examine sheets, or parts of sheets, of stamps of the native-printed issues comprised in Section I. of this article, we find a difference of gauge in different parts of the same line of perforation. Thus we find in a vertical pair the top stamp may gauge 14 on one side, while the lower one gauges 15 on the same side. This may happen from imperfections in the perforating machine itself, or from the dragging of the paper, and probably arises from both causes.

Turning to the colours of the stamps of this issue, it must be noted that the 20 reis is a *dark carmine-red*, showing no trace of orange whatever; and it is very necessary to do so, as this shade is peculiar to it and to the 20 reis of the second issue to be presently described, this value in all the later issues being of a more or less orange shade of red or vermilion. There are in all values of this issue light and dark shades of the same colour. Such shades are found side by side on the same sheet in all the native-printed issues, and of course are caused by a greater or less supply of pigment where the dark or light shade occurs; but in the first issue, although there is this variety of shade, the *colours* do not really vary, and there are no second printings in new varieties of the colours. As regards the 20 reis, all the specimens we have ever seen have been in the same shade of dark carmine-red, allowing for discolorations, which frequently occur in the used stamps of the early issues. The Prussian-blue of the 40 reis and the ochre-yellow of the 200 reis appear to be colours peculiar to this issue.

Issue 2.

The solitary value, 20 reis, which constitutes this issue, being, like that of Issue 1, printed in *dark carmine-red*, leads us to place it next in order in the list. We have no evidence as to the exact date of its issue, but it must have appeared very soon after Issue 1, the 20 reis of which seems to have been soon exhausted. Whereas all other values of Issue 1 are comparatively much more abundant unused than used, we do not know of a single unused specimen of the 20 reis, showing that there were unused remainders of the other values, but none of the 20 reis. Probably few of this value were printed, and these were soon used up, necessitating a fresh printing, which was made on a new kind of paper, the thin brittle sort having been found unsuitable.

We believe this is the first time the existence of this stamp has been placed on record. Only two specimens are known to us, both of which are in Mr. Harrison's collection. They are both used, and are perforated 16, the character of the perforation being the same as that of Issue 1. The paper is *thick wove*, very like

that of the next issue, but there being only two used specimens to judge from, this point cannot be determined with certainty. It will be seen that the only difference between this stamp and the 20 reis of the first issue is in the *paper*, and that they are identical in *type*, *colour*, and *perforation*. It is not probable that there are other values of this issue yet to be found, since we know that there were unused remainders of all the values of Issue 1 except the 20 reis.

Issue 3.

This very interesting and important issue is one almost unknown to collectors, and is altogether omitted in all the standard lists. As we have pointed out in our introductory remarks, M. Moens has always been the first to chronicle the early native-printed issues of these colonies, and all the other authorities have merely reproduced what he has published in *Le Timbre-Poste*. This being the case, our best method of discussing this issue will be first to examine anything that has any relation to it in M. Moens' notes and lists, going on afterwards to the catalogues of Major Evans and Mr. Pemberton, and to any other authorities who have written anything bearing on the subject in question.

In May 1872 M. Moens received direct from Lisbon a list of the values issued, which included the three high values:—

300 reis	.	.	.	.	violet vif.
600 „	:	:	:	:	„
900 „	:	:	:	:	„

and, since no difference was mentioned as existing between them and the five lower values of the first issue, we might presume that they were also on the same thin wove paper and perforated 16, but these, we know now, must have been the three rare high values of Issue 3. No specimens of these high values came to M. Moens in his consignments of stamps, and in May 1873, in his next *résumé* of all varieties received up to that date, he queries the 300 reis, 600 reis, and 900 reis of *Type I.*; but when, in July 1873, a second printing of this type was issued on the new *azuré* paper, many of the specimens appearing to be on white, or rather on yellowish paper, owing to the strong yellow gum used for them, he fell into the error of taking the high values on this apparently yellowish paper for the early issue of high values, the Nos. 7, 8, 9, of his *Prix-Courant*. It was a very natural mistake to make, as probably no one had seen, or at all events recognised, the real rarities. We might be quite certain about this, as henceforth he catalogues them in the *Prix-Courant* without a query, and as perforated 12½; moreover we know that it is the yellowish paper varieties of 1873 that he always supplies as his Nos. 7, 8, and 9. He does not in his list mention any difference

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between the paper of these Nos. 7, 8, and 9 and that of the five lower values of the first issue, his Nos. 1 to 6, but neither has he described the peculiar thin paper of these last; he merely catalogues them as "*couleur sur blanc*."

Major Evans, in his *Catalogue for Collectors*, gives the paper of the five low values as "thinnish white wove, perf. 16," and that of the higher values as "thicker white wove, perf. 12½," and clearly shows his idea of the first high values to be the same as that of M. Moens. He also includes a 200 reis, yellow, in his series of high values on "thicker white wove, perf. 12½," but there is no such stamp in this issue, and we shall refer to this in our notes on Issue 7, July 1873, to which these stamps on thicker white, or rather on yellowish, wove paper really belong.

Mr. Pemberton, in his *Philatetical Journal* running through 1872 and in the few numbers he published in 1875 (during its temporary revival), informs his readers all through that in his notes on Portuguese Indies he only quotes M. Moens. In his *Handbook* he gives a "300 reis, violet, perf. 16," with the five values of the first issue, but it is clear that it is only an introduction of one of those chronicled by M. Moens in *Le Timbre-Poste*, when he received the list from Lisbon early in 1872, and which he abandoned afterwards in his corrected lists. If Mr. Pemberton had ever seen and recognised one of these rare high values, we should certainly be under no necessity now of giving such an elaborate explanation of the issue.

As before stated, all these stamps are of the greatest rarity. The 20 reis has never been chronicled before, nor perhaps identified in any collection. A specimen has been for some time in the possession of Mr. Harrison, and quite recently we discovered two others when examining the Portuguese Indian stamps belonging to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited. One is our variety with the small perforation of 16 holes similar to that of Issues 1 and 2, but the other is so clipped that the perforation cannot be determined. The one Mr. Harrison originally found is perforated 13, the holes being quite square and as large as possible, and the stamp is printed on highly-surfaced paper, equal in texture to the stoutest specimens of Issue 4.

Later still we found another 20 reis, perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, which shows us that in accordance with our expectation these stamps could be found with compound perforations. The only high value we have examined—a 300 reis lately acquired from a Paris collection sold in London—is perforated 13 with square holes of a rather smaller size; these small square holes are found in the next issue as frequently as the larger ones.

The 600 reis is still quite unknown, as far as our knowledge goes, but we consider it certain that it was issued.

A used 300 reis and an unused 900 reis are in the collection bequeathed by the late Mr. Tapling, M.P., to the British Museum, the 900 reis having been formerly in Mr. Castle's collection. This collection not having yet been put on view, we have been unable to get the details of the perforation, &c., of these specimens, but we have Mr. Bacon's assurance that they are of this issue.

The 10 reis, black, is here chronicled for the first time; we were indebted to Mr. Marsden for showing us a specimen from his collection, and two or three more are known to exist.

The only instance we have met with of any of these stamps being chronicled is a 900 reis, which *The Philatelic Record* of December 1881 mentions as follows: "Besides the 900 reis of 1873, on slightly-blued paper, recently referred to by M. Moens, we have seen an undoubted 900 reis of the first issue." Doubtless this would be the specimen we have just mentioned as being in the Tapling Collection. A 900 reis of this issue was offered at one of the London auctions in 1889, but failing to reach its reserve price, probably from want of proper description, it was withdrawn, and was afterwards sold in Germany.

With regard to the exact date of this issue, we are almost as much in the dark as in the case of Issue 2. The Decree ordering the issue of these high values, which we have set forth in our introductory remarks, is dated 30th October 1871, but that does not show us the actual date of the issue. We can say for certain that it must have succeeded Issue 2, and appeared sometime prior to May 1872, which is the date of Issue 4. We may safely come to this conclusion, since we find that the 20 reis of Issues 1 and 2 are both in the same colour, *dark carmine-red*, whilst the corresponding value in Issues 3 and 4 is in *orange-vermilion*, and that these last two issues are on identical paper—stout white or toned wove, and highly surfaced. The perforation is not much guide except to confirm the position of Issue 3 between Issues 2 and 4, as the small 16 perforation of Issues 1 and 2, and also the more or less large square holes of Issue 4, both seem to have been used for Issue 3. The evidence afforded by the *orange-vermilion* colour of the 20 reis, and the very pronounced large square holes of one of the specimens we have found, makes us incline to the opinion that the date of issue was not much earlier than that of Issue 4, viz., May 1872; but, on the other hand, we know that the high values were ordered by the Decree, dated 30th October 1871, and we might expect them to appear in a reasonably short time after that. On the whole, we think the probable date of issue was early in 1872.

Issue 4.

No doubt the change of paper we find in this issue was owing to the extreme fragility of that used for Issue 1, which must have been a source of much trouble to the officials who had the handling of the stamps. We have already seen that this thick, toned, surfaced paper was used for Issue 3, and possibly for Issue 2 as well, but owing to the great rarity of the stamps of both these issues, it is only when we get to Issue 4 that we are able to find specimens in sufficient numbers to enable us to thoroughly examine the paper, and to determine the texture with certainty. It seems to vary a little in thickness, but as a rule it does not run to such an extreme as the laid paper of the next issue, this latter being sometimes so thick as to make the laid lines visible only on very careful examination. Some of the values of Issue 4 are rather difficult to find, and we have often seen specimens of Issue 5 doing duty for them, even in the books of "advanced" collectors.

The perforation of this issue has always been fixed by the catalogues at $12\frac{1}{2}$, and they give this perforation, and this one only, as that of all the subsequent native-printed issues; but we have long known this to be a mistake as great as is that of fixing the perforation of the first issue at 16. In all probability it is possible to find specimens showing every conceivable variety of simple and compound perforations between $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $14\frac{1}{2}$; we have examined a great number and kept a record of their perforations, and this is practically what we find.

The character of the perforation, square holes, frequently very large, is best seen in specimens on the very thick surfaced paper, as the holes are then generally clearly defined, though, as a rule, the machine has failed to pierce fairly through the thick paper.

An unperforated variety is chronicled by M. Moens; viz., a 300 reis, violet. We look upon this and similar unperforated varieties found in the native-printed issues as mere accidents, due to imperfections in the perforating machine, and not to the sheets never having been submitted at all to the perforating process. It is not uncommon to find in the lines of perforation through a sheet gaps where the machine has failed to perform its work; and we have seen blocks of stamps left unperforated in the middle of sheets otherwise duly perforated. We shall therefore omit from our lists all reference to these unperforated varieties. We shall also omit all mention of those varieties with double and treble lines of perforation which are sometimes seen. In these cases the lines of perforation are very close to each other, and are probably the result of the defectively perforated sheets being put to the machine a second or third time, thus making a double or treble line of perforation wherever the machine has already acted effectively. Collectors are quite entitled to take these varieties for their

collections should they, as is often the case, be anxious to show every variation from the normal, but we do not consider them of sufficient importance to be included in our list.

In order to be as concise as possible, we have not put in our Reference List the numerous shades in which the stamps of this issue are found, which are as follows :

- 10 reis, *black*, does not vary in colour, but is found in very deep and in very light shades.
- 20 reis, *vermilion*, is usually deep pure vermilion, sometimes running slightly into orange-vermilion.
- 40 reis, *blue*. There are four or five varieties of colour, a very deep indigo with pale blue figures of value, a deep dull blue, a very bright ultramarine, a pale pure blue, &c., with many shades of each.
- 100 reis, *green*, is in two very distinct colours, a pale bright green in shades of emerald-green and yellow-green, and a later printing in dark green, which is found in shades of both blue-green and yellow-green.
- 200 reis, *yellow*, is generally pale yellow, varying slightly to a pale greenish-yellow.
- 300, 600, 900 reis, *violet*. There are several distinct colours of these; viz., deep brown-violet, bright pure violet, and less frequently a deep red-violet, approaching the colour of the same values in the rare third issue.

Issue 5.

The type of this issue is precisely similar to that of Issue 4, being Type II. in its original state.

The paper is also of the same character as that of the last issue—stout, white, and highly surfaced; but instead of being wove, it is now laid, and varies more in texture than does the paper of the preceding issue.

In specimens on very thick paper the laid lines are often difficult to see, the best way to examine a stamp being to look along its face, holding it towards the light, when the laid lines will appear like dark shadows across it.

The perforation of this issue is found in the same extreme variety of combinations of $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, simple and compound, as in the fourth issue.

The colours of the fifth issue are as follows :

- 10 reis, *black*, in extreme shades of deep and pale black.
- 20 reis, *vermilion*, varies considerably, being found in the deep pure vermilion of the last issue, in a very bright and also in a dull orange-vermilion.
- 40 reis, *blue*, is in several colours; viz., bright pale blue, ultramarine of medium shade, dull chalky blue, and a very pale dull blue, not quite ultramarine, but approaching it.
- 100 reis, *green*, is found in deep blue-green and in deep yellow-green, with shades of each.
- 200 reis, *yellow*, varies from a pale bright yellow to dark dull, and to a very distinct ochre-yellow.

Issue 6.

The date we give for this issue is taken from M. Moens' Catalogue, 6th edition. It was not chronicled by him until April 1873, in the *Timbre-Poste*, when he notices the new printing and the change of paper. Possibly some later information made him date the issue back to January.

The paper is slightly blue, the *azuré* of French writers, and came into general use for all the values in the later native-printed issues. We shall describe it at greater length in our note to Issue 7.

The perforation gauges the same as that of the preceding issues, but the holes are not found so large and square as constantly as in Issues 4 and 5. The texture of the paper, which is thin and very tough, may have something to do with this apparent difference in the character of the perforation.

The 20 reis is the only value in this issue, and is a pure vermilion, usually inclining to a pale shade, some brighter specimens approaching more to orange-vermilion.

We have here another proof of the great demand there must have been for stamps of the value of 20 reis, this being the sixth printing of it since the stamps were first issued, and, like all the other 20 reis, it is as common used as unused.

Issue 7.

We may look upon this as the second printing of Type I., as the first three issues followed each other at very short intervals, and were printed without the type being altered or retouched in any way. In this second printing the type has undergone no change except in the deepening of the lines. This is especially noticeable in the third line of the background counting from the right, which in the first issues can rarely be found printed all the way from the top to the bottom of the oval; it is now printed clearly all the way.

The lines in this type are 33 in number, counted either round the upper or round the lower half of the oval; but when counted across the centre there are 34, owing to the thirteenth line from the right being divided into two for a space of 2 mm. just over the centre of the cross stroke of the "I" of "REIS." This peculiarity belongs to the die in its original state, and remains unaltered in all its later stages.

The paper of this seventh issue is the thinnish tough paper of a faint grey-blue, or *azuré* tint, which had already been used for the one value which constitutes the sixth issue. It is not quite so thin as the paper of the first issue, but varies a little in substance; it is, moreover, very tough, whereas that of Issue 1 is extremely

brittle. We lay particular stress on this point, because one of the chief difficulties in arranging stamps of this country is to properly distinguish between the 10 reis and 20 reis of Issue 1, and the same values of Issue 7, both being of the same type, and the perforation (owing to the great number of compound varieties) not being so certain a guide as is the paper.

Many specimens of the 20 reis of Issue 7 coincide exactly in colour and shade with the rare 20 reis of Issue 3, which is also of the same type; and it is quite worth while for collectors to examine their used 20 reis of this seventh issue, as they may have the good fortune to find the rarity quietly reposing amongst its commoner brethren.

The grey-blue or *azuré* tint is much more pronounced in some specimens than in others, and even varies in degree in different parts of the same sheet; but however faint it may be it is always present in unused stamps which have been unaffected by the gum, and the paper can never be fairly called white. On the other hand, whenever the blue tint has altogether disappeared, we find the paper changed to a dirty yellow of a neutral tint, which can best be described by the French term *couleur isabelle*,* as it has none of the brightness of yellow properly so-called, and which is due entirely to the chemical action of the acid contained in the gum. This change to dirty yellow is sometimes found in unused specimens, and very frequently in used ones, hastened no doubt by exposure to damp. Sometimes in unused stamps the change is only apparent, and removal of the thick yellow gum reveals the blue tint.

Although M. Moens calls the paper of this and the subsequent native-printed issues "*azuré*," he chronicles some varieties as being "*sur blanc*." We ourselves have never seen such specimens, and believe what M. Moens has seen to be merely similar ones to those described above.

Specimens of this issue will be found showing a watermark of large double-lined capitals. We have not been able to examine any entire sheets, or even parts of sheets, sufficiently large to show all the watermark, but we know from sheets we have seen of the succeeding issues that these letters are merely the name of the manufacturers of the paper. All our watermarked specimens are on paper slightly thinner than that on which the majority of the stamps of this issue are found, and it may be that it is only this thinner paper that has the watermark. The difference of

* "*Isabelle*.—The colour so called is the yellow of soiled calico. A yellow-dun horse is called in France—*un cheval isabelle*. The origin of the term is as follows: In the Spanish wars Isabel made a vow to the Virgin never to change her linen until Granada fell into her hands. The siege lasted much longer than she had anticipated, and her body linen acquired a tint which the French still call *Isabelle*."—*Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*.

texture is, however, very slight, and both varieties show the *azuré* tint, the characteristic of this issue.

The perforation gauges about the same as that of Issues 4, 5, and 6, and the same machines were probably used for all, but the large square holes do not show so distinctly as they do in the thick surfaced paper. In addition to the usual compounds of $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$, varieties with small holes like those of the first issues occasionally make their appearance. One has been long chronicled perforated 16, and is in M. Moens' list. We have a record of 15×14 and $16 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, and also a single specimen perforated 18 all round. This last is a veritable curiosity, exceeding as it does in minuteness of gauge even the smallest known perforation of the first issue, in which 18×17 is the extreme limit we have found.

The colours of this issue are as follows :

10 reis, very deep to pale black.

20 reis, deep pure vermilion, orange-vermilion, and pure orange, in shades of all

300, 600, 900 reis, deep blue-violet in many shades, but never approaching the deep red-violet of the third issue.

From 1873 to 1875 much confusion about the Portuguese Indian Stamps prevails in the pages of the *Timbre-Poste*, particularly with regard to this issue, the high values of which were not chronicled until February 1875, and even then the 900 reis is omitted. It was during this period that M. Moens received his consignments of the stamps of the 1st issue, as well as those of the 7th, and he appears to have been completely baffled by the variety of perforations, as he now received stamps of the 1st issue perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, which he assigns to the new issue of 1873.

Limited space prevents us from following the *Timbre-Poste* through all its wanderings. It is sufficient to say that M. Moens emerged triumphantly from his difficulties as far as the 7th issue was concerned, since we find it correctly chronicled in the 6th edition of his Catalogue.

We think it may have been through some attempt on the part of Major Evans to correct his lists by the notices in the *Timbre-Poste*, as they appeared from time to time, that he was led into the error of recording in his Catalogue for Collectors a "200 reis, brown-yellow," of the first type, "on thick white wove paper, pin perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$," the prevailing notion at the time being that the first issue existed perforated 16 only. We now know this to be an error, and that no 200 reis of Type I. exists except that belonging to the first issue.

Issue 8.

No specimen of this stamp has ever come under our notice, nor have we ever heard of one except through M. Moens, who describes it in close detail in the *Timbre-Poste* of December 1874. We therefore include it in our list, inclining to the opinion that it is of the nature of a proof, and taking our description of it from M. Moens, who, in the *Timbre-Poste*, gives the perforation as 14, and in his Catalogue alters that to 12½. We think the former is probably correct, as he evidently had the stamp before him when he wrote in 1874.

We believe this specimen is now in the collection of Herr Philipp von Ferrary.

Issue 9.

We follow M. Moens in giving the end of 1874 as the date of this issue, having no other information on the point. The issue was first chronicled in the *Timbre-Poste* of June 1876, and is remarkable for the change which took place in the size of the figures of value, otherwise the type is the same as that of Issue 7, being Type 1 with deepened lines.

We should be obliged if any one could assure us of the existence of the 20 reis. We feel bound to include it in our list, since M. Moens says distinctly in the *Timbre-Poste* of June 1876 that "the 10 and 20 reis have appeared with smaller figures." We have never seen a specimen of the 20 reis, and we do not feel altogether sure that it exists, as certain specimens of the 20 reis of Issue 7 may have been mistaken for it, some of these having slightly smaller figures of value than others. To be the correct thing, the figures should be as small as those of the 20 reis of the following issue, and should coincide in size with the other value, the 10 reis, which is tolerably abundant. The large figures of the earlier issues are of a different shape to these, and though they may vary slightly in size amongst themselves they are distinctly larger, and no confusion can arise between them and the small figures if the shape as well be carefully examined.*

During the printing of this issue an injury to the die appears to have happened, as some of the sheets of the 10 reis show a flaw inside the upper part of the oval band over the "1" of "SERVIÇO," probably owing to a piece having been chipped out of it. In these sheets from the damaged die we notice even more than the usual irregularity of position in the figures of value, and believe them to be what M. Moens catalogues as "*chiffres gras penchés.*"

Not having met with the 20 reis, we can say nothing as to its colour, but that of the 10 reis is deep to pale black, and we find specimens on the yellowish paper *isabelled* by the gum.

* Since the above was written we have been fortunate enough to secure a specimen of this stamp, the colour of which is orange-vermilion.

Issue 10.

Again we take our date of issue from M. Moens. It will be seen that this issue contains a new value, 15 reis, and as the appearance of this value was first announced in April 1875, the date of the issue must be as early as that at least.

The design is what we have called Type II., which had been used for Issues 4, 5, and 6, and the die is still unaltered in any way, the only difference being that the figures of value are in the smaller type to the preceding Issue 9.

The paper is similar in appearance to that used for Issues 7 and 9, being slightly bluish, and of the same texture and toughness, and specimens are found in which it has turned to the dirty yellow *isabelle* colour described in our note to Issue 7.

Although the paper of single specimens can hardly be distinguished from that of Issues 7 and 9, the sheets of this issue are watermarked with the manufacturers' name, "Hodgkinson & Co.," repeated twice in each sheet in double-lined Roman capitals, the length of the inscription being 103 mm., the height of the letters 9 mm., and that of the initial letter of each word 11 mm. This is the only issue in which we have found this watermark, and the paper showing it, the slightly thicker variety of *azuré*, appears to have been used for the entire printing of the issue.

The perforations, like those of Issues 7 and 9, range from 12½ to 14½, simple and compound, and we have also seen a couple of 20 reis perforated 15 with the small holes of the first issue.

10 reis, *black*, is found in pale shades, and also in the deepest possible black, the latter usually on the yellowish paper.

15 reis, *rose*, of which the supply is very abundant, exists in every conceivable shade of rose-pink, from a pale dull washed-out pink to a bright heavily printed magenta.

20 reis, *red*, is printed in several varieties of colour. bright and very pale pure vermilion, very deep vermilion, and various shades of orange-vermilion. Again, the deepest shades are on the yellowish paper, and it looks as if the colours had been deepened by the yellow gum.

Issue 11.

This issue is the third printing of Type II., but in this instance the lines of the background are considerably altered by recutting. Counting round the upper half of the background the lines now number 41. In the original type there are 10 lines on the left showing clear of the word "REIS," but in the recut type the tenth line touches the "R" of that word, and one line of the original type is lost. Two more lines are lost above the "E" of "REIS," reducing the total from 44 to 41. Counting round the lower half of the background there are now 43 lines. As in the upper half, one line of the original ten to the left of "REIS" is lost, but there is an additional line under the "R" of that word, there now being

eight, the original type only having seven in the same space. Another line is lost under the "s" of "REIS," where we can now count only five; the original type has six lines under that letter. This makes the total number of lines round the lower half of the background 43—one less than in the original type, which has 44.

It is most important to notice these changes in the lines of the background, so as to be able to distinguish between the three lowest values of this issue and the same values of the one which immediately precedes it, the sole difference between them being the recutting of the type in Issue 11. The letters of the inscription in the oval band have also been recut, as they are thickened, and look slightly larger than in the original type. In nearly all nicely-printed specimens, in which the ink has not run, there is a white bar across the letter "v" of "SERVIÇO," making it look like an inverted A. Sometimes this line does not show very clearly, appearing only as a white dash on one side, and occasionally, in heavily printed stamps, it is obliterated by the running of the ink. This "barred v" is generally given as the distinguishing feature of the issue, and as the readiest means of determining if a specimen belongs to it, but, for the reason just mentioned, we have found this peculiarity to be by no means a sure guide, and we recommend collectors to pay attention to the following particulars, which they will find to be a more certain test for distinguishing between the original and the recut type, even in specimens which are too heavily printed for the lines to be counted right across the oval space.

This test is as follows: In the original state of Type II. the eleventh and twelfth lines from the left, which are drawn from the top of the upright stroke of the "R" of "REIS" to the top of the oval, are parallel to each other all the way up, and are some little distance apart, showing a white space between them even in heavily-printed specimens; in the recut type the two lines occupying the same position, and drawn upwards from the top of the upright stroke of "R," are much closer together than either of them is to the line on its other side, and when the printing has been heavily done the lines touch, forming one thick line to within about 2 mm. of the top of the oval, where the two lines diverge to the right and left respectively, the right-hand line especially taking an abrupt bend to the right, a wide white space being left between the two lines from the point where they diverge to the top of the oval. These details of the lines are always to be seen, no matter how heavily a stamp may have been printed, and the divergence of the two lines is always plainly visible, even in specimens in which the white bar across the "v" has been blotched out.

Collectors who will take the trouble to master these minute details, and to educate their eye so as to be able to recognize at a glance to

which issue any stamp belongs, will probably find their reward in the capture of a specimen of the 15 reis of Issue 11, this being an excessively difficult stamp to find, although the 15 reis of Issue 10 is probably the most common of all the native-printed stamps.

The paper used for Issue 11 is very similar to that on which we found Issues 6, 7, 9, and 10 to be printed; nor is it easy, where single specimens are concerned, to detect any difference in the papers of these issues; but our experience being derived from the examination of a great number of sheets, we are able to assert that the paper of this eleventh issue is of the thinner kind, and is generally more strongly tinted with blue than that used for the preceding issues. This may account for the comparative scarcity in Issue 11 of stamps on the dirty yellow paper from which the blue tint has been discharged by the gum. We find sheets of this issue watermarked across the centre with the name of the makers—"Spicer Brothers"—the inscription measuring 239 mm. in length. The lettering is in double-lined Roman capitals, with initial letters of 18 mm. in height, the other letters being 15 mm. high. From the number of specimens we have seen so watermarked, we may conclude that a considerable quantity of the paper used for this issue bore the makers' name, although we know that similar paper without any such watermark was used as well, having seen entire sheets without it.

From this issue onwards the perforations average a different gauge from any preceding one. The extremes are now $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$, still in great varieties of combinations owing to the irregular spacing of the holes. The perforation is done in the poorest manner, the paper being seldom pierced through so that the stamps can be freely separated. Defective perforations are of frequent occurrence, both short spaces and entire lines being left unperforated. And double lines of perforation are often found on the sheets; in fact, these later issues form a veritable happy hunting-ground for the collector of *freaks* in the way of perforation.

The colours of this issue are as follows:

- 10 reis, *black*, in all shades, from pale grey-black to deep black.
- 15 reis, *rose*, is in three very distinct colours, viz., pale reddish-rose, pale rose (on strongly tinted paper), and a pink shade similar to the pale shade of the 15 reis of Issue 10. This last must be extremely rare, as we have only met with one specimen.
- 20 reis, *red*, is usually in various shades of orange-vermilion, sometimes in red-vermilion, and one specimen we have is in dark orange, showing no vermilion whatever.
- 40 reis, *blue*, is in dark and pale blue, dark Prussian-blue, and shades of ultramarine.
- 200 reis, *yellow*, in two dark shades, one bright and the other deep yellow, also a pale ochre-yellow.
- 300, 600, and 900 reis, *violet*, in three very distinct colours, viz., dark brownish-violet, bright violet, and a decided red-violet; several shades of the two first, but we have only seen one specimen of the red-violet.

The issue was first chronicled in May 1876, by M. Moens; he did not, however, mention the 15 reis until December 1876. Curiously enough he did not believe the stamps to be genuine, and gave a very accurate description of the differences in type to enable his readers to avoid them. He notices a more rounded "o" in "PORT," the barred "v" in "SERVIÇO," and the divergence of the 11th and 12th lines at the top of the background; he even goes so far as to mention Dresden as their source of origin, and to give the name of the maker. But in September 1876, his doubts have been laid at rest by his correspondent at Goa, and he informs his readers of the genuineness of the issue.

Issue 12.

There is no record of the stamps of this issue until March 1881, when M. Moens chronicles the 20 reis, describing it as being Type I. altered, with side ornaments of dots instead of dashes, and with enlarged letters, but without the star above the value, he having already described this last type in the *Timbre-Poste* some months previously.

The 10 reis of Issue 12 was not chronicled until his full list of the native-printed stamps appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* for May and June 1882, which list is identical with that in his *Prix-Courant*. In this printing, which is the second occasion of Type I. having undergone some alteration, the lines of the background have been both deepened and straightened, giving it a much more regular appearance, but the number of them is unaltered, being still 33, and they are in the same general positions as in the original die. Some of the lines are divided into two, for a short distance only, on their way through the word "REIS." The letters of the inscriptions in the oval band have been recut, making them larger, stouter, and more sharply defined than before. The letters of "REIS" have been recut also, all the strokes being more than doubled in thickness, so that they look more stumpy than in the original die; it is here that the lines of the background have been altered between them. The side ornaments of four dashes are changed to five dots, as in Type II.; this is an easy test for distinguishing between this issue and the 10 and 20 reis of Issues 7 and 9, which might otherwise be mistaken for it, as it has the smaller figures of value. The paper is thin, tough, highly *azuré*, in every respect identical with that used for Issue 11, and we find sheets watermarked "Spicer Brothers" as well as sheets without any watermark at all; there is also no difference in the perforations of the two issues. As regards colours we find the

10 reis, *black*, in many shades, from grey-black to a very brilliant deep black.

20 reis, *vermilion*, generally in shades of pure vermilion, but in some instances in shades approaching to orange-vermilion.

Issue 13.

In the *Timbre-Poste* of November 1880, M. Moens says he has received "from M. Moquette a 10 reis of Type I. with the 32 vertical lines, with the following modifications"; he then proceeds to mention the addition of the star, and gives a full description of the alterations from the original Type I.

With the exception of the addition of the star and bar, the die was untouched since it had been used for Issue 12.

The paper is still the tough, thin, highly *azuré* of Issues 11 and 12, and numerous specimens we have found show part of the watermark "Spicer Brothers." We expect the unwatermarked paper was also used, but we cannot say so for certain, not having seen entire sheets of Issue 13. This remark is equally applicable to the papers of Issues 14 and 15.

The perforation is still unaltered, and is that of Issues 11 and 12.

The colour of the one stamp of this issue is in many shades of black, including the brilliant deep black of Issue 12.

Issue 14.

This 10 reis of Type II., with a star and bar added, was first chronicled in M. Moens' full list in the *Timbre-Poste* of May and June 1882. Until that list was prepared it was probably confounded with its successor, the 10 reis of Issue 15, to which it is very similar, and which it must have preceded, as when the die was used again in 1883 for a provisional issue, the impressions agreed exactly with the recut type of Issue 15, which must therefore have been the last.

Issue 14 is the fourth printing from Type II., which has been again recut since it was used for Issue 11. The lines of the background are by no means easy to follow, owing to the rough recutting and bad printing. They number 41, whether counted along the upper half, across the centre, or along the lower half of the oval, but the lines are not continuous. Along the top there is no radical change from the 41 lines of Issue 11. The first three lines on the right are very irregular, and usually look more like two lines than three. The eleventh and twelfth lines from the left are so close together as to appear to be one thick line, except at the top where they diverge, as we pointed out to be the case in our notes on the type of Issue 11. Along the lower half of the oval the seventh line from the left is lost being broken off rather more than half-way down. Another line is lost under the "E" of "REIS." This loss of two lines reduces the 43 of the die as used for Issue 11 to the 41 lines we now find. The white star above the value is of seven rays, like the one introduced into

the recut die of Type I., but of course differs from it in the drawing.

The paper is the same as that of Issue 13, as we have already mentioned in our note to that issue, nor is there any change in the perforation.

The colour is in the various shades of black that are usually found in the 10 reis of other issues.

Seeing that this 10 reis of Issue 14 is the only value that was printed from the die of Type II. after it had been recut for the second time, thus representing its *third* state, it is a fairly important stamp, and it is curious that the fact of its differing in detail from the stamps of March 1876, Issue 11, should have escaped the notice of so observant a chronicler as M. Moens; he catalogues it, both in his final list of native issues, which appeared in the *Timbre-Poste* of May and June 1882, and also in the sixth edition of his *Prix Courant*, as being identical in type with the stamps of March 1876, excepting for the added star and bar. It is altogether omitted by Major Evans in his *Catalogue for Collectors*.

Issue 15.

This is the fifth printing of stamps of Type II., the die of which has been again recut. The lines of the background still number 41 along the top of the oval, but are reduced to 38 along the bottom. On the top the seventh line from the left is still left broken at the same place, the eleventh and twelfth lines are still close together, except at the top, where they diverge, but not as much as formerly. Along the bottom two lines are lost under the "R" of "REIS," and one under the "E" of that word, thus again reducing them from 41 to 38. They have also been shortened all round so as to leave a white space of about $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. between them and the oval band of solid colour. This is the chief distinguishing feature between the 10 reis of Issue 15 and that of Issue 14, both having the white star and bar.

In the *Timbre-Poste* of November 1880, M. Moens, in describing the 10 reis of Issue 13, remarks that the star of the other type (meaning that of Issue 15) has only six rays and a "point" intended to form the seventh ray. We do not find this correct, as the stars of both types have seven rays, not quite equal in size in either type, but all distinct rays. In each type two of the rays are spaced further apart than the others, leaving a blank between them, where a line of the background ought to have been continued. M. Moens' "point" must be this white space, but in that case it would be an *eighth*, not a *seventh* ray.

The paper is the same as was used for Issues 11, 12, 13, and 14; we have specimens showing part of the "Spicer Brothers"

watermark, but, as in Issues 13 and 14, we have seen no complete sheets. The perforation is also the same as that of all these last four issues.

The gum is usually white, but occasionally yellow, and there is sometimes, on some of the values, a dark brown composition, making the backs of the stamps look nearly black.

The colours are :

10 reis, *black*, deep black and grey black, mostly dull shades.

15 reis, *rose*, different shades of dull, dirty pink.

20 reis, *red*, shades of vermilion, sometimes inclining to orange-vermilion.

40 reis, *blue*, deep and pale blue, and the same shades of ultramarine.

100 reis, *green*, dark and pale green and shades of yellow-green.

200 reis, *yellow*, shades from light to very dark.

300, 600, and 900 reis, *violet*, brownish violet, dark and pale, and varying shades of bright reddish violet.

In the *Timbre-Poste* of October 1877, M. Moens writes: "The *I.B.J. (Illustrirtes Briefmarken Journal)* chronicles a series of stamps with a star of six rays above the value, and otherwise identical with the last issue (March 1876). Not having seen the stamps, we cannot say if the star has been surcharged. There is a full set on bluish paper, and they are perforated. It is probably to distinguish the true stamps from the so-called forgeries that the authorities have taken this measure."

In the same number of the *Timbre-Poste* (October 1877) he announces the appearance of the set of the general type for all Portuguese Colonies known as the *Crown* type, which he says was issued on the 15th of July, 1877. It will therefore be seen that Issue 15 was only current for about one month, when it was replaced by the stamps of the new type, and as all the values of the issue are rare in a used state, we may conclude that they were withdrawn from use in favour of the new-comers.

With Issue 15 the series of native-printed stamps cease; henceforth they only reappear as surcharged provisionals during a temporary deficiency of the supply of the 5 reis of the *Crown* type, and during the period of chaos which prevailed after the introduction of the new currency; and in concluding our remarks on the stamps of Section I., we will add that they were all genuinely issued for postal requirements, and that none of them have ever been reprinted for collectors.

SECTION II.

Issues 16 to 20.

THESE five issues, which appeared from time to time during a period of about four years, constitute what is generally known as the "Crown series," the stamps being of the well-known design used for all the Portuguese Colonies. The nine values of Issue 16, which appeared in July 1877, were chronicled first by M. Moens in the *Timbre-Poste* for October of that year; and Issues 17, 18, and 19 were likewise chronicled either by him or in the *Record*, each one within a very short time of its appearance. We are a little in doubt as to the exact date to which to assign the 25 reis, dark mauve, Issue 20. We know that its issue must have preceded the change in the currency of the colony, which took place on the 1st of May 1881; but it could not have been very long before that, since we do not find it mentioned until the *Record* of August. It is a scarce stamp used, and must in any case have had a very short existence; so we do not think we are far wrong in not dating it earlier than April. There is a mistake in M. Moens' *Prix-Courant*, 6th edition, the date of the first issue of the "Crown series" being given as July 1879, instead of July 1877. This would not be of much importance now, if the date had been corrected in the recent 7th edition of the *Prix-Courant*, but unfortunately it has been repeated as July 1879. We are partly responsible for this neglect ourselves, as M. Moens relied principally on us for any additions and corrections for his new list of Portuguese India.

The paper is wove, without a watermark, and is usually thin, varying a little in texture. It might be possible to make up a set of all values on paper of the different thicknesses, but we have not succeeded in doing so to our own satisfaction, as the differences are very slight, and generally impossible to detect unless the gum has been removed from the stamps. There is, however, one variety of paper differing very widely from any of these thin papers, in that it is very thick, having quite double or even treble the substance of any of them. We have only found four values on this thick paper; viz., 40 reis, yellow; 50 reis, blue; 200 reis, orange; and 300 reis, brown. All our specimens of these have the perforation B; that is, $13\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.

The stamps of the "Crown series" are arranged on the sheet in seven horizontal rows of four stamps each, the whole of the twenty-eight stamps forming a block which measures 187 mm. × 93 mm. Two perforating machines were used, which in our Reference List we call "A" and "B," and which have an approximate gauge of $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, but these figures are not strictly accurate. The true gauge of either of the machines may be found by counting the number of holes in any one line, measuring its length, and computing the gauge for the standard 20 mm. by the rule of proportion. When this is done, the exact figures will be found to be :

- A. 12·7 vertically, and 12·7 horizontally.
 B. 13·44 " " 13·54 "

The following particulars apply to both perforations : The block of twenty-eight stamps are surrounded by a frame of perforations which measures 189 mm. × 96 mm. ; none of the intermediate lines of perforation cut through this frame into the margin ; wherever two lines of perforation intersect each other on the sheet there is one hole at that point common to both lines, and every line where it meets the line of the frame terminates in a hole, which is common to it and to the line of the frame as well ; lastly, all the horizontal lines are equidistant each from its neighbour, as likewise are the vertical ones. These considerations force us to the conclusion that both the machines used performed the whole of the perforation at a single stroke, and were made to fit just over the pane of twenty-eight stamps, leaving a margin of 1 mm. between the outside rows of stamps and the frame of perforations. Within this margin the machine always worked, it being unusual to find a stamp the design of which has been even touched by a line of perforations. Owing to the uniformity with which the lines are spaced, single specimens are always of precisely the same size, and those perforated by the same machine have in every case the same number of notches round their edges. Round stamps from sheets perforated A there are sixty such notches, and round those from sheets perforated B there are sixty-four ; that is, neglecting the corner holes, which disappear in single stamps. We do not remember in philately any other instance of such extreme regularity of perforation. The two perforating machines must have been used concurrently for all the five issues of the "Crown series," and therefore we might expect to be able to make up sets of all varieties with both perforations. We have not, however, been able to find the 300 reis, brown, nor the 40 reis, yellow, with perforation A.

The colours do not vary so much as in the previous issues. We find :

- 5 reis, *black*, deep brilliant black, and shades down to grey-black.
 10 reis, *yellow*, usually various shades of orange-yellow, some specimens so pale as to lose the orange.

- 20 reis, *bistre*, yellowish bistre, not varying much, except dark and light shades.
- 25 reis, *rose*, pale shades, except the printing perforated 13½, which is bright rose, and somewhat scarce.
- 40 reis, *blue*, Prussian-blue of medium shades, sometimes pale.
- 50 reis, *green*, very variable, bright and pale yellow-green, pale dull green, and very dark and lighter shades approaching blue-green.
- 100 reis, *lilac*, shades of lilac, some specimens varying to bluish-lilac.
- 200 reis, *orange*, deep and pale reddish-orange, also a more yellow-orange. The thicker paper specimens, which are the only ones we have found perforated 13½, are in finer colours, both pure orange and red-orange.
- 300 reis, *brown*, reddish-brown, pale and dark. Those on the thicker paper are a different colour, without any trace of the reddish shade.
- 10 reis, *green*, mostly pale blue-green, sometimes approaching near to yellow-green, but never a bright yellow-green such as occurs in the 50 reis.
- 25 reis, *slate-grey*, shades of bluish-slate, sometimes lilac-slate, paper often considerably toned.
- 50 reis, *blue*, deep and slightly paler blue of an ultramarine shade. The thick paper set, the only representatives of this value perforated 13½, are in very deep shades of the same colour.
- 40 reis, *yellow*, pale yellow, inclining to orange-yellow. There are three distinct colours of the specimens on thick paper—pale orange-yellow, deep canary-yellow, and deep yellow with almost a greenish tinge.
- 25 reis, *dark mauve*, medium shades of that colour.

The entire set of the "Crown series" has been reprinted. We do not know at what date this was done, but it would in all probability be when the "Crown series" of all the other Portuguese colonies were reprinted. The reprints are fortunately very different from the originals, and no expert need be consulted for the identification of any of them. The paper is stout, opaque, white wove, and the sheets are not gummed. The perforation is 13½, and rather roughly done, possibly owing to the difficulty of piercing the thick paper.

The colours are a guide by themselves, being all very pale, sickly, washed-out shades, in most cases entirely different from any variety of shade found in the originals.

- 5 reis, pale black.
- 10 " pale pure yellow.
- 20 " very pale yellowish-bistre.
- 25 " pale dull pink.
- 40 " dull ultramarine.
- 50 " very pale bluish-green.
- 100 " very pale reddish-lilac.
- 200 " pure light orange.
- 300 " very pale brown.
- 10 " medium dull green.
- 25 " very pale blue-grey.
- 50 " dull medium blue.
- 40 " pale pure yellow.
- 25 " bright mauve.

Issue 21.

These provisionals—the first instalment of a long series of surcharges with which the postal authorities distracted the world of philatelists—made their appearance in April 1881, to supply a temporary exhaustion of the 5 reis value. They had a very short existence, as a new currency came into use in the following month, and the 5 reis ceased to be a postal rate. "They lived as the roses live," exclaims M. Moens, in a burst of poetic feeling not usually displayed by philatelic writers. During their short life there seems to have been a good demand for them, since used specimens are fairly common, considering the limited time in which they were current.

The *Philatelic Record* was the first to mention them in its number for July 1881, in which, as we have noted in the Reference List, it chronicled three different stamps with the surcharge "5." M. Moens followed in the *Timbre-Poste* of August 1881, but only gave one of the three varieties already chronicled by the *Record*.

Another variety appeared in the *Record* for August 1881, a fifth in the *Record* for December 1881, and a sixth in the *Timbre-Poste* for December 1881.

For some unaccountable reason the "5" on 20 reis of March 1876, and the "5" on 20 reis of May 1876, as far as we know, escaped for a long time the notice of all the writers, the first record we find of them being in M. Moens' *Supplement* to the 6th edition of his *Prix-Courant*, 1888-1889; but long ere this they were both well known to collectors, and the absence of earlier records can only be due to oversight.

The case of the two varieties, "5" on 10 reis of June 1872, and "5" on 10 reis of July 1873, is different, these two being until recently quite unknown to collectors. They were both in the collection of Mr. Marsden, who recorded the "5" on 10 reis of June 1872 in his article in Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co.'s *Stamp News Annual* of 1892. In the same list Mr. Marsden recorded a "5" on 10 reis of September 1871; but when he sent us his stamps for examination we found this to be an error, and that his specimen was really a "5" on 10 reis of July 1873. So it now appears in our list for the first time under its proper designation.

Having only seen solitary specimens of each of these last, both unused, and the stamps being what we may call abnormal varieties, it behoved us to be even more than usually careful in examining the surcharges; but they have stood the test of very minute comparison with many specimens of similar surcharges on the common varieties, and we have no doubt as to their being perfectly genuine.

The remaining variety, No. 81, "5" on 10 reis of June 1877, issue 14, is in the Tapling collection at the British Museum. It is in fine condition, used, and is the only specimen of this variety known to us.

In his *Prix-Courant* of 1891 M. Moens catalogues a "5" on 10 reis of end of 1874," which may exist, but which for the present we prefer to exclude from our list, never having seen such a stamp, and being altogether unable to trace M. Moens' authority for cataloguing it.

The great majority of catalogues and price lists, even the high-class ones, have so mixed up the different types of the native-printed issues, and the dates they give have got so confused, that when we come to the same stamps surcharged, it is very often quite impossible even to guess to which particular issue they refer. This greatly increases the difficulty of comparing notes with other collectors by correspondence, and where different catalogues are referred to confusion becomes worse confounded.

As to the surcharges themselves, they were printed from metal types set up in a frame corresponding in size with the sheet itself, which consisted of seventy stamps in ten horizontal rows. The types were very irregularly spaced, and though the original idea seems to have been that the surcharged figure should fall as nearly as possible on the figure of value already on the stamp, this idea is seldom carried out, and the position of the surcharge varies considerably. When we come to examine a good many of entire sheets we find, however, that there can be no doubt but that the surcharges are type-printed. So rough is the casting of the types, and so carelessly have the setting up and printing been executed, that one might well imagine that several different founts of type were used, and that we might be able to make up one of those long lists of "varieties of surcharge" so dear to the heart of the ambitious collector. But we can only do this to the very limited extent of affirming that, at any rate, *two* different founts of type were used, but that these were never mixed and used on the same sheet of stamps. Here is the description of the two varieties of type:

TYPE A.

The figure "5" is rather more than 5 mm. in height. When the body of the figure is upright, the upper stroke is vertical. This stroke measures 3 mm. The tail, usually nearly 3 mm. in length, is at right angles to the vertical stroke, but curves slightly upwards towards the end. The outline of the body of the "5" is nearly circular; but the back being very thick, with a nearly straight inner line, makes the whole figure appear rather narrow in proportion to its height. The vertical stroke and the dot at the end of the figure are thick, being in proportion to the rest of the strokes.

TYPE B.

The figure "5" is 5 mm. in height. When the body of the figure is upright, the upper stroke is not vertical, but slopes back slightly to the right. This stroke measures a little more than 2 mm. In this position the tail of the figure is horizontal, curving slightly upwards towards the end, as in Type A. It is about 2 mm. long. The body of the "5" is larger in proportion to the rest of the figure than in Type A. The back is not so thick, the inner line is curved, and the figure in consequence looks broader and more rounded. None of the thick strokes are as heavy as in Type A.

We hope that these descriptions will generally enable collectors to identify the types, but it must be borne in mind that they are taken from unusually nicely printed specimens, of which only a small percentage are found, and that bad printing and faulty types are answerable for all sorts of variations from the normal. Still, we think that the more salient differences between the types, the vertical or slanting upper stroke, and the narrow or broad appearance of the body of the figure, are generally traceable in average specimens.

It is best to neglect the size of the tail, as that is the feature which seems to have been the most maltreated. Owing to the spreading of the red ink, the surcharge on all the 10 reis, black, is much heavier than on the 20 reis, red; so much so that the measurements we have given cannot be rigorously applied to them, and only the general shape of the figures should be looked to. As yet these 10 reis have only been found with the surcharge of Type A, which exists on all the ten representatives of this provisional 5 reis.

Type B has been found on

- | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-------------|---------|----------------|
| No. 75. | "5" | on 15 reis, | rose, | of April 1875. |
| ,, 77. | "5" | ,, 20 | ,, red, | of March 1876. |
| ,, 79. | "5" | ,, 20 | ,, | May 1876. |

And though it has not yet been seen on No. 82, "5" on 20 reis, red, of June 1877, this stamp probably exists with it, and will yet be found.

Of our list of varieties, we have ourselves seen specimens of Nos. 75a, 75b, 77a, 77b, 79a, and 79b. The others are recorded by M. Moens in the *Timbre-Poste*—82a in November 1881, and 76a, 81a, and 81b in February 1885. This list could probably be increased.

We have excluded all those due to the vagaries of the perforating machine, of which there are large numbers in this series. Most of the so-called imperforates we believe to be due to a skilful manipulation of the scissors.

The double surcharges are generally found with one impression falling almost exactly on the other, the first or underneath one

being both faint and imperfect, and are probably the result of the slipping of the paper or of the type, and not of two distinct printings. But we have a good specimen of 79*b* evidently due to this latter cause, both figures being equally well impressed on the paper, and being at some distance from each other.

Most probably 77*b* is of this category, and is very curious, as one of the surcharges is horizontal, and the sheet must have been placed sideways under the press.

Some of the reversed surcharges are from sheets on which all the figures are upside-down; others come from one type having been inserted *tête-bêche* in the setting.

SECTION III.

Issues 22 and 23.

On the 1st May 1881 a new currency was adopted for Portuguese India, the unit of which was the "rupee." On that date it therefore became necessary to issue stamps of new denominations, as will be understood by the following extract from a Lisbon letter communicated by Mr. Kern, and published in the *Record* of August 1881: "The money hitherto in use in the Portuguese Indies was the same as in the mother country; but a law has recently been passed that the coinage in future shall be in tangas and rupias. Owing to this change the Government has ordered a new set of postage and fiscal stamps, but owing to the pressure of business these could not be got ready in time, and the postal authorities at Goa have therefore decided to utilize the old stamps by surcharging them with the new currency, but these will of course only be used until the new stamps arrive." In the new currency the rupee was divided into sixteen tangas, and the tanga into twelve reis, respectively equivalent to the annas and pies of British India, the reis of the new currency having an increased value, 32 of them being equal to 75 reis of the old currency.

The new set of postage stamps with the value expressed in the new currency did not arrive at Goa from Lisbon until the 1st January 1882, and during the eight months that elapsed up to that date the postal authorities at Goa continued to issue the surcharged provisionals, many different printings taking place at uncertain intervals, as to the dates of which we have no evidence, but which are sufficiently marked by the different settings of the types and by the new varieties created by fresh combinations of surcharges and stamps.

The sequence of the dates at which the different varieties were first chronicled is little guide to the order in which they really appeared, nor have we any means of determining whether in the first set printed there was more than *one* variety of any one of the seven values. Of one thing we can be nearly certain, that is, that the 1½ on the various 20 reis, red, of the native issues belongs to this earliest set, and that no reprinting of it with a fresh setting of the types ever took place. We have therefore placed it at the head of our list, and numbered it as a separate issue; but we have made no attempt to determine what varieties

of the other six values appeared with it, having nothing to assist us in making such a selection. Our Reference List of Issue 22, which should properly contain *all* the first surcharged varieties, must therefore be looked upon as incomplete, the six missing values being buried in the mass of varieties which were made between May and December 1881, and which we have numbered as Issue 23.

No chronicle of any of these provisionals appeared in the philatelic papers until August 1881, when they were mentioned by M. Moens in the *Timbre-Poste*. He then described those that were known to him, which consisted of one variety of each of the seven values, viz.:

- 89. "1½" on 20 reis, red, of May, 1876.
- 96. "4½" on 20 reis, bistre.
- 99. "6" on 20 reis, bistre,
- 113. "1 T" on 200 reis, orange.
- 120. "2 T" on 200 reis, orange.
- 124. "4 T" on 50 reis, green.
- 130. "8 T" on 200 reis, orange,

We might be almost tempted to believe that these seven varieties, as chronicled by M. Moens, constituted the first and earliest set printed, were it not for the length of time (three months) which had already elapsed since these provisionals had first been issued, and for the fact that at this time, according to Mr. Kern, fourteen varieties were already known to his Lisbon correspondent.

The *Timbre-Poste* and *Record* continued to chronicle the different varieties as they became known to them, the list being completed, as far as they are concerned, in February 1882, when between them they had made out a list of thirty-eight varieties. In making any calculations based on the dates of publication of these two periodicals, it is as well to bear in mind that the *Record* always appeared a fortnight or so after the *Timbre-Poste* of the same date, and it was therefore able to benefit by any information which might have already appeared in that paper.

Our list now contains forty-eight varieties; that is, it has ten that are nowhere mentioned in either the *Timbre-Poste* or the *Record*.

No. 84, 1½ on 20 reis, of September 1871, Issue 1, was catalogued by Mr. Marsden in the *Stamp News Annual*. We have examined his specimen, which is the only one known to him or to us, and the surcharge agrees exactly in type with all the other varieties of 1½ on 20 reis of the native issues.

No. 85, 1½ on 20 reis, of Issue 3, we discovered ourselves in the Tapling Collection at the British Museum. We know of no other specimen.

No. 86, 1½ on 20 reis of Issue 7, has never previously been

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No. 85, 1½ on 20 reis, of Issue 3, we discovered ourselves in the Tapling Collection at the British Museum. We know of no other specimen.

No. 86, 1½ on 20 reis of Issue 7, has never previously been

included in any list; but we are inclined to think that this is the variety meant by M. Moens in No. 108 of the list in his *Price-Courant 6th Edition*, "1½ on 20 reis of end of 1874," of which we have never been able to find a trace, and the existence of which we very much doubt, seeing the great rarity of the stamp itself in an unsurcharged state. The difference between it and the 20 reis of Issue 7 being only in the size of the figures "20," it was a mistake very likely to be made.

No. 87, 1½ on 20 reis of April 1875, has been known to us some time, two specimens being in Mr. Harrison's collection; but the first published record we can find is Mr. Marsden's in the *Stamp News Annual*, 1892.

No. 90, 1½ on 20 reis of June 1877, will be found catalogued by Major Evans in his *Catalogue for Collectors*. The only specimen of this we have ever seen is in Mr. Marsden's collection.

Passing to the surcharges on the stamps of the Crown series, we have:

No. 98, "6" on 10 reis, yellow,
No. 102, "6" on 40 reis, blue,

which have only been catalogued in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co.'s *Price List, the 4th Edition of 1884*, and in every subsequent edition. We believe these two to have been purposely omitted from other lists owing to a suspicion that they were not genuine. There were two similar varieties of the provisional "6" included in the following set of forgeries, which were recorded as genuine in *L'Ami des Timbres* of April 1882:

"6"	on	40	reis,	blue,	of	June	1872.
"5"	"	100	"	green	"	"	
"5"	"	300	"	violet	"	"	
"6"	"	20	"	red	"	1877.	
"6"	"	40	"	blue	"	"	
"6"	"	10	"	yellow,	of	the	Crown series.
"6"	"	40	"	blue	"	"	"

All the writers in the journals of that time, who had inspected these stamps, condemned them at once. M. Moens, in the *Timbre-Poste* of June 1882, says he has seen them, and that in spite of the 200 francs asked for them, he rallies to the opinion of his *confrères* who consider them "*carottes*." The *Record* of May 1882 says the numerals surcharged on these stamps are of a totally different type to those found on the other provisionals, and especially mentions that the type of surcharge on the two varieties of the Crown series is the same as that on the rest. This set of forgeries was so universally condemned, that they must have been withdrawn at once, as we have never been able to find any specimens of them. If we are correct in thinking that the notice of these forgeries had something to do with the omission of our Nos. 98 and 102 from the lists, we can show there was no reason

for thus ignoring them. We have seen used specimens of both of them with genuine obliterations clearly over the surcharges; we have also found the type of the surcharged "6" to be identical with that found on all the other varieties of the same value. The only charge that can be brought against them is, that they are somewhat scarce; but as to their being genuine, we have no doubts whatever.

We were for a long time in great doubt as to the existence of No. 107, "1 T" on 25 reis, slate-grey, which was in M. Moens' *Prix-Courant*, 6th Edition, but had never been mentioned elsewhere. It is only latterly that we have been made sure by coming across a good used specimen.

Some of these provisionals on the 25 reis have given us considerable trouble, owing to the careless way in which the two colours of this stamp, which we call *slate-grey* and *dark mauve*, have been described in the various lists and journals. Some writers have taken a little trouble about this in their catalogues, and have been careful to be at least consistent. Major Evans, in his *Catalogue for Collectors*, adopted "slate-grey" and "dull purple," and M. Moens in his *Prix-Courant* calls them "ardoise" and "violet," these being sufficiently distinctive in both cases. But in other lists, and especially in the notices of the journals, these two colours appear to have been usually named according to the fancy of the moment, and the result is misunderstanding and confusion. The *Record*, in its *résumé* of the philatelic gains of 1881, includes No. 107, but calls it "25 reis, lavender"; it then refers to page 231, where we find the same stamp called "25 reis, mauve," which would mean, if it meant anything, our No. 108—but one example is enough of this sort of bungling.

Another variety not chronicled at the time it appeared is No. 118, "2 T" on 50 reis, blue, which was first chronicled by Major Evans in his *Catalogue for Collectors*, and has been included by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co in their *Price Lists* since 1884. It is, however, absent from all the other lists. We have seen an unused specimen, which was evidently of the genuine type.

We believe No. 127, "8 T" on 25 reis, rose, will be new to most collectors. It was in Mr. Marsden's list in the *Stamp News Annual*, and we have seen his specimen, which was unused. He assures us he has seen used specimens on the original envelopes of this as well as of the foregoing No. 118.

This finishes our account of the ten varieties we have had to add to the list given by the *Record* and *Timbre-Poste*, and we will now proceed to mention a few that are given in other lists, but which we prefer not to include in ours.

First there is a "1½" on 25 reis, violet, which we find in M. Moens' *Prix-Courant*. We believe this "*violet*" to be a mistake

for "ardoise," and to have been copied into the *Prix-Courant* from the *Timbre-Poste* of Nov. 1881, where the mistake was first made. The "1½" on 25 reis "ardoise," although a common variety, is nowhere mentioned in the *Timbre-Poste*, and we believe "violet" to be a slip of M. Moens' pen. At all events we have not been able to hear of a specimen, and for the present at least refrain from cataloguing it.

Next we have the following four varieties:—

"4 T" on 40 reis, blue,
 "4 T" on 100 reis, lilac,
 "2" on "1 T" on 25 reis, dark mauve,
 "8" on "2 T" on 200 reis, orange.

which were catalogued by Mr. Marsden in the *Stamp News Annual*. We have seen his specimens of these four, and find them to have the surcharges altered in pen and ink. Some of them apparently have the postmark over the whole surcharge, and it is quite possible they may have passed through the post. It is more probable that the alterations were made by private individuals than by the postal authorities, and for that reason their philatelic value, in our opinion, is "nil."

We will now proceed to give some description of the types used in printing the surcharges, which we hope may be of some use in helping collectors to avoid forgeries. But we must warn our readers that some very dangerous ones exist, in which the types have been very closely copied. By far the best way to avoid being deceived by these last, or by any other clever forgeries that may exist, is to be well provided with a good many specimens of all the common varieties of each value, and then, when a rare variety is found, to subject it to a very severe scrutiny and comparison with the commoner ones, and if it does not coincide with these, to reject it.

Taking the stamps in the order in which they appear in our Reference List, we have first the "1½" on the native printed issues. These are comparatively scarce, and we have not had, nor are we likely to have, the opportunity of examining an entire sheet. We have seen a great many single specimens and a few pairs, and have assured ourselves that this series was surcharged in the same manner as the series of the "Crown" type, that is, the whole sheet at one printing. All these "1½" on native printed series appear to be from the same setting. As there is another "1½" on native printed stamps—a provisional of a later issue—the type used for those of Issue 22 is of considerable importance, so we will describe it to the best of our ability.

The "1" is a figure of 5 mm. in height and 1 mm. in thickness, with fine cross-strokes at the head and foot. The upper cross-stroke usually slants upwards to the right, so that the figure is

higher on the right than on the left; but sometimes this stroke is a horizontal one, and in these cases the figure "1" falls short of the full 5 mm. in height. The small "1" of the fraction is shaped like the large "1," and varies from 1 mm. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. The "2" is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, and has proportionately a very large head, which comes down in a wide circular curve in front, and terminates in a dot below the level of the centre of the figure. The fraction line is a thin horizontal stroke of 2 mm. in length, but is often shorter than that owing to imperfect printing. The entire fraction measures 6 mm. in height, sometimes slightly less. The relative positions of the large figure, the two small figures, and the fraction line vary in different specimens, there being probably as many variations as there are surcharges on the sheet.

The " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharged on the stamps of the "Crown series" are necessarily of a different setting to the preceding, seeing that the sheets as well as the individual stamps are of such different sizes. The figure "1" is of the same dimensions, and so are the smaller figures and the fraction line, but the cross-stroke at the head of the large figure "1" is almost always horizontal. We have found a good many different settings of this surcharge. Sheets of the same setting may be easily identified by the varieties arising from the difference in the relative positions of the component parts of the surcharge being in the same positions on different sheets. We have only found one setting of the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 5 reis, black, but two of the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 10 reis, green, these three being all different. This is the result of the examination of a great number of sheets of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ value.

In the surcharged " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " the fraction is of precisely the same type as that of the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " already described. The large "4" is a closed figure 5 mm. in height, and we may here say that this is the measurement of all the large figures of value, that the thick strokes of these figures are 1 mm. in width, and that their thin strokes and curves are exceedingly finely formed. We have found three different settings of the " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 20 reis, bistre. It would appear as if the same setting was never used for surcharging stamps of different denominations, that is, in the three lower values of these provisionals. In the higher values it was different, as we shall presently show.

The surcharged "6" is a closed figure. Owing to the single figure of the surcharge it would be very difficult to distinguish different settings even if we were able to find entire sheets in sufficient quantities for our purpose.

The "T" of the four high values is small in proportion to the figures of value, being 3 mm. nearly, both in height and width. It is always placed at the same distance below the figure, that is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. It is important to notice that the vertical stroke

of the "τ," if not exactly in the same straight line as the vertical axis of the figure, is always parallel to it, and never at an angle. In other words, if the figure is upright, the "τ" will be upright also. This is a very good test for distinguishing between the genuine surcharges and some dangerous forgeries we have lately seen, which come from Paris. Another and more common forgery has the horizontal stroke of the "τ" made of two curves curving upwards and outwards from the top of the vertical stroke, like the astronomical sign for the constellation of Aries. In the genuine "τ" this stroke is one straight line.

No doubt there were a good many different settings of the "1 τ," as we have many indications pointing that way; but, in this case, as also in that of all the higher values of surcharges, lack of material in the shape of entire sheets prevents us from giving more precise information.

The sheets of No. 108, "1 τ" on 25 reis, dark mauve, show in the figures "1" some remarkable variations from the usual type of surcharge. The cross-strokes at the head of most of the figures are longer than usual, those of Nos. 17, 21, and 25 on the sheet being the longest. Nos. 10 and 22 are surcharged with a figure "1" of a totally different type, which certainly was not from the same fount. This figure has cross-strokes as thick as the upright stroke itself, the top one curving slightly downwards, and cut off quite square at the end. No. 11 on the sheet has a bar 3 mm. in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in width, printed close up under the "τ," and at right angles to it. A similar malformation of type is found in some of the "2 τ." This setting of the "1 τ," which is so prolific of varieties, appears to be the only printing of "1 τ" on 25 reis, dark mauve, and the setting does not appear to have been used for any other stamp.

In the "2 τ" the slanting stroke of the figure is very finely printed, and joins the thick horizontal foot at an acute angle. The curved head of the "2" terminates in a rather large pronounced dot, but is not very easy to describe. It is a very good point to look at when examining "suspects," as the forgers have not been successful in imitating the manner in which the dot is set on to the end of the curve. This test is a good one for the surcharged "6" as well. There were certainly different settings of the "2 τ," but how many we cannot say. We find the malformed type with the bar under the "τ" on stamps of different denominations, viz., on

No. 115. "2 τ" on 25 reis, dark mauve.

No. 116. "2 τ" on 40 reis, yellow.

No. 117. "2 τ" on 50 reis, green.

So we may conclude that the same setting was used for all these three stamps. We have seen an entire sheet of "2 τ" on 50 reis,

green, which had not got the "τ" with the bar underneath, and must therefore have been from a different setting.

The figures "4" and "8" of the two highest surcharged values are closed figures. The "8" is sharply drawn, the thin curves being very much slighter than the thicker ones.

The foregoing description of the types used applies only to well-printed sheets. As for the positions of the whole surcharge, though some sheets are printed straight, others have the surcharges slanting in one or the other direction, sometimes a few odd types, and sometimes all through the sheet. The figures also appear sometimes to have been squeezed out of shape, or otherwise damaged in the press.

Turning to the "Varieties" in our Reference List, Nos. 93a and 96a are inverted surcharges of different classes. In printing the surcharges on No. 96a, "4½" on 20 reis, bistre, the sheet has been reversed in the press, so that every surcharge on it is inverted. We have seen two such sheets entire.

The variety No. 93a, "1½" on 20 reis, bistre, arises from one type having been inserted in the setting *tête-bêche* to the others. Our specimen of this is one of a pair, the other stamp having the surcharge in the usual position.

The other variety we have catalogued is No. 114a, "2 τ" on 25 reis, slate grey, with small "τ." The figure "2" of this is of the usual type, but the "τ" is a small one, measuring 2 mm. both ways, instead of the usual 3 mm. Of this variety we have only seen single specimens. Mr. Harrison has one unused and two used, these last with genuine obliterations evidently over the surcharge, and we believe them to be quite good. We cannot say whether the setting, to which these small letters "τ" belong, was made up entirely with them, or whether there were only one or two on the sheet.

The only double surcharges we have been seen in the stamps of Issue 23 are of the kind due to the slipping of the paper under the type, and are therefore not worth including in the Reference List. We have seen a specimen of

No. 130, "8 τ" on 200 reis, orange,

with a double figure "8" arising from this cause, as well as

No. 123, "4 τ" on 10 reis, green.

No. 124, "4 τ" on 50 " "

with the "τ" partly double, the paper having slipped in the same way.

of the "τ," if not exactly in the same straight line as the vertical axis of the figure, is always parallel to it, and never at an angle. In other words, if the figure is upright, the "τ" will be upright also. This is a very good test for distinguishing between the genuine surcharges and some dangerous forgeries we have lately seen, which come from Paris. Another and more common forgery has the horizontal stroke of the "τ" made of two curves curving upwards and outwards from the top of the vertical stroke, like the astronomical sign for the constellation of Aries. In the genuine "τ" this stroke is one straight line.

No doubt there were a good many different settings of the "1 τ," as we have many indications pointing that way; but, in this case, as also in that of all the higher values of surcharges, lack of material in the shape of entire sheets prevents us from giving more precise information.

The sheets of No. 108, "1 τ" on 25 reis, dark mauve, show in the figures "1" some remarkable variations from the usual type of surcharge. The cross-strokes at the head of most of the figures are longer than usual, those of Nos. 17, 21, and 25 on the sheet being the longest. Nos. 10 and 22 are surcharged with a figure "1" of a totally different type, which certainly was not from the same fount. This figure has cross-strokes as thick as the upright stroke itself, the top one curving slightly downwards, and cut off quite square at the end. No. 14 on the sheet has a bar 3 mm. in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in width, printed close up under the "τ," and at right angles to it. A similar malformation of type is found in some of the "2 τ." This setting of the "1 τ," which is so prolific of varieties, appears to be the only printing of "1 τ" on 25 reis, dark mauve, and the setting does not appear to have been used for any other stamp.

In the "2 τ" the slanting stroke of the figure is very finely printed, and joins the thick horizontal foot at an acute angle. The curved head of the "2" terminates in a rather large pronounced dot, but is not very easy to describe. It is a very good point to look at when examining "suspects," as the forgers have not been successful in imitating the manner in which the dot is set on to the end of the curve. This test is a good one for the surcharged "6" as well. There were certainly different settings of the "2 τ," but how many we cannot say. We find the malformed type with the bar under the "τ" on stamps of different denominations, viz., on

No. 115. "2 τ" on 25 reis, dark mauve.

No. 116. "2 τ" on 40 reis, yellow.

No. 117. "2 τ" on 50 reis, green.

So we may conclude that the same setting was used for all these three stamps. We have seen an entire sheet of "2 τ" on 50 reis,

green, which had not got the "τ" with the bar underneath, and must therefore have been from a different setting.

The figures "4" and "8" of the two highest surcharged values are closed figures. The "8" is sharply drawn, the thin curves being very much slighter than the thicker ones.

The foregoing description of the types used applies only to well-printed sheets. As for the positions of the whole surcharge, though some sheets are printed straight, others have the surcharges slanting in one or the other direction, sometimes a few odd types, and sometimes all through the sheet. The figures also appear sometimes to have been squeezed out of shape, or otherwise damaged in the press.

Turning to the "Varieties" in our Reference List, Nos. 93a and 96a are inverted surcharges of different classes. In printing the surcharges on No. 96a, "4½" on 20 reis, bistre, the sheet has been reversed in the press, so that every surcharge on it is inverted. We have seen two such sheets entire.

The variety No. 93a, "1½" on 20 reis, bistre, arises from one type having been inserted in the setting *tête-bêche* to the others. Our specimen of this is one of a pair, the other stamp having the surcharge in the usual position.

The other variety we have catalogued is No. 114a, "2 τ" on 25 reis, slate grey, with small "τ." The figure "2" of this is of the usual type, but the "τ" is a small one, measuring 2 mm. both ways, instead of the usual 3 mm. Of this variety we have only seen single specimens. Mr. Harrison has one unused and two used, these last with genuine obliterations evidently over the surcharge, and we believe them to be quite good. We cannot say whether the setting, to which these small letters "τ" belong, was made up entirely with them, or whether there were only one or two on the sheet.

The only double surcharges we have been seen in the stamps of Issue 23 are of the kind due to the slipping of the paper under the type, and are therefore not worth including in the Reference List. We have seen a specimen of

No. 130, "8 τ" on 200 reis, orange,

with a double figure "8" arising from this cause, as well as

No. 123, "4 τ" on 10 reis, green.

No. 124, "4 τ" on 50 " "

with the "τ" partly double, the paper having slipped in the same way.

SECTION IV.

Issue 24.

This issue of the Crown type with the values altered to the new currency was really a makeshift to supply the postal wants of the Colony during the preparation of the series of a new design with embossed head, which we believe was already projected, but which did not appear until the end of 1885. The first consignment of this new Crown series, which was sent out from Lisbon, was not sufficient to last all this time, and it was supplemented by at least two other consignments, the stamps of which differed from each other, and from those of the first, in the types used for printing the values in the lower labels. These values were now type set; in the old Crown issues of 1879-1881 they had been engraved on moveable plugs. We have thought it better, for convenience of reference, to group the three printings together under the head of one issue. The more strictly accurate method would be to arrange them in their proper sequence of dates, with the provisional issues that mark the intervals between the exhaustion of one supply and the arrival of another. These provisional issues of some of the values were printed locally, either at Goa or elsewhere in the Colony, and the last of them was used concurrently with the Crowns, until they were both superseded by the issue with the embossed heads. Another consideration which has influenced us in adopting our method, is that we have no very certain information as to dates of issue between 1882 and 1886, and have to rely entirely on the notices which appeared from time to time in the philatelic periodicals.

The earliest notice of the first reissue of the Crown type, our printing A, is in the *Record* of February 1882, which chronicles the series and states that the stamps were issued for use on the 1st of January 1882. We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of this date, which is that which we give in our Reference List.

We have no such precise information with regard to the date of issue of the second printing, B, which we have assigned approximately to December 1882.

The first notice of it is in M. Moens' supplement to the 6th Edition of his *Prix-Courant*, in which he catalogues the 4½ reis and 6 reis "with reis in thin letters" giving "1884 (3)" as the date of issue, which is manifestly wrong, since he had already noticed the *third* printing in the *Timbre-Poste* of August 1883.

Our reasons for dating back the issue of printing B to December 1882, are, first, that the exhaustion of printing A is marked by a provisional issue, which was prepared locally in or about October 1892, and which provisional issue could only have been in use a very short time; it is therefore reasonable to suppose that printing B, the second consignment from Lisbon, arrived at Goa very shortly after this date; secondly, used specimens of printing B are fairly plentiful, and as we know that it became necessary to issue more provisionals in May 1883 pending the arrival of the third consignment, printing C, which took place about July, six or seven months' currency is not too much to allow to this printing B.

This brings us to "July 1883," which we have given as the date of issue of the third consignment, printing C. The first notice of it appeared in the *Timbre-Poste*, of August 1883, where M. Moens remarks that "the 6 reis has appeared with an error of printing, REIS without accent over the E, and the inscription much smaller." He also adds that "his consignment has supplied him with nothing of the same kind for the other values." He must however have got some of the other values later, as in the supplement to the 6th Edition of the *Prix-Courant* he includes the three lower values, "REIS without accent" and the 1 tanga rose, "TANGA in thin letters."

It will be seen by the foregoing that M. Moens catalogued only two values, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis and 6 reis of printing B, and only four values, the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, 6 reis, and 1 tanga, of printing C, whereas our Reference List has the whole series complete in both these printings, with the exception of the 8 tangas of printing B. We had no difficulty in finding all these missing values, and can only conclude that they failed to appear in any of the standard catalogues because no one had taken the trouble to examine the types.

As the only way to distinguish one printing from another is by the types used for the figures and words of value, we now proceed to describe them, taking first the three lowest values, those in reis, and leaving the four high values, those in tangas, to be dealt with afterwards.

In the reis values of printing A the "E" of "REIS" is always accented; both the figures and letters are, with some few exceptions, very much thicker than those of either printing B or printing C, being in distinctly thick type with heavily printed accents throughout the whole sheet. The types are not exactly uniform, and an examination of the sheet shows a few "REIS" rather thicker and also a few rather thinner than the average. The figures vary more than the letters, and we find on the sheet some half dozen very thick figures, some two-thirds of the whole number fairly thick, and a few with figures as thin as the thinnest

of the later printings, some of these last in conjunction with the stoutest types of "REIS." Of course the presence or absence of the accent on the "E" of "REIS" is sufficient to distinguish between A and C, and moreover in A the letters of "REIS" are always more spaced, so that the word is longer by about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. than in B or C. This of itself is a good distinction between A and B; but besides this the accent on the "E" of "REIS" in B (which is always an acute one) is very regularly placed, and is the merest thin stroke as compared with the heavy sharp-cornered wedges which represent the accents in printing A.

In all probability there were several settings of the types in all the "reis" values of printing A. In the case of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis it was certainly so, as we shall presently show.

As regards the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing A we have only met with one entire sheet, which accounts for our being able to speak of only one setting of this value. It is a notable instance of the variation in thickness of the types of the figures and letters of value. Quite a series of varieties could be obtained from the sheet—thick figures and thick "REIS," very thin figures "1" with very thick or with medium-sized "REIS," and also medium types of both figures and letters. It is the wide spacing of the letters of the word "REIS" that would here give the clue to distinguish the stamps of the thinnest values from those of the next printing, All the accents on this sheet are acute.

We now come to the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing A.

Profiting by the result of a recent search in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' safes, we have been able to examine a large number of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of this printing, and we found among them no fewer than six different settings of the type-printed values, all of them presenting the general characteristics, already described as pertaining to printing A. These different settings can readily be distinguished from each other by the accent on the "E" of "REIS." In setting 1 it is

circumflex in Nos. 9, 20, and 24 ;
grave in Nos. 3, 5, 8, 16, 17, and 28 ; and
acute in the other Nos. on the sheet.

Setting 2 has grave accents in Nos. 1, 5, and 24, and acute accents on all the other Nos.

Setting 3 has grave accent in No. 28 alone, all the other accents being acute.

Settings 4 and 5 have acute accents only, but differ in that in one "RE" of "REIS" is thicker than "IS" all through the sheet.

Setting 6 is possibly a later printing. It has acute accents on the "E" of "REIS," the figures and letters of value are not quite so heavy as usual, and are of very uniform type throughout. The sheet is paler in shade, both in the stamps themselves and in the

printing of the values, than any of the other five settings. We think it belongs to printing A, since it has the letters of the word "REIS" spaced widely in the manner already described.

Our discovery of setting 1 of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis was really a curious one. We have been able from time to time to examine a great many sheets of the 6 reis of printing A, and these have always been found to be of one setting. On comparing setting 1 of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis with this only known setting of the 6 reis, we found them to be identical with each other as far as the word "REIS" was concerned, the circumflex, grave, and acute accents in both being found in the same positions, showing that the same frame was used for printing both, the figures only being changed and the types forming the words "REIS" left undisturbed. The peculiarity of accents found in this setting was noticed long ago in the 6 reis, and the varieties of this value with the circumflex or grave accent were catalogued by M. Moens in the supplement to the *6th Edition* of his *Prix-Courant*; we are now able to add to the list the same varieties for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing A.

As we have already stated, the reis values of printing B have the "E" of "REIS" accented, and this accent is always acute, regularly placed, and smaller than the accent of printing A. Also the letters of the word "REIS" are in thinner type than in A. In cases where the value is so placed that the accent falls on the upper line of the label it usually shows as a faint dot on the line, but is sometimes almost invisible. It is necessary to bear in mind this peculiarity, and not to trust wholly to the apparent absence of the accent in determining whether single specimens belong to printing B or to printing C.

We have seen no complete sheets of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B, but, judging from single specimens, the usual setting of this value is a very similar one to that of the 6 reis. The length of the word "REIS" in both is $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; that is, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. shorter than the same word in printing A.

The 6 reis of printing B has the value smaller in every way than that of printing A. We have only seen one entire sheet, and this shows very uniform values all through.

The $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B has a very distinctive appearance; "REIS" has the letters closer together than in any other stamp hitherto described, the word only measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There is such uniformity in the types and in the setting that it is impossible to distinguish between any two stamps on the sheet. We have seen a great number of entire sheets, all of which were of this same setting. Besides these we have found single specimens which are not of this setting, being of the same character as the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis and 6 reis of the same printing; that is, with the word "REIS" measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm., which plainly indicates that there were two settings at least of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B.

We now come to printing C of the reis values.

The stamps of this printing are chiefly distinguished by the "E" of "REIS" being without the accent. There is, however, as we have explained before, some little risk of mistaking single specimens of printing B, that happen to have the accent faintly printed or hidden by the line of the label, for stamps of printing C. We will therefore describe at greater length the specimens we know of this printing.

Greater care appears to have been taken in the printing of the values, which are better centred in the labels. The impressions are cleaner cut, and have a more symmetrical appearance. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis is practically identical with the same value of printing B, except for the accent on the "E," which is now absent. The measurements of the word "REIS," $7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the total length of the value including the figures, viz., $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm., are the same. It is not of any consequence that the two are so much alike, as in the black stamps there is never any doubt about the presence or absence of the accent on the "E" of "REIS." There is another setting, with "REIS" in rather stouter letters, and also with the whole value, measuring only 12 mm., the figures " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " being nearer to "REIS." The $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, olive, is a very rare stamp according to our experience. M. Moens catalogues it, and quotes a low price for used copies, which we expect are much more likely to be specimens of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B, with indistinct accents, than really stamps of this printing. At all events we were unable to obtain an undoubted specimen either used or unused until quite recently, when we found two unused, which are both especially distinct examples of the absence of accent, the values being printed in very clear type, and so placed in the labels that any accent, if there, would be plainly visible. Curiously enough, these two are of different settings, the values being differently spaced; they are also of very distinctly different shades of olive. The first shows the following measurements of the value; extreme length 12 mm., and "REIS" $6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., which last coincides with the first setting of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of printing B, except that the figures " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " are somewhat further from the word "REIS" in this variety, making the extreme length 12 mm. instead of $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The stamp is printed in a brownish shade of olive, as dark as the greenish olive of printing A, and the value in a slightly different deep shade. These differences of colour from the pale greenish olive for both stamp and value are satisfactory, as they are additional evidence that the stamp does not belong to printing B.

The other specimen has the value measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in extreme length, and "REIS" $7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., agreeing exactly with the measurements of the type set value of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of the second setting of printing B. The colour is, however, again different,

being a deep yellow-green olive, with the value in clear type of a deep greenish shade.

For the 6 reis of printing C we have also two settings, differing in the spacing of the figures and letters of the value. The first corresponds with the 6 reis of printing B, except that the figure "6" is a little further from the word "REIS," making the length of value 11 mm. instead of $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The second setting has the value smaller in every way; "REIS" measures $7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the whole value 10 mm. One stamp in the sheet (No. 25, the left-hand stamp of the lowest row) has the figure "6" very small and shrunken, but this variety is more marked in some sheets than others.

This finishes our description of the three printings of the reis values, and of the various settings of them that we have seen. We hope we have made our meaning clear, but these low values do not after all present much difficulty, especially in the case of entire sheets, although single specimens are occasionally a little troublesome.

The four high values in "tanga" form a more difficult subject, as they are not so easy to assign to the different printings. Roughly speaking, the word "TANGA" or "TANGAS" in printing A is in *thick* letters $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. in height; in printing B the letters are of the same height but thinner; and in printing C they are thin and shorter, being only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. But to this rule exceptions are to be found, and we may at once say, that as regards single specimens it is often impossible to distinguish between printings A and B. We can no longer be guided by the spacing of the letters, which is now alike in all three printings; but the shorter letters of printing C enable us to distinguish it more readily even in single stamps.

To begin with the 1 tanga, of which we have seen entire sheets of all three printings, and taking A first, the three top rows have *very* thick letters: the figures of value vary considerably in thickness through the sheet, just as we saw in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis of this printing, with certain specimens of abnormal thickness or thinness. For all that there is no doubt it belongs to printing A, seeing the large proportion of stamps in it that have "TANGA" in stout letters.

In printing B of the 1 tanga, the types are as a rule distinctly thinner, and perhaps a shade shorter than in A; but they vary a little from medium thickness to very thin, with one or two types of extra thickness. In the case of entire sheets there is no difficulty in detecting the difference between the two printings. In printing C the letters are shorter; the figure "1" is closer to the word "TANGA" than in the two first printings, the extreme length of the value, including the figure, being now 10 mm. as against $10\frac{1}{2}$ or 11 mm. in the other printings.

The 2 tangas of printing A has fairly stout types all through the sheet, both for the figures and the letters.

We have also sheets of this value of two different settings, which we take to belong to printing B. They both differ in setting from the sheet that undoubtedly belongs to A, and the figures and letters are in thinner type. It is just possible that they may be other settings of printing A, corresponding to the sixth setting of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis of that printing, as the letters and figures are as tall, and the extreme length of the value as long, or longer, than the thick types of printing A. These two settings differ principally in the position of the figure 2, which in one is $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. nearer to the word "TANGAS" than in the other. We should add, that although the types of the letters and figures are thin, they are not so thin as those of the 1 tanga of printing B.

Printing C of the 2 tangas has the usual short types for the values, the extreme length of which is $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the word "TANGAS" measuring 10 mm. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

We have not yet succeeded in finding complete sheets of the 4 tangas of printing A. Judging from single specimens which have the word "TANGAS" in thick letters, with fairly stout figures "4," we expect the sheets resemble those of the same printing of the 1 tanga in their general appearance.

The entire sheets that we have seen of the 4 tangas appear to belong to printing B. They present the same appearance as the sheets of the 2 tangas we have assigned to this printing, and the same remarks apply to them.

The third printing, C, of the 4 tangas has the value 12 mm. in extreme length, and the word "TANGAS" 10 mm. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. with short types as before.

The 8 tangas is the most unsatisfactory value of all the series, as regards our being able to separate the specimens into the three printings, and we have not had the advantage of finding entire sheets. At all events we are able to identify specimens of printing C by the short types, the measurements of which are the same as those just given for the 4 tangas.

All the other specimens we have seen, that is those which do not belong to printing C, are apparently of one printing. They have types of only medium thickness, which would seem to point their belonging to printing B, and had we found other specimens with thick types to represent A, it is to this second printing, B, we should have assigned them; but it is not possible to do this, as in the case of certain specimens we know that they appeared with the other values of printing A, and must therefore belong to it. It is therefore probable that there was no second printing of the 8 tangas, for which being the high value there would be less demand. This value is therefore omitted from our list of printing B.

The paper and gum used for all values of the three printings are just the same as for the old Crown issues, that is, ordinary white wove paper, sometimes toned, varying in thickness, and with white or yellow gum, the latter usually appearing with the toned paper, for which it probably accounts.

The perforations are also the same as those used for the old Crown series, that is $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ approximately. As will be seen by the annexed table, some of the values of certain printings have as yet been found with one perforation only.

PERFORATIONS OF ISSUE 24.

Printings.	A.	B.	C.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ reis	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$
$4\frac{1}{2}$ „	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ —
6 „	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$
1 tanga,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$
2 tangas,	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$
4 „	$12\frac{1}{2}$ —	$12\frac{1}{2}$ —	$12\frac{1}{2}$ —
8 „	— $13\frac{1}{2}$	—	$12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$

The colours of printing A are usually rather deep in shade, varying a little. The 6th setting of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis is in a different shade of olive to any of the others, being almost a different colour.

In printing B the colours are paler, especially that of $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, which is now a yellowish olive, instead of the dark greenish olive of printing A. The type printed values are sometimes in even paler shades than the stamps themselves.

In printing C some of the colours are distinct from those of the other printings. Of this printing we find

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ reis, *black*, and 6 reis, *green*, in both deep and pale shades, as in the other printings.
- $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, *olive*, as explained in the notes, in a dark-brownish olive, with the value in a slightly different deep shade; also in a deep yellow-green olive, with value of a deep greenish shade.
- 1 tanga, *rose*, all in pale rose, with type-printed values in both light and dark shades.
- 2 tangas, *blue*, in a dark shade, with the values in both dark and light shades.
- 4 tangas, *lilac*, in several shades of pale mauve and lilac.
- 8 tangas, *orange*, in red orange like the first printing, and also in a much yellower orange.

These two last values, and some specimens of the 1 tanga pale rose, are distinct examples of the last printing of the tanga values, with letters and figures very short, and usually in altogether different shades of colour to the stamps themselves.

Before concluding our notes on the issue, it may interest our readers if we give a brief account of certain *varieties* or *freaks* arising from the type printed values being doubled or misplaced on the sheet, all of which we have seen ourselves. They were unused, and in all probability came from the printer's at Lisbon, being what M. Moens calls "*déchet*s d'imprimerie." In the sheets actually issued for use the type-printed values were more carelessly fitted into the labels in printings A and B than in printing C, in which they were more accurately centred; but they are never entirely out of the label, the greatest deviation we have seen being in a sheet of printing B, in which the upper line of the label cuts through the centre of the value. We do not believe that many of the following monstrosities ever saw the colony:—

1. Without the value—

- (1½ reis) black.
- (6 ,,) green.
- (6 ,,) green imperforate.
- (1 tanga) rose.
- (4 tangas) mauve.
- (8 ,,) orange.

2. Value printed over bottom line of frame—

2 tangas, blue.

3. Value printed to the right of label, having the "s" of "TANGAS" over the corner ornament—

2 tangas, blue.

4. Value printed above the label across the spandrel ornament on the right—

8 tangas, orange.

5. Without value in label; value printed in margin above "CORREIO"—

1½ reis, black.
4 tangas, mauve.

6. Without value in label; inverted value printed over "CORREIO"—

1½ reis, black.*
6 ,, green.

7. Value in label, and another value inverted over "CORREIO"—

6 reis, green.

8. Value in label, and another value inverted over top line of frame—

6 reis, green.

9. Value in label, and another diagonally across right-hand spandrel—

8 tangas, orange.

10. Value in label, and another value across centre of stamp—

1½ reis, black, *imperforate*.

* We have seen several used specimens of this variety.

11. Double printed stamp; second impression 1 mm. below first—
2 tangas, blue.
12. Double printed stamp; second impression inverted 3 mm. to
right—
2 tangas, blue.
13. Double printed stamp; second impression printed
diagonally—
6 reis, green.
14. Double printed block of four stamps; second impression
(without value) printed diagonally—
6 reis, green.
15. Imperforate pairs—
1½ reis, black.
6 „, green.

No doubt the printers at Lisbon could increase this list indefinitely.

Issue 25.

We are able to distinguish this short series as a different issue from the long list given in Issue 23, and to give it the proper date, thanks to a very useful chronicle given in the *Record* of November 1882.

The *Record* mentions the first three, and says, "We have received them direct from the Post-office at Goa." There can be no doubt of No. 155, the 2 r on 40 reis, blue, belonging to the same set, though it was not noticed till April 1883.

M. Moens follows in the *Timbre-Poste* of January 1883, with the three already given by the *Record*, and adds to them No. 156, the doubly surcharged variety. It seems probable that the Post-office authorities used at the same time sheets of both the unsurcharged 5 reis, black, and of the provisional 1½ reis, surcharged in black on the same stamp to make this provisional 4½ reis, thus giving us the two varieties, Nos 152 and 156. They may have done this from inadvertence, or because they were short of sheets of unsurcharged 5 reis. The doubly surcharged variety cannot possibly be a later issue, since M. Moens, we believe, received a quantity of each variety in the first lot he got from Goa.

The creation of these provisionals was doubtless due to the exhaustion of the first consignment of the crown series of Issue 24, that is printing A, and they were used as makeshifts until the arrival of the second consignment, printing B.

There is no certainty as to the date of their issue, which we give as October 1882, being one month before they were seen by the *Record*; the date cannot certainly be *later* than that. They were probably a very short time in use, which would account for

our never having seen used specimens of either of the two highest values.

There is no occasion for us to give any description of the types of surcharge, which were the same in every respect as those used for Issue 23. Even for the variety with the double surcharge we have a precedent in No. 122.

The stamps of this provisional issue have always hitherto appeared in the lists and catalogues as items in the long series of the surcharged stamps of the Crown series, Issue 23. We are especially indebted to the very precise statement in the *Record* of November 1882, quoted above, which has enabled us to group them together as an issue, and to give them at least an approximately correct date.

Issue 26.

The first mention of this issue is in the *Philatelic Record* of June 1883, which says: "We have received some provisionals purporting to be additions to the somewhat lengthy list of 1881-1882. They may be all right; but we have our doubts. The surcharge is not quite the same as that on the stamps previously received, and it is rather late for fresh varieties to be turning up. *Perhaps they are intended to meet an exhaustion of the 4½ reis of the current issue*; at any rate, it would be better to bring them out as such. The surcharge is in black, on the 40 reis and 100 reis of 1872, on thick white wove paper, and on the 100 reis of 1876, the type with the 'v' of *SERVIÇO* barred, but without the star above the value.

"*Provisionals.* 4½ on 40 reis, blue. Type of 1872.
 ,, on 100 ,, green. ,, "
 ,, on 100 ,, ,, " 1876."

Thus the *Philatelic Record*. The italics are ours, and it will be seen that the *Record*, although not at all polite in its remarks, suggests what is really the true state of the case; the fact of this series making its appearance between the second and third printings of the Crown type in the new currency showing us that it was another lot of native provisionals made in consequence of the usual deficiency in the supplies of the current stamps from Lisbon.

A fortnight after this notice in the *Record*, M. Moens, in the *Timbre-Poste* of July 1883, chronicles the same three stamps, and adds another, namely, the 4½ on 100 reis, green, of June 1872. He also considered these new provisionals to be late arrivals of the old 1881 series, as he calls them "quelques retardataires."

It is a curious fact that most of the stamps of this issue have remained practically unknown to the generality of philatelists. The recent catalogues, as a rule, have included in their lists only the few stamps of 1872 and 1876 surcharged "4½," which, as

mentioned above, were chronicled in June and July 1883, and of which there has always been an abundant unused supply.

In 1883-1884 it is probable some of the rarer varieties came over to this country, as we find several of them included in former editions of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s *Price List*; but it is evident that the compilers of the later catalogues have either not heard of them or not considered them to be genuine provisionals.

We have ourselves long known of several of those surcharged "6," and of one of the "1½" on 10 reis, black, a single specimen of the latter having been in Mr. Harrison's collection since the year before last; but all these have been omitted by most of the catalogues. It was only, however, last year that our attention was drawn to the large number of the rarer varieties of the issue by the appearance of Mr. Marsden's list in the *Stamp News Annual* for 1892, and, thanks to his lending us his specimens for examination, we found that there could be no reasonable doubt as to their being genuine, although there were a few mistakes in his list, owing to his having made it at very short notice.

As to the history of the stamps, a brief note on each of them may perhaps be of use.

Nos. 162, 163, 165, and 166 we have mentioned above as having been well known from their infancy.

No. 157, "1½" on 10 reis, black, of March 1876, we discovered ourselves, and it was the first information we had of the existence of any "1½" in black on a 10 reis black. Mr. Marsden as well had a specimen of this, but it appeared in error in his list as "1½ on 10 reis, black, of April 1875," a variety which, as far as we know, does not exist.

No. 158, "1½" on 10 reis, black, of May 1876, we find catalogued in the 4th edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s *Price List*. There is a specimen in the Tapling Collection, and Mr. Marsden has one also.

No. 159, "1½" on 10 reis, black, of June 1877, III., is in Mr. Marsden's collection. It is the only specimen we know of.

No. 160, "4½" on 40 reis, blue, of September 1871, and No. 161, "4½" on 100 reis, green, of September 1871, are in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s list. We have seen several specimens of the former, and one of the latter.

No. 164, "4½" on 40 reis, blue, of June 1872, had never been catalogued, nor had we heard of it until it appeared in Mr. Marsden's list, but we have since found specimens.

No. 167, "6" on 100 reis, green, of September 1871, is the only variety in our list we have not been able to verify by examination. It is catalogued with the other varieties surcharged on stamps of Issue I. in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s *Price List*, 4th edition, and we have no doubt that a specimen of this was received with the others in 1883-1884.

No. 168, "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of September 1871, was first chronicled in Mr. Marsden's list, but must have been known earlier, as we have seen specimens in the Tapling and other collections.

No. 169, "6" on 100 reis, of May 1872, was first definitely chronicled as being on the thick wove paper in Mr. Marsden's list. The specimen of this in the Tapling Collection is the earlier printing of the 100 reis in pale emerald-green. We do not know if the later printing in dark green is also found with this surcharge.

Nos. 170 to 173 appear both in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s and in Mr. Marsden's lists, but were all known to us long previously. M. Moens, in the *Timbres-Poste* of April 1887, notices the "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of 1872; but it is uncertain whether No. 170 or No. 172 is meant.

No. 174, "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of June 1877, is here chronicled for the first time. There was a specimen in Mr. Marsden's collection, but it was described in error in his list, being given as "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of March 1876," which is an unknown variety.

We may fairly consider a complete set of the stamps of this issue as ranking with what are called "unattainables," only a few specimens of any of them, with the exception of the four we have mentioned as being common unused, being known at all.

We have no difficulty in fixing the date of issue as May 1883 in the case of those stamps surcharged "4½," but there is no such certainty in that of the "1½" and "6," in regard to which we have no evidence whatever to help us in forming an opinion; but we think they were most likely all three issued at the same time. As we shall show in our notes to the next two issues, authority was given about this time to local postmasters to create their own provisionals by surcharging any stamps of obsolete issues they might happen to have remaining in stock. We have on the one hand, the fact of the great number of sheets of the four common varieties which reached the European dealers, and the absence of any evidence that they were obtained from anywhere else than Goa itself, which leads us to believe that they were actually made there, and not at local Post-offices. On the other hand, the difference in the types used from those of the issue of 1881, the different and rougher method of applying the surcharge, and the fact that neither these types nor this method of printing had been adopted for the issue of October 1882, would seem to point to a local source, or sources, of origin. In support of the latter theory we may add that in Mr. Harrison's collection there are no fewer than three specimens of the surcharged "6" on 200 reis, yellow, of issues 4 and 5, postmarked "Diu," which, considering the great rarity of these varieties, is a considerable number

to find bearing the same local postmark. Between these two theories we cannot ourselves pretend to decide.

It is now necessary to describe the types of the surcharges as closely as possible, to distinguish them both from previous and subsequent provisional issues, as well as to give collectors some idea of what the genuine ones are like. With these it is more than ever advisable for collectors to have at hand plenty of average specimens of the commoner varieties; and also, if practicable, one or two of the rarer values, for the purpose of verifying or rejecting any rare varieties they may find.

We have come to the conclusion that all the surcharges of this issue were *hand-stamped*. No two sheets that we have seen show any resemblance to each other in the relative positions of the individual surcharges, which are placed anyhow on each sheet, and on no two sheets alike. The setting of each particular surcharge is identically the same in each stamp, and is also the same on different sheets, showing that one hand-stamp was used for all. This is very different to what we found in the type-set surcharges on the Crown issues. In the sheet of these the relative positions of the component parts of each surcharge varied on each stamp; but these positions were found to be the same on each corresponding stamp of other sheets of the same setting.

In the issue under consideration considerable allowance must be made for careless hand-stamping, as we find the individual surcharges placed in every imaginable position, and, as a rule, no attempt has been made to stamp them upright. All the surcharges are much more irregular than those of the type-set series, and consequently it is much more difficult to give descriptions which will serve to identify any specimen.

The " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharged in black on the 10 reis, black, is very distinct from the type used for the " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in black on the 20 reis, red, of 1881. The figures of both are about the same height, the large "1" being nearly 5 mm., and the small "1" and "2" of the fraction $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 2 mm.; but the figures in this issue have much coarser strokes than those of the 1881 series. The point which at once distinguishes the hand-stamped " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from the type-set surcharge is the shape of the "2." In the latter, as we described in the notes on the 1881 issue, it has proportionately a very large head with the terminating dot reaching to below the centre of the figure. There is no such peculiarity in the small "2" of this " $1\frac{1}{2}$," which is rather narrow in proportion to its height, and has an ordinary head ending in a dot only slightly below the level of the top of the figure.

The " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " also differs from the type-set one. The large figures "4" are very similar in shape, and the hand-stamped one only differs in the rougher printing, and in having the cross-stroke at the foot of the figure, when it is present at all, much thicker, but

the figure "2" is the smallest of any of the varieties of that figure that have been used, being very little over 1 mm. in height, and with a head that is an open one without any curve ending in a dot.

In the "6" surcharged on the hand-stamped set we cannot detect any difference from the "6" used for the type-set surcharges of the "Crown series," but it is perhaps more irregularly placed in the frame of the stamp, and is certainly impressed by a different process, as can be plainly seen by the much fainter impression, and from the type not being dug into the paper as in the case of the type-set surcharges. We need hardly add that we have seen of the "1½" and "6" single specimens only, blocks or pairs of any of these being unknown to us.

Issue 27.

This further instalment of provisionals will, as a separate issue, be no doubt a revelation to the majority of collectors, the only stamp in it hitherto catalogued having always been included in the list of 1881 surcharges.

For our knowledge of the issue we are chiefly indebted to the *Philatelic Record*, which always takes care, when it chronicles novelties and discoveries, to add any particulars of interest that may be communicated to it with the news. We find in the number for September 1883 the following note :

"We have been shown a letter from the postmaster of Mosgou (we believe this is the name of the place, but we cannot find it on our map), from which it appears that all the old stock of stamps of the current type is being utilized by means of surcharges. Attached to the letter as specimens are the 10 reis, green, surcharged '1½,' which has been already chronicled, and a 100 reis, lilac, surcharged '4½,' which has not.

"Adhesive. 4½, in black, on 100 reis, lilac."

The above note was from the pen of Major Evans, who was editing the *Record* temporarily during the absence of the then editor, Mr. Burnett. Major Evans failed to remark that the surcharged "1½" was of a new type, and therefore had *not* been previously chronicled. We regret very much that the actual terms of the postmaster's letter was not given in the *Record*. Major Evans tells us he cannot now remember who sent the letter, which was returned, and cannot be traced. We think it probably contained rather fuller information as to the source of origin of these provisionals than was given in the *Record*, but from what we read there, and from the stamps being sent

direct from the local office, we have no doubt they were actually made there as far as the surcharges are concerned.

The name of the place was written indistinctly; Major Evans made it out to be "Mosgou," which he could not find on the map, and in this we share his inability. We have no doubt what was written was "Margão," a name which is familiar to us from being frequently found postmarked on letters from Portuguese India, and which is the Portuguese form of what is given as "Margaon," in English atlases, the town of that name being in the territory of Goa, and considerably to the south of Nova Goa itself.

Beyond the notice in the *Record* there has been no chronicle whatever of this "1½" on 10 reis, green. We had ourselves met with the stamp, which is not uncommon, but had put it down as a variety of type of the "1½" type-set on 10 reis, green, until we came across the statement in the *Record*; it was then easy to see that our variety of type was really this locally printed provisional, which the *Record* had ignored, and which was not mentioned in any catalogue. There was also further evidence in the fact of the type of "1½" being in the same style of larger and coarser printing as the "4½" on 100 reis, lilac, the other Margaon value. Since then, besides used specimens, we have been lucky enough to get two entire sheets of the "1½" on 10 reis, which satisfies us they are of the hand-stamped order of surcharge, as we already believed them to be.

No. 177, the "4½" on 100 reis, lilac, must have come over in some quantity also, as unused specimens are fairly plentiful; we have not however seen a used specimen, nor an entire sheet.

No. 175, the "1½" on 5 reis, black, is a very recent discovery. A small lot of six specimens were put aside by a London dealer as curiosities, two of the six having double surcharges. Unfortunately before we saw them, two, including one with a double surcharge, had gone the way of all curiosities—to Paris—and the others had been separated from each other. The owner assures us that all six were originally in one block, and the three we saw and secured are undoubtedly from the same sheet. There can be no doubt as to what they are, as the surcharge is identical in type with the "1½" on 10 reis, green. As far as we know, this variety has never been heard of before; but, doubtless, if any collector has chanced to see a specimen, he has taken it to be the same as No. 91, the type-set "1½" on 5 reis, black, of the surcharged Crown series of 1881. What rescued these from oblivion was the otherwise rather uninteresting fact of two of them bearing double surcharges, an accident very likely to happen during the process of hand-stamping a sheet.

The type of the "1½" is different from that found on the "1½" on 10 reis, black, described in the notes on the last issue, though both are hand-stamped. The large figure "1" is about 5 mm. in height, and often very irregular in shape, many of the figures

being much stouter at the top than at the foot, and the cross-strokes at one end or the other generally missing. The small "1" is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, and similar to that on the other hand-stamped " $1\frac{1}{2}$." We may say there is no difference to speak of in any of the small figures "1" of the fractions throughout all the provisionals. The "2" of the fraction is again the chief point of difference. It measures 2 mm. or more, and is considerably taller than that of the other hand-stamped " $1\frac{1}{2}$," though of similar shape. The difference between it and the "2" of the type set " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on 10 reis, green, is very striking, especially when the two sheets are compared.

The " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " is nearly identical in shape with the hand-stamped " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " used in May, including the small "2" of the fraction with the open head; but in this case the printing is coarser, and the up-strokes and cross-strokes are nearly as thick as the heavy down-strokes. The figures are, however, generally complete, which is seldom the case in the " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " of the previous issue.

In these later hand-stamped surcharges varieties of position are of common occurrence, and we meet with sloping surcharges more often than with upright ones.

As will be seen by the Reference List, and as might be expected in hand-stamps, all three varieties are known with double surcharges.

Issue 28.

The *Record* again gives us the first information of this small series of two varieties, but in this case it is probable they were not seen and chronicled until some time after the date of issue. The chronicle of them is in the *Record* for February 1884, in these terms:

"We have seen two more provisionals, which we are assured are genuine, and have been received direct from one of the up-country Post-offices of the colony. They are—

"*Provisionals.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black surcharge on the 40 reis, blue of 1876.
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ reis, black surcharge on the 10 reis, green, of 1881."

There is no accompanying letter from the post-master mentioned on this occasion, and it is merely stated that the stamps have been received from a Post-office. We think it probable that the stamps would be made about August or September 1883, when the local postmasters were given authority to create their own provisionals.

No. 178, the " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 40 reis, blue, of March 1876, has always been considered to belong to Issue 26, and to be the companion stamp to No. 166, the " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on 100 reis green, of March 1876; and being one of the best known of the hand-stamped provisionals, it has always been catalogued in that way in all the lists in which

it is mentioned. We were glad to find this special notice in the *Record*, and to learn that it emanated from a local office, as we had discovered that one of the types used differed from the "4½" of Issue 36, and we are now able to account for this by ascribing the stamp to a different source of origin.

The difference between the two types is in the "2" of the fraction, which in Type I. of this hand-stamped "4½" is similar to the figures "2" of the fractions found in the type-set surcharges of 1881, those with the proportionately large head, which comes down in a wide circular curve in front and ends in a dot below the level of the centre of the figure, while all the hand-stamped figures "4½" of Issue 26 have the curious little "2" of 1 mm. in height, with the open head and without the terminal dot. This Type I. is the only instance we know of a hand-stamped surcharge having a "2" of the same type as that used in the type-set surcharges of 1881. We regret to say that we have never seen a specimen of No. 179, the "4½" on 10 reis, green, Crown series, but it was received by the *Record* at the same time and no doubt from the same place as No. 178. It might at first be thought that those specimens found surcharged with "4½," having the small figure "2" of the same type as that used for Issue 26, belonged to that issue; but we have very positive proof that both types of "4½," on 40 reis of March 1876, were issued together, having seen a sheet on which both these two hand-stamps had been used. This sheet is very curious, having the upper half of the sheet, consisting of fifty stamps, surcharged with Type II., and the lower half with Type I. of the variety with the "2" of the fraction inverted.

Now that we draw general attention to this issue we hope that No. 179 may be rediscovered, and should any of our readers happen to have it we should be pleased to have a description of the type sent to us, or, better still, that the stamp should be sent to us for examination.

Issue 29.

We are again indebted to the *Philatelic Record* for the first notice of this issue. In the number for October 1883, we find:

"Portuguese Indies.—In our last we referred to some further provisional issue of surcharged stamps." (This refers to the Margao pair of Issue 27, which were mentioned in the preceding number of the *Record*.) "We have since received three provisional values, printed from the old blocks, with star in the upper part of the oval, and REIS in block letters. They are printed on thin bluish paper, and are imperforate. Our correspondent in Goa writes respecting them: 'These new stamps were introduced because the original ones have run short. A new supply are soon expected from Lisbon. No more *surcharged* stamps can be got.'

“ Provisionals. 1½ reis, black
 4½ „ olive-green.
 6 „ emerald-green.”

We have no difficulty in this case in arriving at the correct date of issue. The news, accompanied by the specimens, was evidently sent off at once, directly the stamps were issued, for we know that they were making surcharged provisionals from May to August 1883, and that the old issues in stock were not exhausted till that date, which only leaves us September 1883, the date at which the *Record's* letter would be posted.

We have met with specimens of both Type I. and Type II. postmarked 1888, so that it is evident that they fell short of supplies of the “ Head ” issue some two years after it first appeared. We have given up being surprised at anything in this country, and so it was with comparative equanimity that we found the same old game was played again, short supplies and provisionals to follow, even after they had adopted the regulation type, uniform throughout the colonies, that might have been expected to be over supplied rather than under. We do not know if they printed off a fresh lot of these imperforate provisionals in 1888, or if they made use of some remainders in stock ; and, as our only evidence is the post-marked specimens, it is possible they continued to use the stock of these provisionals (in addition to the new issue of the “ Head ” type) until it was exhausted.

We find that Type I. and Type II. of the original native dies were both used for printing these stamps, and the types of the actual specimens of these provisionals show us that neither of the dies had undergone any alteration from the state in which they were left, when they were last printed from.

It is evident that the first printing that made its appearance in this country was from Type II., as the *Record* is very clear on that point, and we conclude that we should not be justified in cataloguing the stamps in their natural order of Type I. first and Type II. second.

We cannot fix the exact date of the appearance of Type I., but it was noticed early in 1884, as we find the 1½ reis, black, described in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s Price List of 1884 as :—

“ 1½ reis, black (two types).”

It is possible that both types were printed at the same time, and that only Type II. was sent over in the first consignment.

It is certainly the fact that the printing of Type I. must have been a very small one, as the two values that we know are exceedingly scarce, and the 4½ reis, olive, of Type I., is still unknown. Although the 1½ reis was noticed in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s list early in 1884, and the notice has been repeated in each edition since, specimens have never been obtainable, as far as we

know, till very recently, when we discovered the 6 reis, green, both unused and used, and later we found that Mr. Marsden had several specimens of both values.

It is probable that the 4½ reis was also made, but at present it must be added to the list of the "queried," where it is in good company, as the 600 reis of our rare Issue 3 is in the same case.

The paper is the *azuré* that we found all through the later native printed issues, and the particular variety that is used is the one we mentioned as coming in with Issue 2, slightly thinner and with a rather more pronounced bluish tint. As in Issue 2 and later, we find sheets showing the watermark "SPICER BROTHERS," and also sheets of identical paper without any manufacturer's watermark.

Besides these, which agree with what we found for the latest native issues, and are the usual kinds of paper used throughout this issue, we find the 6 reis, green, of Type II., apparently a later printing, on a similar paper that we have not met with before. The bluish tint is perhaps more pronounced than ever, and we see by the watermark in the sheet that the manufacturer's name was "W KING." The stamps on this paper are the deepest green that we find, and printed rather more heavily than the others.

It is also on this paper that we found the *tête-bêches*, several turning up on the same sheet.

We would remark here that there is a noticeable feature in connection with *tête-bêches* occurring in sheets of stamps of this country, namely, that from the fact of the value being printed in at a second printing one might expect to find the *tête-bêches* with the value inverted. But as a matter of fact, it is not so. The explanation is without doubt that the printers noticed the inverted type or types, and arranged the figures of value in accordance, so that every stamp would be in its normal condition as soon as the sheet went into use and was separated into single stamps.

As regards perforation, this issue is so universally known as that of "the imperforate provisionals" that there is no occasion to make any remarks on that head. As to the few specimens perforated 12, we have not been able to verify them as officially done. The gauge does not coincide with any of those that have been in use for the previous issues, and we leave it an open question whether they are the work of private individuals or not.

The stamps must have been in use some time; we find them in a great variety of shades of colour:

- 1½ reis, *black*. Varying degrees of deep and pale black are all we find for both Type I. and Type II.
- 4½ reis, *olive*. Very variable, pale and darker olive-green, brownish-olive, and also shades of very yellow-brownish olive. We cannot speak for the unknown Type I.
- 6 reis, *green*. Many shades of green, Type II. usually pale bluish green, those on the "W. KING" paper much darker, and Type I. inclining to yellow-greens, some very bright.

SECTION V.

Issue 30.

This issue was chronicled by the *Philatelic Record* in January 1886, where they remark that the same correspondent, to whom they are indebted for a set of the new Mozambique stamps, has sent them a new issue for Portuguese India, of which they give a brief description.

This type of the embossed head was adopted for all the Portuguese Colonies at about the same date, the only differences being in the variation of the colours and values. The new uniform arrangement appears to have stood the test of time, as the series remained in use till a year ago, though we have remarked on one probable lapse in the regular supplies in our notes on the preceding issue.

About 1892 this issue was superseded, a new arrangement being adopted for all the Portuguese Colonies, and the stamps of Portuguese India as a whole ceased to exist.

The new type, with the head and the rest of the design embossed in white, is of course the same thing as they have usually had for the stamps of Portugal, the mother country, and the change has practically done away with any chance of our finding such interesting varieties of type and printing as we have been accustomed to do, both in the regular issues and in the provisionals of this colony.

The paper is rather stout, but soft, and very clear white. It is highly surfaced, and in stamps like these, with the designs embossed, it gives fine unused specimens the appearance of being enamelled.

For the perforation they have evidently used the old machines that they had at the time they perforated the "Crown series," the details of which we described at some length in the notes on those issues.

We do not find the colours in such variation as might be expected with stamps that have been so long in use. If we exclude shades due to discoloration, to which these surfaced stamps on soft paper seem to be especially liable, there are not many shades to be found beyond dark and light ones of each value.

We do not as a rule take any notice of double impressions, which occur freely in the native printed issues of this country, but the variety which we have included as 195a does seem worth notice, as the second embossed head in the lower part of the stamp is a curiosity in varieties.

Our work is ended, and it only remains for us now to assure our readers that we have spared no pains to make our Reference List as complete as possible, and to admit nothing the authenticity of which has not been proved to our complete satisfaction.

In consequence of this critical attitude, there are two varieties of the surcharged stamps which may have ultimately to be added, when our Reference List appears, as we hope it soon will, in a different form.

There will also be some corrections to make in the dates of some of the issues, notably in those of 1871 and 1872, as we have a number of stamps of these last on original envelopes, the dates of which do not agree with those generally accepted, and which we ourselves adopted without remark. These new discoveries do not, as far as we can yet see, alter the sequence of the issues as we have given them, and our investigations on this head not being as yet complete we say no more at present.

In conclusion we wish to call the attention of philatelists to the eminently collectable character of the stamps of this country. It is, with the exception of the Crown series, absolutely guiltless of reprints. The numerous surcharges arose in the first instance from the change of currency, and the later ones were certainly required by the failure of supplies from Lisbon, and the delay in bringing out the new design with the embossed head. Only a very small proportion of all the numerous surcharges ever found their way into dealers' stocks, which would not have been the case had they been created for philatelic purposes and not, as they were, for legitimate postal requirements. As a general rule anything in Portuguese India, which is at all rare, is more frequently met with used than unused, by far the greater number of the rare surcharges being only known in a used state. There are very few countries of equal interest for which so much can be said.

We cannot close these notes without sincerely thanking all our philatelic friends, both collectors and dealers, for the assistance they have afforded us in sending us their collections or stock books to look through, and emphasizing our debt of gratitude to the *doyen des timbrophiles*, Mons. J. B. Moens, whose previous researches have so much lightened our labours.



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