

With the writer's compliments  
Sept. 1910

# Perforations Galore

Or the Last Word (to date)  
on the Perforations of the  
"Holland and Colonies" Stamps

BY

A. J. WARREN

London: Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand, W.C. (opposite Hotel Cecil),  
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12 $\frac{1}{2}$

12 $\frac{1}{2}$

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12 $\frac{1}{2}$

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12 $\frac{1}{2}$

12 $\frac{1}{2}$

12 $\frac{1}{2}$

11 $\frac{1}{2}$

2.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ . A. 1872-85.



3.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  B. 1885-89.



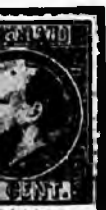
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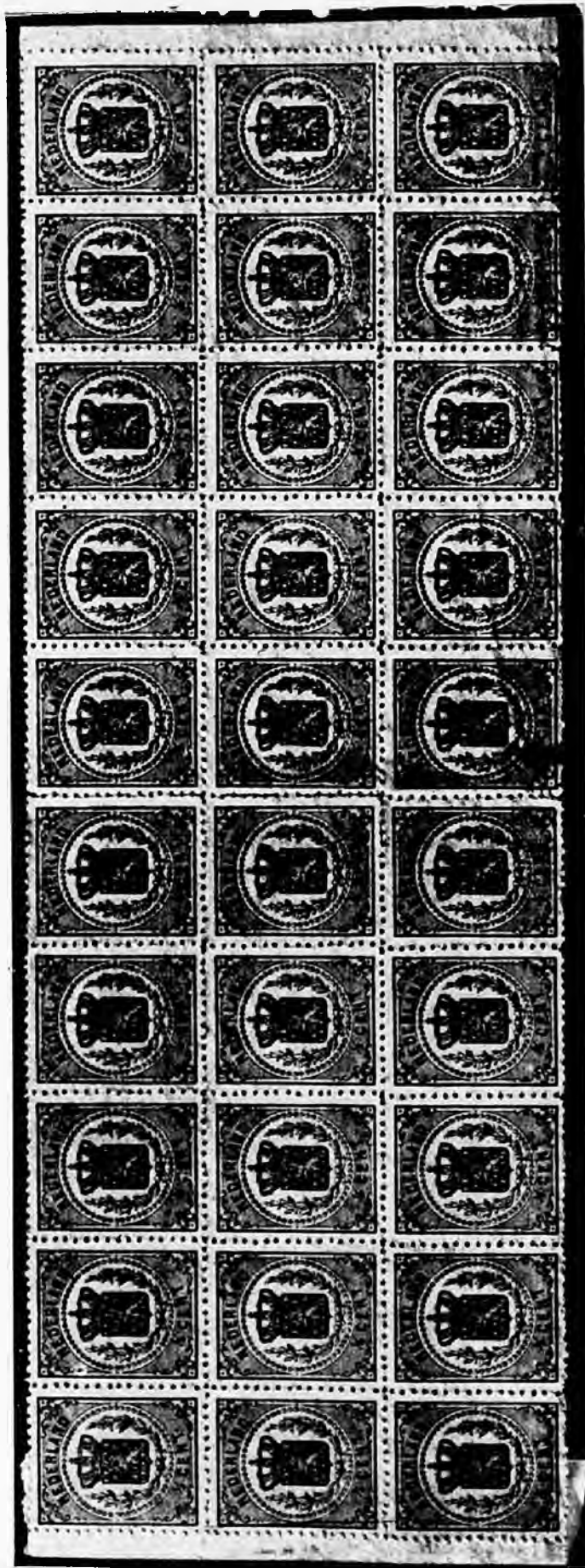


7. Line-machine, 14.



8. Line-machine, 14, large holes (1874).







11, 12. Comb-machine,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , large holes (1875).



13. Perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ , showing misplaced perforations in every horizontal row.





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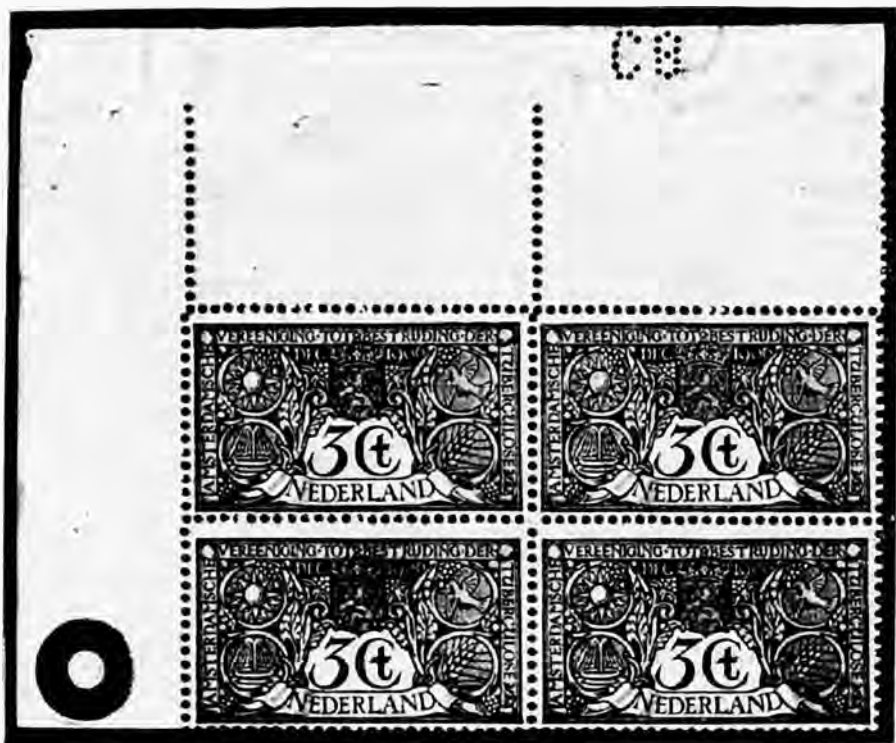


16. Perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  (1872).



14. Perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  (1874).

17. Perf. 12½, small holes (1885).



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18. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , large holes (1886-7).



20. 1907. "De Ruyter" issue. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ .



31. 1869. Perf. 10½ x 10.

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Some adherents to old ideas may still think that the 1864 machine was revived in 1885. What! after *seventeen* years' rest? And how about the "tinkering" work?

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The next group to consider is that of the  $13\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and 14 perforations, small or large holes.

We shall find here a dodging backwards and forwards between "Comb" and "Line" machines, the cause of which is, I think, explained by my newly acquired strips.

If you will look at Illustration No. 1, and compare it with No. 10, it can be seen that when the stamps have been placed too close together we do not get a proper perforation between them with the "Comb." In such a case a better perforation was secured by a Line machine, as shown in the illustrations of "perf. 14" (see also the use in the nineties of the " $11\frac{1}{2}$ " Line machines for various-sized stamps). We shall therefore find that a " $13\frac{1}{4}$  Comb" had its *vertical bars removed*, and was thus turned into a "Guillotine." Probably the " $13\frac{1}{2}$  Comb" suffered the same fate.

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Why was not the whole issue finished off with " $13\frac{1}{4}$  small holes," both this and the "Postage Dues" of 1870?

Because the *vertical lines of pins were taken off* to enable Messrs. Enschedé to get on quicker, in 1871–2, with the other work, the stamps of the 1867 issue being too small for the Comb. Their work had greatly increased, as stamps were also wanted for Dutch Indies, Curaçao and Surinam, and by using the " $13\frac{1}{4}$ " machine as a "Guillotine" for the horizontal perforations, and the "14" for the vertical, the work was done quicker. Therefore, " $13\frac{1}{4} \times 14$ " is found in Holland, in 1872, and in Dutch Indies in 1873–4.

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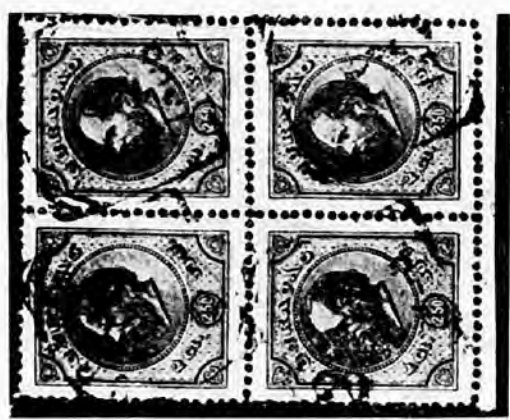
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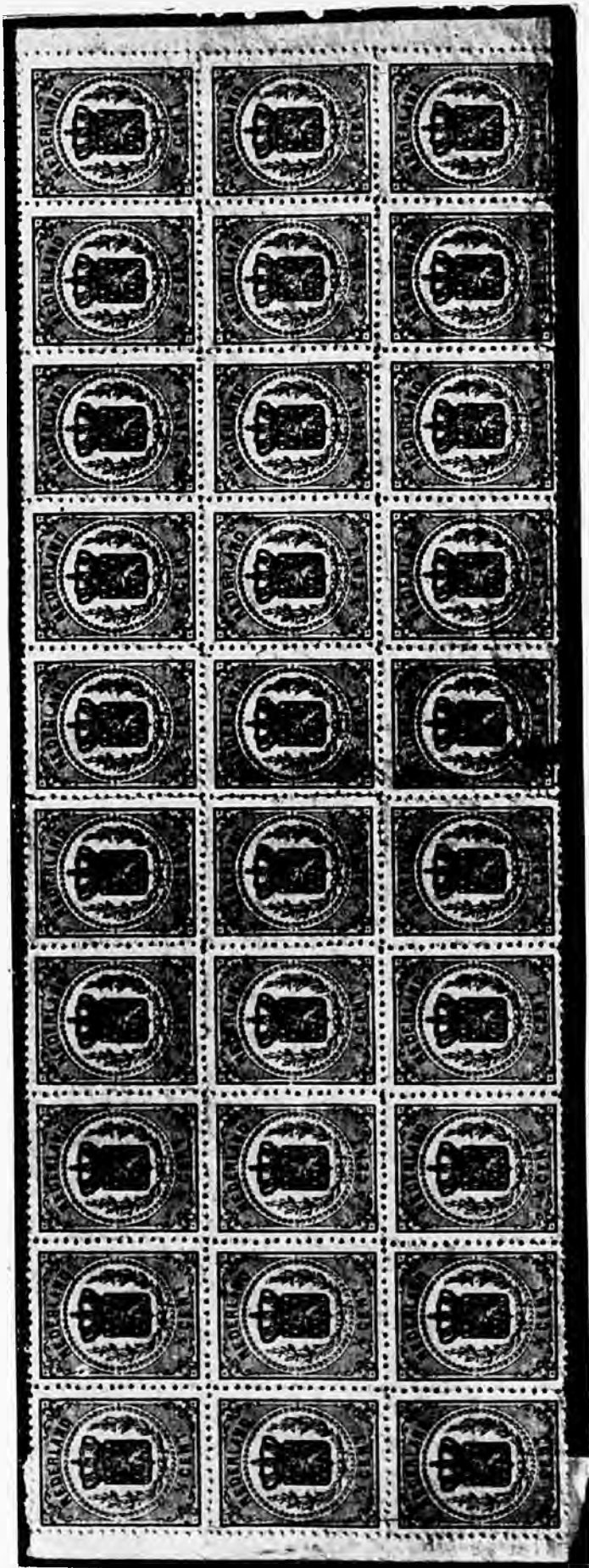


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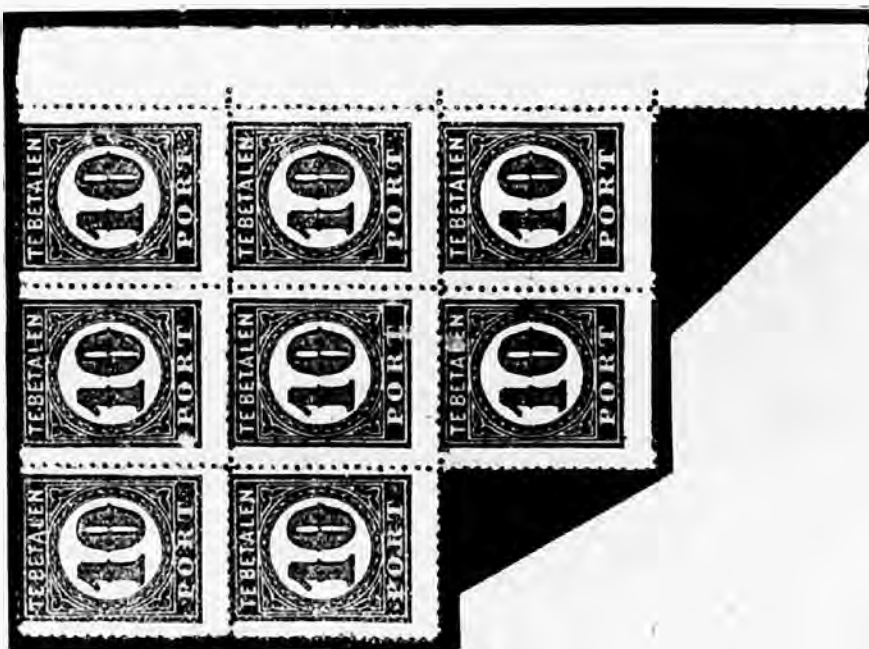




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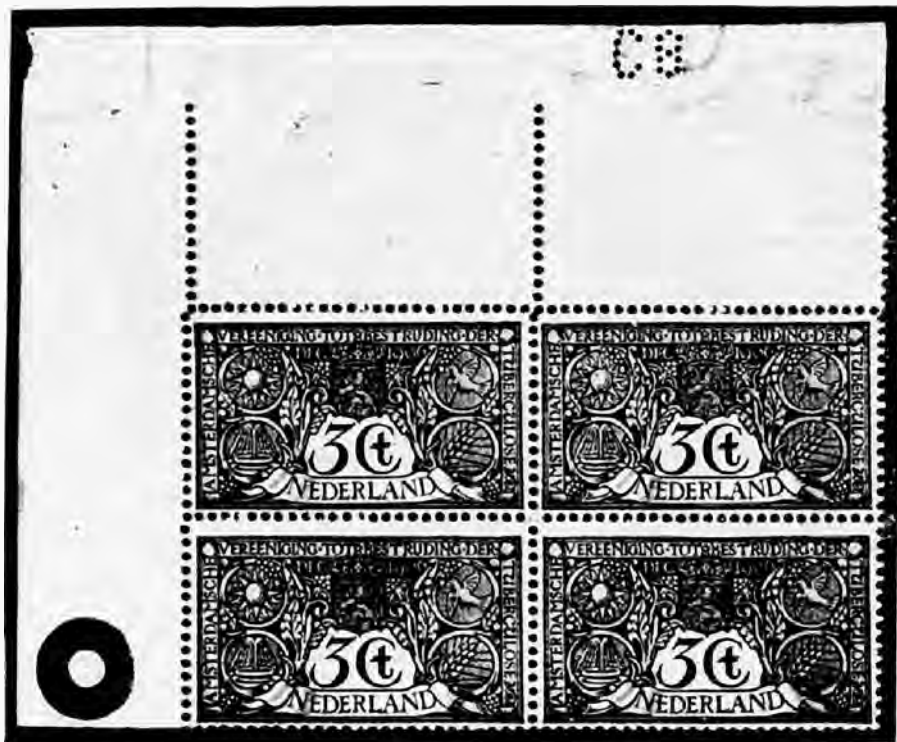


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