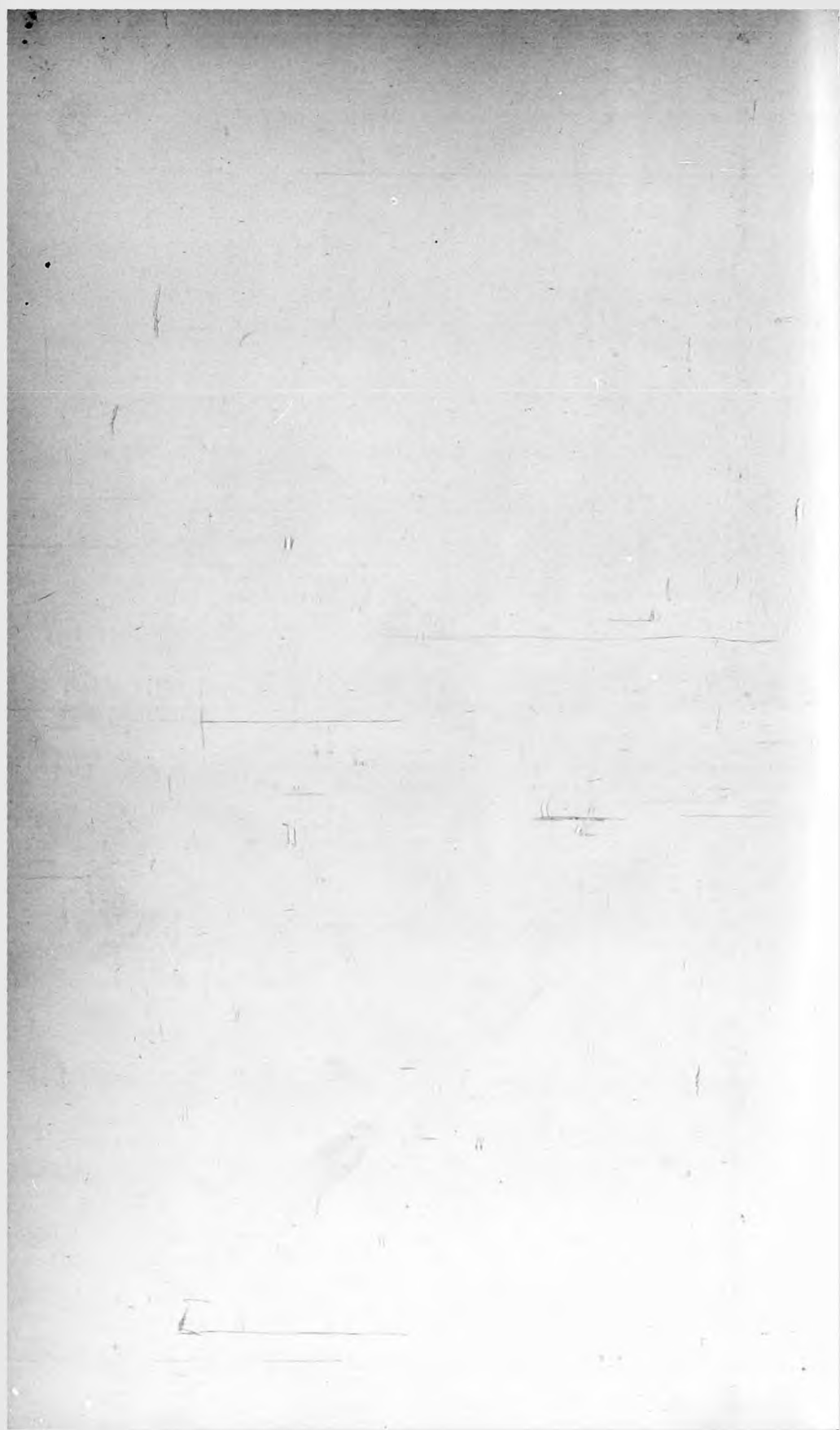




Bibliotheca Lundensiana.

PHILATELIC SECTION.



Brawford 1096

COUNTRIES AND STAMPS.



# COUNTRIES AND STAMPS.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

---

---

BY

**HARRIET E. COLVILE**

(Author of "My GRANDMOTHER'S ALBUM," etc., etc., etc.)

---

---

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:  
CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.

LONDON:  
W. J. P. MONCKTON & Co., FLEET STREET, E.C.

---

1906.

COUNTRIES AND STAMPS

THE BRITISH EMPIRE



## PREFACE.

---

THE collecting of Postage Stamps has become so universal a hobby that it is regarded in some families as a phase through which each boy-member passes in turn, selling his collection—perhaps to his life-long regret—when the mania subsides, or when he happens to be in want of a little ready cash. For this reason, and because stamps are too often regarded solely at their commercial value, philately, or stamp collecting, is perhaps underrated as a means of education. If there is not much to be learnt of the history of some countries by their postage stamps, that of many others may be clearly traced in the pages of a well-arranged stamp album, even apart from the extremely interesting “commemoration” issues occupying an important place in modern philately.

It is, however, obvious that such a collection interprets history only to the student already acquainted with the facts it suggests. Stamp catalogues and works dealing with technical philatelic details abound, but there exists, apparently, no simple historical guide by which the young collector can interpret the stories told—in how many languages!—by the world's postage stamps.

Having access to a good library, the present writer has gleaned from various sources information not found in any single book; and trusts that these briefly-told histories of British Colonies and their adhesive postage stamps may find a welcome amongst young philatelists throughout the vast Empire to which they are proud to belong.

H. E. C.

1. *[Faint handwritten text]*  
 2. *[Faint handwritten text]*  
 3. *[Faint handwritten text]*

11

[Horizontal line]  
 [Faint handwritten text]

11

[Horizontal line]  
 [Faint handwritten text]

11

11

[Horizontal line]



# COUNTRIES & STAMPS

---

## The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Great Britain.

**I**N 1837, the year of the Queen's accession to the Throne, Mr. (afterwards Sir Rowland) Hill published, in the form of a pamphlet, his scheme for a cheap prepaid postage.

On July 2nd, 1890, the "Post Office Jubilee of Uniform Penny Postage" was celebrated at the South Kensington Museum, a penny commemorative envelope being issued, ornamented with drawings of "The North Mail (coach) making for Highgate, 1790, at 8 miles an hour"; "The North Mail (train), 1890, approaching Carlisle at 48 miles an hour"; a postman of 1840 demanding letter-rates varying from 4d. to 2s. 6d.; and the modern postman, bearing letters that have been carried from all parts of the British Empire for the prepaid sum of one penny! The card enclosed in this envelope bore a portrait of Sir Rowland Hill above the grateful words: "He gave us penny postage."

The "gift" appeared in two forms: (1) An envelope designed by Mr. Mulready, R.A., which was quickly ridiculed to death; (2) an "adhesive label," *i.e.*, the black penny stamp of 1840, bearing the pretty portrait of Queen Victoria—adapted from a medal commemo-

rating her entrance into the City in 1837—which continued to frank letters in Great Britain until the end of the year 1901.

A 2d. Mulready envelope and a 2d. blue stamp also appeared in 1840, this last being distinguished from later issues by the absence of the white lines running under the word "Postage," and over the value.

In 1841 the colour of the stamp was changed to red, as the black postmark, which succeeded the easily-removed red obliteration, proved too indistinct on the black stamp.

Between 1847 and 1854 three higher values were issued, in which the Queen's Head is embossed within an octagonal frame. They are of some historical interest, the green 1s. value marking the then postal rate to many of the British Colonies; the 10d. brown, to France; and the 6d. violet, to Belgium. The two first are on "Dickinson" paper with silk threads. The minute plate numbers on these stamps are difficult to detect; they occur on the base of the bust by the initials of the engraver, William Wyon.

Up to this time all stamps were imperforate, having to be cut from the sheet. In 1848 Mr. Henry Archer suggested the method of separating the "adhesive labels" by a perforating machine, which led to his receiving £4,000 from the Government for his invention and to the issue of the first perforated stamps in 1854. These were similar in value and design to the imperforate 1d. and 2d. "labels," having stars in the upper corners and letters in the lower corners of the stamps; but, in 1855, the watermark at the back of the stamp was changed from a small to a large crown.

These so-called watermarks, which can generally be

detected by wetting the stamp and placing it against a dark object, are of great importance to collectors in deciding the date of issue. The number of perforations should be observed for the same reason; hence a perforation-gauge is indispensable for the general collector, although, after the changes between 16 and 14 had occurred for a few months, the latter perforation came to stay, in the case of British stamps.

Certain variations in the colour of the paper, and the difference between Die 1 and Die 11—this last being the original plate retouched by the engraver, Mr. William Humphrys—are also to be observed in the stamps of 1854. Those of 1856 and 1857, also the pennies of 1855, are all of Die 11.

In 1858 the stars in the upper corners of the stamps were abolished, check letters being introduced in each angle. The "penny red" remained in circulation until 1880, the shades of colour varying from a deep red-brown to pale rose. The plate numbers on these "line engraved" 1d. and 2d. stamps are to be found in the border; the numbers extend from 71 to 225 (omitting 75, 126, and 128) in the penny, and from 7 to 15 (omitting 10 and 11) in the twopenny values.

In 1855 the first of the "surface-printed" stamps appeared in the 4d. rose, on blue or white paper, watermarked a small garter. In 1856 the watermark was a medium garter, and in 1857 a large garter, whilst the 6d. and 1s. values of that year were watermarked four flowers.

The stamps issued in 1863 are distinguished by small white letters in the four corners; and, in the second plates of the 4d., 6d., and 9d. stamps, by a tiny white "hair line" across each corner.

In 1865-7 large white letters took the place of the small. Some of the designs, as that of the 3d. rose, were continued a long time, and the date of issue is determined by the plate number, which, in these designs is plainly visible. The little line-engraved  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp (white corner letters) of 1870 requires more attention, the number being involved in the border. The  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. lake of the same date (coloured corner letters) is found with only one plate number, 3; apparently the second plate was not issued, and the first issue is un-numbered.

Coloured corner letters next appeared on stamps of the old designs, and on the new 1d. Venetian red of January 1st, 1880; this stamp remained in circulation only eighteen months; it was succeeded by the 1d. lilac which was still in use, although of a deeper colour, when on January 22nd, 1901, the British Empire mourned the loss of its beloved Queen; the first lilac stamp is distinguished by 14, instead of 16, dots in the corners. The 9d.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. and 3d. stamps of 1880 have no check letters.

In 1883 the 3d. and 6d. stamps had their values surcharged in carmine as an additional protection against cleaning.

The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac-rose stamp of 1875 marks the foundation of the Postal Union; the colour was changed to blue in 1880.

The inharmonious little "Unified Series" (inscribed Postage and Revenue) of 1883-4 gave place to the pretty "Jubilee" issue in 1887. The young collector should obtain the bi-coloured  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp which, although not issued till 1892, is classed with the latter series, as its withdrawal marked the change in the parcel post rates in 1897. In 1900 the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange was changed to green, and the 1s. green to green and red.

The first four values bearing the portrait of King Edward VII. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d.) appeared on January 1st, 1902, the remaining values being issued in the course of that year. Towards the end of 1904, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue green—being too easily confused with the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue by artificial light—was changed to pale yellow green.

Several values appeared in 1905 on what is known as "Safety" paper—*i.e.* a paper with a chalked surface. It is recognised by the additional thickness and bright colouring of the stamps, which cannot be cleaned without injury; consequently great care is needed in removing a used specimen from its envelope.

This slight sketch would be incomplete without some allusion to the Official Stamps\* withdrawn in May, 1904. They date from the year 1882 when *I. R. Official* (Inland Revenue) was surcharged on the current  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, 1d. lilac, and 6d. grey; to be followed by the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. slate,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac, and several higher values in 1885, and later on some of the Jubilee issues.

Eight stamps of the King's reign, including the £1 green, have been similarly overprinted. The surcharges *Army Official*, *O. W. Official* (Office of Works) and *Government Parcels* also exist on stamps of both reigns; but the surcharge *Board of Education*, which is found on five "King's Head" values, was overprinted on only two of the Victorian stamps; and the *Admiralty Official* surcharge—of which there are two types, the broad and the narrow M—is peculiar to the present reign; as is the surcharge *R. H. Official* (Royal Household) on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps.

---

\* The 1d. black stamp of 1840, having V.R. instead of stars in the upper corners, was designed for official use but was not issued. It is, however, much valued by collectors.

British stamps have been surcharged with values in *paras* and *piastres* for use in British Post Offices in the Turkish Empire since 1885. They include several "King's Head" values. The series of ten stamps overprinted *Levant* was issued in August, 1905.

---

## Gibraltar.

THE strongly-fortified rocky promontory of Gibraltar, connected by a low isthmus with the south of Spain, was taken during the War of the Spanish Succession by an English force under Sir George Brooke, and was formally ceded to Great Britain in 1713.

The first postage stamps issued by this Crown Colony in 1886, were those of the current Bermuda issue surcharged "Gibraltar" in black; watermark Crown and C.A. Forged surcharges have been placed upon Bermuda stamps, watermarked Crown and C.C.

In 1887 Gibraltar began issuing its own stamps bearing the diademed head (profile) of the Queen, value in pence; but in 1889 these were surcharged with values in centimos (100 centimos—1 peseta, 9d). Some of the 25 centimos on 2d. brown, and on 2½d. blue, are distinguished by an error, small i in CENTIMOS, which adds greatly to their commercial value; and another eccentricity is the 10 centimos carmine stamp of 1889 with value omitted. The 1889 issue contains eight stamps, besides the error. 1895 produced the 20 centimos, olive green, 1 peseta, bistre and blue, and 2 pesetas, black and carmine. In 1898 the types of 1887 were reproduced, value in English currency. These pence issues (both watermarked Crown and C.A.) are difficult to distinguish unless the stamps bear dated postmarks, as the colours are almost identical.

The first Gibraltar stamps bearing the head of King Edward VII. were issued in 1903, a set of ten values, watermarked Crown and C.A.; but in 1904 the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. were issued on the Multiple Crown and C.A. paper\* which is superseding the single watermark in the British Colonies, and will raise the scarcer values of some of the first issues to the rank of rarities. The chalk-surfaced paper alluded to under the stamps of Great Britain has also appeared here.

---

### Morocco Agencies.

GIBRALTAR stamps of 1889-95 surcharged "Morocco Agencies" in black, for use in British Post Offices in Morocco, were issued in 1898. The surcharges printed at Gibraltar are distinguished from those struck by Messrs. De La Rue by a difference in the width of the capital M, which is narrower in the London overprint than in the local impressions. A third variety is catalogued as having a broad top to the M. The 50 c., violet, was added in 1905 both with the single and Multiple watermark.

In 1903-4 four values of the "King's Head" Gibraltar stamps—but with value in Spanish currency—appeared surcharged Morocco Agencies in the narrow and "broad-topped" M varieties. The 50 centimos, 1 and 2 pesetas were added in 1905, both with the single and multiple watermark.

---

### Malta.

THIS Mediterranean island—proved by recent investigations to have been that off which St. Paul was wrecked—was conquered by the Norman Count Roger,

---

\*A single stamp may include several fractions of this Multiple Crown and C.A. watermark, which is irregularly distributed over the whole sheet.

of Sicily, in the 11th century, and followed the fortunes of that country until 1530, when it was placed under the rule of the Knights of St. John. They successfully held it against the Turks, but failed to withstand the attack of Napoleon Bionaparte in 1798. Within three months of the famous general's departure, however, the Maltese rose against the French Garrison, who remained closely blockaded in Valletta, until, at the end of two years, they surrendered to the combined Maltese, English, and Neopolitan forces. The islands (Malta, Gozo, and several smaller ones) were then solemnly ceded to the British Crown; but it was not until the conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1814 that the cession received the sanction of the great European Powers. The delight which it evoked is recorded in a Latin inscription placed in the principal street of Valletta, where it may still be read.

From 1860 to 1882 Malta was distinguished in the philatelic world by its halfpenny buff postage stamps, of which about nine varieties exist. They bear the profile of the Queen in an octagonal frame resting on a laurel wreath. In 1885, a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green stamp appeared of the same type, and subsequently several other types and values, embracing the Queen's profile. The large rose five shilling stamp of 1889 depicts the profile as the centre of a Maltese cross, a small cross being drawn in each of the angles.

In 1899 four pictorial stamps appeared. The  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown, and the 5d., red (oblong), both depict feluccas, the pretty boats, with lateen sails and oars, that are used in the Mediterranean. The 2s. 6d., olive, represents Britannia carrying flags and standing on a globe; and the 10s., deep blue, pictures the shipwreck of St. Paul. He is represented standing, with arms upraised,



on a small piece of rock, the mast of the ship appearing in the distance, and at his feet two figures struggling with the waves. In 1901 a little brown farthing stamp (there are two shades) was issued, bearing a view of the harbour; and in 1902 One Penny was surcharged on the 2½d. blue stamp of 1885, pending the appearance of the first handsome "King's Head" issue of seven values, watermarked Crown and C.A., in 1903-4. The Multiple Crown and C.A. watermark, which followed in 1904-5, includes the old boat designs on the 4½d. and 5d. values.

---

### Cyprus.

THIS island, in the Mediterranean, is really a part of the Ottoman Empire, but a treaty between Great Britain and the Porte (1878) arranged that it should be administered by England until Batoum and Kars, conquered by Russia during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, are restored to Turkey.

The four postage stamps issued by the island in 1880 were the following British issues, surcharged Cyprus: Small oblong ½d., red; 1d. red, of 1867; 2½d., dull pink; 4d., pale green; 6d., grey; 1s., green. The surcharges "Halfpenny" and "40 Paras" also occur on the penny red stamps. Unused specimens of some of these British surcharged stamps are to be bought very cheaply, as they are included amongst the "remainders" of issues no longer required for postal purposes that have been sold to dealers.

In 1881 Cyprus began issuing its own postage stamps bearing the Queen's head (profile) in an octagon, and inscribed Cyprus with value in piastres. They have been surcharged with new values, and also re-issued without surcharge. The 1894-6 issues are in two

colours, as are the ten stamps of 1903-4, bearing the King's head. The Multiple Crown paper succeeded the single watermark on most of the values in the course of the latter year.

---

### **Ionian Islands.**

THIS little cluster of islands in the Ionian Sea was ceded to Great Britain by the French in 1814, and presented by us to the King of Greece in 1864. They still find a place in the British Empire part of our Stamp Albums, however, since the only distinctive stamps issued by them are the halfpenny yellow, no watermark; penny blue, watermark "2"; and twopence, lake, watermark "1," of 1885, all bearing the head of Queen Victoria, within an upright oval garter inscribed "IONIKON KPATOE" (Ionian State). Used specimens are very expensive, and a set of unused "remainders" now costs about ten shillings. Forgeries are roughly lithographed.

---

### **Heligoland,**

or the Holy Island, situated in the North Sea, about twenty-five miles from the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, was taken from Denmark by the English in 1807, the year memorable for the bombardment of Copenhagen and for the capture of the whole Danish fleet. Heligoland, formerly secured to Great Britain by the Treaty of Kiel, 1814, was ceded to Germany by the Anglo-German agreement of 1890, and its unique postage stamps have been superseded by those of the German Empire.

The earliest, 1867-1875, bear the diademed head of Queen Victoria, embossed in colour on a white ground. There are three types. The first, 1867-73, gives the values in schillings on its inscribed marginal border. This is an old German currency (16 schillings, one mark, a shilling); for although the unwritten language of the native Frieslanders is allied to English, the geographical position of the island led to its adopting the coinage of the not far distant Hanse towns—Bergedorf, Hamburg and Lubeck. In 1875, however, we find the values on the oval bands, encircling the Queen's head, inscribed with both the modern German "pfennig" and the English farthings. All these stamps are printed in two colours—rose and green—variously arranged, the white profile-head of the Queen appearing in relief in the centre.

The tri-coloured shield, surmounted by a crown, and surrounded by the inscription, "Heligoland, 2½ farthings, 3 pfennig," and "2½ pence, 20 pfennig" appeared in 1876. The one mark (or shilling) stamp of 1876 is very quaint, a large numeral of value, wreathed with a tri-coloured flag and surmounted by a crown, occupying the centre between the letters "sh" and "ing." The five shilling value is on the same principle, but the numeral is enclosed in a tri-coloured oval.

The Heligoland stamps of 1868-73, and three of the 1876 values, were purchased as remainders, together with the blocks from which they have since been reprinted, by a German stamp dealer; hence the feasibility of procuring inexpensive specimens.



## India.

THE invasion of India by European merchants followed on Vasco da Gama's discovery of the sea route thither, by the Cape of Good Hope, at the end of the 15th century. The Portuguese were the first to form dominions in the south; but, after the union of the crowns of Portugal and Spain in 1580, the interests of the former Power in Asia became subordinated to the interests of the latter in Europe, and their naval supremacy in the Eastern seas rapidly declined. Dutch merchants, who had been in the habit of conveying Indian exports from Lisbon to other European ports, found this important Portuguese harbour closed to them on account of the revolt of the United Provinces; hence the formation, out of smaller trading companies, of the Dutch East India Company, and the ultimate seizure of all the principal Portuguese possessions in Asia by the Dutch. In 1661, the year in which the island of Bombay was given to Charles II. of England as part of the dowry of his Portuguese consort, Katharine of Braganza, the Portuguese retained only those remnants of their Eastern dominions which they still hold.

The English East India Company, founded under royal charter granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1601, and various French companies, joined the competition for possession and trade in the East. In the middle of the 18th century it seemed doubtful which of these two nations would attain sovereign power in India, the decline of Dutch power having followed the decay of their fortunes in Europe. The wars forced upon us by the French, however, finally resulted in their overthrow.

Of the struggles with Indian races I have not space

to write. Dr. Pope, at the conclusion of his "Text-Book of Indian History," infers: "While in many cases the English have appeared as liberators of oppressed races, in none have they overthrown a dominion that had existed before their own advent in the East, and which could be called a legitimate and ancient Hindu dominion. The only really ancient States of India which were in existence in the beginning of the 18th century, those of Rajputana and of Mysore, are in being still, and owe their continuance to British protection."

The glorious annals of the East India Company came to an end after the Mutiny, a proclamation, dated Nov. 1st, 1858, announcing to the princes, chiefs and people of India the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories "heretofore administered in trust" by the Company. In 1876 Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India, which change we find commemorated by the inscription, "India Postage," instead of "East India Postage," on the stamps of British India.

The postage stamps issued under "the Honourable East India Company" were not, however, the first to appear in this country. Three curious little embossed labels, of which the design is a circular band, inscribed "SCINDE DISTRICT DAWK," inclosing a heart and arrow-head, with value  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, had made their appearance in 1851, under the authority of Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Scinde, a province of British India in the Bombay Presidency. They were suppressed on the introduction of the general issue.

---

## The Postage Stamps of British India

date from the year 1854. The first issue embraces three imperforate types, each bearing the diademed head (profile) of the Queen. The half-anna, both red and blue, and the anna values, have stars in the upper corners, the sides of the rectangular frame being ornamented with a kind of scalloped pattern; inscription, "India," and value in words. The 2as. green, has no stars, and the sides of the rectangle are filled with a close diagonal pattern. The head in the 4as. bicoloured octagonal stamp is enclosed in a circle. The watermark, large coat of arms (lions supporting shield, &c.), covered the whole sheet.

The next stamps issued, 1855, were the 4as. black, and 8as. rose, on blue glazed paper, unwatermarked and perforated 14. They bear the head of the Queen within an oval band inscribed "East India Postage," and value in words. The series that followed, on white unwatermarked paper, 1855-1864, was of the same type, and includes stamps that franked letters conveying tidings of the Mutiny and its terrible consequences in 1857. The 6 pies\* stamp of 1860, depicting the Queen's head on an oval background within an octagonal frame bearing four marginal labels, was the first stamp of a new type issued under the Crown. Both these types reappeared in 1865, watermarked an Elephant's Head. The long lilac and green provisional six-anna stamp of 1866, bearing the Queen's head without name of country, and perforated only at the sides (the ends having been cut off) was a bill stamp; it is surcharged "Postage," in two types.

---

\* 12 pies or pice—1 anna ; 16 annas—1 rupee (2/-)

A variety of designs, all including the Queen's head, followed. In 1882 the inscription, as already stated, was changed to "India Postage," recalling the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, on Jan. 1st, 1877, when the Queen's assumption of the title "Empress of India" was proclaimed by the Viceroy, Lord Lytton—an assemblage intended to emphasize the Proclamation made by the first Viceroy (Lord Canning) eighteen years previously, by which the Queen assumed the direct sovereignty of her Eastern possessions.

In 1895 three large bicoloured stamps, value 2, 3 and 5 rupees, introduced a quite new portrait of the Queen-Empress, which has since appeared in other parts of the British Empire.

The same portrait is given on the three pies (carmine) stamp of 1899, and on the three pies (grey) of 1900. In the latter year the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a., 2 as. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ as. also underwent a change of colour. The surcharge, " $2\frac{1}{2}$ as." on the 4as. 6 pies, yellow-green, of 1882-88, was made in January, 1891, and the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharge on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in 1898.

The first stamps bearing the head of King Edward VII., Emperor of India, appeared in 1902. There are 14 values. The " $\frac{1}{2}$ " surcharge was made in 1905 on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., pea green.

Some of the old official stamps of British India are very handsome, the Queen's head occupying the centre, whilst the long ends are filled with an Indian or Moorish design. These, and the "Service, two annas" stamp of 1866, do not bear the name of the country; but in the half-anna lilac stamp of 1868, surcharged "Service Postage," in green, the head is surrounded by two circular bands, the inner being inscribed "Receipt Bill or Draft;" the outer, "Government of India."

There are various surcharges to be found also on the ordinary postage stamps:—"Service," "On H.M.S.," "Bengal Secretarial," "C.W." (Court of Wards)," "On H.M.S. High Court," "On L.F.S." (Local Finance Service).

The eight lower values of the "King's Head" stamps were overprinted "On H.M.S." in 1902-4.

---

### **Chinese Expeditionary Force**

is denoted by the surcharge C.E.F. on British Indian stamps, reminding us of the terrible days of 1900, in which it was feared that Sir Claude Macdonald and the whole British Legation at Peking had perished during the Boxer War. These stamps were overprinted for the use of the Indian forces sent to relieve the besieged Embassies; but the 1a., carmine, was added to the list of ten values in 1902.

---

### **The Native States of India.**

British Indian postage stamps have been overprinted with the names of the following States since 1885-6:—CHAMBA, FARIDKOT, GWALIOR, JHIND, NABHA and FUTTIALLA (or PATIALA). Errors in the surcharges tend to swell their numbers in the albums of the specialist. The stamps of GWALIOR are surcharged in both English and Oriental characters, excepting those intended for official use, which have a native surcharge only.

FARIDKOT and JHIND had previously issued native stamps.



## Alwar, or Ulwar,

in Rajputana, had its own stamps between 1877 and 1902. The dagger adorning them is said to recall an old legend, in which it is recorded that a former ruler, whose arms had been pinioned through the treachery of a neighbouring monarch, as they sat on the ground discussing their altercations, dexterously dragged this implement from his adversary's waistband with his toes, and inflicted a fatal wound.

The dagger is lithographed in colour on a white ground, and enclosed, together with inscriptions in Devanagari characters (denoting State and value) in an oval frame, the corners of the stamp being filled with a winged device.

The ½a. and 1a. exist each in three shades in the small rouletted issue of 1877; the former value re-appearing, again in three shades, but with pin perforations,\* in 1899-1901.

---

## Bamra (Central Provinces).

ALTHOUGH the correspondence (published in Vol. I of the *Monthly Journal*) between the Private Secretary to H.H. the Rajah of Bamra and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., in 1890, dispelled doubts as to the genuine character of the bits of coloured paper inscribed "Bamra Postage," it is more than probable that but a small proportion of these quaint type-set labels, having for design a tiny scroll ornament with native inscription, did genuine postal duty before the little State Post Office was absorbed by that of British India in 1894.

---

\* Pin-perforations are small holes, pricked with sharp points close together and projecting from a wheel.

The first issue is catalogued unused at high prices; but some values of the second and third issues, inscribed "Bamra Feudatory State Postage," are within the reach of every stamp collector.

---

### Bhopal (Bengal).

THE stamps of this principal Mohammedan State, which has been for three generations under female rule, date from 1877, and are easily recognised by the words "H.H. NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM,"\* in misshapen letters, surrounding an Oriental inscription. Some stamps are large and square, the native inscription being embossed within an octagonal inscribed band; others are upright, with oval inscriptions; some of the latter stamps have the initials B.L.C.I. in the corners, the issue of 1888 being distinguished from that of 1884 by smaller letters. A third type appeared in 1890, with the usual inscription on a circular band; and in 1902 a new inscription, "H.H. NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGAM," marks a change of ruler, the Begum, Shah Jahan, having died the previous year.

The present Begum is a remarkable woman, and, had it been possible, the portrayal of her veiled presence on the postage stamps of Bhopal would have added greatly to their interest. In recognition of the services rendered by her house in the Mutiny, she is exempt from the obligation of offering tribute to the Imperial Power; and, during his Indian tour in 1905, the Prince of Wales conferred on her another distinction in the insignia of the Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

---

\* There are, however, many errors in this inscription.

### **Bhor, or Bhore (Bombay),**

has issued two primitive postage stamps (1879), the Oriental inscription, handstamped in red on coarse native paper, being surrounded by oval lines on the half anna, and by oblong lines on the anna value. They have been obsolete some years.

---

### **Bundi (Rajputana),**

like Alwar, has selected the Indian dagger for its postage stamps (1894-1902); but the lithographed design, printed in colour on a white ground (excepting the rupee value of 1897-1900, yellow on blue) is of the roughest description, and therefore easily distinguished. These stamps are imperforate.

---

### **Bussahir.**

THE small tiger gracing the numerous stamps inscribed with the name of this State, seems to have come into existence about the year 1896, and would have expired in 1901 had there lacked collectors ready to welcome a prepared issue no longer required for postal purposes, and some fancy reprints as well! The variously coloured monogram with which these stamps are surcharged is formed by the letters R.S. and R.N.S. Some of the stamps are catalogued as having been perforated with a sewing machine!

---

### **Charkhari.**

THE stamps of Charkhari (1884-7) bear the name of the State and the tiny drawing of a sheathed dagger.

### **Cochin (Madras).**

THE stamps of Cochin bear the name of the State; the earliest (1892-8,) depict its Arms (a shell, an umbrella, a basket, &c.) within an oval; native inscriptions at sides and value in puttans\* below. The 1897 issue has for watermark an umbrella.

In 1898, four new types (each of one value) appeared, watermark an umbrella. The large figure of value in the centre of these stamps is surrounded by an oval band, inscribed, "Cochin Anchal," &c.

---

### **Dhar (Central India).**

THREE large imperforate stamps—black native characters on crude coloured paper—impressed with an oval handstamp in black, were issued by this State in 1897; and in 1898 and 1900 two values, pin perforated, bearing the Arms of the State and inscription in English. The former type reappeared in 1900. These stamps became obsolete in 1901.

---

### **Duttia.**

THE stamps of Duttia, or Datia, of which there are four types, are characterized by the crude outline of a native idol. The inscription on the first issue (1896) is in Oriental characters, but the name of the State has since been inscribed (Duttia, or Datia) in English. The 1899-1902 issue was rouletted horizontally between each row of stamps, and vertical roulette at end of rows; but the older stamps, and the two issued in 1903 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ a., carmine, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on green) are imper-

---

\* 6 puttans = 5 annas = 7½d.

forate. With the exception of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  rupee values of 1899-1904, the design is printed in black on coloured ground, and all are overprinted (generally in blue) with a circular handstamp.

---

### **Faridkot,**

one of the Sikh States of India under the political superintendence of the Punjab Government, issued two postage stamps in 1878-86. The one fulus, ultramarine, is small and oblong in shape, a narrow ornamental band dividing the two sections, which are filled with ornamental characters. The one paisa,\* same colour, is upright, and also thickly strewn with native characters, some of which are enclosed by a circular band. Various coloured impressions of these stamps have been made for sale to collectors since the stamps of British India, overprinted "Faridkot State," took their place on January 1st, 1887.

---

### **Hyderabad, or the Deccan.**

THE Nizam of Hyderabad is one of the chief feudatories of Great Britain. The State issued its first postage stamp in 1866, one anna, green on white; oblong in shape, it bears a bold Oriental inscription, mingled with an ornamental design, upon a background of wavy lines. The smaller types of 1869 and 1871 are easily recognised by the word "Post Stamp," and by the circular labels (surrounding the central native inscription) being divided into four sections, on one of which the value is denoted in English.

---

\* Four fulus, or piasas=1 anna.

A new type appeared about the end of 1905, bearing a central inscription in Arabic, and the watermark "Sirhar Asafia" in Urdu characters.

Official stamps, which are said to have been obsolete since 1878, bear a red or black surcharge in Oriental characters.

---

### Indore (Central India).

HOLKAR is the title of the Maharajah of Indore, whose territories are also called "Holkar's Dominions." The first postage stamp, issued in 1886 (a large half anna, mauve), depicts the bearded and whiskered face of the Maharajah in an oval, enclosed within a rectangular frame inscribed "Holkar State Postage" and value both in native and English characters.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., black on pink, of 1889 has for design a circular band with native inscription and stars, surrounding a central inscription in one line. The portrait set of four values was issued in 1889-92.

On January 31, 1903, at a durbar held at Indore, the Maharajah Holkar announced his own abdication, and his only son was installed upon the throne. Hence this young ruler's portrait on the new stamps of 1904.

The  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna value bears the old inscription "Holkar State Postage"; but the 3 and 4 annas values, and the 2 annas of 1905, are inscribed "Indore State Postage," as are the four stamps overprinted "Service," issued in 1904-5. In the latter year the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna value, bearing the portrait of the old Maharajah, was surcharged "Quarter Anna" in Devanagri!

## Jaipur

is one of the most important principalities in Rajputana. Its postage stamps, issued in 1904, present two widely different types, although somewhat similar in design; the first being a native production of the most primitive character, and the second, a neat little engraving.

Each represents the chariot of the Sun, though the meek native horse (unlike the prancing four-headed steed of the second issue) carries a postillion, and the sun-wreathed head of the occupant of the chariot is surmounted by an exceedingly small umbrella. The flag carried by the Sol of the second issue bears a native inscription, which it has been explained is probably a State motto implying "Charity means no loss." There are three values in each issue.

---

## Jammu and Kashmir.

The stamps of Jammu and Kashmir are catalogued both together and separately. The earliest (1866)—*circular* designs roughly handstamped in water colour on greyish native paper—were issued for Jammu and Srinagar (Kashmir); colours: grey-black, blue-black and ultramarine; the subsequent issues of this type were used in Jammu only. A native inscription surrounds a star or lotus flower, in the centre of which are the characters denoting value.

The 1869-77 issues (water colour) are red, or orange red; they were followed by special printings in black, blue, green and yellow. The stamps of 1877-8 are printed in oil colours, either on native paper or European laid paper. Reprints of all these circular stamps are in oil colours, and either on thinner native paper or on European thin wove paper. Forgeries are also numerous.

The various *rectangular* types, 1867-1877, in which the star or lotus flower appears in the upper part of an oval inscribed band, were issued either for Jammu or Kashmir. The issues of 1878-1894, with lotus flower in each corner of the stamp, were used conjointly in Jammu and Kashmir.

---

### **Jhalawar (Rajputana).**

The curious little dancing figure, with arms upraised, which occupies the centre of the two stamps issued by this State is probably a native deity. In the paisa value (1887) this figure is surrounded by an inscribed oval band; in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna (1890), by an octagonal band. Both stamps are imperforate, and each is found in two shades of green on white.

---

### **Jhind (Punjab).**

This State issued several original postage stamps between 1874 and 1885. They are easily recognised by the letter R., accompanying a brief Oriental inscription. Some of the ornamental backgrounds and borders are ingenious.

---

### **Kishengarh.**

The Arms of this State are variously depicted on the somewhat crude stamps inscribed with its name between 1899 and 1903, excepting the 2as. value, which provides a startling variety in the portrait of its ruler. If he represents the Maharajah whose portrait graces the issue of 1904, we must either conclude that his ferocity is tamed or that European skill is responsible for his changed aspect!



### Las Bela

(a section of Baluchistan) has issued postage stamps in two types, 1897-98. They are easily recognised, the half-anna value being inscribed "Las Bela State," and the one anna, "Las Bela," in addition to native characters.

---

### Nandgaon (Central Provinces)

issued its first postage stamps— $\frac{1}{2}$  a., blue on white, and 2 as., rose on white—in 1890; they are very large, and are inscribed "Feudatory State Raj Nandgam," in the oval centre. Those surcharged M.B.D., in a transverse oval, are Service stamps.

In the smaller (1892-4) stamps the value, inscribed in native characters, is enclosed within an oval band bearing a native inscription and stars.

---

### Nepaul, or Nepal,

north of British India, is an independent native kingdom, and, although there is a British Resident to control its foreign relations, he does not interfere with matters of internal government.

Nepaul has produced two distinct types of postage stamps, 1881-1900. The first, representing 1, 2, and 4 annas, depicts what might be taken for a little floral design within an inner rectangular frame bearing native inscriptions. It has, however, been explained that the lower part of the picture represents two *kukhris*, or native knives, with handles crossed, although the meaning of the small circles, semi-circles and dots in the upper section remains wrapt in mystery. This type, varying very slightly for the three values—*i.e.*, 1a., blue; 2as., purple; 4as., green—is found rouletted

(or pin-perforated) and imperforate. The design has been redrawn with fewer transverse lines in its outer frame than in the original.

The black half-anna value of 1899-1900 displays an oval frame (upon an ornamental background) containing two *kukhris*, with handles crossed, below a bow and arrow; which articles, however, are difficult to trace upon the lineal background. Native inscriptions adorn the upper and lower labels.

The paper on which these stamps are printed varies a good deal. It is said that the Nepalese use the bark-fibre of the native daphne plant for that of their own manufacture, which is very tough, and sometimes of a fine silky texture, as in the case of the half-anna stamp of 1900.

---

### Nowanuggur,

on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, North-West India, issued four postage stamps in 1877; they depict a scimitar, or short curved sword, surrounded by a native inscription within an oval band inscribed, "Nowanuggur Post Stamp." All are of the same value, one docra\*, but of different shades of blue, and one is perforated. The 1880 stamps are merely bits of coloured paper, with native inscription in black; but in 1893 an ambitious design depicts the Arms of the State (two antelopes supporting shield, &c.). These stamps have been obsolete since 1895, and the surcharge upon remainders (consisting of two characters, the first of which resembles a figure "2" and the second a Greek "e") implies *rud*, *i.e.*, "cancelled by the post office."

---

\* Six docras = one anna (1½d.)

## Poonch

is one of the six districts of Bhutan, an independent native State in the Himalaya region. Its postage stamps, 1884-88, are varied in design, but most of them are easy to identify by large thick letters in the upper section.

Although of several values, all—with the exception of official stamps which are black—are stamped in red or vermilion on various kinds of paper. They have been obsolete since 1894.

---

## Rajpeepa.

Three postage stamps, each of a different type, were issued by this State in 1880. They all have in the centre an upright scimitar, or dagger, surrounded by a circular or oval band inscribed in native characters. They have been obsolete for some years.

---

## Sirmoor,

one of the hill States under the government of the Punjab, issued its first postage stamps in 1879-80. They bear the words "Sirmoor State Postage Stamp" in four lines, above a short inscription in Sanscrit, and were issued in three colours, although all represent the same value, one pice. The design was apparently copied for collectors in 1891, and subsequently used for postal purposes.

The stamps issued in 1885-88 depict the turbaned head of the Rajah, three-quarter face, wearing a mustache but no beard; those of 1894-99 (eight values, oblong) are characterised by an elephant in the centre of the stamp; and the 1899 issue (four values) has the Rajah again, full face and with a short beard.

These stamps became obsolete in 1902. The 1885-88 issue has been repeatedly surcharged, "On S.S.S." (On Sirmoor State Service) in various types for official use.

---

### Soruth.

The first postage stamp issued by this petty State in 1864 (one anna, black on bluish paper) is oblong in shape and can be easily identified by its large and roughly engraved native characters.

In the second (1877) type, the letters are much smaller, the inscription, occupying three lines with a lotus leaf on either side of the central line, being printed in black or red on bits of coloured paper—except one of the anna values, which is red on white.

The next designs (1877-9) are far more ambitious, the Oriental inscriptions and branches occupying the centre of the stamp, which is surrounded by two oval or circular bands, the inner one being inscribed in Sanscrit, and the outer in English: "Soruth Postage, one anna of a koree," &c. Twenty annas of a koree equal one rupee.

---

### Travancore (Madras).

The stamps of this State are characterised by an upright conch shell enclosed within two oval bands, the inner being inscribed "Travancore Anchal" and, in the earliest issues, value in chuckrams.\*

The first (1888) is on laid paper, in three colours and values. The second (1889-94) is on wove paper and watermarked a shell. A fresh type appeared in 1899-1901 which was re-issued in new shades in 1903-4. Instead of the outer band being inscribed entirely in

---

\* Two chuckrams = one anna.

Hindu characters, the value is given in English in the upper part. The watermark, a shell, being more widely spaced than the stamps on the sheets, some stamps are found unwatermarked.

---

### **Wadhwan.**

The large white postage stamp, value half pice, inscribed "Wadhwan State" above a shield supported by lions, appeared in 1888 or 1889. It was re-issued on thicker paper, perf. 12 (instead of 12½), in 1892, and is now obsolete.

---

### **The Straits Settlements**

are the British possessions in or near the Malay peninsula, deriving their name from the Straits of Malacca which divides it from the island of Sumatra. The Colony of the Straits Settlements is formed by Singapore, Penang with Province Wellesley, and Malacca.

Singapore was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, was ceded to the Government of India by the Rajah of Kedah in 1786, in return for an annuity. Malacca, held by the Portugese from 1511 till 1640, when they were expelled by the Dutch, was definitely acquired by Great Britain in 1824, by a treaty with Holland, in exchange for the British settlements in Sumatra.

The first postage stamps issued for the Straits Settlement, 1867, were those of British India (watermark, an Elephant's Head) surcharged with a Crown and value in cents.

The series of 1868, bearing the diademed head of the Queen in an oval or circular frame inscribed "Straits

Settlements Postage," was engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue. The 30 cents, claret (head in a hexagonal frame) 5 cents, puce, and 10 cents, slate, were added in 1872 and 1882. In the issues of 1883-91 (in which old types reappeared in fresh colours) the watermark was changed from Crown and C.C. to Crown and C.A.

The stamps of the Straits Settlements, with these exceptions, are very complicated, as they have been perpetually surcharged with new values without reference to the original order of issue. The small head of the Queen gracing the Jubilee stamps of Great Britain first appeared under the inscription "Straits Settlements" in 1892.

The first "King's Head" stamps, 1902, were of the same character but were followed by four values (1, 3, 4 and 8 cents) bearing the larger head in 1903. The watermark, Single Crown and C.A., was superseded by the Multiple paper in 1904-5.

---

## Bangkok.

The stamps of the Straits Settlements overprinted with the letter B. are those that were used in 1882-85 at the British post-office at Bangkok (capital of the kingdom of Siam). The 32 cents, on two annas yellow, alone represents the surcharged Indian issue; but the ordinary Straits Settlements stamps surcharged B. (watermarks, Crown and C.C., and Crown and C.A.) are fairly numerous. As will be seen by the catalogue prices, these stamps are scarce, and collectors should beware of forgeries.

## **Johore.**

This native State and British Protectorate, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, commenced its philatelic career in 1884, and a catalogue reveals how numerous are the stamps of the Straits Settlements overprinted "Johor." Many varieties in this surcharge (produced by narrow letters, wide letters, and the presence or absence of the full stop) swell the pages of an advanced collector's album. The head and shoulders of the old Sultan, in military dress, appear on the stamps of 1892; but his portrait is also found disfigured by "three cents" overprinted on five values, and by the surcharge, "Kemahkotaan."

This Sultan died in 1895, and the latter surcharge commemorates the accession of his successor, whose portrait (full face with mustache) appears on the stamps of 1896-99.

In 1903 fresh values were overprinted on the 4 cents (yellow and red, and green and carmine), and on three of the dollar values; and in 1904 the portrait of the present Sultan (without a mustache) appeared on fourteen values.

---

## **Federated Malay States.**

Closely connected with the Straits Settlements are the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, which renewed their engagements with the British Government in 1895, and are governed by their native rulers under the advice of a British Resident-General.

These States are separately represented in our stamp albums; but, in 1900, "Federated Malay States" was surcharged on stamps of Negri Sembilan and Perak, pending the appearance of the pretty little bi-coloured

issue depicting a full-length tiger and inscribed "Federated Malay States." (Watermark: Crown and C.A.) The group of elephants on the dollar values of Negri Sembilan and Perak are also found surcharged "Federated Malay States," and with this inscription included in the design. (Watermark: Crown and C.C.) Four of the lower values appeared on the new Multiple Crown and C.A. paper in 1904.

---

### **Perak.**

In 1878 the two cents, brown, stamp of the Straits Settlements appeared surcharged with a capital P., Crescent and Star, in oval. It is very scarce, but the two cents, brown, surcharged "Perak" in large Roman capitals, in 1880-82 can be purchased for a shilling.

A bewildering number of surcharges followed. The Perak tiger, rushing out of long grass, first appeared in 1892; it was succeeded by a tiger's head (inscription, "Postage and Revenue"), and by a group of elephants for the large dollar values. The one and two dollar stamps were re-issued, surcharged with low values, in 1900. Perak official stamps bear the surcharge P.G.S. on the older issues; and "Service" on the 5 cents of the two tiger types.

---

### **Selangor.**

The postage stamps issued by Selangor are very similar to those of Perak. The first, 1878, was the two cents, brown, of the Straits Settlements surcharged S., with Crescent and Star, in oval (the surcharge is to be met with in both red and black), and a similar stamp surcharged only with a very large capital S. They are all scarce.



From 1861 to 1891 the surcharge "Selangor" occurred, with many varieties as to detail, on the two cents, brown, and two cents, rose, of the Straits Settlements. The tiger emerging from grass, the tiger's head, and the elephants on the dollar values were issued simultaneously for Selangor and Perak.

---

### **Negri Sembilan**

is a confederacy of small States in the interior of the Malay peninsula. It now includes Sungei Ujong, which is separately represented in our stamp albums from 1876 to 1895.

The stamps of Negri Sembilan date only from 1891, when the two cents, rose, of the Straits Settlements, watermarked Crown and C.A., first bore the surcharge "Sembilan." The tiger types followed, and were surcharged with fresh values in 1899.

---

### **Sungei Ujong.**

The first stamp issued for this State, in 1876, was the half anna, blue, of British India (watermark, Elephant's Head), surcharged S.U., Crescent and Star within an oval. In 1878 the same quaint black surcharge appeared on the two cents, brown, of the Straits Settlements. In 1881-3 this stamp was surcharged S.U. only, in large capital letters. The latter surcharge reappeared twice—always on the two cents, brown, value—but there are a bewildering number of stamps surcharged "Sungei Ujong," in various types. The tiger rushing out of grass also appeared in 1892 beneath the inscription "S. Ujong"; and in 1895 the tiger's head on one value.

## **Pahang.**

A British Resident was sent to this large State on the east coast of the Malay peninsula by the request of the Sultan in 1888. Stamps of the Straits Settlements were surcharged "Pahang" in 1890, also in 1891 with the further addition of fresh values. In 1892-4 the tiger emerging from long grass appeared on three values under the name of this State; and in 1895, the tiger's head. In 1897 the five cents, blue, was cut in half, surcharged "2 c." or "3 c.," in manuscript, and initialled. Stamps of Perak overprinted "Pahang" followed in 1898; and one of these surcharges, "Pahang Four cents," was even printed on plain paper to meet emergencies!

---

## **Ceylon.**

The island of Ceylon, although geographically an appendage of India, is a separate British Crown Colony, and has had its own postage stamps since 1857.

The Portuguese were the first European settlers, and their possessions in Ceylon were included in the many Asiatic territories taken from them by the Dutch in the 17th century. In 1795, the Netherlands having become a dependency of France, Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras, sent an expedition to Ceylon; hence the cession to Great Britain of the Dutch possessions in the island, which was confirmed by the Peace of Amiens, and the ultimate annexation, at the request of the natives, of the dominions of the King of Kandy.

The earliest Ceylon postage stamps, depicting a charming profile-head of the Queen in engine-turned

frames, were designed and engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. The first issue, 1855-59, was imperforate, and some of these stamps rank as great rarities in an unused condition. The perforated issue of 1861 included a new type (Queen's head in a circle) for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, engraved by Messrs. De La Rue; and all were re-issued several times with variations in perforations and watermarks. The new 3d. value of 1867 (Queen's head in a circle) and the new 1d. of 1868 (Queen's head in an oval inscribed band) were engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue.

The adoption of a currency based on the rupee of British India was marked, in 1872, by a new series of stamps bearing the profile-head of the Queen, variously framed, which series was completed in 1880. These stamps, including the large "Two Rupee fifty Cents" with Queen's head in an octogan, were watermarked Crown and C.C.; but the four lower values were re-issued with Crown and C.A. watermark in 1883-84.

Some of the numerous surcharges that followed were necessitated by a change in the current postal rates consequent on a depreciation in the value of the rupee; but entrapped collectors shrewdly suspected that others were of a purely speculative nature, especially as the practice of overprinting did not cease with the appearance of the new issue of 1886-87, which embraced the usual Queen's head (on the 5 c.); the small head then appearing in Great Britain; and the large rupee design (Queen's head in an octagon) for a 1r. 12c. value.

The extremely handsome rupee values (1r. 50c., and 2r. 25c.), displaying the Queen's head in an oval within a diamond, belong to the mixed series of 1899-1900.

The King's Head, both large and small types (as on the stamps of Great Britain) appeared in various frames in 1903, watermark Crown and C.A. The Multiple Crown paper followed in 1904.

The surcharge "On Service" first appeared, in black, on seven values of the current issue in 1895-6. The 75c., black and red brown, was overprinted in red in 1899; and three values were surcharged in black in 1900. "King's Head" stamps overprinted "On Service" were in circulation so short a time that they are likely to become scarce. There are six values.

---

### Hong Kong.

The island of Hong Kong, off the south-eastern coast of China, was acquired by Great Britain by the treaty of Nankin (following on the Opium War) in 1842. It was constituted a Crown Colony in 1843, and now comprises a portion of the mainland of China, leased by the British Government.

Hong Kong, literally "Flowery Streams," issued its first postage stamp in 1862, depicting the crowned head (profile) of the Queen in a rectangular frame, name above, value in cents below, and Chinese inscriptions at sides. This design, and another of a slightly different type, was repeated, with various perforations, watermarks and surcharged values, until 1902. The most historically interesting stamp is that commemorating the founding of the colony, 2c., rose, surcharged "1841 Hong Kong Jubilee 1891," in black.

The first King's Head issue, 15 values, watermarked single Crown and C.A., appeared in 1903. The two types catalogued are distinguished from each other by a slight difference in the lettering. The Multiple Crown paper followed in 1904.

Some of the Revenue stamps used for postage are of handsome design. They mostly bear the head of the Queen, but several have numerals of value in the centre. Collectors should exercise care in purchasing, however, as Revenue stamps have been cleaned and fraudulently postmarked.

---

### North Borneo.

The large island of Borneo, in the Malay Archipelago, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. About two-thirds of it is now included in the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and over the remainder, embracing the dependent kingdoms of Brunei and Sarawak and the territories of the British North Borneo Company, a British Protectorate has been established.

The first stamps inscribed North Borneo Postage (1883-86) depict a shield containing a ship and a lion; two large stamps for postage and revenue were also issued in 1883 bearing the Arms of the Company (the shield supported by natives, and surmounted by two arms holding a flag). Various surcharges followed, and in 1886-89 the design on the smaller stamps, with some difference as to detail, was reproduced with inscription "British North Borneo." This inscription occurs also on various large dollar values, issued between 1886 and 1888, which have been frequently surcharged. A third series of small stamps with the escutcheon belongs to 1889-90; they can easily be distinguished by the inscription "Postage and Revenue."

The beautifully-engraved pictorial stamps inscribed "The State of North Borneo" first appeared in 1894; they were re-issued with native characters added in 1897. The 4 cents stamps depicting an orang-utan

(which, next to the gorilla, is the largest living ape) were added to the series in 1900; and the 10 c. and 16 c.—picturing respectively a honey bear and a railway train traversing a sylvan glen—in 1903.

These were first issued without the surcharge "British Protectorate," which had been added to the other pictorial stamps; but it soon followed, and, combined with the various types of "Postage Due" surcharges, makes heavy demands on the collector's patience.

However, in spite of their attractiveness, the stamps of North Borneo are little appreciated by the serious philatelist, being "cancelled to order" with thick black bars at the Company's London office. Copies that have done genuine postal service are somewhat difficult to obtain.

---

### Labuan.

This island, six miles from Borneo, was ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Brunei in 1848, mainly through the instrumentality of Rajah Brooke (see SARAWAK) who was anxious to secure the cession with a view to the protection of British trade. He became the first Governor of this little Crown Colony, which, from 1889 to the end of 1905 has, however, been administered by the British North Borneo Company.

The first postage stamps issued for Labuan, 1879-1893, depict a small profile-head of the Queen outlined in colour on a white ground. Many of these stamps have been surcharged with fresh values. The last issue was lithographed instead of engraved, and, together with its immediate predecessors, can be obtained "cancelled to order."

The pictorial types of North Borneo were printed in different colours and surcharged "LABUAN" for use in

this island. The one to eight cents values were also overprinted "1846 Jubilee 1896" to commemorate the founding of the Colony.

Labuan having issued a nice little independent set of stamps, with the Imperial Crown for their centre, in 1902-3, it was annoying to find the old pictorials cropping up again with the surcharge "4 cents" in 1904. It goes without saying that the "Postage Due" stamps are there too—for those who want them; but now that the Crown has resumed the control of this island, philatelists are hopeful that the stamps of Labuan will cease to suffer from what has been happily termed "the North Borneo Co. blight"!

---

## Sarawak.

The story of the little kingdom of Sarawak, in North Borneo, is very romantic, and we may be proud to think that the ruler who effected wonderful reform amongst antagonistic native races, winning respect and affection on all sides, was an Englishman! In 1828, Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Brooke, who had fought for the East India Company in the Burmese War and retired from the service, having been dangerously wounded, left England for a tour among the islands of the Indian Archipelago. Upon finding Borneo in a state of insurrection, he gave his services to the Sultan, who, in gratitude for the great assistance received, granted a territory of about sixty miles long by fifty wide—which was afterwards much extended—to Mr. Brooke, with the title of Rajah of Sarawak. In 1867 when the capital of Sarawak was seized by Chinese invaders, the whole population, Malay and Dyak alike, rallied round the English Rajah, who had narrowly escaped with his life, and brought him back to rule over them.

The Sarawak postage stamp (three cents, brown on yellow), issued in 1869 bears the only portrait we can find for our albums of this good Rajah; it is a very quaint stamp, the head—three quarter face—being depicted on a rayed background enclosed in an oval. In 1871 the head of his adopted son (a nephew, whom the natives of Sarawak had accepted as his successor) appeared on a stamp of the same colour and value, the design being repeated on five new values in 1875. One hardly recognises in this portrait the present Rajah, Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, whose head appears on the stamps of 1889—92 (head to right) and again (head to left) on four values in 1895; but since Sarawak was placed under British protection in 1888, its stamps have been engraved by London firms. Several of the stamps of 1871 and of the 1889—92 issue have been surcharged with new values; the latter type was also re-issued in different colours in 1899—1901.

---

### The Cape of Good Hope

was so named by King John II. of Portugal at the end of the 15th century, as he felt convinced, on hearing that the explorer, Bartholomew Diaz, had rounded the south-west corner of Africa, that the long looked-for sea-route to India was about to be discovered. When, a few years later, the dream had become realized, India having been reached by Vasco da Gama, the nations of Northern Europe started companies for trading in the East, and Table Bay, a little to the north of the head-land, became a regular stopping-place for India-bound ships, arrivals and departures being inscribed upon rocks, whilst letters respecting natives and other matters were hidden amongst stones, or under the earth, by the



captain of each expedition for the benefit of succeeding ships.

Table Mountain, commanding the bay, was so named by another Portuguese navigator, Antonio de Saldanha, who detected in its flat summit, on which white clouds rested, the resemblance to a cloth-covered table.

The Dutch began to form their colony at the Cape in 1652, under the despotic government of the Netherlands East India Company. In 1795 the Prince of Orange, hereditary Stadtholder of the Netherlands (who had taken refuge in England, his country being overrun by the French), instructed the Governor to admit any forces sent by the British Government as those of a friendly power. The advent of these troops led, through internal discontent and disturbances, to the rule of the Company being brought to an end and the temporary occupation of the British. The Cape was restored to Dutch rule—not to that of the Company—by the Peace of Amiens in 1802; but, seeing that the Dutch were powerless to hold it against an invading force, and fearing that it would fall a prey to the greed of Napoleon, England again took possession of the Colony, which was finally ceded to her by the Peace Convention of 1814, which also insured that all ships belonging to Holland should freely resort to the Cape of Good Hope, thenceforth a recognised British port, for the purposes of refreshment and repair.\*

A large number of English settlers were sent out to Cape Colony in 1820. The regrettable "trekking" of the Dutch Boers, or farmers, began in 1836. (See NATAL.)

\* "By a Convention dated August 13, 1814, the Dutch Government, with the Prince of Orange at its head, ceded Cape Colony and the American possession of Demerara to Great Britain against the payment of £6,000,000, which was made either by the actual tendering of money to the Dutch Government, or the wiping off of Dutch debts. On the other hand, the surrender of the Cape to Great Britain induced the latter power to give back to Holland most of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, which we had seized and administered during the Napoleonic wars."—*The Colonization of Africa*, by Sir Harry Johnston, p. 80.

The pretty triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps, depicting Hope seated upon an anchor, date from the 1d., red, and 4d., blue, of 1853, which are printed on bluish paper and watermarked an anchor. The next issue, 1855-58, is printed on white paper and includes two new values. A scarce provisional issue followed, same design, electrotyped; and in 1863-4 the series engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue. All these stamps are imperforate, two forming a square, but a few are to be met with unofficially rouletted.

They were succeeded in 1864 by the ugly representation of Hope, in combination with the vine and the sheep (emblematic of the colony's produce), which occupies so much room in our stamp albums. The first issue (1864-1877) is distinguished by a narrow line framing the whole design;\* the next (1871-77) has the same watermark, Crown and C.C.; the 1882-3 series is watermarked Crown and C.A.; and the issue of 1884-90, a cabled anchor. Many of these stamps have been surcharged with fresh values. A little variation is given to the type by the white corner label inscribed "2½d."; the olive-green stamp appeared (after the provisional "2½d." on 3d., magenta) in 1892, and the blue stamp in the mixed series of 1896-98.

The standing figure of Hope, leaning upon an upright anchor, first appeared on the 1d., red (there are two shades) of 1893; the ½d., green, belongs to 1896-8; and the 3d., magenta, came as a surprise in 1902. This last had a short currency, as the "King's Head" series was commenced that year, watermarked a cabled anchor. The 1d. carmine stamp, depicting Table Bay, with Cape Town and Table Mountain in the background, was issued in 1900.

\* As in the 6d., violet, and 1s. green, of the 1884 issue. The 1s. was issued again in 1904 without the outer line.

## Griqualand.

In looking through a good collection, the young philatelist will doubtless discover some of the ugly Cape of Good Hope stamps surcharged "G." in red or black. This initial, which is found in various sizes, stands for Griqualand.

In 1835 the Griquas were divided into two sections, each governed by a chief recognised by the British Government. After the discovery of the diamond fields, Griqualand West, at the request of the Griquas themselves, was annexed to the British Crown in 1871.\*

The first Cape stamp used in Griqualand (1874) was the 4d., blue, merely surcharged 1d. in red manuscript. The printed surcharge G.W. on the 1d. and 4d. preceded the large variety of G. surcharges in 1877. These stamps were supposed to have become obsolete in 1880, but the stock in hand of small G's being transferred from Kimberley to Cape Town, these surcharged stamps were economically used with the general issue.

---

## Natal

derives its name from the fact of its discovery by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day, 1497.

The Boer "trek" from the Cape Colony, which we have already noticed, probably owed its origin to the wave of missionary enthusiasm which followed on the great evangelical revival in England at the end of the 18th century. The missionaries informed the authorities at home that these Dutch colonists treated the natives with inhumanity; the colonists maintained

---

\* The territory of the Eastern Griquas became merged in the Orange Free State; its old owners were removed by the Governor of the Cape Colony to an empty ceded district, whose name of No-Man's-Land was henceforth exchanged for that of Griqualand East.—*Historical Geography of the British Colonies* (Lucas).

that they were libelled, and, as a consequence, unjustly dealt with by the Government, who certainly appear to have lacked tact in their dealings with the Boers. Large numbers left the Cape Colony between 1834 and 1854, a deep-rooted dislike to British rule in their hearts, and, having successfully waged war with the native tribes, proclaimed themselves masters, by right of the sword, of the greater part of the lands now mapped out as Bechuanaland, the Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Natal. Anarchy reigned in Natal when the English Government resolved to include this seaboard territory,\* won from the Zulus by the emigrant "British subjects" (for such the Cape Dutch were held to be) under their rule. In vain did Sir Harry Smith, the new Governor of the Cape Colony, endeavour to gain the affections of and reconcile both white and coloured races; the Boers deserted Natal, and after Sir Harry had proclaimed "the whole territory between the Orange and the Vaal Rivers, as far as the Drakensberg Mountains, to be under the sovereignty of the Queen," took up arms against us. [See the TRANSVAAL.]

Two years later Natal was annexed to the Cape, but in 1856 it was made a separate Colony, and issued its first postage stamps in June, 1857.

Pending the arrival of a supply from England, these were locally printed from dies used for fiscal purposes. The dies were embossed in plain relief on coloured papers. Each of the four large stamps varies slightly in design, but all depict a Crown between the letters V.R. with the inscription "Natal" above and value in words below. The 1d., which was produced the following year, is smaller, and displays only the Crown with inscription "Natal" in the centre, the value being inscribed in the frame.

---

\* An English Colony already existed where Durban now stands.

The pretty full-face portrait of the Queen, wearing necklace and earrings, engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., first appeared in 1860 on unwatermarked paper; the 1d. value is found watermarked a small Star (1862), and both it and the 6d. were issued on Crown and C.C. paper in 1864.

The 1s., green, in which the Queen's head (profile) appears in an oval frame, inscribed "Natal" and value, was first issued in 1867, and both types were frequently surcharged "Postage"; the full-face portrait has even re-appeared as recently as 1895, surcharged "Postage" and "Half-Penny."

Various stamps, bearing the profile head of the Queen in an oval or circular frame, were issued between 1874 and 1885, including the handsome large 5s. value. The octangular frame appeared for the 2d., olive-green, in 1887, and the small head, on the new 2½d. value, in 1891. The last of the many surcharges on Natal stamps in the reign of Queen Victoria was "Half," overprinted on the 1d., rose, in 1895.

The first series of "King's Head" stamps appeared in 1902-3, watermarked Crown and C.A. from the ½d. to the 1s. values, and Crown and C.C. from 5s. to £10. They are mostly bi-coloured, and the large higher values especially are very handsome. The Multiple Crown and C.A. paper was introduced in 1904, as was also the surcharge "Official" on the ½d. and 1d. stamps of that issue; the 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1s. official values bear the Single Crown and C.A. watermark.

---

## The Transvaal.

Harassed by the growing complications of affairs in South Africa [see NATAL], the representatives of the British Government signed, in 1852, the famous "Sand

River Convention," by which, subject to a vague suzerainty on the part of the British Crown, "the emigrant farmers beyond the Vaal River" were conceded "the right to manage their own affairs without any interference on the part of Her Majesty's Government."

The "South African Republic" commenced issuing postage stamps in 1869, and between this year and 1877 produced a great variety, some imperforate, some rouletted, some local impressions, some printed in Germany, but all bearing, within a rectangular inscribed frame, the arms and flags of the Republic. The value is given in English or Dutch words at the sides, and in figures at the upper corners. These early stamps are now difficult to procure. The Republic which they represent was not a success.

The Boers, by their threatened encroachments on the territories of their neighbours and cruelty to the coloured population, appear to have made enemies on all sides. Great Britain was appealed to, and at the beginning of 1877 sent Sir Theophilus Shepstone to inquire into the situation. He received an enthusiastic welcome at Pretoria, and after a long and patient inquiry, in which the wishes of all classes were as far as possible ascertained, came to the conclusion that nothing short of British sovereignty could save the State from utter ruin. His view appears to have been shared by the then President of the Republic. "The country was absolutely bankrupt," writes Mr. Lucas, in his valuable work on the British Colonies; "trade was at a standstill. The white men were divided into factions, aggravated by the near prospect of a contest for the post of President. The natives in and out of the Republic were watching their opportunity, and

Cetewayo in particular had massed his Zulu forces with the avowed intention of driving the Dutchmen south of the Vaal."

Accordingly, in April 1877 this State was annexed to British territory, and the postage stamps of the South African Republic were surcharged "V.R. Transvaal," in several types, between July 1877 and Sept. 1879. The pretty diademed head of the Queen, peculiar to the Transvaal and the Falkland Islands, appeared in 1878. The 6d. value was surcharged "1 Penny" in several types in 1879.

This last was the year of the Zulu War [see ZULULAND], and those Boers who were opposed to British rule saw in our disasters in Zululand an opportunity for regaining their independence. At the close of 1880 they declared the Republic to be re-established, and took up arms against us. It was an unhappy day for England, as was proved by subsequent events, when the Government resolved, after several battles had been fought, to abandon the Transvaal rather than crush the rising at a further loss of life.

The "Queen's Head" stamps were the first used by the second Republic, a stock having been taken over from the British Authorities in August, 1881. In the following year the 4d., sage green, was surcharged "Een Penny" in black. The old Republican type was re-introduced in the series of 1883.

In 1885 a new design, in which the Arms of the Republic appear in a circle, was engraved and printed in Holland; a great many stamps of this type were surcharged with fresh values.

An octagonal frame encloses the Arms of the Republic, inscription and values, in the succeeding issues; in the first (1894) a strange blunder occurred, the tiny waggon

having been given two shafts instead of a pole! This mistake—for Transvaal waggons never have shafts—caused great annoyance to Mr. Kruger. I have been told that the die was made in England.\* The corrected "Pole" issue belongs to 1895. All these stamps are printed in one colour.

Some surcharged values followed, also a 6d. rose fiscal stamp surcharged Postzegel in green; and in 1896 the oblong 1d. value, commemorating the introduction of a universal penny postage. The Arms and flags of the Republic, a railway train coming through a tunnel, and a coach drawn by eight horses, form part of the design.

The "Pole" type reappeared in 1896-7, printed in two colours, excepting the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green. Probably every young philatelist remembers how these stamps came to be surcharged V.R.I.

The discovery of the Gold Mines had brought large numbers of British and other foreigners into the Transvaal. These Uitlanders, or Outlanders, as years went on, "became dissatisfied with their position under the Boer Government, who ruled them autocratically, without giving them any votes in the administration or in the spending of the heavy taxes levied on their industries."‡

In an evil moment Dr. Jameson, Administrator of the neighbouring State of Rhodesia (see BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY), together with several English officers and some 400 men, took it upon themselves to redress the grievances of the Uitlanders, and celebrated the dawn of 1896 by a raid into the Transvaal, the object of which was to swell an organised rebellion at Johannes-

\* The error also occurs on some of the coins which, being quickly recalled, are very valuable.

‡ *The Colonization of Africa* (Sir Harry Johnston).



burg. How far this unsuccessful expedition is responsible for the unhappy events that followed is an open question. The British Government were prompt to express their disapproval of the illegal action; but when, instead of improving, the position of the Uitlanders became increasingly unendurable, the Queen was appealed to, and negotiations followed between the two Governments, which alas! brought war instead of peace in their train. The Boers, who had been arming themselves for years with the view of some day expelling the British, anticipated nothing less than victory; whilst the British, in their turn, greatly underrated the strength of the Dutch farmers, who were determined to establish their absolute independence or die in the attempt. It is unnecessary to speak here of our terrible reverses and subsequent victories. The first shot of the war was fired by the Boers, on our side of the western frontier of the Transvaal, in October 1899. On June 5th, 1900, the British troops entered Pretoria, whence President Kruger had fled on the 30th May; and on September 1st, Lord Roberts proclaimed the annexation of the Transvaal to British territory.

If amongst the large number of South African Republican stamps found in Pretoria and Johannesburg and surcharged V.R.I., the young philatelist happens to come across an error or deformity in these initials, his find is of more or less value to the dealer and advanced collector; but stamps bearing the correct surcharge are at present fairly plentiful. In 1901 the initials of our beloved Queen were replaced by those of King Edward VII. on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values, and the 2d., brown, was surcharged "E.R.I. Half Penny." The King's initials afterwards followed on the 3d., 4d., and 2s. 6d. values, pending the appearance of the first "King's Head"

series in April, 1902, watermarked Crown and C.A.\*

These bi-coloured stamps (head grey black, excepting in the 2s. 6d. value) are very pretty. The colours of the 1s. and 2s. were changed in 1903, and two new values, £1, green and violet, and £5, orange-brown and violet, were added.

In 1904 the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. appeared on the Multiple Crown paper, and in 1905 these values were issued in one colour. "Chalky paper" had already claimed the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 6d. values at the end of 1905.

---

### Local Issues

appeared in several parts of the Transvaal during the war of 1900-2. The Boers issued some large coloured labels, type-set and printed at PIETERSBURG, which were used by them in the Northern Transvaal for about three weeks before the British troops occupied that district in April, 1901. The rectangular frame is inscribed "Z. AFR. REB. Postzegel, 1901," and the central inscription, " $\frac{1}{2}$  PENNY," was initialled by the Controller in black. The variations in the three types is occasioned by the lettering in Postzegel and the date.

At LYDENBURG, RUSTENBURG, VOLKRUST and WOLMARANSTAD, Transvaal stamps were variously overprinted V.R. and V.R.I. on their occupation by British troops.

---

### Mafeking Besieged.

Happy the young philatelist who is able to include one or more of the Mafeking stamps in his collection! It is hardly necessary to remind him how that plucky

---

\*English Stamps, bearing the head of Queen Victoria and of King Edward VII., were also used in the Transvaal as provisionals

little garrison, with Colonel Baden-Powell at its head, withstood the Boer siege for seven long months.

Situated near the junction of the former Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland (now merged in the Cape Colony) and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, close to the borders of the Transvaal, it was isolated at the very beginning of hostilities through the destruction of the railroad by the Boers.

After the siege of Kimberley, however, the Boers had to relax their cordon round Mafeking, and a regular service of Kaffir runners was organised twice a week, the charge for letters being 6d. by the Bulwayo route, or 1s. by the more dangerous route to Kimberley.

The stamps used to frank these letters were those of Cape Colony or Bechuanaland, surcharged "Mafeking Besieged";\* the 3d. blue stamp, bearing the head of Colonel Baden-Powell, which was produced from photographic negatives, was chiefly used in Mafeking, and the 1d. blue, depicting Sergeant-Major Goodyear on a bicycle is inscribed "Local Post."

---

## Vryburg

is distinguished in the philatelic world as having issued Cape stamps surcharged "Z.A.R." during the temporary Boer occupation in Nov., 1899; also stamps of the South African Republic surcharged "V.R. Special Post" on the British re-occupation in May, 1900.

Unfortunately these interesting historical mementoes are sufficiently scarce as to be very expensive.

---

\* This surcharge has been extensively forged at Capetown and Kimberley.

## Orange River Colony.

(See the TRANSVAAL.) "It was hoped that the Sand River Convention would restore good feeling between the Boers and the British Government, and that south of the Vaal the Dutch would become reconciled to living under British rule."\* At the cessation of our war with the Basuto tribe in 1852, however, the Government decided to abandon the Orange River territory rather than keep, as would have been necessary, a strong body of troops in that country. Others besides our own colonists were greatly opposed to this measure; nevertheless in 1854 (the year of the Crimean war,) a Convention was signed at Bloemfontein in which the inhabitants of the Orange River territory were freed from their allegiance to the British Crown, and allowed to form an independent Government.

In 1868 the "Orange Free State" issued its first postage stamps, depicting three post-horns, with orange tree above, enclosed by a marginal border containing the inscription, "*Oranje Vrij Staat*" and value in Dutch words. Although the design remained the same, a great many varieties of these stamps exist, as they were frequently surcharged with new values and occasionally issued in new colours. In March, 1900, appeared the significant surcharge V.R.I.

The Orange Free State and the South African Republic were pledged by treaty to render one another mutual support should the independence of either State be threatened; hence the part played by the Orange Free State in the unhappy war between Great Britain and the South African Republic. On the 13th March, 1900, Lord Roberts telegraphed to the British Government:—"By the help of God, and by the bravery of

---

\* *Historical Geography of the British Colonies* (Lucas).

her Majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now flies over the presidency, vacated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late President of the Orange Free State. . . . . The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

The commercial value of Orange Free State postage stamps surcharged V.R.I., depends upon the number surcharged of any particular value—the 2½d. on 3d. blue, for instance, is scarce—and upon any little accidental variety in the letters or punctuation! But as historical landmarks one of these stamps is as good as another. The young philatelist should place after them the 2½d. blue Cape stamp overprinted "Orange River Colony" in August, 1900, and the ½d. green, and 1d. carmine (Hope standing) issued later with the same surcharge. In 1902 the Orange Free State 6d. blue surcharged V.R.I. was further overprinted "4d." in red; and the 5s. green, V.R.I., "One Shilling." The only Free State stamp surcharged with the King's initials, 6d. blue, overprinted 6d., also appeared this year.

These provisionals were superseded by the pretty "King's Head" issue of 1903-4 (nine values) water-marked Crown and C.A. A little bit of Veldt scenery with animals in the foreground (a spring-bok and a wildebeest) is depicted below the portrait.

---

### Swaziland.

In examining a good collection the young philatelist will find some of the stamps of the South African Republic with the red or black overprint "Swazieland."

The Zulu king considered himself the Swazis overlord; the Transvaal Republic also claimed the rights of protectorate, if not of actual sovereignty over

Swaziland! Hence, after our conquest of Zululand, this territory was under the dual control of Great Britain and the South African Republic until 1894, when the former power ceded her claim. The Transvaal stamps surcharged "Swaziland" appeared between 1889 and 1892.

---

### **Stellaland.**

The big postal labels inscribed "Stellaland" (1884) depict the Arms of this ephemeral Republic.

Although the Pretoria Convention of March 23rd, 1881, had defined the boundaries of the Transvaal and left to the Government of the Queen, as Suzerain, the control of all dealings with natives beyond its borders, Boer marauders soon began again to make trouble among the Bechuanas, obtaining grants of land as the price of aiding one or other of contending chiefs. The result was the establishment of two petty republics, Stellaland and the land of Goschen, which were swept away by British troops under Sir Charles Warren at the close of 1884 [see BRITISH BECHUANALAND].

---

### **The New Republic.**

In 1882, Boers from the Transvaal began crossing the frontier and taking up ground for farming purposes in Zululand. They gradually spread over a large portion of this country, and, after Cetewayo's death (see ZULULAND) proved valuable allies to his son, Dinizula, whom they set up as king, having completely defeated his hereditary foe Usibebe. In return, Dinizula granted them a title to a Boer state in Zululand, and thus in 1884 the "New" or "Boer Republic" came into existence. It was subsequently annexed to the South African Republic.

Its crude postal labels appeared in 1886 and 1887. The first bear the inscription "Nieuwe Republic Zuid Africa," with numeral of value and date in violet on yellow or blue-granite paper; and on some the State Arms are embossed. The later stamps (1887) usually have the embossed Arms, but the date is omitted.

---

### **Zululand.**

The annexation of the Transvaal to British territory in 1877 was followed in 1879 by our war with the Zulus. The tragic death of the Prince Imperial of France, who since the overthrow of the Napoleon dynasty had resided in England and who had come out as a volunteer, was one of the many sad incidents of this campaign. Cetewayo was sent a captive into the Cape Colony, but in 1883 two-thirds of his kingdom was restored to him. The British Government had no wish to add to their responsibilities in South Africa, but after Cetewayo's death, which occurred in 1884, it became necessary to proclaim the sovereignty of the Queen in order to prevent the whole country being taken by the Transvaal Boers, who, as we have seen, had already formed a "New Republic" in Zululand.

British postage stamps surcharged "Zululand" were issued in 1888. These were followed by the Natal  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., and several fiscal values, similarly overprinted. The Colony began issuing its own stamps, bearing the small head of the Queen, in 1894. In 1897 it was annexed to Natal.

---

### **Bechuanaland**

is represented in two sections in our Stamp Albums: (1) the Crown Colony, British Bechuanaland, now merged in Cape Colony; and (2) the Bechuanaland

Protectorate, administered by magistrates and native chiefs under the High Commissioner for South Africa.

The Bechuana tribes on the western frontier of the Transvaal suffered much at the hands of the Boers. Missionaries pleaded the cause of the oppressed coloured race, and British interference having been demanded, Sir Charles Warren was sent with troops to Bechuana-land at the close of 1884, and it became annexed to British territory the following year.

A variety of Cape stamps were overprinted "British Bechuanaland" in 1886, and the current vermilion  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of Great Britain in 1887. A series of 12 values (1d. to £5), taken from what are known as the unappropriated dies,\* also appeared in three types that year, the blank space filled in by the inscription "British Bechuanaland Postage and Revenue." A limited number of the 3d. value were overprinted "One Half-Penny" in 1889, and the following year more Cape stamps were surcharged British (at the top of stamp, and) Bechuana-land (at the bottom). The Cape 1d. and 2d. with vertical surcharge belong to 1891 (reading downwards) and 1893-5 (reading upwards).

The five stamps of Great Britain bearing the Queen's head and the overprint British Bechuanaland in thick letters were issued in 1891-4, whilst the current green  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp bore the last surcharge in 1897.

The BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE started its philatelic history in 1888 with the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion stamp of Great Britain, on which the word "Protectorate" was inserted between the surcharge "British Bechuanaland."† Some of the "unappropriated dies" issue were also further overprinted

\* They have been used for the fiscal stamps of Great Britain and for military telegraphs.

† It was re-issued with "Fourpence" added in 1889.



“Protectorate” and value. In 1889 the  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. black Cape stamp was overprinted “Bechuanaland Protectorate”; and in 1897-1901 seven of the current stamps of Great Britain appeared with this surcharge in thick letters.

The 1d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values of the “King’s Head” stamps of Great Britain, with vertical surcharge “Bechuanaland Protectorate,” were issued in 1904.

---

### British South Africa.

The British South Africa Company, founded by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, was first established in the territory now generally known as Mashonaland with the permission of King Lobengula who, up to 1887, was the most formidable native chieftain south of the Zambesi. The great find of gold in the Transvaal in 1885-6 brought, however, so many white adventurers to Mashonaland that Lobengula accepted the protection of Great Britain, as against Germany, Portugal, and the South African Republic, and the territory was secured, under Royal Charter, to the British South Africa Company in 1889. Mashonaland and Matabeleland, which was later acquired by the Company, are now, together with Northern Zambesia, commonly known as Rhodesia.

Postage stamps were first issued in 1891, “British South Africa Company” being inscribed upon a scroll, above the elaborate arms of the Company, which are supported by two antelopes, or spring-boks, and surmounted by the British Lion holding an ivory tusk in its right fore paw. Below, upon a corresponding scroll, are the words “Justice, Freedom, Commerce.” Several of these pretty little stamps are printed in two colours, and two of the higher values were surcharged with

fresh numerals of value in 1891. They were succeeded in 1896 by a handsome issue of larger stamps, the arms of the Company being printed in one colour and the values in white upon a contrasting colour. In 1898 this type was re-engraved, and the distinction between the two issues is to be found in the scroll containing the motto, the ends of which turn back in the more recent issue instead of crossing the legs of the antelopes.

In 1898 a new series much resembling in design the first issue of small stamps, but with figures in the upper corners, was commenced and concluded in 1903.\*

The provisional stamps used at Buluwayo, when the Matabele war cut off fresh supplies in April 1896, consisted of the 3d, 4s, 5s, stamps of the first issue surcharged with fresh values, and seven Cape stamps bearing the surcharge "British South Africa Company."

In 1905 a series of six oblong stamps, depicting the "Victoria Falls," was issued to commemorate the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia, and the opening of a bridge across the Zambesi River.

---

### British Central Africa.

European knowledge of the region now known as British Central Africa, formerly termed Nyasaland, dates from the journeys of the great explorer and missionary, David Livingstone. Early in the "nineties" of last century, Great Britain came to terms with Portugal and Germany respecting her territorial boundaries in this country, and, thanks to British rule and private enterprise, both religious and commercial, Central Africa is being converted from a hunting ground of slave-traders into a secure dwelling-

\* The pound values in both these issues are of a larger size than the lower values

place for white and coloured men. The greater part of this territory has been included in the sphere of the British South Africa Company's operations, the remaining territory forming a British Protectorate directly controlled by the Crown.

The first postage stamps used were those issued by the British South Africa Company between 1890-94, surcharged B.C.A. The quaint Arms type inscribed "British Central Africa" appeared in 1895. The shield, over which is suspended a very flat tree, is supported by two negroes, one of whom holds a pickaxe and the other a shovel. The first two issues are distinguished by a lineal background, and by the words "Light in Darkness" on a scroll. The issue of 1895 has no watermark; that of 1896 is watermarked Crown and C.A., excepting the large higher values which are watermarked Crown and C.C.

The stamps of 1897 have the same central design, but on a plain white background and differently framed.

In 1898, a case of stamps being lost *en route* from London, the 1d. values ran out, and provisionals had to be made: (1) by overprinting "One Penny" on the large 3s. value, and (2) by impressing the ordinary oval cheque stamp in an upright rectangular frame, inscribed "Internal Postage." These last were not sold to the public, but were affixed at the post office on receipt of the postal fee, so that they are extremely scarce unused.

The small bi-coloured issue of 1900 supplies the last of the type, as the King's Head series appeared in 1903-4, the lower values (1d. to 1s.) watermarked Crown and C.A., and the higher (2s. 6d. to £10) Crown and C.C.

## East Africa and Uganda.

These countries, which are now represented in the philatelic world by stamps bearing the King's head and inscription "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates," furnish some of the most interesting pages in our albums.

The spread of British influence in the former region is mainly due to the efforts of the Imperial British East Africa Company, which, under Royal Charter granted in 1888, exercised up to 1895 sovereign jurisdiction over territories leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar or acquired by treaties with native chiefs. To the efforts of this association the spread of English influence in East Africa has been mainly due.

Postage stamps were first issued in 1890, being the current 1d., 2d., and 5d. stamps of Great Britain surcharged "British East Africa Company" and the values in annas. These were followed by the design of a crowned sun, within a horse-shoe frame inscribed "Imperial British East Africa Company," above the motto "Light and Liberty."

In 1895 the Company consented to surrender their charter, and their concession from Zanzibar, to the British Government for the sum of £250,000; the postage stamps of that year\* accordingly bear the surcharge "British East Africa"—stamps of British India, similarly overprinted, being also used provisionally.

In 1896 a portrait of the Queen-Empress, within an oval frame supported by the British Lions, graced eighteen stamps inscribed "British East Africa Protectorate." This series (value  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna to 5 rupees) is water-marked Crown and C. A.; but the large stamps of similar design issued in 1897 (1 to 50 rupees) have the

---

\* Several had been surcharged provisionally with fresh values.

watermark Crown and C. C. During this year Zanzibar stamps bearing the portrait of the Sultan Hamed bin Thwain, and surcharged "British East Africa," were also used in this country. Its last independent postage stamp is the one anna issued in 1903, and which is distinguished from the anna values of 1896 by the pinky shade termed rosine in Gibbons' catalogue.

The kingdom of UGANDA, in the very heart of Africa, was reached by pioneers from the Church Missionary Society in 1878. Alarmed at the decision of the British East Africa Company to withdraw their establishment, the Society in 1891 raised £16,000 from its supporters to enable the Company to retain their ground; this they agreed to do until the end of 1892, the withdrawal being farther postponed at the request of Her Majesty's Government, who sent a special Commission of Enquiry to Uganda, then in the throes of civil warfare, before establishing a British Protectorate in 1894.

Rough type-written postage stamps were issued by the missionaries in the following year; they bore the letters U.G. (Uganda Government) and numerals denoting the value in cowries.\* The printed design of 1896 is rather more ambitious, and includes the inscriptions, "Uganda Protectorate," "V.R.", and value in annas. Some of the latter stamps were surcharged with a big black L. by the Collector at Kampala.

In 1896, a portrait of the Queen-Empress (printed by Messrs. De La Rue) appeared on six low values, and on the large 1 rupee and 5 r. stamps, which depict two ferocious British lions below the framed head of Her Majesty.

In 1902, two of the British East African stamps ( $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

---

\* Little shells used by the natives as money. About 80 cowries is considered a good day's wage for a labourer.

and 2½as.), surcharged "Uganda," appeared provisionally in company with the Uganda anna printed in carmine-rose instead of scarlet.

The "King's Head" stamps, inscribed "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates," first appeared in 1903-4, with Crown and C.A. watermark on the smaller stamps and Crown and C.C. on the large rupee values. The Single Crown and C.A. paper was superseded by the multiple watermark in 1904. By the end of 1905 three values had appeared on chalky paper.

### Zanzibar.

In 1890 the Sultan of Zanzibar accepted the Protectorate of Great Britain, which France and Germany, at this period of mutual concessions in East Africa, agreed to recognise.

The earlier British Zanzibar postage stamps (1895-6) were the current Indian issues, surcharged Zanzibar.\*

Several values were further overprinted 2½d. in various types. From June to August, 1896, the stamps of British East Africa, bearing the three quarter face portrait of the Queen, were used overprinted Zanzibar, pending the appearance of the handsome series of ten small and five large stamps depicting the turbaned head of the Sultan, Hamed bin Thwain (three quarter face, bushy black beard), in an oval frame between palms and surmounted by red flags. The 4 annas value had been surcharged 2½d. before the lower values were re-issued in 1898 with multiple (instead of single) Quatre-foil watermark.

The stamps of 1899 are of similar design, but the oval frame contains the head (full face) of the white-bearded

\* Forgeries of this overprint are shorter than the genuine surcharge.

Sultan, Hamud bin Muhamad bin Said, who had succeeded his cousin in August, 1896, and in the following year had issued a decree abolishing slavery and compensating the slave owners. The lower values of this issue bear the multiple watermark and the rupee values the single Quatre-foil. The colour of the 1 anna was changed from indigo to carmine and that of the 4½ annas from orange to blue-black in 1901. The Sultan Hamud bin Muhamad bin Said died in July, 1902.

His son and heir, Seyid Ali, was educated at Harrow; but his schoolfellows have not the pleasure of welcoming his portrait on the stamps of Zanzibar the Arms of that country having been selected for the new issue of 1904. The rupee values, as in the previous issues, are large stamps.

---

### **West Africa.**

The West African dependencies of Great Britain are the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Lagos and the Niger Protectorates. The three first were at one time united under one administration, as "*the Colony of the West African Settlements.*"

---

### **The Gambia.**

The foundations of the English settlement of the Gambia were laid in the sixteenth century, when Queen Elizabeth granted charters to two trading companies. In 1664 a fort, subsequently named Fort James in honour of the new King, was built on the island of St. Mary, near the mouth of the river, and here British traders, who had been forced to leave the Senegal when the settlements upon that river were finally restored to France, established themselves early in the 19th century and founded the town of Bathurst, the island being

subsequently ceded to Great Britain by the native king. This new settlement was included in the Colony of the West African Settlements in 1821, and placed under the central government of Sierra Leone, from which it was severed in 1888. Since this date the Gambia has been a separate Crown Colony.

Its postage stamps for nearly thirty years depicted the Queen's head embossed in various colours on a white ground. The first issue of two values (1869) was imperforate and without watermark; the second, 1874, was watermarked Crown and C.C. In 1880 a perforated series appeared, watermarked Crown and C.C., and in 1886-7 new colours, with watermark Crown and C.A.

The stamps of 1898 bear the small head of the Queen issued for most of the colonies in the last years of her reign.

The King's Head series ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s.) appeared on the single Crown and C.A. paper in 1902, and with the multiple watermark in 1904-5; in the latter year three new values were added on the first paper—1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. The two last, surcharged "Half Penny" and "One Penny" respectively, were used as provisionals in April, 1906.

---

## Sierra Leone

received its name, the mountain of the lions, from early Portuguese explorers. The peninsula became a British settlement towards the close of the 18th century, when the English Government purchased a tract of land from the natives as an asylum for freed slaves. It became a Crown Colony in 1808.



The 6d. purple stamp of 1862, depicting the Queen's head in an octagon, unwatermarked, was not succeeded by other values until 1872-3, when the Queen's head appeared in a rectangular frame; watermark: Crown and C. C. The watermark was changed to Crown and C. A. on three values in 1883, also in the 1884-95 issue, excepting the 6d. value which was made from the first die.

The 1½d. lilac stamp, on both papers, was surcharged HALF PENNY in 1893. In 1896-7 the small head appeared on a series of 13 values. A long fiscal stamp was surcharged Postage and Revenue in the latter year, both with and without the further overprint "2½d."

The first King's Head series of 1903 (½d. to £1), watermarked Crown and C. A., was reproduced on the Multiple Crown paper in 1905, which year saw the introduction of the chalky paper for 13 values. Hence the multiple watermark on the old paper will be valued by specialists.

---

## The Gold Coast

derives its name from the fact that Dutch and English merchants of the 17th century designated each section of the West African territory, called by Portuguese discoverers the Guinea Coast, after its principal product.

The Colony and Protectorate of the Gold Coast have grown out of the operations of a trading company formed in 1618. Early in the 19th century the English forts on this coast, having been taken over by the Crown, were again transferred to a merchants' company, with the security of a Parliamentary grant; but in 1843 the rule of the merchants was replaced once more by that of the Crown. At this time the Dutch and English forts on

the Gold Coast intermingled, and, in order to simplify the boundaries of their territories, the two nations arranged for an exchange of forts in 1867. The natives who were transferred to British protection accepted the transfer, but the exchange proved so disastrous for the Dutch that the Netherlands Government were glad to cede all their West African settlements to Great Britain in return for the cession of certain British claims over Sumatra and Java.

Unfortunately the transfer displeased the King of the Ashantees, who had always been on good terms with his Dutch neighbours and feared being cut off from the sea. Hence the Ashantee war of 1872-3, in which the British drove the enemy back into their country and captured and burned Kumasi. The terms of the treaty that followed were not fulfilled by the Ashantee King, who was therefore taken prisoner by the British in 1895, his country being thereafter administered by the Government of the Gold Coast.

Postage stamps bearing the inscription "Gold Coast" were first issued in 1875; all bore the Queen's head in a rectangular frame up to 1891, when the small head appeared on the new 2½d. value, and again in the series of 1898-1900. The issues of 1875-79 were watermarked Crown and C. C. and those of 1883-89 Crown and C. A.

A provisional penny stamp was made by surcharging the 6d., orange, in 1889; and again in 1901, by surcharging the current 2½d. and 6d.

The "King's Head" stamps appeared with the Single Crown and C. A. watermark in 1902 (½d. to 20s.); the 1d. and 2d. on Multiple Crown paper in 1904., and the 3d., in 1905.

## Lagos

was so named by Portuguese discoverers from its lagoon, which has recently been converted, at a vast expenditure of money, into a safe harbour. In 1851 the English interfered with the large slave traffic of this little savage colony, ejecting a usurper, Kosoka by name, who encouraged the cruel trade, and reinstating a former king, who was bound over by treaty to prohibit it. Civil war and the intrigues of the slave dealers, however, ultimately led to the cession of the port, island and territories of Lagos to Great Britain in 1861, the native king receiving a pension, which he drew until his death twenty-four years later.

Postage stamps inscribed "Lagos" were first issued in 1874; they depict the profile head of the Queen in an oval. The earlier issues were watermarked Crown and C.C., and the later, Crown and C.A. The 4d., lilac and black, was surcharged HALFPENNY in 1893.

The "King's Head" stamps appeared in 1904; the Single Crown and C.A. watermark was succeeded that same year by the Multiple paper, which makes some values of the first set (notably the 10s.) very scarce. The 2½d., 3d. and 5s. (this last a new value) appeared with the Multiple watermark in 1902; the "chalky paper" following with exasperating haste to send prices up! In February, 1906, the Colony of Lagos was united to that of Southern Nigeria.

---

## The Niger Coast Protectorates,

now divided into Northern and Southern Nigeria, were acquired by Great Britain in 1883, with the exception of territories assigned to the Royal Niger Company, and transferred to the Crown in 1899. To the men

who created this Company, and who have directed its operations, we owe our present strong position in West Africa.

The first postage stamps, issued in 1892, were the current English issues surcharged "British Protectorate—Oil Rivers," the territory being so called from the estuaries forming part of the Niger Delta.\* In 1893 its name was altered to *Niger Coast Protectorate*, as witnessed by the postage stamps of this year, on which appears a unique portrait of the Queen in later life, enclosed by frames of various designs. A new issue, with accessories and colours changed, appeared in 1894, and of these several values were reprinted in 1897-1901, together with two new values—2s. 6d. and 10s. The watermark Crown and C.A. distinguishes this last issue from the two first, which are unwatermarked.

For the various surcharged provisionals the reader is referred to a stamp catalogue; two of the Oil River type were made by dividing the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps.

The lilac stamps (with numerals in contrasting colour) issued in 1900-1 for NORTHERN NIGERIA bear the small head of the Queen common to many of our colonies in the last years of her reign; the King's head followed in 1902.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA, which of course is under a separate administration, provides us with far more interesting portraits in the beautifully-engraved head of the Queen-Empress (1901), which appears in black on back-grounds varying in colour with the value of the stamp, and the King's head produced in the same style.

---

\* The innumerable branches of the Niger estuary were at one time thought to be independent rivers. "Together with the adjoining rivers of Old Calabar and the Cameroons, they became known as the 'Oil Rivers,' because they produced the greater part and the best quality of the palm oil sent to the European market."  
—*The Colonisation of Africa* (Sir Harry Johnston).

The Multiple Crown paper began to take the place of the Single Crown and C.A. watermark in 1904.

---

### **British Somaliland.**

A British Protectorate was declared over Somaliland in 1884, the boundaries being defined by treaty with Abyssinia and Italy, but its postage stamps date only from 1903, when stamps of British India were overprinted "British Somaliland"; *i.e.*, 13 values bearing the Queen's head, surcharge at top of stamp; 7 values with surcharge at bottom of stamp; and 6 values bearing the King's head. These were superseded by the King's Head stamps inscribed "Somaliland Protectorate" in 1904; the lower values ( $\frac{1}{2}$ a. to 12as.), watermarked Crown and C. A., have re-appeared on the Multiple Crown and C.A. paper, but the higher values (1, 2, 3 and 5 rupees) are watermarked Crown and C. C. The latter are large stamps.

Five of the surcharged Queen's head values, and four of the King's, were overprinted "On H.M.S." in four lines for official use in 1903; and in 1905, four of the Somaliland Protectorate stamps were surcharged "O.H. M.S." in one line. These official stamps having become obsolete, the remainders were sold to dealers early in 1906.

---

### **The Soudan.**

During the wars of Napoleon, Egypt (which had been under the dominion of the Turkish Empire since the end of the 12th century) was taken by the French, from whom it was quickly wrested by British troops. When they evacuated the country in 1803 Great Britain endeavoured to restore the rule of the Sultan of Turkey, but

the struggles between two rival Turkish parties resulted in the victorious Mehemet Ali obtaining complete power. His rule was eventually confirmed by his suzerain, the Sultan, who granted him the title of Vali, or Governor, in return for an annual tribute paid to the Porte. In 1867, his descendant Ismail was given the title of Khedive Misr, or ruler of Egypt.

For a time the country was well governed by him, but the acquisition of fresh territories eventually led to such financial embarrassments as caused the interference of France and Great Britain. The Khedive, Ismail, was forced to abdicate, and his son, Mohamed Tewfik, was made ruler under the control of these two countries. In 1882, however, a military revolt in the north, headed by Arabi Pasha, an officer in the Egyptian army, led to the abolition of the Dual Control, as the French declined to co-operate with Great Britain in re-establishing the rule of the Khedive.

Meanwhile serious troubles were brewing in the Soudan Provinces of Egypt, owing to the rise of "the Mahdi," Sheikh Mohamed Ahmed of Dongola, who was accepted as the prophet foretold by the Moslem.

The fanatical revolt against Egyptian rule and taxation had gained enormous strength before General Gordon, of Chinese fame, who had made strenuous efforts to suppress the horrible slave trade in that country, was begged by the British Government to return thither in the forlorn hope of extricating the Egyptian garrisons.

The thrilling story of the siege of Khartoum, and of Gordon's futile waiting for the tardy British relief force, is well known. Sad indeed was the plight of the Soudan after the fall of Khartoum, 26th Jan. 1885, and the martyrdom of this Christian hero; for the despotic rule of the Mahdi and of his successor, Abdullah el

Taaishi, who bore the title of Khalifa, was marked by excesses that laid the country waste.

It was not until 1896 that the Egyptian Army, which had attained a high state of proficiency under British *Sirdars* (or Commanders-in-Chief) attempted to reconquer the Soudan. General Kitchener's decisive victory at the battle of Omdurman (Sept. 2nd, 1898) resulted in the occupation of Khartoum, now the seat of the Anglo-Egyptian government. The final annihilation of the Khalifa and his Dervish army was accomplished fourteen months later by Colonel (now Sir Reginald) Wingate, the present Governor-General of the Soudan, who holds his appointment from the Khedive by permission of the British Government.

The country has already made great strides in civilization, though the dream of healing, through the Christian message, the breach made by the murder of Gordon and the destruction (by British troops) of the tomb of the Mahdi, remains to be fulfilled. We are reminded of the delicate situation that prompted the Government's temporary refusal to admit the missionaries by the first series of stamps, depicting a camel and rider beneath a label inscribed "Sudan Postage"; for the idea of applying the watermark, which (although really a Quatre-foil) much resembles a Maltese cross, to their lips, nearly caused an insurrection amongst the Mohammedan natives.

These handsome stamps of 1898 succeeded the eight Egyptian values overprinted "Sudan" which appeared in 1897. The camel series was re-issued, watermarked Multiple Star and Crescent, in 1902, excepting the 5 and 10 piastre values, the former of which was surcharged "5 milliemmes" in 1903.

Egyptian Unpaid Letter Stamps surcharged "Soudan" (four values) were superseded, in 1901, by the little set

depicting a Nile steamer and inscribed "Sudan Postage."

Official stamps (camel type, watermarked Multiple Star and Crescent) have the surcharge O.S.G.S. The one millieme value is also to be found with the old watermark, and with the surcharge *Army Official* in two types on the Multiple paper. The new surcharge "Army Service" occurs on eight values.

---

### Mauritius.

The Portuguese never settled in this island of the Indian Ocean which they were the first to discover; the Dutch, who named it after the Stadtholder, Count Maurice of Nassau, occupied it only for a while. Under the government of the French East India Company, who took possession of it in 1715 and named it the Isle of France, it became an important dependency, and French is still the language of the island.

Having been taken by British troops in 1810 during the war between France and England, the Isle of France, under its old name Mauritius, was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Peace of Paris (1814), whilst the sister island of Bourbon, also seized by the British, was restored to France.

A local watchmaker is said to have been responsible for the quaint imaginary heads of Queen Victoria portrayed on the earlier Mauritius postage stamps. There are five types. The two stamps of 1847, called (after the marginal label) the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office Mauritius," are amongst the most valuable of rare stamps, as out of the 1000 copies printed only 23 are known to exist. The last discovered was the 2d. blue, unused, which had been hidden away in an English boy's collection of 1864; it was sold by



auction in London for the sum of £1,450, the purchaser being the Prince of Wales.

These stamps had all been printed separately, but the "Post Paid" issue of 1848, also containing two values, was engraved in plates of 12 stamps, which differed slightly from each other.

In March, 1859, a fresh plate was engraved on copper for the 3d. stamp, the curious profile head of the Queen displaying a band or fillet in place of the diadem; and in the course of the same year the 2d. plate of 1848 was re-engraved, the diadem being turned into a fillet and the head generally enlarged. These two stamps are known to collectors as the small and the large fillet; there were 12 varieties in each sheet.

A more youthful but equally imaginary head of the Queen adorns the lithographed stamps (1d. and 2d.) of 1859, which are only inscribed "Mauritius" and value.

In 1854 the design of Britannia seated on bales of merchandise by the sea-shore, engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., which had already been issued for Barbados and Trinidad, appeared here with inscription "Mauritius" at the foot, and the surcharge "Four Pence." In 1858 it was issued in three colours without surcharge; and in 1859 the same type re-appeared inscribed "Mauritius" at the top of the stamp and value in words at the bottom.

The profile-head of the Queen in various frames appears on the stamps issued between 1860 and 1894. The new currency, based on the rupee of British India, was introduced in 1878, and the "pence" remainders, bearing the overprint "CANCELLED," were sold to dealers. A great many of both the pence and cents issues have been surcharged with fresh values.

The Arms of Mauritius appeared first on the bi-coloured series of 1895-99, six values, watermarked Crown and C.A. The four quarterings depict a ship, three branches of sugar-cane (representing one of the chief industries of the island), a key and a star. The oblong Diamond Jubilee stamp, 36 cents, 1837-1897, bears the Arms and motto of the Colony: *STELLA CLAVISQUE MARIS INDICI* — The Star and Key of the Indian Sea. This stamp was surcharged "15 CENTS" in 1899, prior to the appearance of the large 15 c., blue, displaying a portrait of the celebrated Mahé de Labourdonnais, one of the governors of the island under the French East India Company.

Various surcharges followed, including "Postage and Revenue" vertically printed. The Arms type re-appeared in fresh colours in 1900-4, two large stamps (one rupee, and "2 rps 50 cts.") being added to the series.

The one rupee value and the portrait of Mahé de Labourdonnais have been surcharged as Express Delivery Stamps.

### **The Seychelles.**

This group of 74 small islands formed a dependency of Mauritius until 1897; but they have had their own postage stamps since 1890, when the small Queen's head type appeared inscribed "Seychelles."

In 1893 and 1896 several stamps were surcharged with new values, which were afterwards issued. Colours were changed and rupee values added in 1897-1900.

A number of surcharges followed in 1901-2; and three of the eleven King's Head values of 1903 (watermarked Crown and C.A.) were overprinted "3 cents" that same year.

## Madagascar.

Great Britain agreed to recognise this large island on the east of Africa as a French protectorate in 1890, in exchange for the recognition by France of a British Protectorate over Zanzibar and Pemba; but spaces are provided in the British Imperial section of our albums for the long postal labels issued by the British Vice Consulate at Antananarivo in 1884 and 1886. There are two types, besides some minor distinctions.

In January 1895, the French Mail having been suspended owing to the war, a British Inland Mail was temporarily established by permission of the Malagasy Government. The typographed stamps first issued were succeeded in March by a lithographed pictorial design. The post was suppressed when the French entered Antananarivo at the end of September.

---

## St. Helena.

This island in the South Atlantic had been deserted by the Portuguese when some homeward-bound ships of the British East India Company took possession of it in the 17th century, their claim being sanctioned a little later by Charles I. It was still owned by the company, although strongly garrisoned by the King's troops during the exile of Napoleon, who died there in 1821; but it became a Crown Colony in 1834.

The philatelic history of St. Helena is somewhat peculiar, as for nearly forty years all its adhesive postage stamps were made from the die that produced the first long 6d., blue, of 1856. This was an imperforate stamp, watermarked a large Star, but in 1861 it was issued with clean cut perforations and in 1863 with rough perforations. The different values that followed between 1863

and 1895 were printed in different colours, the word sixpence being obliterated by a bar and the value surcharged in black.

In 1896-7 these original stamps gave place to a series bearing the usual small head of the Queen. The King's head followed on two values ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.) in 1902, to be superseded by the pictorial series of large stamps, (watermarked Crown and C. C.) in 1903. There are two types, the King's head appearing on an oval in the upper section of each, whilst in the lower is a finely engraved view of "Government House" or "The Wharf."

---

### **Newfoundland.**

Five years after the discovery of America by Columbus, Jean Cabot, a Venetian navigator, sailed for the north-west in a British ship, having been authorised by the King of England, Henry VII., to take possession in his name of all countries he might discover. The portrait of this venerable sailor is included in the Newfoundland Jubilee issue of postage stamps, beneath it being the inscription, "Cabot—Him that found the new isle"; whilst another of the series has a pretty little view of "Cape Bonavista—the landfall of Cabot."

Newfoundland did not become an English settlement, however, until another famous navigator, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, had taken possession of the land by ceremony of rod and turf, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, in 1583; and the island was only acknowledged by the French as British territory when it had become indisputably ours—subject to the rights of France in the fisheries—by the treaty of Utrecht (following the War of the Spanish Succession), in 1713. Newfoundland, with its dependency Labrador, is the only British

possession in North America which has not joined the Dominion of Canada.

Its postage stamps are varied and very interesting. The first, 1857-61, depict the national emblem, a rose, shamrock and thistle, in five types; the 1d. and 5d. values are square, having a Crown in the centre; and the 3d. is triangular; the other three types are of the usual shape and display the rose, shamrock and thistle as a little bunch of flowers in the centre. All are imperforate and inscribed "St. John's Newfoundland." Unused copies of some of these stamps may still be purchased for a moderate sum, as they were sold as remainders.

The six types of 1866 depict a cod (2c., green), a seal upon ice (5c., brown), a portrait of the Prince of Wales in early manhood (10c., black), a very pretty profile head of the Queen within an inscribed garter (12c., orange-brown), a ship (13c., orange-yellow), and the crowned head of the Queen full face (24c., blue).

The seal re-appeared in the series of 1868-73, which includes a portrait of the Prince of Wales as a boy, wearing the Scotch bonnet and plaid (1c.), and a portrait of the Queen in widow's dress (3c., vermilion; 3c., blue; and 6c., rose). All these stamps were perforated 12; but in 1876-79 the 1c., 2c., 3c., and 5c., were issued rouletted.

In 1880 the boy Prince again appeared on the 1c. value, but with a *white* feather in his bonnet; the cod fish with numeral of value (2) only in the lower corners of the stamp; a slightly magnified portrait of the Queen, straight label (inscribed "three cents") at foot, and the seal (5c.) without the feet which are conspicuous in the earlier types.

In 1887 the head of a Newfoundland dog appeared

on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose (the colour was changed to black in 1890, and later to vermilion); also a new ship design on the .10c., black; whilst some of the types of 1880 re-appeared in fresh colours, both in this series and in that of 1890-97.

The bust of the Queen on the 3c. grey (there are five shades) belongs to 1890. It was surcharged "one cent" in 1897.

The charming "Cabot" issue is inscribed 1847-1897. Allusion has already been made to his portrait on the 2c. stamp, and to the 3c., with view of Cape Bonavista. The 1c., green, represents "Our Queen" in the "sixtieth year of her reign," whilst the colony's resources and sports furnish some very interesting pictorial types. A view of Cabot's ship leaving the Avon (10c.); the portrait of Henry VII. (60c.), and the Colonial Seal depicting fishermen bringing gifts to Britannia (30c.), are also included in this Commemorative series of 14 values.

The royal portraits, with one exception, appeared in 1897. The earnest baby face of Prince Edward of York (Wales) on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., is charming; the 1c., green, and 1c., carmine, give the Jubilee portrait of the Queen; the 2c. (both red and orange) depict the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.), and the 3c., orange, the Princess of Wales (Queen Alexandra); whilst the then Duke of York is easily recognised on the 5c., dark blue. The missing portrait of his popular wife (4c., purple) was added only in 1901, after she had become Princess of Wales.

---

### Canada.

Jacques Cartier, a Breton sailor, discovered Canada and its great river in 1534, having set out to seek the

“new found isle” (Newfoundland) of Cabot. The French accordingly took possession of Lower Canada, now known as Quebec, and founded their settlement in 1608. The 18th century European wars, in which Great Britain and France were antagonistically involved, were carried into their respective American colonies. Quebec succumbed to the attack of British forces under General Wolfe in 1759, and by the treaty of Paris (1763) the Provinces of Canada—Ontario and Quebec—passed into our possession.\* These provinces, together with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—previously ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713—were united in 1867 under the name of *the Dominion of Canada*, to which dominion were added later all British territories in North America, excepting Newfoundland.

Canadian postage stamps made their first appearance in 1851. The 3d., red, depicts a beaver; the 6d., purple, a portrait of the Prince Consort, and the 12d.,† black, a portrait, full face, of the Queen. The ½d., rose, bearing a small profile head of the Queen was only issued in 1857. The full-face portrait had meanwhile re-appeared with a new inscription on the oval frame, “Canada Packet Postage, Sixpence Sterling,” and “7½d. cy.” in two corners of the stamp. The tenpence value, bearing the head of Jacques Cartier, had “8d. stg and 10cy” in the corners; and in 1859 (the currency having been changed to one based on the gold dollar of the United States) the Queen's head stamp was still inscribed, “Canada Packet Postage, Sixpence Sterling,” but with “12½c.” in each of the four corners; whilst the

---

\*During the revolt of the old English colonies, which led to their declaration of independence on July 4th, 1776, and to the formation of the Republic of the United States of America, Canada proved loyal to England. The present Dominion is largely peopled by the descendants of the numerous loyalists who left the States on, or after, their declaration of war with England.

†The value of this stamp was inscribed as “Twelve Pence,” because that of the Canadian “shilling” varied according to locality.

Cartier stamp bore the inscription, "Canada Postage Seventeen Cents," and "8d. Stg" in the upper corners.

This 1859 issue depicts the small profile of the Queen on the 1 and 2 cents; the beaver on the 5 cents, and the head of the Prince Consort on the 10 cents. The pence series, excepting three values re-issued in 1858, are imperforate; but the cents values are rarely found without perforation.

These stamps became obsolete in 1868, when a series of large stamps, bearing the pretty profile head of the Queen with which this country has made us familiar, was issued for the Dominion of Canada. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., black, however, was of the size of the succeeding issue of smaller stamps, and this value re-appeared with proportions further reduced in 1882. The large 5c., slate-green, which was only issued in 1875, marks the date when Canada joined the Postal Union; it had a short currency, being quickly reduced to the size of its contemporaries.

In 1888-90 the colours of four values were changed; and in 1893-97 two fresh types appeared in the new 8c. value (Queen's profile to left instead of to right) and the 20c. and 50c., depicting the Queen in widow's dress.

The oblong stamp of 1897, displaying the Coronation and Jubilee portraits of the Queen, was issued in 16 values, from the  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, black, to the 5 dollars, sage green.

Two ordinary issues followed, bearing a recent portrait of the Queen, the series of 1897-98 being distinguished from that of 1898-99 by maple leaves in each corner of the stamp, whereas the lower corners of the last issue are inscribed with numerals of value.

The two cents oblong stamp, issued at Christmas, 1898, and representing a map of the world on which



British possessions stand out in crimson on a pale blue or lavender ground, commemorates the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage. The inscription, "We hold a vaster Empire than has been," is taken from a patriotic poem by Sir Lewis Morris.

In 1899 the three cents stamps, both with maple leaves and numerals, were surcharged "2 cents." The 20c. and 7c. were added to the numeral series in 1900 and 1902.

The three-quarter face portrait of King Edward VII., in robes of state, which appeared on six values in 1903-4 is peculiar to Canada.

A 10c. Special Delivery stamp was issued in 1898, the colour being changed from green to blue-green in 1905. The long Registration stamps, engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, were issued in 1875 and 1888.

---

### **Nova Scotia.**

This peninsula, together with the province of New Brunswick with which it is connected by a narrow isthmus, was granted to Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, by James I. of England. Lord Stirling does not, however, appear to have succeeded either in forming a settlement, or in expelling the already established French from his Acadian domain, which he named Nova Scotia. Nearly a century later it passed, by the treaty of Utrecht, into the possession of the British Crown, and the French Acadians, having refused to take the oath of unqualified submission to the British Government, were compelled to leave.

The first postage stamps issued for Nova Scotia, in 1857, are the square 1d., red, depicting a full face

portrait of the Queen within a diamond, and the diamond-shaped 3d., 6d. and 1s., displaying a Crown surrounded by the rose, shamrock and thistle of Great Britain and the mayflower of Nova Scotia.\* The profile head of the Queen appeared on three values of the new currency, (1c., 2c., and 5c.,) in 1860-63; also the heavily-crowned full face portrait, with curved label at foot for the 8½c., and 10c.; and a straight label for the 12½c. value.

In 1867 Nova Scotia was incorporated into the Dominion of Canada.

### **New Brunswick.**

This maritime province of Eastern Canada, together with Nova Scotia, formed part of the territory known as Acadia, which, like the Canada of those days, was colonised by the French. Ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, it became a British settlement in 1761 and was separated from Nova Scotia in 1784.

Its first postage stamps, 3d., 6d., and 1s., are of the same type as the diamond-shaped issue of Nova Scotia, but with inscription "New Brunswick." In 1860 the altered currency was marked by a series of six stamps; the 1c. depicts an American locomotive engine of those days; 2c., and 10c., the crowned head of the Queen; 17c., the portrait of the boy Prince of Wales in his Scotch dress; 12½c., an Atlantic liner; whilst the 5c., brown, is the famous "Connell" stamp now catalogued at £30 unused.

Mr. Connell was the Postmaster General of New Brunswick, but the indignation caused by the audacious appearance of his head upon a Government postage stamp led to his retirement and the speedy withdrawal

---

\*Reprints were made of these stamps on white paper in 1890.

of the portrait, which was replaced by that of the Queen. This last (5c. green) and two other values were reprinted for collectors in 1890. New Brunswick joined the Dominion of Canada in 1867.

---

## **British Columbia and Vancouver Island.**

There appeared in 1861 a 2½d. pink postage stamp bearing the profile head of Queen Victoria with inscription "British Columbia and Vancouvers Island," although each country represented at this time a separate Crown Colony, not long acquired from the great company of fur traders whose rule had commenced two centuries and a half previously, when Charles II. granted a royal licence to "the honourable company of adventurers from England trading into Hudson Bay."

On account of a change in the postal rates in June 1864, this stamp was sold for 3d. until the arrival from England, in Nov. 1865, of the blue stamp bearing a Crown over V. within an oval band inscribed "British Columbia Postage, Three Pence." It was surcharged "Two Cents" and "5. Cents. 5" in 1867.

The profile head of the Queen had previously appeared (July, 1865) with inscription "Vancouver Island" on two values, 5c., rose, and 10c., blue.

All these stamps, excepting the 2½d., are watermarked Crown and C.C. Forgeries have been roughly lithographed on unwatermarked paper.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island, which had been united under one Government in 1868, joined the Dominion of Canada in 1871.

### Prince Edward Island.

The island of St. John formed part of Acadia and was taken by the British from the French during the "Seven Years War" (1756-63). It received its present name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, in 1799.

The first postage stamps issued for Prince Edward Island, 1861-70, were electrotyped and printed by Mr. Charles Whiting, London; they bear a quaint profile-head of the Queen in a variety of frames. A three-quarter face portrait, engraved and printed at Montreal, appeared in 1870 upon a brown stamp (there are two shades) with value inscribed "3d. Stg. Cy. 4½d." The cents series of 1872, depicting another original profile-head of the Queen, with black hair fastened by a ribbon, was printed by Mr. Charles Whiting.

These stamps, together with some of the previous London issue, were sold as remainders when Prince Edward Island was united to the Dominion of Canada in 1873.

---

### British Guiana.

British Guiana, our only colony in South America, became the property of the British Crown by the Peace Convention of 1814, which also defined the boundaries of French and Dutch Guiana (Surinam), and thus ended the competition which had existed between the three nations in this country. It appears that the attention of adventurous Englishmen and others had first been attracted to it in connection with the search for Manoa, or El Dorado (the mythical city roofed with gold), which began in the 16th century, and which is said to have originated in the marvellous tales related by a Spanish soldier, who had become separated from the exploring party to which he was attached and afterwards found his way back to his countrymen.

The earliest postage stamps inscribed "British Guiana" are the rough circular labels of 1850, printed at the office of the *Royal Gazette* at Georgetown. Only ten copies are known to exist of the two cents value, which is consequently considered a gem by collectors!

The first London stamps, 2 and 4 cents, 1852 (called by collectors "the Patimus Guianas"), bear the crude design of a ship and the inscription: DAMUS PATIMUS QUE VICISSIM — Patimus being a misprint for PETIMUS. The correct motto, implying "We give and seek gifts in return," appears, together with a three-masted ship, on all succeeding issues, excepting the provisionals of 1862 and 1882 and the pictorial Jubilee series of 1897.

The type-set labels of 1856, produced at the office of the *Official Gazette* at Georgetown, were in circulation pending the arrival of a fresh supply of stamps from England, the small illustration of a ship between the two lines of the motto being the same that was used for heading shipping advertisements in the newspapers. The 4c., magenta paper, is catalogued by Gibbons at £25; the same value, blue paper, is unpriced; whilst the 1c., magenta, is the rarest of all rare stamps, only one copy being known. These stamps, like the first local issue, were initialled by the post office officials.

The London stamps of 1860-75 were the first issued with perforation for British Guiana, but a few imperforate varieties appeared as proofs. The apparent surcharge 5d. (red), to be met with on some used specimens of the 12c. value, is a postmark.\* The 1 cent was first issued in rose, then in brown, and finally in black.

In 1862 some quaint provisionals were printed at the

\* A probable solution of this postmark, in connection with an arrangement between the British Guiana Post Office and Great Britain for the homeward and outward mails, has been given by Mr. Bacon in his *West Indian* volume, published by the London Philatelic Society.

office of the *Royal Gazette*, having for design empty ornamental frames inscribed "British Guiana Postage," and value in words. The design has been classified as shaded pearls, grapes, hearts and pearls, diagonal ovals, crosses and trefoil. There are twenty-four varieties of these stamps, which bear, in the centre, the signature of the postmaster in red ink. They have been extensively imitated. The oldest forgeries of the signature are in red chalk. Some years ago several sheets of the 1c. value were found, and these are sold unused without signature.

The stamps of 1863 (the last produced by Messrs. Waterlow) depict the usual ship in a circular frame; the numerals of value in label at foot are inscribed in Roman figures.

The modern ship issues, engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue, date from 1875. The first is watermarked Crown and C.C. For the slight differences between the issues of 1876, 1882 and 1889, watermarked Crown and C.A., the reader is referred to a catalogue.

Between 1878 and 1899 a variety of stamps, including many bearing the overprint "Official," were disfigured by bars and surcharged values. The insertion of an extra figure "2" in red upon a stamp already overprinted "Inland Revenue 2 cents" in black, in the issue of 1888-89, is said to have been due to the discovery that the figure 7 could easily be inserted before the black "2" in imitation of the current 72 cents value.

The type-set stamps of 1882—square inscribed frames containing a two-masted or three-masted ship—were produced by Messrs. Baldwin & Co., of Georgetown. There are two values of each variety: 1c. crimson, and 2c. yellow; the word "Specimen" was perforated diagonally across them to prevent fraud.

The Jubilee stamps, inscribed 1897, but issued in 1898, depict Mount Roraima (1, 5 and 15c.) and the Kaieteur Falls (2 and 10c.).

The latest issue of the ship type (1905-6) is on Multiple Crown and C.A. paper.

The surcharge OFFICIAL (two types) on the stamps of British Guiana has been successfully imitated.

---

### British Honduras.

The Mosquito Indians had accorded a friendly welcome to early British settlers in this portion of Central America, and had voluntarily placed their country under the protection of the authorities at Jamaica, when the Spaniards, who had for long claimed possession, made a determined effort to expel them at the end of the 18th century. The settlers, however, won the battle; and in 1862 the settlement was declared to be a British colony, which was attached to the Crown in 1870. Since 1884, when its connection with Jamaica was finally severed, it has been administered by a resident Governor, under the immediate control of the Colonial Office.

The stamps of British Honduras bore, from 1866 to 1891, the profile head of the Queen wearing her coronation crown. The first issue was unwatermarked; the second (1872-79) watermarked Crown and C.A.

In 1888 the change from English to American currency necessitated a large number of surcharges. The series of small Queen's heads appeared in 1891-99. The higher values, ranging from 50 cents to 5 dollars, were inscribed "Postage and Revenue"; the lower, only "Postage"; but the word "Revenue" was overprinted on four values in 1899. In 1900 the 5 and 10 cents appeared in fresh colours.

The first little King's Head series (1, 3, 5, and 20 cents) was issued in 1902-4 on Crown and C.A. paper, the multiple watermark following for the 2c. value in the latter year, and for the 1c. in 1905.

---

### **The Falkland Islands,**

in the South Atlantic Ocean, originally discovered by an English navigator, have belonged to both France and Spain ; but, having been given up to Great Britain, they were constituted a Crown Colony in 1843.

Until 1904 their postage stamps, dating from 1878, depicted the pretty profile head of the Queen issued that same year for the Transvaal, upon its annexation to British territory.

The first issue is without the watermark, Crown and C.A., which appears on all the later Victorian stamps, excepting the handsome large 2s. 6d. and 5s. values of 1897-8, which are watermarked Crown and C.C.

Before the introduction of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the 1891-6 series, a provisional value had been made by dividing the 1d., claret, diagonally and overprinting  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black on each section.

The King's Head series, which did not appear until 1904-5, is on Multiple Crown and C.A. paper, including the large 3s. and 5s. values.

---

### **Bermuda,**

or more properly the Bermudas, a group of about 365 small islands in the North Atlantic, was discovered at the beginning of the 16th century by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard. They are sometimes called "Somers Islands," after the Dorsetshire Admiral, Sir George



Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia in 1609. He died the following year, and, although his body was embalmed and sent to England, his heart was interred in Bermudian soil, where the town of St. George now stands.

Andrew Marvell, Waller and Moore each celebrated in song—

These leavy isles upon the ocean thrown,

which have now formed a British Colony for nearly three centuries, and have become a favourite winter resort for Americans.

Bermuda postage stamps date from 1865 (excepting the rough circular hand-stamps of 1848, issued and initialled by W. B. Perot, Postmaster of Hamilton).

Until a picture of the new floating dock appeared as the centre of three values in 1902-4, they all bore the profile head of Queen Victoria variously framed. The first issue, 1863-1880, has the watermark Crown and C.C., and of this the 6d., mauve, appears to be still current. The 3d., yellow, was called into use in 1873 by the then postal rate between Bermuda and British North America, and the stock being exhausted in less than a year, the 1d. and 1s. values were obliquely surcharged three pence in fancy and Roman capitals.\* Another provisional was made in 1875 by the overprint "One Penny" on three values. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. values were the last issued (1880) before the appearance of the new Crown and C.A. paper in 1884. This last series was concluded in 1893, or perhaps, more correctly, in 1904 (!) since the 4d. was only added in that year.

The "ONE FARTHING," surcharged on the shilling type printed in grey, was introduced in 1901 for franking newspapers in the colony.

---

\* These surcharges have been extensively imitated.

## The West Indies.

Great Britain owns a large proportion of the numerous islands of the West Indies—a name originating in the attempt of Columbus to find a western route to the eastern seas. Having crossed the Atlantic, he imagined, on sighting land, that this was the farther coast of the Indies, and the misnomer has stuck to these countries ever since. The first spot on which he landed in the "New World" was San Salvador, one of the Bahamas. The Spanish were the first European settlers in the West Indies, but early in the 17th century the English, French, and Dutch began to form settlements and to import negroes from West Africa to work the plantations.

The British West Indian possessions are divided into six colonies, or sets of colonies :—Jamaica, with its dependencies Turks and Caicos Islands and the Caymans; the Bahama group; the Leeward Islands (including Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands and Dominica); the Windward Islands (including Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia); Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago.

The terms Leeward and Windward are derived from the fact that the former islands are the least exposed, and the latter the most exposed to the prevailing north-east trade wind.

---

### Jamaica,

discovered by Columbus at the end of the 15th century, was taken from the Spaniards by Cromwell's troops in 1655, the British occupation of the island being subsequently endorsed by the Treaty of Madrid. Jamaica was made a Crown Colony after the rebellion of 1865, but in 1884 the present constitution was

introduced, "giving back to the island, within narrower limits, an elective element in its governing body."

Jamaica postage stamps date from the year 1860, and up to 1889 all bore the laureated head of the Queen in various frames. The first issue is watermarked a pineapple. The second (1871-75) Crown and C.C., and the third, (1883-97) Crown and C.A.

The usual small head of the Queen appeared here on the 1d. and 2d. values in 1889, the 2½d. being added in 1891, after this value had been provisionally surcharged on the 4d., orange-brown, of 1883.

In 1900 Jamaica celebrated the inauguration of Imperial Penny Postage by a large pictorial stamp depicting Llandoverly Falls, in the north of the island. The central colour of the stamp was changed from red to indigo in 1901.

The quaint Arms of Jamaica, which had already figured on fiscal stamps, form the design of the small bi-coloured issue, 5 values, of 1904 (watermark Crown and C.A.). The supporters, two Indians, and the motto, *INDUS UTERQUE SERVIET UNI* (Let each Indian be of service to one) probably have reference to the original inhabitants of the island.

The Queen's head design of 1860, which has never varied for the 3d. stamp, was re-issued for this value in 1905 on the new multiple Crown and C.A. paper, which was used for the Arms design, including a 5s. value, in the following year.

Some of the Queen's head Revenue stamps of Jamaica, as well as the Arms type, have been postally used. In 1890, *OFFICIAL* was overprinted on the ½d. green, laureated head of Queen, and the 1d. and 2d. values of 1889; but these stamps are now obsolete, official letters being franked with a hand-stamp.

## Turks and Caicos Islands.

These islands were separated from the government of the Bahama group in 1848 and constituted a separate colony; but in 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica.

Postage stamps inscribed Turks Islands date from 1867, when the profile head of the Queen appeared on three values without watermark. The 1d. and 1s. of 1873-9 were watermarked a Small Star. In 1881 these stamps were surcharged with various numerals of value, colours were changed, and a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value added having the Queen's head in an octagon. The series of 1882-84, excepting the 1d., were of this type, being taken from the general plate,\* but the three values of 1887-89 are of the old design, watermarked Crown and C.A.

In 1894 a solitary value, 5d., was issued of the small Queen's head type.

In 1900 the inscription "Turks and Caicos Islands" first appeared over the design of a ship surrounded by ice and snow. The large higher values (2s. and 3s.) are watermarked Crown and C.C.; the smaller stamps Crown and C.A. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d. appeared on the multiple paper in 1905.

---

## The Cayman Islands

are also a dependency of Jamaica, whose fortunes they have followed. Their first postage stamps, issued in 1900, are of the small Queen's Head type,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, and 1d., carmine. These were superseded by the King's Head series of 1901-2, watermarked Crown and C.A. The multiple paper followed in 1905.

---

\*Or more correctly, *plates*. "Die 1" and "Die 11," in the catalogues, have reference to some slight differences in the shading.

## The Bahamas.

This group of coral islands had been settled by the English in the 17th century, but, French and Spanish invaders having expelled the colonists, New Providence (on which Nassau, the capital, stands) became a head quarters for pirates until George I. sent Captain Woodes Rogers to re-establish a government in 1718.

The Bahamas, plundered by an American squadron during the War of Independence, and seized by the Spaniards in 1781, were finally restored to England by the Peace of Versailles. The chief industry of the island is sponge gathering, but they have an important fruit trade with America.

It is said that Watling's Island, called Guanahani by the natives, was the first land touched by Columbus in the New World, and that he named it San Salvador—by which name it is also still known—in gratitude for his deliverance from the sea.

The earliest postage stamp issued for the Bahamas is the 1d. value, of 1859, engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. It depicts the Queen's head, full face (without necklace), in a small oval frame below a label inscribed "Interinsular Postage." Two tiny ovals, containing the one a pineapple the other a shell, are included in the design. This stamp, imperforate and unwatermarked, is scarce in a used condition, and collectors are warned against forged postmarks upon remainders. It was re-issued, perforated, several times, together with a new type for the 4d. and 6d. values, which type embraces the head of the Queen (with necklace) but excludes the pineapple and shell usually found on Bahamas stamps.

In 1863 a profile head of the Queen, in oval frame, was added to these for the 1s. value, all being water-

marked Crown and C.C. In 1882 they were issued with Crown and C.A. watermark, excepting the 6d., which was provisionally surcharged Fourpence.

The profile head of the Queen, in a circular frame, appears on the series of 1884-98, which, however, included the old 1s. type.

In 1901, a large black and red pictorial stamp made people ask where and what was the "Queen's Staircase," appearing at the end of a narrow defile.

It seems that this is a curiosity in the island of New Providence, both the steps and the passage leading to them having been cut at some time in the solid coral rock, presumably to provide a private way from the harbour to Fort Fincastle.

Three more values were issued with this design in 1903, namely, 5d., 2s. and 3s., being those omitted in the King's Head issue (7 values, 1d. to £1, wmk. Crown and C.A.) of the previous year. The ½d. appeared as a new value for this Colony on the multiple paper in June 1906.

---

### **The Leeward Islands.**

The British federal colony of the Leeward Islands includes Antigua, St. Christopher (or, as it is more commonly called, St. Kitts), Nevis, Montserrat, the Virgin Islands and Dominica; probably all discovered by Columbus. English settlers have lived in these islands, occasionally disturbed by Dutch, French and Spanish invaders, since the 17th century.

Prior to 1890 the various Presidencies had their distinctive postage stamps, but in that year the small Queen's Head type appeared with the inscription "Leeward Islands," and the remaining stock of separate issues was sold to dealers.

Nevertheless, in July, 1903, the Governor-in-Chief decreed that each Presidency should again have its special stamps, to be used concurrently with the general issue, which was rather a disappointing decision for philatelists, who had fondly imagined that these interesting pages in their albums were closed to—upstarts!

There were eight values in the first general issue, which was locally surcharged, a few years later, with the monogram V.R.I. within a Garter bearing the inscription, "Sexagenary, 1897."

A few surcharged values followed in 1902, and then the King's Head series, watermarked Crown and C.A., of which the 3d., lilac and black, was the first to appear on the multiple paper in 1905.

### **Antigua,**

so named by Columbus, after the Church of Santa Maria la Antigua at Seville, is the seat of the Federal Government of the Leeward Islands.

A 6d. blue-green postage stamp, bearing a pretty profile head of the Queen upon a ground of interlaced lines, appeared with the inscription, "Antigua," and without watermark, in 1862. The same design re-appeared on the 1d. and 6d. stamps of 1863, watermarked a Small Star, and again in 1873, watermarked Crown and C.C.

The "general plate" for the Colonies provided the small issues of 1879 (wmk. Crown and C.C.) and 1882 (Crown and C.A.); but the series of 1884-6 includes both types, watermarked Crown and C.A. These stamps, as already stated, were sold as remainders when superseded by the general issue for the Leeward Islands.

The Arms design on the large new stamps of 1903 is taken from the Public Seal of the Presidency, excepting the 5s. value, which bears the head of King Edward VII.

---

### **St. Christopher (St. Kitts),**

only began to issue postage stamps in 1870. They bear the profile head of the Queen in a circular band, inscribed "Saint Christopher Postage," and have been frequently surcharged with fresh values. The first issue is watermarked Crown and C.C., and the series of 1882-90 Crown and C.A. The penny, rose, cut in two diagonally (each section being surcharged Half-penny) in 1885, bears the earlier watermark.

Nevis Revenue stamps surcharged "Saint Christopher," and St. Christopher stamps surcharged "Saint Kitts-Nevis Revenue" have been used postally. For the new issue of St. Kitts-Nevis stamps see page 97.

---

### **Nevis.**

The curious design on the old Nevis stamps is taken from the Public Seal of the Presidency, the group depicted thereon having reference to the celebrated sulphur-springs of that island. From one of these the goddess of health is represented as filling a cup for the fainting woman who is being held by a third person. Each of the four values in the three issues of these stamps is distinguished by some difference in the framing of the design, as well as by the inscribed value and colour. The first series (1861) is on blued or greyish paper; the second (1867), on white paper; the third (1878), instead of being engraved is lithographed.

The Queen's head, printed from the general plate,



appears on the 1d. and 2½d. of 1879-80, watermarked Crown and C.C.; they were re-issued with Crown and C.A. watermark, together with the 4d. blue, in 1882, the 1d. stamp being cut in half to provide a provisional halfpenny, which new value was included in the series of 1883-90.

### **St. Kitts-Nevis.**

The new (1903) issue of postage stamps for these islands gives the stamp collector of modest means the chance of seeing the group round the sulphur springs on two values in his album. The other design, adapted from the Public Seal of St. Kitts, depicts Columbus, by a stretch of the imagination, as "sighting land" through a telescope!

The single Crown and C. A. watermark was superseded by the multiple paper for those values in 1905.

### **Montserrat.**

The 1d., 1/2d., and 6d., yellow-green, stamps of Antigua were issued overprinted "Montserrat" in 1876. The 1d. was divided to form a halfpenny stamp in 1881. The Queen's head, printed from the general plate, appeared in 1880 (2½d., red brown, and 4d., blue) watermarked Crown and C.C. The small series of 1884-5 is watermarked Crown and C.A.

Montserrat, like Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis, re-appeared in the philatelic world in 1903 under the device of its Presidential Seal, a woman touching a harp, whilst her right arm encircles the stem of the cross by which she stands. The large 5s. value bears the King's head, and is watermarked Crown and C.C. The smaller stamps at first bore the Single Crown and C.A. watermark, but four values were re-issued on the multiple paper in 1904-5.

## The Virgin Islands.

The design on the two first postage stamps issued for these islands—which are supposed to have been discovered by Columbus on "Virgin's Day"—has been variously explained. The quaint little figure, holding an Eastern lamp suspended by three chains in her outstretched hand, suggests (until we note the halo round her head) one of the virgins of our Lord's parable; but as the background is decorated with eleven, instead of ten lamps, it has been suggested that the twelve are intended to symbolise Christian virtues.

Another rather far-fetched version is that Columbus, exaggerating at first sight the number of these islands,\* named them after St. Ursula and her 11,000 virgins, who, according to legend, were massacred by the Huns at Cologne, where their supposed bones are still displayed; hence eleven lamps as a background to the figure!

The quaint design is enclosed in an oval frame on the 1d., green, value, and in a rectangular frame on the 6d. rose. The 4d. and 1s. of 1867-68 (two types) depict the Virgin Mary, a halo of stars around her head, and hands clasped upon her breast. The 1s. type is found with both white and coloured border. These early stamps are unwatermarked, but the 1d., green, was re-issued in 1879 watermarked Crown and C.C. Forgeries are roughly lithographed.

The general plate provided the small Queen's head issue (1d. and 2½d.) of 1880, watermarked Crown and C.C.; and the three values of 1883, watermarked Crown and C.A. Then the quaint old types re-appeared, watermarked Crown and C.A.

---

\* Great Britain does not own all these islands; some belong to Denmark and some to Spain.

The period of the general issue of stamps for the Leeward Islands proved unprofitable to the separate Presidencies, and the Virgin Islands were the first to put forth a new special design in 1899. It rather resembles a church window, depicting the Virgin Mary, the aureola round her head and a lily branch in her hand. There are eight values.

Collectors who considered these stamps a fraud on their generosity were loud in their expressions of disapproval when the King's Head series, closely resembling that of the general issue, appeared in 1904 (wmk. Multiple Crown and C.A.).

---

### Dominica,

so called by Columbus because it was discovered on Sunday, is said to be the loveliest of all the West Indian Islands. It has many French traditions, although it finally became the property of Great Britain by the Peace of Versailles in 1783.

Its postage stamps issued between 1874 and 1888 bear the profile head of the Queen in an inscribed circle. The earlier issues are watermarked Crown and C.C.; the later, Crown and C.A. The lilac penny was divided in 1882, each section being surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in black or red. The surcharge "Halfpenny" was also made on half of the penny, and the surcharges of 1886 include "Half Penny" on the whole of the sixpence, green.

Dominica re-appeared as a stamp-issuing Presidency in 1903, the island, as seen from the sea, being depicted in various colours on the whole issue of large stamps, excepting the 5s. value, which bears the King's Head. They are watermarked Crown and C.C.

## The Windward Islands.

The federal colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, which (with Barbados, the Grenadines and Tobago) are known collectively as the Windward Islands, have their separate postage stamps.

---

### Grenada,

discovered by Columbus in 1498 and called by him Ascension Island, was colonised by the French in 1650. It surrendered to British troops in 1762, and, after being retaken by the French, was finally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles.

The first postage stamps inscribed Grenada bear the pretty crowned head of the Queen, wearing necklace and ear rings, that has appeared on so many of the stamps in our older colonies. They are of two values, 1d. and 6d., and were issued without watermark in 1861, and watermarked a Small Star in 1863-73. Some of the stamps of 1873-79 had a Large Star for watermark, whilst others—always the same two values—continued to have the Small Star.

In 1871, the surcharge "Postage, One Shilling," was first placed upon a stamp bearing the Queen's head (without shoulders and necklace) in a small circular frame upon an ornamental background. This design, including fiscal stamps,\* was frequently surcharged, with the word Postage, with a Crown and value, etc., etc. As a fiscal 1d., orange, it was divided diagonally and surcharged "Postage" to form a provisional Half-penny value in 1883; in which year also appeared the series bearing the profile head of the Queen in an octagon. This issue is inscribed "Grenada Postage"

---

\* There are differences in the backgrounds.

and value; but the 1d. appeared again in 1887 inscribed "Postage and Revenue." For the numerous and complicated surcharges made between 1886 and 1891 the reader is referred to a catalogue.

The small Queen's Head appeared on eight values in 1895-99. Next to them our albums should display the large 2½d. blue Commemoration stamp, having for design the ship of Columbus below a curved label inscribed "LA CONCEPTION" and above the inscription "1498 15th August, 1898."

The King's Head series, watermarked Crown and C.A., belongs to 1902; the 1d. value was issued on the multiple paper in 1904.

Early in 1906 the small "Ship" design, depicting the vessel of Columbus in sight of land above a label inscribed "CLARIOR E TENEBRIS" (Brighter from Obscurity) appeared on four values.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS (1d., 2d., and 3d.) were issued in 1892. They bear a large numeral of value as the central design and the inscription "Grenada Surcharge Postage." The 6d. and 8d. of the series of 1883 also appeared overprinted "Surcharge Postage."

---

## St. Vincent

was assigned to Great Britain by the Peace of Paris, 1763, retaken by the French, and restored by the Peace of Versailles. The postage stamps from 1861 to 1899 bore, with one exception, the profile head of the Queen, on engine turned ground, enclosed in an oval network frame. The earlier issue, 1861-69, has no watermark; from 1871 to 1881 the watermark was a Small Star; from 1883 to 1892, Crown and C.A. The orange halfpenny stamp of 1881 (colour changed to

green in 1885) differs slightly as to type, the diaphanous oval frame being studded with small squares.

The stamp alluded to as not bearing the Queen's Head is the interesting 5s. value of 1880, with its symbolic design "Peace and Justice"; but, as it is now catalogued at about £14, it is likely to be conspicuous by its absence in the album of the young collector.

For the many surcharged values on the stamps of St. Vincent the reader is referred to a catalogue. The 6d., yellow-green, of 1880 was divided by a line of perforation\* that same year, and each section surcharged "1d." in red.

The small Queen's Head type appeared here in 1889 (nine values) and in 1902 the King's Head series, watermarked Crown and C.A. The multiple watermark followed for some values in 1904-5.

---

### St. Lucia

is the largest and most picturesque of the Windward Islands. Its earliest postage stamps bear the profile head of the Queen in an oval frame inscribed "St. Lucia Postage," but no value is indicated. There were four varieties of colour in the first issue (1860) watermarked a Small Star; the second series (1863-64) is watermarked Crown and C.C., as are the two surcharged values,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., of 1881. The issue of 1882-84, all bearing surcharged values, is watermarked Crown and C.A.

The stamps of 1883-87 are from the general plate, Die 1; and those of 1891-98 from Die 2. Some surcharged values followed. The King's Head stamps were issued with the Single Crown and C.A. watermark

\*Perforation 12; forgeries are usually perforated 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  or 14. Collectors should be careful in purchasing the scarcer provisionals, some of the surcharges having been very successfully copied.

in 1902-3; the multiple paper succeeding it in 1904-5.

The large Commemoration stamp, 1502-1902, bears a view of "the Pitons, 37,000 feet."

## Barbados

is said to have derived its name from the bearded fig-tree found on the island.\* In 1605 Sir Olive Leigh, "a worshipful knight of Kent," on his way to his brother's colony in Guiana with stores and settlers, touched here, and finding no inhabitants the sailors set up a cross and the inscription "James K. of E. and of this island." A colony was founded twenty years later by Sir William Courten, a rich London merchant. "It is a source of pride to the Barbadians," writes Mr. Lucas in his interesting work on the British Colonies, "that through all the long years of war between Great Britain and her European rivals, the island was never for a day subject to foreign rule."

The postage stamps issued for Barbados between 1852 and 1880 all depict Britannia seated on bales of merchandise by the sea shore; they were engraved and printed by Messrs Perkins, Bacon and Co., who produced the same type for Trinidad and Mauritius.

The three earliest stamps are imperforate, have "Barbados" at the foot but no inscribed value; the two imperforate stamps, 6d., rose-red, and 1s., black, of 1858 have values inscribed in words at the bottom of the stamp and "Barbados" at the top. Both these types were included in the perforated issues of 1860-70.

A new value, 3d., appeared in the second type in 1873, and a new large 3s. stamp, having Britannia in a beaded circle as the central design. This stamp was divided,

\*Opinions differ as to the derivation of the name, Barbados. It has been stated that the island is so called after the baobab tree depicted in the design on the Tercentenary stamp.

each section being locally surcharged "1d.," in 1878.

The old types re-appeared (watermarked Crown and C.C.) for the last time in 1875-78. A profile head of the Queen took their place in 1882-86. The 4d., brown, was surcharged "Half-Penny" in 1892.

The curious design of 1892-99, depicting Queen Victoria, Neptune's trident in her hand, driving over the waves in a shell chariot drawn by sea horses, was taken from the Seal of the Colony.\* The design forms the centre of the large Jubilee stamps inscribed "Victoria R.I. 1837-1897," which are watermarked Crown and C.C. The colour of the 2s. 6d. small stamp was changed from black and orange to violet and green in 1903; and in 1904-5 the Single Crown and C.A. watermark gave place to the multiple paper for most of the values.

The "Nelson Centenary" series of seven large bi-coloured values ( $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s.), watermarked Crown and C.C., appeared in March 1906. They depict the "First Monument erected to Nelson's memory, 1813," in Trafalgar Square, Bridgetown; the initials G.G. in the lower corners of the stamps are those of the designer, Mr. G. Goodman, Solicitor-General of the colony.

The large 1d. postage and revenue stamp depicting Sir Olive Leigh's ship, the *Olive Blossom*, was not issued until August 1906, although inscribed 1605-1905. (Wmk. Multiple Crown and C.A.). The design, which includes a framework of tropical trees and plants, is said to have been drawn by Lady Carter, wife of the Governor of Barbados.

---

## Trinidad

is said to have been so named by Columbus because he had mistaken the three mountain-peaks, seen on the

---

\*The figure in the chariot represented King William IV in the former Seal.



horizon of the sea, for separate islands, and recognised in their union an emblem of the Trinity. Trinidad had been claimed by various persons and nations before its final annexation to the British Empire by the Peace of Amiens, in 1802.

The postage stamps issued for this island between 1851 and 1882 (excepting the 5s. value of 1869) had for design the seated figure of Britannia, which Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. also supplied for Barbados and Mauritius; but some expensive varieties exist bearing the inscription "Trinidad," in the rough copies drawn and lithographed on stone by M. Charles Pétit, in 1852, when the supply of London stamps became unexpectedly exhausted. These local impressions were several times reproduced under similar circumstances. Like the original issue of 1851, the stamps were printed in various colours without inscribed value, which was one penny.

The imperforate series issued by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. in 1859, and the various perforated issues that succeeded it, bear the value in words, excepting the 1d., which continued to re-appear in various shades of red, without inscribed value, until 1882. The stamps of 1863, and succeeding years, were printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The watermark, Crown and C.C. first appeared on the stamps of 1864.

The overprints, "Half Penny" and "One Penny," were made in 1882, also the surcharge "1d." in manuscript (black or red ink) on the 6d. of 1876. The profile head of the Queen, which had hitherto only appeared on the 5s. stamp of 1869, furnished the design for the series of 1883-84.

In 1896 a new Britannia was introduced on seven small stamps ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s.) watermarked Crown and C.A.,

and on three long designs (5s. to £1), watermarked C.A. over Crown.

The lower values were re-issued in fresh colours in 1901-3; the multiple paper followed in 1903-6.

The 2d. Commemoration stamp of 1898 depicts the landing of Columbus.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS (1885) have the numeral of value in the centre, and the inscription "Trinidad Surcharge Postage."

The Queen's Head series was surcharged "O.S." in 1894 for official use.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mention may here be made of the stamp issued in 1847 by Mr. David Bryce, owner of the *Lady McLeod* steamer, for letters conveyed by his ship between Port of Spain and San Fernando, the two chief ports of Trinidad. This stamp, which depicts a steamship above the monogram L.McL., was printed in dark blue ink, and sold for four or five cents. It is now valued at about £15.

## Tobago.

Although one of the Windward Islands, Tobago is attached to the Government of Trinidad, and, like it, is said to have been discovered by Columbus. An attempt was made to colonise the island by both English and Dutch in the 17th century; in 1814, having been successively claimed by England and France, Tobago was annexed to the British Empire by the Peace of Paris.

Its postage stamps issued between 1880 and 1894 all bear the profile head of the Queen within a circular frame, inscribed "Tobago Postage"; but fiscal stamps of the same type, inscribed "Tobago" and value, were used provisionally in 1879.

Both these stamps and the first postal issue were watermarked Crown and C.C. The 6d., stone, was surcharged "2½ PENCE" before this value was included in the series of 1882-84, watermarked Crown and C.A.

Fresh colours were issued in 1885-94, but there appears to have been a deficiency in the ½d. value, as the 6d., both stone and orange-brown, 2½d., and 4d., grey, were surcharged "½ PENNY" in 1886-89; and in 1896 Tobago made its last contribution to philately in the 1s. printed accidentally in orange brown, instead of greenish-yellow, and a 4d. lilac and carmine fiscal stamp surcharged "½d POSTAGE" in two lines.

---

### Australia.

This great island-continent had been visited by French, Dutch and Spanish navigators before the English came to stay at the end of the 18th century. It was not until gold was discovered here in 1851 that it appeared a desirable settlement in the eyes of other nations, and by this time it was too late to dispute Great Britain's possession.

The various Crown Colonies of Australia and that of Tasmania were united in 1901. On the first day of this sad year in which the British Empire lost its beloved Queen, a message was read from her by Lord Hopetoun at Sydney, expressing an earnest wish that under Divine Providence the Commonwealth might insure the increased prosperity of her Australian subjects; and on the 9th of May the Duke of Cornwall and York opened the first Parliament as part of the inauguration ceremony, which was chief object of the now historic voyage of the *Ophir* to British dominions beyond the seas.

The philatelist's dream of a Federal issue of postage stamps, however, still lacks fulfilment, although what is

known as the "Commonwealth" design appeared as a 9d. value for Queensland and New South Wales in 1903. On either side of the seated figure of Britannia is a pile of small labels, looking very like children's bricks supporting an arch on which the word "Commonwealth" appears, each label being inscribed with the abbreviated name of one of the six colonies and the date on which it was acquired by Great Britain. The only stamps at present catalogued under the heading "Australian Commonwealth" are those of 1902, inscribed "Postage Due," from which the letters "N. S. W." have been removed. Of these there are two types, six values showing the empty white label at the foot of stamp (1902), and four having an extension of the ornamentation surrounding the central tablet (1902-4). They were first issued with the N S W watermark, but in 1906 appeared on the new Crown over A paper.\* These Unpaid Letter Stamps are used throughout Australia, except in New South Wales, where the original type, with inscribed label, is retained.

---

### New South Wales,

the oldest of our Australian colonies, was originally a penal settlement. The designs on the first postage stamps, issued in 1850, are said to have been taken from the Colonial Seal, and to depict the reception by Industry—a female figure seated on bales of merchandise—of convicts at Botany Bay in 1788. The houses and church in the background, the labourer with the plough, and other accessories, are suggestive of the prosperity resulting from the convicts' settlement here, as implied by the quotation from the second *Georgic*

---

\*The stamps printed in New South Wales and South Australia have a single-lined A. ; those printed in Melbourne a double-lined letter.

of Virgil inscribed below the picture: SIC FORTIS ETRURIA CREVIT (Thus Etruria became strong). The inscription in the circular frame, SIGILLUM NOV. CAMB. AUST., is an abbreviated form of the Latin "Sigillum Novæ Cambriæ Austri" (The Seal of New South Wales).

As the die for each stamp on the sheet differed somewhat from being engraved, and re-engraved, by hand, there are many varieties of these so-called "Sydney Views," which may be roughly divided into two classes—with clouds and without clouds. Collectors are warned against forgeries.

Local talent is also responsible for the laureated head of the Queen on the stamps of 1851, and the still quainter effigy on the issue of 1852-3. Both types were re-engraved in 1853, and re-issued in 1854 water-marked double-lined numerals.

In 1854-56, the diademed head (profile) of the Queen within a rectangular frame—engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and printed in the colony—first appeared for the 1d., 2d., and 3d. values; and the beautiful large square stamps, peculiar to New South Wales, for the 5d., 6d., 8d. and 1s. The small profile head of the Queen in the centre was taken from a portrait by Mr. E. H. Corbould, drawing-master to the Royal Family. The 5d., green, value, which was provided to combine the (2d.) inland and (3d.) ship postage, has remained in use for fifty years, and it is said that the plate, beautifully engraved by William Humphrys, is still in good condition!

The handsome 5s. stamp, having the appearance of a coin, was added in 1860. The Queen's head (profile), wearing her Coronation Crown, is depicted against a violet or purple background, ornamented with sceptre,

floral emblems, and curved inscriptions (New South Wales and Five Shillings) in small and large Gothic characters.

This stamp has been re-issued with various perforations, but always the same watermark, 5/-.

The new stamps of 1862-64 (1d., 2d., 4d. and 10d.) depict the Queen's head (profile) in various frames. They were frequently re-issued; in order to ascertain the date and value of any specimens he may acquire, the young collector should consult a stamp catalogue giving varieties of paper, perforation and watermark.\*

Both the London and Colonial prints of 1862-64 are found without watermark and watermarked figures. (The watermark N S W under Crown was not introduced until 1871.)

In 1885, three high values were made by overprinting "POSTAGE" on fiscal stamps.

The "Centennial" series, inscribed "One Hundred Years," first appeared in 1888. The central design on the 1d., violet, was taken from a new Seal, and shows a distant view of Sydney; the bird on the 2d., blue, is a cassowary, one of the Australian ostrich tribe; and that on the 8d., magenta, the beautiful lyre-bird, with tail feathers erect in the form of an ancient lyre. The latter re-appeared on a new 2s. 6d. value in 1903. Many varieties of the kangaroo tribe inhabit Australia. The animal depicted on the 1s., brown, is probably the Great Red Kangaroo, 5 feet high.

The complicated design on the 6d. stamp embraces an odd little portrait (?) of the Queen-Empress; whilst the 4d. gives us that of Captain Cook, who discovered the east coast of Australia during his first voyage round the world. A map of the island is displayed on the large square 5s. stamp. On the £1 value the growth

\*Gibbons' system of inserting type-numbers in the complicated lists of re-issues is of the greatest assistance.

of the Colony is indicated by the difference in size between the head of the first Governor, Captain Phillip, and that of Lord Carrington, Governor in 1888.

Before the new  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value appeared in 1891, provisionals were made by overprinting "Halfpenny," "SEVEN-PENCE HALFPENNY" and "TWELVE-PENCE HALFPENNY" on three of the old types.

The new  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of 1902 depicts a female figure standing on a globe, and bearing in her right hand a flag inscribed "Advance Australia." The extraordinary white silhouette of the Queen-Empress against a starry purple background inscribed "New South Wales Postage  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d." first appeared in 1897. The differences between Die I and Die II are to be found in the star on her breast, which has 12 radiating lines in Die I, and 16 in Die II; also in the eye, which is nearly full of colour in the latter die. There are also some minute differences in the 1d. Arms type, and several shades of blue in the 2d. value (small head of the Queen-Empress in rectangular frame) of this issue, which re-appeared, together with some of the Centennial series, on chalk-surfaced paper in 1902.

The 9d. "Commonwealth" stamp of 1903 is water-marked V over Crown. The Crown over A paper began to appear about the end of 1905.

The old REGISTRATION STAMPS of New South Wales, 1856-1862, bear the quaint laureated head of the Queen engraved by Mr. John Carmichael.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS, pale green, have a small label inscribed N.S.W. at the foot.

OFFICIAL STAMPS are numerous, being the issues of 1871 and 1883 surcharged O.S. in black or red.

floral emblems, and curved inscriptions (NewSouthWales and Five Shillings) in small and large Gothic characters.

This stamp has been re-issued with various perforations, but always the same watermark, 5/-.

The new stamps of 1862-64 (1d., 2d., 4d. and 10d.) depict the Queen's head (profile) in various frames. They were frequently re-issued; in order to ascertain the date and value of any specimens he may acquire, the young collector should consult a stamp catalogue giving varieties of paper, perforation and watermark.\*

Both the London and Colonial prints of 1862-64 are found without watermark and watermarked figures. (The watermark N S W under Crown was not introduced until 1871.)

In 1885, three high values were made by overprinting "POSTAGE" on fiscal stamps.

The "Centennial" series, inscribed "One Hundred Years," first appeared in 1888. The central design on the 1d., violet, was taken from a new Seal, and shows a distant view of Sydney; the bird on the 2d., blue, is a cassowary, one of the Australian ostrich tribe; and that on the 8d., magenta, the beautiful lyre-bird, with tail feathers erect in the form of an ancient lyre. The latter re-appeared on a new 2s. 6d. value in 1903. Many varieties of the kangaroo tribe inhabit Australia. The animal depicted on the 1s., brown, is probably the Great Red Kangaroo, 5 feet high.

The complicated design on the 6d. stamp embraces an odd little portrait (?) of the Queen-Empress; whilst the 4d. gives us that of Captain Cook, who discovered the east coast of Australia during his first voyage round the world. A map of the island is displayed on the large square 5s. stamp. On the £1 value the growth

\*Gibbons' system of inserting type-numbers in the complicated lists of re-issues is of the greatest assistance.



of the Colony is indicated by the difference in size between the head of the first Governor, Captain Phillip, and that of Lord Carrington, Governor in 1888.

Before the new  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value appeared in 1891, provisionals were made by overprinting "Halfpenny," "SEVEN-PENCE HALFPENNY" and "TWELVE-PENCE HALFPENNY" on three of the old types.

The new  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value of 1902 depicts a female figure standing on a globe, and bearing in her right hand a flag inscribed "Advance Australia." The extraordinary white silhouette of the Queen-Empress against a starry purple background inscribed "New South Wales Postage  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d." first appeared in 1897. The differences between Die I and Die II are to be found in the star on her breast, which has 12 radiating lines in Die I, and 16 in Die II; also in the eye, which is nearly full of colour in the latter die. There are also some minute differences in the 1d. Arms type, and several shades of blue in the 2d. value (small head of the Queen-Empress in rectangular frame) of this issue, which re-appeared, together with some of the Centennial series, on chalk-surfaced paper in 1902.

The 9d. "Commonwealth" stamp of 1903 is water-marked V over Crown. The Crown over A paper began to appear about the end of 1905.

The old REGISTRATION STAMPS of New South Wales, 1856-1862, bear the quaint laureated head of the Queen engraved by Mr. John Carmichael.

UNPAID LETTER STAMPS, pale green, have a small label inscribed N.S.W. at the foot.

OFFICIAL STAMPS are numerous, being the issues of 1871 and 1883 surcharged O.S. in black or red.

## Victoria.

This colony, as Port Phillip, originally formed part of New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1851.

Its first postage stamps, lithographed from dies engraved on steel, are delightfully quaint, depicting a half length portrait of the Queen in a low gown, diadem and coif, and holding the orb in her left hand and in her right the sceptre. There are three values and several distinctions as to framing, background, and band round the orb. The young collector may obtain one or two specimens for a small sum.

The same engraver, Mr. Thomas Ham of Melbourne, produced the long 2d. red-brown stamp of 1852, depicting a full length portrait of the Queen, crowned and enthroned, framed in a kind of Gothic archway. Lithographic transfers were made in 1854.

Then followed the diademed head (profile) of the Queen for the 6d. and 2s. values, and a small youthful head, with bandeau round the hair, in a circular inscribed frame upon an octagon for the shilling.

The charming full length portrait of the Queen enthroned, which was engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., appeared in 1856—1d., green, imperforate, and 6d., blue, rouletted.

The issue of 1857-63 depicts the profile head of the Queen in an inscribed oval frame, the four corners of the stamp being respectively filled with sheep, a ship, and other emblematic devices.

The most extraordinary collection of "Queen's Heads" followed chiefly produced in the colony. They require close attention on account of the erratic re-appearance of many of the old types. One of the most grotesque of these imaginary portraits is the heavily-crowned head on the 9d. value of 1873 (watermarked 10, or V. and

Crown); a tiny emu and kangaroo are displayed in the corners of this stamp, which was reproduced in the series of 1887-97; also in 1901, with a small label inscribed "Postage" added to the design, as in the case of several other types.

The first three-quarter face portrait on the 1d. value is distinguished by round ornaments in the upper corners of the stamp; then a cross was substituted for the ornament (1883), and in 1901 the colour was changed from green to rose.

The small rose halfpenny stamp (there are five shades) belongs to the issue of 1873-83, but it was reproduced in green, with and without "Postage" added, in 1901. This value is represented in the series of 1885 (inscribed "Stamp Duty") on a stamp of the usual size, and in the series of 1886-97 by a new oblong type.

It is curious that the head of King Edward VII should have appeared only on two Australian stamps, *i.e.* the £1 and £2 values issued for Victoria in 1901-2. The portrait is three quarter face. The old types have continued to re-appear for the lower values; the new watermark, Crown over A, was introduced in 1905-6.

The 6d. "TOO LATE" letter stamp of 1885, bearing a small profile head of the Queen, and the "REGISTERED" stamp of 1854-7 were engraved on box wood by Mr. S. Calvert.

Some long "POSTAL FISCALS" were issued in 1884-85 (11 values from ½d. to £1) besides a number of large rectangular labels inscribed "Stamp Duty" and an oblong £5 value.

"POSTAGE DUE" stamps have the numeral of value in a contrasting colour as the central design, and are inscribed "Victoria." There were four issues between 1891 and 1899.

## Queensland,

like Victoria, originally formed part of New South Wales, being known as Moreton Bay district; it became a separate colony in 1859, and commenced issuing postage stamps in 1860. These all depicted, until 1879, the pretty crowned head of the Queen, full face, engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. for many of our colonies.

The first small issues, both imperforate and perforated, were watermarked a large Star. A smaller Star, no watermark, and a watermark composed of Roman capital letters, spelling "Queensland Postage Stamps," in the sheet, distinguish the various issues that followed. The series of 1868-74 was watermarked a small truncated Star and Roman capitals (spelling "Queensland" four times across the sheet); that of 1868-79 is a small Crown over Q.

The stamps of 1879-81 depict a small profile head of the Queen on a background of lines, enclosed in an inscribed oval frame, a kind of network pattern filling the corners.

In 1882-86, a handsome series of large stamps (2s. to £1) was issued with the Queen's head (full face) as the central design. Watermark, Small Crown over Q twice sideways; or a Large Crown on Q.\*

The series of 1882-89 displays a rather larger profile head of the Queen (on a lined background) in an oval inscribed frame, and ornaments in the corners of the stamps. This type was reproduced in the series of 1890-94, which included the Queen's head in a circle on the 2½d., carmine, (numerals at foot of stamp) and in a small oval on the wide ½d., green; and again in 1894-5, when, instead of bearing the usual Small

---

\*Some of these can be purchased with fiscal cancellations for a few pence.

Crown over Q watermark, it had a Large Crown and Q. The 1d. was also issued on unwatermarked paper, with blue burelé band at back.

In the issue of 1895-96, the three types are reproduced with the Queen's head on a plain white background. There are several varieties of watermark in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. values. The 1d. re-appeared in 1896 with numerals of value in the lower corners; the issue of 1897-99 is distinguished by numerals in all the corners of the stamps. The 1d. values were variously rouletted in 1899.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, bearing a tiny head of the Queen-Empress in a circular frame on the upper portion of the stamp, belongs to 1899. The "Commonwealth" 9d. stamp appeared with the inscription "Queensland" at the foot in 1903.

The Fiscal stamps of Queensland have been postally used, but these should be purchased with caution, as many have been cleaned and fraudulently post-marked.

---

## South Australia

was established as a separate colony, embracing Victoria, in 1834; since its extension northwards the name is rather misleading.

The earliest postage stamps inscribed "South Australia" are the pretty long types of 1855-59 (depicting a small profile head of the Queen in a circle) which continued to re-appear for some values until 1870. Two larger profile-heads grace the 4d. and 9d. of 1860-67, and these—the latter bearing the surcharge "ten pence"—were also re-issued several times. They were engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co.

The well-known 1d. and 2d. types of South Australia engraved by Messrs. De La Rue, first appeared in 1868-

74; and the 3d., 4d., and 6d., in 1887-93. For the various colours, watermarks and perforations the reader is referred to a catalogue. The higher values (2s. 6d. to £20), were represented by long stamps bearing the profile head of the Queen in the centre.

The pretty little brown  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., bearing a miniature profile head of the Queen, succeeded a provisional "HALF-PENNY" on 1d. green, in 1883, and was re-issued in a variety of shades. The provisional  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d., green, and 5d. on 6d., brown, perforated 10, belong to 1891; but the former was re-issued perforated 15 in 1893.

In 1894 first appeared the quaint  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue stamp bearing the Queen's head and a kangaroo; and the 5d. with the Queen's head and Arms of the Colony. In 1899 the little brown  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. gave place to the ordinary sized stamp,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, bearing a view of the General Post Office, Adelaide.

In 1902 eleven large stamps (3d. to £1), resembling those that had previously appeared for high values, were issued with the inscription "POSTAGE" instead of "POSTAGE & REVENUE"; several re-appeared in 1904 with "POSTAGE" in thicker letters. These were all watermarked Crown and S.A. until 1906, when the 1s., brown, following the smaller 1d. and 2d., appeared with the new watermark Crown over A.

The OFFICIAL STAMPS of South Australia are legion; between 1868-74 stamps were initialled for various departments of Government Service, as A.O. (Audit Office) O.A. (Official Assignee) W. (Waterworks), and so on to the number of about 55. Between 1874 and 1903 the initials O.S. (On Service) were variously overprinted on current stamps. There are three distinct types—thick letters, (1874-91), tall thin letters (1891) and medium letters (1900).

## Western Australia.

"A swan swam over the sea ;  
Swim, swan, swim —"

The old catch-rhyme occurs irresistibly to mind as one contemplates the stamps of Western Australia, formerly known as the Swan River Settlement; but the end of the verse is inapplicable, for the swan never swims back again; ever since 1855 the original bird and its descendants have been going in the same direction—swim, swan, swim—and great must have been their astonishment when, quite recently, five Queen's heads, hailing from Victoria, disputed their sole possession of Western Australia in the philatelist's album!

The arrangement of these swans in proper order of precedence is by no means easy, one of the old original plates having been made to do duty for quite modern stamps; and, truth to tell, the appearance of quaint great-great-grandmamma swans amongst their up-to-date descendants spoils the harmony of one's pages not a little.

The first issues, 1854-1861—there are five types—have for watermark a primitive baby Swan. The earliest stamps are imperforate, but a few in 1857 and 1860 were rouletted. The little issue of 1864 has no watermark; that of 1865 is watermarked Crown and C.C. Forgeries have been made of the One Penny surcharge on 2d., yellow, of 1875.

The modern swan came into existence on a 3d. value in the series (first type) of 1872-78, watermarked Crown and C.C. The Crown and C.A. watermark followed, also changes of colour and various surcharges, for which the reader is referred to a catalogue.

A new watermark, Crown between W. and A., appeared for three values in 1899-1901. In 1902-6 a mixed series was issued, including the five Queen's

Head designs (borrowed from Victoria, but bearing the inscription, "West Australia"), watermarked V over Crown. The new Crown over A paper began to appear in 1906.

Long "Internal Revenue" stamps have been postally used, and the modern Swan has been surcharged I.R.

Some of the older stamps of Western Australia had a round hole punched out for official use.

---

### Tasmania.

This large island off the southern extremity of Australia, and which now forms part of the Commonwealth, was named Van Diemen's Land by its discoverer, Tasman, after his patron, Anthony van Diemen, the Dutch Governor-General of Java. It was used by England as a convict settlement from 1803 till 1853, and, at the request of the inhabitants, was re-named Tasmania after the prison-house had been removed.

The postage stamps issued by this colony between 1853 and 1855 are all inscribed *Van Diemen's Land*. The two first, engraved by Mr. C. W. Conrad, of Hobart Town, bear a comical little head of the Queen within an oval or circular band; the frame of the 1d., blue, is rectangular, and that of the 4d., orange, octagonal. Reprints have been made of these quaint stamps, but all show two thick strokes across the Queen's head, the plates having been defaced after the appearance of the new issue of 1855, which depicts the pretty crowned head of the Queen, with necklace and earrings, engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Two fresh values, 6d. and 1s., inscribed "Tasmania," instead of "Van Diemen's Land," were added to these three values in 1853; they were all re-issued several times.



The profile head of the Queen, engraved by Messrs. De La Rue, dates from 1870; the first issue was water-marked with numerals. The surcharges "Halfpenny" on 1d., scarlet, and " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " on 9d. were made in 1889-91. The small profile head of the Queen appeared on ten values in 1892-99; but the 4d. and 9d. were issued in the old type.

The charming pictorial series of oblong and upright stamps ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.) was introduced in 1900, watermarked multiple "Tas." Tasmania has been called the Switzerland of the South, and these eight views appear to justify the comparison. Mount Wellington, 4000 ft., is seen behind the picturesque harbour of Hobart Town on the 2d. value; and again on the 1d., red, with a waterfall in foreground. This last stamp re-appeared with watermark V over Crown in 1902. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d. were re-issued from locally prepared plates in 1902, wmk. V over Crown sideways, excepting the 1d. which at first had the upright watermark. The 9d., Queen's head, of 1870, and the 1s. type of 1892 were also re-issued with this watermark, and the 5d. (small Queen's head) was surcharged 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The new Crown over A paper appeared for the 1d., 2d., and 3d. (pictorial) values in 1905; and for the 10s. (small Queen's head) in 1906. On the 2d. and 3d. this watermark is sideways.

The long postally-used FISCAL STAMPS of Tasmania depict St. George and the Dragon (four types); and the four small oblong values, inscribed "Stamp Duty Tasmania" with value, a duck-billed platypus. This extraordinary animal, called by the colonists a water-mole, inhabits the rivers and lagoons of Tasmania, making burrows in the banks, sometimes forty or fifty feet long, in the extremity of which it forms a nest. It measures about twenty inches in length, is covered with

thick brown fur, has very short legs, with broad webbed feet, and a flat head from which project two flat horny jaws resembling the bill of a duck.

---

### **New Zealand.**

These beautiful islands in the South Pacific Ocean, near Australia, were also originally discovered by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, but we know little about them until after the visit of Captain Cook in 1777. The country was formally taken possession of by England some ten years later, but no systematic attempt at colonisation was made until 1839. The history of our treaties and wars with the "Maoris," or natives, is too long to be given here.

New Zealand was granted a Constitutional Government in 1852. Its first postage stamps engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., 1855-1872, display a charming portrait of the Queen, taken from the picture painted by Mr. Alfred Chalon, R.A., immediately after her accession.

For the various issues, perforations and watermarks, the reader is referred to a catalogue.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose newspaper stamp of 1873, with its quaint little profile head of the Queen, suggests local talent; but it was engraved by Messrs. De La Rue, who issued the pretty series (diademed head of the Queen in various frames) of 1874.

The next issue, 1882-97, introduced a new type, but, with three exceptions, the same youthful head of the Queen forms the centre of the design. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black, however, depicts a pleasing contemporary portrait of the Queen-Empress; the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue, an unfortunate attempt at an original likeness; and the 5d., olive-black, the same crowned profile reduced in size.

The beautiful pictorial series, engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, appeared in 1898. Although prizes of £150 and £100 had been offered for the best series of eleven stamps, it is said that five artists had a hand in those selected.

The 1d., brown and blue, provides an exquisite little view of Lake Taupo in North Island; Pembroke Peak, in South Island, is the centre of attraction in the 2d., claret; whilst the oblong 2½d, blue, depicts a part of Lake Wakatipu, which is fifty miles in length, with Mount Earnslaw in the background. An error occurred in the first plate, Wakatipu being spelt Wakitipu, which caused this stamp to be so sought after by collectors that it is scarcer used than unused. The inscription "Postage and Revenue" was substituted for "Mount Earnslaw" in the corrected die.

Two values depict the famous "Terraces," which owed their existence (as alas! their recent destruction) to great volcanic disturbances. The ridges and basins of the White Terrace—formed by siliceous deposits from the boiling springs of Lake Rotomahana—with their pools of blue water, are unfortunately squeezed into a small circular frame and displayed in red on the 4d. stamp; but the oblong 9d., violet, depicting the terrace fountain of Otukapuarangi—the Pink Terrace as it was called on account of its pinky hue—is charming.

On the 5d., brown, we see the Otira Gorge, and a tiny round view of the active volcano on Mount Ruapehu; on the 2s., green, Milford Sound with its picturesque mountains and islands; whilst another view of Mount Cook is given on the handsome 5s. stamp.

The birds of New Zealand are included in this charming series. The 3d., brown, depicts a pair of Huias; the 6d., green, the Kiwi (so called from its peculiar cry) and the 1s., red, a pair of Kakas, or Owl Parrots.

The Huias are glossy black birds, about the size of an English chough, with handsome orange coloured wattles; the beak of the male bird is straight, and that of the female curved into the shape of a sickle; it is said that, being unable to feed herself, death from starvation follows the loss of her mate.

The Apteryx, or Kiwi, is a wingless and tailless bird, about the size of a small English fowl; its feathers resemble hairs and it has a long curved beak. Since the introduction of dogs into the island, this bird, like the Dodo of Mauritius, which it somewhat resembles, is becoming rapidly exterminated.

The Kakas are of a greenish colour and have a circle of feathers round the eyes; they rarely use their wings, living in holes in the ground under tree roots and rocks, and climbing about the bushes in search of berries.

The remaining stamp in this interesting issue, the 8d., blue, depicts a small crown and native boat enclosed within the figure 8.

The London prints, on unwatermarked paper, are easily distinguished by their fine perforation. Colonial prints are perforated 11, and, with the exception of the three lower values, the first issue is also on unwatermarked paper. The designs on the 1d. and 2d. are transposed, as it was through a mistake that the more expensive bi-coloured design was used for the most largely circulated value in the London prints. The 6d. (Kiwi) was at first printed in green, but later the colour was changed to rose

The oblong 1½d., pale brown, inscribed "The Empire's Call" (with reference to the war in South Africa) first appeared in the small issue of 1900-1. The design depicts a soldier leading his horse on either side of a river, from which rises a weird female figure, whilst stars

look out of the dark sky on a vast moving army and a camp stretched beneath the background of hills. The designs for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d. values, Mount Cook and Pembroke Peak, were redrawn for this issue, which is watermarked double-lined N.Z. and Star. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was produced in green instead of black.\*

In 1902-3 the whole pictorial series, except the 1d. value, re-appeared watermarked single-lined N.Z. and Star.

The "Universal Postage" stamp, 1d., carmine, depicting a female figure standing by a Globe, dates from 1901 and provides a wide hunting-field for the specialist, so numerous are its shades, papers, perforations and watermarks. The young collector will perhaps confine his search to the London print, the "dotty" variety of 1904 and the "Penny-in-the-slot" stamps of 1905-6. As the dot occurs near the bottom of the perforation line, when it is not punched out, it must be looked for in "pairs." The machine stamps of 1905 are easily detected by the zigzag roulette at sides. Those issued in 1906 have two large holes at the side.

The FISCAL STAMPS of New Zealand, bearing the Queen's head variously framed, have been postally used.

The POSTAGE DUE stamps of 1899 display a numeral of value over the small letters N.Z.; the new  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of 1902 and the 1d. of 1906 are, however, inscribed "New Zealand."

RAILWAY NEWSPAPER STAMPS, 1899, have a Crown in the centre below the inscription "N.Z. RAILWAYS."

OFFICIAL FRANK STAMPS also bear the Imperial Crown.

---

\*The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., black, and 2d., violet, had been previously issued from the old plate, watermarked double-lined N.Z. and Star.

Ordinary stamps of 1892-1901 overprinted O.P.S.O. (On Public Service Only) are used by the Post Office Department for foreign correspondence.

The LIFE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT has its special stamps; those issued in 1891 and 1903-4 depict a Lighthouse between the letters V.R.; but in the redrawn design of 1905 the letters were omitted.

---

### Aitutaki.

A British Protectorate was declared over this island in the South Pacific Ocean by Captain Bourke, of H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, in 1888. It was attached to the Government of New Zealand in 1900, and in 1903 six stamps were overprinted "Aitutaki" and value in the language of the island; as "Ava Pene" ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), "Rua Pene Ma Te Ava" ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.), etc.

The stamps of New Zealand had already been overprinted after the same fashion for NIUE and PENRYHN ISLAND.

---

### Cook Islands,

also known as the Harvey Archipelago, have been included in the colony of New Zealand since June 10, 1901; but they still have distinctive postage stamps, bearing the portrait of Makea Takau, Queen of Avarna in Raratonga and Ariki, or chief, of the Cook Islands Federal Government.

Prior to the appearance of this Maori lady in the philatelic world, some very dull labels, bearing the inscription "Cook Islands Federation" and seven stars\* within a Greek border, franked letters in and from these islands. They were printed on buff or white

---

\*Representing the seven principal islands of the Federation.

paper, each of the four values in a different colour, at the Government Office in Wellington, New Zealand, and were in circulation about a year. It is said that Makea Ariki was greatly pleased when the New Zealand Government proposed that her portrait should grace the stamps of the Cook Islands Federation. The head was drawn from a photograph borrowed by the British Resident from a native chief, and the first issue of stamps bearing this portrait, 1893-4, consisted of five values, 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 5d. and 10d. The 1d. was first issued in dark brown, then (1894) in blue; the issue of 1898 comprises a 1d., yellow-brown, and 1d., blue; also four new values (¾d., 2d., 6d. and 1s.), which, instead of the portrait, depict a beautiful flying bird, intended to represent a kind of snipe called by the natives a "torea." The island on the horizon of the sea is Raratonga with its twin peaks.

In May, 1899, the 1d., blue, was surcharged "ONE HALF PENNY"; and, in 1901, Queen Makea's portrait on the 1d., brown, was overprinted with a crown in black. She re-appeared in fresh colours on the 1d. and 2½d. of 1902, together with the bird on the ¾d. value, changed from blue to green. These three stamps were printed on unwatermarked paper, as well as on paper watermarked single-lined N Z and Star.

---

### Fiji.

These islands in the South Pacific Ocean were annexed to the British Crown, at the request of the natives themselves, in 1874. Fiji postage stamps date, however, from 1870, when the proprietor of the "Fiji Times" started a post office in the islands before the establishment of one by the Government. These early stamps are merely bits of pink paper on which the

inscription "FIJI TIMES EXPRESS" surrounds a simple numeral of value; reprints have been made, but genuine original copies are scarce. \

The pretty stamps issued in 1871, bearing the initials of King Cakobau under a crown, were produced at the Government Printing Office at Sydney, New South Wales. The three values, 1d., 3d. and 6d., were surcharged 2, 6 and 12 cents respectively in 1872.

In 1874 the surcharge V.R., in Gothic or Roman type, marked the date on which England, after considerable delay, accepted the cession of these islands. Several pence surcharges followed.

The letters V.R. (Victoria Regina) were substituted for C.R. (Cakobau Rex) on the stamps of 1869-83, except the long 1s. and 5s. values which bear the Queen's head.

Several provisionals having been made by surcharged values, two new types appeared in 1891-1902, in addition to the 2½d., brown, which kept close to the old design. The first of these (½d.) displays V.R. in a monogram; and the other (1d., 2d. and 5d.), natives in a canoe at sunrise; the 1d. was first printed in black, afterwards in lilac-rose. The 4d. and 1s. values of this issue are of the old types.

The King's Head stamps, of the usual small type, appeared in 1903, eleven values watermarked Crown and C.A.; the ½d. and 1d. were re-issued on Multiple Crown and C.A. paper in 1904. Excepting the ½d., all were bi-coloured; but the 1d. appeared printed in one colour in 1906.

OFFICIAL STAMPS (1888) come under the head of Postal Stationery. Those printed in black on white paper bear the word FRANK and inscription, "By Authority Government Print. Office Fiji."



## British New Guinea.

Papua, or New Guinea, is the largest island in the world after Australia. The north-west half has belonged to Holland since the 16th century, but the east portion was only divided between Great Britain and Germany in 1884.

British New Guinea was constituted a Crown Colony in 1888.

It made its first appearance in our stamp albums, 1901, in the series of seven large labels (engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue) depicting a picturesque pearl-fishing boat, in variously coloured frames. The 2s. 6d. value was added in 1905.

## Tonga.

This island group in the Southern Pacific, called also the "Friendly Islands," formed by raised coral and volcanic deposits, is now a British Protectorate, Germany's claims on Tonga (and the claims of Great Britain on Somoa) having been withdrawn by the Anglo-German Agreement of 1899.

Tonga postage stamps, bearing the venerable profile of King George Tubou, first appeared in 1886. The 1d., pink, and 2d., purple, were surcharged in 1891, firstly with new values, and secondly with two black stars. A three-quarter face portrait of the King appeared on two stamps, and the Arms of the kingdom on three, in 1892, and these were also surcharged with new values.

The old King died, at past ninety years of age, in 1893. There was a brief interregnum, but the portrait on the lithographed stamps of 1895, represents the present King, George Tubou II.; it was re-drawn and surcharged in black, some of the old (three-quarter face) stamps being also re-issued, heavily surcharged.

The handsome pictorial series inscribed "Toga" appeared in 1898, having been engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The portrait of King George II. figures on six values; the Arms of the kingdom are depicted on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; a native tree on the 1d.; fruit on the 4d.; coral on the 6d.; and a beautifully engraved paroquet on the 2s. 6d., purple, value.

But the most interesting stamps are: the 3s., blue and black, depicting two of the islands—one an active volcano—from the sea; the 5s., red and black, with its beautiful vision of trees, hills and water; and the 3d., green and black, representing a remarkable monument on Tongatabu.

The history of this monolith is unknown; it consists of two perpendicular rectangular blocks of stone, about 40 feet in height, supporting a slab surmounted by a large bowl.

In commemoration of the royal wedding, the 1d. value of this series was surcharged "T.L. 1 June, 1899"; also, by mistake, "1889." The stamp bearing the correct surcharge is catalogued by Gibbons at 2s. 6d., unused; the error at £6!

OFFICIAL STAMPS were made in 1893 by overprinting G.F.B. (Gauē Faka Buleaga—On Government Service) in carmine on the current issue. These were transversely surcharged, a few months later, with large numerals of value in black.



## ADDENDA.

SINCE this little work began to appear in Monthly Parts, the MALDIVE ISLANDS, which are under the control of Ceylon, have been introduced in the philatelic world by six of the current Ceylon stamps (wmk. Multiple Crown and C.A.) overprinted "Maldives."

JAIPUR has added four new values to its second type of postage stamps.

TRAVANCORE has produced two new surcharged values in " $\frac{1}{4}$ " on the half chuckram, bright mauve, of the 1899-1901 issue, and " $\frac{3}{8}$ " on the half chuckram, deep purple, of 1903.

CANADA has issued a new oblong POSTAGE DUE stamp (1c., 2c., and 5c.), bearing the figure of value in the centre.

The Multiple Crown and C.A. paper has continued to appear for new issues; a few stamps of MAURITIUS and eleven of the SEYCHELLES have been catalogued; whilst the TRANSVAAL has included several more values.

In alluding to the *Official Stamps* of the SOUDAN, the writer omitted to state that these are first represented by the 5 milliemes Egyptian stamp surcharged "SOUDAN" and the 1 millieme, Camel type, of 1898, both perforated S.G. (Soudan Government).

The overprint O.S.G.S. occurs on two values (1 millieme and 10 piastres) watermarked Quatrefoil, and on seven values watermarked Multiple Star and Crescent.

Of the eight "Army Service" values, five appear to be on the Multiple paper, whilst the 2, 5, and 10 piastres have the Quatrefoil watermark.

The one millieme stamp bearing the smaller vertical surcharge "ARMY OFFICIAL" is likely to become scarce; whilst possessors of stamps with the surcharge in larger letters may discover an error, "ARMY OFFICIAL."

Some values of the King's Head TRANSVAAL and ORANGE RIVER COLONY stamps were surcharged "C.S.A.R." in 1905 for use on the Central South African Railways.

*November 28th, 1906.*



## INDEX.

	Page		Page
Aitutaki ..	124	Gambia ..	63
Alwar ..	17	Gibraltar ..	6
Antigua ..	95	Gold Coast ..	65
Australian Commonwealth ..	108	Great Britain ..	1
Bahamas ..	93	Grenada ..	100
Bamra ..	17	Griqualand ..	43
Bangkok ..	30	Gwallior ..	16
Barbados ..	103	Heligoland ..	10
Bechuanaland Protectorate..	56	Holkar, <i>see</i> Indore ..	22
Bermuda ..	88	Hong Kong ..	36
Bhopal ..	18	Hyderabad ..	21
Bhor..	19	India ..	12
British Bechuanaland ..	55	Ionian Islands ..	10
British Central Africa ..	58	Jalpur ..	23
British Columbia ..	83	Jamaica ..	90
British East Africa ..	60	Jammu and Kashmir ..	23
British Guiana ..	84	Jhalwar ..	24
British Honduras ..	87	Jhind ..	24
British Levant ..	6	Johore ..	31
British New Guinea ..	127	Kishengarh ..	24
British Somaliland ..	69	Labuan ..	38
British South Africa ..	57	Lagos ..	67
Bundi ..	19	Las Bela ..	25
Bussahir ..	19	Leeward Islands ..	94
Canada ..	78	Lydenburg ..	50
Cape of Good Hope ..	40	Madagascar ..	75
Cashmere ( <i>see</i> Jammu- Kashmir) ..	23	Mafeking Besieged ..	50
Cayman Islands..	92	Malta ..	7
Ceylon ..	34	Mauritius ..	72
Chamba ..	16	Montserrat ..	97
Charkhari ..	19	Morocco Agencies ..	7
China Expeditionary Force..	16	Nabha ..	16
Cochin ..	20	Nandgaon ..	25
Cook Islands ..	124	Natal ..	43
Cyprus ..	9	Nagri Sembilan..	33
Dhar ..	20	Nepaul ..	25
Dominica ..	99	Nevis ..	96
Duttia ..	20	New Brunswick ..	82
East Africa and Uganda ..	60	Newfoundland ..	76
Falkland Islands ..	88	New Republic ..	54
Fardkot ..	21	New South Wales ..	108
Federated Malay Straits ..	31	New Zealand ..	120
Fiji Islands ..	125		

# INDEX.

	Page		Page
Niger Coast ..	67	Sirmoor ..	27
Niue ..	124	Soudan ..	69
North Borneo ..	37	South Australia ..	115
Northern Nigeria ..	68	Southern Nigeria ..	68
Nova Scotia ..	81	Soruth ..	28
Nowanugger ..	26	Stellaland ..	54
		Straits Settlements ..	29
Oil Rivers ( <i>see</i> Niger Coast) ..	67	Sungei Ujong ..	33
Orange River Colony ..	52	Swaziland ..	53
Pabang ..	34	Tasmania ..	118
Penryhn Island ..	124	Tobago ..	106
Perak ..	32	Tonga ..	127
Pietersburg ..	50	Transvaal ..	45
Poonch ..	27	Travancore ..	28
Prince Edward Island ..	84	Trinidad ..	104
Puttialla ..	16	Turks and Caicos Islands ..	92
Queensland ..	114	Uganda ..	60
Rajnandgaon ( <i>see</i> Nandgaon) ..	25	Vancouver Island ..	83
Rajppeepla ..	27	Van Diemen's Land ( <i>see</i> Tasmania) ..	118
Rustenburg ..	50	Victoria ..	112
		Virgin Islands ..	98
St. Christopher ..	96	Volksrust ..	50
St. Helena ..	75	Vryburg ..	51
St. Kitts-Nevis ..	97		
St. Lucia ..	102	Wadhwan ..	29
St. Vincent ..	101	Western Australia ..	117
Sarawak ..	39		
Scinde District Post ..	13	Zanzibar ..	62
Selangor ..	32	Zululand ..	55
Seychelles ..	74		
Sierra Leone ..	64		



## ERRATA.

- Pape 10 line 2 — *for* Multiple Crown, *read* Multiple Crown and C.A.
- „ 33 „ 14 — *for* “Sembilan,” *read* “Negri-Sembilan.”
- „ 45 „ 29 — *for* the Single Crown and C.A. watermark, *read* also bear the Multiple watermark.
- „ 70 „ 22 — *for* Moslem, *read* Moslems.
- „ 71 „ 29 — *for* “Sudan,” *read* “Soudan.”





In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# COUNTRIES and STAMPS

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*



A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.



**PART I.**

**GREAT BRITAIN to HELIGOLAND.**

(WITH PREFACE).



**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.

## **- NEW ISSUES. -**

To meet the demand for  
newly issued stamps, we supply

# **A MONTHLY PACKET**

Of unused New Issues, at the fixed price of  
1/- per month.    :: ::

The Packets contain all kinds of newly-issued stamps received during the previous month, and invariably total at 9½d. to 10½d. in face value, and provisionals, etc., are included whenever possible.

The Packets may be booked by any of our customers for either six months, at 6/6 (including postage) or for twelve months, at 13/-. As a special inducement, NO EXTRA CHARGE for postage will be made to clients residing in foreign countries. If desired we substitute other stamps for those emanating from a customer's own government.

Orders for the New Issues Packet will date from the first of any month, for periods of 6 or 12 months only, and the packets will be dispatched during the first week in each month. Packets for expired months cannot be supplied.

We invite our customers all over the world to give this new system a trial, feeling sure that the results will repay them. It is well-known that rapid advance in prices frequently occur in recently issued stamps.

---

Arrangements can be made for the supply of higher-priced  
MONTHLY NEW ISSUES PACKETS

At 5/-, 10/-, or £1 per month, if desired.

---

ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED :-

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,**  
**BOSCOMBE, Bournemouth.**

*Complete in Twelve Monthly Parts, at 2½d. each.*

**AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK.**

## **COUNTRIES AND STAMPS**

By **HARRIET E. COLVILE.**

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album; or, England during the 19th Century," etc.)*

**T**HIS work, which will be issued in Monthly Parts (Demy 8vo.), deals with an aspect of Philately which has hitherto been too much neglected. The author has aimed at producing an historical guide to British and British Colonial Postage Stamps; and, as she is an accomplished writer, the result has proved singularly successful. The book, whilst primarily intended for young philatelists, will be found both interesting and valuable by those of larger growth. It will undoubtedly be of great assistance in developing the purely instructive side of stamp collecting.

### **"COUNTRIES AND STAMPS"**

will appear in Monthly Parts, at 2½d. (5 cents U.S.) post free. The first number will be ready January 20th, 1906. Subscriptions can be booked for the series of 12 parts, at 2/6. Orders for single parts can be sent to the publishers, or can be placed with any bookseller, stamp dealer, or newsagent.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,  
Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.**

Order Forms and Extracts from the  
Author's Preface will be found within.

## **- NEW ISSUES. -**

To meet the demand for  
newly issued stamps, we supply

# **A MONTHLY PACKET**

Of unused New Issues, at the fixed price of  
1/- per month. :: ::

The Packets contain all kinds of newly-issued stamps received during the previous month, and invariably total at 9½d. to 10½d. in face value, and provisionals, etc., are included whenever possible.

The Packets may be booked by any of our customers for either six months, at 6/6 (including postage) or for twelve months, at 13/-. As a special inducement, NO EXTRA CHARGE for postage will be made to clients residing in foreign countries. If desired we substitute other stamps for those emanating from a customer's own government.

Orders for the New Issues Packet will date from the first of any month, for periods of 6 or 12 months only, and the packets will be dispatched during the first week in each month. Packets for expired months cannot be supplied.

We invite our customers all over the world to give this new system a trial, feeling sure that the results will repay them. It is well-known that rapid advance in prices frequently occur in recently issued stamps.

---

Arrangements can be made for the supply of higher-priced  
**MONTHLY NEW ISSUES PACKETS**

At 5/-, 10/-, or £1 per month, if desired.

---

ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED :-

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,**  
**BOSCOMBE, Bournemouth.**

*Complete in Twelve Monthly Parts, at 2½d. each.*

**AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK.**

## **COUNTRIES AND STAMPS**

By **HARRIET E. COLVILE.**

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album; or, England during the 19th Century," etc.)*


**T**HIS work, which will be issued in Monthly Parts (Demy 8vo.), deals with an aspect of Philately which has hitherto been too much neglected. The author has aimed at producing an historical guide to British and British Colonial Postage Stamps; and, as she is an accomplished writer, the result has proved singularly successful. The book, whilst primarily intended for young philatelists, will be found both interesting and valuable by those of larger growth. It will undoubtedly be of great assistance in developing the purely instructive side of stamp collecting.

### **"COUNTRIES AND STAMPS"**

will appear in Monthly Parts, at 2½d. (5 cents U.S.) post free. The first number will be ready January 20th, 1906. Subscriptions can be booked for the series of 12 parts, at 2/6. Orders for single parts can be sent to the publishers, or can be placed with any bookseller, stamp dealer, or newsagent.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,  
Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.**

Order Forms and Extracts from the  
Author's Preface will be found within.



## COUNTRIES and STAMPS.


---

### From the Author's Preface.

. . . Because stamps are too often regarded solely at their commercial value, philately, or stamp collecting, is perhaps underrated as a means of education. If there is not much to be learnt of the history of some countries by their postage stamps, that of many others may be clearly traced in the pages of a well-arranged stamp album.

It is, however, obvious that such a collection interprets history only to the student already acquainted with the facts it suggests. Stamp catalogues, and works dealing with technical philatelic details abound, but apparently there exists no simple historical guide by which the young collector can interpret the stories told—in how many languages!—by the world's postage stamps.

Having access to a good library, the present writer has gleaned from various sources information not found in any single book.



## ORDER FORM.

To M.....  
(Bookseller, Newsagent, etc.)

Please supply me with ..... Cop.....  
monthly of COUNTRIES AND STAMPS, to appear in  
Twelve Monthly Parts, commencing Jan. 20th, 1906,  
at 2½d. per month.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

(Published by CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Boscombe, Bournemouth.)

### ORDER FORM to be sent to the Publishers.

To CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Boscombe, Bournemouth.

Please send me ..... Cop..... monthly  
of COUNTRIES AND STAMPS, at 2½d. (5 cents U.S.) per  
month, post free, for which I enclose\* .....  
value.....

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

\*The Subscription for one copy monthly of the complete work  
(January to December, 1906, inclusive) is 2s. 6d.

Title Page and Index will be issued with the LAST Part  
(December, 1906).

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Stamp Dealers and others.—A limited number  
of Advertisements can be accepted for insertion on the  
covers of the Monthly Parts of COUNTRIES AND  
STAMPS at 15/- per page, and *pro rata*. Small Sale  
and Exchange Notices will also be inserted at 1d.  
for every three words.

CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,  
Boscombe, Bournemouth.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."



THE SECOND PART of this Work . . .  
(ready February 20th, 1906), will contain

The Completion of Heligoland, and The Stamps of the British Empire in ASIA, viz.:—Indian Native States, Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jhind, Nabha, and Patiala, and history of the Issues of Alwar, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Charkhari, Cochin, Dhar, and Duttia.

The interest of the contents steadily increases as the work progresses; the complete volume will probably be the most valuable compendium of philatelic history yet attempted in English. The information given is accurate, concise, and so arranged as to give the maximum of instruction with the minimum of tedious detail.

If you are not already a subscriber, please fill in and detach the Form below, and forward to the publishers with remittance.

To CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,  
Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.

Please forward me ..... cop..... monthly of  
COUNTRIES AND STAMPS, commencing with Part  
..... (issued ..... 1906)  
for which I enclose ..... herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

N B.—The Subscription for one copy monthly of the complete work, commencing with Part 2 (issued February 20th), is 2s. 3½d. post free; or for all the Parts, including Part 1, 2s. 6d.; or for two copies monthly, 5/-, and pro rata. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

THE

# Philatelic Almanac

For 1906.

## THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY REFERENCE BOOK.

TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, 4d., Post Free.

Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary interleaved with Blotting, and with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain (Seventeenth Edition) complete, 76 pages in all. 1/-, Post Free.

### CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for Memorandum.

**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists; illustrated with Half-Tone PORTRAITS.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS.  
— Etc. —

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES  
AND AMERICA.

Dates of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of Foreign and Colonial MAILS.

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
FRED J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

CATALOGUE OF STAMPS issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

THE STAMP CATALOGUE "DE LUXE"

## The 20th Century Catalogue.

(Third Edition), October 1904, with Addenda.  
36pp and cover, beautifully illustrated, 6d. post free.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe.**

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# **COUNTRIES and STAMPS**

BY

HARRIET E COLVILE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*

—\*—

A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.

—\*—

**PART II.**

**HELIGOLAND to HYDERABAD.**

—\*—

**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

# New Packets of Stamps

---



ALL POST FREE AT THE PRICES QUOTED.

---



**Packet A G :—**

Contains 125 Stamps, each from a different country ; including Abyssinia, Bolivia, Liberia, Persia, China, etc. Price 3/6.

**Packet A H :—**

Contains 30 Stamps from British Colonies only ; including Niger Coast, Gambia, Falkland Islands, Fiji, etc. Price 1/6.

**Packet A J :—**

Contains 40 Stamps from South and Central America ; including Guatemala provisional, Paraguay, Ecuador, Uruguay, etc. Price 2/-.

**Packet A K :—**

Contains 25 Stamps from North America ; including United States, British Honduras, Canada Registration, Newfoundland, etc. Price 2/-.

**Packet A L :—**

Contains 50 Stamps from the West Indies ; including Barbados, Cuba (6 issues), Curacao, Grenada, St. Lucia, etc. Price 2/6

**Packet A M :—**

Contains 40 Stamps from Asia ; including Hong Kong, Perak, Persia, Ceylon, etc. Price 2/6.

**Packet A N :—**

Contains 45 Stamps from Africa ; including Soudan, Congo State, Orange Free State (and Colony), Portugese Colonies, etc. Price 2/-.

**Packet A O :—**

Contains 50 Stamps from Australasia ; including Niue Island, Samoa, F. Tonga, etc. Price 2/6.

---

**THE "WORLD" ALBUM.**—Three Editions. No. 1 in Cloth Boards, Ink Letters and Ornaments. Post free, 1/10. No. 2, Cloth Extra, Gilt Lettered—Post free, 2/6. No. 3, Enlarged Edition, containing 208 pages, Extra Cloth, Gilt Lettering Back and Sides.—Post free, 2/10.

Space is provided in No. 1 for about 4 000 varieties, and in No. 3 for about 6 000. If more space is required, extra leaves can be supplied at 4d. per dozen.

---

CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., BOSCOMBE, Bournemouth.

# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."



THE THIRD PART of this Work . . .  
(ready March 20th, 1906), will contain

ASIA, viz.:—Indian Native States: Jaipur, Jammu-Kashmir, Jhalawar, Jhind, Kishengarh, Las Bela, Nandgaon, Nepaul, Nowanugger, Poonch, Rjpeepla, Sirmoor, Soruth, Travancore, and Wadhwan. Also The Straits Settlements, Bangkok (Siam), and Johore.

The interest of the contents steadily increases as the work progresses; the complete volume will probably be the most valuable compendium of philatelic history yet attempted in English. The information given is accurate, concise, and so arranged as to give the maximum of instruction with the minimum of tedious detail.

If you are not already a subscriber, please fill in and detach the Form below, and forward to the publishers with remittance.

To CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,  
Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.

Please forward me ..... cop ..... monthly of  
COUNTRIES AND STAMPS, commencing with Part  
..... (issued ..... 1906)  
for which I enclose ..... herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

N.B.—The Subscription for one copy monthly of the complete work, commencing with Part 2 (issued February 20th), is 2s 1d. post free; or for all the Parts, including Part 1, 2s 6d.; or for two copies monthly, 5/-, and pro rata. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

THE 

# Philatelic Almanac

For 1906.

## THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY REFERENCE BOOK.

TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, 4d., Post Free.  
Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary interleaved with Blotting, and  
with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain,  
(Seventeenth Edition) complete, 76 pages in all. 1/—, Post Free.

### CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for  
Memoranda.

**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists;  
illustrated with Half-Tone PORTRAITS,  
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS,  
Etc.

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES,  
AND AMERICA

Dates of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of Foreign and Colonial MAILS.

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
FRED. J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

CATALOGUE OF STAMPS issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special  
permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

 Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.

CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

THE STAMP CATALOGUE "DE LUXE"

## The 20th Century Catalogue.

(Third Edition), October, 1904, with Addenda.  
36pp and cover, beautifully illustrated, 6d. post free.

CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each. ..

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# **COUNTRIES and STAMPS**

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILLE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*



A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.



**PART III.**

**JAIPUR to JOHORE.**



**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

# PENNY SETS OF STAMPS.

REVISED LIST—MARCH, 1906.

We offer the following in PENNY SETS. Each set contains two or more varieties of stamps of the countries named, all being picked specimens in good condition. Several new and scarce Sets are now added to the List. The value given is exceptional, and orders are confidently solicited.

All stamps are postally used unless otherwise stated. Those marked \* are unused. Price **One Penny** per set. **Postage extra.** *All previous Lists of 1d. Sets are hereby cancelled.* An alternative order should be sent to meet the case of Sets being sold out.

EACH SET ONE PENNY.	5 Argentine	2 Greece*	2 Porto Rico*
	5 Austria	4 Greece, <i>used</i>	4 Porto Rico, <i>used</i>
	3 Austrian Levant	2 Guatemala	4 Portugal
	2 Barbados	2 Gwalior	2 Portuguese India
	6 Belgium	5 Holland	2 Puttialla
	2 „ Antwerp Exhn.	3 Hong Kong	3 Queensland
	4 Bosnia	3 Honduras*	3 Roumania
	3 Bolivia	2 Hayti	4 Russia
	5 Brazil	4 Hungary	2 San Marino*
	3 British Guiana	6 India	3 Servia
	3 Bulgaria	2 Indo-China	3 South Australia
	6 Canada	5 Italy	5 Spain
	4 Cape of Good Hope	3 Jamaica	4 Straits Settlements
	3 Ceylon	2 Japan	5 Sweden
	2 China*	2 Labuan	5 Switzerland
	2 China, <i>used</i>	3 Luxemburg	3 Tasmania
	4 Chili	2 Leeward Islands	3 Trinidad
	2 Crete*	2 Malta	3 Turkey
	2 Cuba*	3 Mauritius	4 Tunis
	4 Cuba, <i>used</i>	4 Mexico	2 Travancore
	4 Dutch Indies	2 Madagascar*	8 United States
	4 Egypt	2 Monaco	2 Uruguay
	2 Eritrea*	3 Natal	3 Venezuela
	3 Finland	2 New Caledonia*	4 Victoria
	7 Germany	4 New South Wales	3 West Australia
	2 Gibraltar	4 New Zealand	2 Zambesia
	2 Gold Coast	2 New Zealand, 1898	12 British Colonials
	8 Great Britain	5 Norway	
	3 „ Army Official	3 Nicaragua*	

EVERY SET A PAINGAIN

## TWOPENNY SETS.

The following are 2d. per Set: **Postage extra.**

2 Barbados, Jubilee	3 Jamaica Official	2 Philippines (on U.S.)
2 Br. Guiana, Jubilee	2 Kashmir	2 Porto Rico (on U.S.)
2 Carthage	2 Lagos	3 Russian Levant
2 Cyprus	2 Montenegro	2 Sarawak
2 Deccan	3 Morocco (French)	2 St. Lucia
2 Dominican Republic	2 Orange Free State	3 Transvaal
2 Fiji	2 Paraguay	2 Trinidad (unpaid)
2 Gambia	2 Perak	
2 Grenada	2 Persia	

**STAMP MOUNTS.**—Good paper and pure gum, and the most convenient size for general use. Price, **4d.** per **1,000.** Postage extra (unless ordered with other goods).

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Boscombe, Bournemouth.**



THE

# Philatelic Almanac

For 1906.

## THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY REFERENCE BOOK.

TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, 4d., Post Free.  
Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary Interleaved with Blotting, and  
with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain,  
(Seventeenth Edition) complete, 76 pages in all. 1/-, Post Free.

### CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for  
Memoranda.

**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists;  
illustrated with Half-Tone PORTRAITS,  
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS,  
— Etc. —

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES,  
AND AMERICA

Dates of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of Foreign and Colonial MAILS.

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
FRED, J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

CATALOGUE OF STAMPS issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special  
permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

— Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.

CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

THE STAMP CATALOGUE "DE LUXE"

## The 20th Century Catalogue.

(Third Edition), October, 1904, with Addenda.  
36pp and cover, beautifully illustrated, 6d. post free.

CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe.

# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."



THE FOURTH PART of this Work . .  
(ready April 20th, 1906), will contain

Ceylon, Hong Kong, British North Borneo, Labuan,  
and Sarawak.

The interest of the contents steadily increases as the work progresses; the complete volume will probably be the most valuable compendium of philatelic history yet attempted in English. The information given is accurate, concise, and so arranged as to give the maximum of instruction with the minimum of tedious detail.

If you are not already a subscriber, please fill in and detach the Form below, and forward to the publishers with remittance.

To CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,  
Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.

Please forward me ..... cop..... monthly of  
**COUNTRIES AND STAMPS**, commencing with Part  
..... (issued..... 1906)

for which I enclose ..... herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

N.B.—The Subscription for one copy monthly of the complete work, commencing with Part 4 (issued April 20th), is **1s. 10d** post free; or for all the Parts, including Part 1, **2s. 6d.**; or for two copies monthly, **5/-**, and pro rata. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# COUNTRIES and STAMPS

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*

→ ←

A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.

→ ←

**PART IV.**

**MALAYSIA to CAPE COLONY.**

Price - **TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.

# POINTS for . . . PHILATELISTS.



**N**EW ISSUES are desired by every Stamp Collector. We supply **A Monthly Packet of Unused New Stamps** at **1s.** per month, post free. The Packets may be booked by any of our customers for either six months at **6/6**, or for twelve months at **13/-**. No extra charge for postage will be made to clients residing in foreign countries. Packets for expired months cannot be supplied.

It should be pointed out that a number of most interesting and important New Issues are now appearing in various parts of the world, which will be included in our Monthly Packets.

Other dealers who cater for the regular supply of New Issues require a deposit of **10/-** at least, before they will send any stamps. We send our Packets **Six Months** for a payment of **6/6** only.

We also supply higher-priced **Monthly New Issues Packets** at **5/-**, **10/-**, or **£1** per month. A **5/-** Monthly Packet can be booked for **six** months at **£1 10s.** nett, post free, and the stamps included being the **rising values**, will prove a "**gilt-edged investment**" of the first order.

**DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS** are opened with customers who wish to buy good stamps by instalments, etc. We open accounts with amounts of **5/-** if desired (**other dealers' lowest limit is usually £2**); and we allow **liberal interest** on such deposits when not drawn upon for a certain period.

Full particulars on application. Address:—

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,**  
**BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH, England.**

# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."



THE FIFTH PART of this Work . .  
(ready May 19th, 1906), will contain

AFRICA, viz.:—Natal, Transvaal, Etc.

The interest of the contents steadily increases as the work progresses; the complete volume will probably be the most valuable compendium of philatelic history yet attempted in English. The information given is accurate, concise, and so arranged as to give the maximum of instruction with the minimum of tedious detail.

If you are not already a subscriber, please fill in and detach the Form below, and forward to the publishers with remittance.

To CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,  
Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.

Please forward me ..... copy ..... monthly of  
COUNTRIES AND STAMPS, commencing with Part  
..... (issued ..... 1906)

for which I enclose ..... herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

N.B.—The Subscription for one copy monthly of the complete work, commencing with Part 5 (issued May 19th), is 1s. 8d. post free; or for all the Parts, including Part 1, 2s. 6d.; or for two copies monthly. 5/-. and pro rata. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

THE

# Philatelic Almanac

For 1906.

## THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY REFERENCE BOOK.

TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, **4d.**, Post Free.  
Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary Interleaved with Blotting, and  
with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain,  
(Seventeenth Edition) complete, **76** pages in all **1/-**, Post Free.

### CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for  
Memoranda.

**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists;  
illustrated with Half-Tone **PORTRAITS**,  
**PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE**  
**BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS,**  
— Etc. —

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES,  
AND AMERICA

Dates of **ARRIVAL** and **DESPATCH** of Foreign and Colonial **MAILS.**

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
**FRED. J. McFILLER**, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

**CATALOGUE OF STAMPS** issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special  
permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

— Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.**, Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

## Smyth's Philatelic Circular.

THE ONLY STAMP QUARTERLY.

Postal Subscription **6d.** per annum.

Established 1893.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.**, Publishers, Boscombe.

London Wholesale :—W. J. P. MONCKTON & Co.,

22, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# **COUNTRIES and STAMPS**

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILLE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*



A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.



**PART V.**

**.. South Africa. ..**



**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

# SPECIAL OFFERS

## In British Colonial and other Stamps.

*TERMS.—Cash with Order. Postage extra under 2/6. Ten per cent. Discount on orders of 10/- and over.*

**All Stamps are in good condition and USED unless marked with an asterisk (\*)**

			s. d.
Bermuda, 1865, wmk, C.C., 6d., lilac* .. ..	..	..	1 6
British Somaliland, on India (Queen), 3a., orange .. ..	..	..	5
Antigua, 1886, 4d., red-brown .. ..	..	..	10
"          "          (unused)* .. ..	..	..	9
"    1903, Arms (large), 2d., red and lilac .. ..	..	..	3
"          "          3d., orange and green .. ..	..	..	6
Gold Coast, 1d. on 2½d., (on original pieces) .. ..	..	..	1 0
Grenada, 1883, 2½d., blue .. ..	..	..	3
"    "    4d., grey .. ..	..	..	8
"    "    6d., red-lilac* .. ..	..	..	1 6
Holland, 1893, 1 gulden .. ..	..	..	2
Hong Kong, 1863, wmk. C.C., 12c., blue .. ..	..	..	5
"    "    "    30c., mauve .. ..	..	..	3
"    "    "    96c., grey .. ..	..	..	4 0
"    (King) single C.A., 10c., blue .. ..	..	..	3
"    20c. on 30c., red .. ..	..	..	4
Malta (King), single C.A., 1/-, purple and green* .. ..	..	..	1 9
New South Wales, 1871, 3d., green .. ..	..	..	3
"    "    1898, 6d., bright green .. ..	..	..	10
Seychelles, 1890, 16 cents, red and blue .. ..	..	..	1 6
"    (King), single C.A., 6c., red .. ..	..	..	4
"    "    "    3c. on 45c.* .. ..	..	..	8
Sierra Leone, 1883, 3d. yellow* .. ..	..	..	1 0
Tasmania, 1870, 6d., purple (wmk. figure) .. ..	..	..	2 0
"    "    1900 (pictorial), 6d., carmine .. ..	..	..	6

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,**  
**BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.**



# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."



THE SIXTH PART of this Work . .

(ready June 20th, 1906), will contain

AFRICA, viz.:—Zululand, Béchuanaland, British South and Central Africa, East Africa and Uganda, Zanzibar, Gambia.

The interest of the contents steadily increases as the work progresses; the complete volume will probably be the most valuable compendium of philatelic history yet attempted in English. The information given is accurate, concise, and so arranged as to give the maximum of instruction with the minimum of tedious detail.

If you are not already a subscriber, please fill in and detach the Form below, and forward to the publishers with remittance.

To CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co..

Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.

Please forward me ..... cop.....monthly of

COUNTRIES AND STAMPS, commencing with Part

(issued ..... 1906)

for which I enclose ..... herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

N.B.—The Subscription for one copy monthly of the complete work, commencing with Part 6 (issued June 20th), is 1s. 6½d post free; or for all the Parts, including Parts 1 to 4, 2s. 6d.; or for two copies monthly, 5/-, and pro rata. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

THE  
**Philatelic Almanac**  
For 1906.

THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY  
REFERENCE BOOK.

TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, 4d., Post Free.  
Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary Interleaved with Blotting, and  
with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain,  
(Seventeenth Edition) complete, 76 pages in all. 1/-, Post Free.

CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for  
Memoranda.

**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists;  
illustrated with Half-Tone PORTRAITS,  
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS,  
Etc.

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES,  
AND AMERICA

Dates of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of Foreign and Colonial MAILS.

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
FRED. J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

CATALOGUE OF STAMPS issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special  
permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

**Smyth's Philatelic Circular.**  
THE ONLY STAMP QUARTERLY.

Postal Subscription 6d. per annum.

Established 1893.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe.**

London Wholesale :—W. J. P. MONCKTON & Co.,  
22, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# COUNTRIES and STAMPS

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILLE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*



A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.



**PART VI.**

**Zululand to Gold Coast.**



**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH :

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

# SPECIAL OFFERS

## In British Colonial and other Stamps.

*TERMS.—Cash with Order. Postage extra under 2/6. Ten per cent. Discount on orders of 10/- and over.*

**All Stamps are in good condition, and USED unless marked with an asterisk (\*)**

					s. d.
Argentina, 1892, 1 peso, red .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
„ 1899, 24c., mauve .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
British East Africa, 1896, 2½a., blue.. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ „ 4a., green .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Canada, 1870, 6 cents, red-brown* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1 0
„ 1892, 8c., light grey .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
„ „ 20c, vermilion* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1 5
„ „ 50c., blue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Ceylon, 1884, 4c., lilac-rose* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
„ 1885, 5c. on 32c., slate-green .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
„ „ 5c. on 64c., brown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
Chili, 1903, 10c. on 30c., yellow-brown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
Gambia, 1887, 2d., orange .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5
„ „ 4d., brown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1 4
Newfoundland, 1870, 1 cent, mauve* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3 6
„ 1880, 3c., brown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
„ 1898, 4c., purple* .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
Niger Coast, 1894 (no wmk.), 5d., purple .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
„ „ „ 1/-, black .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2 4
„ 1897, 1d., vermilion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
Uganda Protectorate, 1898, 4 annas, green .. .. .	..	..	..	..	9
Uruguay, 1890, 25c., red-brown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1 0
„ 1895, 20c., green and black (ship) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8
„ 1897, 7c., orange .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3
„ „ 20c., lake and black .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
„ 1899, 20c., blue .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,**  
**BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.**

# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."



THE SEVENTH PART of this Work . .

(ready July 20th, 1906), will contain

The completion of AFRICA, viz.:—Niger Coast Protectorates, British Somaliland, The Soudan, Mauritius, The Seychelles, Madagascar, St. Helena.

The interest of the contents steadily increases as the work progresses; the complete volume will probably be the most valuable compendium of philatelic history yet attempted in English. The information given is accurate, concise, and so arranged as to give the maximum of instruction with the minimum of tedious detail.

If you are not already a subscriber, please fill in and detach the Form below, and forward to the publishers with remittance.

To CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co..

Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.

Please forward me ..... cop.....monthly of  
COUNTRIES AND STAMPS, commencing with Part  
..... (issued .....1906)  
for which I enclose ..... herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

N.B.—The Subscription for one copy monthly of the complete work, commencing with Part 7 (issued July 20th), is 1s. 3d post free; or for all the Parts, including Parts 1 to 4, 2s. 6d.; or for two copies monthly, 5/-, and pro rata. Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed National Provincial Bank of England, Ltd.

THE  
**Philatelic Almanac**  
For 1906.

THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY  
REFERENCE BOOK.

TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, 4d., Post Free.  
Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary Interleaved with Blotting, and  
with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain,  
(Seventeenth Edition) complete, 76 pages in all. 1/-. Post Free.

CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for  
Memoranda.

**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists;  
illustrated with Half-Tone PORTRAITS,  
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS,  
Etc.

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES,  
AND AMERICA

Dates of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of Foreign and Colonial MAILS.

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
FRED. J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

CATALOGUE OF STAMPS Issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special  
permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.

CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

**Smyth's Philatelic Circular.**  
THE ONLY STAMP QUARTERLY.

Postal Subscription 6d. per annum.

Established 1893.

CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe.

London Wholesale :—W. J. P. MONCKTON & Co.,  
22, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# COUNTRIES and STAMPS

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*

—\*—

A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.

—\*—

## PART VII. LAGOS to SEYCHELLES.

—\*—

Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.

# List of Cheap Packets.

ALL POSTAGE EXTRA.

<b>II - Variety Packets.</b>		<b>VIII—Asiatic and African Series.</b>	
100 Varieties	... 2d	12 Varieties, Asia and Africa only	1d
150 "	... 4d	30 "	" 2d
200 "	... 9d	50 "	" 4d
250 "	... 10d	100 "	" 1/4
300 "	... 1/3	200 "	" 3/6
500 "	... 3/0	300 "	" 7/6
750 "	... 6/0	400 "	" 12/9
1000 "	... 10/6	500 "	" 19/6
1500 "	... 25/0	600 "	" 27 0
2000 "	... 47/6	700 "	" 36/0
3000 "	... £7/10		
4000 "	... £12		
<b>III - European Series.</b>		<b>VIIIa—Asiatic Series.</b>	
50 Varieties. Europe only	... 1d	30 Varieties of Asia only	... 2d
100 "	... 2d	50 "	" 7d
250 "	... 9d	100 "	" 1/7
500 "	... 3/9	200 "	" 5/3
750 "	... 12/9	250 "	" 7/0
1000 "	... 22/6	300 "	" 10/0
		400 "	" 20/0
<b>IV—West Indian Series.</b>		<b>VIIIb—African Series.</b>	
12 Varieties, West Indies only	... 3d	20 Varieties, African only	... 3d
30 "	... 8d	50 "	" 10d
50 "	... 1/4	100 "	" 2/7
100 "	... 3/4	200 "	" 7/0
150 "	... 7/6	300 "	" 16/0
<b>V—South American Series.</b>		<b>IX—Australasian Series.</b>	
50 Varieties, S. America only	... 7d	20 Varieties, Australasia only	... 2d
100 "	... 1/6	50 "	" 1/6
200 "	... 5/6	100 "	" 4/6
300 "	... 15/0		
<b>VI—Central American Series.</b>		<b>X—British Colonial Series.</b>	
30 Varieties, C. American only	... 9d	30 Varieties, British Colonials only,	
50 "	... 1/7	without Great Britain	... 2d
100 "	... 3/6	50 "	" 3d
200 "	... 13/0	100 "	" 1/0
360 "	... 30/0	150 "	" 2/0
		200 "	" 5/0
		300 "	" 9/0
		400 "	" 17/6
		500 "	" 30/0
<b>VII—North America and Mexican Series.</b>		<b>XI—Non-European Series.</b>	
12 Var., N. America & Mexico only	... 1d	100 Var., with European Stamps	... 7d
30 "	... 3d	200 "	" 1/6
50 "	... 6d	300 "	" 3/0
100 "	... 2/0	400 "	" 5/5
150 "	... 5/0	500 "	" 8/0
		750 "	" 15/0
		1000 "	" 30 0
		1500 "	" 45/0

GRATIS.—Price List of English Stamps, etc., unused and used, free.

PHILATELIC WORKS.—We supply all Publishers' Albums, Catalogues, and all Works on Stamps; also Philatelic Accessories.

**For Bargains see NISSEN'S MONTHLY OFFERS.**  
Post Free on application.

**The Stamp Collectors' Annual, 1906.**  
3rd year of publication. **1/2** post free.

**Charles Nissen & Co.,**  
7, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.

Please mention "COUNTRIES AND STAMPS" to Advertisers.



# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."

---



THE EIGHTH PART of this Work . . .  
(ready August 20th, 1906), will contain

Madagascar and St. Helena (completing Africa), and  
the commencement of BRITISH AMERICA—New-  
foundland and the Dominion of Canada: Canada,  
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc.

---

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THIS WORK  
HAVE APPEARED:—

<i>Part</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1	January	Great Britain to Heligoland
2	February	Heligoland to Hyderabad and Indore
3	March	Jaipur to Straits Settlements
4	April	Johore to Cape Colony
5	May	South Africa
6	June	Zululand to Gold Coast

---

**NOTICE.**—On December 1st, 1906, **Countries and Stamps** will be issued as a **Complete Volume**, handsomely bound in cloth, price **Three Shillings nett**. As it will probably only be possible to receive orders for the Monthly Parts for a short time longer, customers who wish to take advantage of the offer of the work in Monthly Parts, at 2½d. per month, or 2/6 for the series post free, should forward their orders without delay. We cannot reprint the Parts when the copies on hand are exhausted.

Subscribers, who so desire, may still have their subscriptions to commence with Part I., paying only at the rate of 2½d. per month; in this way Part I. would be delivered, say, in July, Part II. in August, Part III. in September, and so on.

---

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,**  
**Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

THE   
**Philatelic Almanac**  
For 1906.

THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY  
REFERENCE BOOK.

TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, 4d., Post Free.  
Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary Interleaved with Blotting, and  
with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain,  
(Seventeenth Edition) complete, 76 pages in all. 1/—, Post Free.

CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for  
Memoranda.


**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists;  
illustrated with Half-Tone PORTRAITS,  
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS,  
— Etc. —

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES,  
AND AMERICA

Dates of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of Foreign and Colonial MAILS.

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
FRED. J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society,

CATALOGUE OF STAMPS issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special  
permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

 **Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.**

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

**Smyth's Philatelic Circular.**  
THE ONLY STAMP QUARTERLY.

Postal Subscription 6d. per annum. Established 1893.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe.**

London Wholesale :—W. J. P. MONCKTON & Co.,  
22, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# COUNTRIES and STAMPS

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*

→\*←

A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.

→\*←

**PART VIII.**

**St. HELENA to BRITISH GUIANA.**

→\*←

**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

# **- NEW ISSUES. -**

To meet the demand for  
newly issued stamps, we supply

## **MONTHLY PACKETS**

Of unused New Issues, at the fixed price of  
**1/-** per month.    :: ::

The Packets contain all kinds of newly-issued stamps received during the previous month, and invariably total at 9½d. to 10½d. in face value, and provisionals, etc., are included whenever possible.

The Packets may be booked by any of our customers for either six months, at 6/6 (including postage) or for twelve months, at 13/-. As a special inducement, NO EXTRA CHARGE for postage will be made to clients residing in foreign countries. If desired we substitute other stamps for those emanating from a customer's own government.

Orders for the New Issues Packet will date from the first of any month, for periods of 6 or 12 months only, and the packets will be dispatched during the first week in each month. Packets for expired months cannot be supplied.

We invite our customers all over the world to give this new system a trial, feeling sure that the results will repay them. It is well-known that rapid advances in price frequently occur in recently issued stamps.

---

Arrangements can be made for the supply of higher-priced  
**MONTHLY NEW ISSUES PACKETS**

At **5/-**, **10/-**, or **£1** per month, if desired.

---

ORDERS TO BE ADDRESSED :-

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,**  
**BOSCOMBE, Bournemouth.**

# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."

---



THE NINTH PART of this Work . . .  
(ready September 20th, 1906), will contain

BRITISH AMERICA and the West Indies, viz.:—  
British Honduras, Falkland Islands, Bermuda, Jamaica,  
Turk's Islands, etc.

---

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THIS WORK  
HAVE APPEARED:—

<i>Part</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1	January	Great Britain to Heligoland
2	February	Heligoland to Hyderabad and Indore
3	March	Jaipur to Straits Settlements
4	April	Johore to Cape Colony
5	May	South Africa
6	June	Zululand to Gold Coast
7	July	Lagos to Seychelles

---

**NOTICE.**—On December 1st, 1906, **Countries and Stamps** will be issued as a **Complete Volume**, handsomely bound in cloth, price **Three Shillings nett.** As it will probably only be possible to receive orders for the Monthly Parts for a short time longer, customers who wish to take advantage of the offer of the work in Monthly Parts, at **2½d.** per month, or **2/6** for the series post free, should forward their orders without delay. We cannot reprint the Parts when the copies on hand are exhausted.

Subscribers, who so desire, may still have their subscriptions to commence with Part I., paying only at the rate of **2½d.** per month; in this way Part I. would be delivered, say, in July, Part II. in August, Part III. in September, and so on.

---

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,**  
**Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

THE   
**Philatelic Almanac**

For 1906.

---

**THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY  
REFERENCE BOOK.**

---

TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, **4d.**, Post Free.  
Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary Interleaved with Blotting, and  
with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain,  
(Seventeenth Edition) complete, **76** pages in all. **1/-**, Post Free.

---

**CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.**

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for  
Memoranda.

**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists;  
illustrated with Half-Tone PORTRAITS,  
PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS,  
Etc.

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES,  
AND AMERICA

Dates of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of Foreign and Colonial MAILS.

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
FRED. J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

CATALOGUE OF STAMPS issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special  
permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

 **Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.**

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

---

**Smyth's Philatelic Circular.**  
THE ONLY STAMP QUARTERLY.

Postal Subscription **6d.** per annum.

Established 1893.

---

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe.**

London Wholesale :—W. J. P. MONCKTON & Co.,  
22, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# COUNTRIES and STAMPS

BY

HARRIET E COLVILLE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*

—\*—

A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.

—\*—

**PART IX.**

**BRIT. HONDURAS to VIRGIN ISLANDS**

—\*—

**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

# SPECIAL OFFERS

## In British Colonial and other Stamps.

*TERMS.—Cash with Order. Postage extra under 2/6. Ten per cent. Discount on orders of 10/- and over.*

**All Stamps are in good condition, and USED unless marked with an asterisk (\*)**

	s. d
British East Africa, 1896, 5s., yellow-brown* .. ..	8
British Guiana, 1888, Surcharged "Inland Revenue" 8c., lilac	9
..    1889, 24c., lilac and green .. ..	4
..    1890, 8c., lilac and dark green .. ..	6
British Honduras, 1888, 3c. on 3d., brown, C.A.* .. ..	4
..    1891, 6c. on 3d., blue, C.A.* .. ..	9
..    1892, 5c. on 3c. on 3d. ( <i>used</i> ) .. ..	1 0
British South Africa Co., 1898 (re-engraved), 3d., brown & blue	6
..    ..    ..    ..    4d., blue & lilac	4
Canada, 1860, 12½ cents, green .. ..	1 0
..    1897 (Jubilee), 20c., vermilion* .. ..	2 6
Goid Coast, 1883, 4d., red-lilac .. ..	5
..    ..    1/-, mauve .. ..	5
..    1892, 3d., lilac and orange .. ..	4
..    ..    6d., lilac and purple .. ..	5
Mauritius, 1879, 2 rup. 50c., brown .. ..	4 0
..    1883, 2c. on 38c., violet* .. ..	1 0
..    1896, 4c., lilac and green .. ..	2
..    1902, 6c. on 18 cents* .. ..	3
..    ..    12c. on 36c. (Jubilee)* .. ..	5
Newfoundland, 1881, 1c., red-brown .. ..	6
..    ..    2c., orange .. ..	4
..    ..    3c., blue .. ..	6
..    ..    5c., blue .. ..	4
..    ..    6c., carmine .. ..	8
Zululand, 1894, 3d., lilac and brown .. ..	1 6

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,**  
**BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.**



# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."



THE TENTH PART of this Work . . .  
(ready October 20th, 1906), will contain

Completion of the **WEST INDIES**, viz:—Cayman Islands, Bahamas, Leewards, Barbados, Trinidad, Tobago, &c.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THIS WORK  
HAVE APPEARED:—

<i>Part</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1	January	Great Britain to Heligoland
2	February	Heligoland to Hyderabad and Indore
3	March	Jaipur to Straits Settlements
4	April	Johore to Cape Colony
5	May	South Africa
6	June	Zululand to Gold Coast
7	July	Lagos to Seychelles
8	August	St. Helena to British Guiana

**NOTICE.**—On December 1st, 1906, **Countries and Stamps** will be issued as a **Complete Volume**, handsomely bound in cloth, price **Three Shillings nett**. As it will probably only be possible to receive orders for the Monthly Parts for a short time longer, customers who wish to take advantage of the offer of the work in Monthly Parts, at **2½d.** per month, or **2/6** for the series post free, should forward their orders without delay. We cannot reprint the Parts when the copies on hand are exhausted.

Subscribers, who so desire, may still have their subscriptions to commence with Part I., paying only at the rate of **2½d.** per month; in this way Part I. would be delivered, say, in July, Part II. in August, Part III. in September, and so on.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,**  
**Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

THE  
**Philatelic Almanac**  
For 1906.

**THE PHILATELIST'S EVERY-DAY  
REFERENCE BOOK.**

**TWO EDITIONS:—In Paper Covers, 4d., Post Free.**  
Bound in Flexible Cloth, the Diary Interleaved with Blotting, and  
with NUNN'S DIRECTORY of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain,  
(Seventeenth Edition) complete, **76** pages in all. **1/-**, Post Free.

**CONTENTS OF THE 1906 ALMANAC.**

Calendar for the year, with Diary, ruled for Cash, and pages for  
Memoranda.

**Personal Paragraphs** respecting various well-known Philatelists ;  
illustrated with Half-Tone **PORTRAITS**,  
**PHILATELIC SOCIETIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE  
BRITISH EMPIRE, PROGRAMMES, NAMES OF OFFICERS,**  
— Etc. —

**Philatelic Journals and Exchange Clubs, etc.,**  
OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE COLONIES,  
AND AMERICA

**Dates of ARRIVAL and DESPATCH of Foreign and Colonial MAILS.**

**THE STAMP LOVER'S LIBRARY**, a Special Article by  
FRED. J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.

**CATALOGUE OF STAMPS** issued during 1905, with Illustrations (by special  
permission of the Board of Inland Revenue).

— **Post Office Information, etc., etc., etc.** —

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

**FOR YOUR LIBRARY.**

One copy each of **THE PHILATELIC ALMANAC**, 1902, 1903,  
1904, 1905, and 1906, Five Editions, published at 1/8.

Offered for **1/-** only, while they last, post free.

ADDRESS:—

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe.**

London Wholesale :—W. J. P. MONCKTON & Co.,  
22, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# COUNTRIES and STAMPS

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*



A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.



**PART X.**

**WEST INDIES.**



**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

Published Annually in November.

# “Nunn’s Directory.”

**THE STAMP DEALERS  
OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

---

**EIGHTEENTH EDITION, 1906-7. Price 6d. post free.**

**ORDERS NOW BOOKED.**

---

This **DIRECTORY** contains particulars of all active Stamp Dealers in the United Kingdom, carefully brought down to the date of publication (November, 1906). The **DIRECTORY** is **THE ONLY ACCURATE AND RELIABLE GUIDE** to the business world of stamps at the present day.

The contents are further amplified by the addition of dealers in coins curios, and bric-a-brac generally; also publishers of and dealers in Pictorial Postcards. In the Directory portion Registered Telegraphic Addresses and Telephone Numbers are inserted.

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES** of firms in the United Kingdom are inserted **free of charge** under their respective headings. Names and addresses of dealers **abroad** are inserted (when desired) in the Foreign and Colonial Appendix, on condition of their ordering a copy of the **DIRECTORY**. The price of the book (sixpence, including postage) must be prepaid in all cases. We are compelled, for our own protection, to make a charge for the inclusion of foreign dealers’ names, owing to the limited space available.

**IMPORTANT NEW FEATURES** include Names of Proprietors, Managers, etc., of Stamp Firms; their Capital, or approximate value of Stock; their Bankers; various References, etc.

---

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,**  
**BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH, England.**

# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."

---



THE ELEVENTH PART of this Work . . .

(ready November 20th, 1906), will contain

The philatelic history of AUSTRALIA, viz:—New South Wales, Victoria Queensland, South Australia, etc.

---

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THIS WORK  
HAVE APPEARED:—

<i>Part</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1	January	Great Britain to Heligoland
2	February	Heligoland to Hyderabad and Indore
3	March	Jaipur to Straits Settlements
4	April	Johore to Cape Colony
5	May	South Africa
6	June	Zululand to Gold Coast
7	July	Lagos to Seychelles
8	August	St. Helena to British Guiana
9	September	British Honduras to Virgin Islands

---

**NOTICE.**—On December 1st, 1906, **Countries and Stamps** will be issued as a **Complete Volume**, handsomely bound in cloth, price **Three Shillings nett.**

---

## CASES FOR BINDING

can be supplied to Subscribers who have been taking the Monthly Parts, at **6d.** post free.

These consist of neat Cloth Boards, with Gilt Lettering. They will be ready by the end of November, and orders can be booked.

---

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,**  
**Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

# Smyth's Philatelic Circular.



(Established 1893).

Published January, April, July, and October in each year.  
Subscription **6d.** per annum post free to any address.

**The Issue for October, 1906 . . .  
(No. 77), now ready. Price, 1d.**

*SMYTH'S PHILATELIC CIRCULAR is unique in  
the following important features, amongst others:—*

**It is the Only Stamp Quarterly.**

It is the only Philatelic Journal containing matter in  
"Esperanto" (the great "World-Language") and  
English. This remarkable feature alone ensures  
it an extraordinary popularity in foreign countries,  
as students of "Esperanto" are now to be counted  
by thousands in all parts of the world.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

---

## **FOR YOUR LIBRARY.**

One copy each of THE PHILATELIC ALMANAC, 1902, 1903,  
1904, 1905, and 1906, Five Editions, published at 1/8.

Offered for **1/-** only, while they last, post free.

ADDRESS:—

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe**

London Wholesale :—W. J. P. MONCKTON & Co.,  
22, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.

In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# COUNTRIES and STAMPS

BY

HARRIET E. COLVILE.

(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)

—\*—

A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.

—\*—

**PART XI.**

**New South Wales to Tasmania.**

—\*—

**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

Published Annually in November.

# “Nunn’s Directory.”

**THE STAMP DEALERS  
OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

---

**EIGHTEENTH EDITION, 1906-7. Price 6d. post free.**

**ORDERS NOW BOOKED.**

---

This **DIRECTORY** contains particulars of all active Stamp Dealers in the United Kingdom, carefully brought down to the date of publication (November, 1906). The **DIRECTORY** is **THE ONLY ACCURATE AND RELIABLE GUIDE** to the business world of stamps at the present day.

The contents are further amplified by the addition of dealers in coins curios, and bric-a-brac generally; also publishers of and dealers in Pictorial Postcards. In the Directory portion Registered Telegraphic Addresses and Telephone Numbers are inserted.

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES** of firms in the United Kingdom are inserted **free of charge** under their respective headings. Names and addresses of dealers **abroad** are inserted (when desired) in the Foreign and Colonial Appendix, on condition of their ordering a copy of the **DIRECTORY**. The price of the book (sixpence, including postage) must be prepaid in all cases. We are compelled, for our own protection, to make a charge for the inclusion of foreign dealers’ names, owing to the limited space available.

**IMPORTANT NEW FEATURES** include Names of Proprietors, Managers, etc., of Stamp Firms; their Capital, or approximate value of Stock; their Bankers; various References, etc.

---

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,**  
**BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH, England.**



# "COUNTRIES & STAMPS."

+++

THE TWELFTH PART of this Work  
(ready December 20th, 1906), will contain

New Zealand, Fiji Islands, British New Guinea, New  
Hebrides, Tonga. and the Cook Islands; also the **TITLE  
PAGE AND INDEX.**

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THIS WORK  
HAVE APPEARED :—

<i>Part</i>	<i>Issued</i>	<i>Contents</i>
1	January	Great Britain to Heligoland
2	February	Heligoland to Hyderabad and Indore
3	March	Jaipur to Straits Settlements
4	April	Johore to Cape Colony
5	May	South Africa
6	June	Zululand to Gold Coast
7	July	Lagos to Seychelles
8	August	St. Helena to British Guiana
9	September	British Honduras to Virgin Islands
10	October	The West Indies

**NOTICE.**—On December 1st, 1906, **Countries and Stamps** will be issued as a **Complete Volume**, handsomely bound in cloth, price **Three Shillings nett.**

## CASES FOR BINDING

can be supplied to Subscribers who have been taking the  
Monthly Parts, at **6d.** post free.

These consist of neat Cloth Boards, with Gilt Lettering.  
They will be ready by the end of November, and orders  
can be booked.

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,**  
**Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

# Smyth's Philatelic Circular.



(Established 1893).

Published January, April, July, and October in each year.  
Subscription **6d.** per annum post free to any address.

**The Issue for October, 1906 . . .**  
**(No. 77), now ready. Price, 1d.**

*SMYTH'S PHILATELIC CIRCULAR is unique in  
the following important features, amongst others:—*

**It is the Only Stamp Quarterly.**

**It is the only Philatelic Journal containing matter in  
"Esperanto" (the great "World-Language") and  
English. This remarkable feature alone ensures  
it an extraordinary popularity in foreign countries,  
as students of "Esperanto" are now to be counted  
by thousands in all parts of the world.**

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

---

## **FOR YOUR LIBRARY.**

**One copy each of THE PHILATELIC ALMANAC, 1902, 1903,  
1904, 1905, and 1906, Five Editions, published at 1/8.  
Offered for 1/- only, while they last, post free.**

ADDRESS:—

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe.**

**THIS PART COMPLETES THE VOLUME.**

**In Twelve Monthly Parts at 2½d. each.**

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

# **COUNTRIES and STAMPS**

BY

HARRIET E COLVILLE.

*(Author of "My Grandmother's Album, or England during the  
Nineteenth Century," etc., etc.)*

—†‡—

**A Simple and Accurate Historical Guide to the  
Postage Stamps of the British Empire.**

—‡‡—

**PART XII.**

**New Zealand to Tonga.**

—‡‡—

**Price - TWOPENCE-HALFPENNY.**

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH:

PUBLISHED BY

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & CO.**

Published Annually in November.

# “Nunn’s Directory.”

**THE STAMP DEALERS  
OF GREAT BRITAIN.**

---

**EIGHTEENTH EDITION, 1906-7. Price 6d. post free.**

**NOW READY.**

---

This **DIRECTORY** contains particulars of all active Stamp Dealers in the United Kingdom, carefully brought down to the date of publication (November, 1906). The **DIRECTORY** is **THE ONLY ACCURATE AND RELIABLE GUIDE** to the business world of stamps at the present day.

The contents are further amplified by the addition of dealers in coins, curios, and bric-a-brac generally; also publishers of and dealers in Pictorial Postcards. In the Directory portion Registered Telegraphic Addresses and Telephone Numbers are inserted.

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES** of firms in the United Kingdom are inserted **free of charge** under their respective headings. Names and addresses of dealers **abroad** are inserted (when desired) in the Foreign and Colonial Appendix, on condition of their ordering a copy of the **DIRECTORY**. The price of the book (sixpence, including postage) must be prepaid in all cases. We are compelled, for our own protection, to make a charge for the inclusion of foreign dealers’ names, owing to the limited space available.

**IMPORTANT NEW FEATURES** include Names of Proprietors, Managers, etc., of Stamp Firms; their Capital, or approximate value of Stock; their Bankers; various References, etc.

---

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers,**  
**BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH, England.**

# CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.'s Philatelic Publications.

---

## The Monthly Post and Stamp World.

Published as a Monthly Magazine from October, 1893, to February, 1897. Comprising forty issues. The three Yearly Volumes of this publication, viz. : 1893-4, 1894-5, and 1895-6, can be supplied complete, unbound, at **2/6** per Volume. VOLUME I. (1893-4) can also be supplied bound in Cloth, gilt lettered on back, price **3/-**. All post free.

In June 1897, THE MONTHLY POST became 'SMYTH & Co's PHILATELIC CIRCULAR,' and was published quarterly at 1/- per annum. Copies of any of the issues of the CIRCULAR are supplied at the uniform price of **1d.**, each, unless we find that our stock of any particular number is too low to admit of that. Inquiries from Philatelic Literature Collectors are invited, and will receive prompt and careful attention.

---

## The Philatelic Almanac.

EIGHT ANNUAL EDITIONS have been issued viz : 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906. Published at the price of **4d.** each. Copies can be supplied while stock lasts at **2½d** each, post free. The 1901 and 1902 ALMANACS appeared also in "SHILLING EDITIONS"; a few of these are on hand, price **1/-** each. The 1/- ALMANAC reappeared in 1905, when the Sixteenth Edition of "NUNN'S DIRECTORY" was bound up with it; also in 1906. These can still be supplied at the original published price, but stock is strictly limited.

---

## The Philatelists' Register

was a Supplement introduced in 1901, and added to the ALMANAC to form the Shilling Edition. The Register was issued separately at **4d.**, at which price copies can still be supplied, post free. The REGISTER has not been published since 1902.

---

## Nunn's Directory of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain

was purchased by us in July, 1900, and we issued the TWELFTH EDITION in November of that year price **5d.** Since then the DIRECTORY has appeared annually in November, price **6d.** We have a few copies of the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Editions, handed over by Messrs. NUNN, for which we shall be pleased to quote prices on application.

---

*Please address all communications to :—*

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co.,**  
... **Boscombe, Bournemouth, England.**

# Smyth's Philatelic Circular.

—♦♦♦♦♦—  
(Established 1893).

Published January, April, July, and October in each year.  
Subscription **6d.** per annum post free to any address

—  
**The Issue for October, 1906 . . .**  
**(No. 77), now ready. Price, 1d.**

—  
*SMYTH'S PHILATELIC CIRCULAR is unique in  
the following important features, amongst others:—*

**It is the Only Stamp Quarterly.**

**It is the only Philatelic Journal containing matter in  
"Esperanto" (the great "World-Language") and  
English. This remarkable feature alone ensures  
it an extraordinary popularity in foreign countries,  
as students of "Esperanto" are now to be counted  
by thousands in all parts of the world.**

—  
**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe, Bournemouth.**

---

## **FOR YOUR LIBRARY.**

—  
**One copy each of THE PHILATELIC ALMANAC, 1902, 1903,  
1904, 1905, and 1906, Five Editions, published at 1/8.  
Offered for 1/- only, while they last, post free.**

ADDRESS:—

**CHAS. J. ENDLE & Co., Publishers, Boscombe**