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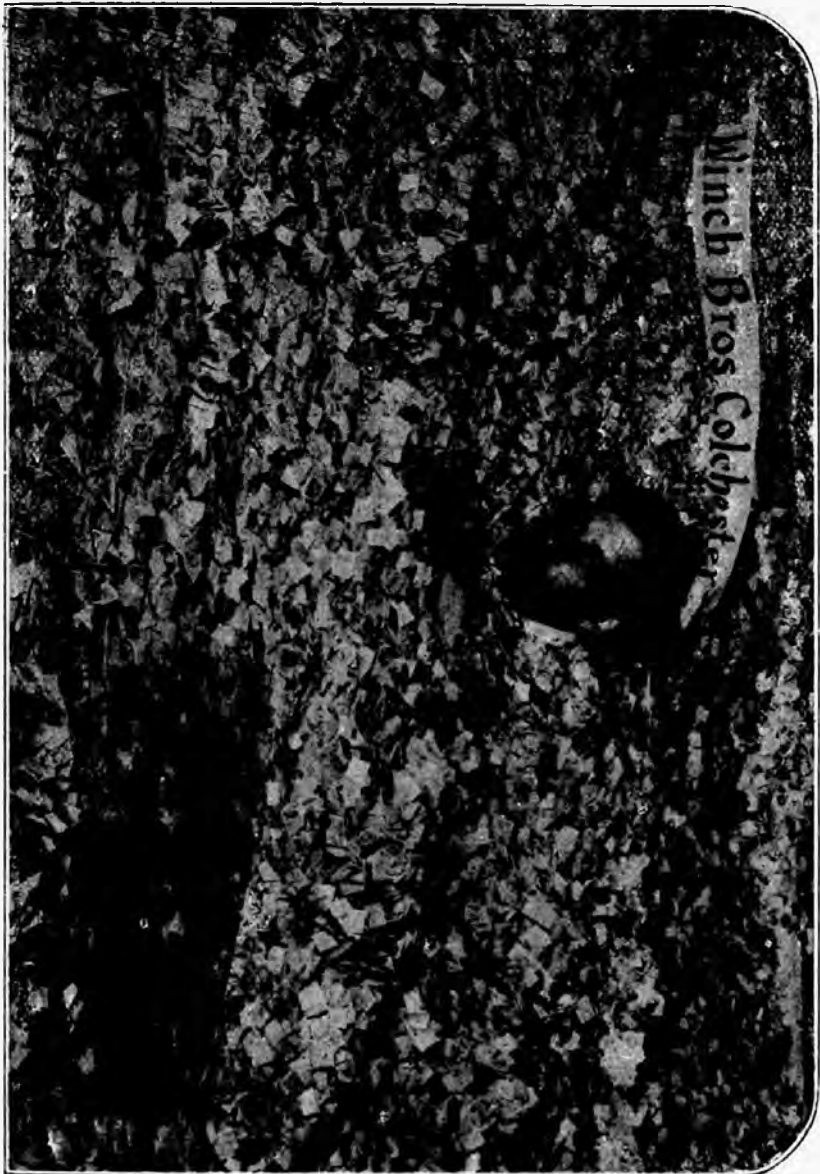
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A

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1897.

## PREFACE.

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THE following pages are written in the hope that some benefit may be derived from them by stamp collectors of all grades. The beginner, the general collector, and perhaps even the "specialist," may glean some ideas from them that will render their perusal not entirely unprofitable.

It has been found impossible to obtain stamps from which to make all the blocks desirable for the complete illustration of this work, but the best thanks of both publisher and author are due to Messrs. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, and Messrs. Bright and Son, of Bournemouth, the former having kindly lent most of the European stamps, and the latter those required for illustrating the other continents.

I regret to add that it has been necessary to mutilate the illustrations of our Colonial stamps as the work was going through the press, in consequence of the decision in the Court of Appeal in the action that was brought against the publisher by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, for being in possession of a block for illustrating a current Cape of Good Hope stamp. At the time of the decision the book was half way through the press, or the difficulty would have been met by printing the book abroad, not to the encouragement of British labour perhaps, but certainly to the great advantage of Art and of Philately.

OLIVER FIRTH.

Hawthorn House,  
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# POSTAGE STAMPS

*AND THEIR COLLECTION.*

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## CHAPTER I.

### **A Brief History of Philately.**

THE origin of stamp-collecting, or Philately, is believed to be due to a Belgian schoolmaster, who, in the early fifties, endeavoured to make geography more interesting to his pupils by inducing them to adorn their atlases with such stamps as they could obtain of the countries therein delineated. Whatever happened to the boys upon whom the experiment was tried, certain it is that the custom rapidly spread, though the stamps were soon divorced from the atlases, and the collection of stamps attained an intrinsic merit of its own, apart from its value as a geographical aid.

Still, Philately proper was unknown in these very early days, and it was not until the early sixties, the writer believes, that some French collectors began to see the need of a more definite plan than the merely accumulative one. To France belongs the honour of first perceiving the necessity of

▲



observing the various component parts of stamps, and of classifying them according to design, paper, watermark, perforation (or absence thereof), date of issue, colour, etc.

The earliest English catalogue is probably "Mount Brown's," issued in 1862, and from that period the advancement of the science has been steady, some of the best work of the early days, and perhaps the first scientific English Philately, being that of the late E. L. Pemberton, whose name deserves to live as that of a pioneer in the then untrodden fields which have since been so worthily explored.

In all countries the followers of the hobby have become more numerous and capable, and for many years stamp-collecting, in addition to being a "complaint" which all schoolboys are supposed to "catch," has been a serious occupation, followed by many men and women with a singleness of purpose which has done much to place the science of Philately in the worthy position that it holds to-day.

The word *Philately* is derived from the Greek words *philos*—fond, and *ateleia*—exemption from tax.

---

## CHAPTER II.

### What is a Postage Stamp?

EVERYONE is of course aware of the purpose of a postage stamp, viz., to prepay postage, and to serve as an indication that the proper amount has been paid. But from the point of view of the stamp-collector, or "philatelist," the matter presents a rather more complex aspect. The essential constituents of a stamp are (1) Design, (2) Paper, (3) Gum, and (4) the Perforation or other means adopted for the easy severance of stamps from the others composing the sheet. Originally stamps were not perforated, but most modern ones are issued in that state.

It will be seen that a thorough consideration of the above-mentioned components of a stamp leads to a further subdivision, which is necessary for a full understanding of the subject. This sub-division comes about naturally under the heads enumerated as follows :—

1. *Design.* (a) Character, (b) Execution and Printing.
2. *Paper.* (a) Varieties, (b) Watermarks.
3. *Gum.* Its Varieties and Effects.
4. *Perforation.* Varieties and Modifications.

**Design.** (a) The design of the first-issued stamp (1840) being that of the portrait of the reigning monarch of this

country, seems to have set an example which has perhaps been more widely followed than any other. Indeed, the only great stamp-issuing countries that do not include this kind of design in one or other of their issues are Russia and Turkey. It is true that the country which most quickly followed (1843) our adoption of the adhesive stamp, Brazil, began with a design of figures of value, and not until 1866 did the portrait of the late Dom Pedro appear upon these stamps; but many others originally adopted this style, and most have adhered pretty closely to it.

The well-known "Sydney views" of New South Wales (Fig. 1) are examples of another order of design; they first appeared in 1850, and the penny value of the 1887 issue of

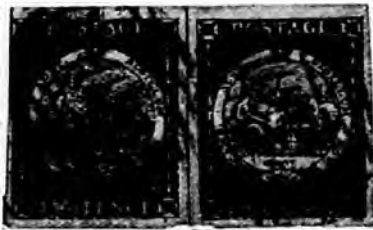


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

the same country is also of this nature. Other examples of this type are to be found on the envelopes and postcards of the Sandwich Islands (Fig. 2), and the Egyptian Sphinx and pyramid may with propriety be classed under this head. Other designs include various symbols as variously treated, from the fearsome worm which adorns the first issue of Shanghai to the beautifully engraved seal of the Newfoundland stamps. Heraldic devices figure on Bulgarian stamps, coats-of-arms on those of Modena, Parma,

Bergedorf, Baden, Bavaria, and other countries; while British Guiana has shown no sign of deserting her ship, nor West Australia her black swan (Fig. 3), whose appearance



Fig. 3.

on the stamps doubtless led to their being called "Swan River" stamps, though this title also derives some authority from the colloquial name of the colony.

Of the beautiful series of "Columbus" stamps issued for use during the year 1893 by the United States (Fig. 4), to celebrate the fourth centenary of the reputed discovery of America by Columbus, and consisting of miniature engravings of celebrated pictures and portraits, or of Messrs. Waterlow's



Fig. 4.

bicoloured engravings for the British North Borneo Company, it is impossible to speak in terms of too high praise. Of course none of the designs above referred to are unaccompanied by a border or frame of a more or less elaborate character,

though in the one cent, two cent, and five cent values of the 1860 issue of Nova Scotia the frame is reduced to a minimum. It may be mentioned in parenthesis that this beautiful stamp formed the ideal of the design adopted by Tasmania in 1870, and by South Australia in the steel-engraved design of the fourpenny and two shilling values of 1867, and of the still current surface-engraved twopenny of 1868. In the case of figure designs, the figures themselves are usually surrounded by an intricate system of engine-turning, as in the case of the Brazilian and Saxon figure stamps. The Sandwich Islands "Inter-Island" stamps



Fig. 5.

(Fig. 5) form an exception, the figure of value being merely enframed with a type-set border.

(b) The *method of execution* and the *printing* of the design, when once selected, are so intimately connected with each other, and the reasons for adopting a special system of engraving so involved with considerations of printing, that it is practically impossible to deal with them separately, and it is certainly much more intelligible to treat them together.

There are four methods which are, or have been, used in multiplying the original design so as to make it available for

the purposes of postage labels. These are:—1. Engraving on metal, as copper or steel, when the ink-lines on the stamp represent the lines incised upon the metal. 2. Typography, or printing from a *facsimile* of the design which has been reproduced to the required extent as to number, either by casts from papier-maché moulds, as is done in printing newspapers, or by electrotyping. In this case the printed stamp is the exact opposite of the former, for the ink upon it is received from the portions in relief, instead of from the hollowed-out parts. 3. Lithography, where the design is either drawn upon the stone, or drawn or printed in lithographic ink on prepared paper, when any number of practically identical designs may be transferred to the stone. 4. Type-set, where the designs are set up from printer's stock-type, and printed from, as other type.

1. The original example of *line-engraved* stamps, or stamps "engraved in *taille-douce*," and also a type of all those that follow, as they are engraved by the same method, or by adaptations from it, is the first penny English stamp of 1840. The manner of its execution was as follows:—The complicated design of the background, with the engine-turning of the sides, was engraved by machinery upon a steel die; a space was then cleared for the head, which was engraved by hand. The spaces for lettering of value and corners were left blank. This steel block formed the "mother-die"; it was hardened, and from it a series of impressions were made upon a soft steel roller, which, in its turn, was hardened, and served to impress the design upon a flat plate, to the required number. The blank spaces were then filled in by means of punches, or hand-engraving, viz., the value (one penny, or twopence, in this case), the

Maltese crosses in the upper angles, and the letters in the lower angles. This plate was then hardened and used for printing from, a hand-worked copper-plate press being used. It is to be noted that the "mother-die," with the head once retouched in 1855, served for the whole of the penny and twopenny stamps from 1840 to 1879, when they ceased to be issued. Of course many rollers and plates were used. In 1864, the Maltese ornaments in the upper corners were



Fig. 6.

RED 1D. ENGLISH. PLATE 225.



Fig. 7.

BLUE 2D. ENGLISH. PLATE 9.

replaced by letters, and the Roman letters were superseded by plain block capitals. These alterations were made by a substitution of punches, and did not necessitate any alteration of the die. At the same time the number of the plate was inserted in small figures at each side of the head in the engine-turned border. The numbering began at plate 69, but both it and 70, though constructed, furnished no stamps for the public, though there appear to be some specimens of 70 in existence. In the case of the penny, then,

specimens are to be found from plates 71 to 225 (the latter number is shown in Fig. 6), with the exceptions of plates 75, 77, 126, and 128, which were found to be defective. The numbering of the twopenny plate began with 7, and was continued to 15, plates 10 and 11 not being used. (Plate 9 is shown in Fig. 7.)

These penny stamps were issued in sheets of two hundred and forty, and were printed in rows of twelve. The lettering in the corners was begun, in the top row, by A in all



Fig. 8.

RED 1½D. ENGLISH, 1860. PLATE 3.



Fig. 9.

RED ½D. ENGLISH, 1870. PLATE 12.

four corners ; the second stamp being lettered A, B, in the upper corners, and B, A, in the lower ; and so on, to A, L. The second row began with B, A ; A, B ; and on to B, L ; L, B.

Before dismissing the subject of plate numbers, the amateur's attention may be directed to Figs. 8 and 9, which show where to find the numbers on the red 1½d. and ½d. respectively.



The famous "Sydney views" of New South Wales (Fig. 1) were also line-engraved stamps, but the design in this case was engraved direct upon the plate used for printing the stamps from, and consequently each stamp differs somewhat from all the others on the sheet, and the plate, wearing out rapidly, soon ceased to give good impressions, when it had to be retouched. The penny plate of Sydney views was composed of twenty-five stamps in five rows of five stamps each, and was retouched once. The twopenny value was in two rows of twelve stamps, and there were five retouches or re-engravings. This was due to the twopenny stamp being the one usually required for the postage of letters in the colony, the rate then, as now, being twopence, with one penny for town postage. The threepenny value was engraved on a plate of twenty-five like the penny, and was not retouched at all, there being not a sufficient demand for these stamps to cause much wear on the plate. The early issues of Nevis, Tasmania, and Mauritius also afford examples of this method of engraving and printing. It will be seen that the plate might be of either copper or steel, the latter metal being necessary for the English stamps.

2. While *typography* and "type-set" printing no doubt are technically the same, in the case of stamps the methods are so different as to justify treatment under separate heads. The usual course in the case of typographed or "surface-printed" stamps is to engrave the design upon wood or metal, and from this to take a number of electrotpe copies, or *clichés*, which are *facsimiles* of it, and are bolted together or fastened upon a plate for printing from. In this method the result is that the printed lines of the stamps are

produced by transferring the ink from the outstanding parts of the "block" to the paper; thus the ink does not project from the surface of the paper, as is the case with the line-engraved stamps, but in some cases is even depressed, by the pressure used in printing, below the normal surface of the paper, just as we often see the type-impressions of a newspaper showing through on the reverse side of the paper. This process is also known as *épargne* printing.

Occasionally it occurs that designs of stamps on the same sheet become disarranged as regards their neighbours. This is known as *tête-bêche* printing. Stamps of many countries are to be found inverted or otherwise misplaced in relation



Fig. 10. TÊTE-BÊCHE PRINTING.

to the others; examples of this are the 4 centime, France, of 1872, and the 10c. of 1873. Fig. 10 is an illustration of *tête-bêche* occurring in the 6 paras, Moldo-Wallachia, of 1862.

While one design may be multiplied by making the necessary number of copies by means of *papier-maché* casts, as is done in stereotyping the type for newspaper printing, and then taking a cast for the whole plate from this mould, it is doubtful if this method has been largely used in the manufacture of stamps: the results would be very poor and the process very troublesome.

The Russian stamps of 1864 are curious productions of this kind of printing, for they were printed at twice, the background, consisting of an oft-repeated Roman numeral of value, being first printed in colour, and the design in black afterwards printed upon it. The ink used for the coloured background was soluble, and unless great care is exercised in taking these stamps off the paper they are attached to, one is apt at the same time to remove a good deal of the design. In 1870 an error occurred in printing the three kop. stamps, for the background of "Vs" appropriate to the five kop. stamp was used, the colour of course being that of the three kop. The black design of the three kop. was afterwards printed upon it. There must have been many sheets thus printed, as the error is by no means rare.

3. In *lithography* the design of the stamp may be drawn direct upon the stone, or in lithographic ink on paper and transferred to the stone; or, as in the case of the second issue of Nevis, and the twopenny Victoria of 1854, the design may be transferred from the line-engraved plates of preceding issues. While this system has been extensively used in the past, but few lithographed stamps make their appearance nowadays, as the process does not appear to lend itself very readily to the production of well executed stamps, such as are produced by the two processes already mentioned.

4. Of the *type-set* stamps probably the best-known as well as rarest examples are the Sandwich Islands "Inter-Island" stamps, and the issues of British Guiana of 1850, 1851, 1856, and 1862. This colony had recourse to this method of printing as recently as 1882, when stamps of the values of one cent and two cents were issued. The printer evidently had not sufficient types of one kind to make a

whole sheet alike, for the ship, which forms the central part of the design, is in some instances provided with two masts, and in others with three. Also, owing to differences in the rest of the type used, these stamps are different, in some degree, from each other, there being as many "types" as there are stamps to the sheet.

There were several settings-up of this issue, even the form of the finished sheet varying, as some sheets were printed in six rows of two stamps, and others in four rows of three stamps. Most of these stamps were perforated with the word "Specimen" as a safeguard against forgery, but some stamps appear to have escaped the perforator, as both values are known without the word.

It is singular that no form of photogravure has yet been used in the production of stamps.

**Paper.** (a) Having dealt at length with the design and the manner of reproducing it upon paper, it is fit that some consideration should be given to paper and its varieties. The papers that we have to consider in connection with stamps are wove and laid papers, and their varieties, as well as coloured and "fancy" papers. The difference between "wove" (Figs. 11 and 12) and "laid" paper (Figs. 13 to 15) is best perceived by comparing the paper of an ordinary English news-band (though this is technically called "manila") and that of a "commercial" stamped envelope, when the former will be found to have an even texture throughout, and in the latter, lines will be apparent if the envelope be looked at in a side light, or held up against the light and looked through. In the making of the paper, the pulp, which is composed of old rags, wood pulp, esparto grass, and many other substances, is passed in a

semi-fluid condition over a wire-gauze netting of fine gauge to which a to-and-fro motion is imparted, resulting in an



Fig. 11.  
WOVE PAPER, WITHOUT GRAINING.



Fig. 12.  
WOVE PAPER, SHOWING GRAINING.

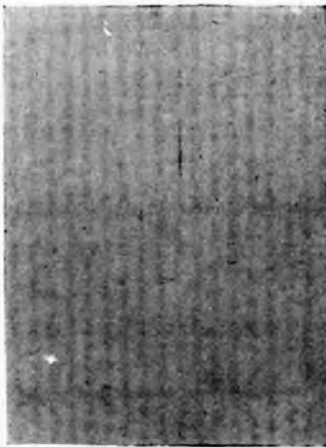


Fig. 13.  
LAID PAPER, WITH LINES FAR APART.

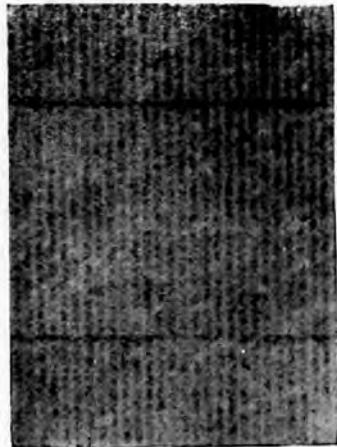


Fig. 14.  
LAID PAPER, WITH LINES CLOSE TOGETHER.

even spreading of the pulp, and also allowing moisture to separate from the mixture: the result of this is "wove"

paper ; but if thicker wires be inserted at regular distances, the spaces between being filled with the usual netting, the result is "laid" paper, the effect of the thick wires being to



Fig. 15.

BAVARIAN STAMP WATERMARK OF HORIZONTAL WAVY LINES  
ON HORIZONTALLY LAID PAPER.

make the paper a trifle thinner where the pulp comes in contact with them. The thin laid paper commonly called "foreign note" is known in the stamp world as *bâtonné* ;

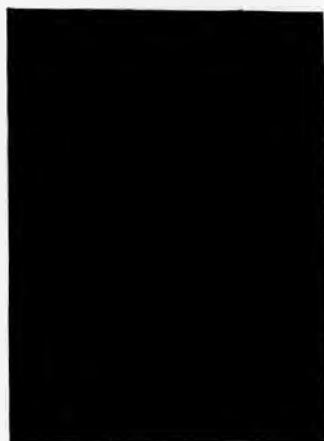


Fig. 16. LAID BÂTONNÉ PAPER.

if it be plain between the lines for writing on, it is known as "wove *bâtonné*;" if filled with the usual lines, "laid *bâtonné*" (Fig. 16). There is also a form of laid paper where the laid

lines cross each other, and this is known as *quadrillé* (Fig. 17). The local Mexican stamps of Guadalajara, which are in appearance almost like a postmark, are to be found printed upon these *bâtonné* and *quadrillé* papers of various colours. It will, of course, be understood that all or any of the papers spoken of may be of any colour desired by the maker. Both wove and laid papers may vary a great deal in substance and texture ; for instance, there is a very thin wove paper, upon which some of the New Zealand stamps are printed, known as *pelure*, and the wove paper



Fig. 17. QUADRILLÉ PAPER.

used for stamps varies from this, which is little, if any, thicker than tissue-paper, to the thick paper used for some of the earlier issues of the same country. Any of these papers may be found *ribbed*, being, in effect, imitations on a reduced scale of a sheet of corrugated iron (Fig. 18).

There are other styles of paper used in Oriental countries, which appear to be mostly wove, though of different texture and substance from most of those familiarly known in the West. Specimens of these papers are to be found amongst the stamps of Japan, Afghanistan, and some of the Indian States.

Amongst the many precautions used against forgery was the adoption in this country of what was known as "Dickinson" paper, which was originally used for the "Mulready" envelopes and covers, and for the envelopes with oval embossed stamps which came into use when the "Mulreadys" went out. The paper was wove, and in the process of manufacture silk threads were incorporated with the substance of the paper; they appear in the envelopes



Fig. 18. RIBBED PAPER.

and covers as parallel lines about one-third of an inch apart, and on each there are two groups of threads, at opposite sides of the covers or envelopes, consisting of two or three threads each, both blue and red threads being used. Similar paper was used for the early envelopes of some of the German States, as well as for their stamps. The one shilling stamp of 1847 and the tenpenny stamp of 1848 were issued by our Post Office on this paper.

Some of the Queensland stamps have appeared on what is known as "*burelé*" paper, which may be either wove or



laid, for the distinction consists in its having printed on one side a faint device of lines somewhat resembling those which are used to mask the perforations in a cheque-book.

One issue of Switzerland was printed upon what is called *granité* paper (Fig. 19), which appears to be a white wove paper with many separate short coloured fibres of silk or some such substance evenly distributed throughout.



Fig. 19. GRANITÉ PAPER.

Frequently "proofs" of stamps are to be met with on "India" paper, and such impressions are often very much superior to those of the issued stamps of the same design.

(b) *Watermarks*. If, in the process of paper-making, briefly described above, wire shapes be used instead of the straight wires used to make "laid" paper, or in addition to them, the result is a "watermarked" paper. These wire shapes may be of any design or size, but in the case of our current stamps, which are most easily examined, they take the form of a crown, and are so arranged that

one crown falls to the lot of each stamp. (In modern paper-making the use of "dandy-rolls"—wire-gauze cylinders under which the paper-pulp is passed to be drained of its surplus moisture—determines by their construction, not only whether the paper is to be "laid" or "wove," but the watermark as well.) This crown is known among philatelists as "crown 1880," having been used first in that year, though the first black penny stamp of 1840 was watermarked "small crown." This watermark was superseded in 1855 by the "large crown," which in its turn was replaced by the "crown 1880." These by no means constitute all the varieties of watermarks that have been used in this country, as in addition we have had "orb," "small," "medium," and "large garter," "four heraldic emblems" (stamps marked with which are found in all the variations shown in Figs. 20 to 37, the first being the correct form), "spray of rose," and various types of "anchors," "foul" and otherwise, and the small halfpenny stamp of 1870 was watermarked "halfpenny," in script letters which extended over three stamps. The West Australian "swan," the Indian "elephant's head," and the "pine-apple" of Jamaica are characteristic watermarks. Our colonies now, however, mostly use paper watermarked "Crown over C A," signifying "Crown Agents." Formerly "Crown over C C" was used, and this meant "Crown Colonies." Where the value in words, or the figure of value is used, complications may easily arise, as witness the stamps of Victoria, many values of which have been printed upon the papers appropriate to others.

It would not be proper to leave the subject of paper without referring to the "safety" paper on which the



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.



Fig. 22.



Fig. 26.

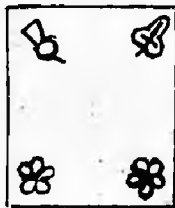


Fig. 27.

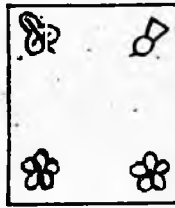


Fig. 28.

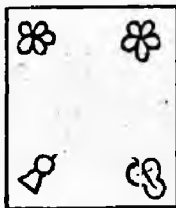


Fig. 32.



Fig. 33.

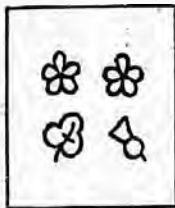


Fig. 34.



Fig. 23.

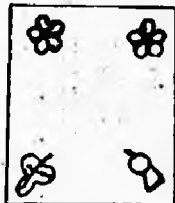


Fig. 24.

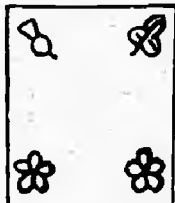


Fig. 25.



Fig. 29.

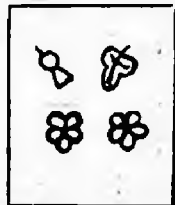


Fig. 30.

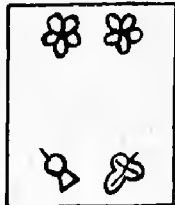


Fig. 31.



Fig. 35.

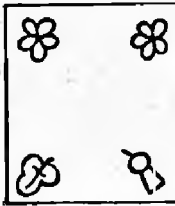


Fig. 36.

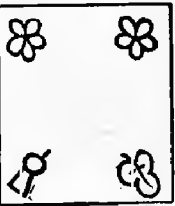


Fig. 37.

English fourpenny stamp of 1855 was printed. This paper was similar to that in use for revenue stamps at that time, and the blue colour was caused by prussiate of potash being added to the pulp. It had the effect of rendering it extremely difficult if not impossible to *clean* the stamps printed on it by removing the obliterating marks. This paper was very highly glazed and watermarked "small garter." It was found that the highly glazed, almost enamelled paper, did not take the ink properly, for it showed a tendency to peel off, and in 1856 this paper was abandoned for the reason given.

**Gum.** The gum used on stamps varies very greatly in colour and quality, from the dark brown of the early issues of Portugal to the white of our current stamps, and from the rank-flavoured stuff used on the United States issues of 1870 and 1872, which possessed the further valuable characteristic of being only moderately adhesive, to the same white, almost flavourless gum.

The gum used on our early penny and twopenny stamps was made of potato-starch, which set up a kind of chemical action with the ink they were printed in, the result being to turn the paper a deep blue colour wherever the ink was at all copious. This accounts for the stamps on deep blue paper with white patches under the head of the design, and white portions where the edges of the sheets were free from ink.

Among remarkable gums may be mentioned the pink gum used on the first issues of Hanover, which gives a somewhat curious appearance to the unused stamps.

Dark-coloured gum seems to have a great effect upon the paper of some stamps, and Messrs. De la Rue do not

apparently stick to one kind of gum, as many of the stamps of the West Indian Colonies, made by them, are to be found on quite white paper with white gum, and also on paper that presents the appearance of being "toned," and has dark gum.

**Perforation.** As it fell to England to introduce postage stamps to the world, so was it left to her to complete the invention by producing the stamps perforated so as to be readily severed from each other. The invention of the perforating machine was due to an Irishman named Archer, whose machine and patent were bought by the Government in 1852. The machine was then much improved by Mr. James M. Napier, who adapted it for steam-power. The standard of measurement for perforations adopted by philatelists is the number of perforations in a space of two centimètres: thus the first perforated English stamps show that there were sixteen perforating needles (or punches) in that space, while in a few years, fourteen being found more serviceable, that gauge was adopted and has been adhered to up to the present time. This method of measurement serves all necessary purposes, though it takes no account of the *size* of the holes made. The perforation-gauges usually sold are not of very much use, though they indicate roughly what the perforation of a stamp may be. Still, it is often found that a stamp approximates very nearly to, say,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and 13, and without some better method one would be unable to say with certainty what the perforation was. Fig. 38 shows at a glance the various perforations from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 16. A "knife-edged" ivory rule with a space of two centimètres marked off (Fig. 38) enables these measurements to be taken with great accuracy, when the number of "teeth" in the space named is counted.

The largest perforation known to the writer is the "Susse" perforation of the 1853-60 issue of the stamps of France (Fig. 39), which gauges 7; and the smallest is to be found on some of the Tasmanian stamps of 1864-70,

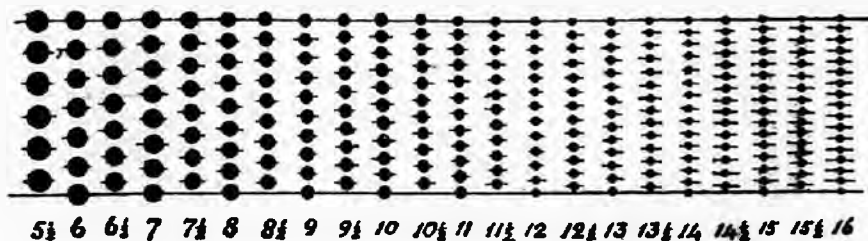


Fig. 38. PERFORATIONS FROM  $5\frac{1}{4}$  TO 16.

a fine serrated perforation gauging about 19. In neither case was the perforation *official*: the French stamps were perforated by Susse Frères for their own convenience, and the Tasmanian were also perforated privately, for and by some persons as yet unknown. Figs. 40 to 42 show



Fig. 39.

MACHINE PERFORATION (SUSSE)—LARGE HOLES FAR APART.

various sizes of machine-perforation (technically known as *piqué*). An example of *compound* perforation (*i. e.*, that in which the number of holes per two centimètres is not the same at top and bottom as it is at the sides) is given in Fig. 43.

The stamps of but few countries have been so uniformly well perforated as ours, largely owing no doubt to the different processes adopted. One of the commonest of these is



Fig. 40.  
MACHINE PERFORATION—LARGE HOLES  
CLOSE TOGETHER.



Fig. 41.  
MACHINE PERFORATION.—  
HOLES SMALL AND  
DISTANT.



Fig. 42.  
MACHINE PERFORATION—HOLES SMALL  
AND CLOSE TOGETHER.

*rouletting*, examples of various kinds of which are shown in Figs. 44 to 52. In this process no part of the paper is removed, but the projecting teeth of a wheel are forced through the paper, the effect being much the same as if a



Fig. 43.  
COMPOUND PERFORATION—10 AT TOP AND BOTTOM, AND 12½ AT SIDES.

small sharp-edged pricker had been used to cut through the paper. In some cases mere sharp points are used, and then the stamp is said to be "pin-perforated," a result that may



be obtained by using a sewing-machine without thread. In the case of the Thurn-und-Taxis stamps of Germany a very ingenious arrangement was adopted by rouletting them at the same time as they were printed. Between the dies of the stamps were placed pieces of type similar to hyphens, so arranged as to project slightly above the level of the stamp-printing surface; these took the ink, and punched through the paper, producing the effect known as "rouletting in coloured lines" ("*percé en lignes de couleur*," Fig. 44). Sometimes a sharp semicircular instrument was used, and



Fig. 44.  
BOULETTE IN COLOURED LINES.  
(PERCÉ EN LIGNES DE COULEUR).



Fig. 45.  
ARC ROULETTE.  
(PERCÉ EN ARC).

the result was what the French called "*percés en arc*" (Fig. 45), the effect of this being that the perforations of one edge of a stamp would be of a convex scallop, while those of its neighbour, severed from it along that line, would

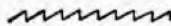


Fig. 46.  
SAW ROULETTE.  
(PERCÉ EN SCIE).

exhibit a concave scallop. Zig-zags were also used, and stamps thus treated are termed "*percé en scies*" (Fig. 46);

others, again, were treated to a form of the "*percé en arc*" perforation, but with the convexities and concavities alter-



Fig. 47.  
SERPENTINE ROULETTE  
(PERCÉ EN SERPENTIN).



Fig. 48.  
SERPENTINE ROULETTE  
(PERCÉ EN SERPENTIN)—ENLARGED.



Fig. 49.  
OBLIQUE ROULETTE  
(PERCÉ EN LIGNES OBLIQUES).

nate, such perforation being called *serpentine* (Figs. 47 and 48). The Finland stamps of 1860 are a type of this last kind.



Fig. 50.  
DRY ROULETTE.  
(PERCÉ EN LIGNES).



Fig. 51.  
ROULETTE IN HALF-  
SQUARES—SHORT  
CUTS WIDE APART.



Fig. 52.  
ROULETTE IN  
POINTS  
(PERCÉ EN POINTE).

## CHAPTER III.

### Forming a Collection.

It seems to be a very wide-spread idea that the way to begin a stamp-collection is to ask all and sundry for any foreign stamps they may happen to receive. With increase of stamp-lore comes more wisdom, however, and it soon becomes apparent that a collection that "costs nothing" is apt also to be worth nothing—that is, unless it be kept for half a century, more or less. It is a sad but true thing, that most current stamps are of no great value, though undoubtedly one may occasionally obtain provisional issues by the above means. These deprecatory remarks are made solely with the idea of dissipating the notion that a good collection is to be formed on the lines of begging stamps, and not at all with the intent of causing collectors to cease obtaining stamps from their friends, as that would be impossible, as well as foolish.

It is advisable to form a clear conception of what it is that one intends to do. "General" collecting, so far as obtaining anything like a representative collection goes, is a thing of that remote past when the burning question of the day was whether it was not too French for anything to take note of such things as differences of paper, watermark, and

perforation! Specialism and scientific collecting now hold the field, and it is impossible for anyone short of a millionaire to go in for everything. It is a pity from one point of view that so few philatelists devote their attention to postcards, wrappers, and envelopes, as the study of them is most interesting. Up to the present time, however, it seems as if the envelopes of the United States had received as much attention as those of most other countries put together. Of course, the great objection to the collection of these things is that they are much more unwieldy than stamps, though by careful manipulation and mounting it is possible to bring them within reasonable compass.

One may, of course, decide that all is fish that comes to one's net, and embark upon the project of forming a sort of *olla podrida* collection, and it will be found that the combined collections formed by friends in their early days form the best hope for collectors of this class, many interesting, and occasionally rare stamps, as well as a fine assortment of forgeries, being obtainable therefrom. In such a collection the writer recently found, amidst a mountain of rubbish, the twopenny South Australia, perforated and rouletted, but unfortunately in poor condition.

On the other hand, the interesting outlets for the energies of a specialist are almost innumerable, and he may just as easily elect to follow an easy and cheap branch of specialism as a difficult and expensive one. No one, for example, can nowadays hope to get together a good set of plates of the Sydney views, or laureated stamps of New South Wales, or of the interesting little plates of Nevis, without considerable expenditure in both time and money; but one may find

pleasure, and maybe profit, in specialising, say, the stamps of Holland, Greece, Denmark, or Sweden, without finding it too great a call upon his purse.

And here it is proper to utter a word of advice, as well as of warning. A collector should make up his mind (and stick to it) whether he is going to collect for pleasure, for profit, or for both. If he decide on the last he may rest assured that while he will have the pleasure of collecting his stamps, and the profit to be obtained from his bargains, when sold, he will never taste the joys consequent upon the possession of a good collection, yearly becoming more difficult to duplicate. So the collector is advised to collect for either pleasure or profit, pure and simple: in the latter case he becomes almost a dealer, and to him this book is not addressed.

It having been decided that one had best become a specialist, it remains to select a class of specialism; and here I may re-echo the words that have lately been frequently used on all sides, advising that attention be paid to countries hitherto much neglected. This kind of "country" specialism may be considerably varied according to the taste, discretion, and inclination of the collector; for instance, an interesting collection would be formed by all the twopence halfpenny (or corresponding values) stamps issued by the various Postal Union countries since the foundation of that Union rate of postage; a similar collection of postcards or envelopes forming another branch. Or, again, a collection of all the halfpenny, penny, sixpenny, shilling, or stamps of any one value, of England and colonies, would be extremely interesting, and any of the values would be certain to include some rare stamps

amongst them—witness the halfpenny stamps of Malta, Ceylon, Queensland, etc. ; and our own, plate 9, is not to be despised. With these and similar lines open, it appears somewhat strange that there should have arisen a genus of collectors whose especial taste is for stamps with red post-marks, though no doubt they could give a good account of their hobby ; and it would probably surprise many collectors to learn how some common stamp becomes scarce when it is required to have a red cancellation. What a pity it is that the early English green, yellow, and red post-marks of places were not also used to obliterate the stamps !

Having decided to collect, the next step is that of obtaining an album. The best advice that the writer can offer, after a good deal of experience, is to have a plain album, unprovided with “spaces” and catalogue, even if only an exercise-book is obtainable. No album—and there are very

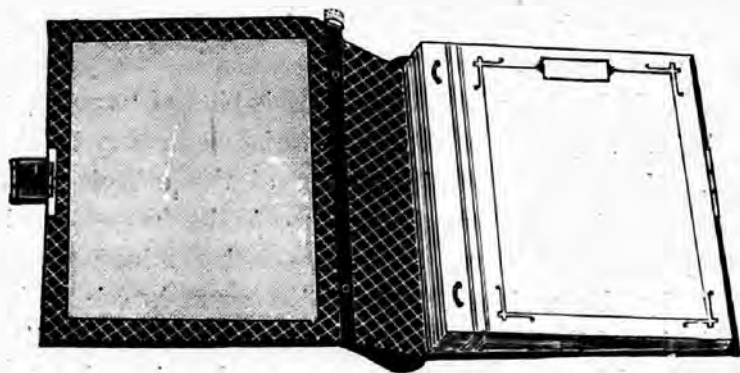


Fig. 53. STANLEY GIBBONS'S BLANK STAMP ALBUM.

many excellent ones published—can provide for the needs of an advanced collector, or for those of a specialist, for in the former case, the varieties of shades and perforation of one

stamp may easily fill a page whereon catalogue and numbered "spaces" provide for twenty or thirty; and in the latter case, the collector may have portions of his gilt-edged book filled to overflowing, and the rest blank. This is very bad for the binding, if no worse! Blank albums of

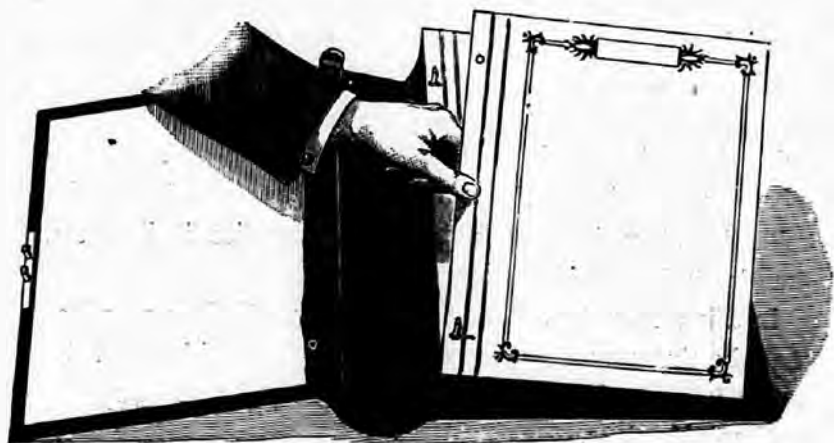


Fig. 54. WHITFIELD, KING, AND CO.'S INTERCHANGEABLE STAMP ALBUM.

many shapes, qualities, and prices may now be obtained from the leading dealers, and there is but slight excuse for persisting in the use of the old-style album, whose chief effect upon collecting has been the protracted survival of the neglect of perforations and watermarks, and the mutilation of hundreds of valuable envelopes. Figs. 53 and 54 show two good stamp albums, the leaves of which can be very easily changed, removed, and replaced, or fresh ones added.

And here it becomes necessary to be dogmatic. An envelope stamp, "cut square" or "to shape," is really no more a properly collectable thing than a perforated stamp shorn of its perforations. "The envelope, the whole envelope, and nothing but the envelope," should be the

determination, expressed and acted upon, of all envelope-collectors. Of course, exception must be made even to this rule, for there are cases where envelope stamps have been torn rudely away from their proper places and used as adhesives, as in the case of the early Prussian envelopes. In such cases it is advisable to have the stamps "on piece of original envelope," *i.e.*, the envelope to which it has been transplanted, if the *whole* of it be unattainable. These cases, and those where the envelope shows a date-stamp, fixing the early use of a stamp, or the early use of British or other stamp prior to the use of colonial stamps, justify the collection of "pieces of original": otherwise it is not a practice to be specially encouraged.

In this connection, it may be stated as a little-known fact that the sixpenny stamps of the envelope type which are to be found impressed on telegraph forms may be cut out and used as adhesives.

The collection may be confined to adhesives, or include envelopes, postcards, wrappers, registered envelopes, and money-order forms (with impressed stamps such as the Bavarian). The registered envelope specialist is not yet evolved, but there is no doubt that in that branch of philately, as well as in the field of wrappers, there is room for scientific collectors, who would find themselves able to accumulate treasures that would increase rapidly in philatelic and financial value. The wrappers of Victoria or New South Wales offer great variety, as do also those of Great Britain; and the registered envelopes of the last-named country, with their varieties of size, form, inscription, scallops, etc., are well worthy of attention, though some of them are already difficult of attainment.



All these considerations having been duly weighed, it remains for the collector to determine whether he will have "used" or "unused" only, or take them as he can obtain them. If he have determined to cover but a small area, or a few countries, he may well decide to obtain his stamps in *both* conditions, for he will frequently find that comparatively common used stamps are very rare unused, and *vice versa* :



Fig. 55.

witness, in the first class, the shilling Bahamas, green, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  on Crown and C.C. paper (Fig. 55), and in the second class, the last-issued one penny Nevis of the first type lithographed and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

However he may decide, the firmness of his mind must be directed towards the formation of a determination to



Fig. 56.



Fig. 57.

have naught to do with damaged stamps, whether they be used or unused, rare or common. Heavily-cancelled stamps

must be rejected in all cases, and as example is better than precept, argument shall be withheld in favour of illustration; for who can doubt the advisability and interest of collecting stamps like Fig. 56 rather than specimens like Fig. 57?

In the case of unused stamps every care should be taken to preserve the "original gum," as in the cases of early Portuguese and Hanoverian the dark-brown gum of the one, and the pink gum of the other, go far to establish the fact that they are "unused originals." Attention to these points in the early stages of a collection leads to the formation of good habits, as well as of a superior collection. Often has



Fig. 58.

the writer dashed the hopes of young collectors who have proudly showed him a stamp "catalogued by So-and-So at fifty shillings," by asking him what he would say to Messrs. So-and-So if they sent him a dirty stamp, with but half-distinguishable design, heavy obliteration, and half the perforations cut off, in exchange for fifty shillings or even half that amount! On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that immaculate copies and perfect impressions are apt to go much beyond "catalogue" in value. The writer has in mind a marvellous impression of a pair of twopenny Sydney views, plate 1 (Fig. 58), which, as compared with

most copies (*e.g.*, Fig. 59), is as an india-proof Cruikshank to a lithographed reproduction.



Fig. 59. •

(IN THE COLLECTION OF W. B. AVERY, ESQ., BIRMINGHAM.)

To sum up, then, the chief points that one has to decide upon in beginning a collection are :

1. Special or general.
2. Pleasure, profit, or both to be the object.
3. Kind of album.
4. Adhesives, envelopes, postcards, etc. : which to collect.
5. Unused, used, or both.
6. Good specimens only, or occasional inferior ones.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Philatelic Paraphernalia.

HAVING obtained the blank album already recommended, there remain other things which are almost as necessary as that is. The album, by the way, will be found much more useful if its pages are ruled with faint crossed lines, which afford easy means of adjustment for the specimens. While there are many possible ways of mounting stamps in an album, the one almost universally adopted is the "hinge" system, and for this purpose there can be nothing better than the prepared *hinges* of various sizes supplied by all prominent dealers. They should be of thin, tough paper, and the gum ought to be of the best. Should the collector like to provide his own mounts, he may easily do so, using type-writing paper cut into strips of suitable widths, and applying a solution of the best gum arabic (in water), to which, for the purpose of preventing chemical changes, a few grains of borax, or a few drops of carbolic acid, have been added. A narrow portion of the hinge having been securely fixed to the top of the stamp, it should be creased just even with the bases of the perforations, the body of the hinge thus forming a backing for the stamp, and having the gummed side nearest to the paper on which it is to be fixed. Upon the plain surface should then be written the

date of issue, nature of watermark and paper (if special), and perforation. Many collectors also like to make a note of the date and source of acquisition, and cost.

Another method of mounting that has been recommended is the following:—Procure a sheet of foreign note or similar

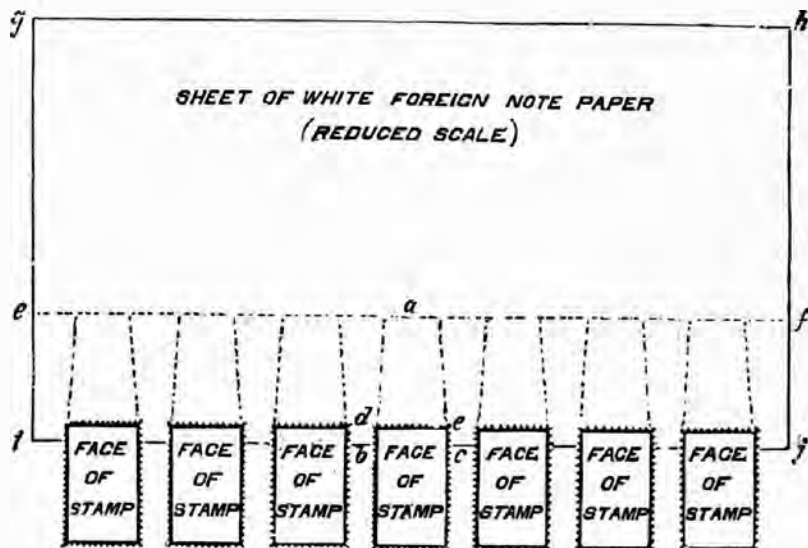


Fig. 60.

paper (Fig. 60, *g, h, i, j*), and gum the stamps, face upwards, along one edge of it, allowing the stamp as much attachment to the paper as judgment may indicate; then measure off the line *e, a, f*, equal to a little less than the length of the stamp, and cut along it, afterwards cutting each stamp free from its neighbours, along the lines *d, a, e*, slightly tapering the sides, so that there shall be no danger of the mount projecting beyond the sides of the stamp and so rendering it unsightly. The stamps and their mounts now present the appearance of Fig. 61; the letters are the same

as in the middle stamp of Fig. 60, *b, c*, representing the depth of attachment between stamp and mount. The circular dot on the mount shows how a touch of gum should

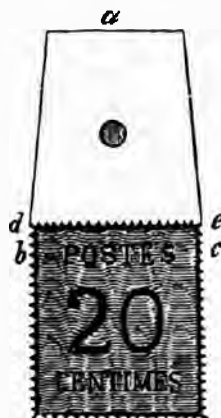


Fig. 61.

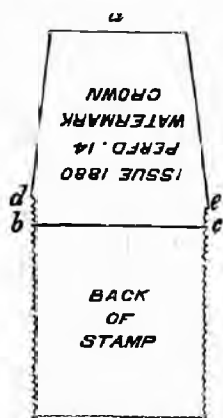


Fig. 62.



Fig. 63.

be applied. Fig. 62 shows the back of the stamp, and how the particulars relating to it should be written. The mount should finally be creased at its junction with the stamp, as shown in Fig. 63, and is then ready for insertion in the album.

It is necessary to measure the perforations of every stamp oneself, and for this purpose the ordinary dotted arrangement should be avoided, as it is very easy to make mistakes with such a gauge, and very difficult to make an accurate measurement with one. By far the best arrangement is to get a "knife-edged" rule, of sufficient length to be of service in measuring the sizes of envelopes, divided on one side into inches and sixty-fourths, and on the other into millimetres and quarter-millimetres, an unmarked space of two centimetres (20 millimetres)

being left for a *perforation-gauge* (as previously explained under the heading "Perforation," page 22); the line marking one extremity of this space should be placed in the middle of one of the projections of the perforation, and the number of dents counted between it and the mark two centimetres to the right or left, as the case may be. Adopting this method of measurement, it will be found that some stamps gauge, say, rather more than  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and rather less than 12; in these and similar cases it is as well to adopt a uniform terminology and, acting on a fixed principle, call them either  $11\frac{1}{2}$  "full" or 12 "bare," or by such other terms as individual fancy may dictate. Most stamps, however, gauge sufficiently near the "full" or "half" point to render the addition of "quarter perforations" to our list unnecessary. Such a gauge as the above will also be found very useful for measuring the sizes of stamps and of surcharges, etc. In cases where the width of a stamp is less than two centimetres, one need measure but one centimetre's perforation, and with a little practice the gauge may be accurately determined.

An arrangement shown in Fig. 64 is a very useful instrument for measuring surcharges, etc., the scale being in-



Fig. 61. APPLIANCE FOR MEASURING SURCHARGES.

millimetres on one side, and inches (in eighths) on the other. For greater nicety of measurement the inch scale might well be divided into sixty-fourths.

Another useful and, to the specialist, necessary item is a good *microscope* or *lens*, for examining the details of stamps, and detecting errors, position on plate, plate-number, etc.

*Tweezers* are used by many collectors for handling stamps, and holding them for examination. They are a useful and not costly adjunct.

*Dividers* also form a useful adjunct for taking measurements that cannot be conveniently dealt with by means of

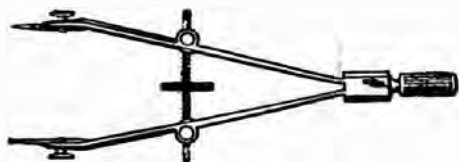


Fig. 65. APPLIANCE FOR MEASURING SURCHARGES.

the knife-edge measure, such as the height and length of surcharges. An advantage of this is that no portion of the stamp is covered by the measuring instrument (Fig. 65).

*Gum* should also be the care of every collector. Buy only the *best* gum-arabic, dissolve it in water, hot or cold, until no more will be taken up by the water; add a pinch or two of borax, or a few drops of carbolic acid, to prevent its turning acid or fermenting, as already advised, and bottle it for use as required. The writer has found that the "sponge-topped" bottles with a cover for the sponge are very convenient. Others may prefer to use a camel-hair brush for applying the gum in dots or fine streaks. Some people, again, find "mouth-glue" extremely useful. This is used by moistening the edge of the thin cake by the lips or tongue, and applying the resultant mucilage to the stamp or paper. The following recipes may be found useful for making it —



“ 1. Dissolve one pound of fine glue or gelatine in water, evaporate it till most of the water is expelled, add half a pound of brown sugar and pour it into moulds. 2. Dissolve, by the aid of heat, fine glue, such as parchment glue or gelatine, with about a quarter or one-third its weight of brown sugar, in as small a quantity of water as possible. Then, when perfectly liquid, it should be cast into thin cakes on a flat surface, very slightly oiled, and, as it cools, cut up into pieces of a convenient size.” (H. C. Standage's *Cements, Pastes, Glues, and Gums.*)

A necessity to all collectors is a good *catalogue*, and as most of the prominent dealers now issue good ones at a low cost, no one need experience difficulty in obtaining one. Of course an ordinary priced catalogue cannot be expected to list the numerous varieties that are noted by the specialist. For him there are, however, published monographs on the stamps of many countries; while for those who require a full catalogue of all stamps, there is the excellent (unpriced) catalogue of Messrs. Collin and Calman, published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Company of New York. Mention is made of this work, contrary to the writer's custom, because it is the only thing of its kind in the language.

Unfortunately, there has as yet been no successful attempt made in the direction of a really practical colour-chart or guide. The National Philatelic Society (U.S.A.) made an endeavour to establish a standard by publishing their *Colour Chart* in 1884; but, for some reason or other, it has not been generally adopted, and the colour-description of stamps is still left to the fancy of the individual collector or compiler of catalogues, with the natural result that “rose,” “carmine,” “lake,” and “mauve,” “lilac,” and those awful compounds

“lilac-mauve,” and “mauve-lilac,” still abound. As the colour-standard is required for stamp-collectors only, it should not be impossible for the leading philatelic societies of the world to fix upon the principal colours by obtaining samples of the inks used by the chief printers of stamps, who are fairly well known. The plan adopted for showing the six shades representing each block of colour by the American Society was that of printing the first section solid, the next lightened by fine white lines, and so on, until the lightest band showed more white than colour. In the writer's opinion it would be a better plan to use a dotted surface, like that which appears in the “half-tone” blocks, the size of the dots increasing as the shade required darkens. It is surprising what a pale grey effect can by this means be attained by the use of the blackest ink. (See Fig. 13, page 14, for example.)

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## CHAPTER V.

### Stamps to Look For.

THE following list has no pretensions to completeness, but the stamps represent a selection of some of the most prominent varieties and rarities of the several countries named.

#### EUROPE.

**Alsace and Lorraine.** 100 centimes=1 franc=9½d.

All the values are good *used*, especially those in which the points of the network of the background are downwards. The date of issue was 1870-71, and the values and



Fig. 66. 1870-71.

colours are: 1 centime, bronze-green; 2c., brown; 4c., French grey; 5c., green; 10c., stone-colour (Fig. 66); 20c., blue; 25c., dark brown.

**Austria** 100 kreuzer=1 gulden or florin=2 shillings.  
1850, 1 kreuzer, yellow; 2kr., black; 3kr., red; 6kr.,



Fig. 67. 1850.

brown (Fig. 67); 9kr., blue; all these values on *ribbed* paper.

*Newspaper stamps.* 1851-56, 1kr., blue; 10kr., buff; 50kr., red-rose; and 10kr., vermilion (1856). Reprints are to be guarded against, unused originals being extremely



Fig. 68. 1851-56, NEWSPAPER.



Fig. 69 1861, ENVELOPE.

rare, except the blue; the 10kr., buff, and 50kr., rose-red, are good used (Fig 68).

Originals of the 1861 *envelopes* (Fig. 69) are rare; they are not watermarked, while the reprints are watermarked "BRIEF-COUVERTS."

**Austrian Italy.** 100 centesimi=20 kreuzer=5d. nearly;  
100 soldi=1 florin=2 shillings ; 40 paras=1 piaster=2d.

The particulars given of Austria apply here, except as to newspaper stamps, which were not used. *Error*, 1850, 15 centes, red, lettered "K. F." instead of "K. K." (the values of the 1850 issue were in "centes," and of subsequent issues in "soldi," the Austrian being "kreuzer" throughout.

**Azores.** 1000 reis=1 milreis=4s. 5½d.

1868-70, 5 reis, black, imperf. ; 10r., yellow, imperf. and perf. 12½ ; 20r., olive, imperf. (Fig. 70) and perf. ; 25r.,



Fig. 70. 1868-70.

rose, perf. ; 50r., green, 80r., orange, 100r., lilac, all imperf. and perf. 12½ ; 120r., blue, and 240r., violet, perf. 12½. There is a variety of the 5r. with the surcharge in rose.

**Baden.** 60 kreuzer=1 florin=1s. 8½d.



Fig. 71. 1851-53-57.

1851, in black on coloured paper, imperf., unused originals, 1 kreuzer, buff ; 3kr., yellow ; 6kr., green ; 9kr., lilac-rose

(Fig. 71). 1853, 1kr., white; 3kr., green; 6kr., yellow.  
1857, 3kr., blue.

*Envelopes.* 1858, 12kr., brown (Fig. 72); 18kr., ver-



Fig 72. 1858, ENVELOPE.

million; originals may be distinguished by their having gum at the tip of the flap only.

**Bavaria.** 60 kreuzer=1 gulden or florin=1s. 8¼d. ; 100 pfennige=1 mark=1 shilling.

1870, 12kr., lilac, perf. 11½ (type of Fig. 73).



Fig. 73. 1870.



Fig. 74. 1861.

**Belgium.** 100 centimes=1 franc=9½d.

1861, imperf., on laid or ribbed paper, 1 centime, green;  
10c., brown; 20c., blue (Fig. 74); 40c., red.

**Bergedorf.** 16 schillinge=1s. 2d.

The unused stamps usually met with are reprints, originals being nearly unobtainable, used or unused. They are, with



Fig. 75. 1861.



Fig. 76. 1861.

one exception, printed in black on coloured wove paper: 1861,  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, on violet, on blue (Fig. 75); 1sch., white;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., yellow; 3sch., red, and blue on rose; 4sch., brown (Fig. 76).

**Bremen.** 1 grote= $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; 1 groschen= $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1855, 3 grote, black on blue laid paper, imperf. (Fig. 77); 7gr., black on yellow, imperf. (Fig. 78). 1861-67, 2gr.,



Fig. 77. 1855.



Fig. 78. 1855.

orange; 3gr., black on blue laid; 5gr., black on rose; 10gr., black; all *percé en scie*.

*Original envelopes.* 1857, on white and blue wove paper

and blue laid, the small flat oval stamp (Fig. 79) being in the right upper corner when it occurs alone, or in the left



Fig. 79. 1857, LOCAL ENVELOPE.

upper corner when accompanied by the word "FRANCO" in the left lower corner.

**Brunswick.** 30 silber-groschen = 1 thaler = 3 shillings ; 24 gutegroschen = 1 reichs-thaler = 2s. 5d.

1852, unused *originals*, 1 silber-groschen, rose ; 2sgr. ; blue (Fig. 80) ; 3sgr., orange-red ; all imperforate, no water-



Fig. 80. 1852.



Fig. 81. 1852, LOCAL ENVELOPE.

mark. 1865,  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black on green ; 1sgr., black on yellow ; 2sgr., black on blue ; 1sgr., yellow on white ; and 3sgr., rose on white ; all rouletted.

*Envelope for local postage.* 1852, design hand-stamped in red upon various kinds of envelopes (Fig. 81) : these should be *used*.



**Cyprus.** British currency ; and 40 paras=1 piaster=2d.

*Error.* 1881, 30 paras, surcharged on the 1d. carmine-red English stamp, once at bottom of stamp, and additionally at the top, where it is inserted. This occurs on plate-numbers 201, 216, 217, and 220.

**Denmark.** 96 skilling = 1 rigsdaler = 2s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. ; 100 öre = 1 krona = 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1851, unused, 2 rigsbank skilling, blue (Fig. 82) ; " Fire " (4) r.b.s., brown (Fig. 83). The paper of this issue is white



Fig. 82. 1851



Fig. 83. 1851.

wove, watermark crown, with faint wavy lines of brown all over it. 1863, 8sk., green ; 16sk., lilac, rouletted ; these have dotted spandrels. The type was altered in this year



Fig. 84. 1863.

by replacing the dots by wavy lines, and the 4sk., brown, and 8sk., green, of this type were rouletted, the other values remaining unaltered (Fig. 84).

**Finland.** 100 kopecs=1 rouble=2s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ; 100 penni=  
1 mark=9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.



Fig. 85. 1856. TYPE OF ADHESIVES AND ENVELOPES.

1856, 5 kopecs, blue (type of Fig. 85).

*Envelopes.* 1845, 10kop., black; 20kop., red. 1856,  
5kop., blue; 20kop., black.

**France.** 100 centimes=1 franc=9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.



Fig. 86. 1849.



Fig. 87. 1850.

1849, 1 franc, orange (Fig. 86). 1850, *error*, 20 centimes,  
*blue* instead of *black* (Fig. 87).

**Germany.** THURN UND TAXIS, NORTHERN STATES. 30  
silbergroschen=1 thaler=3 shillings. SOUTHERN STATES. 60  
kreuzer=1 gulden or florin=1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

*Envelopes.* NORTHERN STATES. 1861, with lilac diagonal  
inscription,  $\frac{1}{2}$  silber-groschen, orange (Fig. 88); 1sgr., rose  
(Fig. 89); 2sgr., blue; 3sgr., stone. SOUTHERN STATES. 1861,

with lilac inscription, 2 kreuzer, yellow; 3kr., rose (Fig. 90); 6kr., blue; 9kr., brown.



Fig. 88. 1861,  
NORTHERN STATES  
ENVELOPE.



Fig. 89. 1861,  
NORTHERN STATES  
ENVELOPE.



Fig. 90. 1861,  
SOUTHERN STATES  
ENVELOPE.

NORTH GERMAN POSTAL FEDERATION. 100 pfennige = 1 mark = 1 shilling.

The varieties of roulettes, which range from 8 to 12, simple and compound, are of interest.

The stamped envelopes of Brunswick, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, and Saxony were utilised by printing



Fig. 91. 1868.

the 1 and 2 groschen stamps on separate pieces of thin paper, which were pasted over the original stamps, and over-printed with "NORDDEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK" (Fig. 91) in grey. These words are printed twice to the line and are in thirty

lines. There is a continuous "Greek chain" border with rounded corners. All values and sizes of these envelopes are well worthy of attention, though they are not as cheap now as when the writer (in 1881) got between forty and fifty of them at an average cost of under 1s. 6d. each.

**Gibraltar.** British currency, and 100 centimos=1 peseta =9½d.

The Registered *envelopes* of 1887 and 1889.

**Great Britain.** 1840, 2d., blue, *unused* (without white lines under "Postage" and over "Two Pence"). The octagonal embossed stamps of 6d., 10d., and 1s., *unused*, especially in *pairs* or *blocks*. It is worth while to closely inspect old penny stamps *previous* to January, 1854, for perforated or rouletted stamps, as there were issued sheets of both kinds, which were the experimental results obtained by Archer in connection with his perforating-machine. They are to be found perforated 16, rouletted 12, and also irregularly rouletted. This stamp is also found on "Dickinson" paper. It is good to have unused copies of most of the earlier typographed stamps; and of the subsequent issues, the "odd" values, such as 5d., 8d., 9d., and 10d., are worth attention. Of the 1d., with letters in all four corners, plates 103, 107, 116, 120, 121, 136, and 138 are to be found *imperforate*. The 2s., red-brown, of 1880, and the earlier issues of the higher values, 5s., 10s., £1, and £5, are all good, used and unused.

Of the *envelopes*, those with silk threads (Dickinson paper), of all sizes, are good, and of course the Mulready covers and envelopes must be mentioned. The 2d. envelope is probably the rarest of these. Of the differences of size, flap-ornament, or "tress," and arrangement of gum, there is a great

variety of combinations, and the reader can only be referred to a good catalogue for these. Letter sheets on blue Dickinson paper, undated and dated, may also be looked for, and the whole series of Registered envelopes in all sizes, and with the ever-varying inscriptions, form an interesting study, though perhaps there have been no stamps of equal interest and value so much neglected.

The higher values of the stamps surcharged "I. R. Official" are good.

**Greece.** 100 lepta = 1 drachma =  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The varieties of the figures on the backs of the earlier



Fig. 92. PARIS PRINT.



Fig. 93. ATHENS PRINT.

issues, "Paris" (Fig. 92) and "Athens" (Fig. 93) impressions, the different papers, shiny toned, ordinary wove, and differently tinted papers.

Amongst the *errors* of the "figure on back" issue of 1880-82, on white paper, are to be found :

	2	in place of	10.
	0	" "	20.
	2	" "	20.
Inverted	02	" "	20.
"	20	" "	20.
"	220	" "	20.
and	1100	" "	10.

**Hamburg.** 12 pfennige = 1 schilling ; 16 schillinge = 1 mark = 1s. 2d.

*Unperforated stamps of the perforated issues (Fig. 94).*



Fig. 94. 1864-67



Fig. 95. ENVELOPE.

*Envelopes.* 3, 4, and 7 schillinge, in all sizes and varieties (type of Fig. 95).

There are reprints to be guarded against.

**Hanover.** 24 gute-groschen = 1 thaler = 3 shillings ; 30 silber-groschen = 1 thaler = 3 shillings.

1856, the 3 pfennige, rose, with close network (Fig. 96), and the  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler (Fig. 97), black, with yellow and orange



Fig. 96. 1856.



Fig. 97. 1856.



Fig. 98. 1859.

close network. 1859, the 10 groschen, green, portrait of King George V. (Fig. 98). In these stamps, as well as

the preceding, the slippery red gum on the back should always be jealously preserved in unused specimens.

Of the *envelopes*, the 2 and 3 groschen, with green inscription across the right-hand corner of the envelope



Fig. 99.  
ENVELOPE.



Fig. 100.  
LOCAL ENVELOPE.



Fig. 101.  
LOCAL ENVELOPE.

(type of Fig. 99), and the local envelopes and covers adorned with post-horn and clover-leaf (Fig. 100), also with the renowned Hanoverian "white horse" (Fig. 101).

**Heligoland.** 12 pfennige = 1 schilling ; 16 schillinge = 1 mark = 1s. 2d. Subsequently, 100 pfennige = 1 mark = 1 schilling.

1867, rouletted, genuine originals, unused or used, all



Fig. 102. 1867-69-73.

values,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 (Fig. 102), and 6 schillinge. 1869,  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling, perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ . 1873,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling,

perf.  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ . *Error.* The  $\frac{1}{4}$ sch. of 1873 was printed with green centre and rose border, instead of with rose centre and green border.

**Holland.** 100 cents=1 gulden=1s. 8d.

The stamps of Holland are chiefly of interest to the students of various perforations, simple and compound, as there is no really scarce stamp amongst them all, though certain stamps with certain perforations are undoubtedly rare.

**Ionian Islands.** British currency.

The three stamps of 1859 are all scarce, *used*, though common enough in the unused condition. They are generally



Fig. 103. 1859.

cancelled in pen and ink, so it is advisable to know somewhat of the history of used copies. The values are  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow, 1d. blue, 2d. lake; but no value is expressed (Fig. 103). The yellow stamp is on unwatermarked paper, the blue is watermarked "2," and the lake "1." The use of these stamps was discontinued in 1863, on the cession of the Islands to Greece.

**Italy.** 100 centesimi=1 lira= $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1862, there are varieties of perforation, 11,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ , 12,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , although all but the 12 are believed to



be either unofficial or experimental perforations, and therefore likely to be remainders, as they are not found cancelled. Fig. 104 shows the type of this issue.



Fig. 104. 1862.

**Levant (The).** 100 kopecs = 1 rouble = 2s. 0½d. 2 paras = 1 kopec; 10 kopecs = 1 piaster.

1864, the large 6 kopecs (Fig. 105); the 10 paras and 2



Fig. 105. 1864.

piasters. 1867, the 10 paras and 2 piasters; the same on white ground; and the provisionals, of the same values, of 1870.

**Livonia.** 100 kopecs=1 rouble=2s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The 2 kopecs (Fig. 106). of 1862 (used), 1864, 1872, and



Fig. 106. 1862.



Fig. 107. 1872 AND 1875.

the *error* of 1875, the numeral "3" appearing in one angle (type of Fig. 107).

**Lübeck.** 16 schillinge=1 mark=1s. 3d.

1859, all values genuinely used are scarce, but stamps and postmarks have been extensively forged. Fig. 108 shows



Fig. 108. 1853.



Fig. 109. 1863, ENVELOPE

the type. There is an *error*, the 2 schillinge, brown, being inscribed "zwei ein halb" (two and a-half) instead of "zwei."

The *envelopes* of 1863, with inscription to left of stamp (Fig. 109), used.

**Luxemburg.** 100 centimes = 8 silber-groschen = 1 franc = 9½d.

There is a singular *error* in the surcharged stamp of 1874, "Un Franc" being surcharged on the 37½ centimes. The



Fig. 110.

error consists in the substitution of a capital "P" in place of the capital "F" shown in Fig. 110.

**Madeira.** 1000 reis = 1 milreis = 4s. 5¼d.

The imperforated issue of 1868, consisting of 5 reis, 20r. (Fig. 111), 50r., 80r., and 100r., used or unused. The same



Fig. 111. 1868.



Fig. 112. 1874.

perforated 12½, 50r., 80r., 100r., and 240r. The 240r., of 1874 (Fig. 112).

**Malta.** British currency.

1860, no watermark,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., buff on bluish, perforated 14 (Fig. 113), and on white, imperforated.



Fig. 113. 1860.

**Mecklenburg-Schwerin.** 48schillinge=1 thaler=3shillings.



Fig. 114. 1856.

1856, the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schillinge stamp with dotted background,



Fig. 115. 1856-60.

*rouletted* (Fig. 114). *Envelope.* 5sch., blue, with (1856) large and (1860) smaller type inscription (Fig. 115).

**Modena.** 100 centesimi = 1 lira = 9½d.

There are some curious errors of the 1852 issue, the word "CENT" being incorrectly spelt in specimens of all the values,



Fig. 116. 1852.



Fig. 117. NEWSPAPER STAMP.

5 centesimi (Fig. 116), 10c., 15c., 25c., and 40c. A full list would perhaps be tedious, but the following are among the more remarkable: 10c. and 25c., both with "C" only; 10c. and 40c., "CE 6 T." Similar errors are to be found in the stamps of the issue of 1859.

The *newspaper stamp* of 9c., with large B. G. (Fig. 117).

**Oldenburg.** 30 silber-groschen = 1 thaler = 3 shillings.

1852, ½ silber-groschen, black on green (Fig. 118). 1858, ½ silber-groschen, black on green; 2 groschen, black on rose;



Fig. 118. 1852.



Fig. 119. 1858.



Fig. 120. 1860

and 3gr., black on yellow (type of Fig. 119). 1860, the ½gr and ¼gr., and the 2gr. and 3gr. (type of Fig. 120).

*Envelopes.* 1861, with stamp and inscription in left-hand upper corner,  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., 1gr. (Fig. 121), 2gr., and 3gr.



Fig. 121. 1861, ENVELOPE.

**Poland.** 100 kopecs=1 rouble=3s. 2d.

The *envelopes* of 1860 (Fig. 122), 3 kopecs and 10kop. These are to be distinguished from the Russian envelope stamps, of similar design, by the greater openness of the



Fig. 122. 1860, ENVELOPE.

engine-turning of the background, and by the candelabrum-like ornament that takes the place of the tail. There were also two "local" envelopes in 1858, for Warsaw of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ kop. (two varieties) and 3kop., all in red.

**Portugal.** 1000 reis=1 milreis=4s.  $5\frac{1}{4}$ d.

1853, 5 (Fig. 123), 25, 50, and 100 reis, are all scarce

unused ; but as they have been reprinted, care should be taken to observe the gum, which is of a very dark brown colour on the originals.



Fig. 123. 1853.

**Prussia.** 10 pfennige = 1 silber-groschen ; 30 silber-groschen = 1 thaler = 3 shillings ; 60 kreuzer = 1 gulden = 1s. 8½d.

The *envelope*, with silk threads, 1851 ; 1 (Fig. 124), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 silber-groschen. The stamps of these envelopes



Fig. 124. 1851, ENVELOPE.



Fig. 125. 1851, ENVELOPE.

were sometimes cut out and used as adhesives. 1853, 4, 5, 6, and 7 silber-groschen (Fig. 125), of the same types as the 1851 issue, but with a grey inscription instead of silk threads.

**Roumania.** 40 paras = 1 piaster = 2d. ; 10 bani = 1d.

**MOLDAVIA.** Several of these are practically unobtainable.

1854, 27 paras, black on rose ; 54p., blue on green ; 81p., blue on blue ; and 108p., blue on pink. 1858, 5p., black



Fig. 126. MOLDAVIA, 1858

(*newspaper stamp*) (Fig. 126); 40p., blue ; and 80p., red ; on white and bluish papers.



Fig. 127. MOLDO WALLACHIA, 1862. (This illustrates tête-bêche printing.)



Fig. 128. MOLDO-WALLACHIA, 1862.

MOLDO-WALLACHIA. 1862, 3 paras, orange ; 6p., vermillion (Fig. 127); and 30p., blue, on *laid* paper (Fig. 128).



ROUMANIA. The 3, 5, 10 (Fig. 129), and 15 bani of the 1871 issue, perforated.



Fig. 129. 1871.

**Roumelia.** 40 paras=1 piaster=2d.  
1880, stamps of Turkey surcharged "R.O.," 10 paras,



Fig. 130. 1880.

blue and lilac; 10p., blue, black, and lilac; 20p., blue and green; and 1 piaster, blue and yellow (type of Fig. 130).

**Russia.** 100 kopecs=1 rouble=2s. 0¼d.



Fig. 131. 1857.

1857, 10 kopecs, brown and blue, *unused* (Fig. 131).

1858, same, *perforated* 15; and 20kop., blue and orange, and 39kop., rose and green, *unused*. 1884, 3½ roubles, black and lavender, and 7r., black and yellow (Fig. 13 ).



Fig. 132. 1884.



Fig 133. 1848, ENVELOPE.

*Envelopes.* 1848, 10kop., black; 20kop., blue; 30kop., rose (Fig. 133). Local envelope for Moscow, 1846, 5kop., red (Fig. 134).



Fig. 134. 1846,  
MOSCOW LOCAL ENVELOPE.

**Saxony.** 12 pfennige = 1 neu-groschen = 1¼d.  
1850, 3 pfennige, square, red. 1854, 10 neu groschen, especially unused (Fig. 135).

*Envelopes.* 1859, stamp and inscription to *left*, 10 neu-



Fig. 135. 1854.

groschen, green (Fig. 136). 1862, stamp and inscription to *right*, 3n.-gr., yellow (Fig. 137), and 5n.-gr., lilac.



Fig. 136. 1859, ENVELOPE



Fig. 137. 1862. ENVELOPE.

**Schleswig-Holstein.** 16 schillinge=1 mark=1 shilling.



Fig 138. 1850.

1850, 1 schilling, blue (Fig. 138); 2sch. rose, *used*.

**Spain.** 8 cuartos=1 real= $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 100 centimos=1 escudo=2s.  $0\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 1000 milesimas d'escudo=1 escudo=2s.  $0\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 100 centimos de peseta=1 peseta= $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.



Fig. 139. 1850



Fig. 140. 1851.



Fig. 141. 1853.

.1850, 12 cuartos, lilac; 6 reales, blue; 10r., green (type of Fig. 139). 1851, 2r., red; 6r., blue; 10r., green (type of Fig. 140). 1852, 2r., red; 6r., blue. 1853, 2r., red; 6r., blue (type of Fig. 141). All the above are better still *unused*.



Fig. 142. 1854.



Fig. 143. 1862.



Fig. 144. 1861.

1853, for City of Madrid, 1 cuarto and 3cu., bronze. 1854, 2cu., green; 1r., pale blue; 5r., green; 6r., blue (type of Fig. 142). 1860, 19cu., brown, and the same value in the issues of 1862 (Fig. 143), 1864 (Fig. 144), 1865 (perforated and

imperforated) (Fig. 145), 1866 (Fig. 146), 1867 (Fig. 147), and 1868. Many stamps of the issues 1867 and 1869 were



Fig. 145. 1865.



Fig. 146. 1866.

surcharged **HABILITADO-POR-LA NACION** both in black and in blue.



F.g. 147 1867.

**Sweden.** 48 skilling banco = rixdaler = 1s. 9d.; 100 öre = 1 rixdaler or krona = 1s. 1d.



Fig. 148. 1855.

The 3 and 24 skilling banco (Fig. 148) of 1855, and all the values *unused*. *Error*, 1876, 20 öre vermilion. lettered **TRETIÖ** (thirty).

**Switzerland.** 100. rappen = 1 franc =  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; 100 centimes = 1 franc =  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.



Fig. 149. 1843, GENEVA.



Fig. 150. 1845, GENEVA (TWO TYPES).

All the cantonal stamps; but too much caution cannot



Fig. 161. 1849-50, GENEVA.



Fig. 152. 1850, GENEVA.

be exercised with regard to them, as they have been so extensively forged. They were used for Basle, Geneva



Fig. 153. 1843, ZURICH.

(Figs. 149 to 152), and Zurich (Fig. 153), and appeared from 1843 to 1850. 1849-50, 4 and 5 centimes, red and

black. 1850, 2½c., red and black (Fig. 154). 1851, 5c., red and black. 1850-52, the 2½ rappen, "Orts Post" (Fig. 155) and "Poste Locale."



Fig. 154. 1850



Fig. 155. 1850-52.

**Tuscany.** 12 crazie = 1 quattrino =  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ; 2 quattrino = 1 soldo =  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ; also, 100 centesimi = 1 lira = 9½d.

1851-53, watermark (on blue paper) large crowns and horizontal lines, each stamp showing only a portion of the watermark, as there were 240 stamps to the sheet and



Fig. 156. 1851.



Fig. 157. 1851, NEWSPAPER.

only twelve crowns: 60 crazie, red (Fig. 156); 1 soldo, yellow; 2so., red. Watermark (on white paper) wavy vertical lines, forming pointed ovals, and I. I. E. R. R. POSTE TOSCANE: 9cr., claret; 1so., yellow. These have been reprinted. 1859, 3 lire, orange-yellow. The *newspaper stamp* of 1854, 2so. (Fig. 157).

**Two Sicilies (Naples).** 100 grana = 1 ducat = 3s. 4d. ; 3 tornesè = 1 grano.

1857, 50 grana, claret (Fig. 158). 1860,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese, blue (September), being the  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of 1857 with G—for Grano—



Fig. 158. 1857.



Fig. 159. 1860.



Fig. 160. 1860.

altered to T (Fig. 159);  $\frac{1}{2}$ tor., blue (Nov.); same stamp with central arms erased and cross substituted (Fig. 160). 1861, 50gr., shades of pearl and blue-grey.

**Wurtemberg.** 60 kreuzer = 1 florin = 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. ; 100 pfennige = 1 mark = 1 shilling.

1851, 18 kreuzer, black on dark purple, imperforated (Fig. 161). 1857, 18kr., blue, silk thread in paper (Fig. 162).



Fig. 161. 1851.



Fig. 162. 1857-58-68.

1858, 18kr., no silk thread (Fig. 162); 18kr., blue, also perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ . 1868, 13kr., orange, rouletted. 1873, 70kr., square, marone, rouletted.



*Envelopes.* 1862, large green inscription, 3kr., rose (Fig. 163); 6kr., blue; 9kr., brown, all on white. 1863,



Fig. 163. 1862, ENVELOPE.



Fig. 164. 1863, ENVELOPE.

same, with small inscription, 6kr., and 9kr., on white; on blue 6kr. (Fig. 164).

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## AFRICA.

**Benin (Gulf of).** 100 centimes=1 franc=9½d.

1892, provisional issue; 25 centimes, black on rose; 40c. (on 15c.), red, black, and blue; 75c. (on 15c.), red, black, and blue; 75c. (on 15c.), black and blue; 01c. (on 5c.), red, black, and green. 1893, 30c., bistre; 35c., orange; 75c., rose; all with horizontal surcharges; and 5c., green, with blue diagonal surcharge. 1894, 1c., black on blue; 2c., brown on buff; 4c., claret on lavender; 20c., red on green. These are all better used than unused, and comprise all that were issued prior to the adoption of the French Colony type, with the place-name inserted.

**Boer Republic** (*New Republic, South Africa; a branch*

*Republic founded about 1886, and abolished a year or two afterwards).* British currency.

1886-87, values from 1d. to 30s. All values but the 1d.



Fig. 165. 1886-87.

and 2d. are quite scarce *used* in a legitimate way (Fig. 165).

**British East Africa.** 16 annas=1 rupee=1s. 3d.

1890, values surcharged on British stamps,  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna (on 1d.), 1a. (on 2d.), 4a. (on 5d.). 1891, provisionals made by altering value, in pen and ink, of the regular type of 1890,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 2a. and 3a., 1a. on 4a.

**Cape of Good Hope.** British currency.



\*Fig. 166. 1857-64.

. The triangular 6d. and 1s. (Fig. 166) values of the 1857 64

\* In consequence of the action of the Inland Revenue, which was upheld by the Court of Appeal, we have had to deface all illustrations of Colonial stamps.

issue, *unused*. The *emerald-green* shade of the 1s. is the scarcest. 1860, wood-engraved provisional issue, on white laid paper, 1d., red; 4d., blue. To this issue belong the *errors* which have led so many people into the erroneous belief that they possessed stamps worth many pounds. Folks who know nothing of stamps, seeing it announced in the papers that a triangular Cape of Good Hope stamp has realized over £20 at auction, fondly invest some dirty old specimen with a fictitious value, and are by no means properly thankful to the philatelist who strives to remove their delusions. Indeed, such people frequently suspect one of seeking to obtain a rarity under false pretences! The error arose from a 4d. block being inserted in the



Fig. 167. 1882, PROVISIONAL.



Fig. 168. 1882.

plate of the 1d., and a 1d. block in the block of the 4d.; thus we have a 4d. stamp printed in the red of the 1d., and a 1d. one printed in the blue of the 4d. 1882, provisional surcharged issue,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d., black and claret, watermark crown over C.C. (Fig. 167); 5s., orange, watermark crown over C.A. (Fig. 168).

**Diego Suarez.** 100 centimes=1 franc= $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1892, almost any values used and 30 centimes and 35c. unused as well.

**Egypt.** 40 paras=1 piaster=2d.

1866, perforated 12½, watermark pyramid and sun, 5 piasters, black and rose; 10pia., black and slate. The 1pia. is on unwatermarked paper.

**Fernando Po.** 100 centimos=1 escudo=2s. 0¾d.; 100 centimos de peseta=1 peseta=9½d.; 100 centavos de peso =1 peso=4s.

1868, 20 centimos. 1887, provisional 50c. on 5c. of 1879, blue, surcharged on blue stamp.

**Gold Coast.** British currency.

1883, provisional 1d. on 4d. magenta.

**Griqualand.** British currency.

1874, surcharged 1d. on 4d. blue Cape of Good Hope with pen and red ink.

**Guinea.** 1000 reis=1 milreis=4s. 5¼d.

1879, all values: 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100, 200, and 300 reis.

**Liberia.** 100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d.

1860, 6 cents, red; 12c., blue; 24c., green, imperforated;



Fig. 169. 1864.

same values and design with single line added round each stamp (1864), also imperforated (type of Fig. 169).

**Madagascar.** British currency (Consular Mail); also 100 centimes=1 franc=9½d. (French).

All the large labels of the "British Consular Mail."

**Mauritius.** British currency; later, 100 cents=1 rupee =1s. 8d.

1847, the celebrated "Post Office," 1d., orange-red, and 2d., deep blue. While these are very good stamps to "look for," they are practically unobtainable. 1848, the "Post Paid" issue, same values and colours. There are twelve types of each of the above stamps. In April, 1854, was issued the provisional "FOUR-PENCE" surcharged (in a curve) on the green stamp of the Britannia type. In 1858 appeared the 4d., green unsurcharged, which is good used or unused, and the 6d., vermilion, which is only of value *used*. In March, 1859, appeared another twelve types of 2d., blue, inscribed "Post Paid." In October, 1859, was issued the 2d., blue, with larger head; this was a complete re-engraving of the 1848 plate ("Post Office"), and there are twelve types to the sheet. They are known as "filleted heads." In December, 1859, the lithographed stamps, 1d., red, and 2d., blue, with "Greek border," appeared. In October, 1861, the 1s., yellow-green, "Britannia" type imperforated, and in April, 1862, the 1s., dark green, same type, perforated variously. Of the typographed stamps on unwatermarked paper, the 1s., buff, of 1862, and the 1s., green, of 1863, both perforated 14, and the provisional 1s. of 1877 surcharged on the two shades of 5s., watermark crown over C.C. and perforated 14.

*Envelopes.* 1863, 6d., dark violet, and 1s., yellow. 873, 1s. 8d., blue. 1877, provisional, 6d. surcharged in black

on 10d. maroon of 1873, and 1s. on 1s. 8d. of same date (Fig. 170).



Fig. 170. 1877, ENVELOPE.

**Natal.** British currency.

Embossed in different designs on coloured wove paper, 1857-8, 1d. on blue, buff, and pink ; 3d. on rose ; 6d. on



Fig. 171. 1830.



Fig. 172. 1878.



Fig. 173. 1869-74.

green ; 9d. on blue ; and 1s. on buff. These stamps have been reprinted on brighter-coloured paper. 1860, Queen's head, watermark star, imperforated, 1d., carmine, and 3d.,

blue (Fig. 171); this latter stamp is extremely scarce, and exists perforated as well. A full list of the surcharges of the 1869-74 issue would be out of place here, but the 1s. stamps are good, as well as many of the others. The 4d., brown, of 1878, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and 5s., violet-brown, water-marked crown over C C, perforated  $15 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 172). In 1869 the Revenue 1d., on yellow, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , embossed on paper coloured on one side only, was used for postage (Fig. 173).

**Réunion.** 100 centimes = 1 franc =  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1852, type-set designs, 15 and 30 centimes, black.

**St. Helena.** British currency.

1864-68, 3d., black and purple (Fig. 174); 4d., black and carmine (Fig. 175); and 1s., black and green (Fig. 176),



Fig. 174. 1868.



Fig. 175. 1884.



Fig. 176. 1873.

watermarked crown and C C and perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 14. The 1s. has the "long line," the other two values the "short line." The "short line" is 14 millimetres in length, and the "long line" 17 mm. (in the case of the 2d. and 1s. of 1873, 18 mm.).

**Sierra Leone.** British currency.

1861, 6d., lilac, on bluish unwatermarked paper, *imperforated* (type of Fig. 177).



Fig. 177. 1861.

**Transvaal (The).** British currency.

1870, clear German prints, imperforated, 1d., red; 1s., green. The same, with wide rouletting, are scarce, as is



Fig. 178.

1870, GERMAN PRINT, 1d., 6d., or 1s.



Fig. 179. 1878.

also the 6d., blue (all type of Fig. 178). 1870, 1d., black, imperforated. 1871, 3d., mauve, imperforated. 1874, 6d., blue, fine roulette. The 1d., 3d., and 6d. of 1875, on pelure paper, both fine and wide roulette. 1877, surcharged "V.R. TRANSVAAL," 3d., lilac, imperforated, the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., fine roulette, also (excepting 6d.) with wide roulette. All with the same surcharge in *red*. 1878, "Transvaal" in ordinary type (Fig. 179), all are



scarce except the imperforated series. To the issue of 1878, with italic "V.R." (Fig. 179), and "Transvaal" as before, the same remark applies. 1879, 3d., lilac on green, with both Roman and italic "V.R.," fine and wide roulette; with smaller Roman "V.R.," 1d., red on yellow, and red on



Fig. 180. 1874.



Fig. 181. 1878.

orange, imperforated, wide and fine roulette, and pin-perforation (Fig. 180); also the 3d., violet on blue, and violet on green, with similar variations. Most of the various types of surcharges on the Queen's head type, 1879, are good. Fig. 181 shows a rough local impression.

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## AMERICA.

(INCLUDING THE WEST INDIES.)

The value of South American coins is often nominal only, exchange greatly reducing their worth.

**Antigua.** British currency.

1862, no watermark, 6d., perforated and imperforated;

watermark star, imperforated, 1d., rose (Fig. 182); 6d., green. The De la Rue type, 1880, watermark crown and CC., per-



Fig. 182. 1862.



Fig. 183. 1880.



Fig. 184. 1890.

forated 14, 2½d., brown (Fig. 183). 1890, 1d. rose, used in St. Christopher (Fig. 184). This stamp is watermarked crown and CA.

**Antioquia.** 100 centavos=1 peso=2s. 3d.

1868, 2½ centavos, blue; 5c., green; 10c., lilac; and 1 peso, red. 1874, 10c., violet; 5p., rose. 1875, 5c., green



Fig. 185. 1875.

(Fig. 185), on wove and laid, and 10c., lilac, on laid. 1876, 5c., green (two types), on wove and laid. 1879, 10c., violet, wove and (1882) 10c., laid, and 5c., laid, green and violet.

**Argentine Confederation.** 100 centavos = 1 peso = 3 shillings.



Fig. 186. 1858.

1858, 15 centavos, blue, *used* (Fig. 186). 1861, same type, 5 centavos, with larger figure of value.

**Argentine Republic.** 100 centavos = 1 peso = 3 shillings. 1862, 5 (Fig. 187), 10, and 15 centavos, *unused originals*;



Fig. 187. 1862.



Fig. 188. 1864.



Fig. 189. 1876.

15c., *used*. 1864, watermark R.A. in script capitals, 10c., green (Fig. 188); 15c., blue. 1867, 5c., *perforated* 12 (as Fig. 189). 1876, 5c., *rouletted* (type of Fig. 189).

**Bahamas.** British currency.

1859, 1d., lake, *imperforated*, on thin and medium *un-watermarked* paper (type of Fig. 190); 1861, the same,

perforated  $15\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 191),  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; 4d., rose, perforated 12,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and 14; 6d., shades of violet, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,



Fig. 190. 1850.



Fig. 191. 1861.



Fig. 192.

12,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and 14. The 1s., green, watermark crown and CC., perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 192), is seldom met with unused; in fact, all the above are much better unused. The 4d., first type, all papers and perforations, is an improving stamp.

**Barbados.** British currency.



Fig. 193. 1852.



Fig. 194. 1860.



Fig. 195.



Fig. 196.



Fig. 197. 1878.

1852, Britannia type, no value indicated (Fig. 193), green, blue, and red, on blue and on white unwatermarked paper, unused; 1860, 6d., rose and vermilion, and 1s., black, no watermark, and perforated 14 to 16, compound and simple (type similar to Fig. 194), same types and values on paper with both varieties of star watermark; on the star watermark paper the vermilion (4d.); there are two shapes of the star (Figs. 195 and 196), the smaller being the earlier; the large 5s. (1873), also the same perforated down the middle and surcharged 1d. (Fig. 197), watermark small star. 1882, 5s., ochre, watermark crown and CA., perforated 14.

**Bermuda.** British currency.

1873-75, 1d., surcharged on 2d., 3d., and 1s.; and 3d., surcharged in capital letters on the 1s., and in fancy letters on the 1d., 2d., and 1s. These surcharges have been forged, and it is as well to have them genuinely cancelled.

**Bolivar.** 100 centavos=1 peso=2s. 3d.



Fig. 198. 1863-66.

1863-66, 10 centavos, green (Fig. 198). 1872, 80c., vermilion.

**Bolivia.** 100 centavos=1 peso or boliviano=2s. 6d.

1867-68, early impressions of the 5 centavos (seventy-two types to the plate), in shades of green, showing all the fine lines of the shading, are good (Fig. 199); also, the more coarsely engraved 10c., brown (seventy-eight types, Fig. 200);

50c., blue, also yellow (thirty types), and 100c., green, also



Fig. 190. 1867-68.



Fig. 200. 1867-68.

blue (thirty types). 1868, "nine stars," 500c., black. 1871, "eleven stars," 500c., black.

**Brazil.** 1000 reis=1 milreis=2s. 3d.

The large "bull's-eye" issue of 30, 60 (Fig. 201), and 90 reis, black, 1843. These stamps are not very scarce, used. They are forged extensively. Of the smaller stamps



Fig. 201. 1843.



Fig. 202. 1850.

issued in 1845, with sloping figures, 180, 300, and 600 reis are scarce. The upright figured issue of 1850-61 (Fig. 202) contains few scarce stamps, but they are all good, *perforated*  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and exist on both greyish and yellowish paper. The perforations have been frequently forged. The 10r., red

(Fig. 203); 20r., violet (Fig. 204); 50r., blue; 80r., violet, 100r., green, of the 1866 types appeared in 1868 on blued paper, perforated 12.



Fig. 203. 1866.



Fig. 204. 1866.

**British Columbia and Vancouver Island.** British currency, and 100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d.

1861, 2½ cents, rose, imperforated. 1865 (Vancouver Island only), 5c., rose, and 100c., blue, imperforated. The 3d. type was printed in different colours and surcharged for various values in coloured letters; in 1868 they were perforated 12½ and 14, though the existence of the 2c. with the 12½ perforation is doubtful; 5c., vermilion and black, perforated 12½; 10c., pink and blue, both perforated; 25c., yellow and violet, perforated 12½; 50c., mauve and carmine, perforated 12½; and the 1 dollar, green and blue, both perforated. (The second colour in all these is the colour of the surcharge; the first the colour the 3d. stamp was printed in.)

**British Guiana.** 100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d.

1850, these stamps look like bad postmarks, and are not easily obtainable. They were printed in black on wove paper, coloured through, and of different textures; 2 cents on rose, 4c. on yellow, 8c. on green, and 12c. on blue. The

stamps were usually initialled before issue in pencil or ink, in various colours. E.T.E.D., E.D.W., J.B.S., H.A.K., and W.H.L. are the initials found on them. There are supposed to be twelve varieties of each value. The "ship in shield" issue of 1851 consists of two values, printed in black on coloured paper, two varieties to each value: 1c. on magenta, 4c. on blue. They were reprinted, but the reprints are perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and even with the perforations cut off can be recognised by the extreme brightness of their colours. 1853 (one figure of date in each corner), "ship in oval," imperforated, 1c., shades of red, and 4c., blue (Fig. 205), with white-lined frames round the corner numerals. The 1856 provisional issue printed in black on coloured paper: 1c., on magenta (only one copy known), 4c. on magenta and on blue. These, like the issue of 1850, were initialled (E.T.E.D., E.D.W., and C.A.W.). 1860, with wide space between word



Fig. 205. 1853.



Fig. 206. 1860.

or numeral of value and "cent," on thick unwatermarked wove paper, perforated 12, 1c., rose (Fig. 206); thin paper, 1c., brown and red-brown; and XII. c., grey (Fig. 207); the 1c., 4c., 8c., and 24c. may be found imperforated. The 1862 provisional issue, 1c., black on rose; 2c., black on yellow; 4c., black on blue, all type-set, and initialled "R.M. As. R.G."



(It is to be noted by the curious in these matters that instead of ink some alkali was used in the case of the 4c., its action being to discharge the colour, leaving the writing as *white*.)



Fig. 207. 1860.



Fig. 208. 1863.

There are several types of each value, and all were rouletted. The 6c. of the 1863 type, perforated 15 (Fig. 208). *Compound* perforations should be looked for in the 1860 and 1863 types.

**British Honduras.** British currency, and 100 cents = 1 Mexican dollar = 3s. 4d.

Provisional issue, 1888, 2 cents on 6d., carmine, watermark crown and CC., perforated 12½ and 14; 3c. on 3d., brown, same watermark and perforations; 50c. on 1s., mauve, watermark crown and CA., and perforated 14; the same stamp afterwards *super-surcharged* 2c. on 50c.

**Buenos Ayres.** 8 reales = 1 peso = 2½d.

1858-59 ("steamship"), 1 peso, brown, and blue; 2p., blue; 3p., green; 4p., red; 5p., orange; 4 reales, brown.

**Canada.** 12 pence = 1 shilling = 10 pence (British); 100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 2d.

1851, imperforated, 6d., deep purple; 1s., black. These are to be found on laid and wove paper; in the latter the

thickness varies from very thin to stout. The 3d. of this type on close-ribbed paper. 1855, 10d., deep blue, on wove and ribbed paper, imperforated (Fig. 209). 1857, 7½d.,



Fig. 209. 1855.

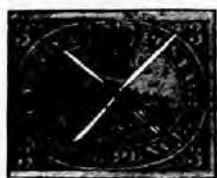


Fig. 210. 1857.

green, and ½d., rose, on same papers, imperforated. 1857, ½d., rose, of existing type, on close-ribbed thin paper, and wove, perforated 12; 3d. same, and also perforated 13 (Fig. 210); 6d. on laid paper, perforated 12. 1868, ½ cent, black



Fig. 211. 1868.



Fig. 212. 1868.



Fig. 213. 1862, ENVELOPE

on bluish-white wove paper (Fig. 211); 1c., brown-red; 1c., yellow; and 3c., red, on white laid paper (Fig. 212).

*Envelope.* 1862, 10c., brown (type of Fig. 213).

**Chili.** 100 centavos = 1 peso = 1s. 10½d.

1852-62, 5 centavos, brown-red, on ribbed paper; 5c., red, with large watermark, outline figure 5, 12 to 14 mm.;

1c. (1862), yellow, *postally* used (all type of Fig. 214).  
1853, 10c., cut diagonally in halves, used for 5c. (Fig. 215).



Fig. 214. 1852.



Fig. 215. 1853.

**Colombian Republic.** 100 centavos=1 peso=2s. 3d.

1859, 20 centavos, blue on wove; 5c., lilac on laid. 1861, 2½c., black; 20c., red (ten varieties of type); 1 peso, lilac (ten varieties). 1862, 10c., blue; 20c., rose; 50c., green (two shades); 1p., lilac on white and on bluish paper. 1886, 5p., brown on yellow; 10p., black on rose, perforated 10½. *Provisional* type-set stamps of 1879, 5, 10, 20, and 50c., and 1, and "Un" peso. These were used at Cali, State of Cauca, little else being known of them. Size 24 × 14 mm. Many collectors include the Registration labels, some of which are scarce.

**Confederate States.** 100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d.

1863, 2 cents, red; "Ten Cents," blue, on laid paper. There are many rare local stamps.

**Cordoba.** 100 centavos=1 peso=2s. 3d.

1860, on wove, 5 centavos, blue; 10c., black; 15c., violet on laid; 10c., black; 15c., violet.

**Costa Rica.** 100 centavos (8 reales)=1 peso=2s. 9d.

1862, ½ reale, blue; 2r., red, imperforated.

**Cuba and Porto Rico.** CUBA : 8 reales plata = 100 centimos = 1 peso = 4s. 2d. ; 100 centesimos = 1 peseta = 9½d. PORTO RICA : 100 centimos de peseta = 1 peseta = 9½d. 1000 milesimas de peso = 1 peso = 4 shillings.

1855-56, 2 reales, carmine, orange-red, and red, watermark loops and crossed lines, as well as wove, surcharged Y ¼, for use in Havana (type of Fig. 216).

CUBA. 1883, values surcharged on the stamps of the



Fig. 216. 1855.



Fig. 217. 1883.

year 1882, there being numerous varieties of each value, 5 centimos de peso, rose and blue (Fig. 217); 10c.d.p., blue and bistre; 20c.d.p., black and chestnut; and *error*, 10c.d.p., black and chestnut, the first-named colour being the colour of the surcharge.

**Cundinamarca.** 100 centavos = 1 peso = 2s. 3d.

1883, Provisional issue, 10 centavos, black on yellow; 50c., black on rose; 1 peso, black on brown.

**Dominica.** British currency.

1874, 6d., green, and 1s., violet-rose (Fig. 218), perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , watermark crown and CC. Same, 1879, perforated 14,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown, 4d. blue. *Provisional*, 1886, 1d. on 6d., black on green. *Postcard*, provisional, 1882; there were only one hundred printed.



Fig. 218. 1874.

**Dominican Republic.** 8 reales=100 centavos=1 peso =3s. 6d.; 100 centimos=1 franco= $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1862,  $\frac{1}{2}$  real, black on rose; 1 real, black on green. 1865,  $\frac{1}{2}$  real, black on green; 1 real, black on yellow. 1866, 1 real (Un), black on pale green laid paper; same on paper watermark lozenges. 1867, same type, 1 real, black on thin blue wove paper.



Fig. 219. 1860.

**Grenada.** British currency.

The 6d., red, of the 1860 type (Fig. 219), on *laid* paper.

Some of the stamps of the different issues are found imperforated.

**Guatemala.** 8 reales=100 centavos=1 peso=3 shillings.  
1872, provisional issue, 4 reales, blue ; 1 peso, green.



Fig. 220. 1877.

**Jamaica.** British currency.

The provisional postcards of 1877,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. (Fig. 220), and 3d.



Fig. 221. 1861.

**La Guaira.** 100 centesimos=1 real= $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1864,  $\frac{1}{2}$  real, rose ; 2 reales, green, *rouletted* (Fig. 221).

**Magdalena** (United States of Colombia). 100 centavos = 1 peso = 2s. 3d.

1878, 20 centavos, blue.

**Mexico.** 8 reales = 100 centavos = 1 peso = 2s. 6d.

A monograph on the details of these stamps and their varieties would probably fail to indicate all the different varieties. The following, therefore, may be taken as merely a haphazard selection : 1867,  $\frac{1}{2}$  real, black on grey, green



Fig. 222. 1867.

on grey ; 1 real, blue on grey ; 4 reales, red on white (Fig. 222) ; 8 reales, black on brown, green on brown. These are often found surcharged "Mexico" in Gothic letters, and are imperforated.

All the values but the 6c. of the 1862 issue were printed in *error* on the wrong-coloured paper.

**MEXICAN LOCAL STAMPS.** *Campeche.* 1867, these are hand-stamped on white wove paper, the top seal and figure of value being blue, and the lower seal black. The flourish is in pen-and-ink.

*Chiapas.* 1867, type-set stamps printed in black on

coloured papers,  $\frac{1}{2}$  real, on blue; 1r., on light green; 2r., 4r., and 8r., on pink paper.

*Guadalajara.* 1867-8, the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 (Fig. 223), and 4 reales, and 1 peso, are hand-stamped in black upon variously-coloured wove, laid, *quadrillé* and *batonné* papers.



Fig. 223. GUADALAJARA.

*Monterey.* 1867, 5 centavos, hand-stamped in black on blue.



Fig. 224. 1884.

**Montserrat.** British currency.

1884, 4d. blue, perforated 14, watermark crown and CA. (type of Fig. 224).

**Nevis.** British currency.

1861, perforated 13, on *blued* paper, 1d., rose (Fig. 225); 4d., rose; 6d., grey; and 1s., green (twelve types of each value). The same on greyish paper. Ditto, perforated 15, 1867, colour of 4d. altered to orange, 1d., 4d., and 1s., the



latter in various shades, and also on laid paper. 1879, lithographic transfer from plates of the above, 4d., orange; 6d., grey; and 1s., shades of green. The 1d. lithograph is also



Fig. 225. 1861.



Fig. 226. 1880.

perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . 1880, crown and CC. paper, perforated 14,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown (type of Fig. 226). Same type, 1882-90, crown and CA.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., brown; 4d., blue; 6d., green.

**New Brunswick.** British currency; and 100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 2d.

6d., yellow on blue; 1s., violet on blue.



Fig. 227. 1857.



Fig. 228. 1857.

**Newfoundland.** British currency; and 100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 2d.

1857, 2d., 4d., 6d. (Fig. 227), and 1s. (Fig. 228), orange; the same, scarlet, vermilion, all imperforated. 1866, 5 cents,

brown on yellowish paper, perforated 12, and rouletted. The 2c., 10c., 12c., and 24c. exist on yellowish and on white papers, the 5c. and 13c. being found only on the yellowish.

**Nova Scotia.\*** British currency; and 100 cents=1 dollar =4s. 2d.

1851, 1d., red-brown on blue; 6d., green on blue; 1s., violet on blue. Of the "cents" issue of 1860-64, sets may be made on white and on yellowish paper. The 8½c., green, is the best stamp. Varieties of perforation should be looked for in all the stamps of this issue, the normal appearing to be 12; but 11½, simple and compounded with 12, may be found.

**Paraguay.** 8 reales=1 peso=4s. 2d.; and 100 centavos=1 peso=4s. 2d.

1870, 3 reales, black, imperforated. 1878, provisional, 5 centavos on 3r., surcharged both in blue and in black.

**Peru.** 10 dineros=1 peso=3s. 9d.; 1 peseta=9½d.; 100 centavos=1 sol=4s. 2d.

1858, ½ peso, yellow, rose (type of Fig. 229). 1881-85,



Fig. 229. 1858.  
WAVY LINES IN CORNERS  
OF CENTRAL SQUARE.



Fig. 230. 1880.  
ZIG-ZAG LINES IN CORNERS  
OF CENTRAL SQUARE.

native productions, 5 centavos, olive-green; 5c., slate-blue;

\* Since writing the notice of Nova Scotia there has been placed on the market an enormous remainder of the "cents" issue, consisting of hundreds of thousands of stamps. —None may now (Oct., 1896) be considered scarce unused.

10c., dull blue; 10c., olive-green; 25c., carmine; 25c., violet; 1 sol, brown. These stamps were surcharged, also, "Arequipa," "Cuzco" and "Puno," in circles, and the 10c. with "Moquegua" in a lozenge-shaped frame. There are innumerable varieties of Peruvian surcharges, which prove of interest and value to the specialist therein. Fig. 230 shows a different type of the early issues.

**Porto Rico.**—*See* Cuba.

**Prince Edward Island.** British currency; and 100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 2d.

1861, perforated 9, 2d., rose; 3d., blue; 6d., green (Fig. 231). 1869, the same values, with 1d., yellow-orange,



Fig. 231. 1861.



Fig. 232. 1869.

and 9d., lilac (Fig. 232), added, were perforated 11, 11½, and 12 compound. No doubt other varieties of perforation are to be found, the writer having had a 9d. perforated 13½ × 11.

**St. Christopher.** British currency.

1870, 6d., green, watermark crown and CC., perforated 12½, *unused* (Fig. 233). 1879, 2½d., brown, watermark crown and CC., perforated 14 (Fig. 234). 1882, 1d., violet-rose, watermark crown and CA., perforated 14 (Fig. 235).

1888, 1d. surcharged on 2½d., blue, in letters 2mm. high, the original value not being obliterated. It is said that only



Fig. 233. 1870.



Fig. 234. 1879.



Fig. 235. 1882.

one sheet (sixty stamps) was printed with this small surcharge. The 3mm. surcharge is not scarce.

**St. Lucia.** British currency.

1859, watermark star, perforated 13½ to 16 compound, 4d., blue; 6d., green. 1863, same watermark, crown and CC., perforated 12½, 1d., 4d., 6d.; these are better used. Same, 1864, 6d., mauve, and 1s., orange, *unused*; also



Fig. 236. 1859.



Fig. 237. 1881.



Fig. 238. 1883.

6d. and 1s., perforated 14, *unused* (all type of Fig. 236). Surcharged stamps: 1881, ½d., black on green, watermark crown and CC., perforated 14 (Fig. 237). 1883, 1d., carmine on black, on crown and CA. paper, perforated 14;

4d., black on yellow (also perforated 12); and 1s., black on orange (Fig. 238).

**St. Vincent.** British currency.

1861, 1d., dull rose (Fig. 239); 6d., dark green, imperforated, no watermark. 1866, 4d., blue, yellow, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; 1s., slate, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and 14 to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  compound. 1869, 1s., indigo, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; 1s., brown, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . 1872, 1s., dull rose, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  compound, watermark star. 1873, the same, colour altered to lilac-rose. 1876, 4d., blue, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $15\frac{1}{2}$  compound, watermark star. 1877, 1s., vermilion, perforated



Fig. 239. 1861.



Fig. 240. 1880.

$11\frac{1}{2}$ , watermark star. 1880, 5s., rose, watermark star, perforated 12 (Fig. 240). 1880, provisional, 1d. surcharged in vermilion on vertically perforated halves of 6d., green. 1881,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged similarly in vermilion on 6d., bright yellow-green; 1d. surcharged in black on 6d., bright yellow-green; 4d. in black on 1s., vermilion. 1881, 1d., drab, roughly perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , watermark star; ditto 4d., ultramarine. 1885, 4d., claret, watermark crown and CA., perforated 14.

**Tobago.** British currency.

1880, pen-and-ink provisional, 1d. on half of 6d., orange; 4d., green, watermark crown and CC., per-



Fig. 241. 1880



Fig. 242. 1880.

forated 14 (Fig. 241). 1884, 4d., green, crown and CA., perforated 14; 6d., stone-colour. 1889,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged in black on 6d., orange (Fig. 242).

**Tolima.** 100 centavos=1 peso=2s. 3d.

1868, 5 centavos, black on various papers (Fig. 243), ten varieties (plate twice altered); 10c., black on white, ruled with blue lines, four varieties. All these are extremely scarce. In the second setting, the four varieties



Fig. 243 1868.

of the 10c. were substituted for four 5c. stamps, leaving but six types of them. 1871, 1 peso, red; 5p., yellow-brown. 1884, 2p., lilac; 5p., orange; 10p., red-brown.

1885, 5p., red, yellow. 1886-7, nearly all values are good, 2c., 2½c., 5c., 10c., 20c., and 50c.; and 2p., 5p., and 10p.

**Trinidad.** British currency.

1851, no value expressed (Fig. 244), on blued paper, imperforated, unused, brick-red, reddish puce, blue, grey; and on white paper, blue, grey, brick-red, dull-red; of these the blue and the grey are good used as well. 1852, lithographic impressions of similar type, imperforated, on bluish, yellowish, and white paper, varying much in substance, blue (light to indigo), grey, and (1860) dull red. 1859, imperforated, white paper, new design (type of Fig. 245), 4d.,



Fig. 244. 1851.



Fig. 245. 1859.



Fig. 246. 1869.

shades of lilac, lilac-brown; 6d., yellow-green; 1s., indigo (Fig. 245), used or unused; the same, perforated 12½; 4d., grey-lilac, perforated 12½ to 16, simple and compound; 4d., shades of lilac; and 1s., shades of blue, used or unused. 1863, same types on harder glossy paper, perforated 11½, 1d., deep red; 4d., violet; 1s., indigo. 1864-66, same on paper watermark crown and CC., perforated 12½, 1s., purple, unused. 1869, large 5s. stamp, on crown and CC. paper, perforated 12½ (Fig. 246).

*Postcards.* 1879, locally printed "Inland" and "Foreign," with "chain" borders. 1882, locally printed provisional. A curiosity in connection with this card is that the Royal Arms bear the inscription "Treu" (under the lion) and "Fest" (under the unicorn) in place of the usual "Dieu et mon Droit."

*Local Stamp.* In 1847 a local stamp, now known as the "Lady McLeod," was used to pay postage between two parts of the island (Port of Spain and San Fernando); the design of a steamer, with script capital initials of the carrying steamer, is in deep blue on white, unwatermarked, imperforated paper.

**Turk's Islands.** British currency.

1880, 1s., prune, watermark star, perforated 14½. The 2½d. provisionals of 1881 on the values 1d., 6d., and 1s., in various colours, and the 4d. on the same values, are much esteemed in some circles; their production is supposed to have been justified by the entry of the islands into the Postal Union, but used copies are far too seldom met with to afford much justification for this view. There is no doubt too much money invested in them by this time for them to reach their proper place for years to come.

**United States.** 100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d.

Before the first Government issue in 1847, the following local stamps had been issued by the Postmasters of the places named, the value being 5 cents. in all cases, except where otherwise stated: *Alexandria* (1847). *Baltimore* (1846). *Brattleboro* (1845). *New Haven* (1845). *New York* (1845) and 3c. (1842). *Providence, Rhode Island* (1846). *St. Louis* (1845). 1851, imperforated, 5c., brown.



1857-60, perforated 15, 5c., red-brown; 30c., orange; 90c., blue. 1861-66, perforated 12, 5c., yellow (Fig. 247); 90c., blue. 1867, 3c., rose, same type as 1861-66, embossed all over with small squares. 1868, same types, embossed, with



Fig. 247. 1861.



Fig. 248. 1870.

a square of embossed dots, 24c., lilac; 90c., blue. 1869, embossed, perforated 12, 24c., purple and green; 30c., rose and blue; 90c., carmine and black; the same not embossed. 1870, embossed, 1c., blue (Fig. 248); 6c., red (Fig. 249);



Fig. 249. 1870.



Fig. 250. 1870.

7c., vermilion; 10c., brown; 12c., purple (Fig. 250); 15c., orange; 24c., violet; 30c., black; 90c., carmine. Not embossed, 24c., violet; 30c., black; 90c., carmine.

The *envelopes* of the United States require especial study, and while there are many varieties worthy of attention, the

writer only feels justified in saying that *certainly* the 6c. and 10c. of the issues up to 1861, and the 20c., 24c., and 40c. of that year, should be looked for. 1870-71, 7c., vermilion; 10c., brown; 12c., puce; 15c., orange; 24c., violet; 30c., black; and 90c., carmine. In 1875 the same types were re-engraved, and the same values should be sought.

**Uruguay.** 8 reales=100 centavos or centesimos=1 peso =3s. 6d.



Fig. 251. 1859.

1856, 60 centavos, blue; 80c., green; 1 real, red (the two latter were little used, and used copies are seldom, if at all, seen). 1859, 120c., blue (Fig. 251). Thick numerals and letters, 120c., blue; 180c., green; 240c., carmine: these last three are best used.



Fig. 252. 1866.



Fig. 253. 1866.

**Virgin Islands.** British currency.

1866, perforated 12 and 15, 1d., green (Fig. 252); 6d.,

rose (Fig. 253). 1867, 1s., carmine with black centre, perforated 15, also with carmine border (Fig. 254). 1880, watermark crown and CC., perforated 14, 2½d., red-brown



Fig. 251. 1867.



Fig. 255. 1880.

(Fig. 255). 1883, ½d., buff-yellow. 1888, provisional, 4d. surcharged on 1s., carmine border type (it is very probable that this was made for sale).

## ASIA.

**Afghanistan.** 2 shahi=1 sunar; 2 sunar=1 abassi; 3 abassi=1 rupee=1s. 6d. (about).

The various ways in which the values are represented on



(a) 1 SHAHI.



(b) SUNAR.



(c) 1 ABASSI.



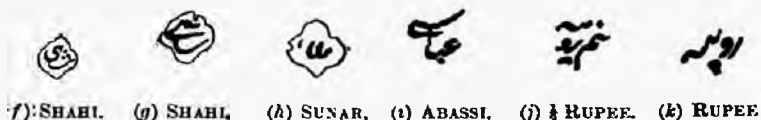
(d) ¼ RUPEE.



(e) 1 RUPEE.

the stamps of Afghanistan are shown in the accompanying engravings (a to n). In one set (a to e) the value is above

the tiger's head in the centre ; in the second (*f* to *k*) it is in the outer label, just below the tiger's chin, three of them



(*f*, *g*, and *h*) being in a white tablet ; while in the third (*l* to *n*) it is contained in the centre of the stamp, in the inner circle.

1870-71, with plain and dotted inner circle, 1 shahi (Fig. 256), 1 sunar, 1 abassi, all black (these are equivalent to



Fig. 256. 1870-71, 1sh.



Fig. 257. 1872-73, 1sh

1, 2, and 4 annas). 1871-72, 6sh., 1 rupee, purple. 1872-73, 1sh., black on laid paper (Fig. 257). 1873-74, 1sh., purple

(Fig. 258); lab., black;  $\frac{1}{2}$ r., black; 1r., black. 1874-75, 1su., black, purple; lab., black, purple. 1875-76, 1sh., 1su., lab.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ r., and 1r., all existing in both black and purple.



Fig. 258. 1873-74, 1sh.      Fig. 259. 1875-76, 1 sunar.      Fig. 260. 1876-7, lab.

1875-76, the same values as last issue, printed in grey for Cabul, purple for Kandahar and Herat, black for Jellalabad, green for Khalloum, and brown for Lalpoura (Fig. 259). 1876-77 (type of Figs. 260, 261), same values and



Fig. 261. 1878, 1sh.

Fig. 262. TYPE OF 1884-86, 1r.

colours for the above towns, except that the set for Lalpoura is yellow. 1878, the same, with colours, grey, black, purple, green, and brown-yellow, the higher values of this set being much scarcer than the lower, some of which are not

scarce. 1884, lab., purple, rose, on thin white wove paper (Fig. 262); purple on green paper and on blue wove; and red on green paper, on coloured "foreign" note-paper (*bâtonné*) purple on yellow paper. 1886, lab., carmine; 2ab., brown; 1r., brown (Fig. 262), on white *bâtonné* paper, and on thin coloured wove; 2ab., red on yellow, carmine on rose, red on orange; 1r., red on yellow and on orange, also on coloured *bâtonné*; 2ab., lake on green and on lilac; 1r., lake on green and on lilac. 1888, thin wove paper, lab., black on magenta, on coloured *bâtonné*; lab., black on lavender, puce on green, black on pink; 2ab. and 1r., black on pink, on thin coloured laid paper; lab., 2ab., and 1r., black on pink, brown on yellow, and blue on green. 1891, types of 1881 (similar to Fig. 262), lab., green on rose wove; 2ab., black on white laid; 1r., purple on green *bâtonné*. 1892, on very thin paper, lab., 2ab., and 1r., slate on rose.

**Bamra.** 4 pies=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee=1s. 4d.

1890,  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna, on yellow;  $\frac{1}{2}$  a., on rose (Figs. 263 and 264); 1a., on blue; 2a., on green; 4a., on yellow; 8a., on rose;

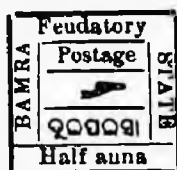


Fig. 263. 1890.



Fig. 264. 1890.

all in black on wove paper. There are varieties of some of the values, but these stamps are not entitled to rank above locals. In the stamps of the second type, the interest seems to centre chiefly in the *errors* of spelling and so on.

**Bhopal.** 12 pies=1 anna ; 16 annas=1 rupee=1s. 4d.

The remarks made above apply to these and most of the other Indian States, the stamps being made for sale, and their character being proved by the fact that most of them



Fig. 265. 1877, 1/4a.



Fig. 266. 1886, 4a.

are practically unknown used. Instead of compiling a list of varieties, a few types are illustrated (Figs. 265 to 267), and the reader is assured that he may look for *errors* of



Fig. 267. 1886, 1/4a.

spelling in the words, "H. H. Nawab, Shah Jahan Begam," every word being mis spelt in one issue or another.

**Cashmere.** 16 annas=1 rupee=1s. 4d.

Like the stamps of Afghanistan, these bear their value in characters that must be studied. They are, in the circular

stamps, as shown in illustrations *a* to *c*, all the markings being in *white* on the black central circle. In the rectangular



(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  ANNA.



(b) 1 ANNA.



(c) 4 ANNAS.

stamps, the values are indicated as in *d* to *g*. There are two types each of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1a. of 1866: 1866, circular,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a.,



(d)  $\frac{1}{2}$  ANNA.



(e)  $\frac{1}{2}$  ANNA.



(f) 1 ANNA.



(g) 1 ANNA, 1878.

black, green, ultramarine; 1a., blue, black, red, purple, orange, ultramarine (Fig. 268); 4a., canary-yellow. 1866, rectangular,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black (two types), indigo, green; 1a.,



Fig. 268. 1866.  
CIRCULAR 1a. (JUMMOO).



Fig. 269. 1866.  
RECTANGULAR 1a.



Fig. 270. 1878-79.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

black, indigo, green (Fig. 269). 1867, 1a. (same type as 1866), carmine, brown, blue; 8a., maroon. 1878-79,  $\frac{1}{4}$ a., red, blue (Fig. 270);  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., violet; 1a., mauve; 2a., red, indigo; 4a., red; also, perforated,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., slate; 1a., red.



**Ceylon.** British currency; and 100 cents = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.

1857,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac on blue, glazed paper, no watermark (Fig. 271). 1858, same on white glazed paper. 1857-59, on paper watermark star, 4d., rose; 5d., red-brown; 8d.,



Fig. 271. 1857.



Fig. 272. 1857-59.

brown; 9d., olive-brown (Fig. 272); 1s. 9d., green; 2s., blue (Fig. 273). 1861, perforated 14,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , 15,  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , simple and compound, watermark star, 4d., rose, carmine; 5d., brown (shades); 8d., brown, yellow-brown; 1s. 9d., green;



Fig. 273. 1857-59.



Fig. 274. 1863-66.

2s., blue. 1863, no watermark,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5d., chocolate-brown; 9d., brown; 1s., violet; all perforated 13. 1863-66, watermark crown over CC., perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 2d., emerald-green (Fig. 274); 5d., carmine-brown.

1872-80, watermark crown over CC., perforated  $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ , 2 cents, brown (Fig. 275); 4c., grey; 8c., orange (Fig. 276);



Fig. 275. 1872-80.



Fig. 276. 1872-80.



Fig. 277. 1872-80.

32c., grey-blue (Fig. 277); 64c., brown; 2 rupees 50c., lilac-rose. 1883-84, watermark crown over CA., 16c., lilac; 24c., purple-brown.

*Envelopes.* 1858, uncut, used or unused, 2d., green (Fig. 278); 4d., rose; 5d., brown; 6d., purple (also on thin



Fig. 278. 1858, ENVELOPE.

blue paper); 8d., brown; 9d., chocolate-brown; 1s., yellow; 1s. 9d., green; 2s., blue; all on white paper; and 10d., orange, on thin blue.

**Hong Kong.** 100 cents = 1 Mexican dollar = 3s. 4d.

1863-71, 96 cents, yellow-brown, watermark crown over CC., perforated 14 (Fig. 279); 2c., slate, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$

(Fig. 280). 1874, fiscals postally used, 3 and 10 dollars (type of Fig. 281), and 1882, 12c., surcharged on 10dols.,



Fig. 279. 1863-71.



Fig. 280. 1863-71.

and 1dol., blue. 1890, provisional 20c. on 30c., black and green (Fig. 282); 50c. on 48c., black and violet.



Fig. 281. 1874, FISCAL.



Fig. 282. 1890, PROVISIONAL.

*Postcards.* The provisional issues, 1879, 3c., black on yellow; 5c., red on white, with adhesive provisional stamps, specially surcharged.

**India.** 12 pies=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee=1s. 4d.

The 4 annas, blue and red, 1854 (Fig. 283), are good in pairs, or with big margins, as there were three settings of the stamps, in the earliest of which the stamps are 17mm.

apart, divided from each other by wavy blue lines, with tiny rosettes at the intersections. The second setting placed the stamps 6mm. apart, and the third 3mm.; neither of these settings has the blue dividing lines. They were issued without gum or perforation. The watermark in the sheets (which contained twelve stamps in three rows of four, and twenty-four in four rows of six, the last two settings varying, not in



Fig. 283. 1854.

the number of stamps, but in their positions as regards the watermark) was an oval band formed of two lines, at the top of which were the words "STAMP OFFICE" in double-lined capitals, at the base some native words, and in the middle two lions, supporting the arms of the East India Company, with the motto, "AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ" in single-lined capitals. 1855, 2a., brown-pink, unused, and 1857, 2a., green (Fig. 284); 1864, 4a., green (Fig. 285); all without watermark and perforated 14. 1866, long "Foreign Bill" stamps, perforated 14, were deprived of their upper and lower portions, and surcharged "Postage," in block capitals, in a curve at the top, the colour being green on lilac, and the original value, 6a., remaining. In the first surcharging the letters used were 2mm. high, in the second 3mm., and in addition, green lines were printed

across the stamps showing where they were to be cut. In some instances these lines, or parts of them, may be seen.



Fig. 284. 1855 and 1857.



Fig. 285. 1864.

*Service Postage.* 1867, 2a., black on lilac and green on lilac. 1868,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 2a., 4a., and 8a., all green on lilac. 1869,



Fig. 286. 1869.

current issue, no watermark, perforated 14, surcharged horizontally in black "Service," in letters 2mm. high,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., blue; 1a., brown; 2a., yellow (type of Fig. 286).

**Japan.** 100 mons=1 tempo= $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 1000 rin=100 sen =1 yen=3s.

1871, on wove Japanese paper, imperforated, 100 mons, deep blue; 200 mons, vermilion (Fig. 287); 500 mons, dark green. On laid native paper, 200 mons, vermilion. 1872, on wove native paper, perforated 11,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen, brown; 1 sen,

blue on laid (Fig. 288);  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen, brown (shades); 5 sen, green. There are forty types to the sheet of the above issues. 1872, 30 sen, grey, on thick wove paper. On laid,  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen, brown;



Fig. 287. 1871, 200 mons.

Fig. 288. 1872, 1 sen.

Fig. 289. 1874.

10 sen, green. 1874, on laid, 2 sen, yellow (Fig. 289); 6 sen, brown; 20 sen, lilac; 30 sen, grey (Fig. 290); (these and the following issue have syllabic characters inserted in



Fig. 290. 1874, WITH SYLLABIC CHARACTERS.

Fig. 291. 1875.

the design at the base, somewhat after the analogy of our plate-numbers). On white wove paper, 4 sen, lake. 1875, on wove, 30 sen, violet (Fig. 291). On laid, 1 sen, brown; 2 sen, yellow.

**Jhind.** 4 pies=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee=1s. 4d.

1874, on thin yellowish wove paper, 8 annas, violet,

imperforated (Fig. 292). 1885-86, on laid paper,  $\frac{1}{4}$ a., orange (Fig. 293); 1a., brown, perforated. Fifty varieties of each to the sheet. Indian stamps surcharged in curves, "JHIND" to left, and "STATE" to right of head: 1886, 8a., purple;



Fig. 292. 1874, 8a.

Fig. 293. 1885-86,  $\frac{1}{4}$ a.

1 rupee, slate, black surcharges (type of Fig. 294). 1886, surcharged "Jeend State" in two lines, in black or red on Indian stamps,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red and green; 1a., black and plum; 2a., red and blue; 4a., red and green; 8a., black and



Fig. 294. 1886.



Fig. 295. 1886.

purple; 1r., red and slate. The same stamps surcharged "JHIND STATE" in two lines,  $\frac{1}{2}$ a., red and green; 1a., red and plum; 2a., red and blue; 4a., red and green (Fig. 295); 1r., red and slate.

**Labuan.** 100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d.

1879, watermark CA. over crown, sideways, perforated 14, 2 cents, green (Fig. 296); 6c., orange; 12c., carmine;

16c., blue. Watermark crown over CC., perforated 14, 12c., carmine. 1880, figure 6 in red, surcharged on 16c., blue (crown and CC.), which has its value obliterated in red by another figure 6; 8c. in black similarly surcharged on 12c., carmine; both these exist with the value obliterated by a line in the colour of the surcharge instead of a figure.



Fig. 296. 1879.



Fig. 297. 1884.

1881, "EIGHT CENTS" in capitals on 12c., carmine, and also with value in small letters, both types being in two lines. 1883, crown and CA., 8c., carmine, and provisional "1 dollar" surcharged in manuscript, in red ink on the 16c. (crown and CC.). 1884, "2 CENTS" surcharged in black on 8c., carmine, in one line (Fig. 297). The subsequent vagaries of Labuan have probably been for revenue and not for postal purposes.



Fig. 298. 1883.

**North Borneo.** 100 cents = 1 Mexican dollar = 3s. 4d.  
1883, 1 cent, orange (Fig. 298); 50c., purple; 1 dollar,



carmine. 1886, surcharged "and Revenue" in two lines in black, 10c., blue.



Fig. 299. 1886-89.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO. 1886-89, 2dols., dull green (Fig. 299); 5dols., violet; 10dols., brown. There are two types of the 2dols.

**Persia.** 20 shahi=1 kran=10d. ; 10 kran=1 toman=8s. 4d. ; also 100 centimes=1 franc=9½d.

1868, 2 shahi, green, perforated 13 (Fig. 300) (printed in Paris; it is doubtful if these were ever used). 1877,



Fig. 300. 1868,  
PARIS PRINT, 2sh.



Fig. 301. 1877, 2sh.

thin paper, 2sh., black and green, imperforated (type of Fig. 301), and provisional 5sh., being the 10sh. divided

horizontally, each half surcharged "5 Shahi," or "Shahy," black on blue, green on blue. 1878, imperforated, 1 toman, bronze on blue. 1884, horizontal halves of 50 centimes and 10sh., surcharged in Persian characters; 5sh., blue surcharge on 50c., and 10sh., in black.

*Wrappers.* 1887, 1sh., red on buff; ditto, surcharged with Persian characters.

*Postcards.* 1878-79, 2½sh., a 2sh. stamp with diagonal half of 1sh., together surcharged 2½ in a circle in red, also half a 5sh. stamp with surcharge in red, as well as in blue.

**Philippine Islands.** 8 cuartos = 1 real or real plata = 100 centimos = 4s.; 100 centesimos de escudo = 1 escudo = 2s. 2d.; 100 centesimos de peseta = 1 peseta = 9½d.; 1000 milésimas de peso = 1 peso = 4s.; 10 mils. de peso = 1 centesimo de peso.

1854, 5 cuartos, orange; 10cu., carmine, light red; 1 real, blue; 2r., green. 1855, 5cu., red. 1863, 10cu., carmine (type



Fig. 302. 1863.



Fig. 303. 1870.



Fig. 304. 1879.

of Fig. 302); 1r., violet; 2r., blue; 1r. plata, green; all imperforated. 1870, 20 centesimos de escudo, brown, perforated 14 (type of Fig. 303). 1872, 16 c. de peseta, blue, perforated 14. 1874, 1pes. 25c., brown. 1877, 2c. de peso, blue; 6c., orange (this type has rosettes before

and after "FILIPINAS" in the band at top). 1878, 100 milésimas de peso, carmine; 200m. de p., mauve. 1879, 25m. de p., green (Fig. 304). These have "FILIPINAS" in larger type, without rosettes. 1859-64 issues, surcharged "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," 10cu., bright red, of 1859; 1r., violet, of 1863; 2r., blue, of 1863; on 1864 issue, 12½ centimos, blue on yellow (type of Fig. 305); on Cuban stamps of 1855, 1 real plata, green; 2r. pl., carmine. 1877, surcharged "Habilitado—12cs. pta." in two lines in oblong frame, on 25mils., black; the surcharge was printed in black and in blue. 1881-84, surcharged "HABILITADO PARA



Fig. 305. 1864.



Fig. 306. 1881-84.



Fig. 307. 1888-90.

CORREOS," and the value in black, 2½ centesimos de peso on 2 reales, blue; 8c. de p. on 10cu., stone (Fig. 306). "HABILITADO CORREOS, 2 CENTS DE PESO" in black on 10cu., stone. "HABILITADO PA CORREOS" and value on *fiscal stamps*, 16cu., in yellow, on 2r., blue; 1r., in red, on 12½c., blue; 2r. on 2r., blue; and on *telegraph stamps*, 20c., in black, on 250mils., blue, also 20c. in red and black on the same, and 2r. in black on the same. Provisionals surcharged in the same type on postage stamps, 20 centesimos de peso, in black, on 8c. de p., brown, 16cu., in yellow, on 2½c. de p., blue; the same in carmine; 1 real, in green, on

2c. de p., carmine, on 8c. de p., brown; in red on 5c. de p., carmine. The same surcharge on fiscal stamps, "DERECHOS DE FIRMA," 1r., in red, on 10 pesetas, brown, and in red on 1 peso, green. "HABILITADO PARA CORREOS" in three lines, differently spaced for each value, on "DERECHOS JUDICIAL" stamps, 10cu., blue and stone; 1 real, red and green. 1888-89, not surcharged, 5c. de p., light blue. 1888-90, surcharged "Habilitado Para Comunicaciones" (two types) in double-lined oval,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  centesimos de peso., in black on  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. de p., green, and in black on 50mil., bistre (Fig. 307); 10c., in maroon, on  $\frac{1}{3}$ c., green;  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., in carmine, on 20c., brown *fiscal*.

*Note.*—Where there is a change in the currency of the above, the value is first given in full.

**Portuguese Indies.** 1000 reis=1 milreis=4s. 4d.; 16 tangas=1 rupee=1s. 4d.

1871, coarse background, with Roman capitals, 10 reis, black; 20r., red; 40r., dark blue; 100r., green; 200r., yellow; 300r., purple; 900r., purple; all pin-perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or 16. 1872, same values and colours, with 600r., violet, added, fine background and block capitals. 1873, type of 1871, but on bluish paper, 300r., 600r., 900r.; all in violet, pin-perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . 1874, small figure of value, 20r., red. 1875, type of 1872, but small figure and bluish paper, 10r., black; 20r., red. 1876, type slightly altered, the noticeable point being the barred "v" in SERVICE, 15r., rose; 40r., blue; 200r., orange; 300r., 600r., 900r., violet. 1877, star above value, bar below, 200r., orange; 300r., 600r., 900r., violet. 1881, provisional issues on early types,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ r. on 10r., red on black; on 20r., black on red;  $4\frac{1}{2}$ r.,

black on three types of 100r., green; 6r. on 100r., black on green, on 200r., black on yellow; also, on "crown" type, all surcharges in black,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ r. on 25r., violet, 25r., grey, 100r., lilac;  $4\frac{1}{2}$ r. on 25r., lilac, on 100r., lilac; 6r. on 10r., yellow, 40r., blue, 50r., blue; 1 tanga on 10r., green, 50r., green, 200r., orange; 2t. on 40r., yellow, 40r., blue, 200r., orange, 300r., brown; 4t. on 200r., orange; 8t. on 20r., bistre, 40r., blue, 100r., lilac, 300r., brown.

**Scinde District Dawk.** 4 pies=1 anna; 16 annas=1 rupee=1s. 4d.

1851, design embossed on white or coloured paper,  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, on white, blue, and red paper.

**Shanghai.** 16 cash=1 candareen; 100 candareens=1 tael=6 shillings; and 100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d.

1865, thin paper, "CANDAREEN" in singular, 1cand., blue on laid (type of Fig. 308); 2cand., black, wove and laid;



Fig. 308. 1865.



Fig. 309. 1865.

4cand., yellow, wove and laid; 16cand., vermilion, wove. "CANDAREENS" in plural, thin wove paper, 3cand., brown (type of Fig. 309) (also on laid); 6cand., brown orange-red; 8cand., green 12cand., brown; 16cand., vermilion. All the above have antique numerals. The following have ordinary

figures: 1cand., blue; 2cand., black; 3cand. (singular and plural), brown; 12cand., brown; 16cand., red; all these are imperforated. 1866, 4 cents, grey, perforated 12. 1873, provisional issues, surcharged in blue, 1cand. on 16cand., green; 3cand. on 2cand., rose, and 16cand., green; all perforated 12. 1cand. on 6cand., slate, and 12cand., olive-brown; 3cand. on 2cand., rose; all perforated 15. 1875, 1cand., yellow on yellow paper, *perforated* 11½ (Fig. 310). 1876,



Fig. 310. 1875.



Fig. 311. 1877.



Fig. 312. 1884-86.

6cand., green; 9cand., blue; 12cand., brown. 1877, provisionals surcharged in blue, 1cand. on 3cand. (Fig. 311), rose on rose, rose on white, on 6cand. green, 9cand. blue, and on 12cand. brown. 1884-86, perforated 15 × 12, 40 cash, brown; 80 cash, red; 100 cash, yellow (Fig. 312).

**Soruth.** 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.

First issue, 1 anna, black on blue laid. 1868, twenty minor varieties of type of each value, 1 anna, black on blue laid and pink wove, red on white laid and green wove; 4a., black on white laid.

**Straits Settlements.** 100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 2d.

Indian stamps, watermark elephant's head, and perforated 14, surcharged with crown and value. 1867, 6 cents

in violet on 2 annas, yellow; 12c. in red on 4a., green. 1868, 96c., slate, perforated 12½, watermark crown over CC. 1882, watermark crown over CA., perforated 14, 2c.,



Fig. 313. 1882.



Fig. 314. 1883-88.

brown (Fig. 313); 4c., rose. 1883, provisional issue, surcharged in black, 2c. on 12c., blue, and on 32c., red; 8c. on 12c., blue, and on 32c., red. 1883-88, 2c. on 8c., orange; 3c. on 5c., blue, and on 5c., plum; 4c. on 5c., blue (Fig. 314); 8c. on 12c., purple. All the following are on stamps of Straits Settlements:

**BANGKOK.** The 32c., yellow, of 1867 issue, surcharged large "B" in black. 1882, surcharged "B" in black, water-



Fig. 315. 1882.

mark crown over CC., 2c., brown (Fig. 315); 4c., rose; 12c., blue; 30c., claret; 96c., slate. 1883, 2c. on 32c., red; and watermark crown over CA., 4c., rose; 24c., green.

JOHORE. 1878, surcharged crescent and star, 2c., brown, crown over CC. 1884-86, there are various types of "JOHOR"



Fig. 316. 1884-86.



Fig. 317. 1884-86.

(Figs. 316 and 317) and "JOHORE" surcharges, all 2c., rose, watermark crown and CA., some being scarce. 1891, four types of 2c., surcharged on 24c., green.

PAHANG. 1890, 8c., orange, "PAHANG" (in capitals 2½mm. high), watermark crown over C.A. 1891, four types of 2c., like Johore issue, on 24c., green.

PERAK. 1878, surcharged with crescent, star, and "P" in oval, watermark crown over CC., 2c., brown. 1882, large block capital "P" and full stop, 2c., brown. 1883-86, watermark crown over CA., "PERAK," in block capitals, 4c., brown (type of Fig. 318); 2c., rose (on 4c.); and three



Fig. 318. 1883-86.



Fig. 319. 1880-89, PROVISIONAL.

other types of 2c. 1886-89, provisional issue, 1c. on 2c. (Fig. 319). From 1889 to 1891, the surcharge business



was apparently the chief one followed in this part of the world, for it appears that there are no fewer than thirty types of 1c. and 2c. surcharges.

SELANGOR. 1878, crescent, star, and capital "S" in an oval, 2c., brown, watermark crown over CC. 1882, same



Fig. 320. 1891.

surcharges in red, 2c., brown, watermark crown over CA. 1891, five types of 2c., surcharged on 24c., green (Fig. 320).

SUNGEI UJONG. 1878, surcharged with crescent, star, and "S. U." in capitals on  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. Indian stamp; same on 2c., brown, watermark crown over CC. 1882-83, "S. U." in capitals, 2c., brown, CC.; 2c. and 4c., rose, watermark



Fig. 321. 1882-84.

crown over CA. 1882-84, "SUNGEI UJONG" in block capitals in two lines, the lower word having the letters more widely spaced than the upper, 2c., brown, crown

over CC. (type of Fig. 321). With letters of upper word the more widely spaced ; 2c., brown, crown over CA. ; 4c., rose, crown over CC. ; 8c., orange, and 10c., slate, both watermark crown over CA.

## OCEANIA.

**Fiji Islands.** British currency ; and 100 cents=1 dollar =4s. 2d.

1871, perforated 12½, 1d., blue ; 3d., green ; 6d., carmine. These are not scarce unused, and sets may be made on both white and yellowish wove paper. 1875, surcharged "V.R." (a) in Roman capitals, and (b) in Gothic, with stops of the corresponding types, 2 cents on 1d., 6c. on 3d., 12c. on 6d. These surcharges are both to be found on the same sheet, and all the values may be found with an inverted "A" instead of "V" in the Gothic surcharge. Returning from cents to pence, 1875 also saw the production of a 2d. stamp, surcharged in red, also in black, upon all the varieties of the 6c., green, and 12c., carmine, of the previous cents issue.

**Hawaii** (Sandwich Islands). 100 cents=1 dollar=4s. 2d.

1851 ; though practically unobtainable, and unlikely to be discovered by either young or old collectors, these stamps are nevertheless mentioned ; 2 cents, 5c., 13c., there being two minor varieties in the type-setting of each value. There are also two varieties of the 13c., lettered "H. I. & U. S.", and "Hawaiian Postage" respectively. 1853, 5c., blue on white and thin bluish wove paper ; 13c., vermilion on white ; these have been reprinted. 1859, 1c., blue, and 2c., black

(Fig. 322), type-set, and printed on blue wove paper; ten minor varieties to the sheet. 1862, 2c., rose, lithographed on white laid paper, used. (The engraved stamp of this type was in all probability never used.) 1863, stamps of 1859, but the 1c.



Fig. 322. 1859.

in black and the 2c. in blue; same varieties. 1864, the same, printed, both in black, on bluish and white wove papers. 1865, type set on bluish wove, ten varieties, 5c., blue; also another printing of 1c. and 2c., black on white laid paper, and blue on white wove.

**New South Wales.** British currency.

1850, "Sydney views," 1d., red (two plates, twenty-five



Fig. 323. 1850.

varieties on each); 2d., blue (three plates—Plate I. once re-touched and Plate III. twice—twenty-four varieties to the

plate) (Fig. 323); 3d., green (one plate of twenty-five varieties). The *papers* of these vary as follow :

1d., Plate I., may be found on: (a) soft, yellowish wove of medium thickness; (b) thin, hard white and bluish wove; (c) ribbed, white wove, appearing almost like laid. Plate II., on: (a) more or less thoroughly blued wove paper of medium thickness; (b) thickish, hard white, or yellowish wove; (c) ribbed, white or yellowish, with broader ribs than that used for Plate I; (d) same as c, but blued slightly.

The various plates of 2d. are to be found on: (a) soft, yellowish wove, sometimes blued; (b) hard, bluish wove, of varying thickness; (c) hard, greyish wove; (d) ribbed, white or bluish.

The 3d. is found on: (a) soft, yellowish wove; (b) hard, bluish wove; (c) white and bluish, ribbed.

1851. The "laureated head" issue, fifty types of each value to the plate, excepting the two plates of 6d., which have twenty-five only. The 1d., lake, on laid bluish paper. There are four marked varieties on this plate: Nos. 7 and 12 have no leaves to right of "SOUTH"; No. 9 has the last letter omitted from "WALES," reading "WALE." No. 15 has the upper of the three leaves to right of "SOUTH" omitted.

Of the 2d., blue, the second plate is the rarest; it is known by the six-pointed stars in the corners, and its most marked variety is No. 23, the lettering being "WAEES" instead of "WALES"; this plate is only found on blue paper.

The 3d., green, required but one plate, and has but one marked variety, the engraver adding a horizontal top-stroke to the "L," making "WAEES." It appeared on the following papers: (a) blue and greyish, unwatermarked wove; (b) white or yellowish wove, watermark double-lined 3.

6d., brown, two plates, the first being finely engraved, and the second more coarsely. Plate I. is found only on blue wove, unwatermarked paper; Plate II. is on the same paper, also on strong white wove. The only prominent variety is Plate I., No. 8, the lettering being "WALLS" for "WALES."

8d., orange, is the scarcest of the "laureated" series, and is only found on the blue wove paper. There are no marked varieties, but No. 21 is devoid of leaves to right of "SOUTH."

All the "laureated" stamps are imperforated.

1855, "large square" issue, 5d., green, watermark large double-lined 5 (Fig. 324); 8d., orange, watermark 8; 1s., red (1854), watermark 12. These all appeared later, perforated, and they may be found perforated 12, 12½, and 13, the last being the scarcest. The 1s. exists watermark 8, im-



Fig. 324. 1855.



Fig. 325. 1856.



Fig. 326. 1853-60-62.

perforated and perforated 12; the 6d., lilac, perforated 13, watermark 5 and 12. 1856, diademed head, imperforated, 2d., blue, watermark single-lined 2 and double-lined 5; 3d., shades of green, watermark double-lined 3 (Fig. 325). 1860, 2d., blue, perforated 12½, watermark double-lined 2. 1872, 3d., green, watermark double-lined 6, perforated 12½

and 13; 5s., lilac, watermark 5s., perforated 12, 12½, and 13, unused.

1862, 2d., blue, perforated 14, on surfaced paper, no watermark. 1867, same, perforated 12½, watermark large double-lined 3 and 5; and, 1868, single-lined 1.

1864, 1d., red, perforated 14, on surfaced paper, no watermark, perforated 12½; on roughish unsurfaced paper, no watermark. 1867, perforated 12½, on paper watermarked single-lined 2. 1876, 1s., black, perforated 12½, on brown paper, watermark crown over N.S.W. The brown colour of the paper is no doubt due to the gum. 1885, temporary issue, long rectangular stamps, 5s., black, green, and violet; 10s., black, carmine, and violet; also blue, carmine, and violet 20s., black, carmine and violet. 1887, 10s., carmine and purple. 1888, 5s., square, purple; 20s., blue; both watermarked 5s. and perforated 10. 1890, 20s., blue, perforated 10, watermarked 20s. and N.S.W.

*Service Stamps.* 1879, surcharged "O.S." in red, with varieties of perforation, 2d., blue; 3d., green; 5d., green; 8d., yellow; 9d. (on 10d.), red, brown; 10d., lilac.

*Registration Stamps.* Fifty minor varieties, one plate only being used. 1853, red and blue, orange and blue, imperforated, no watermark. 1860, red and blue, perforated 12 and 13; orange and blue, perforated 12, no watermark. 1862, red and blue, perforated 13, watermark double-lined 6 (all type of Fig. 326).

#### **New Zealand.** British currency.

1855, watermark star, imperforated, 2d., blue, and 1s., green, on blued paper. On blue paper, no watermark, 1d., red, 1s., green, and 2d., blue; unused. 1855-59, thick white

paper, no watermark, imperforated, 1d., orange-red; 2d., blue (Fig. 327); 6d., brown, unused; and 1s., green; 2d., 6d., and 1s., rouletted; 2d., 6d., perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 328). 1862-64, on pelure paper; these stamps have a greasy, semi-transparent appearance, and the thinness of the paper causes



Fig. 327. 1858.



Fig. 328. 1855-59.



Fig. 329. 1862-64.

the colours to appear dark; 1d., vermilion, imperforated, rouletted, and perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2d., blue, imperforated, and perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; 6d., brown, imperforated, rouletted, and perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; 1s., green, imperforated, rouletted, and perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 329). On white paper, watermark

star, rouletted, 1d., vermilion; 2d., blue; 3d., lilac; 6d., brown; 1s., green; the 1d. and 3d. being scarcer than the other values. 1864, watermark N.Z., 6d., brown, imperforated; 1d., vermilion; 2d., blue; 6d., brown; 1s., green, rouletted; also 1d., vermilion (Fig. 330); 1s.,



Fig. 330. 1864.

green, perforated 13, the 1d. being the better. 1866, 4d., yellow, no watermark, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . 1872, watermark star, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ , 6d., blue; 1d., brown, watermark N.Z. and unwatermarked; 2d., vermilion, watermark lozenges (diagonally crossed lines). The last two named are perforated 12.

1875, 1d., lilac, watermark large star, perforated variously.

Many *fiscal* stamps have been used for postage in New Zealand, some of them being highly valued, but a list of even the scarcer ones would verge on the tedious.

#### **Queensland.** British currency.

1861, imperforated, watermark star, 1d., carmine; 2d., blue; 6d., green; 1s., grey-lilac (all type of Fig. 331). The same, perforated 15, roughly, and clean-cut, and 14, are all good unused, and the value 3d., brown, is introduced in the set. 1872-75, watermark Queensland and star; some of the values exist perforated 12 instead of the regulation



13. The "U" in "QUEENSLAND," in the 1d. stamp of 1879 (type of Fig. 332), is damaged in one of the stamps on the plate, and prints like "o"; the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged upon this *error* is scarce. 1880, 1d., orange, and 2d., blue,



Fig. 331. 1861-79.



Fig. 332. 1879.



Fig. 333. 1861-65.

were printed on paper with blue *burelé* pattern on the back, and no watermark. The same thing occurred during the early part of 1895 with the current 1d. and 2d. stamps.

The "Registered" stamp is good, watermark star, perforated 13 (1865), 14 and 15 (1861) (Fig. 333).

**Samoa.** British currency.

1877, any of the values are good if genuine originals, or



Fig. 334. 1877.

used. The values are all of one type, and are: 1d., blue; 2d., deep rose; 3d., rose; 6d., violet; 9d., red-brown; 1s.,

yellow; 2s., chestnut; 5s., green. They have been reprinted, but the reprints may be recognised by their bright colours, and clear, *new* appearance. The originals were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and are seldom found perforated on all four sides, while the reprints usually are. (All type of Fig. 334.)

**South Australia.** British currency.

1855, imperforated, watermark star, 1d., dark green and yellow-green. 1857, 1s., orange, also the 2d., red, and 6d., blue, unused (all type of Fig. 335). 1859-62, same values,



Fig. 335. 1857.



Fig. 336. 1859-62.

rouletted, with 9d., lilac, added, unused (Fig. 336). 1868, 2d., vermilion, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . 1869, 10d., blue surcharge on 9d., yellow, watermark star, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . 1870, 3d., carmine surcharge on 4d., printed in blue, perforated 10. 1871, 2d., orange; 4d., dull purple and slate, perforated 11 and watermark crown over V, Victorian paper being used. 1872, 9d., violet, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , watermark star. 1874, 10d., surcharge on 9d., yellow, in black, perforated 10, watermark crown over S.A.

The *Service Stamps* of South Australia consist of stamps of nearly all issues surcharged with letters denoting the Government Department that used them: for example, "P.O." for

Post Office, "V." for Volunteers, and "L.C." for Legislative Council, there being over fifty different surcharges; of those surcharged "O.S.," "On Service," the 1d. and 2d. of the first type, the 3d. in black surcharged on 4d. blue, the 8d. surcharged on 9d., and the 9d. are the scarcest.

**Tahiti.** 100 centimes=1 franc= $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1882, 25 centimes (on 35c.), black on yellow. 1884, 5c. and 10c. surcharged in black and red on 20c. green, French Colonies; 25c. on 1 franc, France, black and bronze.

**Tasmania.** British currency.

1853, 1d., blue (Fig. 337); 4d., orange, imperforated. There are twenty-four types of each value, and two plates of the 4d., which may be rarely found on laid paper. 1855, imperforated, watermark star, 1d., red (Fig. 338), (2d., green, and 4d., blue, *unused*). 1856, same, but no watermark, 1d., red; 2d., green; the 1d. being found also on very thin paper. 1858-60, watermark numeral of value, *rouletted*, 1d., red; 2d.,



Fig. 337. 1853.



Fig. 338. 1855.



Fig. 339. 1858-60.

green; 4d., blue; 6d., grey (Fig. 339). With serrated perforations, 1d., red; 2d., green; 4d., blue. 1864-70, 1d., dull carmine, watermark figure 2, and brick-red, no watermark,

both perforated 12. 1870, 4d., blue, watermark figure 4, perforated 11½.

*Fiscals Postally Used*, "George and Dragon" type, 3d., green; 2s. 6d., dull lake; 5s., brown and sage green; 10s., salmon, perforated 11½ and 12, and all watermarked double-lined figure 1.

**Victoria.** British currency.

1850-51, 2d., lilac, with fine background and border, imperforated; 1d., rose, rouletted (type of Fig. 340); and 3d., blue, rouletted. All values good unused. 1857, 6d., orange, rouletted (Fig. 341), serrated perforations (Fig. 342), and serpentine perforations. 1858, 2s., sea-green, same



Fig. 340. 1850-51.



Fig. 341. 1857,  
ROULETTED.



Fig. 342. 1857, SERRATED  
PERFORATION.

type as last 6d., no watermark, rouletted. 1857-63, "emblems" in corners, watermark star, 1d., green (type of Fig. 343), rouletted, and perforated 12; 4d., red, rose, rouletted. Same, no watermark, 4d., red, imperforated; 1d., green; 2d., lilac; 4d., red, rouletted; and 2d., lilac, perforated 12. 1862-66, 6d., orange; 3d., brown-lake, watermark value in words, perforated 12; 4d., rose, rouletted and imperforated,

watermark figure of value. 1862, 1d., green, no watermark; also on paper watermarked THREE-PENCE (Fig. 344). 1863-67, 1d., green (Fig. 345), watermark double-lined 4,



Fig. 343. 1857-63.



Fig. 344. 1862.



Fig. 345. 1863-67.

single-lined 4, SIXPENCE; 2d., lilac, with the last watermark; and 2d., lilac, and 4d., rose, no watermark. 1865, 1s., blue, no watermark, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 346). 1868,



Fig. 346. 1865.



Fig. 347. 1865-78.

Fig. 348. 1854.  
REGISTERED.

5s., blue on yellow paper, watermark V over crown. 1865-78, 3d., lilac, watermark double-lined 1 (Fig. 347); 10d., slate, watermark single-lined 8.

"Too Late" stamp, 6d., lilac and green, imperforated. *Registered*, 1s., blue and rose, imperforated and rouletted (Fig. 348).

There is a series of fiscal stamps available for postage, ranging from 1d. to £100, and of most values there are several types and colours.

**Western Australia.** British currency.

1855-60, 2d., brown on red; 6d., bronze; 1s., brown, watermark swan, imperforated and rouletted (Fig. 349); the



Fig. 349. 1855-60.



Fig. 350. 1860-61.

4d., blue, is scarce thus. 1860-61, 4d., blue; 6d., green, imperforated (Fig. 350); 1d., black (Fig. 351); 2d., vermilion (Fig. 352); 6d., green, rouletted; 1d., black; 2d., vermilion; perforated 13½. 1862, 4d., vermilion; 6d. (on



Fig. 351. 1860-61.



Fig. 352. 1860-61.



Fig. 353. 1862.

blued paper), purple-brown; 1s., bright green, watermark swan, and perforated from 13 to 16, compound and simple (type of Fig. 353).

## CHAPTER VI.

### Provisionals, Surcharges, and Varieties.

PROVISIONAL issues of stamps may be surcharged or they may not; it often happens that they are, but the two classes should not be confused, as there are surcharged stamps which are not provisionals, and many provisionals which are not surcharged. In the former class may be reckoned the threepenny and sixpenny, lilac, with surcharged value in red figures, of Great Britain, 1883; and the ninepenny, surcharged in black on the tenpenny, which was printed in lilac, of New South Wales, in use from 1871 to 1887, and the tenpenny, South Australia, surcharged in blue, and afterwards in black, upon the ninepenny, which was printed at various times in orange and yellow. Examples of provisionals which are not surcharged are to be found in the numerous cases of half-stamps being used for half face-value, as in the case of the bisected stamps of Nova Scotia.

Provisional issues are usually due to the failure of supply of one value or another, and they appear as *surcharges* when one value is surcharged and made to do duty for another. Motives of prudence usually dictate that the surcharged value shall be lower than that of the face-value

of the stamps made provisional use of, but there are instances of the surcharged value being higher: witness the five-penny, St. Vincent, 1892, on the four-penny violet-brown of 1886. In St. Vincent, too, occurs one of the most curious cases of surcharging on record: In 1883, the one-penny was printed in lake, and surcharged twopence-half-penny, but in 1885 the supply of one-penny stamps fell short (or surcharging was found to be a profitable pursuit), and the twopence-half-penny on one penny was surcharged down to one penny again! Two useful appliances for exactly measuring surcharges are shown in Figs. 64 and 65, on pp. 39 and 40.

Provisionals are also made by the division of stamps, and two and a-half one-penny stamps have been used for twopence-halfpenny by many of our colonies. Sometimes, but not always, the halves have been surcharged. The early British Guianas, the "wood-block" Cape of Good Hope, and, more recently, the Diego Suarez of 1890-91 (if they are not "speculative," and therefore unmentionable) are examples of the provisional issue pure and simple.

It may here be stated that there exists no possible excuse, in a decently civilised community, for the production of temporary and ephemeral issues of stamps, for if a State, city, town, or village, runs out of its stock of stamps, it is a sign of the need, not of a provisional issue, but of a new postmaster. Ordinary care and foresight are all the factors necessary to prevent the evil of the endless multiplication of these issues. To such a state had the notorious production of superfluous issues come in some of our Colonies, that measures were taken by the Colonial Office, under Lord Ripon, to put a stop to the scandalous practice.



The spicy isle of Ceylon was to the forefront as an offender of this class, and, omitting all the numerous varieties, it is interesting to note that the postal demands of this island necessitated the production, from 1885 to 1892, of forty-seven provisional (!) stamps, as against the regular issue of five. It makes one wonder where the stamps for surcharging upon came from! At the same time the postal authorities were busy producing envelopes, post-cards, wrappers, and registered envelopes, all with numerous varieties of surcharges, some right way up and some wrong!

It is felt that a continuance of this kind of thing must be fatal to all true Philately, and this feeling has materialised in the form of the "S.S.S.S.," or Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps (391, Strand, London, W.C.). It is to be hoped that the said Society may not err on the side of too much tenderness for old-established evils.

The mention of the vagaries of Ceylon brings us easily to the consideration of *varieties*, for it was found that occasional "inverted surcharges" meant money, and when the wily Cingalese discovered the appetite of collectors for "varieties" he promptly produced a fine array of them: for example, in the case of the surcharged envelopes, one finds, without going into minor details at all, seven kinds of type of five-cent surcharges in words, and three kinds in figures, and many of these are printed in black as well as red. In addition, it pleased the subtle Oriental to make occasional use of full-stops, and he sometimes appealed to the Western World with vertical and horizontal variations of the same surcharge. It is high time all this kind of thing ended, and the S.S.S.S. appears none too soon above the philatelic horizon. If collectors, young and old,

would but set their faces against the purchase of this trash, and consider the welfare of Philately at large rather than the few shillings or pounds they may have invested in bad stock of the kind, there would be very few issues of the kind appearing in the future, and but slight attention paid to the rubbish of the past.

To return to the consideration of varieties. A *bonâ-fide* variety may be defined as "an accidental, or occasional, variation from a well-recognised type." Examples of this are unperforated stamps of issues that are perforated, or stamps the perforations of which are of a different gauge from the ordinary. Some stamps also are occasionally found partially perforated and partially unperforated. These, and different compound perforations, should be classed under the head of "Varieties of Perforation." There are varieties of type to be considered as well, and of these the following will suffice as examples: The twopenny blue, "Post Paid" Mauritius of 1848, lettered "PENOE" instead of "PENCE," and the threepenny "laureated" New South Wales, lettered "WALES" instead of "WALES," though these have also been classed as "errors of engraving." The "two-masted ship" and "three-masted ship" of the provisional issue of British Guiana (1882) are perhaps more correct examples of varieties of type. Surcharges also provide us with numerous varieties: witness the two types of "twopence-halfpenny" surcharged on the Tasmanian fourpenny blue in 1891, the untold "double surcharges" of various colonies, and the "inverted surcharges" of Ceylon and Labuan, which were doubtless produced for the benefit of the "specialist of surcharges." The different types of the surcharges of the Straits Settlements issues will also recur to most minds.

“Varieties of watermark” are formed either by differences in the watermark itself, as in the different “star” watermarks of Barbados, or by the stamps being impressed upon unusual papers, as the twopenny and fourpenny South Australia, 1870, on the Victorian paper, watermarked “V over crown,” and the Victorian stamps from 1865 to 1870, when many values were printed upon paper intended originally for other values; for example: the threepenny, lilac, watermark double-lined “6”; the penny, green, watermark single-lined “6”; and the twopenny, lilac, watermark “SIXPENCE.” There are, further, “varieties of paper,” as the Belgium of 1851, on ribbed paper, and the Queensland of 1880 and 1895, with *burelé* pattern on back, such issue as the last really forming a provisional issue.

Then there are “varieties of colour,” which are no doubt properly classed as “errors,” *e.g.*, the penny and fourpenny “wood-block” Cape of Good Hope stamps, each printed in the colour of the other, owing to the blocks becoming mixed. Another example of this occurs in a stamp which the writer had the fortune to discover amongst a large number of old Great Britain stamps. While plate 12 of the sixpenny of 1873 was in use its colour was changed from a pale yellow-brown to a grey-green: in this plate the plate-number was indicated in hair-lined circles just over the letter-blocks in the bottom corners, but in plate 13 their place was filled by rosettes, and the plate-number shown in circles placed at each side of the hexagonal frame in the middle of the height of the stamp; the stamp discovered was plate 13 of the colour of the early plate 12, *i.e.*, light yellow-brown instead of grey-green.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Envelopes, Postcards, Letter-cards, and Wrappers.

THE advisability of collecting "entires," or "Ganz-Sachen," as the Germans more expressively have it, is a problem that sooner or later presents itself to the ardent collector. To the philatelist whose funds are not equal to his desires, there is no doubt that the collection of envelopes, and more especially of postcards and wrappers, offers an opportunity for securing many interesting and rare specimens at prices which are very much below those obtainable for stamps of corresponding rarity. As a comparison we may take the sixpenny lithographed Nevis, of which only 100 sheets were printed; it is not too high an estimate to value an entire sheet at £160, but the provisional postcard of Dominica, of which only 100 were printed, is priced by a leading dealer at 30s. There must evidently be a demand created for these things before their prices bear any real ratio to their scarcity.

Most of the rare envelopes and cards are dealt with in the chapter, "Stamps to Look for," where *wrappers* have been somewhat neglected. They form a subject for a specialist, and the principal drawback to their collection lies

in the fact that it is very difficult to obtain really good used copies, as they are so frequently badly torn, creased, or otherwise damaged in transit.

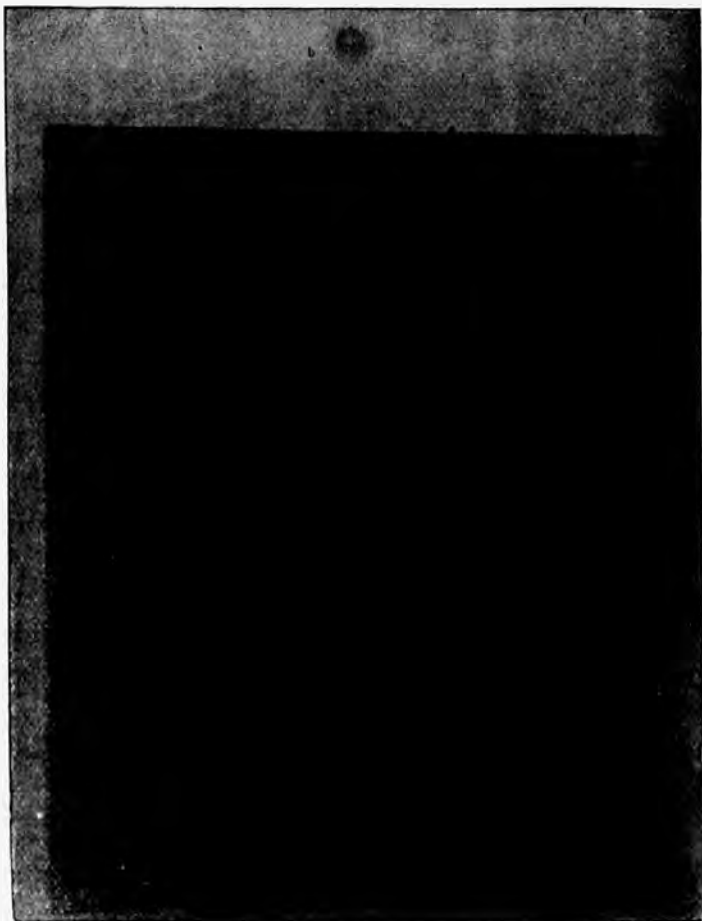


Fig. 354. NEW SOUTH WALES PAPER USED IN 1885 FOR VICTORIAN WRAPPERS.

An interesting thing relating to wrappers may be mentioned. Most collectors will know of the New South Wales stamps which were printed on "Stamp Duty" paper, water-

marked with large "N.S.W." The watermark is seldom to be seen very distinctly in the case of the stamps, which are more easily distinguishable by the bluish tinge of the paper, but this same paper was used in 1885 for printing the halfpenny wrappers of Victoria; and Fig. 354 shows a portion of one of these, the paper having been used as a negative to print the watermark on photographic paper.

One might easily specialise in *letter-cards*, for the field to be covered is not very wide, the only countries that have issued them being Anjouan, the Argentine Republic, Austria, Azores, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Diego Suarez, Ecuador, Eritrea (!), Finland, France, French Colonies, French Congo, French Guiana, French Guinea, French Settlements in India, French Soudan, Great Britain, Greece, Guadeloupe, Horta, Hungary, Indo-China, Italy, Ivory Coast, Martinique, Mayotte, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, New Caledonia, New South Wales, Nossi-bé, Obock, Océanie, Paraguay, Ponta Delgada, Portugal, Réunion, Roumania, Russia, Ste. Marie de Madagascar, St. Pierre et Miguelon, San Marino, Servia, Senegal, Shanghai, Siberia, Sweden, Tahiti, Tunis, Uruguay, and Victoria. None of them is of any great rarity, and though they are open to the objection of being damaged when used, it is not difficult to open them without tearing off the perforations, by inserting a pencil-point or agate stylus at the fold, where a small portion may usually be found which allows of the entrance of such an instrument, and by gently working it round the edges; envelopes may be opened in a similar way.

Other objections to the collection of "entires" are found by some in the space they occupy and the difficulties

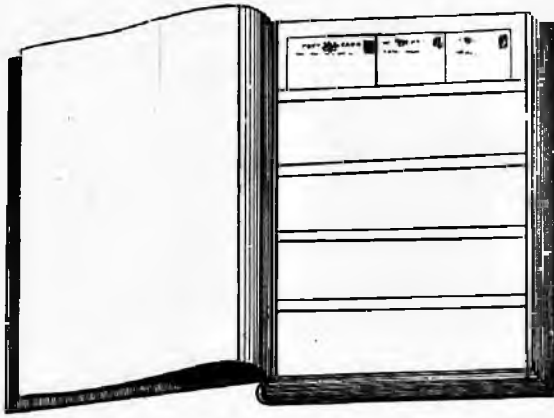


Fig. 355. ALBUM FOR ENTIRES.

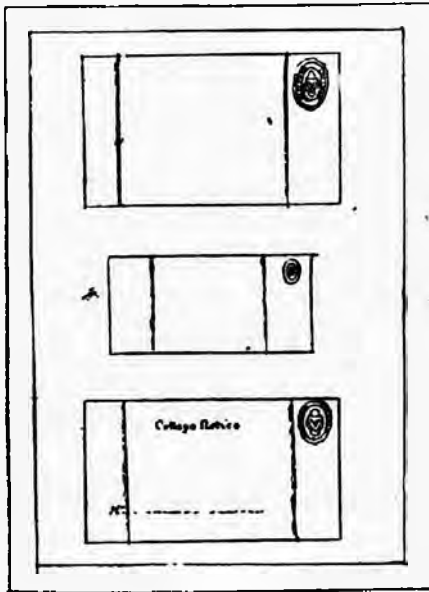


Fig. 356.  
ENTIRES MOUNTED BY THREADS,  
FRONT VIEW.

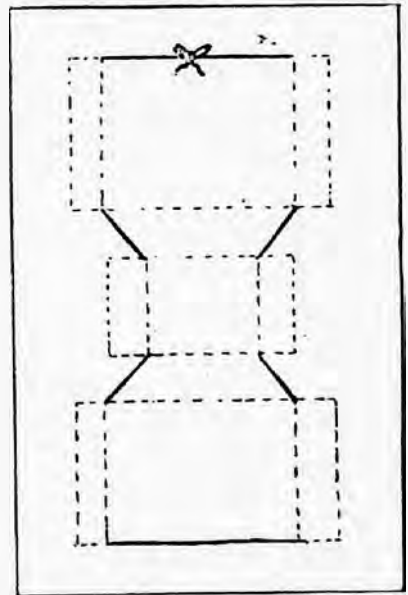


Fig. 357.  
ENTIRES MOUNTED BY THREADS,  
BACK VIEW.

that their mounting presents, but these are chiefly imaginary and may be easily overcome by the exercise of a little patience and ingenuity. They may very well be mounted in a manner similar to that recommended for stamps, or in the manner shown in Fig. 355, where strips of card are fastened across the blank pages of the album and the cards or envelopes inserted as shown. Figs. 356 and 357 are self-explanatory: Fig. 356 shows the "entires" in position, secured by threads, whose disposition and fastening at the back of the sheet are shown in Fig. 357.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### Fiscal Stamps Postally Used.

THE collecting of fiscals, as such, is now largely followed, and collectors are well provided for in the way of literature and catalogues, some of the labels apparently being extremely scarce. The limits of time are naturally placed further back in the case of the fiscal collector, and an interesting exhibit at a provincial stamp show was one of the original stamps which brought about the American War of Secession. It scarcely struck the nineteenth-century person as being worth fighting about!

It is taken for granted, however, that the most interesting fiscals are those which have extended their sphere of usefulness into the postal regions. These may be divided into two main classes, viz.: those that have been authorised for regular use by Government, of which our own country provides the most striking example, for all values of adhesive revenue stamps are available for postal purposes; and those that have been temporarily authorised for postal use, thus forming a kind of provisional or accessory issue. Other fiscals may slip through the post upon occasion, but such have no real value, being simply curiosities.

At one time or another most of our Australian Colonies

have authorised the use of fiscal stamps for postage, except, perhaps, South Australia and New South Wales. Fiscals have been used for postage in this latter colony, but it is very doubtful if their use was authorised. The specimen of West Australian fiscal shown in Fig. 358 was used in Perth soon after the issue of the Government order authorising such use. Tasmanian and Victorian revenue stamps are interesting, but the New Zealanders overdid the business, and most of their postally-used fiscals should be carefully



Fig. 358.

investigated before fancy prices are paid for them. Queensland provides a few rarities in her higher values of revenue stamps with postal cancellation. Japan has also permitted the occasional postal use of fiscals, though whether this was from intention or oversight is not known to the writer. Almost all our West Indian Colonies, too, have given us specimens of these stamps, though collectors cannot be too careful in ascertaining the genuineness of the postal cancella-

tions, which have been forged with great frequency, and applied to cleaned or unused stamps, thus endowing them with a fictitious value. The revenue stamps of St. Lucia afford us instances of this practice, as do also those of Nevis and St. Vincent. The penny revenue stamp of Montserrat is of great scarcity genuinely used for postage.

As in several other instances, the writer suggests that the collection alone of revenue stamps used for postage opens up a wide and interesting field for the specialist. Indeed, so far from specialism being over-done, as is claimed by some collectors, the writer is of opinion that it is merely in its infancy. Long may it continue to prosper and add to our philatelic knowledge !

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## CHAPTER IX.

### Reprints, Remaunders, Unnecessary Issues, Forgeries, Bogus Stamps, and Secret Marks.

**Reprints.**—Many countries have reprinted their obsolete stamps, ostensibly “for the benefit of collectors,” who, instead of being correspondingly grateful, have responded to kind attempts to cater for their hobby by resolutely boycotting known reprints, with few exceptions. One of these exceptions is the “Royal” reprint; the penny, plate 66, being printed specially in black, in 1864, for the benefit of some members of the Royal Family. This is not really a postage-stamp at all, and is entirely unworthy the notice of serious philatelists, being intrinsically as worthless as the more numerous reprints of Heligoland, which are notorious for their pre-eminently obnoxious characteristics, errors and everything being religiously reproduced for the benefit, not of collectors, but of schoolboys and others who are foolish enough to buy them. Some dealers have benefited in a financial way by the folly and ignorance of some of their customers, but it is to the credit of the leading dealers that “no reprints” is now writ large upon their banners, to speak figuratively. Indeed, it may safely be asserted that no

*respectable* dealer sells reprints at all, nowadays, either as such or ostensibly as originals. New South Wales recently made a *faux pas* in this direction, by reprinting some of its obsolete stamps, selling them in sets, and obliterating them by means of nice light impressions. These have been withdrawn in deference to strong representations, which were made locally, as well as from this country, by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps.

Reprints of rare stamps have been noticed under their appropriate headings in the chapter on "Stamps to Look for."

**Remainders**\* come under a somewhat different category, being the stocks of stamps in Government hands, either when a new issue is produced or when a country ceases to issue stamps. In the case of the Leeward Islands stamps, the remaining stocks were sold by the Colonial Office to the highest bidder by tender. These comprised the stamps of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, and Virgin Islands, which islands have used the stamps of the Leeward Islands since 1890, having then ceased to employ their own.

Other notable remainders are those of Spain, the stamps of some of the values of the issues of 1854, 1856, 1857, 1860, 1862, 1865, 1869, and 1870-72, being overprinted by horizontal bars and sold to dealers. The Mauritius stamps of the 1863-64, 1865-72, and 1876-77 issues were surcharged with the word "cancelled" in small Roman capitals. The vermilion Mauritius stamp of the Britannia type is a specimen of an uncancelled remainder. It is not at all scarce unused, while somewhat difficult to obtain in a used condition.

\* Since this was written, a very large quantity of remainders of the "cents" issue of Nova Scotia has been placed upon the market. The numbers of each value are said to be:—of the 1c., 2c., and 8½c., 200,000 each; of the 10c., 100,000; and of the 12½c. 60,000. It is to be noted that the 5c. is not included.

Many of the stamps of the old German States are also easily obtainable as reprints, while the originals in many cases are practically unobtainable: *e.g.*, Bergedorf, whose original stamps many old collectors have never seen. Some of the German stamps have also been reprinted, as in the case of the Thurn and Taxis issues of the Northern and Southern States; the unused stamps of these States generally met with are reprints, unused originals being extremely scarce.

**Unnecessary Issues.**—Many stamps have been issued in celebration of various events, ancient and modern, such as the “discovery” of America by Columbus, and the celebration of the “silver wedding” of the Emperor of Japan. Most of them are appropriately on the “black list” of the above-named S.S.S.S., and it is difficult to see why they should not all be included in the same category as unnecessary issues.

The innumerable surcharged stamps which have conferred especially unsavoury claims to philatelic infamy upon Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and the French Colonies, are undoubtedly of the character of the stamps condemned by the alliteratively-named society. There are many subordinate sinners, but the named ones are the chief. The object of all is undoubtedly the making of much money for some one or other “drest in a little brief authority,” the abuse of which brings cash. The worst development, however, has been left to a gentleman who shall be nameless. He supplies stamps, postcards, and postal stationery to a number of Central and South American countries *gratis*, on the condition that he shall supply a new set annually, retaining all remainders. There is nothing much to be

said against the artistic excellence of the stamps thus supplied, but even the gullible school-boy revolts at the annual supply of a horde of beautiful unused stamps at a cost for the "set" which is lower than the face-value of some of the stamps supplied! The so-called "Chinese local" stamps are also properly non-collectable, as are the "local" stamps of Sweden; while those of Russia are in some ways more defensible. (See also Chapter VI., p. 143.)

**Forgeries.**—Many rare stamps have been forged, and the most prominent are mentioned in the chapter on "Stamps to Look for." It is curious to note how singularly the forgers have made the choice of stamps to forge, for many of the rarest stamps have not been imitated at all. The full consideration of this question requires, and has received, a work to itself. "ALBUM WEEDS; OR, HOW TO DETECT FORGED STAMPS," by the Rev. R. B. Earée, is a most useful book, and the salient points of the genuine stamps and of their imitations are exhaustively dealt with.

Most forgeries are badly lithographed, but the writer recollects a specimen of the five shilling, orange, St. Helena, which was somewhat better executed in *taille douce* engraving than the original. The surcharged value, however, was abominably printed in lithography.

The knowledge of post-marks is also of great use in detecting forgeries, for many of the obliterations used by forgers are of their own invention, and resemble no post-marks legitimately employed. They also use the post-marks appropriate to one country on the forgeries of another country; but latterly more attention has been devoted to their study, and some good imitations of the post-marks of

our colonies have been applied to cleaned and unused fiscal stamps, which are subsequently sold as "fiscals postally used."

A kind of "additional sense" appears to develop in the case of a man who handles large numbers of stamps, and he finally becomes able, by intuition, as it were, to tell a forgery as soon as he sees it, without a minute examination.

**Bogus Stamps.**—Analogous to, but somewhat different from, forgeries are bogus stamps: they are really *invented* stamps, which have never had any real existence whatever. One of the earliest samples of this class of stamps is frequently met with in old collections: it is a bogus Guatemala stamp, printed lithographically in different colours and perforated roughly, and represents a sort of Chinese junk in a tropical harbour. The label is by no means of bad design, but it represents a stamp that never was postally used in any country on earth. Similar inventions are the "blockade" stamps, supposed to have been used at Charlestown and other ports of the Confederate States during the conflict between the Northern and Southern States.

**Secret Marks.**—In connection with the detection of forgeries it will be found that a knowledge of the minor details of the genuine stamps, and, in addition, an acquaintance with the "secret marks" which are to be found on some stamps, is invaluable. The secret marks of the stamps of Hamburg and Bremen, and of the minor varieties of the designs of some of the United States stamps, have been well and fully treated in a series of articles in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*. From these articles it appears that while



Hamburg favoured a system of placing minute dots in various parts of the designs, Bremen showed a preference for slight alterations in the designs, such as sub-types, being repeated throughout the sheets. There are thus to be found three types of the 3 grote, black on blue, and two of the 5 grote, black on rose.

Of our own stamps, there are several values which exhibit "hair-lines" in certain parts of the design, while the threepenny, rose, plate 3, is distinguishable by the presence of a white dot before and after the word "Postage." The "hair-line" appears in the fourpenny, red, plate 4: a fine white line runs diagonally across the outer corners of the blocks of colour upon which the small white corner-letters appear. This mark also distinguishes the sixpenny, dull lilac, plate 4; the ninepenny, pale brown, plate 3; and the shilling, green, plate 3. The last-named stamp has the plate-number inserted at each side of the head in addition to the hair-lines, the others being only distinguishable by means of the hair-lines.

Fig. 359 shows a part of our threepenny, plate 2 (plate 1 not being approved), from which a few sheets were printed but never issued. The network in the spaces was removed



Fig. 359.



Fig. 360.



Fig. 361.



Fig. 362.

and the stamp issued as shown in Fig. 360. Fig. 361 shows plate 3 with secret mark, which consists of a small white dot before and after POSTAGE. Fig. 362 shows die 2

of the fourpenny. Fig. 363 is plate 3, showing a small Roman I. just inside each portion of the block of colour at the base of the design. Fig. 364 shows plate 4, with



Fig. 363.



Fig. 364.



Fig. 365.



Fig. 366.

Roman II., and the "hair-lines" above mentioned. Fig. 365 shows the sixpenny, plate 3, and Fig. 366 the distinguishing hair-line of plate 4. Figs. 367 and 368 show the ninepenny, plates 2 and 3 respectively, without hair-line and with. Plates 2 and 3 of the shilling are improperly numbered 1 and 2, plate 1 being without letters in



Fig. 367.



Fig. 368.



Fig. 369.



Fig. 370.

corners or plate-number: plate 2 is thus distinguishable from plate 1 by the corner letters, and from plate 3 by the plate-number, and by the hair-lines of the latter. Fig. 369 shows plate 2, and Fig. 370, plate 3.

## CHAPTER X.

### Post-marks.

THE original object of post-marks was twofold in nature : first, to obliterate or cancel the stamp, and, second, to indicate the place and time of posting, receipt, etc., of the letter at the offices of departure and delivery, as well as those of occasional *en route* offices. The date-stamp was in general use before the introduction of adhesive stamps, and when they came into vogue, it was apparently thought necessary to have an additional mark especially for obliteration. A Maltese cross was first adopted in Great Britain for cancelling the black penny and twopenny stamps and Mulready envelopes and covers of 1840. The impression was usually made in red or black, though other colours are to be found ; but the black ink seems to have early asserted its advantages, for we do not often find any other colour of ink used for obliteration purposes after 1840, except perhaps in Ireland, where green ink was used for a number of years. Date-stamps, on the contrary, long continued to be impressed in green, blue, yellow, and other inks. There are several types of the Maltese cross.

It early became apparent that these two stamps—obliterating and dating—might be beneficially combined, and in some

cases this was done. As an instance of this "evolution of a post-mark," the case of Hull may be cited. After the



Fig. 371.

Maltese cross became obsolete, Fig. 371 (1845) was used, being of a type commonly adopted; the date of the speci-



Fig. 372.



Fig. 373.

men shown is August, 1845. The separate date-stamp is shown in Fig. 372. These two were continued until 1854,

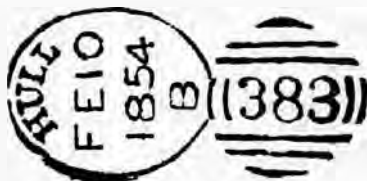


Fig. 374.

when the combination first appears, its use having been contemporaneous with the issue of perforated stamps, though the one shown (Fig. 373) is on an imperforated stamp.

Another type of the combination, used in the same year and continued for some years along with the other, is shown

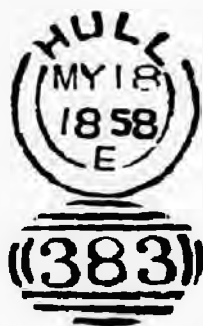


Fig. 375.

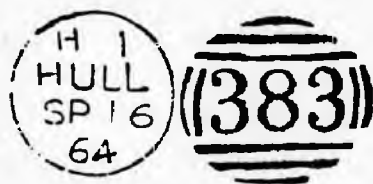


Fig. 376.

in Fig. 374, while in 1858 Fig. 375 had been evolved. This was followed by the types shown in Fig. 376, dated



Fig. 377.

1864, and in Fig. 377, dated 1868. The design at present in use is very similar, the lettering being curved and the

type of the figures slightly altered. There were many towns which used the 1845 type long after Hull had adopted the combination.

The post-marks used in Scotland consisted of an obliterating mark, with the number of the office, as in England, but



Fig. 378. SCOTLAND.



Fig. 379. IRELAND.

the framing-lines of the figures were so arranged as to give the effect of an oblong rectangle (Fig. 378), while for the Irish offices the form was that of a diamond, one angle being downwards, as shown in Fig. 379. In these countries the separate date-stamp was used, as in England: and in the case of them all, impressions in different colours are to be found, while the Irish diamond-shaped mark is sometimes seen in green.

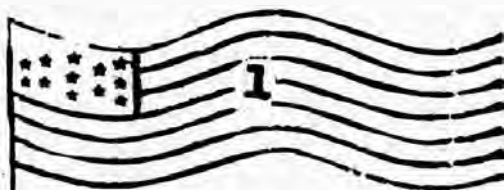


Fig. 380. UNITED STATES.

All the above-mentioned marks are hand-stamped, machines not having been adopted in this kingdom. In the United States, however, an obliterating machine is

largely used. One of its impressions is shown in Fig. 380, and another in Fig. 381.

Many English stamps were used both in our colonies and

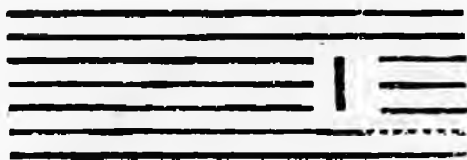


Fig. 381. UNITED STATES.

in foreign towns, and they can only be distinguished from the stamps used at home by their post-marks. In the



Fig. 382. MALTA.

West Indies, for instance, the obliterating marks were of an oblong-oval form, and were numbered from A 01 to A 83, while the Virgin Islands used A 91 (similar to Fig. 382) until 1862.

For fuller and further information on this subject, readers

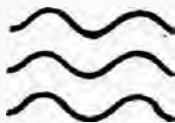


Fig. 383. HAMBURG.

may safely be referred to Mr. L'Estrange Ewen's work, from which some of the above information is derived.



Fig. 384.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.



Fig. 385. INDIA.



Fig. 386. FRANCE.

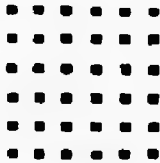


Fig. 387. BELGIUM.

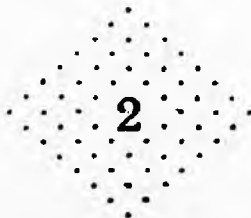


Fig. 388. RUSSIA.



Fig. 389. HOLLAND.



Fig. 390. TRANSVAAL.



Fig. 391. SICILY.

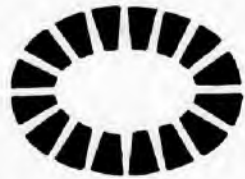


Fig. 392. BARBADOS.



Fig. 393. BRUNSWICK.

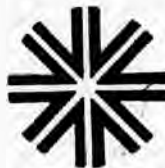


Fig. 394. BRAZIL.



Fig. 395. SAXONY.



A Hamburg stamp bearing the post-mark shown in Fig. 383 is interesting as, probably owing partly to the post-mark, it was stamped "F" for "forgery" by an expert; whereas both stamp and post-mark are quite genuine.

A few foreign and colonial post-marks are shown in Figs. 384 to 395, anything like a complete list being impossible in a work of this character and scope. They have been used in other countries than those named.

While speaking of post-marks it may be suggested to the philatelist in search of "fresh fields and pastures new" that there is no apparent reason why the "Paid" hand-stamps used on circulars, etc., should not be collected and



Fig. 396.

"specialised." They exist in great variety and have been used for many years. They indicate that postage has been paid just as legitimately as halfpenny or penny stamps would, and so are really postage stamps. A recent specimen is shown in Fig. 396.

Most readers have doubtless observed that special obliteration marks are used for newspaper and book and parcel post. They are sufficiently common to render special notice or illustration unnecessary.

## CHAPTER XI.

### Philatelic Literature.

IN the forefront of philatelic literature are to be found the publications of the Philatelic Society, London, and this eulogy holds good not only of the matter, but of the manner of them, for they are works which appeal to one not only as philatelist, but as book-lover, being excellently printed on good paper, with well-proportioned pages, having good margins, and in addition lavishly illustrated with autotype plates. The first to be issued of this notable series was *Oceania*, in 1887; followed by *North America*, in 1889; *Tasmania*, in 1890; *West Indies*, in 1891; *India and Ceylon*, in 1892; and Part I. of *Africa*, in 1895.

As an instance of the philatelic value of these publications, the story of the "Sydney view" plates may be briefly told. It is a monument to the painstaking industry of the late T. K. Tapling. The most difficult and perhaps the most interesting of these plates was the twopence, and it took several years of study, and the inspection of great numbers of specimens, to determine satisfactorily the probabilities of the case, and to arrive at what has come to be considered a fairly satisfactory conclusion. There was no difficulty in settling the date of issue, as that was known to be January

1st, 1850, but the trouble began with the consideration of the following points under the head of *Engraving and Design* :

1. How many distinct plates existed, and were any or all of them made from transfers from the previous plates ?

2. How often were these plates retouched, wholly or in part, and what were the distinctions between the retouches ?

3. What was the number of stamps on the plates, and how were they arranged ?

4. What order should the plates and retouches be placed in, and what were the approximate dates of their being put into use ?

5. Was more than one plate employed at the same time ?

At the time Mr. Tapling undertook the solution of these knotty points, it was generally imagined that there were forty or fifty types to the sheet, and this pre-conception was much more of a hindrance than a help. The discovery of an entire sheet of the penny solved the difficulties as to number of types on the plate and their disposition, and from this point the question of the retouch was not far to reach. But no such assistance was forthcoming in the case of the twopenny; indeed, the knowledge of the twenty-five types, in five rows of five, of the penny rather led to the presumption that the arrangement of the twopenny would be similar. It was soon discovered that there were more than five stamps in a row, as a strip of six was found to exist; then it was found, by careful examination of the "compartment lines" (each stamp being surrounded by an engraved line), that there were only two rows, for in the cases of vertical pairs it was found that the vertical lines did not extend beyond the two stamps; and by examination

of hundreds of specimens it was finally decided that there were twenty-four stamps to the plate, printed in two rows of twelve each—probably the most unlikely method that could have been hit upon.

On the question of the number of the plates Mr. Tapling adopted the view that there are six different states of the twopenny :

- A. Plate 1.
- B. ,, 1, retouched.
- C. ,, 2, transfer from Plate 1.
- D. ,, 3, transfer from Plate 2.
- E. ,, 3, first retouch.
- F. ,, ,, second ,,

Considering that the six states of twenty-four each represent a total of 144 different stamps, it speaks highly indeed for the patience and acumen of Mr. Tapling and those who assisted him, that the correct disposition of the types and plates was attained, and was supported by such evidence as to command the adherence of the most prominent philatelists. Anyone who has experienced the difficulty of finding out the position on the sheet of a number of specimens of these stamps in all states of wear, will appreciate to the full the added difficulty of fully settling the vexed questions concerning them.

Similar work was done with the "laureated" issues of New South Wales, the fourpenny first issue Tasmania, and the twopenny engraved and lithographed "Queen on Throne" Victoria.

With work of such quality to commend them, then, these publications must take front rank, though it must not be supposed that this represents all the good work, many valuable monographs on the stamps of different countries

having been published in this country as well as in France, Germany, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway. The United States also has produced some good philatelic literature.

The periodical literature of Philately hardly calls for a bibliography in this place, but mention should be made of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (1863 to 1874), the *Philatelist* (1866 to 1874), and the *Philatelic Record* (1879—), all monthly. The London Philatelic Society also publishes a monthly periodical, the *London Philatelist*, and the year 1895 witnessed the birth of a fortnightly, the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*; while in America there has for some years been a weekly paper devoted to stamps and stamp-collecting. Abroad M. Moens' *Timbre-Poste* is the oldest existing journal, and there are many other excellent stamp journals published in various languages, especially German. Mention should also be made of Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's *Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, as being a model of its kind. The *Philatelists' Supplement to The Bazaar*, published at intervals of a few months, is another most interesting production. Edited by the Rev. R. B. Earée, it contains matter interesting to the beginner, the general collector, and the specialist, and is lavishly illustrated.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### Philatelic Societies, Exchange Clubs, Auctions, etc.

**Societies.**—The furtherance of Philately has been largely due to the formation of Philatelic Societies in all the principal countries of the world. At the meetings of these societies subjects of interest to the members are discussed, and rare, new, curious, and interesting specimens are shown, whereby the members become familiarised with stamps in a way that they could not hope to do were they to remain merely isolated units of the mass of collectors; for it cannot be too often impressed upon collectors of all stages that the only way to become thoroughly experienced is to be constantly seeing, handling, and examining stamps.

The first society to be formed in England was the London Philatelic Society, which was founded in 1869, and even then ranked amongst its members some of the most prominent collectors. The society has always been in the van of progress, and to its publications in recent years much of the solid advancement of Philately is due, for it is not too much to say that the works published by it are practically exhaustive of the subjects treated of, and serve to clear up many obscure points regarding the stamps of the countries

dealt with. The autotype illustrations of these books serve to show that the Society's members can produce for the purposes of study and comparison a wealth of philatelic treasures in immaculate condition.

In the principal towns of the United Kingdom and the Continent there have of recent years grown up Philatelic Societies, some of which, in a somewhat restricted fashion of course, have worthily emulated the parent body. At their meetings, papers on subjects dear to the philatelist are read and discussed, and no better advice can be given to the budding philatelist than to attend the meetings of the society nearest to him, if the distance be not excessive.

**Exchange Clubs.**—Attached to, or connected with, most of the country societies are Exchange Clubs, formed for the purpose of enabling the members to dispose of their duplicates and to obtain stamps that they require. The plan usually followed is for the members to send sheets of their stamps, priced by some catalogue that is adopted by them as a standard, to the Secretary of the Exchange Club, who is usually willing to take that office in consideration of being allowed the first choice of the stamps sent in. The Secretary then forwards the whole of the sheets to the member whose name appears first on the list for the month, or quarter, or whatever period is arranged to elapse between the despatches of the "packets," as the accumulated sheets are called. This list is often made out so that each member in turn finds his name at the head of it, and thus has a greater selection of stamps to choose from than those members whose names appear at the end of the list. It is each member's duty, as the packet reaches him, to

enter on the list the date of receipt and despatch of the packet, and note whether all spaces from which stamps have been removed are properly initialled by those who have taken the stamps. Anyone taking stamps from a sheet enters up their numbers and values in spaces provided for the purpose on the sheet itself; on the return of the packet to the Secretary, a balance is struck between the amounts taken from his sheet and the amount taken by him from the sheets of others, the difference being paid or received by him as the case may be. One day, or at most two days, is the time generally allowed for each member to have the packet in his possession, and a fine is usually imposed when it is kept longer. The packet should always be sent by registered post.

**Auctions.**—The idea of holding stamp auctions was originally put forward with a view to establishing something like a permanent value for rare stamps, but an opposite result has been attained; for, in many cases, stamps have been started on an upward career, as regards prices which shows no signs of ceasing—in other words, have become “fashionable”—while stamps of unfashionable countries, equally rare or rarer, are neglected and fetch prices entirely at variance with their rarity. Nevertheless, the auction system has deservedly obtained a firm footing in the philatelic world; and though no doubt abuses will creep in, on the whole the advantages outweigh the drawbacks, for stamps may be obtained at auction that the weary collector might otherwise seek for in vain, and that usually at a price which may be taken as fairly representative of the current estimate of its value. Also, the auction serves a similar purpose to the exchange club, though covering a wider field, in enabling



advanced collectors and others to effect a ready clearance of their duplicates, and affording the wherewithal to obtain others. The increase in the prices of many colonial stamps is due entirely to the auction system, for while they were well known to be scarce, it required a series of auctions to show *how* scarce.

The principal philatelic auctioneers in England are all in London. They are : Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper ; Messrs. Puttick and Simpson ; Messrs. Cheveley and Co. ; Messrs. Buhl and Co. ; and Mr. William Hadlow.

Against the inflation of prices to which many take objection, there must be set the fact that some stamps have steadied after advancing by leaps and bounds. Average specimens of "Sydney Views," for instance, which some years ago took a decidedly upward turn, have by no means kept up the rate of advance, and their value has practically been at a standstill for a couple of years. If other stamps only behave in this fashion, there can be no doubt that the effect of auctions will be decidedly beneficial.

One of the surprises of the auction system has been caused by the enormous number of really good stamps that are in existence, and a perusal of the catalogues of the sales of the leading auctioneers is useful, as showing the number of very rare stamps that they have been the means of dispersing.

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## CHAPTER XIII.

### Some Philatelic "Don'ts."

Don't collect torn, cut, badly obliterated or damaged stamps, however rare.

Don't cut out envelope, postcard, or wrapper stamps, and don't collect them when cut out.

Don't sever pairs, strips, or blocks of good stamps.

Don't try to clean stamps.

Don't remove the gum from unused stamps.

Don't use any but a blank album: an old exercise-book even is better than a gorgeous album with "spaces," for you may then arrange your stamps with due regard to shades, papers, and perforations, instead of being limited by the imperfect catalogue used by the "compiler" of the album.

Don't have any but the *best* catalogue you can get. *Price-lists* are another matter, and are all right in their places.

Don't fail to measure your perforations yourself.

Don't use a "perforation-gauge," but use a 2 centimètre measure and count the perforations.

## APPENDIX.

### **Addenda et Corrigenda.**

**“Sydney Views.”**—In addition to the stamp shown in Fig. 59, Mr. Avery’s collection is to be credited with the beautiful pair shown in Fig. 1. The difference of state drawn attention to in the text on page 34 is not nearly so noticeable in the blocks as in the stamps themselves, though even in the blocks a great difference is distinguishable when they are seen under a good magnifying glass.

**Nova Scotia Remainders.**—Accurate information regarding these remainders appears difficult to obtain, and, considering the suspicious way in which they have been put upon the market, the best advice that the writer can give to collectors is to avoid them. In place of the numbers given in the foot-note on p. 157, the *Boston Stamp Book* (U.S.A.) would have us believe that the whole find was limited to 200,000 stamps, divided into:—

On white paper :	On yellowish (“toned”) paper :
1 cent, 52,000	8½ cents, 54,000
2 cents, 54,000	12½ cents, 12,000
10 cents, 28,000	

That this is a fiction calculated to deceive the unwary, is conclusively proven by the offer in this country of the 1 cent, 2 cents, 8½ cents, and 12½ cents on yellowish paper, and the 2 cents, 8½ cents and 10 cents on white paper.

As the 2 cents and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents are offered at the same prices on both papers, it appears as though they were equally divided between the two papers. From these facts it would appear that the stamps that retain their value unused are, on white paper, the 1 cent, 5 cents, and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents; on yellowish paper, the 5 cents and 10 cents. What varieties, if any, of perforation are to be found amongst these remainders, remains to be seen.

**Albums.**—The writer has recently been favoured by the sight of a series of albums which appear to him to be eminently adapted for training the young collector in good habits, for the “Victoria Stamp Album” series begins with an album of 70 pages, bound in limp roan and secured by an elastic band, all the leaves being ruled in faint cross-lines, thus facilitating the placing of the stamps in position. The size of page is 8in. by  $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Another similar album consists of 140 pages of the same size, similarly ruled, but bound in half Levant and stiff boards. These two albums can only be improved in one particular, that is, by the insertion of stouter guards to prevent the books from expanding too much when containing a number of stamps. The “Victoria Philatelic Album” is provided for more advanced collectors; the cross-lined ruling being confined to a space on one side of the leaf by ornamental border lines. The size of the page is  $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. by  $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the space within the border lines measures  $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$ in., thus making a very handsome page when occupied by well-arranged stamps. The leaves are removable, and are kept in place by screws passing through them. By this plan, which is at once simple and efficient, leaves may be added

or changed as desired. Spare leaves can be bought at a small price.

All these albums are published by the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd. (Department 13, 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.), which also publishes a handy "Stamp Collector's Pocket Book," consisting of six stout cardboard leaves, both sides of each leaf being provided with pockets in the form of slits for holding loose stamps. There are three such slits on each page, and the leaves are strongly and substantially mounted on linen, and covered in limp roan with elastic fastening.

**English Stamps.**—One piece of news that should be as widely known as possible is that a new edition of Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain" is in course of preparation and may be looked for next year, 1897. It should be in the hands of all who are interested in our stamps.

*The Standard Priced Catalogue of the Postage and Telegraph Stamps and Post-marks of the United Kingdom*, compiled and published by H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, 32, Palace Square, Norwood (late of Swanage), has just been issued. It is double the size of its predecessor, and contains a remarkably well-arranged list of all the issues and prominent varieties of English stamps, the minor varieties of them being relegated, very properly, to a subsequent division of the work, where, however, they are fully and capably treated. There are also very full lists of Fiscal stamps, Official and Levant stamps, Proofs, Essays, etc., as well as of stamps of which no regular issue was ever made. There is much interest, too, in the

section devoted to the College stamps of Oxford and Cambridge; and, in a less degree, in that comprising the stamps of the Circular Delivery Companies. The various Telegraph stamps are also fully listed. Then, in Book II. is an exhaustive list of post-marks and obliterations including those used on English stamps used abroad.

Reference to the section dealing with Envelopes, Wrappers, and Cards, is purposely left to the last, as this section is the only one that does not call for unstinted praise. With regard to entire envelopes, cards, etc., Mr. Ewen is reactionary in the extreme, as he advocates their mutilation by "the good old rule, . . . the simple plan," of ruthless cutting out of the stamps. In his preface Mr. Ewen, giving "entires" the derogatory name of "Stamped Stationery," proceeds to argue that those varieties of envelopes and card are "illegitimate" that include "varieties in the inscription or in the size of the envelope or card." Mr. Ewen says that he does not believe there is any reasonable objection to these stamps being cut out. I have, therefore, pleasure in offering a few for consideration. A difference in the shape, size, or design (other than the stamp) of an envelope, card or wrapper, is a distinguishing mark of different issues: this is lost if the stamp be cut out. Again, these stamps *have no power of prepayment of postage* apart from the card or envelope on which they are impressed, and in the case of the Registration envelopes, the stamps cannot be called *postage* stamps, for they are "*registration*" stamps only, as is clearly shown on their faces. They are not, and never were, postage stamps, and the thing to collect in this case is the whole envelope. Again, if the plan advocated by Mr. Ewen be the right

one, why should he set higher prices on entire envelopes than on the stamps cut out from the same? For myself, I can only repeat more strenuously than ever my advice to all collectors, "Do not cut stamps out of envelopes, wrappers, post and letter cards, but preserve them entire."

The catalogue is very well illustrated by blocks showing die distinctions, watermarks, post-marks, etc., and should be in the hands of all collectors.

**Catalogue.**—Mr. F. R. Ginn, 143, Strand, London, has issued a new Price Catalogue. It is un-illustrated but is a compact book of over three hundred pages simply arranged and clearly printed, giving the prices at which Mr. Ginn will supply the stamps named. As a dealer's Catalogue it is very complete.

**Telegraph Forms.**—An interesting branch of philatelic research that has been left unnoticed in the body of this work relates to the stamped telegraph forms sold at the Telegraph Offices. At present only the 6d. stamp is impressed upon these forms, but both the 10d. and the 1s. stamps have been used for the purpose. The stamps used are the embossed ones that appeared as adhesives printed on Dickinson paper in 1847 (the 1s. green), 1848 (the 10d. brown), and on paper watermarked V.R. (the 6d. violet), in 1854. Of these the 1s. was first impressed on the telegraph forms in 1869, and continued in use until 1875, appearing both on paper and on card. In 1875, the type was altered to a circular shape, lettered suitably, and continued in use till 1885, when the rate was lowered to 6d., bringing into use the stamp of that value. With the

omission of the date-plugs this stamp has continued to be used for this purpose to the present day. In 1889 the 10d. stamp printed in sky-blue appeared "For use at Stock Exchange Only," and it is therefore much scarcer than the two other values. Of the 1s. the die numbers run from 1 to 9, and are to be found, as in both the other values as well, at the base of the neck, accompanied by the letters W.W. (the initials of the engraver Wyon). The circular 1s. stamp is, of course, minus the W. W., but is numbered from 1 to 12. In the 6d. the old dies, 1 to 4, were used at first (with W. W.), afterwards 5 to 20 (without W. W.). Of the 10d. it is probable that dies 1 to 4 were used.

There are varieties of inscription, arms, and spaces for words, as well as those due to changes of contractors, to be found amongst these forms.

The stamps are available for postage when cut out of the forms and may be attached to letters or parcels.

November, 1896.





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