

.. EIGHTH YEAR. ..

# The Stamp

—————

1911.

—————

# Collectors' Annual.

And YEAR-BOOK OF PHILATELY.

EDITED BY  
PERCY C. BISHOP  
AND ..  
CHAS. NISSEN.



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THE  
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1911.

# *The Philatelic Congress of 1911.*



MR. R. HOLLICK,  
*President of the Birmingham  
Philatelic Society.*



MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.,  
*Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham  
Philatelic Society.*

*The President-Elect and the Hon. Organising Secretary  
of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain,  
to be held at Birmingham, June, 1911.*

[EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE.]

THE  
*Stamp Collectors'*  
*Annual,*  
— 1911. —

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A YEAR-BOOK OF PHILATELY.

EDITED BY  
PERCY C. BISHOP AND CHARLES NISSEN.

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## The King's Collection.

**A**LTHOUGH it is generally believed and understood that His Majesty King George V., Patron, and formerly President of the Royal Philatelic Society, has a remarkably fine collection, there are very few philatelists who have any exact knowledge of what the royal albums contain.

The one definite item of general knowledge down to the present time is that the King is the owner of the stamp which realised the highest recorded price of any specimen ever sold at public auction—namely, a fine unused specimen of the 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius, for which the sum of £1,450 was paid. There was, by the way, an unfounded rumour in circulation at the time to the effect that the Earl of Crawford had purchased this stamp and presented it to the King—a rumour which Lord Crawford took occasion to refute at the earliest opportunity. As a fact, the rarity was purchased at "Puttick's" by an agent who bought to the King's order—or, rather, to the order of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as he then was.

It is quite wrong to argue from this purchase, as many people have done, that Mauritius is the strongest section of the King's collection. Such is by no means the case. His Majesty has many superb things in Mauritius, and,

indeed, in the stamps of all British Colonies and Dependencies; but these are not to be compared with his possessions in the department of Great Britain. It has been said that practically every philatelist is patriotic in his hobby, and that the stamps of his own country take the foremost place in his affections. This is certainly so in the case of his Majesty the King.

It is not permitted us at the present time to catalogue in detail the contents of the King's albums, but a few of the British treasures may be enumerated as giving some indication of the brilliance of the collection as a whole. In the first place let it be said that the British collection as a whole is *absolutely complete*, and is probably the richest aggregation of rarities in the world. We shall, however, single out the British overprinted officials as being perhaps the most remarkable feature. Here the King not only has everything, but with only one or two exceptions he has everything in both used and unused condition.

In Queen's Head "I.R. Officials" the £1 (crowns), £1 (orbs) and £1 green are represented by mint unused specimens!

In King Edward's Head "I.R. Officials" the enormously rare sixpence is present as an *unused corner pair*, and also there is a fine used copy with the cancellation, "London, 16—3—1904". The values, 2½d., 1s., 5s., 10s. and £1 are represented by *unused corner pairs*; his Majesty also has the set up to £1 in used singles.

In "Board of Education," to mention one more instance, there is the 1s. King in both used and unused state.

It is a superb collection, well illustrating King George's enthusiasm for his hobby, and proving that his greatest joy and pride as a collector are in the stamps of his own country. The thoroughness with which his Majesty collects not only stamps themselves, but also all objects of historical and personal interest bearing upon those stamps, is well shown by the exhibits he has graciously loaned for the Walthamstow Exhibition, including Rowland Hill's original water colour sketches for the 1d. and 2d. stamps of 1840, the original pencil drawing for the Mulready envelope, &c., &c.

## The Story of the Year.

**I**F not so crowded with notable events as some of its predecessors, the Philatelic Year of 1909-10 was at least a year of steady progress and all round usefulness. Events like the Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and the Berne International Exhibition were well

**The Hobby that never looks back.**

calculated to advance the interests and the prestige of Philately. For a decade or more there has been no break in our hobby's steady progress.

It is, in my view, a hobby unique among hobbies if only for this one reason—that it never halts or looks back. In almost every other pastime or pursuit there are occasional slumps or sets-back due to one or more of a variety of causes, such as tightness of money, bad trade, the vagaries of fashion, &c., &c.; but stamp collecting goes on with unabated zest all the time. Whether things in "the city" are booming or depressed there is always good money for stamps. It is a wonderful tribute to the fascination of Philately, for even the most ardent among us would scarcely pretend that everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds.

Take for instance the repeated emissions of commemorative stamps by countries like Roumania, Montenegro, and various of the Central and South American Republics. A canker such as this—I can call it nothing less—would be a serious menace to any hobby less firmly established in the affections of its votaries.

Again, the danger from forgeries and fakes of all descriptions is a very real danger to thousands of collectors who are not sufficiently advanced to detect a counterfeit or a changeling at a glance. It is a more serious danger in connection with stamps than in such departments of collecting as china, antiques, &c., because in a very large number of cases, objects of ceramic art and other pieces beloved of the collector attain to high values in the auction

room by reason of their own especial beauty, the consummate artistry of their fashioning, rather than their actual rarity in mere numbers of specimens extant. The lover of beautiful porcelain—generally an artist himself in feeling if not in actual achievement—can no more be deceived by a piece of spurious Sèvres than could a member of the Royal Philatelic Society's Expert Committee by a lithographed counterfeit of a beautiful line-engraved stamp. But not all stamps are beautiful, and not all stamps are delicately engraved, and thus the philatelic forger has rather a better chance than his brethren in other departments of the same nefarious calling. He makes what

**The Parasites of Philately.** use he can of his advantages, but philatelists are not dismayed. Third-rate foreign governments foist their cheap and nasty gumpaps upon us; speculators sneak into our midst to filch illicit profit, and even the postal officials of various British Colonial Administrations have not scrupled to "make a bit for themselves" by the use of their own special knowledge of Post Office conditions in relation to provisional issues. And still philatelists are undismayed. Far from being dismayed, they go serenely on their way, assured of the stability and permanence of their hobby; and there is every justification for the faith that is in them. If we could take a census of philatelists like the great census of British citizens shortly to be taken, I think there would be no difficulty in proving that our hobby is gaining in numbers, as in popularity, year by year.

In speaking just now of the forgery danger I did so with no feeling of uneasiness or alarm. The average philatelist pursuing his hobby with prudence and intelligence, can snap his fingers at those seedy *chevaliers d'industrie* who bait their snares with the clumsy lure of a rare variety at a rubbish price. The collector who buys stamps "on their merits" from doubtful sources is asking for trouble just as surely as the man who entrusts his good money to a ten-per-cent "Bank"; and not infrequently he gets what he asks for. Our greatest safeguard against the counterfeiter is the fact that in the stamp-dealing business we have a body of honest and reputable

traders, whose sincere desire is to combat stamp-forgery by every means in their power, in the interests of their own clients and of the hobby upon which they depend for their profits. The moral for the philatelist is obvious. He must buy from men whom he knows he can trust—men who have a reputation at stake and are themselves vitally interested in clean and honest Philately.

The forgeries of the year under review have been conspicuously few and unimportant, and signs are not wanting that the prospects for the counterfeiter were never duller than at the present time—thanks to the efforts of public-spirited experts, the exposures published from time to time in the philatelic journals, and the good work of the philatelic societies generally, and that excellent protective body, the S.T.P.A. in particular.

The danger at the moment, if there be a danger, is that our vigilance and caution may be relaxed through a false



GENUINE.

FORGERY.

The Forgery of the 10s. British, exposed in 1903, and again "offered" in 1910.

sense of security engendered by a lull in the activities of the common enemy. It should be remembered that a forgery publicly exposed is scotched rather than killed outright. The forger, finding that his "game" has been "blown on" by the Press, will naturally hold what he is pleased to call his goods off the market, and wait patiently for a more favourable opportunity. We have recently had a striking instance of this in the warning letter to the

Press from Messrs. Bridger & Kay, agent the resuscitated forgeries of the British 10s. stamp, originally exposed by Mr. Charles Nissen, in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* as long ago as 1903. In this case the fakers displayed remarkable patience and self-restraint. They held up their spurious wares for no less than seven years before, and then, feeling sure that the exposure of 1903 was forgotten. But for the vigilance and prompt action of the firm to whom they were first offered many might have been victimised. It should not be forgotten, by the way, that the £1 stamp of the same issue was similarly faked and included in the exposure of seven years ago. Collectors of British ought to administer a note of self-warning to be permanently on their guard in any transactions relating to these two stamps. The episode, in fact, suggests the idea that something in the way of a standing "Black List" of forgeries that are hovering in the bye-ways of stampdom might usefully be compiled—something less voluminous than "Album Weeds," but at the same time embracing all those forgeries and fakes which are of sufficiently clever manufacture to threaten danger to the medium or even the moderately advanced philatelist. The Forgery Committee of the Philatelic Congress, now no doubt in the thick of its labours, may probably see fit to consider some such notion as this.

The forged British stamps I have specially referred to above are dangerous chiefly from the fact that they are on genuine watermarked paper. That fact alone would be sufficient to disarm suspicion on the part of the average philatelist, for he would naturally ask, "How would it be possible for a forger to obtain a supply of the watermarked paper used for printing British stamps, and used for that purpose only?" The explanation in this case sheds a light on the resource of the modern forger.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the fabricator of these forgeries obtained for his purpose a quantity of specimens of the old threepenny revenue stamp, which would present the requisite anchor watermark and the correct gauge of perforation: that he then drove out by chemical process the existing design, and then used the



resultant blank squares of perforated, watermarked paper for the printing of his imitations of the exceedingly scarce 10s. and £1 stamps with anchor watermark. This is modern scientific forgery at its worst.

The Second Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, in April, and was in every way a most successful and noteworthy foregathering.

### The Second Congress and the Third.

The Herts Philatelic Society as a whole, and Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, and H. A. Slade, in particular, have every reason to look back with pride upon an event that could not have been organised with greater thoroughness as regards the business side of the Congress, or with greater hospitality and *bouhontie* in a purely social sense. At the sittings at Caxton Hall, Mr. Reichenheim presiding, many interesting topics, including "Forgeries," "Guarantees," "Unsolicited Approval Sheets" and "Philatelic Terminology" were usefully debated, and two Committees were appointed to consider, respectively, the forgery problem and the question of philatelic nomenclature. An enjoyable and cordial reception at the home of Mr. H. L. Hayman, Vice-President, and a banquet to the Delegates, were the principal social functions, while at the public meetings in connection with the Congress, papers were read by Major Evans, Mr. M. P. Castle, and Mr. Dunbar Heath (of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.), and a presentation was made to



THE SOUVENIR STAMP OF THE CONGRESS.

Mr. I. J. Bernstein in recognition of his services in connection with the inauguration of the first British Philatelic Congress. It came as a pleasing surprise to all save those "behind the scenes" to be presented at the Congress

THE BERNE PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1910.



THE NEW CASINO, BERN, SWITZERLAND, WHERE THE EXHIBITION WAS HELD.

with a sheet of special "Congress Stamps" engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

And now all philatelic eyes look forward to June—and Birmingham. In accepting the heavy responsibility and very arduous labour of organising the Third Philatelic Congress, the Birmingham Philatelic Society have given us one more proof of their enterprise and public spirit. I doubt not that Mr. R. Hollick, the popular President of the B.P.S. (and Chairman-Elect of the Third Congress), and Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., the Hon. Secretary of the Society, together with their colleagues and helpers in the work, will make the third session of the philatelic parliament worthy of Birmingham and themselves.

It is full early to speak of the subjects to be debated at Birmingham, but it is to be hoped that a matter which, in the view of many delegates, has been left in a somewhat unsatisfactory position, will be included in the agenda. I refer to the question of a definite Constitution for the Annual Congress, especially with a view to the full recognition of Congressional rulings by all Philatelic Societies appointing delegates to take part in the debates.

The International Philatelic Exhibition at Berne brought together in the world's postal capital a great concourse of the world's prominent philatelists and a most notable and meritorious display of stamps. The Swiss Philatelic Societies and the individual philatelists who contributed time and trouble to the furtherance of the enterprise are to be warmly congratulated on the result.

At home we have had no exhibition of international rank, but excellent local shows have been held under the auspices of the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society at Brighton, and of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society at Manchester.

The next event of this class on the programme is a Postage Stamp Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the South Essex Philatelic Society, a young and vigorous society inaugurated since my last "Story of the Year" was written. The exhibition is to be opened by

Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P., at the Walthamstow Public Library on February 4th, 1911. His Majesty the King—who, since his accession to the throne on the death of his lamented father, the late King Edward VII., has continued his association with active Philately as Patron of the Royal Philatelic Society—has graciously loaned various objects of supreme philatelic interest to the exhibition. The Earl of Crawford, and many other distinguished philatelists, will also contribute to the display.

Abroad the exhibitions to come include an international show at Vienna and a celebration exhibition in America to commemorate the twenty-five years jubilee of the American Philatelic Society.

The year has been remarkable for developments in our great over-sea Commonwealths. In Australia a scheme to overprint all the stamps of all the States with a special federation overprint has, happily, been abandoned; and it seems that the time is now drawing near when there will really be uniform stamps for the Australian Commonwealth.

### Commonwealths Over Seas.



In South Africa an outward and visible token of federation is the handsome 2½d. blue stamp recently issued. Concurrently with the happy inauguration of a United South Africa, one is glad to perceive an awakening among the Philatelic Societies of the South African States. The United Johannesburg Philatelic Society has started its own philatelic journal, while two entirely new societies have come into being in Rhodesia—the Rhodesia Philatelic Society and the Mashonaland Philatelic Society.

## The Postage Stamps of Portugal.

### THE HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.

THE assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal in 1908, and more recently the deposition of King Manuel and the proclamation of a Portuguese Republic—these are reminders to stamp collectors of the close association that exists between their hobby and great crises in the history of nations. In the case of Portugal, the history of the succession of its rulers during the last fifty years is definitely and clearly written on its postal issues.

It is true that Portugal now ranks as of minor importance in the grouping of the Great Powers of Europe, but time was when it led the way in great enterprises as a first-class maritime power.

As a kingdom its history dates from the thirteenth century, when Alfonso I., the first Portuguese king, founded a new dynasty, and after a long reign, bequeathed to those who succeeded him a young nation, full of promise, internally and externally secure in its independence.

From 1383 to 1581 is known as the period of glory and discovery. It was then that Prince Henry, known as "the navigator," the younger son of John I. by an English mother, sent his sailors on voyages of discovery. Of him it is said that "to his enlightened foresight and perseverance the human race is indebted for the maritime discovery, within one century, of more than half the globe." In 1486 Bartholomew Dias rounded the Cape of Good Hope; in 1497, Vasco de Gama discovered the passage to India; in 1500, Cabral discovered Brazil; and 1520, Magalhaens passed the Straits bearing his name and entered the ocean beyond, which he named the Pacific.

In 1580, as the result of complications as to the succession, Portugal was seized by Philip II. of Spain, who ruled as Philip I. of Portugal, but in 1640 the Portuguese regained their independence and placed John, Duke of Braganza, on the throne. The Spaniards and French invaded the country in 1762, but they were driven out with

the help of the English. In 1807 France and Spain entered into a treaty for the partition of Portugal; the result was the Peninsular War, and Wellington being victorious, the country was once more saved from foreign domination. Brazil, which had been colonised by Portugal, was in 1815 united to that country, and for some time the court of Portugal, which had fled before the Spanish invasion, was resident in Brazil. Civil discord and military insurrections from 1815 for over thirty years reduced the country to such a state that eventually England, France, and Spain combined in 1847 to restore order. Peace was established, but the once widespread colonial empire of Portugal has dwindled to a few scattered settlements, and its maritime glory is no more.

#### PORTUGAL'S PHILATELIC HISTORY.

Commencing with the portrait of Queen Maria on the first postage stamps issued in 1853, the stamps of Portugal have ever since borne, as the central portion of their design, the portrait of the reigning sovereign. Queen Maria, who ascended the throne in 1834, after a civil war waged to secure her succession, appeared on the first issue in profile to the left. On her death at Lisbon, in 1853, she was succeeded by her eldest son, Pedro V., under the regency of his father. His portrait appears in profile to right on a series issued in 1855. He died suddenly in 1861, and was succeeded by his brother Luiz, who reigned till 1889. His portrait appeared with profile to left in a series of stamps issued in 1862, a later portrait in 1885, still in profile to left, and a three-quarter face in 1882. In 1889 King Luiz was succeeded by his son Carlos, fated to be murdered in 1908. The portrait of King Carlos did not appear on the postage stamps till 1892.

The early profile portraits are probably not very striking presentments, but the later portraits of King Luiz and King Carlos are more true to life. In the early days of postage stamp portraiture the features were idealised by the artist, or, as the result of inartistic work, were frequently caricatured. Still, when all deduction has been made, there is enough left in the outline to give us at least a rough idea of the personality of the sovereign depicted. The elderly face of Queen Maria, the boyish face of

Pedro V., the portraits from youth to middle age and later life of King Luiz, and the jovial face of King Carlos, are all made familiar to the stamp collector in the Portuguese pages of his album. Perhaps, however, the truest portrait of all is that of the luckless youth who now bears the not very enviable title of ex-King Manuel.

The stamps of Portugal are full of minor varieties for the specialist, but they also offer an excellent field for the general collector.

The currency of the country is in reis, 1000 of which are equal to about 4s. 3d. Fifty reis has been adopted as the nearest equivalent to the Postal Union rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1853.—Four values. Design: head of Queen Maria in profile to left, enclosed in a circle. The head on each value differs in detail, and the framework of the design differs for each value.



IMPERF.

5 reis, brown.  
25 „ blue.

50 reis, green.  
100 „ lilac.

The stamps were designed and the dies engraved at Lisbon by Francesco de Borges Friere, whose initials,

F.B.F., figure in relief on the base of the bust. They were printed by the embossing process at the Mint at Lisbon in sheets of twenty-four stamps in six rows of four, and were issued imperforate.

1855.—Four values. Design: head of King Pedro V. in profile to right, enclosed in the same designs as in the previous issue.



Pedro V. came to the throne, after a regency of two years, at the age of sixteen, in 1855, on the death of his mother, Queen Maria. Of him a Portuguese writer says: "Dom Pedro V., although only sixteen, showed as soon as he ascended the throne a subtlety of spirit, a greatness of soul, and so precocious an intelligence that his people augured the most happy destiny for the country, and in its joy gave him the surname of 'El Esperanza,' their hopes of him being so great. To him the old scheme of uniting Spain and Portugal was submitted, but he replied: 'They think to flatter my ambition, and believe that I shall favour them; they are mistaken. Besides the reasons of propriety, policy, and honour, which should restrain me, there are considerations which I must not forget—yes, I— if others do forget them. They do not reflect that if the



house of Braganza mounts the throne of the Peninsula, Portugal would be nothing but a Spanish province, and that our nationality would be absorbed. But I, who am the first of the Portuguese, the first citizen of a country which occupies an honourable place in the history of humanity—I should be a faithless vicar if I favoured such a project. These people are even our great enemies, for they prevent many useful enactments which might be for the common good of the two peoples—for example, the development of international communication, progress in the material interests of the countries, and the unity of weights, measures, money, and customs regulations.'"

Pedro V. occupied the throne from 1855 till 1861, when he fell a heroic victim to a terrible visitation of cholera, refusing to leave his stricken capital.

The head of the new stamps was engraved as before by F. de Borges, and his initials again appear on the bust. The stamps were printed by embossing as before at the mint at Lisbon and were issued imperforate.

## IMPERF.

5 reis red-brown.  
25 „ blue.

50 reis green.  
100 „ lilac.

1862-4.—Five values. Design: head of King Luiz in profile to left, enclosed in similar designs to the two previous issues, but with a new design for the added value of 10 reis.

Dom Luiz succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Pedro V., and in the following year married Princess Maia Pia, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel. His reign lasted from 1861 to 1889, and was marked by many social reforms and an absence of civil discords. The old right of primogeniture was abolished and also the hereditary character of the second chamber. Capital

punishment was done away with, and slavery was abolished in every Portuguese colony. The country was opened up with new roads and the construction of aqueducts, towns were provided with schools, hospitals and model dwellings, and peace reigned without. In 1889 King Luiz died of typhoid fever at the age of fifty-one.



The stamps were embossed as before, and were issued imperforate. The colour of the 25 reis was changed from blue to rose.



IMPERF.

5 reis brown.  
10 „ yellow.

100 reis lilac.

25 reis rose.  
50 „ green.

1866.—Eight values. Design: the head of King Luiz in profile to left, enclosed in an oval, with new framework



design common to all values. This design was engraved by C. Weiner, of Brussels, who placed his initials under

the bust. The value is in a curved label top and bottom. The stamps were printed by the embossing process at the Mint at Lisbon, in sheets of twenty-eight in seven rows of four. They were issued imperforate.

## IMPERF.

5 reis black.	50 reis green.
10 „ yellow.	80 „ orange.
20 „ bistre.	100 „ lilac.
25 „ rose.	120 „ blue.

1867-70.—Nine values. Design: as in last issue. A new high value of 240 reis was added, and the stamps were perforated 12½.

## PERF. 12½.

5 reis black.	50 reis green.
10 „ yellow.	80 „ orange.
20 „ bistre.	100 „ lilac.
25 „ rose.	120 „ blue.

240 reis mauve.

1870-80.—Thirteen values. Design: a modification of that of the previous issue. The design engraved by C. Weiner was not deemed satisfactory, and was redrawn by Sr. Campos, of Lisbon, but when finished was practically a copy of its predecessor. The tablet containing the value finished with straight ends instead of curved, and the side inscriptions were in slightly larger letters. The stamps were printed at the Mint in the same size sheets as before.



The new values in this series are the 15r., 150r., 300r., and 1000r.

Several changes of colour were now made. The 10 reis, first issued in yellow, was changed in 1879 to green: the 50 reis was changed from green to blue in 1879, and the 150 reis from blue to yellow in 1880. The stamps were perforated.

## VARIOUS PERFORATIONS.

5 reis black.	80 reis orange.
10 .. yellow.	100 .. lilac.
10 .. green.	120 .. blue.
15 .. brown.	150 .. blue.
20 .. bistre.	150 .. yellow.
25 .. rose.	240 .. mauve.
50 .. green.	300 .. mauve.
50 .. blue.	1000 .. black.

1880.—Three values. Design : an older portrait of King Luiz in profile to left, age about forty-two. In response to a demand for a cheaper method of producing stamps, a new design was adopted. The first experiment was made with what is termed the classic bust. This was used for a 25 reis value, but did not give satisfaction. Then the portrait was presented in ordinary dress, and this was adopted for the series. The stamps were inscribed "Portugal Continente," and were perforated.



PERF.  
25 reis grey.

5 reis black.  
25 .. grey (Type A).

PERF.  
25 reis (Type B).  
50 .. blue.

1882-5.—Three values. Design: head of King Luiz with three-quarter face to right. The framework varied for each value, and the stamps were inscribed with the words "Correios" and "Telegraphos." Perf.



5 reis black.

PERF.  
25 reis brown.

50 reis blue.

1884-7.—Four values. Design: the same three-quarter face portrait to right as in the last issue, but in different framework, all inscribed "Correios" and "Telegraphos" except the 20 reis, which bears only the name "Portugal."

10 reis green.  
20 " rosine.

PERF.

25 reis brown.  
500 " black.

500 reis violet.

1892. Twelve values. Design: head of Dom Carlos, with three-quarter face to left, enclosed in an upright oval within a rectangular frame. Perforated.



PERF.

5 reis buff.	75 reis carmine.
10 .. mauve.	80 .. green.
15 .. brown.	100 .. brown on buff.
20 .. blue.	150 .. carmine on rose.
25 .. green.	200 .. blue on blue.
50 .. blue.	300 .. blue on brown.

1893.—*Provisionals*. Designs: several values surcharged in various ways.

A ministerial order issued on May 7th of the previous year, 1892, announced that the old stamps remaining in stock would be used up as stamps of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis, by surcharging them with that value, but before the order was executed "it seems to have struck the authorities," says Westoby, "that it would be more profitable not to lower the values to a uniform one of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis, but to make some addition to the design which would render them acceptable to collectors."

Thence followed a flood of provisionals, all, without doubt, designed to fleece the collectors for Revenue purposes.

OVERPRINTED "PROVISORIO" HORIZONTALLY.

5 reis grey, of 1882. 10 reis, green, of 1882.

*Various types.*

OVERPRINTED "PROVISORIO" DIAGONALLY.

5 reis grey.	20 reis carmine.
10 .. green.	25 .. lilac.
15 .. brown.	50 .. blue.

80 reis yellow.

OVERPRINTED "PROVISORIO" 1893.

- 5 reis grey.  
 10 ,, green.  
 20 ,, carmine.  
 25 ,, mauve.  
 50 ,, blue.  
 80 ,, yellow.



Surcharged "Provisorio 1893" and value.

- 20 r. on 25 r. mauve.  
 50 r. on 80 r. yellow.  
 75 r. on 80 r. ,,

1894.—Thirteen values. Designs: various commemoratives of Prince Henry the navigator.



PRINCE HENRY IN HIS SHIP.

- 5 reis orange.  
 10 ,, magenta.
- 15 reis brown.  
 20 ,, violet.



- DEPARTURE FROM SAGRÉS, HIS HOME, ON FIRST VOYAGE.
- 25 reis green  
 50 ,, blue.
- 75 reis carmine.  
 80 ,, green.  
 100 reis brown on buff.



## SYMBOLICAL OF PRINCE HENRY'S STUDIES.

150 reis rose-red.  
300 „ blue on buff.

500 reis mauve on bluish.  
1000 „ black on buff.

1895.—Fifteen values. Designs: various, commemorative of St. Anthony, of Padua, a mere excuse for another commemorative series for fleecing stamp collectors for revenue purposes. Perf.



ST. ANTHONY'S VISION.

2½ reis black.  
5 „ orange.  
10 „ majenta.



ST. ANTHONY PREACHING TO THE FISHES.

15 reis brown.  
20 „ lavender.  
25 „ purple and green.



ST. ANTHONY ASCENDING TO HEAVEN.



PAINTING OF ST. ANTHONY.



50 reis brown and blue.	400 reis brown and green.
75 " " rosine.	1000 " purple "
80 " " green.	
100 " black and chocolate,	
150 " rosine and bistre.	
200 " blue "	
200 " slate "	

1895-9.—Eighteen values. Design: a three-quarter portrait of King Carlos, to left, enclosed in a large circle, with tablet containing numeral of value underneath. One design common to all values, the higher values being printed on coloured papers. Perforated.



PERF.

2½ reis grey.	75 reis rose.
5 " red.	75 " brown on carmine.
10 " green.	80 " mauve.
15 " chocolate.	100 " blue on blue.
15 " green.	115 " red-brown on salmon.
20 " violet.	130 " brown on cream.
25 " green.	150 " brown on buff.
25 " carmine.	180 " grey on rose.
50 " blue.	200 " mauve on flesh.
65 " steel blue.	300 " blue on rose.
	500 reis black on blue.

1898.—Eight values. Designs: various, in celebration of the discoveries of Vasco da Gama. Perforated.



DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET.



ARRIVAL AT CALICUT.



EMBARKATION AT RASTELLS.



FLAGSHIP "SAN GABRIEL."



DA GAMA AND CAMOENS.



MUSE OF HISTORY.



ADAMASTOR.



VASCO DA GAMA.

PERF.

10 reis lilac.  
25 " green.  
50 " blue.

75 reis red-brown.  
100 " bistre-brown.  
150 " yellow-brown.

1905.—Two values of the 1895 series (Head of Dom Carlos) with colours changed:

PERF.

50 reis ultramarine.

75 reis brown on yellow.

The numerals upon this 75 reis stamp are in carmine.

1910.—Fourteen values, showing head of King Manuel to left. These stamps were printed on chalk surfaced paper and perforated 14 by 15.

King, or as we must now call him ex-King, Manuel, ascended the throne of Portugal as a result of the taking-off of his father and elder brother by the revolvers of assassins. His was a heritage of woe, for revolution succeeded regicide, and at the moment of writing Dom Manuel is an exile from his fatherland and living in quiet retirement at Richmond, Surrey. The type of stamp illustrated here was used for all values from 2½ to 300



reis. For the higher values, 500 and 1000 reis, sprays of oak and laurel were introduced beneath the portrait.

PERF. 14×15.

2½ reis lilac.

5r. black.

10r. grey-green.

15r. pale purple-brown.

20r. rose-red.

25r. chocolate.

50r. indigo-blue.

75r. yellow-brown.

80r. French grey.

100r. brown on green.

200r. deep green on salmon.

300r. black on azure.

500r. chocolate and olive.

1000r. black and indigo.

Time enough to deal with the Republican issues when the situation in Portugal has calmed down. At present the position borders on anarchy, and people are saying that Dom Manuel will come into his own again. Well, who knows ?

## Robert Louis Stevenson & Stamp Collecting.

BY T. MARTIN WEARS.

THE following appears in "The Stamp Collector," by W. J. Hardy and E. D. Bacon ("Collector" series, Redway, London, 1898) at pp. 75-76:—

"The late Mr. R. L. Stevenson has allowed Philately to figure in 'The Wreckers' (*sic*). Like all popular novelists, this gentleman possessed a somewhat superficial acquaintance with details, and refers to Russian stamps unlike any which it has been a collector's good fortune to meet. But what of that? Stevenson wrote, no doubt, from vague recollections of boyhood; and the fact that he introduces the subject at all is that which is really important."

I must confess I am no reader of novels, although as a patriotic Scot I have managed, in the course of a fairly busy career, to read the two dozen odd novels of Sir Walter Scott. Personally, I have no objection to the novel, but my plea is that it takes up a deal of time to get through them which, in my opinion, might be more profitably employed otherwise.

Well, I started to read Stevenson's nautical novel, "The Wreckers" (Cassell 1892) with the chief purpose of verifying the above quotation. I read on and on until I began to think that the authors had made a mistake in their reference. At page 298 my eye, all along on the alert for things philatelic, caught the word "postage stamp," and I read there: "He was one of those who might commit a murder rather than confess the theft of a postage stamp." After reading another score of pages, I at last came to what I was in search of. I now quote to the end of Chapter XX.

Extract from "The Wreckers," by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne. (Cassell & Company, Ltd., London, Paris, and Melbourne, 1892).

Page 320-3 to end of Chapter XX.

Dinner was scarce done, the cloth was not yet removed, when Miss Agnes must needs climb into my lap with her stamp album, a relic

of the generosity of Uncle William. There are few things I despise more than old stamps, unless perhaps it be crests; for cattle (from the Carthew Chillinghams down to the old gate-keeper's milk cow in the lane) contempt is far from being my first sentiment. But it seemed I was doomed to pass that day in viewing curiosities, and smothering a yarn, I devoted myself once more to tread the well-known round. I fancy Uncle William must have begun the collection himself and tired of it, for the book (to my surprise) was quite respectably filled. There were the varying shades of the English penny, Russians with the coloured heart, old undecipherable Thurn-and-Taxis, obsolete triangular Cape of Good Hopes, Swan Rivers with the Swan, and Guianas with the sailing ship. Upon all these I looked with the eye of a fish and the spirit of a sheep: I think indeed I was at times asleep; and it was probably in one of these moments that I capsized the album, and there fell from the end of it, upon the floor, a considerable number of what I believe to be called "exchanges."

Here, against all probability, my chance had come to me; for as I gallantly picked them up, I was struck with the disproportionate amount of five-sous French stamps. Someone, I reasoned, must write very regularly from France to the neighbourhood of Stallbridge-Carthew. Could it be Norris? On one stamp I made out an initial C; upon a second I got as far as C H; beyond which point, the postmark used was in every instance undecipherable. C H, when you consider that about a quarter of the towns in France begin with "chateau," was an insufficient clue; and I promptly annexed the plainest of the collection, in order to consult the Post-office.

The wretched infant took me in the act.

"Naughty man, to 'teal my 'tamp!" she cried; and when I would have brazened it off with a denial, recovered and displayed the stolen article.

My position was now highly false; and I believe it was in mercy that Mrs. Higgs came to my rescue with a welcome proposition. If the gentleman was really interested in stamps, she said, probably supposing me a monomaniac on the point, he should see Mr. Denman's album. Mr. Denman had been collecting forty years, and his collection was said to be worth a mint of money. "Agnes," she went on, "if you were a kind little girl, you would run over to the 'All, tell Mr. Denman there's a connoisseur in the 'ouse, and ask him if one of the young gentlemen might bring the album down."

"I should like to see his exchanges too," I cried, rising to the occasion. "I may have some of mine in my pocket-book, and we might trade."

Half an hour later, Mr. Denman arrived himself with a most unconscionable volume under his arm.

"Ah, sir," he cried, "When I 'eard you was a collector, I dropped all. It's a saying of mine, Mr. Dodsley, that collecting stamps makes all collectors kin. It's a bond, sir; it creates a bond."

Upon the truth of this, I cannot say ; but there is no doubt that the attempt to pass yourself off for a collector falsely creates a precarious situation.

"Ah, here's the second issue!" I would say, after consulting the legend at the side. "The pink—no, I mean the mauve—yes, that's the beauty of this lot. Though of course, as you say," I would hasten to add, "This yellow on thin paper is more rare."

Indeed I must certainly have been detected, had I not plied Mr. Denman in self-defence with his favourite liquor—a port so excellent that it could never have ripened in the cellar of the Carthew Arms, but must have been transported, under cloud of night, from the neighbouring vaults of the great house. At each threat of exposure, and in particular whenever I was directly challenged for an opinion, I made haste to fill the butler's glass, and by the time we had got to the exchanges, he was in a condition in which no stamp-collector need be seriously feared. God forbid I should hint that he was drunk ; he seemed incapable of the necessary liveliness ; but the man's eyes were set, and so long as he was suffered to talk without interruption, he seemed careless of my heeding him.

In Mr. Denman's exchanges, as in those of little Agnes, the same peculiarity was to be remarked, an undue perponderance of that despicably common stamp, the French twenty-five centimes. And here joining them in stealthy review, I found the C and the CH ; then something of an A just following ; and then a terminal Y. Here was also the whole name spelt out to me ; it seemed familiar too ; and yet for some time I could not bridge the imperfection. Then I came upon another stamp, in which an L was legible before the Y, and in a moment the word leaped up complete. Chailly, that was the name ; Chailly-en-Bière, the post town of Barbizon—ah, there was the very place for any man to hide himself—there was the very place for Mr. Norris, who had rambled over England making sketches, the very place for Goddedaal, who had left a palette-knife on board the *Flying Scud*. Singular, indeed, that while I was drifting over England with the shyster, the man we were in quest of awaited me at my own ultimate destination.

Whether Mr. Denman had shown his album to Bellairs, whether, indeed, Bellairs could have caught (as I did) this hint from an obliterated postmark, I shall never know, and it mattered not. We were equal now ; my task at Stallbridge-le-Carthew was accomplished ; my interest in postage stamps died shamelessly away ; the astonished Denman was bowed out ; and ordering the horse to be put in, I plunged into the study of the time-table.

I need hardly explain that Stevenson introduces the stamp album into the story with a true touch of genius. The hero was a sort of amateur detective who wanted to lay hands on an English gentleman, as to whose whereabouts he had no clue whatever. The incidents above quoted happened near the country house of that gentleman, and by examining the stamp album of Miss Agnes (the

innkeeper's daughter) and that of Mr. Denman, with whom the gentleman wanted was in correspondence, the detective was able to find out, as explained above, that his man was at Chailly-en-Bière. Accordingly he goes straightway there, and finds him!

It may be that Stevenson did not know much about stamps, and presumably "wrote from vague recollections of boyhood," but I think his "vague recollections" served him in good stead in that they enabled him to refer to some points of interest of the stamps of Britain, Russia, Cape of Good Hope, etc. It is quite apparent that his reference to the Russians "with the coloured heart" does not refer to a design of a heart, but generally to the centres of the Russian adhesives, which are of a different colour from the surrounding design. He used the word "heart" as meaning centre, quite a legitimate use of the word. Thus, the inner part of anything, the core.

"A goodly apple rotten at the *heart*."

—Shakesp. Merchant of Venice i. 3.

By so doing one is hardly justified in the inference Stevenson "refers to Russian stamps unlike any with which it has been a collector's good fortune to meet." Stevenson knew quite well what he was writing about, and had a reliable memory to fall back on, a memory which no doubt helped in no small measure towards his success as a novelist. In my opinion Messrs. Hardy and Bacon are too hypercritical in criticising Stevenson's knowledge of stamps, his reference to the Russians being quite intelligible.





## The Stamps of King Edward.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE BRITISH IMPERIAL ISSUES  
OF 1901-1910, BEARING HEAD OF KING EDWARD VII.

Compiled by CHARLES NISSEN.

**I**T is hoped that the following guide will be of real interest and value to collectors now desiring to complete their sets of stamps bearing the head of his late Majesty King Edward the Seventh.

The lists in every particular have been made as full and as accurate as possible. I am hoping that no mistakes have crept into the work, but it is a matter of no small difficulty now-a-days to ensure absolute accuracy in philatelic lists. Even Stanley Gibbons's catalogue, which is so widely accepted as a standard, nods rather pronouncedly sometimes. In the latest edition of Part I. Gibbons, for instance, one finds quoted the New Hebrides 2d. to 6d. *on chalky paper!*—things which have absolutely never existed either in the "Condominium" overprints or in the unsurcharged Fijians.

In the following lists it will be seen that the stamps have been grouped together under their correct philatelic



descriptions without reference to exact chronological sequence. Dates of issue, however, are inserted in parenthesis where necessary. Any other system would have greatly complicated the compilation without any compensating advantage.

Every item to which an asterisk (\*) is attached is a stamp issued in accordance with the colonial colour scheme.

Geographical and currency notes have been compiled with every possible care, with a view to enhancing the value of the lists.

At the end of the guide two pages are left blank for collectors' memoranda.

### Great Britain.

1902-10. Wmk. Large Anchor for 2/6, 5/- and 10/-; Imperial Crown for other values. Ordinary paper.

½d. deep green	5d. dull purple and blue
½d. pale green (Nov., 1904)	6d. dull purple
1d. scarlet	7d. grey-black (May, 1910)
1½d. dull purple & green	9d. dull purple and blue
2d. green and carmine	10d. „ „ carmine
2½d. bright blue	1/- green and carmine
3d. purple on yellow	2/6 lilac
4d. green and brown	5/- carmine
4d. deep orange (Nov., 1909)	10/- ultramarine
4d. orange (Dec., 1909)	£1 green

Same watermarks. Chalk-surfaced paper.

1½d. dull purple and green	6d. dull purple
2d. green and carmine	9d. „ „ and blue
3d. purple on yellow	10d. „ „ and carmine
4d. green and brown	1/- green and carmine
5d. dull purple and blue	2/6 lilac

*Official Stamps*: All on ordinary paper.

Overprinted "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL".

March, 1903. Type 1 of overprint.

½d. deep green	2d. green and carmine
1d. scarlet	2½d. bright blue
1½d. dull purple and green	3d. purple on yellow

May—Sept., 1903. Type 2 of overprint.

½d. deep green (May)	2d. green and carmine
1d. scarlet	2½d. bright blue
1½d. dull purple and green	3d. purple on yellow

## Overprinted "ARMY OFFICIAL".

1902. Type 1 of overprint.

½d. deep green	1d. scarlet
	6d. dull purple

\*This exists with foot of "L" partly missing.

Sept., 1903. Type 2 of overprint.

6d. dull purple.

1902-4. Overprinted "BOARD OF EDUCATION".

½d. deep green	2½d. bright blue
1d. scarlet	5d. dull purple and blue (1904)
1/- green and carmine.	

1902. Overprinted "GOVT PARCELS".

1d. scarlet	6d. dull purple
2d. green and carmine	9d. " and blue
1/- green and carmine.	

## Overprinted "I.R. OFFICIAL".

1902. Type 1 of overprint.

½d. deep green	2½d. bright blue
1d. scarlet	6d. dull purple
1/- green and carmine	

1902. Type 2 of overprint.

5/- carmine	10/- ultramarine
£1. green	

1902. Overprinted "O.W. OFFICIAL".

½d. deep green	2d. green and carmine
1d. scarlet	2½d. bright blue
10d. dull purple and carmine	

1902. Overprinted "R.H. OFFICIAL".

½d. deep green	1d. scarlet
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*For British Post Offices Abroad.*1. *In the Turkish Empire.*

1902-5. Surcharged in local currency in black. Ordinary paper.

40 paras on 2½d.	4 piastres on 10d.
80 " on 5d.	12 " on 2/6 (1903)
24 piastres on 5/- (1905)	

*Variety* : Small "o" in "80 paras" on 5d.

Similar surcharges. Chalk-surfaced paper.

4 piastres on 10d.	12 piastres on 2/6 (1903)
--------------------	---------------------------

Feb., 1910. Similar surcharges. Chalk-surfaced paper.

"1½ piastre" on 3d.	"2½ piastres" on 6d.
---------------------	----------------------

1905. Overprinted "LEVANT" in black. Ordinary paper.
- |   |  |                          |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green             |  | 3d. purple on yellow     |
| 1d. scarlet                             |  | 4d. green and brown      |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull purple and green |  | 5d. dull purple and blue |
| 2d. green and carmine                   |  | 6d. dull purple          |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. bright blue           |  | 1/- green and carmine    |
- Similar overprint. Chalk-surfaced paper.
- |   |  |                       |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull purple and green |  | 2d. green and carmine |
| 1/- green and carmine                   |  |                       |
1906. Similar overprint, and also surcharged in local currency. Ordinary paper.
- |                                |  |                   |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 piastre on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. |  | 2 piastres on 5d. |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------|
- Similar overprint and surcharge. Chalk-surfaced paper.
- 2 piastres on 5d.
- 2nd July, 1906. Similar overprint, local surcharge "1 Piastre" in black. Ordinary paper.
- 1 piastre on 2d.
1909. Surcharged in local currency in black. Ordinary paper.
- "1 piastre 30 paras" on 4d., orange
- Similar surcharges. Chalk-surfaced paper.
- |                                 |  |                              |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| "30 paras" on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. |  | "1 piastre 30 paras" on 4d.  |
| "1 piastre 10 paras" on 3d.     |  | green and brown              |
|                                 |  | "2 piastres 20 paras" on 6d. |
|                                 |  | "5 piastres" on 1/-.         |
- Feb., 1910. Surcharged in local currency in black. Ordinary paper.
- " $1\frac{1}{2}$  piastre" on 4d. orange
- Variety: "4" of fraction thinner and more pointed.
- ### II. In Morocco.
- 1907-10. Overprinted "MOROCCO AGENCIES", and surcharged in local currency, all in black. Ordinary paper.
- |                                |  |                                  |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 5 centimos on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. |  | 40 centimos on 4d. orange (1910) |
| 10 " on 1d.                    |  | 6 pesetas on 5/-                 |
| 25 " on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.      |  | 12 " on 10/-                     |
- Similar overprints and surcharges. Chalk-surfaced paper.
- |                                  |  |                    |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 15 centimos on $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. |  | 50 centimos on 5d. |
| 20 " on 2d.                      |  | 1 peseta on 10d.   |
| 40 " on 4d. green & brn.         |  | 3 pesetas on 2/6   |
1907. Similar overprint only. Ordinary paper.
- |                             |  |             |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green |  | 1d. scarlet |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|
- Similar overprint. Chalk-surfaced paper.
- |                       |  |                       |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 2d. green and carmine |  | 6d. dull purple       |
| 4d. green and brown   |  | 1/- green and carmine |
- 2/6 lilac



### Antigua.

*(One of the Leeward Islands, West Indies.)*

1903. Wmk. Crown CC., ordinary paper.  
5/- violet and grey-green
- Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.  
5/- violet and grey-green

### Bahamas.

*(A chain of Islands in the West Indies.)*

1902. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.
- |                  |                      |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1d. carmine      | 6d. brown            |
| 2½d. ultramarine | 1/- grey and carmine |
| 4d. orange       | 5/- lilac and blue   |
| 4d. deep yellow  | £1 green and black   |
- 1906-7. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.
- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| ½d. pale green   | 1d. carmine |
| 2½d. ultramarine |             |



### Bechuanaland Protectorate.

*(Territory bounded on South by Cape Colony, on East by Transvaal, on North by Rhodesia, and on West by German South-West Africa.)*

- 1904-8. British stamps overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE", ordinary paper.
- |                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| ½d. deep green (1906)   | 1d. scarlet      |
| ½d. yellow-green (1908) | 2½d. ultramarine |



### British Central Africa.

(*Extending from Lake Nyassa to the Zambesi.*)

1903-4. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

1d. carmine and grey	4d. black and grey-green
2d. magenta and purple	6d. reddish-buff and grey-blk
1/- blue and grey-black	

Wmk. Crown CC., ordinary paper.

2½ green and grey-green	10/- black and grey-green
4/- mauve and lilac	£1 carmine and grey
£10 blue and grey	

1906. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., chalk-surfaced paper.

1d. carmine and grey	6d. reddish-buff and grey
----------------------	---------------------------



### British Honduras.

(*A Colony in Central America, South of Mexico.*)

*Currency : 100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 2d.)*

1902-4. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

1c. grey-grn and grn (1904)	5c. grey-black and blue on blue
2c. purple and black on red	20c. dull and bright purple (1904)

1905. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

1c. grey-green and green | 2c. purple and black on red

1905-7. Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.

5c. grey-black and blue on blue		50c. grey-green and carmine
(1905)		\$1 grey-green and carmine
10c. dull purple and emerald-grn.		\$2 .. and blue
25c. .. and orange		\$5 .. and black

1908-10. Wmk. as last, ordinary paper.

*1c. blue-green		*2c. carmine
		*5c. ultramarine



### British Somaliland.

1903. Stamps of India, overprinted "BRITISH SOMALILAND".  
 (A Protectorate forming the north-eastern horn of Africa.  
 Currency: 16 annas = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.)

½a. green		3a. orange-brown
1a. carmine		4a. olive-green
2a. purple		8a. magenta

Variety: "Brit sh" for "British."

½a. green		1a. carmine
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### Somaliland Protectorate.

1904-6. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½a. green and dull green		3a. grey-grn and chocolate
1a. carmine and grey-black		4a. black and green
2a. bright and dull purple		6a. violet ..
2½a. deep blue		8a. pale blue and grey-black
		12a. orange-buff and grey-black.

Wmk. Crown CC., ordinary paper.

1r. green		3r. black and green
2r. bright and dull purple		5r. carmine and grey-black

\*\* "Universal" colours.

1905-9. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½a. green and dull green		2½a. deep blue
*¾a. bluish-green (1909)		3a. grey-green and chocolate
1a. carmine and grey-black		4a. black and green
*1a. carmine (1909)		6a. violet and green
2a. bright and dull purple		8a. pale blue and grey-black
12a. orange-buff and grey-black		

1908. Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

1a. carmine and grey-black		2a. bright and dull purple
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*Official Stamps* : Overprinted "SERVICE" in black on 1903 issue.

½a. green		2a. purple
1a. carmine		8a. magenta

*Varieties* : "Brit sh" for "British."

½a. green		2a. purple
1a. carmine		8a. magenta

Overprinted "O.H.M.S."

1905. Wmk. single Crown CA.; for 1r., Crown CC., ordinary paper.

½a. green and dull green		2a. bright and dull purple
1a. carmine and grey-black		8a. pale blue and grey-black
		1r. green.

Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

2a. bright and dull purple.



### Canada.

(A large territory in North America.  
Currency : 100 cents = 1 dollar = 4s. 2d.)

1903-8. No. wmk., ordinary paper. Perf. 12.

1c. blue-green		7c. olive-yellow
1c. yellow-green (on toned)		10c. dull purple
2c. rose-carmine		20c. olive-green (1904)
5c. deep blue on bluish		50c. deep mauve (1908)

*Imperforate.*

1c. blue-green		2c. rose-carmine
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\* "Universal" colours.



### Cape of Good Hope.

(The extreme southern portion of Africa.)

1902-4. Wmk. Cabled Anchor, ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green	3d. magenta
$\frac{1}{4}$ d. bluish-green	4d. olive-green
1d. rose	6d. bright mauve
2d. brown	1/- ochre
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine (1904)	5/- orange-brown



One  
Halfpenny.

$\frac{1}{2}$ D

1D

$2\frac{1}{2}$ D

1D

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

### Cayman Islands.

(A group of three Islands near Jamaica.)

1901-2. Wmk. single Crown CA, ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. green	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. bright blue
1d. carmine	6d. brown
	1s. orange

1905-6. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. green	6d. brown
1d. carmine (1906)	6d. olive and rose (1907)
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. bright blue	1s. orange
4d. brown and blue	1s. violet and green (1907)
	5s. salmon and green (1907)

1907-8. Surcharged in black as above.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. carmine (a)	1d. on 5/- salmon and green (c)
$\frac{1}{4}$ d. on 5/- salmon and green (b)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d. brown and blue (d)



*Varieties :*

Surcharge double.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5/- (b)		1d. on 5/- (c)
		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d. (d)

Surcharge inverted.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5/- (b)

Surcharge double, one inverted.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5/- (b)		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 4d. (d)
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Surcharge omitted.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5/- (b) in pair with normal*Inscribed "Postage & Revenue."*

1908.—Wmk. single Crown CA., chalk-surfaced paper.

1/- black on green		10/- green and red on green
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1907-10.—Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green		*1d. carmine
* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. bluish-green (1910)		*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine (1909)

1907-9.—Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

*3d. purple on yellow		*6d. dull and bright purple
*4d. black and red on yellow		*1/- black on green (1909)
		*5/- green and red on yellow

1908.—Surcharged in black with [e].

<i>Normal</i> , 1d. on 4d.		<i>Inverted</i> , 1d. on 4d.
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**Ceylon.***(An Island in the Indian Ocean, south-east of Peninsula of Hindustan. Currency: 100 cents = 1 rupee = 1s. 1d.)*

1903-5. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

2c. brown-orange		15c. blue
3c. green		25c. bistre
4c. orange and blue		30c. dull violet and green
5c. dull purple		75c. dull blue and orange (1905)
6c. carmine		1r. 50c. greyish-slate (1904)
12c. sage-green and rosine		2r. 25c. brown and green (1904)

\*\*\* Universal \*\* colours.

1904-5. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

2c. brown-rose	15c. blue
3c. green	25c. bistre
4c. orange and blue	30c. dull violet and green (1905)
5c. dull purple	75c. dull blue and orange (1905)
6c. carmine	1r. 50c. greyish-slate (1905)
12c. sage-green and rosine	2r. 25c. brown and green

1905. Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.

5c. deep purple

1908-10. Wmk. as last, ordinary paper.

5c. deep purple (1908)	50c. chocolate
6c. carmine (1908)	1r. purple on yellow
10c. sage-green and marone	2r. red on yellow
25c. grey	5r. black on green
	10r. black on red

#### Official Stamps.

1903. Overprinted "On Service" wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

2c. orange-brown	15c. blue
3c. green	25c. bistre
5c. dull-purple	30c. dull violet and green

#### Maldivé Islands.

(An Archipelago to the south-west of Ceylon. Currency as in Ceylon.)

Stamps of Ceylon overprinted "Maldives."

1906. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

2c. orange-brown	4c. orange and ultramarine
3c. green	15c. blue
	25c. bistre

Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.

5c. dull purple

#### Cyprus.

(An Island in the eastern portion of the Mediterranean. Currency: 40 paras=1 piastre=1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)

1903.—Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pias. green and carmine	6 pias. sepia and green
30 paras mauve and green	9 " brown and carmine
1 pias. carmine and blue	12 " chestnut and black
2 " blue and purple	18 " black and brown
4 " olive-green and purple	46 " dull purple and ultr.

1904-10. —Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

5 paras bistre and black (1907)	2 pias. blue and purple
10 " orange and green (1907)	4 " olive-green and purple
$\frac{1}{2}$ pias. green and carmine	6 " sepia and green
30 paras purple and green	9 " brown and carmine
30 " violet and green (1910)	12 " chestnut and blk (1906)
1 " carmine and blue	18 " black and brown
	45 pias. dull purple and ultramarine



### Dominica.

(One of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies.)

1903. Wmk. Crown CC., ordinary paper.  
5/- brown and black
1908. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., chalk-surfaced paper.  
5/- brown and black

### East Africa and Uganda.

(A Protectorate in the northerly part of Eastern Africa.

Currency : 16 annas = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d. :

100 cents = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.)

- 1903-4. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½a. green	3a. green and brown purple
1a. carmine and grey	4a. black and grey-green
2a. bright and dull purple	5a. orange-brown and grey
2½a. ultramarine	8a. pale-blue and grey

Wmk. Crown CC., ordinary paper.

1r. green	5r. carmine and grey
2r. bright and dull purple	10r. ultramarine and grey
3r. black and grey-green	20r. stone and grey
4r. emerald-green and grey	50r. red-brown and grey

Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper

1r. green	10r. ultramarine and grey
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1904. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½a. grey-green	3a. green and brown-purple
1a. carmine and grey	4a. black and grey-green
2a. bright and dull purple	5a. orange-brown and grey
2½a. ultramarine	8a. pale blue and grey

1904-8. Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

½a. grey-green	1r. green
1a. carmine and grey	2r. bright and dull purple
2a. bright and dull purple	3r. black and grey-green
3a. green and brown-purple	4r. emerald-green and grey
4a. black and grey-green	5r. carmine and grey
5a. orange-brown and grey	10r. ultramarine and grey
8a. pale blue and grey	20r. stone and grey
	50r. red-brown and grey.

1907-8. Wmk. as last, ordinary paper.

1c. red-brown	3c. grey-green
1c. brown (1908)	6c. carmine
	15c. ultramarine

Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.

10c. pale olive and lilac	25c. black and grey-green
12c. bright and dull purple	50c. orange brn. and grey-green
	75c. pale blue and grey (1908)



### Falkland Islands.

(A cluster of Islands in the South Atlantic.)

1904-5. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

¼d. yellow-green	6d. orange (1905)
1d. vermilion	1/- brown (1905)
2d. deep purple (1905)	3/- bronze-green
2½d. deep blue	5/- dull lake (1905)

Wmk. Sideways.

1d. vermilion

### Fiji.

(A group of numerous Islands in the South Pacific.)

1903. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

¼d. green and pale green	4d. dull purple and black
1d. dull purple and blk. on red	5d. " " green
2d. " " orange	6d. " " carmine
2½d. " " blue on blue	1/- green and carmine
3d. " " purple	5 - " black
	£1 grey-black and ultramarine

1904-8. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green and pale green		1d. purple and black on red
* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (1908)		*1d. carmine (1906)
		* $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine (1906)

1909-10. Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.

1/- green and carmine		*1/- black on green (1910)
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### Cambria.

(A Settlement on the west coast of Africa.)

1902-5. —Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. green		6d. pale sage-green and carmine
1d. rose-red		1/- violet and green
2d. orange and mauve		1/6 grn. and carm. on yell. (1905)
$2\frac{3}{4}$ d. ultramarine		2/- deep slate and orange
3d. purple and ultramarine		2/6 pur. and brn. on yell. (1905)
4d. brown and ultramarine		3/- carm. and grn. on yell. (1905)

1904-10.—Wmk. Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. green (1904)		6d. olive-grn. and carm. (1906)
*2d. blue-green		* 6d. dull and bright purple
1d. rose-red (1904)		$7\frac{1}{2}$ d. green and carmine (1904)
*1d. carmine		* $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown and blue
2d. orange and mauve (1906)		10d. olive and carmine (1904)
*2d. greyish-slate		*10d. pale sage-grn. and carmine
$2\frac{3}{4}$ d. ultramarine (1904)		1/- violet and green (1904)
3d. purple and ultramarine		* 1/- black and green
*3d. purple on yellow		* 1/6 violet and green
4d. brown and ultra. (1906)		2/- deep slate and orange (1904)
*4d. black and red on yellow		* 2/- pur. and bright blue on blue
5d. grey and black (1904)		* 2/6 black and red on blue
*5d. orange and purple		* 3/- yellow and green

HALF  
PENNY



(a)

ONE PENNY

(b)

1906.—Surcharged in black as above :

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2/6 (a)		1d. on 3/- (b)
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\*\* "Universal" colours.



### Gibraltar.

(A rocky promontory near southern extremity of Spain.)

1903. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. grey-green and green	1/- black and carmine
1d. dull purple on red	2/- green and blue
2d. grey-green and carmine	4/- dull purple and green
2½d. dull purple and blk. on blue	8/- " " black on blue
6d. " and violet	£1 " " black on red

1904-10. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. dull and bright green	* 2d. greyish-slate (1910)
* ½d. blue-green (1907)	* 2½d. ultramarine (1907)
1d. dull purple on red	6d. dull purple and violet (1906)
* 1d. carmine (1907)	1/- black and carmine (1905)
2d. grey-green and carmine	2/- green and blue (1905)

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

½d. dull and bright green	1/- black and carmine (1905)
½d. deep green	* 1/- black on green (1910)
1d. dull purple on red	2/- green and blue (1905)
2d. grey-grn. and carmine	* 2/- purple and bright blue on blue (1910)
2½d. purple and black on blue (1907)	4/- deep purple and green (1905)
6d. dull purp. and viol. (1906)	* 4/- carmine and black (1910)
£1 deep purple & black on red (1905)	

### Morocco Agencies.

(The name given to British Post Offices in Morocco, which is situate in north-west Africa.)

Currency: 100 centimes = 1 peseta = 9d.)

Stamps of Gibraltar overprinted "Morocco Agencies."

1903-5. Wmk. single Crown CA. ordinary paper, narrow "M."	
5c. grey-green and green	25c. purple and black on blue
10c. dull purple on red	50c. purple and violet (1905)
20c. grey-green and carm. (1904)	1p. black and carmine (1905)
	2p. black and blue (1905)

"Universal" colours.

Same wmk. and paper, wide "M."

5c. grey-green and green	25c. purple and black on blue
10c. dull purple on red	50c. purple and violet (1905)
20c. grey-green and carm. (1904)	1p. black and carmine (1905)
2p. black and blue (1905)	

Same wmk. and paper, hyphen between "n" and "c."

5c. grey-green and green	25c. purple and black on blue
10c. dull purple on red	50c. purple and violet (1905)
20c. grey-green and carm. (1904)	1p. black and carmine (1905)
2p. black and blue (1905)	

1905-6. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper. Narrow "M"

5c. grey-green and green	10c. dull purple on red
20c. grey-green and carmine	

Same wmk. and paper. Wide "M"

5c. grey-green and green	10c. dull purple on red
20c. grey-green and carmine	

Same wmk. and paper. Hyphen between "n" and "c"

5c. grey-green and green

Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper. Narrow "M".

5c. grey-green and green	50c. purple-violet
10c. dull purple on red	1p. black and carmine
25c. purple and blk. on blue	2p. black and blue

Same wmk. and paper. Wide "M".

25c. purple and black on blue	1p. black and carmine
50c. purple and violet	2p. black and blue

### Gold Coast.

*(The Coast of the Gulf of Guinea, on the west of Africa.)*

1902. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. dull purple and green	6d. dull purple and violet
1d. " " carmine	1 - green and black
2d. " " orange-red	2/- " carmine
2½d. " " ultramarine	5/- " mauve
3d. " " orange	10/- " brown
£1 purple and black on red	

1901-10. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. dull purple and green	2d. dull purple and orange-red
*½d. green (1907)	* 2d. greyish slate (1909)
½d. dull purple and carmine	2½d. dull purple and ultramarine
*½d. carmine (1907)	*2½d. ultramarine (1907)
*½d. " (new type) (1908)	3d. dull purple and oran. (1909)
6d. dull purple and violet	

Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.

1d. dull purple and carm.	6d. dull purple and viol. (1906)
2d. " " orange-red	*6d. dull and bright purple
3d. " and orange (1905)	*1/- black on green
*3d. purple on yellow (1909)	*2/- purple and blue on blue
	2/6 green and yellow (1906)

### Grenada.

(An Island in the West Indies, between Trinidad, St. Vincent and Barbados.)

1902. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. dull purple and green	6d. dull purple and green
1d. " " carmine	1/- green and orange
2d. " " brown	2/- " ultramarine
2½d. " " ultramarine	5/- " carmine
3d. " " orange	10/- " purple

1904-6. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. purple and green	6d. purple and green
1d. " carmine	1/- green and orange
2d. " brown	2/- " ultramarine
2½d. " ultramarine	5/- " carmine
3d. " orange	10/- " purple

1906-8. Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

3d. purple and orange	6d. purple and green
	2/- green and ultramarine



### Hong Kong.

(An Island at the mouth of the Canton River, China, with part of the mainland. Currency: 100 cents=1 dollar=2s. 2d.)

1903. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

1c. brown and lilac	20c. chestnut and grey-black
2c. grey-green	30c. black and grey-green
4c. lilac on red	50c. magenta and grey-green
5c. brown-orange and green	\$1 sage-green and purple
8c. mauve and grey-black	\$2 carmine and grey-black
10c. ultra. and lilac on blue	\$3 blue and grey-black
12c. mauve and green on yell.	\$5 blue-green and purple
	\$10 orange and grey-black on blue

\* "Universal" colours.



1904-10. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

1c. brown	*10c. bright blue (1907)
2c. green	20c. chestnut and grey-black
4c. purple on red	30c. black and grey-green
*4c. carmine (1907)	50c. magenta and grey-green
5c. brn.-orange and dull grn.	\$1 sage-green and purple
10c. ultra. and lilac on blue	\$2 carmine and grey-black
	\$10 orange and grey-black on blue

1907-10.—Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

2c. green	*30c. black and grey-green
4c. purple on red	50c. magenta and grey-green
5c. brown orange and dull grn.	\$1 sage-green and purple
6c. purple and orange (1907)	\$2 carmine and grey-black
8c. mauve and grey-black (1907)	*\$2 black and carmine (1910)
12c. mve. and grn. on yell. (1907)	\$3 blue and grey-black
20c. chestnut and grey-blk (1907)	\$5 blue-green and purple
	\$10 orange and grey-black on blue



### India.

(The large Peninsula forming the southern portion of Central Asia.)

Currency: 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.)

1902-9.—Wmk. Star.

3p. pale grey	2a. mauve
3p. slate-grey (1904)	2½a. ultramarine
½a. green	3a. orange-brown
1a. carmine	4a. olive-green
2a. pale violet	6a. olive-bistre

\*\* "Universal" colours.

1902-9.—Wmk. Star—*continued.*

8a. magenta	5r. ultramarine and violet
12a. purple on red	10r. green and pink (1909)
1r. green and carmine	15r. blue and olive-brown (1909)
2r. carmine and yellow-brown	25r. brownish orange and blue
3r. brown and green	½ on ½ black on green (1905)
1906. <i>Inscribed</i> "Postage & Revenue", same wmk.	
½a. green	1a. carmine

*Official Stamps.*

On

1902-9. Overprinted H. S.  
M.

3p. pale grey	6a. olive-bistre
3p. slate-grey (1905)	8a. magenta
½a. green	1r. green and carmine (1905)
1a. carmine	2r. carmine and yel.-brn (1909)
2a. pale violet	5r. ultramarine and viol. (1909)
2a. mauve	10r. pale green and pink (1909)
4a. olive-green	15r. blue and olive-brown (1909)
25r. brownish orange and blue (1909)	
1906. <i>Inscribed</i> "Postage & Revenue." Same overprint.	
½a. green	1a. carmine

*For use with The China Expeditionary Force.*

1904-9. Overprinted "C.E.F."	
½a. green (P. & R.) (1909)	1a. carmine (P. & R.) (1909)
1a. carmine	12a. purple on red

**Chamba.***(One of the Indian Native States. Currency as in India.)*

1903-7. Stamps of India overprinted "CHAMBA STATE".	
3p. pale grey	2a. mauve
3p. slate-grey (1905)	3a. orange-brown (1905)
½a. green	4a. olive-green (1904)
½a. green (P. & R.) (1907)	6a. olive-bistre (1905)
1a. carmine	8a. magenta (1904)
1a. (P. & R.) (1907)	12a. purple on red (1905)
2a. pale violet (1904)	1r. green and carmine (1904)

*Official Stamps, 1902-7.* Overprinted "Service Chamba State".

3p. pale grey		1a. carmine (P. & R.) (1907)
3p. slate-grey (1905)		2a. pale violet (1904)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green		2a. mauve (1905)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green (P. & R.) (1907)		4a. olive-green (1905)
1a. carmine		8a. magenta (1905)
	1r. green & carmine (1905)	

### Gwalior.

*(One of the Indian Native States. Currency as in India.)*

1903-7.—Stamps of India overprinted "GWAJLJOR" and Hindi characters.

3p. pale grey		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ultramarine (1905)
3p. slate-grey (1905)		3a. orange-brown (1904)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green		4a. olive-green (1905)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green (P. & R.) (1907)		6a. olive-bistre (1906)
1a. carmine		8a. magenta (1904)
2a. pale violet (1904)		12a. purple on red (1905)
2a. mauve		1r. green and carmine (1905)

*Official Stamps, 1903-7.* Hindi overprint.

3p. pale grey		1a. carmine (P. & R.) (1907)
3p. slate-grey (1905)		2a. pale violet (1905)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green		2a. mauve
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green (P. & R.) (1907)		4a. olive-green (1905)
1a. carmine		8a. magenta
	1r. green and carmine (1905)	

### Jhind.

*(One of the Indian Native States. Currency as in India.)*

1903-9. Stamps of India overprinted "JHIND STATE".

3p. pale grey		2a. mauve (1906)
3p. slate-grey (1905)		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. ultramarine (1909)
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green		3a. orange-brown
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green (P. & R.) (1907)		4a. olive-green
1a. carmine		6a. bistre (1905)
1a. carmine (P. & R.) (1909)		8a. magenta
2a. pale violet		12a. purple on red (1905)
	1r. green and carmine (1905)	

Variety: Overprint double.

3a. orange-brown.

*Official Stamps, 1903-7.* Overprinted "SERVICE JHIND STATE".

3p. slate-grey (1906)		2a. pale violet
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green		2a. mauve
$\frac{1}{2}$ a. green (P. & R.) (1907)		4a. olive-green
1a. carmine		8a. magenta
1a. carmine (P. & R.) (1907)		1r. green and carmine (1906)

**Nabha.***(One of the Indian Native States. Currency as in India.)*

1903-10. Stamps of India overprinted "NABHA STATE".

3p. pale grey		2a. mauve
3p. slate grey	(1906)	2½a. ultramarine (1910)
4a. green		3a. orange-brown
½a. green (P. & R.)	(1907)	4a. olive-green
1a. carmine		6a. olive-bistre
1a. „ (P. & R.)	(1907)	8a. magenta
2a. pale violet		12a. purple on red
		1r. green and carmine.

*Official Stamps, 1903-7. Overpr'd "SERVICE NABHA STATE".*

3p. pale grey	(1906)	1a. carmine (P. & R.)	(1907)
3p. slate grey	(1906)	2a. pale violet	
½a. green		2a. mauve	
½a. green (P. & R.)	(1907)	4a. olive-green	
1a. carmine		8a. magenta	
		1r. green and carmine.	

**Puttiala.***(One of the Indian Native States. Currency as in India.)*

1903-8. Stamps of India overprinted "PATIALA STATE".

3p. pale grey		2a. pale violet	
3p. slate-grey	(1906)	3a. orange-brown	
½a. green		4a. olive-green	(1905)
½a. green (P. & R.)	(1908)	6a. olive-bistre	(1905)
1a. carmine		8a. magenta	(1906)
1a. carmine (P. & R.)	(1908)	12a. purple on red	(1906)
		1r. green and carmine	(1905)

*Official Stamps, 1903-9. Overpr'd "SERVICE PATIALA STATE".*

3p. pale grey		1a. carmine (P. & R.)	(1907)
3p. slate-grey	(1909)	2a. pale violet	(1905)
½a. green		3a. orange-brown	
½a. green (P. & R.)	(1907)	4a. olive green	(1905)
1a. carmine		8a. magenta	
		1r. green and carmine	(1906)

**Lagos.***(A Colony on the West Coast of Africa.)*

1904. Wmk. single Crown CA. Perf. 14. Ordinary paper.

½d. dull green and green		6d. dull purple and mauve
1d. purple and black on red		1/- green and black
2d. dull purple and blue		2/6 green and carmine
2½d. dull purp. and blue on blue		5/- green and blue
3d. dull purple and brown		10/- green and brown

1904-5. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. dull green and green		6d. dull purple and mauve
1d. purple and black on red		1/- green and black
2d. dull purple and blue		2/6 green and carmine
3d. dull purple and brn (1905)		5 - green and blue (1905)
		10/- green and brown

Wmk. as last. Chalk-surfaced paper.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. dull green and green	6d. dull purple and mauve
1d. purple and black on red	1/- green and black
2d. dull purple and blue	2/6 green and carmine
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull pur. & blue on blue (1905)	5/- green and blue (1905)
3d. dull purple and brown (1905)	10/- green and brown



### Leeward Islands.

(A group of Islands in the West Indies, comprising Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, & the Virgin Islands.)

1902. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. dull purple and green	3d. dull purple and black
1d. dull purple and carm.	6d. dull purple and brown
2d. dull purple and ochre	1/- green and carmine
$2\frac{1}{4}$ d. dull purple and ultra.	2/6 green and black
	5/- green and blue

1905-9. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. brown (1909)	1d. scarlet (1907)
$\frac{5}{8}$ d. dull purple and grn (1906)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. bright blue (1907)
$\frac{5}{8}$ d. green (1907)	3d. dull purple and black

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. dull purple and grn. (1906)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull purple and ultramarine
1d. dull purple and carmine	3d. dull purple and black
2d. dull pur. and ochre (1908)	6d. dull purple and brn. (1908)
	1/- green and carmine (1908)

### Malta.

(An Island in the Mediterranean, some 50 miles from Sicily.)

1903-4. Wmk. Single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. green	$2\frac{1}{4}$ d. ultramarine and marone
1d. scarlet and black	3d. purple and grey
2d. grey and purple	4d. brown and black
	1/- violet and grey

1904-9. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{3}{4}$ d. green (1905)	2d. grey and purple (1905)
* $\frac{1}{2}$ p. deep green (1909)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultra. and marone (1905)
1d. scarlet and black (1905)	4d. brown and black (1906)
*1d. carmine (1907)	1/- violet and grey (1904)

\*"Universal" colours.

**Mauritius.**

(An Island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar  
 Currency: 100 cents = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.)

1910. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

\*5c. grey and rose | \*12c. greyish-slate

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

\*25c. black and red on yellow | \*24r. black and red on blue  
 \*50c. dull purple and black | \* 5r. green and red on yellow  
 \*1r. black on green | \*10r. green and red on green

**Montserrat.**

(One of the Leeward Islands, in the West Indies.)

1903. Wmk. single Crown CC., ordinary paper.

5 - scarlet and black

1907. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., chalk-surfaced paper.

5/- scarlet and black

1909. Wmk. and paper as last.

\*5/- red and green on yellow

**Natal.**

(A Colony on the south-east coast of Africa.)

1902-3. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

¼d. blue-green

1d. carmine

1½d. black and green

2d. olive-green and red

2½d. bright blue

3d. grey and purple

4d. cinnamon and carmine

5d. orange and black

6d. brown-purple and green

1/- pale blue and carmine

2/- bright violet and green

2/6 purple

4/- maize and deep rose

Wmk. Crown CC., ordinary paper.

5/- rose and dull blue

10/- chocolate and deep rose

£1 bright blue and black

£1 10s violet and green

£5 black and mauve

£10 orange and green

£20 red and green

\*\* Universal \*\* colours.

1904-8. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. blue-green		4d. cinnamon and carmine
1d. carmine		5d. orange and black
1d. bright carmine		1/- pale blue and carmine
2d. olive-green and red		2 - bright violet and green

2/6 purple

1908. Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.

£1 10s. deep purple and brown-orange.

1908-9. "Postage" & "Postage," instead of "Postage" & "Revenue."

Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

*6d. bright and dull purple		* 2/6 red and black on blue
*1/- black on green		* 5/- red and green on yellow
*2/- blue and violet on blue		*10/- red and green on green

\*£1 black and violet on red.

*Official Stamps*; Overprinted "OFFICIAL". Ordinary paper.

½d., blue-green		3d., purple and grey
1d., carmine		6d., green and brown-purple
2d., red and olive-green		1/., carmine and pale blue

### Newfoundland.

(*An Island in the north-east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.*)

1910. No. wmk. Perf. 12.

12c. pale brown.

### New Hebrides.

(*A group of Islands lying south-west of Fiji.*)

Stamps of Fiji, overprinted "NEW HEBRIDES CONDOMINIUM" in black. The bi-coloured stamps have the original name obliterated by a bar of the same colour.

1908-9. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. green (1909)		5d. dull purple and green
2d. dull purple and orange		6d. dull purple and carmine
2½d. ,, blue on blue		1s. green and carmine

1908-9. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. green and dull green (1908)		*½d. green (1909)
		*1d. carmine.

Same wmk., chalk-surfaced paper.

1s. green and carmine (1909)

"Universal" colours.

**New Zealand.**

(Three large and many smaller Islands, lying about 1200 miles south-east of Australia.)

1909-10. Wmk. single-lined N.Z. and Star.

Perf. 14 × 15.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green

Perf. 14 × 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

2d. mauve	5d. red-brown	3d. chestnut	6d. carmine
3d. chestnut	6d. carmine	4d. orange	8d. indigo blue
4d. orange-red	8d. indigo blue	5d. brown	1/- vermilion
5d. brown			

Official Stamps, 1910. Overprinted "OFFICIAL".

Perf. 14 × 15.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green

Perf. 14.

3d. chestnut | 6d. carmine  
1/- vermilion

**Northern Nigeria.**

(The northern portion of Nigeria, which is situate above the eastern part of the Gulf of Guinea)

1902. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. dull purple and green	5d. dull purple and chestnut
1d. " " carmine	6d. " " violet
2d. " " yellow	1/- green and black
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " ultramarine	2/6 " ultramarine
	10/- green & brown

1904-10. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull purple and green	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine (1910)
* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (1910)	2d. dull purple and chestnut
1d. dull purple and carmine	6d. " " violet
*1d. carmine (1910)	1/- green and black
2d. dull purple and yellow	2/6 " ultramarine
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " ultramarine	£25 " carmine

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull purple and green	6d. dull purple and violet
1d. " " carmine	6d. " " deep violet
2d. " " yellow	1/- green and black
5d. " " chestnut	2/6 " ultramarine

**Nyasaland Protectorate.**

(The eastern portion of British Central Africa.)

1908. Wmk. single Crown CA., chalk-surfaced paper.

1/- black on green

Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

\* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green | \*1d. carmine

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

*3d. purple on yellow	* 4/- carmine and black
*4d. red and black on yellow	*10/- green and red on green
*6d. purple and dull purple	* £1 purple and black on red
*2/6 red and black on blue	*£10 " and ultramarine

\* "Universal" colours.





### Orange River Colony.

(Formerly Orange Free State, situate in south-east Africa, just north of Cape Colony.)

1903-4. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green	3d. mauve
1d. scarlet	4d. sage-green and scarlet
2d. brown	6d. mauve and scarlet
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. bright blue	1/- bistre and scarlet
$5\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown and blue (1904)	

1905-10. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green (1907)	*1d. carmine (1910)
* $\frac{3}{4}$ d. green (1910)	4d. sage-green and scarlet
1d. scarlet	1/- bistre and scarlet



### St. Helena.

(An Island in the South Atlantic.)

1902. Small stamps, wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green	1d. carmine
------------------------	-------------

1903. Large stamps, wmk. Crown CC., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey-green and brown	8d. brown and black
1d. carmine and black	1/- brown-orange and brown
2d. sage-green and black	2/- violet and black

\* "Universal" colours.

1908. Small stamps, wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.  
2½d. ultramarine

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

4d. blk. and red on yellow | 6d. dull and rosy purple  
10/- green and red on green.

### St. Lucia.

*(The largest of the Windward Isles in the West Indies.)*

1902 3. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. dull purple and green		2½d. dull purple and ultramarine
1d. " " carmine		3d. " " yellow
		1/- green and black

1904 7. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper

½d. dull purple and green		2½d. dull purple and ultramarine
*½d. green		2½d. blue
1d. dull purple and carmine		3d. dull purple and yellow
*1d. carmine		6d. " " violet (1905)
		5/- green & carmine (1905)

1904 9. Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

½d. dull purple and green		*3d. purple on yellow (1909)
1d. " " carmine		6d. dull purple and violet (1905)
2½d. " " ultramarine		1/- green and black (1905)
		*1 - black on green (1909)



### St. Vincent.

*(An Island in the West Indies, 95 miles west of Barbados.)*

1902. Wmk. single Crown CA. Ordinary paper.

½d. dull purple and green		3d. dull purple and olive
1d. " " carmine		6d. " " brown
2d. " " black		1/- green and carmine
2½d. " " blue		2/- " " violet
		5/- green and blue

1904 9. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

½d. dull purple and green (1905)		1d. dull purple and carmine
		1/- green and carmine (1908)

" " Universal " colours.

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

½d. dull purple and green (1905)	6d. dull purple and brown (1905)
1d. „ carmine	1/- green and carmine (1908)
2½d. „ blue (1906)	2/- pur. and br. blue on blue (1909)
	5/- green on yellow (1909)

### Seychelles.

(A group of 89 Islands in the Indian Ocean, north of Madagascar.  
Currency: 100 cents = 1 rupee = 1s. 4d.)

1903-4. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.	
2c. chestnut and green	18c. sage-green and carmine
2c. orange-brown and green	30c. violet and dull green
3c. dull green	45c. brown and carmine
6c. carmine	75c. yellow and violet
12c. olive-sepia and dull grn.	1r. 50c. black and carmine
15c. ultramarine	2r. 25c. purple and green

Surcharged in black 3 cents

3c. on 15c.	3c. on 18c.	3c. on 45c.
1906. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.		
2c. chestnut and green	18c. sage-green and carmine	
3c. dull green	30c. violet and dull green	
6c. carmine	45c. brown and carmine	
12c. olive-sepia and dull grn.	75c. yellow and violet	
15c. ultramarine	1r. 50c. black and carmine	
	2r. 75c. purple and green	



### Sierra Leone.

(A Colony on the west coast of Africa, above the Gulf of Guinea.)

1903. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.	
½d. dull purple and green	4d. dull purple and rosine
1d. „ „ rosine	5d. „ „ black
1½d. „ „ black	6d. dull purple
2d. „ „ brn-oran.	1 - green and black
2½d. „ „ ultra.	2/- „ ultramarine
3d. „ „ grey	5 - „ carmine
	£1 purple on red

1904-10. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (1907)	* 1d. scarlet (1907)
* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue-green (1910)	* $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange (1910)
1d. dull purple and rosine (1904)	* 2d. greyish slate (1910)
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine (1907)	

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. dull pur. and green (1904)	*5d. purple and olive green (1904)
1d. .. rosine (1904)	6d. dull purple (1905)
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. .. black (1905)	*6d. dull and bright purple (1904)
2d. .. brn.-orange (1905)	1/- green and black (1905)
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. .. ultramarine (1905)	*1/- black on green (1907)
3d. .. grey (1905)	2/- green and ultramarine (1905)
*3d. purple on yellow (1905)	*2/- pur. and bright blue on blue
4d. dull purple and rosine (1905)	5/- green and carmine
*4d. black and red on yell. (1905)	*5/- green and red on yellow
5d. dull purple and black (1905)	£1 purple on red

### Southern Nigeria.

(The southern portion of Nigeria, which is situate above the eastern part of the Gulf of Guinea.)

1902-4. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green and grey-black	6d. purple and grey-black
1d. carmine ..	1/- black and grey-green
2d. chestnut ..	2/6 brown and grey-black
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue .. (1904)	5/- yellow ..
4d. olive-green ..	10/- purple and black on yellow
	£1 violet and green

1904-9. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green and grey-black	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue and grey-black
* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (1908)	*2 d. ultramarine (1909)
1d. carmine and grey-black	4d. olive-grn. and gr.-blk. (1905)
*1d. carmine (1907)	6d. bright purple and gr.-black
2d. chestnut and grey-black	1/- black and grey-green
2d. pale c'nut and gr.-blk. (1907)	2/6 brown and gr.-black (1905)
*2d. greyish slate (1909)	5/- yellow .. (1905)
	£1 violet and green

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green and grey-black	1/- black and grey-green
1d. carmine ..	* 1/- black on green
2d. pale grey and chestnut	2 6 brown and grey-black
3d. orange-brown and violet	* 2 6 black and red on blue
*3d. purple on yellow	5/- yellow and grey-black
4d. olive-green and grey-black	* 5/- green and red on yellow
4d. pale olive-grn and grey-blk	10/- purple and grey-blk on yell
*4d. black and red on yellow	*10/- green and red on green
6d. bright purple and grey-blk	£1 violet and green
*6d. red-violet	* £1 purple and black on red

\* "Universal" colours.



### Straits Settlements.

(A Colony on the western side of the Malay Peninsula.  
 Currency: 100 cents = 1 dollar = 2s. 3d.)

1902. Wmk. single Crown CA., ordinary paper.

1c. grey-green	25c. dull purple and green
1c. pale green	30c. grey and carmine
3c. dull purple and orange	50c. deep green and carmine
4c. purple on red	50c. dull green and carmine
5c. dull purple	\$1 .. .. and black
8c. purple on blue	\$2 dull purple and black
10c. purple and blk. on yellow	\$5 dull green and brn-orange
	\$100 purple and green on yellow.

1903-4. New types. Same wmk. and paper.

1c. grey-green	4c. purple on red
3c. dull purple	8c. .. .. blue

1904-10. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

1c. deep green	8c. purple on blue
*1c. blue-green (1910)	* 8c. ultramarine (1906)
3c. dull purple	10c. purple and black on yellow
*3c. carmine (1908)	*10c. purple on yellow (1908)
4c. purple on red	25c. dull purple and green
4c. carmine (1907)	30c. grey and carmine
4c. dull purple (1908)	50c. dull green and carmine
5c. dull purple (1906)	\$1 .. .. black
*5c. orange (1909)	\$5 .. .. brn-orange

Wmk. as last. Chalk-surfaced paper.

1c. deep green	30c. grey and carmine
3c. dull purple	*30c. purple and oran.-yell. (1909)
3c. plum	50c. dull green and carmine
4c. purple on red	*50c. black on green (1910)
5c. dull purple (1906)	\$1 dull green and black
8c. purple on blue	\$2 dull purple and black
10c. purple and black on yellow	* \$2 red and green on yell. (1909)
25c. dull purple and green	\$5 dull green and brn.-orange
*25c. dull and bright pur. (1909)	* \$5 green and red on grn. (1910)
	\$25 grey-green and black

\*\* "Universal" colours.



### Transvaal.

(Formerly South African Republic, and situate in the south-east of Africa, north of Natal.)

1902-3. Wmk. single Crown CA., perf. 14, ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey-green and black	1/- red-brown and black
1d. scarlet ..	2/- brown ..
2d. violet ..	2/- yellow ..
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine ..	2/6 black and mauve
3d. sage-green ..	5/- purple and blk. on yellow
4d. brown ..	10/- .. .. on red
6d. orange ..	£1 violet and green
1/- olive-green ..	£5 .. orange

1904-9. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey-green and black	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine (1909)
* $\frac{1}{3}$ d. green (1905)	6d. orange and black
* $\frac{1}{4}$ d. deep green (1908)	1/- red-brown and black
1d. scarlet and black	2/- yellow ..
*1d. carmine (1905)	2/6 black and mauve
2d. purple	5/- purple and blk. on yellow
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine and black	10/- .. .. on red
	£1 violet and green

Wmk. as last, chalk-surfaced paper.

2d. violet and black	4d. brown and black
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine and black	6d. orange ..
3d. olive-green ..	2/6 black and mauve
	£1 violet and green

Error: Wmk. Cabled Anchor.

\*1d. carmine.

### Turks and Caicos Islands.

(In the West Indies, about 420 miles from north-west of Jamaica.)

1969. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.

* $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow-green	*4d. red on yellow
* 1d. carmine	*6d. purple
* 2d. greyish-slate	*1/- black on green
*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine	*2/- red on green
* purple on yellow	*3/- black on red

\*\* "Universal" colours.

**Victoria.***(The south-east portion of Australia.)*

- 1901-2. Wmk. V. and Crown. Perf.  $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$  or  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 £1 carmine | £2 deep blue
1903. Wmk. as last. Perf. 11.  
 £1 carmine | £2 deep blue
1907. Wmk. Crown A. Perf.  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  or  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 £1 carmine | £2 deep blue
- Wmk. as last. Perf. 11.  
 £1 carmine | £2 deep blue

**Virgin Islands.***(A group of Islands in the West Indies, and forming a link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles.)*

1904. Wmk. multiple Crown CA., ordinary paper.
- |  |  |                           |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| $\frac{3}{4}$ d. dull purple and green |  | 3d. dull purple and black |
| 1d. " " scarlet                        |  | 6d. " " brown             |
| 2d. " " ochre                          |  | 1/- green and scarlet     |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. " and ultramarine    |  | 2/6 " black               |
|  |  | 5/- green and blue        |



**Memoranda.**



## Memoranda.

## Exchange Club Grumbles—and a Suggestion or two.

BY ALBERT H. HARRIS.

*Founder of the City of London Philatelic Society, and the  
Modern Collectors' Club.*

A NOTICEABLE feature of present day Philately is the large number of Exchange Clubs, the reliance placed in them by their members, and the confidence with which their secretaries are regarded. That the Exchange Clubs are of immense assistance to philately, there can be no doubt, and many smaller collectors rely upon them almost exclusively for the acquisition and disposal of stamps at reasonable rates. That they have brought into existence a species known as the "collector-dealer," and provided him with a wide field of activity—by no means to their own disadvantage—need not really be deplored, for although the collector-dealer may occasionally stand in the way of the "legitimate" dealer, he is frequently a convenience to collectors, and no doubt increases trade, while taking a share in the profits.

A friendly rivalry would seem to exist among the keener secretaries, and as one result, most of our well-known clubs are worked in a satisfactory manner. Grievances, however, there still are, and although a few of these find their way into the press from time to time, the average exchange club member is loth to grumble. Instead, he stops his support. There are plenty of collectors who keep in touch with four or five clubs, and every now and again, perhaps every season, drop the least satisfactory and join a new one.

Nearly all our Exchange Clubs are worked on similar lines. That is to say, their essential rules spring from a common base. In the detail of their working they may vary in degree, for the energetic secretary will not fail to impress his personality upon the rules of his club, and upon the methods by which the interests of his

members are fostered and protected. The successful clubs which have displayed any marked degree of originality could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

I do not refer so much in these remarks to exchange branches of philatelic societies as to clubs existing purely for sale and exchange, founded or acquired by the secretary, and run by him for pleasure or profit. The former are frequently managed or at least controlled by a committee, and from a fairly wide experience of exchange clubs I am of opinion that "one man" exchanges are the more generally satisfactory. I would not disparage the excellent work of many an honorary secretary, but his freedom of action is usually restricted by a committee, and in exchange club affairs the honorary committee is no so successful as the absolute autocrat whose misdeeds re-act upon his own pocket, and who, for this if for no other reason, will make everything run as smoothly as possible, and treat his members with courtesy and promptitude.

Without going into the question of Net v. Gross pricing, I may say that I do not believe either method materially affects the prosperity of a club. But members should not be allowed to infringe the rules, and "Net" sheets contributed to a "50%" club should be returned (and *vice versa*) for it is most annoying to find—chiefly in the smaller clubs, I admit—two methods of pricing in one packet.

Club funds must come from somewhere, and a small sum usually comes from every member in the form of subscription, with the addition of commission from those who sell. Another plan is to charge commission only; which means, in practice, that the buyer pays nothing and the seller pays double—for my experience has not shown that sales are greater in clubs so conducted.

When a subscription is charged, I have never been able to understand why some secretaries charge 10% on sales and others only 5%. That with proper management the smaller commission is sufficient is demonstrated by the clubs working on that basis. On the whole, I think the 5% clubs offer more advantages. Why, then, should a greedy secretary charge an extra 5%?

Of course, in most "5%" clubs you have the practice of charging an extra 5% to sellers who do not buy, but this is merely a device to increase sales. But even here, in my humble opinion, the custom is carried to excess when philatelists abroad are so penalised. If they do not buy, it is because the rules do not let them. Again, they are hampered by long delays, excessive postage, and registration fees which are usually double the modest twopence to which we in England are so accustomed. Surely they are penalised enough without doubling their commission expenses?

The observance—or non-observance—of fines is another question needing attention. It is the duty of most secretaries to enforce fines in certain cases, and in very few cases do the rules allow the secretary discretionary powers. Yet the matter seems to hover between face and favouritism. The offences so penalised generally are:—

1. Removing a stamp without initialling the space.
2. Retaining packet longer than 24 hours.
3. Failing to settle account within the allotted time.

The fines vary in amount. But how many secretaries enforce them? I do not deny that occasionally a member is fined, but in a very large number of cases the offender is allowed to go free. A collector-dealer in a large way who used frequently to break a punishable law, once told me that he had never been fined, and that if he was he should refuse to pay.

The common attitude seems to be that by enforcing a fine a regular contributor might be lost, and with him the commission on his sales. This attitude is not good for the club. By and by the offence will be repeated, and the rules will be held in lighter regard. Vacant spaces will be charged to wrong people, packets will remain longer on circuit, and settlements will be delayed. An air of slackness will pervade the club, and members will go elsewhere. It would have paid to have enforced the rules from the beginning.

I am no lover of fines. The possible causes of broken rules are so many and varied—a sudden illness or an unforeseen absence, for example—that no satisfactory rule

can be framed to meet them. My remedy would be either to dispense with fines, or to make them optional, at the secretary's discretion. But do not include in your rules what you are not prepared to enforce.

The length of time between the starting of a packet and the time when sheets are returned to owners always interests the prospective member. It does not follow, as I have seen it stated, that the longer the sheets are out the greater will be the sales, any more than it follows that a collector is trying to make money out of his hobby because he wants his sheets back quickly. With only ordinary promptitude forty members can see a packet in three months, and the secretary should surely be able to return sheets, with accounts, within another week—if he is a competent book-keeper.

I would limit the length of Postal Lists. If, say, forty ordinary collectors do not want your stamps your chances are poor with the forty-fifth, unless your sheet happens to contain only stamps of the country in which the forty-fifth member specialises. And in that unlikely case, of course, it would pay you better to advertise them in the "S.C.F." without putting them in a packet at all!

A more usual cause of delay than the long postal list is the plan of waiting until debit accounts are collected before paying credit balances. The club is, in fact, worked upon members' capital, a principle which I contend is not only unsound, but enforces needless hardships upon members to whom money is due, and who are also deprived of their sheets for, perhaps, an additional month. This is quite long enough to prevent them being made up afresh for the next packet of some other club, and the actual loss to the owner is *three months' sale out of every twelve*, surely an important consideration.

The working expenses of an Exchange Club are not inconsiderable, and when the only funds at the disposal of a new exchange are derived from subscriptions and commissions, the condition of that club is palpably weak, and necessitates juggling with member's remittances,—a dangerous pastime, liable to delay settlements, cause general dissatisfaction, and bring the club to early disaster.

Despite rules about the exclusion of common stamps and so forth, a great deal of trash is still allowed to circulate, even in some respectable clubs, and this, I suppose, will never be entirely eliminated in clubs which do not enforce a minimum price. But a great deal remains to be done in that direction. It is quite obvious to a secretary of average intelligence that, for example, current "Postal Union" values of the leading commercial powers will not sell at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. each in a used condition, and I submit that a sheet containing things of this description should not be accepted because it happens also to contain a triangular Cape at one-quarter catalogue.

The more up-to-date clubs now provide labels for members' use when forwarding packets. All such matters of detail make for a club's success, for besides being a convenience to members, they facilitate promptitude.

An example of detail in the other direction, I can quote from my own early experiences.

I was induced to join a certain exchange, and according to the rules paid a shilling or so, subscription, and agreed to a commission of 10% on sales from the sheets I contributed. In course of time, I found it was quite eight or nine months before my sheets would be returned, so I decided to contribute to this club only what I failed to sell through all my other clubs—about six in number at that time.

The packets too, I found cost me 8d. or 9d. in postage, while they contained nothing I wanted to buy. Possibly I had unwittingly adopted other members' methods of contributing! So I had my name removed from that Postal List and became a contributor only.

This went on for some time and I regarded my sales as satisfactory under the circumstances. But the fraction in the commission was always in favour of the club: I was charged with postage on my own account; and with insurance. Then, sales began to decline; and when the Secretary commenced adding to detail by charging me with the poundage on his Postal Order or Cheque I "cut" the club entirely. This, no doubt, is rather a bad example of the "rooking" in which some secretaries are inclined to indulge. But these pinpricks will kill a club in time.

An act of courtesy I have noticed on one or two occasions where members have been able to deliver the packet by hand, is to enclose one half of the postal expenses of the receiver. A small matter, you may say; but it is astonishing how one's postal expenses add up, and I think this practice is to be commended.

To state that great care should be taken when enrolling members is, perhaps, to emphasise the obvious, but nevertheless, I think the point will bear emphasis, and in these days, when almost every collector finds time to become associated with one or more exchange clubs, it becomes increasingly necessary that adequate precaution be taken by secretaries before enrolling applicants for membership.

The rules of most clubs require that two references accompany each application. Now it is no difficult thing for any man to comply with this condition, and the important part is that each of the references should be carefully investigated. The secretary should be thoroughly prepared to entrust the applicant with his personal property before he trusts him with that of his members.

Yet I fear far too many credentials are taken for granted, and the fact that Mr. So-and-so is a member of some *other* club is considered sufficient evidence of his trustworthiness and stability. I know, too, that when references are given, *one* sometimes is enquired into, and should the reply be favourable no further enquiries are made.

In collecting references, I hold that no exception should be made in the case of members residing abroad, or others who do not inspect the packet. The fact that a member belongs to that "other" club, to which I have already referred, may lead an incautious secretary to accept an applicant without full enquiry, and when the first club has been joined without strict investigation, the danger of this course is obvious.

*Apropos* of this, I have on my desk, as I write, a letter from a secretary in reply to an enquiry from myself, advising me that a certain individual should certainly not be entrusted with a club packet. "But he could, of course, contribute," adds my correspondent!

It is, I think, a safe axiom that the collector who desires to avoid the reference rule, on the ground that he desires to contribute only, is willing to pay a deposit, or on any other pretext, is undesirable as a member. Certainly such a one would not be accepted as a member of the "Modern Collectors' Club."

There is no dearth of "crooks" in the world of philately, and the matter of their detection is one in which it would be satisfactory to see more secretaries acting in concert. Friendly assistance is often rendered by one secretary to another, but such assistance is not organised, and something more than casual connection is highly desirable. Naturally, the question is one that needs careful handling; it is not long since a philatelist of my acquaintance was threatened with an action by one of these gentry upon whose character he had cast aspersions. Just what constitutes a libel is not easy for one unversed in law to determine.

The stamp dealers have their association, and the organisation of secretaries is no new thing. But the stamp exchange offers a far more promising sphere of operations to the "crook" than does the business of the ordinary stamp dealer, and it will be granted that the Exchanges play an important part in the traffic in postage stamps. It therefore seems highly desirable that the parasites of one branch of the trade should be known to the other. The ranks of serious philatelists can only be kept clear of the forger, the substituter, the defaulter, and the swindler, by the united action of the trade, with the active co-operation of the Exchange Club Secretaries.

We have in this country one—and I believe only one—active organisation of standing for the protection of the philatelist, and its existence points to a simple means of solving this difficulty in a manner which I think would be satisfactory to members and secretaries alike. I refer to the Stamp Trade Protection Association; a limited liability company controlled by a board of directors whose names are in themselves a guarantee of business integrity. The objects of the Association are the protection and furthering of the interests of persons dealing in and collecting stamps, to collect debts, to recover property



to give and receive advice respecting, and circulate cautions against, the numerous frauds and deceptions which are continually being perpetuated upon stamp dealers and collectors.

I know that, here and there, a secretary belongs to this Association, but it seems to me that its hands could be immeasurably strengthened were secretaries to join *en masse*, to keep in constant touch with it, report to its secretary all cases of irregular or suspicious dealing, and doubtful transactions of every kind, and to pass through a status enquiry on every new applicant for membership whose credentials, to all intents and purposes, represent an "unknown quantity."

My suggestion, if adopted generally, would also provide prospective members with a ready means of enquiry as to the standing of any particular club. Indeed, some form of application might be adopted, in which case philatelists joining any club not affiliated would have only themselves to blame should its methods give ground for complaint. I offer this suggestion, for what it may be worth, to the S.T.P.A., on whose behalf I am not entitled to speak, in the hope that something may be done in the matter.

. . . . .

I could grumble on, had I the space. There is the member who simply *won't* advise you of a packet's arrival or dispatch; the member who *will* send you an advice card saying that he *intends* to post it, perhaps tomorrow—and who is just as likely to forget it unless you watch him; the member who persistently refers to his "little account," and continually waits till it becomes "big enough to warrant a cheque," as he will tell you. It may be shillings, it may be pounds—but it is a nuisance.

But I have grumbled enough, for to my association with philately and its clubs I owe many valued friendships—and indeed, without its clubs, where would be philately?

## Great Britain: The Queen's Head "Controls Letters."

BY A. B. CREEKE, JUNR.

**A**N interesting, and very popular side line of that most philatelically-difficult country, Great Britain, is the collection of what are known as "Controls," either in the Queen's Head or King's Head series, of which the former, extending over almost double the period covered by the latter, affords more scope for the specialist, in both principal and minor varieties. The immense number required of the One Halfpenny and One Penny stamps has, for a

WITHOUT  
JUBILEE  
LINE.



C

WITH  
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LINE.



C

great many years, necessitated the plates of these two values being continuously at press, periodical printings, as for the higher values, being insufficient to meet the demand.

A difficulty consequently arose in keeping a check of the enormous output of the One Halfpenny and One Penny stamps, so the contractors, Messrs. De La Rue & Co., initiated a system of Control-letters, the use of which entirely obviated the previous trouble.

In effect, the system works thus—the contractors say to Somerset House "We have delivered so many sheets," not during such-and-such a period, but "all marked with the letter 'X'; and our future deliveries, until further notice, will be marked 'Y'." It is obviously easier, when the supply is in an almost continuous stream, to check in this way, than by enumerating the deliveries over a specified period; and the contractors very probably made this change of letter coincide with the replacing of the deteriorating multiples of one plate by a fresh set, taken from the same or a new plate.

The system of control-letters was adopted in 1884, and at that time the panes of stamps—of which there were two, vertically disposed, to each sheet—were not enclosed within a line of printers' rule (to which the name of "Jubilee" line has been given) subsequently added in order to preserve the margins of the plates from the wear and tear to which they, far more than the central portions of a plate, are liable. In the case of the Halfpenny value, the Jubilee line was added early in 1888, and of the Penny in April, 1887,; and it should be noted and borne in mind that neither it nor the control-letter is part of the *plate*: both are added outside the plate, being merely clamped up with it.

The "control" is invariably under the last stamp but one in the bottom row, and therefore it is better to collect in pairs, the second stamp being the twelfth in the row and last in the sheet: thus we get a sheet margin below and on the right of the pair. This is advisable, as it is possible to print a letter on a plain margin, and that this has been done there is reason to believe; the collecting *in pairs with margins* renders this almost impossible, as there is only one other pair on a sheet capable of being tampered with, and even that is, in the latest printings of both the values, rendered quite useless, from the fact that the wide strip of paper between the two panes is covered with a design of vertical "pillars" printed in the colour of the stamp.

In addition to the combination varieties arising out of no line or line, and with or without control-letters, there is the question of perforation to be considered; the variation

in this, apart from its entire absence, arises from whether the particular sheet was fed into the perforating machine head first or otherwise—if the former, the perforating of the lower edge of the bottom row of stamps would entail the vertical perforation of the bottom margin of the sheet; but if fed in the other way, the margin would not be perforated vertically at all, but would be a long strip of plain paper, only perforated horizontally just along its top edge below the bottom row of stamps.

Sometimes the lower margin, in addition to being perforated vertically, is perforated horizontally midway between the last row of stamps and the edge of the sheet.

Our three principal varieties, therefore, apart from perforation, are:—

- (1) Without "Jubilee line" and control letter.
- (2) Without "Jubilee line" but with control.
- (3) With "Jubilee line" and letter.

Each of these principal varieties may be sub-divided into (a) perforated margin and (b) imperforate margin, and of the printers' rule there are two sub-varieties, one (the more usual) in which the rule is curved as it rounds a corner of a pane, the other in which two pieces of straight rule are used, meeting at a right angle at each corner.

It may seem somewhat "Irish," but a collection of these Controls would be incomplete without the inclusion of specimens which do not bear a control—or, as the Auction Catalogues sometimes quaintly put it, "the variety shewing the missing letter"!

There are also the scarce errors, affecting the entire sheet of stamps, and in which there has been an impression from the plate on *each* side of the paper, or the original and only print is on the back of the paper over the gum.

The two values to be dealt with are the One Halfpenny, printed first (1887) in vermilion and subsequently (1900) in green; and the One Penny (16 pearls), lilac, of December, 1881: both of these are printed on the so-called "Imperial" Crown paper, and are perforated 14.

Our list of the two values is given at the end of this article for convenience, and, though each control has

probably existed, and most are known, in the two varieties of margin, perforated and imperforate, it has not been thought worth while to set them out separately.

The One Halfpenny, of the so-called "Jubilee" set, was issued on the 1st January, 1887, the colour varying from the original orange-vermilion to bright vermilion, during the thirteen years of its existence: the colour was then changed to blue-green.

Of the low value, One Halfpenny, in its original colour of vermilion, the first to be noted has absolutely plain margins, and this variety should be collected in a long vertical double strip from the right-hand side of the sheet, beginning with the last two stamps in the upper pane, and ending with the last row of all: a single pair from the right-hand bottom corner of a pane *might* come from the *upper* pane (*always* perforated), from which the proper pair could not, unless *imperforate*, be distinguished. A strip as suggested makes a very good beginning, and shews, beyond doubt, "the missing control letter."

Then come the various controls, first without, and then with, the marginal "Jubilee" line, in its two varieties as above described; many of these are uncommon, and some are really scarce.

Although not included in the list, it should be mentioned that this stamp, in each of its colours, was overprinted for use in various Government departments—"I.R. Official," early in 1888, on the vermilion stamp, and in April, 1901, on that printed in blue-green; "O.W. Official," in 1896, and in the end of 1901 respectively; and "Army Official," first in September, 1896, and, on the second colour, in the spring of 1900.

The second of the two "Control" values, is the One Penny, lilac, of December, 1881—that is from the second die with 16 pearls in each spandrel.

In the case of this stamp, the "Jubilee" line is invariably curved at the corners of the pane, so we do not get the "right-angled junction" variety.

As in the Halfpenny, vermilion, a specimen of the "no letter" variety should, to be absolutely beyond reproach, be at the bottom of a double vertical strip extending into the upper of the two panes.

A so-called mistake was made in the lettering on one occasion, the letter "N" being cancelled by two bars, and the letter "O" printed by its side; it was, however, intentionally done, some of the "multiples" of the plates then in use not being at all worn, and it was to enable them to be detected that the original letter was retained and cancelled, with the new letter alongside, the latter being the same ("O") as on the new multiples. The two letters and the cancelling bars were printed at one and the same operation.

Various control letters, as in the case of the Halfpenny, are found on the margins of the sheets overprinted for official use, in 1885 for the Inland Revenue, in 1896 for the Office of Works, in 1896 for the War Office, and in 1897 for making up odd amounts on Official Parcels: with this latter overprint there must have been an absolutely unique control, namely, that on the margin of the sheet which was overprinted the wrong way up.

Has any collector got this, carefully treasured?

#### SYNOPSIS.

One Halfpenny, vermilion, on Imperial Crown paper, perforated 14: issued 1st January, 1887.

(1) Without letter or line.

(2) With letter, but without line:

A		B		C
	D		E	

(3) With letter and line, rounded at each corner of both panes:

	B		C		D	
E		F		G		H
	I		J		K	
L		M		N		O
		P		Q		

(4) With letter and line, "square" at each corner of both panes:

D	E	F
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*Error of printing:* Impression on gummed side of paper.

One Halfpenny, blue-green, on Imperial Crown paper, perforated 14: issued 17th April, 1900.

(1) With letter and line:

\* R

(2) With letter, line and "pillars" between the panes:

\* R

One Penny, lilac, (Die II., 16 pearls), on Imperial Crown paper, perforated 14: issued December, 1881.

(1) Without letter or line.

(2) With letter, but without line:

	A	B	C	
D	E	F	G	
	H	I	J	

(3) With letter and line:

	G	H	I	
J	K	L	M	
	N	<del>#</del> O	O	
P	Q	R	S	
	T	U	V	
		*W		

(4) With letter, line, and "pillars" between the panes:

\*W X

*Errors of printing:* (a) Impression on gummed side of paper:

(b) An impression on each side of the paper.

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\*These two controls should be on strips extending into the upper pane, to shew the presence or absence of the "pillars."



pioneer  
Stamp Dealers.

(By courtesy of the "Philatelic Journal of America.")



## Pioneers of the Stamp Trade.

[The following short paper is derived practically as it appears here from the columns of the *Philatelic Journal of America*, of St. Louis, Mo., and we are indebted to the Editor, Mr. C. H. Mekeel, for the excellent group of portraits which accompanies it.—ED., S.C. ANNUAL.]

### How old is the Stamp Trade ?

Postage stamps were first issued in Great Britain in 1840; Brazil followed in 1843. Within a few years of their first issue there were many collectors who saved all the postage stamps which came into their possession and eagerly looked out for new issues from different parts of the world.

The stamp dealer was the result of the commercial instinct that manifested itself in some of the early collectors. In fact, we may observe at this point, that the best type of stamp dealer is the one whose first attraction to his business has been the collecting instinct. There are dealers, of course, who are absolutely devoid of this element.

The dealers past and present who figure in the accompanying remarkable group of portraits may fairly be described as the world's pioneer stamp dealers. Hereunder we give the names corresponding to the numbers appearing on the illustration, with a few comments regarding them.

#### 1. J. B. Moens, Brussels.

Very appropriately this name comes first. Mr. Moens was a publisher who was attracted to stamp collecting by the stamps on his business correspondence, and early established himself as a dealer. He became one of the leading authorities and published many valuable books in the French language dealing with stamps. His catalogue and monthly stamp journal were famous and had a run of over forty years.

**2. Justin Lallier.**

This name will be recalled by old collectors who remember the Lallier Stamp Album.

**3. Alfred Smith.****5. E. Stanley Gibbons.****4. H. Stafford Smith.****6. E. L. Pemberton.**

The above four were British Dealers. Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons established the business which now bears his name and which has grown to such tremendous proportions through the ability of Mr. Charles J. Phillips, of London, manager and director.

**7. S. Allen Taylor.****8. W. Young.****9. J. M. Chute.**

At least two of the above early dealers are associated with Boston, Massachusetts. Taylor was a British subject, who first located in Canada, but afterwards made Boston his home. He never took stamp collecting very seriously and was an eccentric character, famous for his fac-similies of U.S. locals and such obsolete issues as could be imitated with impunity.

**10. John Walker Scott, New York City.**

The names of Scott and Stamps are almost synonymous to the American schoolboy. Mr. Scott has been nicknamed "The Father of Philately." If he is not the oldest dealer in the country he is at least the most famous and has done more for Philately than any other.

His business was incorporated as the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and passed into the control of other parties many years ago. He returned to the stamp field, however, and is still in business as manager of J. W. Scott Company, Ltd.

**11. C. A. Lyford.****12. F. Trifet.**

The latter, at least, was a Boston dealer and published one of the early stamp journals in this country. Later he was a publisher of popular music, and not so prominent in stamp affairs.

13. **J. W. Kilne, Philadelphia.**  
14. **W. P. Brown, New York City.**

We believe that Mr. Brown claims to be the oldest stamp dealer in America. The story has somewhere been told that he first appeared near the corner of Trinity Church Yard on Broadway in New York with his stock of stamps attached to a board with tacks. We cannot vouch for this, however, but as Mr. Brown is still living perhaps he will favour philatelists with some of his recollections.

15. **L. W. Durbin, Philadelphia.**

Mr. Durbin was located in St. Louis before he established his business in Philadelphia, where he died. The business of the Bogert-Durbin Company, of that city, succeeds him.

16. **J. A. Nutter.** 17. **G. Stewart, Jr.** 18. **E. A. Craig.**

We believe that at least two, if not all of these were Canadian dealers.



## The Philatelic Literary Index for 1910.

COMPILED BY PERCY C. BISHOP.

*The Abbreviations used for the Titles of Journals are as follows:*

A.P.,	-	-	Australian Philatelist.
A.S.M.C.,	-	-	Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular.
B.G.P.J.,	-	-	British Guiana Philatelic Journal.
B.P.,	-	-	British Philatelist.
E.W.S.N.,	-	-	Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.
G.S.W.,	-	-	Gibbons Stamp Weekly.
H.,	-	-	Hobbyist (Canada).
L.P.,	-	-	London Philatelist.
M.P.,	-	-	Metropolitan Philatelist.
M.W.S.N.,	-	-	Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.
P.A.,	-	-	Philatelic Adviser.
P.J.A.,	-	-	Philatelic Journal of America.
P.J.G.B.,	-	-	Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.
P.R.,	-	-	Philatelic Record.
P.S.,	-	-	Postage Stamp.
P. West,	-	-	Philatelic West.
P. World,	-	-	Philatelic World.
S.C.,	-	-	Stamp Collector.
S.C. (U.S.A.),	-	-	Stamp Collector (America).
S.C.F.,	-	-	Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.
S.J.,	-	-	Stamp Journal.
S.L.,	-	-	Stamp Lover.
W.E.P.,	-	-	West End Philatelist.

### NOTE BY THE COMPILER.

The plan followed in the great majority of instances is to quote the volume and page, the volume being given in Roman and the page in ordinary numerals.

Thus "L.P. XVIII., 127" would mean page 127 of the eighteenth volume of the "London Philatelist."

To this rule it is necessary to make certain exceptions, as follows:—

"Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular": no volume number being used for this journal, we simply quote the number of the issue.

"Ewen's Weekly Stamp News": this paper is not divided into volumes, but as the pagination is continuous it is sufficient to quote the page numbers alone.

"Philatelic West": this journal adopts the unique practice of having no page numbers at all: in this case, therefore, we quote both the volume number and the number of the issue.

This year's "Index" covers the period of twelve months, October 1909 to September 1910 inclusive. To keep the compilation within reasonable bounds it is necessary to ignore much that is purely ephemeral.

My special aim has been so to arrange the "Index" as to make it useful to the reader desiring a rapid reference to articles dealing with the stamps of particular countries. With this end in view I have not kept strictly to the titles given to articles by their authors, but have endeavoured always to index them under the countries to whose stamps they refer.

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