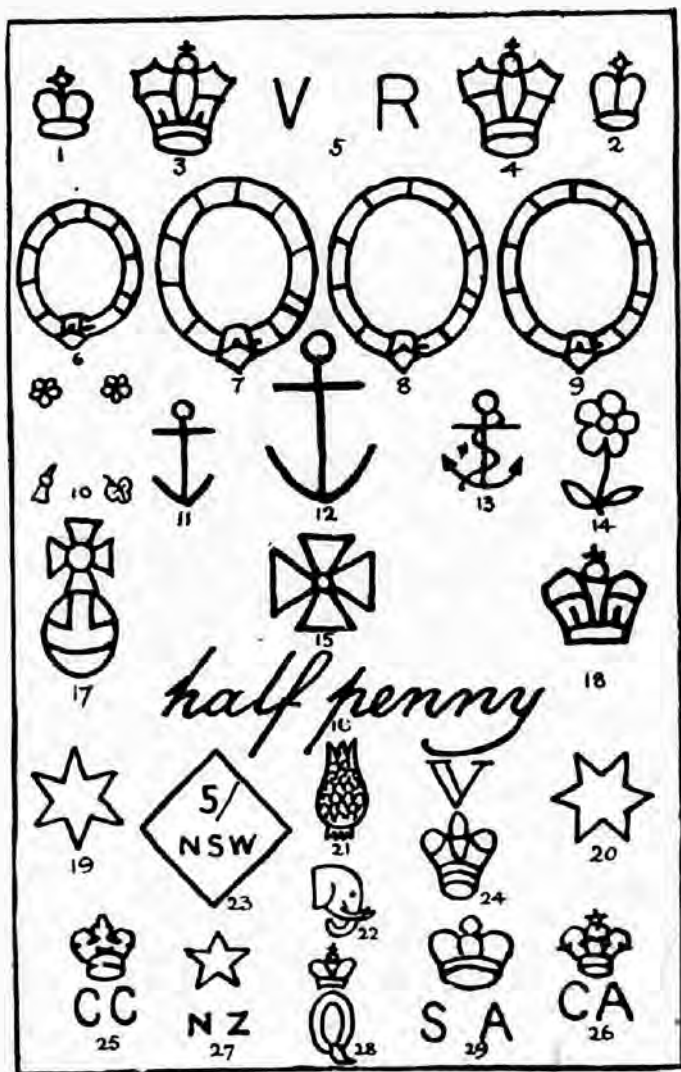




Brewford 1227





BRITISH AND COLONIAL WATERMARKS.

See p. 13.

HINTS ON
STAMP COLLECTING.

An A B C of Philately

AND

*HANDY PHILATELIC GUIDE FOR
BEGINNERS.*

BY

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PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION, AND SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE
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INTRODUCTORY.

IT is no longer necessary to introduce a work of this kind to public notice and favour with an apology for the pastime and pursuit of stamp collecting, and an attempt to justify its usefulness as a means of education, as well as a pleasure to all who engage in it.

From the small beginnings, made soon after the use of postage stamps became general in the principal civilized nations and countries of the world, the stamp collection is now found in all grades and sections of society—from the small and humble collection in the schoolboy's locker to that of the millionaire, contained in a library of volumes, and with secretaries to keep it in order.

The ever-increasing multiplication of varieties has also fostered the growth of specialism—*i.e.*, the collection of the stamps of certain countries or groups of countries only, with all minute and minor varieties, instead of a more superficial collection of the stamps of the world.

It is generally found, however, that the most successful specialists are those who have com-

menced with a general collection, and have thereby gradually acquired that philatelic knowledge which can only come with years and experience.

A large and ever-increasing literature in the shape of magazines, catalogues, albums, and handbooks, published in many countries and languages, is now at the service of the collector. This is an attempt to provide yet one more handbook for the beginner in a cheap and portable form ; and in case it should commend itself to the favour of the philatelic public, the writer will be glad to receive any hints or suggestions for further improvements and additions in a future edition, should it be called for. A few blank pages are provided at the end of the book for memoranda or notes of interest.





HINTS ON STAMP COLLECTING

PART I.

THE ALBUM, AND MOUNTING STAMPS IN IT.

My first collection was made in an old manuscript book. It is no longer advisable to begin in this way, as the large number of cheap and good albums now published places them within the reach of the most slender purse. It is not desirable, however, to commence with a very elaborate or expensive album, as the large number of spaces to be filled is discouraging, and most collectors find the necessity of moving their collections after some few years' experience. Many kinds of good printed albums giving much information about stamps can be seen at any bookseller's, at prices ranging from sixpence to ten shillings. The cheap, 'made in Germany' kinds, stitched up with wire, and either without guards or with very few, should be avoided, as they will be found to bulge out in an unsightly manner when partly filled, and are also likely to

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come to pieces after a little use. An album, to be useful, should be well guarded between the leaves, and strongly sewn. Having secured our album, care and neatness are essential in mounting our stamps in it. Used stamps should have all paper adhering to the backs carefully removed, care being taken not to wet the face of the stamp in doing so, as in the case of stamps printed in aniline or fugitive inks—as Russian early issues, Great Britain current, and recent issues Tasmanian, and others—wet is fatal to them; and in all cases stamps that have been soaked in water have a washed-out and faded appearance. If laid face upwards on clean wet blotting-paper, the paper will be found to peel off easily when sufficiently damped. The universal method of fixing stamps in albums is now by means of gummed hinges, which can be bought of various sizes. The best hinges are those made of very thin tough paper gummed with pure gum. The cheap hinges made of thick paper, and coated with dextrine instead of gum, should be avoided. Folded in half, gummed side outwards, the hinge can be affixed to the top or left-hand side of the stamp as near the edge as possible, and then the stamp can be placed in the album. By this means the stamp can be easily raised for examination, or removed to make way for a better specimen at any time. These remarks apply to adhesive stamps only. Stamped envelopes and post-cards should always be collected entire, and in a separate

album of stout paper or card leaves, and well guarded. There are various methods of mounting these; but the handiest way, to my thinking, is to clip the corners off any good-quality envelopes at an angle of forty-five degrees, and gum them in the album at opposite upper and lower corners of the space to be occupied by the card or envelope—*i.e.*, the left-hand top corner and lower right-hand corner, or *vice versa*. You will then have pockets to slip the card or envelope in, and it can always be removed without damage. If preferred, and it is desired to economize room, more than one specimen of a country can be mounted in a space in this way. If, however, envelopes are collected cut square, they can, of course, be mounted in the same way as adhesives, but on no account should they be cut out to the shape of the stamp, neither should adhesive stamps be clipped or cut round. Thousands of valuable specimens have been rendered valueless in this way. In fact, the less the scissors are used, the better.





PART II.

STAMPS: THEIR MANUFACTURE, METHODS OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

Taille-douce, or Line Engraving.—In this the earliest process of producing stamps, the marks which are to appear in colour on the paper are cut into the plate. The parts intended to be left blank are thus left higher than those to be printed. In printing the plate is inked, and then carefully wiped, which removes the ink from the raised parts. The paper to be printed on is then damped, and, being subjected to great pressure during the process of printing, is forced into the lines, and takes up the ink, which may be found sometimes to stand up in relief from the paper. The 1d. black English stamp of 1840 and the following issues of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 2d. up to 1880 were all printed by this process, as were also a large number of the earlier issues of the British colonies and many other countries, and many of these old issues produced by this process show a richness of execution and artistic finish beside which many of our

modern issues, produced by cheaper methods, contrast very unfavourably.

Typography, or Surface Printing.—In this process the plates are engraved in exactly the reverse way to that for *taille-douce*. The portion to be printed is left in relief, and the remainder of the block is cut away. The paper to be printed on is damped, and the blocks are then printed from in a similar manner to that employed for letterpress printing. A large number of the current stamps of the world are produced by this method, including the current issues of Great Britain and many of her colonies, printed by Messrs. De La Rue. Wood blocks have sometimes been employed in this process, well-known examples being the triangular Cape of Good Hope, which were printed from blocks engraved in the colony to supply an emergency. Type-set stamps are those that have been printed from printers' type, such as some of the very rare early British Guianas and some of the issues of the Indian Native States.

Lithography.—In this process specially prepared stone and ink are employed, and the design to be printed is usually engraved, in the first place, as for typographic printing. This serves as the original die, from which as many impressions as are required to be printed are taken on transfer-paper. This is transferred to the stone, which is then used for printing from. This is a cheaper, but not so satisfactory, method of producing stamps, and

amongst stamps produced in this way may be mentioned some of the issues of the Argentine Republic, Mexico, France, Hungary, Nevis, Granada, etc.

Embossing, or Relief-stamping.—In this process the design is cut very deeply, and the dies are subjected to very heavy pressure in the process of printing or stamping, as it is called. The envelope stamps of Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, are examples of this process, also several issues of the adhesive stamps of Portugal and colonies.

When the dies or blocks used in the production of stamps have become worn through use, it is sometimes found necessary to retouch or deepen the lines, or to re-engrave them; hence the term found in catalogues, 're-engraved or retouched dies.' This occurred with the Great Britain 1d. red stamps of 1855, and among other well-known examples are the New South Wales Sydney views.

Surcharging comes under the head of printing. A stamp is said to be surcharged when it has some addition written or printed on it after it has been completed ready for use, as in the case of the Indian stamps of 1865-67, which were surcharged with a crown and new value for use in the Straits Settlements. When the new wording or value is added to the stamps before issue—as in the case of the stamps of St. Helena, in which the same die (the sixpence) is printed from in various colours, and the value added in black—the stamp is said to be over-

printed. Within recent years, the practice of surcharging stamps of some of our British colonies, more as a means to supply rarities for sale to collectors than for actual use, had grown to such an extent that the Colonial Office found it necessary to issue a circular to colonial Post-Office officials warning them against unnecessary surcharging, and an Anti-Surcharge Society, the members of which pledged themselves not to collect surcharged stamps, was formed in America.

Paper.—We will now consider the kinds of paper employed in the production of stamps :

Wove paper is similar to that used for this handbook. Formerly made by hand, it is now produced by elaborate machinery, and may vary in substance from the thickness of a tissue-paper to almost a cardboard.

Laid paper has parallel lines running close together in its substance, which are easily seen if held up to the light. When these lines are some distance apart, as in foreign note-paper, it is called *bâtonné*, and when they cross each other, forming squares, it is called *quadrillé*.

Pelure paper is a thin, semi-transparent, tough variety of wove or laid. Repp, or ribbed, paper has lines in it similar to laid, but has a rough, corrugated appearance.

Dickinson paper is so called from the name of the inventor, who introduced silk threads of various colours into the paper during the process of manu-

facture. It was used for the Mulready envelopes and covers, the first issues of 10d. and 1s. Great Britain, first issue of Schleswig-Holstein, and for the early issues of several other Continental stamps. It is described in many catalogues as 'with silk threads.' Another kind of silk paper is that used for some of the United States revenues, in which small fibres of silk are worked into the pulp during the process of manufacture; and when these fibres are very small indeed, so as to be scarcely distinguishable, it is called 'granite' or 'Silurian.' Some of the current Swiss stamps are examples of this.

Native papers are manufactured in Eastern countries from silk or rice fibres, and present a very distinctive feel and appearance. Examples are found amongst several issues of Japan, which possess a soft, silky feel, and are not easily torn; Cashmere earlier issues, which have a parchment appearance; India paper, as used for the early issues of Indian envelopes.

Manilla paper is manufactured from manilla or hemp fibre, and is produced both wove and laid, and frequently glazed on one side and rough on the other, and is mostly used for wrappers and envelopes.

Watermarks are small designs wrought into the paper during the process of manufacture, and, requiring expensive machinery to produce, have been used for stamps as a means of protection from forgery.

Artificial watermarks, or a pattern resembling a watermark, have been produced on the stamps of some countries by stamping with suitable dies, as used for Switzerland 1862-78 issues.

Inverted or reversed watermarks are usually caused by the sheets of paper on which the stamps are printed being fed into the printing press upside down or wrong side up; but this is not always the case, the stamps of Grenada, 1883, being printed in alternate rows of reversed dies, so that half these stamps exist with reversed watermarks. The watermarks on some stamps are easily seen on being held up to the light, while others are very difficult to distinguish, in which case the watermark may be deciphered by laying the stamp face downwards on any dark surface, and carefully wetting the back with water, or, if this does not suffice, with benzine; but this must be used with care, being very inflammable. Many interesting errors of watermarks occur in the stamps of the Australian colonies, caused by the paper prepared for use in one colony having been used in another, or by the paper intended for one value being used for another, and paper intended for revenue stamps being used in cases of emergency for postage stamps, some of the Queensland issues, for example, being printed on Beer-duty paper. Sometimes the watermark appears sideways, as in some of the issues of the Falkland Islands and Queensland.

Illustrations of some of the watermarks found on

British and Colonial stamps are given as a frontispiece, consisting of the following :

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Small crown, 1840
2. Small „ 1853
3. Large „ 1855
4. Large „ 1863
5. Used on sixpence of 1854-56
6. Small garter, 1855
7. Medium „ 1856
8. Large „ 1857
9. Large „ 1872
10. Emblems, 1856
11. Small anchor
12. Large „
13. Cabled „
14. Spray of rose
15. Maltese cross
16. Halfpenny of 1870
17. Orb
18. Crown, 1880

COLONIES.

19. West Indies and Queensland, star
20. South Australia, star
21. Jamaica, pineapple
22. India, elephant's head
23. New South Wales
24. Victoria
25. Various colonies (Crown colonies)
26. Various colonies (Crown agents)
27. New Zealand
28. Queensland
29. South Australia












Burelé is a fancy network printed on the face or back of a stamp as a protection against forgery. Amongst others, some of the early issues of Hanover are thus printed on the face; while Mexico 1872 is so printed on the back.

Grille.—A *grille* is a square of small dots embossed in the paper in order to break up the fibres, so as to allow the cancelling ink to sink in, and thus prevent the stamps being improperly cleaned after use. It has been used on issues of United States

between 1861 and 1870, and again on several issues of Peru (1874-96), but has now been discontinued.

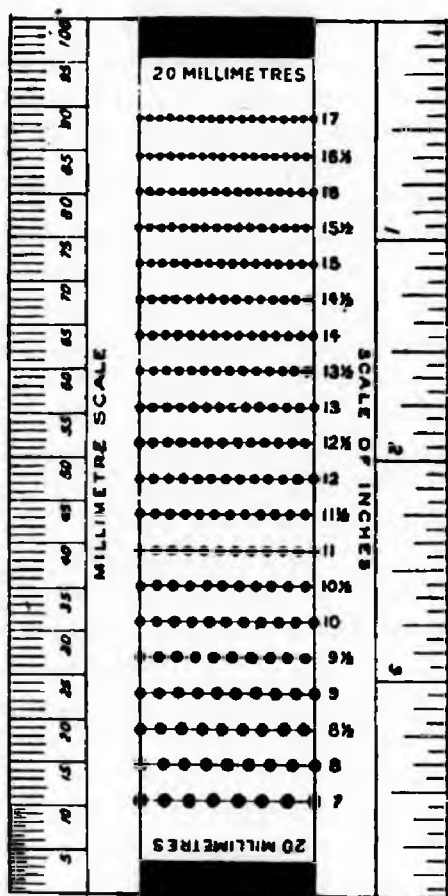
Gum.—Various kinds of gum are used for affixing stamps, and the colour of the gum sometimes determines, in the case of an unused stamp, whether it is an original or a reprint. The gum of the originals of Heligoland has a yellow or brownish tinge, while the reprints are all gummed with a white gum; the obsolete issues of Hanover had red gum, while the reprints have white. Unused stamps, having the full original gum, are always worth more than those from which it has been removed, as an uncancelled stamp without the gum is always open to the suspicion of having been cleaned, or of being a specimen which has been used but escaped post-mark. In the case of envelopes, the terms 'long' and 'short' gum—indicating the length of gum on the flap—frequently determines the date of issue, and also distinguishes originals from reprints.

Methods of Separation.—The early issues of Great Britain and many other countries were unprovided with any means of separation, and had to be cut apart with scissors, which was found to be very inconvenient and to take up too much time. Rouletting by means of a small hand-wheel, as used by draughtsmen, was early resorted to by persons who had the handling and selling of quantities of stamps, and in the case of the early issues of Great Britain and Australian colonies such stamps are of considerable rarity, but are always more satisfactory

-  Rouletted.
 (Lines cut in.)
-  Rouletted en arc.
 (Curved lines.)
-  Rouletted en scie.
 (Saw-tooth lines.)
-  Rouletted en serpentine.
 (Fancy lines cut in.)
-  Rouletted en points.
 (Diagonal cuts.)
-  Rouletted en losange.
 (Diagonal cuts not joined.)
-  Rouletted in half squares.
-  Pin perforation.
-  Wide pin perforation.
-  La susse perforation.
-  Machine perforation.
 (Holes punched out.)

METHODS OF SEPARATION.

when found on the original covers, as the rouletting has been without much difficulty added to imper-



PERFORATION GAUGE.

forate stamps by unscrupulous persons in order to enhance their value. The original inventor of the

perforating machine was Mr. Henry Archer, who was experimenting and submitting his inventions to the British Government from 1827 to 1852, when the invention was finally adopted and many further improvements made in the machine, which was then adapted for steam-power. One of the old hand perforating-machines used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. for many years was exhibited at the Philatelic Exhibition held in Baker Street in 1890, and some sheets of remainders of old blue Mauritius Britannia stamps were perforated and sold as mementoes of the exhibition. A very full and interesting account of Archer's machines may be found in Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby's 'Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain.' Before the stamps of France were perforated officially, various unofficial means of separation were employed, and Messrs. Susse had in use a perforating-machine in 1861 which was used for the perforation of stamps for their own and customers' use. This machine has of late years been acquired by a Paris dealer.

Illustrations of various kinds of roulettes and perforations are here given, and also a perforation gauge. This method of measuring perforations was invented some years ago by a well-known veteran collector (Dr. Legrand, of Paris), and these gauges are now manufactured and sold by many dealers. When the number of perforations varies on the different sides of a stamp, it is called a compound perforation. The gauge by which perforations are counted is

the width of an ordinary postage-stamp, or, more precisely, twenty millimetres, equivalent to a fraction over three-quarters of an inch in English measurement.

Plate Numbers are found on the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, inserted in the framework at the sides of the stamps of 1d. red, with letters at the four corners, issued from 1864 to 1879, commencing with plate 71 and ending with plate 225, excepting Nos. 75, 77, 126, 128, which were not used. On the 2d. blue, with letters in four corners, 1858 to 1880, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15; 1½d. red, 1870, plates 1 and 3 (plate 1 is not numbered on the face of the stamp); ½d. red, 1870, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, and 20. On the type-printed stamps issued from 1865 to 1878 the plate numbers are clearly printed in small circles.

Plate numbers are also found on the margins of sheets of stamps of many of the British colonies and various issues of the United States, where the collection of them has lately attracted much attention among advanced collectors. They are also found on the Japanese stamps of 1875 (called syllabic characters).

Plating or reconstructing from used single specimens, pairs, strips, or blocks, entire sheets of stamps as originally issued, is a very interesting branch of philately taken up by advanced collectors and philatelic students. Many of the older issues

of stamps of various countries were printed from plates on which the design was engraved separately as many times as required, thus causing as many varieties of type as there were stamps on the plate. Among others may be mentioned the early issues of New South Wales, Victoria, Philippines, Mauritius, Nevis, Switzerland, Hawaii, etc.

The obsolete issues of Great Britain with letters in corners may also be reconstructed, but do not possess the same interest, each stamp, as a rule, being identically the same with the exception of the letters.

Two other issues of stamps may be noted here as possessing differences of minor interest in the complete sheets: Uruguay 1 and 2 cents, 1882, being numbered 1 to 100 on the face of the stamps; Spain, 1875, being numbered 1 to 100 in a fancy pattern printed on the back of each stamp.

Tête-bêche is a French term applied to one or more stamps printed upside down in a sheet, caused by a die or dies being wrongly inserted in a plate for printing.





PART III.

WHAT TO COLLECT.

QUESTIONS are often asked by beginners and young collectors as to whether certain stamps are collectable. This is entirely a matter of choice, to be decided by the collector. No collector possessing any individuality will be content to be bound down by any printed catalogue or album, but will rather accept them as aids to his own efforts. To this end I will now attempt a short description of the various classes of stamps the collector has to choose from.

Government Postal Issues comprise adhesive stamps, stamped envelopes and cards, issued by the Government of any country for the purpose of paying postage in the country where issued, and from it to other countries. Formerly stamps were issued exclusively for postal, revenue, or telegraph purposes; but of late years in many countries the same series of stamps has been made available for all three purposes. This change as regards postage and revenue stamps took place in Great Britain in 1881, since which date a large crop of various kinds

of revenue stamps used postally have appeared both here and in the colonies. These postal fiscals should be accepted with great caution, as in many cases the postmarks are bogus, and many others have been passed through the post on covers (accompanied by other stamps which paid the postage) simply to get them post-marked with a view to enhancing their value. One of our leading philatelic authorities has very truly remarked that if a stamp is available for postage, and the said stamp is the thing collected, it is of very little importance whether it is post-marked or pen-marked; but the fact remains that post-marked copies are considered more valuable by collectors, and consequently they are apt to be catered for by unprincipled people.

Under this heading are also placed unpaid-letter, postage-due, or tax stamps, which are used to denote the amount payable on the delivery of unpaid or insufficiently paid letters; too-late letter stamps, special or express delivery, parcel post, or postal packet stamps, return-letter stamps, and official stamps used for the prepayment of Government or official correspondence.

Provisionals are stamps issued to supply a temporary want, and have been made in a variety of ways: by over-printing or surcharging; as in the case of Ceylon and Straits Settlements; by using half or bisected stamps (also known as split stamps), many examples of which occur in the obsolete issues of British North America, but are only of value on

the original envelopes ; by temporarily reproducing the stamps by lithography or from woodblocks, imitating the original design, as was done in the case of the Cape of Good Hope triangulars. Another kind are the rough designs executed in distant colonies by local means, which include specimens of the greatest rarity, numbering amongst them the early native Mauritius, Trinidads, and British Guianas.

Government Locals, as the name implies, are issued for use in a particular town or locality. Some of the earliest and rarest of these stamps were issued in the United States by the postmasters of New York, St. Louis, Providence, R.I., and other places, in 1845-46, pending the general issue of stamps by the United States Government in 1847. These are known as postmasters' provisionals. Again, during the American Civil War, 1861-63, a large number of these locals were issued by the Confederate States postmasters, and, owing to their limited use and fugitive character, are of great rarity. Private local adhesives and envelopes have also been issued in great variety in the United States by Wells, Fargo and Co., and many other private delivery companies, and were used to frank the delivery of mail in territories and towns which were not served by the Government. The greater portion of them are now rare, and in many cases genuine originals are difficult to obtain, but reprints and imitations are very rife.

Russian Locals.—These are also a Government issue, being issued by the *zemstovs*, or local rural governments into which Russia is divided, to frank local correspondence within the jurisdiction of the local post-offices managed by these governments. Many of the early issues are of great rarity, but of late years the authorities appear to have indulged in many provisionals and changes of colour, more for the collector than for use.

Private Locals are issued by private companies to supply the needs of postal service where not carried on by a Government, or where permitted in competition with it. Among these may be classed the following.

English Locals.—These were issued in London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and other towns in 1865-67 by private circular delivery companies, but were suppressed by the Government, being contrary to the Post Office Act, which claims all postal work in Great Britain as a Government monopoly. The large stock of remainders being sold out, they have since been reprinted for sale to collectors. They are interesting as forerunners of the halfpenny postage long agitated for, and introduced in 1870. Another kind of English locals are the Oxford and Cambridge college stamps, which were used for conveying letters from one college to another. The use of these was discontinued in 1885, at the instance of the Post Office authorities, with the exception of one envelope still used at

Keble College, and some of them are now of considerable value.

Hamburg Locals.—The worthless character of these has of late years been recognised, and the sale of them practically stopped. Some few of the original stamps were at one time used by private delivery companies in Hamburg. These were afterwards purchased, together with the blocks, by a well-known Hamburg dealer, who had them printed in many fancy colours, making up a set of 116, for which space was provided in old albums, and they were extensively sold by dealers as reprints.

Swiss Locals are issued by some of the Swiss mountain hotels for the conveyance of letters to the nearest post-towns.

Various Locals.—Turkish locals have been issued by private companies who have obtained concessions from the Porte. In Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Austria, locals have also been issued by various private companies which undertake the local delivery of letters, circulars, and parcels, and, while many of them are undoubtedly genuine, they have in many cases been needlessly multiplied for sale to collectors. This also applies to the various local issues of the Chinese treaty ports, not excepting the oldest of them, Shanghai, in which case the stamps are issued by the English municipality for local service. An interesting class of locals are those issued by steamship companies in various parts of the world,

for conveyance of letters from one port to another. Amongst others may be mentioned the Suez Canal stamps, issued in 1868, but soon suppressed. Used specimens are of considerable rarity, and genuine unused remainders are now scarce, but imitations (called reprints) are very common. Other rarities are the Pacific Steam Navigation Company set, used in Peru in 1858, and the Lady McLeod local, used between Port of Spain and San Fernando, Trinidad, in 1847.

Commemorative Stamps, Envelopes, and Cards, and Speculative and Unnecessary Issues.—The United States issued a pair of centennial envelopes in 1876, but the general issue of these was commenced by Great Britain in 1890, with the issue of the well-known Rowland Hill envelope and card and the Guildhall card, to commemorate the jubilee of penny postage. The idea, once started, was soon taken up all over the world, and seized upon as a ready means of extracting money from the pockets of stamp collectors, and has assumed such dimensions that the Postal Union has found it necessary to prohibit the international circulation of stamps of this class. A strong and influential society of collectors and dealers, entitled the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, has also been formed in London, and issues periodical circulars, containing lists of unnecessary, speculative, and bogus issues, thus putting collectors on their guard; but as this was only commenced in 1895, and the

lists are not retrospective, one sees the anomaly of stamps of this class issued since that date being condemned, while others of a like nature issued before that date, and of which certain large dealers still hold stocks, remain in their catalogues, and are uncondemned. A list of the more prominent varieties of commemorative issues is here given :

	Date of Issue.
United States, centennial envelopes, 3 cents, red and green	1876
Great Britain, jubilee of penny postage: Rowland Hill card and envelope; Guild- hall card	1890
Hong Kong, jubilee adhesive, 2 cents, rose	1891
Roumania, jubilee set of five adhesives ...	1891
Argentine, Columbian issue, 2 and 5 cents, adhesives	1892
Paraguay, Columbian envelope	1892
Venezuela, Columbian 25 cent adhesive ...	1892
Montenegro, set of nine adhesives	1893
United States, Columbian set of sixteen adhesives, and set of twenty-two en- velopes (these are still available for postage)	1893
Puerto Rico, 3 cent Columbian adhesive ...	1893
Shanghai, 2 cent adhesive jubilee, also the 1893 set surcharged jubilee	1893
Switzerland, exhibition cards	1893
San Marino, jubilee set of four adhesives, and post-card	1894
Belgium, Antwerp Exhibition, 5, 10, 25 cen- times adhesives	1894
Italy, exhibition card	1894

	Date of Issue.
Portugal, Prince Henry the Navigator set of thirteen adhesives, and also with surcharge Azores	1894
Portugal, San Antonio set of fifteen adhesives, also with surcharge Azores ...	1895
Japan, silver wedding, 2 and 5 sen adhesives	1894
Japan, war stamp, 2 and 5 sen, four varieties adhesives	1896
Greece, Olympian games set of 12 adhesives	1896
Bulgaria, Prince Boris adhesives and card...	1896
Italy, wedding card	1896
Montenegro, set of adhesive cards and envelopes	1896
Johore, set of coronation adhesives	1896
Venezuela, commemoration set	1896
Uruguay, commemoration set	1896
France, various celebration cards and envelopes.	

Remainders.—These are stocks of stamps no longer available for postage, and left on hand when from some cause the stamps of a country are changed. Sometimes (but very rarely now) they are destroyed; occasionally they have been held, and sold to collectors by the Government of the country of issue; but more often the stock is put up to tender, and sold to some speculator for resale to dealers and collectors, and the price then depends upon the quantity there are, and the ability of the buyer to hold them. I annex a list of remainders which have been or are now on sale, which accounts in many instances for the reasonable price at which

many obsolete unused stamps are still obtainable. Before concluding this part of my subject, I must make some reference to Seebecks. Like Captain Boycott, the originator of these can claim to have added another word to the English language. About the year 1890 Mr. Seebeck entered into a contract with certain Central American Republics undertaking to supply them with all the stamps and postal stationery they required for a term of years, on condition that the issue was changed annually, and that he was to print a larger quantity of each issue than was requisite for postal requirements, the remainder being handed to him each year for sale to collectors. These issues are known as Seebecks, and the countries which have entered into this arrangement are referred to as Seebeckized. They include the Republics of Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

LIST OF REMAINDERS.

- Baden, 1864-68, and Land Post, 1, 3, 12 kr.
 Bavaria, 1870-75, 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 18 kr.
 „ unpaid-letter stamps, 1, 3 kr.
 „ return-letter stamps.
 Bergedorf, 1861, since reprinted by a Brussels dealer.
 Bremen, 1855-63.
 British East Africa, 1890-91.
 British Honduras, pence issue surcharged in cents.
 Bolivar, 1 peso, 1866, and subsequent head issues.
 Bolivia, early issues.
 British Columbia.

Brunswick, 1856-63.

Central American Steamship Company, 1886.

Ceylon, 1/9 green perforated, and pence issue surcharged 'Service.' (These are scarce, most of the stock having been destroyed.)

Confederate States, 1861-64.

Corea, 1885-86, set of five values. The three highest values never reached Corea, and it is doubtful whether any of the set were ever used.

Costa Rica, 1863-89. The surcharges, official, and also U.P.U. and new values in small type on the 1863 issue are bogus.

Cuba, 1855-70. Unused and pen-stroked.

Cyprus, 1880, adhesives (English surcharged issue), and cards, envelopes, and wrappers.

Ecuador, obsolete issues, 1865-87.

Fiji, several of the obsolete issues.

Germany—Thurn and Taxis, North and South; North German Confederation; German Empire, 1871-72; Alsace-Lorraine.

Guatemala, 1871-86.

Hamburg, adhesives and envelopes. The 1¼ and 2½ sch. adhesives and the envelopes have since been reprinted.

Heligoland, 1868-73 and 1876, 1, 2, and 3 pf., purchased by a Hamburg dealer, together with the blocks, from which they have since been reprinted.

Honduras, 1865-78. (Seebecks since 1890.)

Hungary, 1871, 3, 10 kr. envelopes.

Ionian Islands, set of three values.

Italy, obsolete issues, 1858-62.

Japan, issues of 1871-72. (It is supposed that these have been officially reprinted.)

Liberia, 1860 issue, 6, 12, 24 cents.

- Leeward Islands, including the obsolete stamps for Antigua, Dominica, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Christopher, and Virgin Islands, which were superseded by one uniform set of stamps for these islands, and the remainders disposed of by tender in 1892.
- Mauritius, 1859, Britannia type, without expressed value; blue, red and vermilion.
- Mauritius, 1861, Britannia sixpence, purple.
- „ 1862, Britannia sixpence, slate.
- „ 1863-77, pence issues, over-printed with the word 'Cancelled.'
- Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1856-64.
- Mecklenburg Strelitz, 1864.
- Mexico, 1864-66.
- „ Porto Mar, 1875-89.
- „ 1886-92, numeral type, 1 to 25 centavos, and head type, 50 centavos, and 1 and 2 pesos.
- Modena, 1852-59.
- Naples, 1861, embossed head issue.
- New Brunswick, 1860 issue.
- Newfoundland, 1857-63 issue.
- Nicaragua, 1862-82. (Seebecks since 1890.)
- North Borneo, 1886-92. Unused, and also post-marked to order, *i.e.*, cancelled in sheets and disposed of by the company to a speculator for sale to collectors.
- Nova Scotia, 1860-64, the set, except 5 cents, blue.
- Oldenburg, 1862 issue.
- Parma, 1859 provisionals.
- Paraguay, 1884, 1, 2, 5 cents, and some of the earlier issues.
- Peru, various unused provisionals and surcharges.
- Persia, 1882-83, 5 and 10 francs, post-marked to order.
- Philippines, 1859-70.

- Portuguese colonies, Crown type.
 Prince Edward's Island, 1865-72.
 Prussia, 1861-67.
 Roumania, 1862-66. (Some of the issues have probably been reprinted.)
 St. Helena, 2d., yellow, watermark 'C A.'
 „ 1s., green, watermark 'C C.'
 Salvador, 1867-74. (Seebecks since 1890.)
 Samoa, 1877 issue. Remainders purchased by an English dealer, who has since had the set reprinted, with an additional value of 2d.
 Saxony, 1863 issue, 3 pf., $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 5, neu groschen (since officially reprinted).
 Schleswig-Holstein, 1864-66.
 Servia, 1866-81 issues.
 Sicily, 1858 issue.
 Spain, many issues, uncanceled and cancelled, with bars or pen-strokes, or hole-punched.
 Stellaland, 1884.
 Suez Canal, 1868, set of four.
 Switzerland, 1881, set, 2 centimes to 1 franc.
 Turkey, 1865-67 issues, and locals (some of the latter since reprinted).
 Venezuela and La Guaira, several issues.

Reprints.—These are stamps reprinted from the original blocks, for sale to collectors after the use of them is discontinued for postal purposes, and, when produced under the control of the Government of the country of issue, are known as Government reprints; but when produced by private persons, or firms who have purchased the blocks, with or without the remainder of a stock of stamps—as has frequently been the case—they are described as

privately reprinted. While it is obvious that all private reprints are made simply and solely for sale to collectors, this does not always apply to Government reprints, some of which are of considerable rarity, one of the scarcest being the 1d. black English stamp of 1840, which was reprinted on large crown paper in 1864, in order to supply applications made by some of the Royal Family who were collecting. Again, Government reprints have frequently been made to complete the series of a country's stamps for exhibition purposes, or for sending to other Governments to place in official collections in postal museums.

The stamps of France issued from 1849 to 1853 were reprinted officially, for purposes of exhibition, in 1862, and present very little difference from the originals, and have since been available for postage. In 1875 the obsolete stamps of the United States were reprinted for a Government exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, held at Philadelphia in 1876; and all those of issues subsequent to 1861 are still available for postage, as they were sold to the public at face value. New dies having to be engraved for the 5 and 10 cent stamps of 1847, they have been described as Government counterfeits. This term has also been applied to the reprints of the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine of 1870, with inverted network, which have been reproduced by the German Government printing-office from remade dies, differing from those originally used. In cases where the original

blocks or lithographic stones have become worn out, and new ones have been produced to supply their places, they can only be described as reproductions or imitations. Appended is a list of reprints known to me :

LIST OF REPRINTS.

When not otherwise mentioned, it may be taken that the reprints are of official or Government origin.

Afghanistan. Many varieties are said to have been reprinted for sale to collectors.

Alsace-Lorraine, 1870. Inverted network reprinted in 1885 by the German Government from reset dies.

Antioquia, 1861-72 issues.

Argentine Confederation, 1861 issue, 5, 10, 15 centavos.

Argentine Republic, 1862, 5, 10, 15 centavos. Privately reprinted by an English dealer since 1871, from the 5 cent. block, which was adapted for the other two values.

Austria, and Austrian Italy, and Danubian Steam Navigation Company, adhesives and envelopes of all issues from 1850 to 1863.

Baden, 1851-58, adhesives and envelopes.

Belgium, 1849, 10 and 20 centimes.

Bergedorf, all values reprinted by a Belgian dealer.

British Guiana, 1852-60.

Cape of Good Hope triangular woodblocks, 1d. red and 4d. blue, were officially reprinted in 1884, and are scarce.

Cashmere. A large number of these stamps have been printed at various times on different kinds of paper and in a variety of colours for sale to collectors.

- Denmark. Various issues from 1851 to 1871 have been reprinted for official purposes, but are not in general circulation.
- Faridkot. The remarks on Cashmere apply here.
- Fiji Times Express*. To meet the demand from collectors and dealers for these stamps—which far exceeded the supply—the proprietors had a fancy set from remade dies printed off in 1876, both the paper and type differing from the originals.
- Finland. The rare envelopes of 1845-56, and adhesive of later date, have been reprinted.
- France, 1849-53. Issues were reprinted in 1862, and are available for postage.
- French colonies, 1859-79. Issues were reprinted in 1887, and are all available for postage, with the exception of the Eagle set of 1859.
- Great Britain, 1840, 1d. black reprinted on large crown paper in 1864, and now rare.
- Great Britain, local and circular delivery stamps privately reprinted.
- Hamburg, adhesives, $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and envelopes, privately reprinted.
- Hanover. Adhesives and envelopes have all been privately reprinted.
- Heligoland, reprinted by a Hamburg dealer. See remarks in List of Remainders.
- Hungary, 1872, issue reprinted in 1885.
- Hyderabad (Deccan), 1866 oblong and 1870 skeleton type, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas, reprinted and available for postage.
- India, 1854 issue and long service stamps reprinted from reset types, but are not common.
- Italy or Sardinia, 1851-55, 5, 20, 40 centesimi, privately reprinted.

Labuan, 1894, Queen's head type lithographed on unwater-marked paper. These were produced more for sale to collectors than for any postal purpose, and exist in quantities post-marked to order in entire sheets.

Lubeck, 1859-66. Official reprints of these are scarce, the unused specimens on sale being Government remainders.

Mexico. Many of the obsolete issues, from 1856 to 1867, have been privately reprinted, and exist both without surcharge and with forged surcharges. The 1872 issue were reprinted in 1888 for a firm of American dealers, without surcharges, and may also be met with having forged surcharges added to them.

Natal. The rare 1857 issue has been twice reprinted, but is not at all common. Perforated copies of a similar design are fiscals.

New Caledonia, 1858, 10 centimes, gray; has been privately reprinted from remade dies.

Newfoundland, 1880-87, issues have been recently officially reprinted in colours slightly differing from the originals. The values I have seen chronicled are the 1, 2, and 3 cents of 1880, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 cents of 1887.

New South Wales, 1851, 2d. blue; 6d. brown; 8d. yellow, and blue. Specimens of these, in entire sheets, were put in circulation a few years ago, and were at first supposed to be genuine remainders, afterwards to have been privately reprinted from stolen plates; but the origin of them has never yet been satisfactorily cleared up.

Oldenburg, envelopes of 1860 reprinted in 1867.

Paraguay, 1879; 5 and 10 reales; perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. Originals are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

- Persia, 1875-79 issues.
- Prussia, 1850-61, adhesives and envelopes.
- Poland, local envelope of 1858.
- Portugal, early issues and colonies; have been reprinted for official purposes, and are not common, the specimens of colonies of the Crown type, which are plentiful, being remainders.
- Reunion, 1852, 15 and 30 centimes; privately reprinted. Originals of these are of the greatest rarity.
- Roman States, 1867-68; privately reprinted; perforated and unperforated; with and without gum.
- Romagna, 1859. The set has been reprinted by a Continental dealer.
- Samoa, 1877. See remarks in List of Remainders.
- Sandwich Islands, 1853, 5 cents, blue, 13 cents, red; 1862, 2 cents, vermilion engraved with and without surcharge 'Cancelled' or 'Specimen.'
- St. Thomas and La Guaira, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 reals.
- South Australia, 1855-83 issues; overprinted 'Reprint.'
- Spain, 1853-54; Madrid 1 and 3 centimos; officially reprinted.
- Spain, 1873, Carlist, 1 real, blue and black; privately reprinted.
- Sweden, 1855, 66 issues and 1 rixdaler, 1872. These have been reprinted mainly for official purposes, and are not common.
- Tasmania, 1853-78, with and without the overprint 'Reprint' or 'Specimen.'
- Tolima, 1871, 10, 50 centavos and 1 peso.
- Transvaal, 1870-83, adhesives and 6d. envelope privately reprinted in Germany.
- Tuscany, 1851-60. Nearly all values were reprinted in 1864, but are seldom met with now.

United States Government issues, 1847-70 ; officially reprinted in 1875.

United States local issues of many kinds privately reprinted

Victoria, 1850-85. All issues were officially reprinted in 1891, the paper and perforation differing from the originals, and with surcharge 'Reprint,' for exhibition purposes.

Württemberg, 1851-58, issues reprinted in 1864.

Essays.—These are impressions from designs of stamps submitted for approval, but not accepted for use, and were much sought after in the early days of collecting, before the immense multiplication of varieties. Some of the rarest and most interesting are found amongst those submitted to the Treasury upon the introduction of penny postage in 1840.

'Specimen.'—Unused stamps, surcharged 'Specimen,' are sent out by postal authorities to various postal officials, to enable them to identify new issues of stamps passing through their hands, and are also sometimes sent out by printers of Government stamps as examples of their work. The printing of this word across a stamp indicates that it has no monetary value as a postage or revenue stamp. This is also sometimes expressed by the words 'Cancelled,' 'Saggio,' or 'Muestra.' The bars and pen-strokes met with on many obsolete issues of Spain and her colonies serve a like purpose, having been applied to quantities of remainders, while most of those found with a round hole punched in them have been used telegraphically.

INSCRIPTIONS OR SURCHARGES FOUND ON STAMPS
ON WHICH THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY DOES
NOT APPEAR.

I.

British Empire.

B. (surcharged on Straits Settlements)	Bangkok.
B. C. A. (surcharged on British South Africa)	British Central Africa.
Camb. Aust. Sigillum Nov (SIC FORTIS ETRURIA CREVIT), postage and value ...	New South Wales, 1850 (Sydney views).
G. G.W. (surcharged on Cape of Good Hope)	Griqualand, West.
IONIKON KPATOE ...	Ionian Islands.
INLAND REVENUE ...	Great Britain, Revenue stamps.
POSTAGE	Great Britain, all issues 1840-1883.
POSTAGE AND INLAND REVENUE	Great Britain, all issues 1883 to date.
S.U. (surcharged on Straits Settlements)...	Sungei-Ujong.
A crown and value, 'cents' in words, surcharged on Indian stamps	Straits Settlements.
POSTAGE FREE	New Zealand, official envelopes.
TREASURY FREE	New Zealand, official envelopes.

II.

Other Countries.

Aktie Bolaget	Finland local.
Amtlich Eroffnet	Württemberg return letter stamp.
Amlicher Verkehr	Württemberg official.
Angbats Post	Finland local.
A Percevoir	Unpaid-letter stamps of Belgium, France, Egypt, and Guadeloupe.
Bestellgeld Frei	Hanover envelope.
Carrier's Stamp	United States.
Cateluna	Spain (Carlist), 1874
Certificado	Spain, 1850.
Chorillos Lima Callao .	Peru local
Christiansands By Post	Norway local.
Comunicaciones	Spain.
Correos Porte Franco...	Peru, 1857-62.
Correo (official)	Spain, 1855.
Correos (Spanish postage)	Spain (official), 1854.
Correos	Cuba up to 1870.
Correos Interior	Philippine Islands.
Correo Interior	Spain, 1853.
Correos y Teleg ^a	Spain, 1879-1882.
CPENJA	Servia, 1890.
Cuernavaca	Mexico.
Derechos de Firma	Philippine Islands.
Diligencia	Uruguay, 1856.
ΕΑΛ ΓΡΑΜΜ	Greece.
ΕΝΑΠΙΟΜΟΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑ TOEHMON	Greece, unpaid.

Erste KK Pr Donau Dampfschiffahrt Ge- sellschaft	Danubian Steam Navi- gation Company, Aus- tria.
Escuelas	Venezuela.
Estero	Italy, foreign post-offices.
Falta de Porte	Mexico, unpaid.
Federacion	Venezuela.
Figures of value only, large, italic, and small	Brazil, first three issues.
Franco Bollo Postale ...	Italy and old Italian States.
Franco en Guadalajara	Mexico, 1869.
Franco en Monterey ...	Mexico, 1869.
Franco Marke	Bremen.
Franco Scrisorei	Roumania, 1862.
Frimarke	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
Frimarke Kgl Post ...	Denmark, 1857.
F. R. M.	Danish West Indies, Denmark, Schleswig- Holstein.
Fuera de Hora	Uruguay, too-late stamps, 1879-82.
Gazette Estere	Modena, Parma.
Giornali Stampe	Italy, newspaper, 1861.
Government City De- spatch	United States carrier's stamp, 1851.
Holte Landpost	Denmark, local.
H. R. Z. G. L.	Schleswig-Holstein.
Hrzgl Post Frmrk ...	Schleswig-Holstein.
НОРТО СКРНСОРН ...	Moldavia, 1868.
ПОШТОВАЯ МАРКА ...	Russia.
Impuesto de Guerra ...	Spain (war-tax stamp).
Inland (three cents) ...	Liberia, 1880.
Instruccion	Venezuela.
Kais Kon Zeitungs ...	Austria, newspaper stamp.

K. G. L.	Denmark and Danish West Indies.
K. K. Post Stempel (and value in Kreuzer) ...	Austria.
K. K. Post Stempel (and value in centes or soldos)	Austrian-Italy.
Land Post Porto-marke	Baden.
Local Taxe	Zurich, 1843.
Local Bref	Sweden.
Lokal Post	Finland.
Losen	Sweden, unpaid letters.
Magyar Kir Posta ...	Hungary.
Mazagan Marakech ...	Marocco.
Montevideo	Uruguay, 1859.
Nawab Shah Jahan Begam	Bhopal.
N. C. E.	New Caledonia.
Nederland	Holland.
Ned Indie	Dutch Indies.
Norddeutscher Postbezirk	Germany.
Oficina del Gobierno ...	Mexico.
Orts Post. Poste Locale	Switzerland, 1879.
Oahamapka	Finland, 1866.
Pacchi Postale	Italy, postal - packet stamps.
Percevoir	Belgium, unpaid.
Pocztmiejskawarszawska	Poland, 1860, envelope.
Porte de Mar	Mexico.
Porto Gazetei	Roumania, 1858.
Porto Stempel	Finland envelope.
Postage Due	United States, unpaid.
Postes	Alsace-Lorraine, 1870.
Postes (above head of King)	Luxemburg.

Postes and Postes Bel- giques	Belgium.
Poste Estensi	Modena, 1882.
Poste Locale	Switzerland, 1850-51.
Poste Locale	Turkey locals.
Poste Freimarke	Württemberg, official.
Postfrim	Denmark, Iceland, Nor- way.
Post-stamp	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Post Zegel	Holland, 1852, 1864.
P. S. N. C.	Pacific Steam Naviga- tion Company, Peru.
R (in fancy design) ...	Jhind.
R	Columbian Republic, registered.
Rayon	Switzerland, 1852.
Republica Oriental ...	Uruguay.
Reichspost	German Empire.
Retourbrief Kgl Ober- amt	Bavaria, return letter.
Segna Tassa	Italy, unpaid.
Sobre Porte	Columbian Republic, un- paid.
S. P. M.	S. Pierre and Miquelon.
S. P. FR.	Brunswick.
Tassa Gazzette	Modena, newspapers.
Taxa da Plata	Roumania, unpaid.
Te Betalen	Holland and colonies, unpaid-letter stamps.
Timbre Imperial	France.
Tjeneste Frimarke ...	Sweden, official, and Denmark.
Uku Leta	Hawaii, 1859.
Ultramar	Cuba, Porto Rico.
Wendensche Kreis Brief Post	Livonia.

TABLE OF CURRENT COINAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, SHOWING THE NOMINAL VALUE IN BRITISH CURRENCY, SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF EXCHANGE.

Great Britain and Ireland, African colonies, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Malta, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and West Indies:

4 farthings = 1 penny; 12 pence = 1 shilling; 20 shillings = 1 pound.

India and tributary States and British

East Africa:

12 pie s or 4 pie s = 1 anna	s.	d.
			0	1½

16 annas = 1 rupee	2	0
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Soruth (Anna of a Koree):

20 annas of a koree = 1 koree	2	0
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Travancore (Chuckram):

32 chuckrams = 1 rupee	2	0
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Nowanugger (Docra):

6 docras = 1 anna	1½
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Faridkot (Folus):

64 folus = 1 rupee	2	0
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Faridkot and Rajpeepla (Paisa):

4 paisas = 1 anna	0	1½
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British North America, British Guiana, British Honduras:

100 cents = 1 dollar	4	2
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Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles:

100 cents = 1 rupee	2	0
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Borneo, Labuan, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Straits Settlements:

100 cents = 1 dollar	4	6
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Cyprus and British offices in the Levant :	s.	d.
40 paras = 1 piastre	0	2½
Gibraltar, now 100 centimos = 1 peseta ...	10	
(Formerly as in Great Britain.)		

CURRENT COINAGE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, WITH
NOMINAL BRITISH VALUES.

	s.	d.
Abassi (Afghanistan), 3 abassi = 1 rupee ...	1	6
Att (Siam), 64 atts = 1 tical	2	6
Aur (Iceland), 100 aur = 1 krona	1	1½
Bani (Roumania), 100 bani = 1 leu ...	10	
Cent (United States, Danish West Indies, Liberia, Sandwich Islands), 100 cents = 1 dollar	4	2
Cent (Holland and colonies), 100 cents = 1 florin	1	8
Centavo (Ecuador), 100 centavos = 1 sucre	4	2
„ (Peru), 100 centavos = 1 sol ...	4	2
„ (Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua), 100 centavos = 1 peso	4	6
Centavo (Venezuela), 100 centavos = 1 bolivar or venezolano	4	2
Cent de peseta (Spain and colonies), 100 cent de pesetas = 1 peseta	0	10
Centesimo (Italy, San Marino, Monaco, and Italian States), 100 centesimi = 1 lira	0	10
Centesimo (Uruguay—since 1864), 100 centesimi = 1 peso	4	4
Centime (France and colonies, Belgium and Congo States, Bulgaria, Luxem- burg, Switzerland), 100 centimes = 1 franc	0	10
Dinero (Peru), 10 dineros = 1 peso ...	4	2

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Fuang (Siam), 8 fuangs = 1 tical	2	6
Guerche (Abyssinia), 1 guerche	0	2½
Kopec (Russia and Finland), 100 kopecs = 1 rouble	2	0
Kreuzer (Austria), 100 kreuzer = 1 gulden	2	0
Lepton (Greece), 100 lepta = 1 drachma	0	10
Lotte (Siam), 128 lottes = 1 tical	2	6
Mace (Shanghai), 10 mace or 100 cander- eens = 1 tael	6	2
Millesima (Porto Rico), 1,000 mills = 1 peso	4	4
„ (Spain and Cuba), 1,000 mills = 1 escudo	2	2
Millième (Egypt), 1,000 millièmes = £1 sterling	20	0
Novcic (Montenegro and Bosnia), 100 novcics = 1 florin	2	0
Ore (Sweden), 100 ore = 1 rixdaler	1	1½
„ (Norway and Denmark), 100 ore = 1 krona	1	1½
Para (Egypt, Turkey, Roumelia), 40 paras = 1 piastre	0	2½
„ (Servia), 100 paras = 1 dinar	0	10
Pennia (Finland), 100 penni = 1 mark	0	10
Pfennig (German Empire, Bavaria, and Württemberg), 100 pfennig = 1 mark	1	0
Poul (Bokhara), 65 poul = 1 tanga	0	6
Pynung (Siam), 32 pynungs = 1 tical	2	6
Reis (Brazil), 1,000 reis = 1 milreis	2	3
„ (Portugal and colonies), 1,000 reis = 1 milreis	4	6
„ (Portuguese India), 12 reis = 1 tanga 16 tangas = 1 rupee	0	1½
Rin (Japan), 10 rin = 1 sen	2	0
Sen (Japan), 100 sen = 1 yen	0	0½
Salung (Siam), 4 salungs = 1 tical	4	2
	2	6

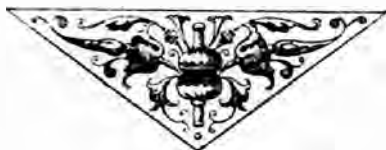
	s.	d.
Songpy (Siam), 16 songpys = 1 tical ...	2	6
Shahi (Afghanistan), 4 shahi = 1 abassi ...	0	6
Sunar (Afghanistan), 6 sunars = 1 rupee ...	1	6
Shahi (Persia), 20 shahi = 1 kran ...	0	10
„ „ 10 krans = 1 toman ...	8	4
Stotinka (Bulgaria), 100 stotinki = 1 leva	0	10

TABLE OF COINAGE FOUND ON OBSOLETE
STAMPS.

	s.	d.
Bajocco (Roman States and Romagna), 100 bajocchi = 1 scudo ...	4	2
Centesimo (Uruguay and Monte Video— before 1864), 100 centesimos = 1 real	0	5½
Centimo (Spain and Colonies—before 1866), 100 centimos = 1 escudo ...	2	2
Centimo (Spain and Colonies—before 1871), 100 centimos = 1 escudo ...	4	4
Centimo (Spain and Colonies—after 1871), 100 centimos = 1 peseta ...	0	10
Crazia (Tuscany), 12 crazia = 1 lira ...	0	8½
Cuarto (Spain and Colonies), 8 cuartos = 1 real ...	0	2½
Grano (Naples, Sicily), 100 grana = 1 ducat ...	3	4
Groschen (Obsolete North German States), 30 groschen = 1 thaler ...	3	0
Grote (Bremen), 72 grote = 1 reichsthaler	3	3
Gutergroschen (Brunswick, Hanover), 24 gutergroschen = 1 reichsthaler ...	3	3
Kreuzer (Bavaria and South Germany, Thurn and Taxis), 60 kreuzer = 1 florin	1	8

Kreuzer (Austria—until 1858), 60 kreuzer	s.	d.
= 1 florin	2	1
Maravedi (Spain), 16 maravedis = 1 real	0	2½
Mons (Japan), 100 mons = 1 tenpo	0	0½
Neu Groschen (Saxony), 30 neu groschen		
= 1 thaler	3	0
Obolus (Ionian Islands), 100 oboles	4	2
Para (Moldavia), 40 paras = 1 piastre	0	3½
Parale (Roumania), 40 parale = 1 piastre	0	3½
Penny (Canada), 12 pence = 1 shilling	0	10
„ (Prince Edward's Island), 12		
pence = 1 shilling	0	8
Pfennig (Hanover), 12 pfennig = 1 groschen	0	1⅓
„ (Prussia), 12 pfennig = 1 silber-		
groschen	0	1⅓
Pfennig (Saxony), 10 pfennig = 1 neu		
groschen	0	1⅓
Quattrino (Tuscany), 60 quattrini = 1 lira	0	8½
Rappen (Switzerland), 100 rappen = 1		
franc	0	10
Real (Buenos Ayres), 8 reales = 1 peso	0	2
„ (Corrientes—until 1860), 8 reales = 1		
peso	0	8
Real (Monte Video), 8 reales = 1 peso	4	4
Real plata (Spanish Colonies), 8 reales plata		
= 1 peso	4	4
Rigsbank Skilling (Denmark), 96 rigsbank		
skillings = 1 rixdaler	2	3
Schilling (Bergedorf, Hamburg, Lubeck,		
Heligoland), 16 schillings = 1 mark	1	0
Schilling (Mecklenburg), 48 schillings = 1		
thaler	3	0
Schilling (Schleswig Holstein), 16 schillings		
= 1 mark	1	0
Silbergroschen (North Germany), 30 silber-		
groschen = 1 thaler	3	0

Skilling (Norway), 120 skillings = 1 rix-daler	s.	d.
	4	7
Skilling (Denmark, etc.), 96 skillings = 1 rigsbank thaler	2	3
Skilling banco (Sweden), 48 skilling bancos = 1 rixdaler	1	9
Soldo (Lombardy and Venetia), 100 soldi = 1 florin	2	0
Soldo (Tuscany), 20 soldi = 1 lira	0	8½
Tornese (Naples, Sicily), 300 tornese = 1 ducat	3	4



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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 13.—The triangular provisional 1d. and 4d. Cape of Good Hope, long erroneously described as wood-blocks, have since been proved to have been typographed in the Colony to supply an emergency.

PAGE 16.—The early issues of Indian envelopes were on thin laid paper, not India paper as stated.

PAGE 36.—Samoa 1877 issue. This paragraph should read: 'The remainders of this issue, purchased by an English dealer, included a 2d. value, which appears to have been prepared for use; but so far there is no satisfactory evidence to show that it was ever postally used. The whole set, including this value, was afterwards reprinted, and these reprints were on sale at the Samoa Post Office, and could be obtained in sets post-marked to order long after the stamps were obsolete. The blocks have now been destroyed, so that no more reprints can be made from them.'

PAGE 48.—Coinage table under the heading 'India' should read: '12 pies or 4 pice = 1 anna = 1½d.'

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