

Hinton's HINTS

TO STAMP COLLECTING

an ABC
of
Philately

Stamps that puzzle
Collectors



Illustrated
and
Described



PHILATELIC SECTION.





Brawford 1229

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SOME ROYAL POSTAL PORTRAITS.

HINTS ON STAMP COLLECTING :

AN A B C OF PHILATELY

AND

HANDY PHILATELIC GUIDE FOR BEGINNERS.

Stamps that Puzzle Collectors,
ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

I.V

T. H. HINTON,

*Member of the International Philatelic Union, American Philatelic
Association, etc., etc.*

THIRD^d EDITION. REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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26 AND 28 ST. BRIDE STREET, E.C.
And all Booksellers and Stamp Dealers.

[1908.]



PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

IN issuing a third edition of this book, the opportunity has again been taken not only to revise it to date of publication, but also to make some further additions which it is hoped will add to its interest and utility.

My best thanks are due for many friendly criticisms, suggestions, and appreciations of previous editions.

T. H. HINTON.

East Putney, London, S.W.





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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 commenced 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 any future editions that may be called for.



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 well-printed albums, giving much information about stamps, can be seen at any bookseller's, at prices ranging from sixpence to ten shillings and upwards. 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 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, white 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 in 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. A useful album, entitled "*The Empire Post-card Album*," having incisions or cuts on each page to suit cards or envelopes of various sizes, and arranged to take two or more on a page, can be obtained from the publisher of this book. 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, but the triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps, which were printed in the colony to supply an emergency, and have been erroneously described as wood blocks, were produced by typography. 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 a 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-engage 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 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 overprinted. 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.

Some varieties of Type used in surcharging,—

Capitals and Lower Case	Postage
Small Capitals	POSTAGE
Capitals and Small Capitals	POSTAGE
Italics	<i>Postage</i>
Italic Capitals	POSTAGE
Sans-serif	POSTAGE
Gothic	Merico

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 manufacture. 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 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; and Cashmere earlier issues, which have a parchment appearance.

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.

Surface coloured paper.—Paper coloured on one side, an example of which is the Roman States issue of 1867, and *chalk surfaced paper*, used in several issues of Portugal and Colonies, and for some of the stamps of Great Britain and Colonies. The use of this paper renders it impossible to remove any obliterations without damaging the stamp, and is a safeguard against fraud.

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 watermarks found on stamps of the British Empire and various foreign countries are here given :

WATERMARKS—Great Britain.



Crown, 1855



Crown, 1840.



Crown, 1880.



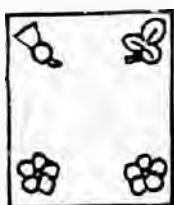
Crown, 1853.



Crown, 1862.

WATERMARKS—Great Britain—*contd.*

Large Anchor.



Emblems.



Cabled Anchor.

V R

V.R. on Sixpenny Stamp of 1854.



Small Garter, 1855.



Maltese Cross.



Large Garter, 1857.



Medium Garter, 1856



Garter, 1872.

*half penny*Halfpenny, 1870 (*printed across 3 halfpenny Stamps*).

Orb.

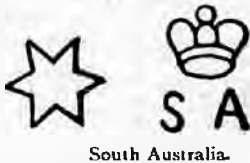


Small Anchor.



Spray of Rose

WATERMARKS—British Colonies.



* Multiple Crown and C A. This watermark is repeated on a sheet so that portions of it appear more than once on each stamp.

WATERMARKS—British Colonies—*contd.*

New South Wales.



New South Wales.



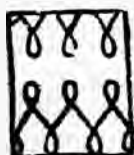
New South Wales.



Foreign Countries.



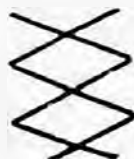
Hanover.

Loops.
Spain and Cuba.

Crossed Lines.



Prussia.



Bavaria.



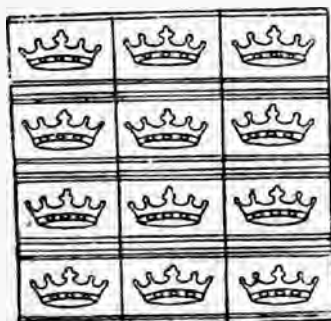
Bavaria.



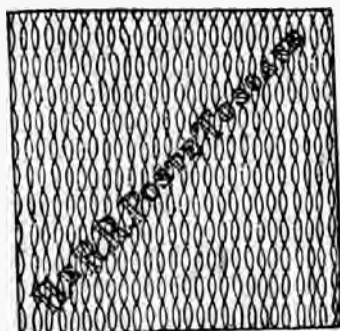
Bavaria.



Brunswick



Tuscany.



Tuscany.

WATERMARKS—Foreign Countries—*contd.*



Belgium.



Holland.



Norway.



Norway.



Hamburg.



Denmark
and Colonies.



Roumania.



Luxemburg.



Two Sicilies



Travancore.



Siam.



China.



Shanghai.



Chefoo.



Johore.



Egypt.



Egypt.



Tonga.



Argentine
Republic.



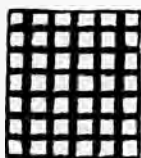
Argentine
Republic.



Ecuador
Nicaragua
Salvador.



Chili

WATERMARKS—Foreign Countries—*contd.*France and
Colonies.

RH

Hayti.



Liberia.

RM

Mexico.

PAPEL SELLADO

Mexico.

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 open to the suspicion of having been cleaned, or of being a specimen which has been used but escaped post-mark, although in the case of many obsolete stamps, the absence of gum arises from the fact of the stamps having been soaked out of an old collection, and sometimes it was the habit of some wholesale dealers to carefully clean off all the gum in order that the stamps might be kept in stock without the danger of sticking together. 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 when found on the original covers, as the rouletting has been without much difficulty added to imperforate 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 1847 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,

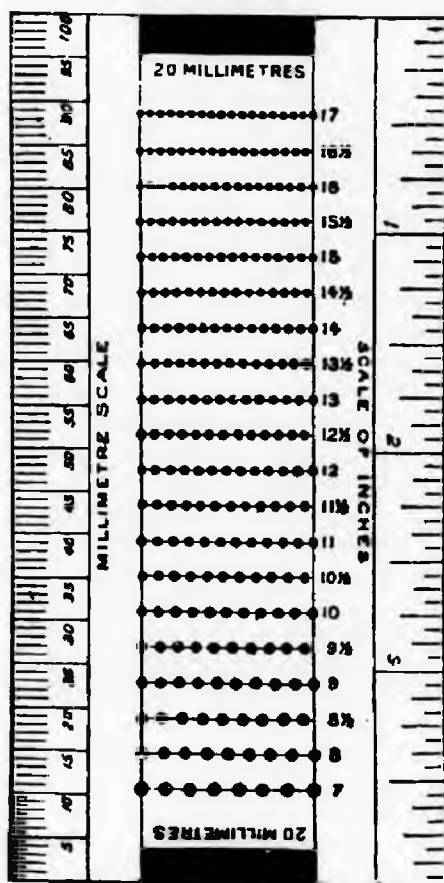
Bacon & Co. for many years, was exhibited at the Philatelic Exhibition held in Baker Street in 1890, and some sheets of remainders of old blue Mauritius

- 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.

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



PERFORATION GAUGE.

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. On the Japanese stamps of 1875, syllabic characters are used to denote the various plates, and are usually found at the base of the design. The Kata Kana (syllabic) alphabet, as far as it is used for this purpose, is illustrated on page 93.

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, and in some cases a few minor errors, which are only of interest to advanced specialists.

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; whilst the 1900-2 issues of this country are numbered on the back of each stamp in blue, each stamp on a sheet bearing the same number, but each sheet being numbered differently.

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. Well-known examples of this are found among the earlier issues of France.

PART III.

WHAT TO COLLECT.

QUESTIONS are often asked by beginners and young collectors as to whether certain stamps are collectible. 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, wrappers, 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.

Whilst on the subject of postmarks, mention may be made of another branch of collecting, in which the postmark is more sought after than the stamp. We refer to British stamps used in various offices abroad, in many cases before distinctive issues were introduced. These stamps are distinguished by the office number or name of the place where used, as—M or A25, Malta; G or A26, Gibraltar; C38, Callao; C40, Coquimbo, etc., etc.

Under this heading are also placed unpaid-letter, postage-due, or *taxe* 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.

Entires, i.e. Government issues of stamped envelopes, wrappers and post-cards were for many years included in all the leading catalogues as part of a general collection of postage stamps; but the great increase of adhesive stamps has led to their neglect by the general collector, and some dealers, finding them bulky and unsaleable, have ceased to stock and include them in their general catalogues, leaving the study and collection in the hands of comparatively few specialists.

It is fairly argued by some that the specialized collection of any country is incomplete without these varieties, which are certainly part and parcel of the postal issues of a country. This contention has been emphasized by the British Postal Authorities having authorized the use of stamps cut from stamped envelopes, post-cards, or newspaper wrappers, as adhesive stamps. Amongst some of the more interesting varieties which preceded the use of adhesive stamps, may be mentioned the newspaper tax stamps of great Britain, which included

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WHAT TO COLLECT.

QUESTIONS are often asked by beginners and young collectors as to whether certain stamps are collectible. 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, wrappers, 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.

Whilst on the subject of postmarks, mention may be made of another branch of collecting, in which the postmark is more sought after than the stamp. We refer to British stamps used in various offices abroad, in many cases before distinctive issues were introduced. These stamps are distinguished by the office number or name of the place where used, as—M or A25, Malta; G or A26, Gibraltar; C38, Callao; C40, Coquimbo, etc., etc.

Under this heading are also placed unpaid-letter, postage-due, or *taxe* 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.

Entires, i.e. Government issues of stamped envelopes, wrappers and post-cards were for many years included in all the leading catalogues as part of a general collection of postage stamps; but the great increase of adhesive stamps has led to their neglect by the general collector, and some dealers, finding them bulky and unsaleable, have ceased to stock and include them in their general catalogues, leaving the study and collection in the hands of comparatively few specialists.

It is fairly argued by some that the specialized collection of any country is incomplete without these varieties, which are certainly part and parcel of the postal issues of a country. This contention has been emphasized by the British Postal Authorities having authorized the use of stamps cut from stamped envelopes, post-cards, or newspaper wrappers, as adhesive stamps. Amongst some of the more interesting varieties which preceded the use of adhesive stamps, may be mentioned the newspaper tax stamps of great Britain, which included

the conveyance of newspapers by the Post Office without further charge. They were first issued in 1712, and continued in use until the abolition of the tax in 1855, from which date some few were retained for postal purposes only, until 1870. In 1819-20 stamped wrappers, value 15, 25 and 50 centesimi, were issued in Sardinia authorizing the conveyance of letters by private persons and other means, and continued in use until 1836. In 1838 stamped letter sheets, embossed with the Royal Arms, were issued in Sydney, New South Wales, franking the delivery of letters within the city limits. Turning again to Great Britain, the Mulready envelopes and covers, 1d. black and 2d. blue, were issued in 1840, with the 1d. black adhesive, but the greater convenience of the latter, together with the flood of ridicule and caricatures of the envelopes, caused the use of them to be very limited. Our first newspaper wrappers and post-cards appeared in 1870 on the introduction of the halfpenny postage; but the first country to adopt the post-card was Austria, where it was first issued on October 1st, 1869, the inventor being Dr. E. Herrmann. From the first, post-cards were largely patronized for advertising and business purposes, but no one could have foreseen the immense development of the picture and fancy varieties which pour from the press all over the world in ever-increasing numbers. There is a limit, however, to Government issues, many of which are very interesting and will well repay collection and study.

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 the 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, woodblocks, or typography, 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, and in some cases only a very few copies are known to exist—the rarest of all being the Annapolis 5 c. red on bluish envelope, of which the only known copy is in the collection of the Earl of Crawford, exhibited at the International Philatelic Exhibition in 1906. 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 & 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. Railway letter post stamps were first issued in 1891, and have since continued in use by various railway companies, to denote the special fee of 2d. payable to them in addition to the ordinary postage for the conveyance of inland letters by rail or steamship.

Hamburg Locals.—The worthless character of these has of late years been recognized, 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, was formed in London in 1895, and issued periodical

circulars, containing lists of unnecessary, speculative, and bogus issues, thus putting collectors on their guard ; but as these lists were not retrospective, the anomaly existed of some stamps of this class being condemned, while others of a like nature were not. From various causes this Society has now ceased operations. 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 ; Row- land Hill card and envelope ; Guildhall 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 envelopes (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 centimes, adhesives	1894
Italy, exhibition card	1894
Portugal, Prince Henry the Navigator set of thirteen adhesives, and also with surcharge Azores	1894
Ecuador, set of seven adhesives	1894
Peru, set of seven adhesives	1894

	Date of Issue
Portugal and Colonies, 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, 4 varieties adhesives	1896
Belgium, Brussels Exhibition, 5 and 10 centimes	
Greece, Olympian games set of 12 adhesives ..	1896
Bulgaria, Prince Boris adhesives and card ..	1896
Italy, wedding card	1896
Labuan, set of six values	1896
Montenegro, set of adhesives, cards, and envelopes	1898
Johore, set of coronation adhesives	1896
Transvaal, 1d., carmine	1896
Venezuela, commemoration set	1896
Uruguay, commemoration set	1896
France, various celebration cards and envelopes	
Barbados, jubilee issue, set of nine values, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{2}{6}$	1897
Canada, jubilee issue, set of sixteen, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent to \$5	1897
Leeward Islands, jubilee issue, set of eight, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5/-, surcharged Sexagenary, 1897, V. R. I. in a garter	1897
Newfoundland, diamond jubilee, set of fourteen values of various designs	1897
Guatemala, exhibition stamps, set of fourteen, 1 cent to 500 centavos	1897
Uruguay, commemoration issue, three values ..	1897
„ surcharged Paz, 1897, four values ..	1897
British Guiana, jubilee issue, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 cents	1898
Canada, 2 cents, map	1898
Grenada, celebration issue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1898
Holland, 1 gulden	1898
Mauritius, diamond jubilee, 36 cents	1898
„ diamond jubilee, surcharged 15 cents	1899
Mauritius, Labourdonnais commemoration, 15 cents	1899
Trinidad, Columbus commemoration, 2d. ..	1898

	Date of Issue
Portugal and Colonies, Vasco de Gama series ..	1898
Turkey, Thessaly, set of five values	1898
United States, Omaha Exhibition series, ten values, 1 cent to \$2	1898
Brazil, commemoration, 1500-1900, four values, 100, 200, 500, 700 reis	1899
Tonga, Royal wedding commemoration stamps, id., surcharged T. L.	1899
Peru, set commemorating opening of New Post Office, 1, 2, 5 cents	1898
„ Advent of 20th century, 1, 2, 5 cents ..	1901
Dominican Republic, set of nine, 1 cent to 2 pesos, in aid of a fund to build a mausoleum for the remains of Columbus	1899-1900
Dominican Republic, set of seven, founding of S. Domingo, 1 cent to 50 cents	1902
Switzerland, 25th year of the Postal Union, 5, 10, 25 centimes	1900
United States, Buffalo Exhibition, set of 5 values, 1 to 10 cents	1901
United States, St. Louis, ditto	1904
„ „ Jamestown, 1, 2, 5 cents ..	1907
St. Lucia, 2d., view of the Pitons, 1502-1902 ..	1902
Bulgaria, Shipka Pass, commemoration set, 5, 10, 15 cents	1902
Argentine Republic, commemoration, 5 cents, oblong, Rosario	1902
Nicaragua, the tenth anniversary of the revolt against Sacaza, set of eight, 1 cent to 1 peso	1903-4
Sweden, opening of new Post Office, 5 kronen ..	1903
Roumania, opening new Post Office, set of 15 adhesives	1903
Venezuela, declaration of Independence, set of 5	1903
Ecuador, commemoration set, portrait of Captain Caldero, 1 to 50 cents	1904
Uruguay, commemoration issue, insurrection quelled, 1, 2, 5 cents, Paz, 1904.	1904

	Date of Issue
Servia, Coronation, set of eight, 5 paras to 5 dinars	1904
Russia, set of four, charity war stamps, 3, 5, 7, 10 kopecks	1905
British South Africa, Victoria Falls, set of six, 1d. to 5/-	1905
Spain, Don Quixote, set of ten values	1905
Venezuela, National Congress commemoration, 5, 10, 25 cents	1905
Japan, Korea	1905
„ Review of victorious troops, 1½, 3 sen ..	1906
Barbados, Nelson centenary, set of 7, ¼d. to 1/-	1906
Grenada, set of 4, ship design, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d.	1906
Greece, set of 14, Olympic games	1906
Montenegro, set surcharged in Russian, Consti- tution	1906
Roumania, three sets of four charity stamps ..	1906
„ Fortieth anniversary of King's reign, set of four	1906
Württemberg, set of official stamps commemo- rating founding of the kingdom in 1806 ..	1906
New Zealand, Exhibition, ½d., 1d., 3d., 6d. ..	1906
Barbados, olive blossom, 1d.	1907
„ Kingstown relief fund, 1d.	1907
Bulgaria, commemorative, 5, 10, 25 s.	1907
Holland, De Ruyter, ½, 1, 2½ cents, afterwards surcharged for unpaid letter stamps ..	1907
Spain, Madrid Industrial Exhibition, 10, 15, 25, 50 cents, 1-4 pesos	1907
Austria, Emperor's Jubilee, 17 values, 1 heller to 10 kronen	1908

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 re-sale 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. Mr. Seebeck has since died, but some of these countries still continue this arrangement with other parties.

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 1½ 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 remainder 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, many issues. 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, also various issues of Labuan.
- 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, 1859-98.
- 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," and various values cancelled to order.
- Salvador, 1867-74. (Seebecks since 1890.)

Samoa, 1877 issue. 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.

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 canceled 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 re-made 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, 1868-74 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.

Bamra, 1889, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1 anna.

Belgium, 1849, 10 and 20 centimes, and issues of 1861-66.

Bergedorf, all values reprinted by a Belgian dealer.

Brazil. 280 reis of 1861 reprinted in 1898 from stolen plate.

Buenos Ayres. Issues of 1858-59.

British Guiana, 1852-60.

Cape of Good Hope triangular provisionals, 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.

Colombia Republic of 5 and 10 pesos of 1897, and a few other varieties of this country have been reprinted from retouched dies.

Colombia Republic, Cundinamarca, issues of 1870, 1886.

Corrientes. All issues on various coloured papers.

Denmark. Various issues from 1851 to 1871 have been reprinted for official purposes, but are not in general circulation.

Ecuador. Issues of 1865-66, 1897.

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 re-made 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; also the 1866-68 local for Helsingfors.
- 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.
- Guadeloupe. Unpaid-letter stamps of 1876, 25 and 40 c. official imitations, differing from the originals; were made in 1884.
- Hamburg, adhesives, 1½ and 2½ 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, ½ and 2 annas, reprinted and available for postage; are also found surcharged service in native characters.
- India, 1854 issue and long service stamps reprinted from reset types, but are not common.
- Indore (Holkar). Reprints of the ½ anna of 1886 and 1889 were made in 1892.
- Italy or Sardinia, 1851-55, 5, 20, 40 centesimi, privately reprinted.
- Japan. The issues of 1871-80 have all been imitated, the imitation bearing minute native characters signifying *fac simile* or specimen. This is sometimes covered over with a heavy obliteration in order to pass off the stamps as originals.
- Labuan, 1894, Queen's head type lithographed on

- un-watermarked 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.
- Luxemburg. Some of the 1874-80 issues have the surcharge S. P. reprinted in type differing from the originals.
- 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 issues were reprinted in 1888 for a firm of American dealers, without surcharges, and may also be met with having forged surcharges added to them.
- Montenegro. The commemoration surcharge of 1893 was reprinted in 1898 on the set then current.
- Nabha. Indian stamps of 1885-87 surcharged for this Native State, have had surcharge reprinted in type differing from the originals.
- Natal. The rare 1857 issue have been reprinted several times, but are not at all common. Perforated copies of a similar design are fiscals.
- New Brunswick. Issue of 1851, 3 values reprinted in 1890; paper and colours differ from the originals. This also applies to the issue for Nova Scotia of same date.
- New Caledonia, 1858, 10 centimes, gray; has been privately reprinted from re-made 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. There are also numerous reprints of issues from 1856 to 1892, including official stamps, some of which are surcharged specimens or reprints.
- Oldenburg, envelopes of 1860 reprinted in 1867.
- Panama, issue of 1879, all 4 values have been reprinted.
- Paraguay, 1879; 5 and 10 reales; perforated 11½. Originals are perforated 12½.
- Parma. Issues of 1852-54; privately reprinted in 1891, and in many cases forged obliterations added.
- Patiala, Indian Native State. The remarks made in reference to Nabha apply here.
- Persia, 1875-79 issues.
- Peru. The Dos centavos Lima stamp of 1873, and several of the surcharged and provisional local issues have been reprinted and imitated.
- 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.
- Queensland. The issues of 1868-79 were reprinted in 1895.
- 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.
- Roumania. 5 bani errors of colour blue and rose red; have both been reprinted.
- 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.
- Shanghai, 1865 issues have all been reprinted more than once.
- Sirmoor. An official imitation of the 1 pice stamp of 1879-80, the design differing, was made from the original in 1892 in three shades of colour, and was allowed to prepay postage. The 3 pies chocolate of 1885 was also reprinted at the same time.
- Soruth, issue of 1868. Official imitations were made in 1890-91, and may be met with obliterated.
- South Australia, 1855-83 issues; overprinted "Reprint."
- Spain, 1853-54; Madrid 1 and 3 cuartos; 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.
- Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4, 6 rappen. A small number of reprints were made of white wove paper, and are rare.
- 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.
- Tunis, issue of 1888; 8 values have been reprinted.
- 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. The newspaper stamps of 1895, value 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 dollars, were officially reprinted in 1899, in order to complete 50,000 sets for sale to collectors.

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.

Western Australia. The provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 3d. Crown and C.C. watermark issued November, 1895, was reprinted on same stamp, Crown and C. A. in December same year.

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.

Fiscal or Revenue Stamps.—This branch of stamp collecting presents a very wide and varied field of study and research, and anything approaching completeness is in many countries more impossible than in the case of postage stamps. There is a society in London

which has held a successful and interesting exhibition of Fiscals, and is doing good work in the compilation of catalogues, etc.; but on the whole there seems to be a larger number of collectors and more interest taken in these stamps on the Continent and in America, than in Great Britain.

As in the case of Entires, Fiscals are of much greater antiquity than postal adhesives, the first British issues dating back to 1694. Then we have the historic issues of the reign of George III., in 1765-73, which were the cause of the secession of the American Colonies and the Declaration of Independence by the United States. Coming to our own times, an interesting fiscal is the Match Tax Stamp prepared for use by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, in 1871, but not issued owing to the strong opposition to the tax leading to its withdrawal. Space will not permit further examples of other countries, amongst which might be mentioned the war issues of the United States of America, a host in themselves; but the collector who specializes in any country will doubtless find much to interest him by the inclusion of Revenue Stamps.

PART IV.

STAMPS THAT PUZZLE COLLECTORS, ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

“To what country does this stamp belong?” is an ever-recurring question asked by the beginner. In this chapter will be found illustrated those stamps which either do not bear any inscription denoting the country of issue, or one which, being in an Oriental or foreign language, is difficult to identify. Some short notes of explanation and points of interest are given, and the order of arrangement is carried out as in the “Empire” Albums, viz. : The British Empire, followed by the other Countries of the World and their Colonies.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.

TYPE I.—Twopence without white lines, issued in 1840, similar to the penny value as illustrated.

TYPE II. — Twopence with white lines, issued in 1841.



I.



II.

The penny value was first issued printed in black, but the colour was soon changed to red brown.

With the addition of the letters V.R. in the upper corners, the one penny value, printed in black, was prepared for official use, but was never issued for postal purposes.



Ionian Islands.

These Islands were British possessions from 1815 to 1863. A set of three stamps, values $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 2d., was issued in 1859, and was in use until 1863, when the Islands were ceded to Greece and the stamps became obsolete.

India.



The stamps issued by the British Government for use in the Indian Empire present little difficulty, as with the exception of a provisional Postage Stamp issued in 1866, and the provisionals issued in 1867 for service or official correspondence, of which an example is given, they



all bear the name of the country. This is also the case with the numerous sets surcharged for use in the various native states, which have franking power from those states to any other part of the Indian Empire, but in the case of the issues for local use in many of the Native Feudatory States, the inscriptions are very often given in the native languages only, and are difficult to identify. These we will illustrate and describe.



Alwar.

First issued in 1877. $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue, various shades ; 1 anna, brown, various shades.



Bhopal.

Issued 1877-1898. There are a large number of varieties of these stamps, the values ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 annas, and including many curious errors of spelling of the English

inscription, which, when correct, should read H. H. NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM.



Bhor.

Issued in 1879. Two values : $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, oval design, and 1 anna as illustrated.



Bundi.

Issued 1896-98. Various values from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 1 rupee.

Cashmere.

(JAMMU and KASHMIR.)



There are a great number of varieties of the circular stamps of this country. There are only three values, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 4 annas,

which are found in the centre of the design, but the changes are rung on many kinds of paper and colours.



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 4 annas.



$\frac{1}{2}$ anna. 1 anna. 2 annas. 4 annas. 8 annas.



The same remarks apply to the rectangular issues, the values in this case being found in the upper or lower part of the central oval and including $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 8 annas as illustrated. These stamps were first issued in 1866, and have been obsolete since 1894.



Dhar.

Issued in 1897.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna.

Faridkot.

Issued 1888. A large number of varieties, many of which are of doubtful philatelic value.



Indore.

(HOLKAR).

Issued in 1889. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. Stamps are also issued bearing portraits of the late and present Rajahs.



1 anna.



Values $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 annas.

Hyderabad.

(DECCAN.)

Issued 1868-96

**Bhopal.**

Issued 1877-1898. There are a large number of varieties of these stamps, the values ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 annas, and including many curious errors of spelling of the English



inscription, which, when correct, should read H. H. NAWAB SHAH JAHAN BEGAM.

**Bhor.**

Issued in 1879. Two values : $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, oval design, and 1 anna as illustrated.

**Bundi.**

Issued 1896-98. Various values from $\frac{1}{2}$ anna to 1 rupee.

Cashmere.

(JAMMU and KASHMIR.)



There are a great number of varieties of the circular stamps of this country. There are only three values, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 4 annas,



which are found in the centre of the design, but the changes are rung on many kinds of paper and colours.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna.

1 anna.



2 annas.



4 annas.



8 annas.



The same remarks apply to the rectangular issues, the values in this case being found in the upper or lower part of the central oval and including $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 8 annas as illustrated. These stamps were first issued in 1866, and have been obsolete since 1894.



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Issued in 1897.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pice, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna.

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Issued 1888. A large number of varieties, many of which are of doubtful philatelic value.



Indore.
 (HOLKAR).

Issued in 1889. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. Stamps are also issued bearing portraits of the late and present Rajahs.



1 anna.



Values $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 annas.

Hyderabad.

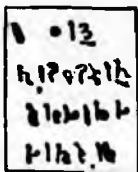
(DECCAN.)
 Issued 1868-96

**Jhalawar.**1887-90. 1 paisa, $\frac{1}{4}$ anna.**Jhind.**

Various designs (similar to illustration), and values $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 annas. Issued 1875 to 1886. Are now obsolete except for fiscal purposes.

**Nandgaon.**1892. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 annas.**Nepaul.**

Issued 1881-86. Values $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 4 annas.

**Nowanugger.**

I.—Issue of 1880. Values 1, 2, 3 docras.

II.—Issue of 1893. Same values.

I.



II.



1 pice.

Poonch.

Issued from 1885 to 1888 on various kinds of paper, and printed in various colours.



$\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 annas.



I.

Rajpeepla.

Issued in 1880.

TYPE I.— $\frac{1}{4}$ anna, blue.

TYPE II.—2 annas, green; and similar to type II., 4 annas, red.



II.



I.

Soruth.

I.—1868. 1 and 4 annas.

II.—1877 to 1886. Similar values.



II.



Straits Settlements.

1867. Indian stamps then current were overprinted with a crown, and value as illustrated. Set of nine values $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 32 cents. In 1878 the current half anna blue Indian Stamp was overprinted for use in

Sungei Ujong.

(one of the Malay States under Straits Settlements protection), a similar overprint being afterwards applied to the Straits Settlements stamps as illustrated. Straits Settlements stamps surcharged with a letter B have been used in the British Post Office at Bangkok, Siam.





New South Wales.

(SYDNEY VIEWS.)

Issued 1850-51. 1d., red; 2d., blue; 3d., green. Many varieties, there being two plates of the 1d., three of the 2d. (some of which were retouched), and one of the 3d., the varieties being further multiplied by different kinds of paper having been used and by errors in engraving.

EUROPE.

Austria.

Issue of 1850. Values, 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9 kreuzers. Stamps of similar design, values 5, 10, 15, 30 and 45 centes, were issued for Austrian Italy or Lombardo Venetia.



I.

1858-59.

TYPE I.—3 kreuzers and 3 soldi, for Austrian Italy.

TYPE II.—2, 5, 10 and 15 kreuzers, and 2, 5, 10 and 15 soldi, for Austrian Italy.



II.

1861. 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 kreuzers; 5 and 10 soldi, for Austrian Italy. 2, 3 and 15 soldi values were prepared for use but never issued for postal purposes.





1863. Values, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 15 kreuzers, and a similar set for Austrian Italy with values in soldi. These stamps were with small perforations (perf. 14). In 1865 similar sets were issued with larger perforations (perf. 9½).

1867. 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25 kreuzers, and larger stamp 50 kreuzers. A similar set with values in soldi for Austrian post offices in Turkey (Austrian Levant).



1883. 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 kreuzers. Similar set with values in soldi for offices in Turkey. In 1886-88 these were surcharged in Turkish currency 10 and 20 paras, and 1 2 and 5 piastres.

1890-91.

TYPE A.—1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30 and 50 kreuzers. Also surcharged in Turkish currency.

TYPE B.—1 and 2 gulden. The design of the 20, 24, 30 and 50 kreuzers was slightly altered in 1891, and in 1900, the coinage being changed, the values were altered to heller and kronen.



A.



B.



1851-56.



1858-59.



1861.



1863.



1867.*

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.



1900.



I.



II.



III.



IV.

* Issue of 1880, similar stamps with value $\frac{1}{2}$ kr. and 1 kr. added.

TYPE I.—Imperial Journal stamps, issued 1858-78. Values, 1, 2 and 4 kreuzers.

TYPE II.—Ditto, issued in 1890. Values, 1 and 2 kreuzers ; and similar design, but larger, 25 kreuzers. These stamps were used to collect a tax on all newspapers coming into Austria from foreign countries.

TYPE III.—Danubian Steam Navigation Company. Issued 1866-1871. Values, 10 and 17 soldi.

TYPE IV.—Unpaid Letter stamps. Issued 1894-95. Values 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 20 and 50 kreuzers. Values altered to heller in 1900.



Hungary.

Issue of 1871. 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25 kreuzers. The first issue of this set was lithographed and was in use a short time only, being superseded by a similar set of engraved stamps.



1874-86.

Issue of 1874-86. Values, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 kreuzers.

Issue of 1887-98. Values, 1 kreuzer to 3 florins.



1887-98.

TYPE I.—Issue of 1900. Values, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, 30, 50 and 60 filler.

TYPE II.—Issue of 1900. 1 and 3 corona.



I.—1900.



II.—1900.



1871.



1872.

Newspaper Stamps.



1874.



1900.

Newspaper Stamp.



1868-90

Journal Tax Stamps.



1868-90

Unpaid Letter stamps,
1903.**Bosnia and Herzegovina.**

I.

TYPE I. — 1879-99.
 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and
 25 novčicas. Values
 altered to heller in
 1900. Stamps of same
 design but value in
 lower corners.

TYPE II. — Parcel
 post and money order
 stamps. Values, 1, 2,
 3 and 4 novčicas.



II.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, continued.



1906. Set of 16, various designs, 1 heller to 5 kroner.



1849.



1850-63.

Belgium.

Issue of 1849. 10 and 20 centimes.

1850-63. 1, 10, 20 and 40 centimes.



1865.

10, 20, 30 and 40 centimes and 1 franc.



1866.

1, 2 and 5 centimes.

There are a number of other varieties of Belgian stamps not illustrated here, as the name of the country ("Belgique") appears on them.



1870.

Unpaid Letter stamps, 10 and 20 centimes



1895.

Unpaid Letter stamps, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes and 1 franc.



I.



II.



III.

Bulgaria.

TYPE I.—Issue of 1879. Values in centimes : 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes, and 1 franc.

TYPE II.—1881-86. Values in stotinki.

TYPE III.—Unpaid Letter stamps, 1884-87.



I.



II.



III.—5 lepta.



IV.—2 drachina.



IV.—25 lepta

Crete.

TYPE I.—Provisional issue made in the island in 1898.

TYPE II.—1898-99 issue printed in Athens. Values, 10 and 20 paras.

TYPES III., IV. and V.—Issued 1900. A set of nine values of various designs, three of which are illustrated. The Greek word surcharged on the five highest values signifies that they are for provisional use for fiscal purposes. A further issue of nine values from 2 lepta to 5 drachma bearing similar inscriptions was made in 1905.

Denmark.



1851.



1851.



1856.
2, 4, 8 and 16 sk.



1858.
4 and 8 sk.



Danish West Indies, 1855-73,
3 and 4 cents.



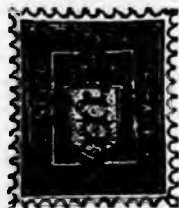
Iceland.



I.

TYPE I.—Issue of 1864.
2, 3, 4, 8 and 16 skillings.

TYPE II.—Official stamps, 1871, 2, 4 and 16 skillings; 1875, 3, 4, 8 and 32 öre.



II.

Schleswig-Holstein.

Formerly belonging to Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein was annexed to Prussia in 1866, and all stamps were superseded by the North German Confederation issue of 1868.



I.



II.



III.

Bulgaria.

TYPE I.—Issue of 1879. Values in centimes : 5, 10, 25 and 50 centimes, and 1 franc.

TYPE II.—1881-86. Values in stotinki.

TYPE III.—Unpaid Letter stamps, 1884-87.



I.



II.



III.—5 lepta.



V.—2 drachma.



IV.—25 lepta

Crete.

TYPE I.—Provisional issue made in the island in 1898.

TYPE II.—1898-99 issue printed in Athens. Values, 10 and 20 paras.

TYPES III., IV. and V.—Issued 1900. A set of nine values of various designs, three of which are illustrated. The Greek word surcharged on the five highest values signifies that they are for provisional use for fiscal purposes. A further issue of nine values from 2 lepta to 5 drachma bearing similar inscriptions was made in 1905.

Denmark.



1851.



1851.



1856.
2, 4, 8 and 16 sk.



1858.
4 and 8 sk.



Danish West Indies, 1855-73,
3 and 4 cents.



Iceland.



I.

TYPE I.—Issue of 1864.
2, 3, 4, 8 and 16 skillings.

TYPE II.—Official stamps, 1871, 2, 4 and 16 skillings; 1875, 3, 4, 8 and 32 ðre.



II.

Schleswig-Holstein.

Formerly belonging to Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein was annexed to Prussia in 1866, and all stamps were superseded by the North German Confederation issue of 1868.



1850.
1 and 2 schillings.



Holstein, 1864.



Holstein, 1864.



I.—1859-78.

FRANCE.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

TYPE I.—10, 15, 25, 30,
40 and 60 centimes.

TYPE II.—1 centime to
5 francs (15 values).



II.—1881-94.

GERMANY.—Baden.

Land post. Stamps for rural postage,
1, 3 and 12 kr. Issued 1862.



Bavaria.



1849-62.



1867-58 Imperforate.
1870-75 Perforated



1867-73



1862.

Unpaid Letter stamps.



1876-95.



Bremen.

Issued 1856-61. The remaining types of stamps issued for Bremen bear the name of the country.



**Thurn and Taxis
(North and South).**

The groschen values were for North Germany and the kreuzer for South Germany. Issued by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who possessed a postal monopoly which was purchased by Prussia in 1867, and the stamps were superseded by those of the North German Confederation in 1868.



Prussia.



1861-65.



1850-60.



1867.



North German Confederation, 1868.

German Empire.

The issues of 1871 (small eagle) and 1872-74 (large eagle) bore the denominations of groschen and kreuzer for North and South Germany. From 1874 the coinage has been the same for the whole of the Empire.

1871, Small Eagle.
1872, Large Eagle.

1872.

In 1900 a set of fourteen varieties, from 2 pfennig to 5 marks, was issued. The values up to 80 pfennig bearing a bust of Germania with Reichspost below and values in upper corners. The 1 mark has a view of the Berlin post office, and the 2, 3, and 5 marks designs taken from historical pictures. In 1902 the inscription was changed to DEUTSCHES REICH, and in 1905-6 the stamps have been printed on paper watermarked with a lozenge pattern.



1874.

The issue of seven values for Alsace Lorraine was made by the German Government during the War of 1870-71, and the stamps were also in use in those parts of France occupied by the German Army at that time.



Alsace Lorraine.

From 1884 the current issues of the German Empire have been surcharged with values in Turkish currency for use in the German post offices in the Levant, and also with names of various German possessions in the Cameroons, Caroline Islands, China, German East Africa, German South West Africa, Marianne Island, Marshall Islands, Morocco, New Guinea, Samoa and Togo for use in those possessions.



Thirty different States and Administrations in the German Empire possess franking privileges for postal correspondence. In 1904 sets of stamps similar to annexed types were issued in Prussia and Baden for use during one year, to determine the amounts to be credited to the post office for official correspondence.



I.

Wurtemberg.

TYPE I. — Issues from 1857 to 1868.

TYPE II. — Municipal Service stamps, 1875-97.



II.

Stamps for ordinary postage were superseded by those of the German Empire in 1902, but special stamps are still in use for official correspondence.



I.

Greece.

TYPE I. — Issues from 1861 to 1894. The first issue was printed in Paris, the later issues (from 1862) at Athens.

TYPE II. — Issues from 1886-96. First printed in Belgium, afterwards at Athens.



II.



1896. Olympian games issue. Set of twelve values of various designs issued as a commemoration set, but have since been available for general postal use. In 1906 a further set of Olympian games stamps, consisting of fourteen values, from 1 lepta to 5 drachmas, of various designs, has been issued.



Unpaid Letter Stamps.
1875-1901.



1901 Issue.



Unpaid Letter Stamps.
1902.

Holland.



1852.
10 and 15 cents.



1864.
5, 10 and 15 cents.



Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Subsequent issues of Holland not illustrated here are inscribed "Nederland," and the issues for the Dutch colonies in Java and Sumatra are inscribed "Ned-Indie," the Unpaid Letter stamps in each case bearing the inscription "Te Betalen Port." There is a large variety of perforations and settings of type of the latter.

Italy.—MODENA.

Obsolete issues of Italian States and Duchies absorbed into the Kingdom of Italy.



1852-57.
5, 10, 15, 25 and
40 cents, and 1 lira.
0 c. for Newspapers.



1859, Provisional Government.
5, 15, 20, 40 and 80 cents.



1859.
Newspaper Stamp.



I.



II.



III.

Naples.

TYPES I. AND II.—Issues of 1858. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 grano. Forgeries of these stamps made to deceive the authorities at the time the stamps were in use are known to have passed the post. In 1860 the $\frac{1}{2}$ grano plate was altered to $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, the G being altered to T and the stamps printed in blue, and subsequently this stamp was further altered by the Arms in the centre being partially erased and the Savoy Cross substituted. Both these stamps are rare.

TYPE III.—1861. Provisional issue of eight values ($\frac{1}{2}$ tornese to 50 grano). Forgeries of these are known to have passed the post in the same way as the previous issue.

Parma.



1852-54.



1857-59.



Provisional Government,
1859.



Romagna,
1859.

TYPE I.—1852. Black on coloured paper; 5, 10, 15, 25 and 40 cents. 1854. Coloured impression on white paper; 5, 15 and 25 cents.

TYPE II.—1857-59. 15, 25 and 40 cents.

TYPE III.—1859. Provisional Government. 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 cents. Same type for newspapers, issued 1853-57, 6 and 9 cents.

TYPE IV.—1859. Romagna. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 bajocchi.

Roman States.(STATES OF THE
CHURCH.)

Various values and designs issued 1852-1868. Up to 1867 on coloured papers, afterwards on glazed surface paper.

**Sicily.**

Set of seven values, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 grano, issued in 1859. Absorbed into the Kingdom of Italy and ceased to issue stamps in 1861.

Tuscany.

I.



II.



III.

TYPE I.—Issued 1851-53. Nine values: 1 quattrino, 1 soldo, 2 soldi, 1 crazia, 2, 4, 6, 9 and 60 crazie, of which the 1 and 2 soldi and 60 crazie are rarities.

TYPE II.—Issued in 1860 by the Provisional Government. Consists of seven values: 1, 5, 10, 20, 40 and 80 centes, and 3 lire, of which the last may be classed amongst the unattainables by the average collector.

TYPE III.—Newspaper stamp, issued in 1854. The stamps of Tuscany were superseded by the Sardinian stamps in 1861, and those of the Kingdom of Italy in 1862.



Sardinia and general issues for the Kingdom of Italy.

1851. Values, 5, 20 and 40 centesimi as illustrated. In 1853 a similar set embossed on coloured paper, and in 1854 embossed with white centre and coloured border, were issued.



1855-61.

From 1855 to 1863 stamps of 1 and 2 centesimi (figure type), 5, 10, 15, 20, 40 and 80 c. and 3 lira (head type) were in use, when they were superseded by the permanent issues for the Kingdom of Italy, which bear the inscription "Postale Italiano," or "Poste Italiane," and do not require further description here.



1861.



Official.

A set of stamps was issued for Official Correspondence in 1875. Values, 2, 5, 20 and 30 centesimi, and 1, 2, 5 and 10 lira. In 1878 these stamps were surcharged 2 centesimi and used for general postage.

A set of Parcel Post stamps, values 10, 20, 50 and 75 centesimi, 1 lira, 25 c., and 1 lira, 75 c., were issued in 1884. In 1890-91 these were surcharged "Vale vole per le Stampe, cm = 2" for postage of printed matter. Below are illustrated the various Unpaid Letter stamps issued from 1863 to date.





1863.



1869.



1870-74.



1884.

Various issues are surcharged "Es-tero" for use in Italian Foreign Post Offices, and "Colonia Eritrea" for use in the Italian colony of Eritrea in Africa.

Luxemburg.

First issue 1852. 10-centimes and 1 silber groschen. Subsequent issues are inscribed with the name of the country.



Montenegro.



I.



II.



III.

TYPE I.—Postage stamps first issued in 1874 (7 values).

TYPE II.—Unpaid Letter stamps issued in 1894.

TYPE III.—Registration stamp.



1854.

Norway.

First issue of 1854, 4 skillings, blue. The remaining stamps of this country all bear the name of the country NORGE.



Returned Letter Stamp.

Portugal.

First issue of 1853, four values, 5, 25, 50 and 100 reis. The next issue, 1855-57, similarly inscribed with head of King to the right, is followed in 1862-64 by head of King to the left. Subsequent issues bear the name of the country, as do also the numerous issues for the various Portuguese Colonies.



Postage Due or Unpaid Letter stamps, as illustrated, are also in use in several of the Portuguese Colonies, with name of the Colony added.

Roumania (MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA).



1854.



1858-9.



1862.

The first issue of 1854, consisting of 4 values, 27, 54, 81 and 108 paras, are exceedingly rare and seldom met with in ordinary collections.

The second issue, of three values, 5, 40 and 80 paras, issued in 1858 on bluish paper and in 1859 on white paper, are also rare.

The third issue, 1862, consists of three values, 3, 6 and 30 paras, on various papers and shades of colour, some of which are now scarce. The subsequent issues all bear the name of the country of issue, either *Posta Romana* or *Romania*.

Russia.



1858.



1864.



1875.



1883.



1884.



1889.

Here are shown types of the various issues of this country and of countries tributary to it issuing stamps with inscriptions in Russian characters.



Poland.

This stamp, value 10 kopecs, was issued in 1860. The Government of Poland was finally incorporated with Russia in 1868, and the issue of separate stamps ceased.

Wenden.

A district of the Province of Livonia. The first issue of 1862 is here illustrated. There are numbers of others of various types too numerous to include here. This also applies to the very large number of Russian local or zemstov stamps which are used for local postage within the limits of the rural districts or zemstovs into which Russia is divided.



The local here illustrated was issued by the Imperial Government for use in St. Petersburg and Moscow, the inscription signifying Stamp for the Town, price 5 kop.



Russian Levant.

(Russian Steamship Navigation Company.)

Types of obsolete and current issues :—



1864.



1865-67.



1863.



1868-84.

Finland.

1856-58.
5, 10 kop.1860.
5, 10 kop.1866-70.
5, 8, 10, 20, 40 pennia,
and 1 mark.1866-70.
5, 8, 10, 20, 40 pennia,
and 1 mark.1866-68.
Helsingfors Local.Type of Russian
Stamps issued
for Finland.

From the first issue, in 1845, until 1890 the stamps of Finland were entirely distinct from the Russian issues (the issues subsequent to 1870 bearing the name of the country of issue), but in that year the postal systems of the two countries were amalgamated, and current Russian stamps, bearing dots in circles as illustrated, were issued, and have since been used on all correspondence with Russia, the distinct Finland issue being in use concurrently on local correspondence and with other countries abroad.

RUSSIAN POST OFFICES IN CHINA AND TURKEY.
—The current issues of Russian stamps have been surcharged, in 1899, for use in Chinese offices, as illustrated. And also in Turkish currency for use in offices in Turkey.



RUSSIAN-ENGLISH ALPHABET.

А а	а	М м	м	Ш ш	sh
Б б	б	Н н	н	Щ щ	shch
В в	в	О	о	Ъ ъ	<i>mute</i>
Г г	г	П п	р	Ы	y (vowel)
Д д	д	Р р	rr	Ь	<i>half mute</i>
Е е	ye	С с	s	Ѣ	ye
Ж ж	zh	Т т	t	Э	e
З з	z	У	oo	Ю ю	u
И и	ee	Ф ф	f	Я я	ya
І і	ee	Х х	ch	Ѧ	f
К к	k	Ц ц	ts	Ѩ	i
Л л	ee u	Ч ч	ch	Ѫ	i

With the aid of the Russian-English Alphabet given above, collectors may be able to puzzle out the English rendering of the names on the Russian stamps here illustrated.

Servia.

Formerly a principality of Turkey, this country was proclaimed a kingdom in 1882. Stamps were first issued in 1866, and some of the earlier issues are now rare.



1866.
1, 2 paras



1866-68.
1, 2, 10, 20, 40 paras.



1869-80.
1, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50 paras.



Prince Milan.
1873.
2 paras.



King Milan.
1881.
5, 10, 20, 25, 50 paras,
and 1 dinar.



King Alexander.
1890.
5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50
paras, and 1 dinar.



King Alexander.
1894-98.
5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50
paras, and 1 dinar.



King Peter.
1905.



1895.
Unpaid Letter stamps,
5, 10, 20, 30, 50 paras.



1904 Coronation Stamp.

The Commemorative Coronation set issued in 1904; also celebrated the Centenary of the Karageorgevitch dynasty. The Stamps if looked at upside down, plainly show a third grisly head, stated to be the death mask of the murdered King Alexander.

Spain.

Owing to the political and other changes which this country has passed through, a large number of varieties have been issued—until recently a new issue being almost an annual event—and, in addition, War Tax and Carlist issues. There are also a large number of stamps issued for the Spanish Colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands prior to their

acquisition by the United States of America in 1898. Owing to short currency and limited use there are many rarities among the stamps of this country, some of which may be classed among the unattainables.

Issue of 1850. 6 and 12 cuartos, head to left; 5, 6 and 10 reales, head to right. Two sets may be made up on thin and thick paper.



1851. On thin paper only except the 6c., which is also issued on thick paper; 6 and 12 cuartos, 2, 5, 6, and 10 reales. The 2 reales red is the great rarity of this set, this value also existing in blue, which is either an error or proof.

1852. 6 cuartos, thick and thin paper; 12 cuartos, 2, 5 and 6 reales on thick paper, the 2 reales being the rarest variety.



1853. 6 cuartos (thin and thick paper), 12 cuartos, 2, 5 and 6 reales on thin paper. Here again the two reales is the rarity.

Issue for the city of Madrid. Values 1 and 3 cuartos, printed in brown bronze. A 2-cuartos value was prepared but never issued. Originals of these stamps are now rare. Reprints exist in dull grey bronze on pelure paper.



1855. Official Stamp.
 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 4, onzas, and 1 libra.

1855-56.

1854. On thin paper, 2, 4 and 6 cuartos, 1, 2, 5 and 6 reales. Thick paper, 4 and 6 cuartos, 1 reale. On bluish paper, 2, 4 and 6 cuartos, and 2 reales.

For official postage, printed in black on coloured paper, $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 and 4 onzas, and 1 libra. These are denominations of weight, not values.

1855. On bluish paper; watermark, loops. (See illustrations of Watermarks on page 18).

1856. On white paper; watermark, crossed lines. On white paper, no watermark. Values 2 and 4 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales. A stamp of similar design, value 12 cuartos, was prepared for use in 1860 but never issued. Reminders exist of this and other issues uncanceled or canceled with pen marks or black bars across the stamps.



1860-61. On tinted paper, 2, 4, 12 and 19 cuartos, 1 and 2 reales. The 19 cuartos is the rarity of this issue.



1862.



1864.



1865.

1862-64-65. Values as in 1860-61 issues. There are two sets of the 1865 (unperforated and perforated), the 12 and 19 cuartos being printed in two colours, and the rarity of this issue is the 12 cuartos with frame inverted.

1866. 2, 4, 12 and 19 cuartos, 10 and 20 c. de escudo. Similar type to 1864, but perforated, 20 c. de escudo.



I.



II.



III.

1867-69.

TYPE I.—2, 4, 12 and 19 cuartos; 25, 50, 100 and 200 mills.

TYPE II.—5 and 10 mills. for printed matter.

TYPE III.—25 and 50 mills.

On the revolution in Madrid in 1868 the stamps of this issue were, by the order of the Revolutionary Assembly, surcharged "Habilitado por la Nacion," and also by the local authorities with the letters H.P.N. signifying for the use of the Nation. These surcharged stamps are now rare, and as there are clever forgeries of the surcharges on genuine stamps, they should only be purchased from responsible dealers.



1870.



I.—1872-3.



II.—1872-3.



1872.



1872-3.



1873-7.

1870. Values 1, 2, 4, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 mills.; 1 escudo, 600 mills.; 2 escudos; 12 and 19 cuartos. Specimens of this and succeeding issues punched with a round hole have been used for telegrams.

In 1872-3, during the short reign of King Amadeus, a set of eleven values, from 5 cents to 10 pesetas, was issued bearing his portrait. In July, 1873, the country being once more a Republic, a set of similar values bearing a figure of Liberty was issued, followed in July, 1874, by another set of similar values bearing a figure of Justice. Forgeries of the 10 c. being discovered, a stamp of another design was substituted in October of the same year.



1873.



1874.



1874.

In 1875 Spain once more became a Monarchy under King Alphonso XII., and a set bearing his portrait as illustrated was issued in August. Further issues of various designs bearing his portrait as illustrated appeared from 1876 to 1882, those of 1879-82 being in use until 1889, when the set bearing the portrait of the young King Alphonso XIII. came into use.



1875.



1876.



1878.



1879.



1882.



1889.



1900-5.



Don Quixote Commemoration,
1905.



1874.

War Tax stamps were issued from 1874 to 1877 towards defraying the expenses of the Civil War, and in 1897-98 during the War with the United States.



1875.



1898-9.



1876-77.



1882.



1873. Carlist.



1898-9.



1874. Carlist.

During the Civil War, 1873-75, stamps of various types were issued by the Carlists in the districts occupied by them in the Provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Catalonia, and Valencia. The types illustrated were in use in the two first-mentioned provinces. Various fiscal stamps, inscribed *Timbre Movil* and date above with value 10 centimos below, may be met with postally used. Special stamps for the use of members of the Chamber of Deputies have also been issued, inscribed "Congreso de los Diputados."

Cuba.

The three first issues for Cuba, 1855-56-57, are of similar design and on the same paper as the Spanish stamps of those years, the only difference being in the values, which are $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 reales plata, and the 2 reales surcharged for local use, $Y\frac{1}{2}$ signifying *y interior* $\frac{1}{2}$.



Cuba, 1855-57.



Cuba, 1862.



Cuba, 1868.

The various issues from 1862 to 1870 are also of similar types to the stamps of Spain of the same years, the 1868-69 issues being surcharged *Habilitados*, etc., and the 1870 issue being inscribed *Correos* above and value and date below. The issue of 1871 is of similar design to that adopted for Spain in July, 1873, the inscription being *Ultramar*, 1871, above and value below.



In 1873 a set was issued bearing the portrait of King Amadeus, in 1874 a set similar to 1871, but with date altered, and in 1875 Coat of Arms as illustrated. From this date the various issues present no difficulty, as they all bear the name of the



country. In 1883 the stamps of 1882 were issued with ornamental surcharges as illustrated below.



Porto Rico.

Until the year 1873, stamps of the same type were used in Cuba and Porto Rico, but—it being found that owing to a difference in the currency the stamps could be purchased in one colony and sold in the other at a profit—it was decided to



Porto Rico, 1874.



1873.



• 1875.

issue a distinct set of stamps for each colony. From 1873 to 1876 the various issues of Cuba were surcharged with ornamental flourishes for use in Porto Rico as illustrated. After that date the various issues bear the name of the colony.

Philippine Islands.



1854-5.



1854-5.



1854-5.



1859-63.

Illustrations of some of the early issues are here given. The issues of 1854-55 are now exceedingly rare, and those of 1859-63 are by no means common. In 1864 and 1870 sets of four values, as illustrated, were issued. The 1 and 2 reales Cuban stamps of 1855 were also used here, and can only be distinguished by the postmarks. In 1869-70 and 1873-74 various issues were surcharged "Habilitado por la Nacion." From 1874 onwards the various issues are inscribed Filipinos. A large



1864.



1859-63.



1870

number of telegraph and fiscal stamps have been surcharged at various times for postal use. In 1898 the colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands came under the government of the United States of America, and surcharged stamps of that country were put in circulation.

Fernando Poo.

The various issues for this colony having the name inscribed on them do not call for special mention.

Spanish Post Offices in Morocco.

The ½, 5, 10, and 25 cent values of 1903 are overprinted "Correo Espanol Marruecos" for use in these offices.



1855-

Sweden.

Issue of 1855. 3, 4, 6, 8 and 24 sk. bco.

1858. Same type, value changed; 5, 9, 12, 24, 30 and 50 öre.

1866. 17 and 20 öre.



1866.



1862



1872-86.



1872.

1872. 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 20, 24, 30 and 50 öre.

1872. Similar type with three crowns in centre, 1 riksdaler, which in 1878 was changed to 1 krona. In 1886-7 stamps of the same design were issued bearing a blue post-horn printed on the back. Types of the more recent issues, the Official and Unpaid Letter stamps, and the Government Local issued in 1855 for Stockholm, are here illustrated.



Official.



1891-97.



Stockholm, 1855.



1892-98



Unpaid Letter.

Switzerland.

Cantonal and local issues, 1843-51. These are all of considerable rarity, some of them being classed among the unattainables by the ordinary collector.



Geneva.

TYPE I.—Issued in 1843. Known as the double Geneva; was also used cut in half as a 5-centime stamp.



II.

TYPE II.—Issued in 1845. A similar design with large eagle was issued in 1847, and in 1850 on white paper, the last being an envelope stamp cut out and used as an adhesive as the entire envelopes were in little demand.



Zurich.

1843. 4 and 6 rappen. Five varieties of type of each value.



Basle.

1845. 2½ rappen, blue, black and carmine. Proofs or official reprints of this stamp exist with vermilion centre and green background.



Issued in 1849. Formerly attributed to Vaud. In 1850 the value was altered to 5 c. This being done by hand, there are one hundred varieties of type.



1851.

1851. 5 centimes, formerly attributed to Neuchatel.

1850. 2½ rappen, formerly attributed to Winterthur.

The last three types, long known as described, are now stated to have been issued by the Federal Government for local use. There are many



1850.

clever forgeries of all the above stamps, and extreme caution is requisite in purchasing.

Federal Administration.



I.



II.



III.

TYPE I.—1850. 2½ rappen.

TYPES II AND III.—1850-52. 5, 10 and 15 rappen, 15 cents. Many varieties of type.



1854-62. Values, 2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 40 rappen, and 1 franc. These stamps are on white wove paper with a silk thread running horizontally through each stamp, there being seven varieties of coloured threads, and specimens (classed as errors) are known without the threads.

Issues of 1862 to 1882. From 1862 to 1878 on white wove paper; in 1881-82 on granite paper with a cross in oval embossed on the back of each stamp, resembling a watermark.



I



II



III

Types I. and II.—Issues of 1882-1899. On granite and white wove paper.

Type III.—Issued 1878-89. Unpaid Letter stamps, values 1 centime to 5 francs.

Turkey.



1863.



1865-75



1876.

Issue of 1863. Values, 20 paras, yellow ; 1 piastre, purple ; 2 piastres, blue ; 5 piastres, crimson ; and the same values printed in black, on dark red or brown for unpaid letters.

1865-75. 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2, 5 and 25 piastres. There are many varieties of colour, perforation, and over-print too numerous to enumerate here.

1876. For international use. Values, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ paras, 2 and 5 piastres. For use within the Empire, same type but without the surcharge in English, 10 and 20 paras, 1 and 2 piastres.



I.

TYPE I.—Issues from September, 1876, to 1891.



II.

TYPE II.—Issues of 1892.



III.

TYPE III.—Newspaper stamps, 1875.



IV.

TYPE IV.—Newspaper stamps, 1885.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

Surcharges found on various issues.

1.—This surcharge was applied to the issues of 1891-92 used for printed matter. The issue of September, 1876, had the word "Imprime" in an ornamental scroll, and in 1893 the postage stamps were overprinted in black in Turkish characters.

2.—A surcharge signifying Catchak or Contraband applied to stamps placed on letters found being conveyed by private persons contrary to regulations.

3.—Surcharged on various stamps used at Mount Athos.

4.—"Cheir," or local, a surcharge applied to stamps for local use in Constantinople. There is also a similar surcharge in a single-lined circle.

5.—Government Local of 1881. 10 and 20 paras, and 1 piastre.

١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ٢٠ ٢٥ ٥٠
1 2 3 4 5 6 8 10 20 25 50

Turkish numerals employed on various issues.



Roumelia.

Formerly a Turkish Province, was constituted a State under the suzerainty of Turkey by the Berlin Treaty in 1878. The 1876 issues of Turkey were surcharged "R.O.," and afterwards "Roumelie Orientale." Stamps of the type as illustrated were issued in 1881 and continued in use until 1885, when, on the incorporation of the Province with Bulgaria, they were surcharged

with the Bulgarian Lion in various types, this issue being known as South Bulgaria, and were finally replaced by the ordinary stamps of Bulgaria in 1886.

Thessaly.

This set of five values was issued in 1898 for use by the Turkish Army of Occupation during the War with Greece.





A set of Private Locals was issued for use in Constantinople in 1865, values 5, 20, and 40 paras, and had a very short currency, but a large quantity remained on hand for sale to collectors. This remark also applies to several other kinds of Private Locals of this country too numerous to describe here.

ASIA.

Afghanistan.

The stamps of this country are exceedingly difficult for the ordinary collector, and even the advanced specialist finds them anything but an easy study. Stamps were first issued in 1868, and there is a large variety of types, many of which are exceedingly rare, and some may be classed among the unattainables. Below are given illustrations of some of the more prominent varieties and of the denominations of value, which, in the earlier issues previous to 1876, will be found in the circle containing the Tiger's Head, and from that date in the outer circle under the Tiger's Head.



1874-5.



1878.



1880-90.



1870-71.



1892.

شاهی سونار اباسی ۱/۲
 (1 shahi). (2 shahi). (4 shahi). rupee. rupee.

Shahi sunar abassi ½ 1
 (1 shahi). (2 shahi). (4 shahi). rupee. rupee.



1893.

Japan.

Stamps were first issued by this country in 1871, and there have since been many changes and a large number of varieties issued, some of which are rare. Imitations exist of all the obsolete stamps and bear minute inscriptions in Japanese characters signifying fac-simile, but these are sometimes covered over with heavy obliterations in order to pass off the stamps as genuine originals. Care is therefore requisite in purchasing all the early issues. Many of the stamps issued in 1874-76 bear syllabic characters signifying the plate they were printed from, usually found at the base of the design. The Kata Kana or syllabic alphabet, as far as it is used for these stamps, is illustrated on page 93 with the numbers by which the characters are generally known by philatelists. Until 1876 each stamp was separately engraved on the plate, thus making forty varieties of stamps on a sheet. The issues from 1876 to 1892 bear the inscription "Imperial Japanese Post," and do not call for special mention. In 1894 stamps value 2 and 5 sen were issued commemorating the Emperor's silver wedding, and in 1896 stamps of like value bearing portraits of Japanese Generals who were killed in the War with China. In the 1899 issue the English inscription has disappeared, a set of stamps being issued of the type as illustrated.



1871.

1871. Imperforate.
 Four values, 48, 100, 200
 and 500 mons.

1872. Perforated. Four
 values, ½, 1, 2 and 5 sen.



1872.



1872-3. Various papers and perforations. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 10, 20 and 30 sen.



1872-73.

1872-73.



1874-75.

1874-75.

1874-75.

1874-75. Various papers and perforations with syllabic characters. Various designs. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30, and 45 sen.

KATA KANA, OR SYLLABIC ALPHABET, as far as used to denote plate numbers :—

イ ロ ハ ニ ホ ヘ ト チ リ ヌ ル ヲ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

ワ カ コ ク レ ツ シ ヌ ナ ラ ム

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23



1895. Commemorative stamps bearing portraits of victorious generals in the war with China. Value 2 and 5 sen.





KOREA. Formerly tributary to China, now under the administration of Japan. Issue of 1885.



1894. Silver Wedding.
2 and 5 sen.



Issued in 1905, commemorating the amalgamation of the Korean postal service with Japan.

1899-1901 issue. Values, 5 rin, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 15, 20, 25 and 50 sen, and 1 yen. This set is surcharged in Chinese characters for use in Japanese offices in China, and is also surcharged for use in Corea.



Persia.

Perforated proofs as illustrated appeared in 1868, but were not put into postal circulation; the first issue of four values, 1, 2, 4 and 8 shahi of same design, but unperforated, being issued in 1870, and were only in use for a short time, being withdrawn in the early part of 1871. No further issue appeared until 1875, when stamps of similar design,

but with the addition of an Arabic numeral under the body of the Lion, were issued. These were superseded in August, 1876, by a set bearing the portrait of the Shah, values 1, 2, 5 and 10 shahi. In 1878 the old type was again resorted to, the dies being re-cut with the addition of a white circle round the figures in the four corners. The values were 1, 4 and 5 krans and 1 toman. In 1879-80 a set was issued bearing the portrait of the Shah printed in black on coloured paper



showing a coloured border, values 1, 2, 5 and 10 shahi, and 1 and 5 krans. The numerous issues which have appeared since this date present no difficulty, being inscribed "Poste Persane" in addition to the inscriptions in the Persian language.

The four Official stamps which appeared in 1882 were never put in circulation, and the various Provisionals issued from 1885 to 1887 were surcharged "Officiel" to denote that the surcharges were genuine and authorised by the Government, and did not signify that the stamps were issued for official correspondence.

Siam.

A handsome set of five values of similar design to illustration was issued in 1883. Subsequent issues bear the name of the country in English.



AFRICA.

Abyssinia.

Issued 1894.

TYPE I.— $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2
guerche.

TYPE II.—4, 8 and 16
guerche.

Issued in 1896 for unpaid
letters, surcharged with native
inscription in a scroll.



I.



II.

Egypt.



1866.



1867.



1872.

Issue of 1866 consists of seven values : 5, 10 and 20 paras,
1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres.

1867. 5, 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2 and 5 piastres.

1872. 5, 10 and 20 paras, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 piastres.

Subsequent issues bear the name of the country. The various
issues of large circular Interpostal stamps have been used as
official seals on mail matter.



Orange River Colony.

LATE

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Stamps first issued in 1868. There are a number of surcharged provisionals which have been issued from time to time to meet demands for certain values caused by alterations in rates of postage, etc. On the British occupation in 1900 the stamps have been surcharged "V.R.I."

South African Republic (Transvaal).



First Republic,
1870-76.

The stamps of this country may be divided into three groups, sections, or periods, *viz.*: The First Republic, issued 1870-76; the British occupation, 1877-1882; and the Second Republic, 1882-1897. The first issues of three values, 1d., 6d. and 1/-, were made in Germany, and supplies



British Occupation,
1878-79.

were sent out to the Transvaal together with the blocks, from which subsequent issues were produced locally, and of this first issue quantities were supplied to dealers and collectors unused or post-marked before they were used in the Transvaal. During the British occupation many varieties were issued surcharged "V.R. Transvaal" in various kinds of type, and in 1878 a set of seven values, from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2/-, bearing the Queen's head, was issued. These were surcharged for use by the Second Republic in 1882. In 1883 the first type was again made use of, and has been followed by various issues as illustrated and a quantity of surcharges and provisionals too numerous to describe here. The many changes of issue, varieties of perforation and surcharge form a very interesting subject of study to advanced specialists in the stamps of this country. On the British occupation in 1900 the stamps have been surcharged "V.R.I."

ISSUES OF SECOND REPUBLIC.



Provisional, 1885.

1894-97. In the 1894 issue the wagon appeared with two shafts. This was corrected in 1895 to wagon with pole, and in 1896 the stamps appeared with the values in green except the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value.



1885.



1887.
Surcharged for use in
Swaziland.



1894-97.

New South African Republic.



These stamps were in use during 1886-87 and are now rare.

AMERICA.

Brazil.



1844-46



1843.



1850-66.

Brazil was one of the earliest countries to follow the lead of Great Britain in adopting adhesive stamps for postage. The first issue of 1843 consists of three values, 30, 60 and 90 reis. The second issue, of 1844 (italic figures), comprises seven values, 10, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300 and 600 reis, the last three being rare. The small figure issue of 1850-61 comprises ten values, 10, 20, 30, 60, 90, 180, 280, 300, 430 and 600 reis. These continued in use until 1866, in which year they were issued perforated, and were then superseded by the handsome set bearing the Emperor's head. This and all the numerous subsequent issues bear the name of the country. All the stamps described are printed in black on thick yellowish or thin greyish paper excepting the 280 and 430 reis (small figures) which are respectively vermilion red, and deep yellow, and the 10 and 30 reis of the same issue, which are printed in blue as well as in black.

Dominican Republic.

The early issues of this country from 1862 to 1873 as illustrated, consisting of many varieties of types and papers of the values of $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 real, are now rare. Care is necessary in purchasing, as there are many dangerous forgeries of them. The subsequent issues all bear the name of the country.



1862



1866-73.

Mexico.

The large number of stamps issued by this country present little difficulty, being inscribed with the name of the country with the exception of a few of the rare local issues. Of these, one of the Guadalajara stamps issued by the Republican party for local use during the Civil War, 1867-68, is here illustrated.



Peru.



1857-58.



1858.



1858.



1862-3.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's stamps, 1 real (blue) and 2 reals (brown-red on bluish paper), were provisionally in use prior to the regular issue in 1858 as illustrated above. All issues since 1863 bear the name of the country. There are a large number of local issues and surcharged stamps, many of which were issued during the War with Chili in 1881-82.

Republic of Colombia.

This South-American Republic was formerly a Spanish possession known as New Granada, and became a Republic in 1819. It includes the Departments or States of Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Santander, Tolima, and until 1903 Panama, now an independent Republic, of which a certain portion designated "Canal Zone" has been leased to the United States for the construction of the Panama Canal. Nearly all these States have issued stamps in addition to the general issue for the whole of the Republic, and many of them are exceedingly rare. Stamps were first issued by the Republic in 1859, and the issues of that year and 1860 are inscribed "Confed. Granadina," and the 1861 issue "Estados Unidos de Nueva Granada." In 1862 the inscription was altered to "Estados Unidos de Colombia," which continued in use until 1886, when it was again changed to "Republica de Colombia." There are many issues and a large number of varieties, some of which, including the Registration and Unpaid Letter stamps, are here illustrated and described.



1859.



1861.



1863.



1865.
Unpaid Letter



1855.

1865.
Registration stamp, a'so
similar type letter A.

1870-84.



Antioquia, 1868.



Antioquia, 1873.



Cundinamarca. 1870.



Bolivar, 1863-66



Tolima, 1870.



Panama, 1887-88.



Santander, 1884.



1856.
60 and 80 c. and 1 rl.

Uruguay.—Capital, Monte-Video.

Stamps were first issued in this country in 1856. Only the early issues, as illustrated, present any difficulty, as all subsequent issues bear the name of the country. Some of these later issues are surcharged "Oficial" for government correspondence, also "Fuera de Hora," signifying "Too late."



1857-60.
Various types with thick and thin lettering and numerals.



1857-60.



1864.
And in 1866 surcharged with new values in black.

United States of America.

The stamps of this country are easily identified, being inscribed U.S. or United States postage. Previous to the first general issue of stamps in 1847, Locals were issued by the postmasters of various offices, including New York, St. Louis, Providence R.I., Baltimore, Philadelphia, and others, all of which are now rare. Carriers' stamps were issued for the payment of the postage of a letter from a post office to the addressee, as letters were only prepaid from one post office to another by the ordinary postage, and this regulation is still in force in some

thinly populated districts. In 1861, owing to the outbreak of the Civil War, a new set was issued for use in the Federal or Northern States, previous issues being demonetised. The Confederate States government, and many of the postmasters in the various towns and cities of the seceding States, issued stamps, all of which became obsolete on the conclusion of the war in 1865.

In 1874 the whole of the obsolete United States stamps were reprinted for exhibition purposes, the reprints being available for postage in the case of issues subsequent to 1861. Departmental stamps were issued 1873-79 for use on official correspondence in the Government departments of Agriculture, Executive, Interior, Justice, Navy, Post Office, State, Treasury and War. Most of these are now rare, and complete sets are difficult to make up. Postage Due stamps are employed to denote the amount to be collected on unpaid or insufficiently paid letters. The Newspaper and Periodical stamps are not affixed to the packets passing through the post, but are retained as a receipt, and obliterated by the official receiving payment. Special issues of Commemorative stamps have been made to celebrate the Philadelphia, Chicago, Omaha, Buffalo, St. Louis, and Jamestown exhibitions. The stamps current in 1898-99 have been over-printed Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands and Guam, pending the issue of permanent stamps for these countries, which have come under the United States government on the conclusion of the war with Spain. The large number of private locals issued by various private companies are too numerous to describe here. Among the more interesting are those issued by Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., 1860-88, for the conveyance of mail matter to California and other places beyond the limits served by the United States Post Office Department.

Postmasters'

stamps.



1846.
Providence, R.I.



1844.
New York.



1845.
St. Louis.



1851.

Carriers' stamps.



1851.

General Issues.



1847.



1847.



1851.



1851.



1851.



1851.



1851-68.



1869.



1869.



1869.



1870-71.



1872-77. Departmental.



1872-77. Departmental.



1882-88.



Unpaid Letter stamp.



1890.



1895.



1898. Cuba.



1898. Porto Rico.



1893. Columbus issue.



1893. Columbus issue.



1893. Columbus issue.



Special Delivery Stamp.



1893. Omaha issue.



1861-63. Confederate States.



1860-68. Pony Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co.



1901. One of a set of six values issued during Buffalo Exposition.



1902. One of a set of five values issued during the St. Louis Exhibition.

Venezuela.

This South American Republic was founded in 1831, the first issue of stamps being made in 1859. These and many of the stamps of subsequent issues bear the name of the country, but some are inscribed "Correos," "Escuelas," or "Instruccion" only. Of these the first is for external or foreign postage, the two latter for inland, postal or revenue purposes. The stamps of La Guaira issued 1864-69, prepaid postage on letters conveyed by steamers from Venezuelan ports to St. Thomas and Curacao in the West Indies.



1859.



1861.



1863-64.



1866-67.



1882.



1893.



1833.



1859. La Guaira.

Oceania. Hawaii, or Sandwich Islands.

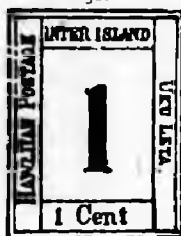
A group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean. Formerly a Kingdom, a revolution took place in 1893 and a Republic was proclaimed. The Islands are now under the government of the United States of America. Stamps were first issued in 1852, and the first type-set issues are great rarities, and some other varieties, including the type-set inter-island stamps, are by no means common. Nearly all issues bear the name of the country and are easily recognisable; some of the rarities and the few that are difficult to identify are illustrated here. Specimens of the 1853-62 issues surcharged "Specimen" or "Cancelled," are remainders or reprints. In 1893 a large quantity of previous issues were over-printed Provisional Government, 1893. After a short currency these were superseded by a new set for the Republic in 1894, and the remaining stock was destroyed.



1852.



1852.



1859-67.



1862.

PART V.

SOME POINTS OF INTEREST TO THE COLLECTOR.

ON the introduction of adhesive postage stamps and the establishment of the principle of a cheap and uniform rate of postage, the essence of which was prepayment, by Great Britain in 1840, and which example was rapidly followed by many other countries, the collection of these interesting labels as a pastime naturally followed, and by the late fifties had already reached respectable dimensions. Since that time the hobby (or science as some more serious-minded folks now term it) has travelled far and has had its full share in the world's general advancement during the past sixty years. The earliest English catalogue published by Mr. Mount Brown in May, 1862, chronicled about 1200 varieties, whilst that of Mr. Booty issued a little later recorded about 1100. The ambition of the collector of this time and for many years following, was to amass as large a number of stamps as possible, very often quite regardless of condition (of which such a point is made now-a-days), and to this end all kinds of proofs, essays, locals, etc., which are not now generally collected, and sometimes bogus varieties, were pressed into service. Owing to the vast increase in the number of varieties of the world's stamps, the question with the present-day collector is more often what to leave out; consequently, although it is still quite possible to make a good general collection, if one is content to forego the great rarities and unattainables, and to ignore the many minor and often superfluous varieties of perforation and watermark, dear to the heart of the specialist, the tendency of many collectors

is, after a few years' experience, either to drift into specialism or the collection of a few favourite countries, ignoring the remainder.

In the early days of collecting, many of the aids and adjuncts of the present day were unknown. There were no exhibitions, societies, or auction sales to bring the collector into contact with his fellows and encourage him to persevere in his pursuit. Magazines, catalogues, handbooks, albums, and philatelic literature, which now jostle each other in ever-increasing numbers in keen competition for the favour of the stamp-collecting public, were then few and far between and poorly patronized, and for many years the pursuit was regarded as a fitting butt for the cheap gibe of the comic press, or the amused tolerance of the general public, who regarded it as only fit for the boarding-school miss, or the callow school-boy. To-day, under royal and distinguished patronage, with learned societies, highly technical catalogues, and an ever-increasing flood of philatelic literature, the other extreme would almost seem to have been reached, with the result of sometimes disheartening those whose time and resources are limited, from keeping up their interest in collecting. Within the limits of the space at our disposal in this handbook I will now endeavour to epitomize some points of interest to the present day collector.

National Collections.—Our national collection, bequeathed to the nation by the late Mr. T. K. Topling, M.P., in 1891, is worthily housed in the British Museum, and includes most of the great rarities, including the two varieties of Post Office Mauritius, 1d. and 2d. When first deposited in the Museum its value was computed at £50,000 but the rise in prices has since practically doubled it. Smaller national collections are in the Dublin and Edinburgh Museums. Probably the finest national collection extant is that in the Berlin Postal Museum, practically complete except for very

few of the greatest rarities. Smaller national collections are in Paris, Rome, and Madrid.

Famous Private Collections.—Amongst the foremost in Great Britain may be mentioned that of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, which was greatly augmented during his tour through the Empire in recent years, and for which he purchased a specimen of the 2d. Post Office Mauritius at the high price of £1450. A most interesting portion of his collection exhibited at the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1906 are the proofs, essays and colour trials of King Edward's first British Stamps, including a pair of the 1d. in black initialed by him as approved. At the same exhibition was exhibited the unique collection of the stamps of Great Britain formed by the Earl of Crawford, K.T., which was awarded one of the championship cups (the other going to Mr. H. J. Crocker, an American collector, for a very complete collection of the stamps of the Hawaiian Islands, including all the great rarities of that country). Lord Crawford's collection is not only remarkable for its completeness, but also for its perfect arrangement and exhaustive notes, giving a complete history of the stamps of Great Britain from their introduction in 1840. His collection of other countries is equally complete and thorough, United States being specially fine, and including some of the rarest postmasters' provisionals. Amongst other great collections which space will not permit of a detailed description, may be mentioned those of Mr. H. J. Duveen, Sir W. B. Avery, Mr. M. P. Castle, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Mr. Vernon Roberts, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, Mr. H. R. Oldfield, etc. The greatest collection on the Continent, and largest in the world, is that of Herr Philip von Ferrary, a Parisian collector, who has been collecting for nearly half a century, and during that time has absorbed several large collections, on which he has expended very large sums. Comprised in it are some of the greatest rarities, including the

only known specimen of a one cent British Guiana stamp of 1856. Two secretaries are employed in keeping this collection in order. The collections of Baron A. De Reuterskiold, W. Moser, the late Paul Mirabaud, Dr. Diena, Dr. Legrand, and H. Breitfuss are also well known, and there exist many other large and important collections on the Continent and in America and other parts of the World.

The World's Rarest Stamps.—In giving a few examples of the greatest rarities, the Post Office Mauritius 1d. and 2d., although not the rarest stamps existing, naturally claim first attention owing to the popular attention they have received and the high prices obtained, a specimen of the 2d. unused having realized the record of £1600. Only 500 of each value were printed, of which very few were used, when the error, "Post Office," instead of "Post Paid" was discovered and corrected and the remainder were destroyed. Less than thirty copies of the two values are known. A far rarer stamp is the type-set British Guiana of 1856, value 1 cent, of which only one copy is known. Several other type-set provisionals of this Colony, issued from 1850-1862, are also extremely rare, notably the 2 cents circular black on rose. The type-set issues of Hawaii, 1851-2, 2, 5, 13 cents, known as missionary stamps, are also great rarities. Then we have the provisional triangular Cape of Good Hope, printed from electro-types in the colony in 1862, of which the errors of colour, 1d. blue and 2d. red, realize high prices, the 2d. unused having reached £500. Another notable error is the 4d. Western Australia, 1854, with the swan inverted, a used copy of which has realized £400.

Amongst many other rare stamps which obtain high prices whenever they come on the market may be mentioned—

Moldavia 1858 circular stamps, 27, 54, 81, and 108 paras; Réunion, 1851, 15-30 centimes; Modena, 1859, 80 c., used; Naples, 1860, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, unused;

Parma Provisional Government, 1859, 80 c., used; Tuscany, 3 lire; Spain, 1851-2-3, 2 reales; and Madrid, 1853, 3 cuartos. Turning again to British Colonies: Canada, 12d. black; New Brunswick, Connell, 5 c; the 1s. stamps of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick; early issues of Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, including the popular N. S. Wales Sydney views, are all stamps of price, as are also many of the United States and Confederate issues; and last, but not least, many of the obsolete Great Britain, especially unused.

When noting high prices obtained for rare stamps at auction, it should always be remembered that they are for stamps in fine condition, which is a great factor in determining the value. A striking example of this was demonstrated in the case of the 4d. error Western Australia having sold for £400, a defective copy put up for sale some time afterwards being bought in at £152. In reading about these rare and high-priced stamps, or seeing them displayed at the exhibitions held from time to time, no collector of modest means need be discouraged, as there still remains a wide and interesting field, with many fascinating spots to be explored and studied, and a very large number of old issues are still to be had at a very moderate cost.

Historical Stamps.—The history of a country may often be traced by its stamps, well-known examples being found among the issues of France, Spain, the United States, Confederate States, and the Transvaal. In the days when George III. was king, before adhesive postage stamps existed, the attempt to impose on the American Colonies stamp duties similar to those borne by the Mother Country was one of the prime causes of the secession of the American Colonies and their ultimate independence. Stamps were prepared and sent out, but the Boston folks burnt them in their market place, and broke the windows of the Revenue Collector, as a token of their dislike to the whole

proceedings. Coming to our own times, the attempt to impose a tax on matches, made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, in 1871, was one of the causes of the downfall of the government of the day, although he was so certain of imposing this tax, that he had stamps prepared for use at a considerable expense, which on the failure of his Bill were destroyed, with the exception of a few specimens which survive as curiosities in collections of revenue stamps.

Errors.—Errors in the production of stamps arise from several causes. In the engraving of the early issues of Colonial and other stamps, where each stamp on a plate had to be separately engraved as many times as there were stamps to be printed from it, small errors of detail in the design or of spelling easily crept in. The early issues of New South Wales afford several examples of this, amongst others the laureated head issues of 1853, in which are found errors of spelling; "Wales," "Walls" and "Waees." Stamps printed in two colours by two operations are frequently found with reversed centres, some well-known examples being the United States 15, 24 and 30 cents, and the Guatemala stamps of 1882, in which the bird on a column in the centre may be found reversed on the 2, 5 and 20 centavos. Many errors also occur in surcharging or overprinting, caused by reversing the inscription printed on the stamps or misspelt words. In this class are the well-known errors, Strait Settlements 2 cents, rose overprinted, in error **PREAK** instead of **PERAK**, and provisional stamps of the Transvaal spelt **TRANSVRAL**. Then we have errors of watermark, many of which occur in the early Australian issues, owing to the paper belonging to one Colony having been used for another. Errors of colour, as in the triangular Cape provisionals, which we have already noted amongst the rarities, the 1d. stamps existing in the colour of the 4d., and *vice versa*. When stamps

are printed by two operations, the value is sometimes omitted, a case in point being found in the 1899 issue of Gibraltar, in which the 10 centimos is known without value. Errors of lettering are exemplified in the Great Britain 1½d. stamp of 1870, lettered in the corners OP-PC instead of CP-PC, and the 2½d. of 1873, lettered LH-FL in the place of LH-HL.

Forgeries and Fakes.—These have ever been the *bête noire* of collectors, and there are very few who can boast that they have not bought their philatelic experience at some time or other, in being deluded by those unwelcome weeds. In the early days of collecting, roughly engraved imitations of all kinds of stamps and fancy varieties, of which the originals only existed in the brains of their manufacturers, were produced on the Continent, notably in Hamburg, Leipsic, and elsewhere. These were sold as facsimiles, and also formed the foundation of many of the marvellous packets which were formerly largely advertised in juvenile magazines. The great advance of philatelic knowledge in recent years, and the enormous quantity of very cheap genuine varieties now obtainable, has practically stopped the sale of these forgeries, but they have been replaced by the far more dangerous fake, the basis of which is generally a genuine stamp artfully altered in some way, in order to enhance its value and deceive the unwary. Of this class are the old issues carefully cleansed and regummed, to be passed off at auctions and elsewhere, as unused. Revenue stamps with bank marks cleaned off and forged postmarks substituted, stamps with perforations altered, imitated, or removed to represent unperforated, colours changed, and, perhaps the most dangerous of all, genuine stamps with forged overprints or surcharges added. Amongst these may be noted Cyprus, 1882, 1 piastre carmine, with forged surcharge 30 paras; Mafeking siege stamps, the whole set of which has been imitated by forged surcharges on genuine common Cape of Good

Hope stamps stuck on paper and with imitated post-marks; Ceylon Service; Great Britain with forged official surcharges, and many other members of this nefarious family too numerous to mention here. Fortunately, however, the work is often so clumsily done that there is generally some point of difference from the genuine article by which the forgery can be detected, but it is sometimes necessary to compare the genuine with the forged before this can be done. The best way to avoid the annoyance of acquiring such trash is to buy from respectable firms having a character to maintain, and not to be led away by offers of bargains at ridiculous prices.

Philatelic Societies and Clubs.—A very large number of societies are now established all over the world. Space will only permit of a brief mention of some of the more important in the United Kingdom, of which the premier society is the Royal Philatelic Society, founded in London in 1869, and which numbers in its ranks a large number of our most prominent collectors and leading philatelic authorities, amongst which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is an active member and has been president since 1896. Many valuable philatelic works have been published under its auspices, and its proceedings are recorded in *The London Philatelist*, the official organ, published monthly. Fortnightly meetings are held during the season at 4, Southampton Row. Entrance fee, £1 1s.; annual subscription, £2 2s.

The International Philatelic Union, founded in 1881, holds monthly meetings in London from October to May. The official organ, sent post free to all members, is *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. There is a very successful exchange packet section, the pioneer of all the Exchange Clubs since formed, which have adopted its rules. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; annual subscription, 5s.

The Junior Philatelic Society, founded in 1899 for

young collectors under eighteen and beginners, meets in London and has several provincial branches. Official organ, *The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*. Annual subscriptions, 2s. 6d. ; entrance fee (over 21) 2s. 6d.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society, founded in 1902, to promote the study and collection of Fiscal and Revenue stamps of all countries. Meetings held in London, October to May. Subscription, 5s. per annum.

The Philatelic Literature Society, founded in 1908, to promote the collection and study of Philatelic Literature. Meetings held in London. Quarterly Journal sent to all members. Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

In addition to other clubs and societies in the Metropolis, there are a large number of flourishing provincial societies, amongst others the Herts (meeting in London), Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Liverpool, Leicester, Glasgow and West of Scotland (meeting in Glasgow), Scottish (meeting in Edinburgh), Irish Philatelic Club (meeting in Dublin), and many more. There are many flourishing societies in the British Colonies throughout the Empire, and our American cousins have a splendid organization in the American Philatelic Association, with a large membership and branches in many of the States, and in addition many other societies and clubs. The number of such bodies on the Continent and in other parts of the world too numerous to mention in detail, denotes the wide-spread interest in stamp-collecting, and the ever-increasing volume of handbooks, catalogues, and magazines issued weekly and monthly, and other publications issued by societies and by enterprising dealers, and publishers, keep the collector of every grade well posted on all that concerns his hobby.

PART VI.

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. GW. (surcharged on Cape of Good Hope) ..	Griqualand, West.
IONI KON KPATOE ..	Ionian Islands.
INLAND REVENUE	Great Britain, Revenue stamps.
POSTAGE	Great Britain, all issues 1840 to 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	..	..	Wurtemberg return letter stamp.
Amlicher Verkehr	..	..	Wurtemberg official.
Anghats 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 Telegs	..	..	Spain, 1879-82.
CPENJA	..	..	Servia, 1890.
Cuernavaca	..	..	Mexico.
Derechos de Firma	..	..	Philippine Islands.
Diligencia	..	..	Uruguay, 1856.
EAA IPAMM	..	..	Greece.
ENAPIOMON IPAMMA			
TOEHMON	..	..	Greece, unpaid.
Erste KK Pr Donau Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft	..	..	Danubian Steam Navigation Company, Austria.
Escuelas	..	..	Venezuela.
Estero	..	..	Italy, foreign post-offices.
Falta de Porte	..	..	Mexico, unpaid.

Federacion	Venezuela.
Figures of value only, large, <i>italic</i> , 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 Despatch	United States carrier's stamp, 1851.
Holte Landpost	Denmark, local.
H. R. Z. G. L.	Schleswig-Holstein.
Hrzgl Post Frmrk	Schleswig-Holstein.
HOPTO CKPNCOPH	Moldavia, 1868.
HOPTOBAB MAPKA	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	Wurtemberg, official.
Postfrim	Denmark, Iceland, Nor- way.
Post-stamp	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Post Zegel	Holland, 1852, 1864.
P. S. N. C.	Pacific Steam Navi- gation Company, Peru.
R (in fancy design)	Jhind.

R	..	..	..	Columbian Republic, registered.
Rayon	..	..	..	Switzerland, 1852.
Republica Oriental	..	..	..	Uruguay.
Reichspost	..	..	..	German Empire.
Retourbrief Kgl Oberamt				Bavaria, return letter.
Segna Tassa	..	..	..	Italy, unpaid.
Sobre Porte	..	..	..	Columbian Republic, unpaid.
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, which varies very little in countries where there is a gold standard, but in countries with a silver standard the exchange value is sometimes little more than half.

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 :				s.	d.
12 pies or 4 pice = 1 anna	..	..	..	0	1½
16 annas = 1 rupee	..	..	..	2	0

Soruth (Anna of a koree) :	s.	d.
20 annas of a koree=1 koree	2	0
Travancore (Chuckram) :		
32 chuckrams=1 rupee	2	0
Nowanugger (Docra) :		
6 docras=1 anna	0	1½
Faridkot (Folus) :		
64 folus=1 rupee	2	0
Faridkot and Rajpeepla (Paisa) :		
4 paisas=1 anna	0	1½
British North America, British Guiana, British Honduras :		
100 cents=1 dollar	4	2
Ceylon, Mauritius, Seychelles :		
100 cents=1 rupee	2	0
Borneo, Labuan, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Straits Settlements :		
100 cents=1 dollar	4	6
Cyprus and British offices in the Levant :		
40 paras=1 piastre	0	2½
Gibraltar, 100 centimos=1 peseta	0	10
(Also as in Great Britain.)		

CURRENT COINAGE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, WITH
NOMINAL BRITISH VALUES.

Abassi (Afghanistan), 3 abassi=1 rupee ..	1	6
Att (Siam), 64 atts=1 tical	2	6
Aur (Iceland), 100 aur=1 krona	1	1½
Avo (Macao and Timor), 100 avos=1 dollar ..	4	6
Bani (Roumania), 100 bani=1 leu	0	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	s. d.
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 centi- simi=1 peso	4 4
Centime (France and colonies, Belgium and Congo States, Bulgaria, Luxemburg, Switzerland), 100 centimes=1 franc ..	0 10
Dinero (Peru), 10 dineros=1 peso	4 2
Filler (Hungary), 100 filler=1 corona	0 10
Fuang (Siam), 8 fuangs=1 tical	2 6
Guerche (Abyssinia), 1 guerche	0 2½
Heller (Austria), 100 heller=1 kroner	0 10
Kopeck (Russia and Finland), 100 kopecks=1 rouble	2 0
Lepton (Greece), 100 lepta=1 drachma	0 10
Lotte (Siam), 128 lottes=1 tical	2 6
Mace (Shanghai), 10 mace or 100 candereens =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 Wur- temberg), 100 pfennig=1 mark	1 0
Poul (Bokhara), 65 poul=1 tanga	0 6
Puttan (Cochin) 6 puttans=5 annas	0 7½

	s.	d.
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	0	1½
16 tangas=1 rupee	2	0
Rin (Japan), 10 rin=1 sen	0	0½
Sen (Japan), 100 sen=1 yen	4	2
Salung (Siam), 4 salungs=1 tical	2	6
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
Shahi (Persia), 10 krans=1 toman	8	4
Stotinka (Bulgaria), 100 stotinki=1 leva	0	10

TABLE OF COINAGE FOUND ON OBSOLETE
STAMPS.

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= 1 florin	s. d.
.. .. .	2 1
,, 1858-96, 100 kreuzer=1 gulden ..	2 0
,, 1896-99, 100 „ =1 „ ..	1 8
Maravedi (Spain), 16 maravedis=1 real ..	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mons (Japan), 100 mons=1 tempo	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Neu Groschen (Saxony), 30 neu groschen =1 thaler	3 0
Obolus (Ionian Islands), 100 oboles	4 2
Para (Moldavia), 40 paras=1 piastre	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parale (Roumania), 40 parale=1 piastre ..	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
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 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
,, (Prussia), 12 pfennig = 1 silber-gros- chen	0 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Pfennig (Saxony), 10 pfennig=1 neu groschen	0 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Quattrino (Tuscany), 60 quattrini=1 lira ..	0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
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 rixdaler ..	4 7
Skilling (Denmark, etc.), 96 skillings = 1 rigsbank thaler	2 3

Skilling banco (Sweden), 48 skilling bancos	s. d.
= 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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