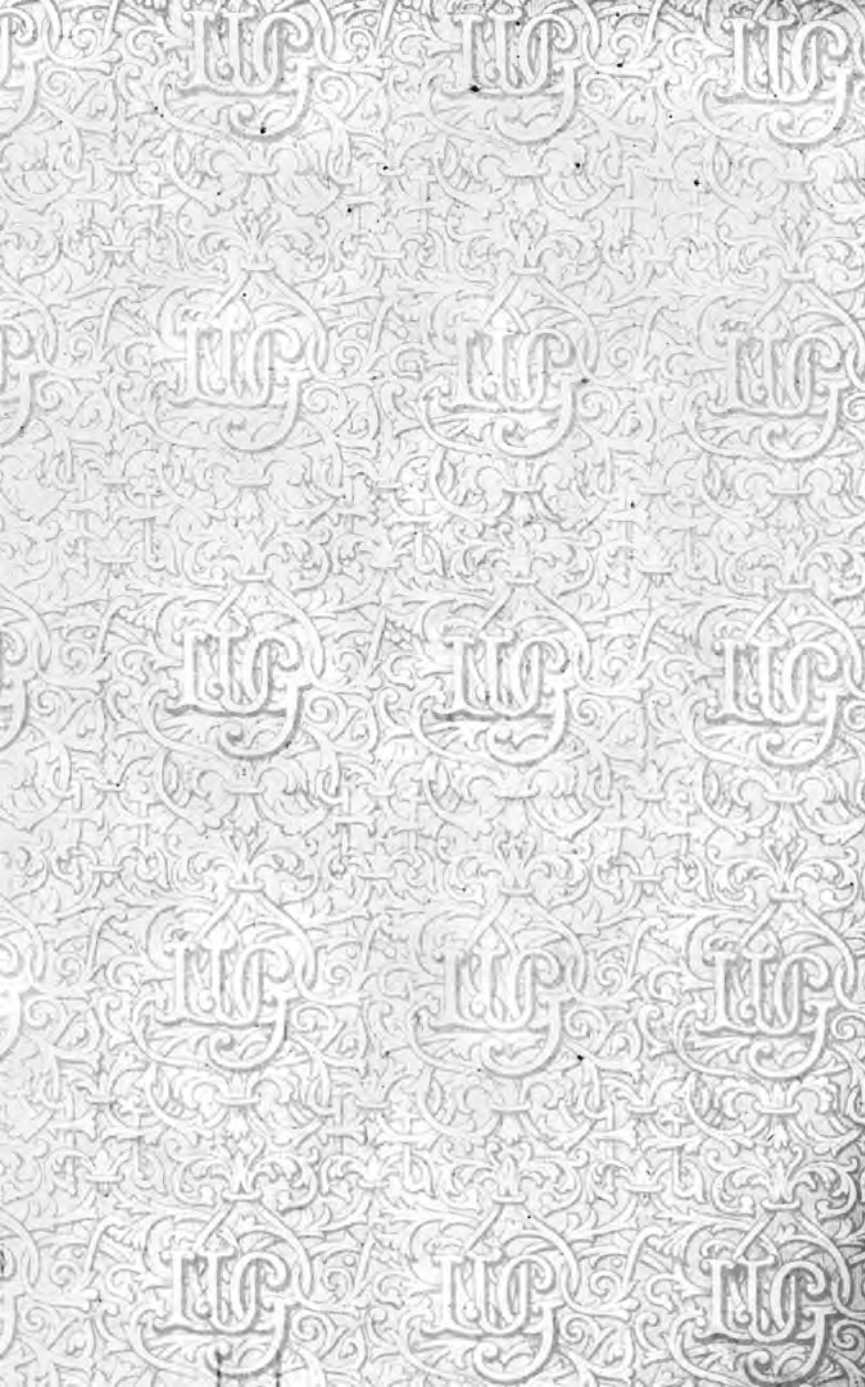




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**THE ADHESIVE
POSTAGE STAMPS OF EUROPE.
VOL. I.**

THE ADHESIVE
POSTAGE STAMPS
OF EUROPE.

*A Practical Guide to their Collection,
Identification, and Classification.*

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THOSE
COMMENCING THE STUDY.

BY

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VOL. I.

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L. UPCOTT GILL, 170, STRAND, W.C.

1898.

LONDON :
I. UPCOTT GILL, LONDON AND COUNTY PRINTING WORKS,
DRURY LANE, W.C.



PREFACE.

The following subject-matter has already appeared in the columns of *The Bazaar*, in the form of a series of articles specially addressed to those who are commencing to collect or are anxious to begin. The object which the author had in view was to put beginners in a straight road, and, as far as possible, so to direct them on their way that they might avoid spending time and money on what was unprofitable, for nothing is so unprofitable as to build on bad foundations, and nothing so disheartening as to be continually pulling down and rebuilding. It is hoped that by re-publishing these articles in a more permanent form this object may be still further promoted; besides which it gives the author an opportunity of revising them, and of making some additions that have been suggested as requisite in order to carry out his object of guiding the uninitiated.

The idea was not altogether a novel one, for in the year 1870 Mr. Overy Taylor, the editor of the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, commenced a series of articles, entitled "Papers for Beginners," which were unfortunately cut short by that magazine ceasing to appear at the end of 1874. These papers were exceedingly useful in recruiting collectors; but more than twenty-five years, which is a very long period in the history of stamps, have now passed away, and during

that time nothing of the sort appears to have been attempted. Stamp-collecting was at a very low ebb about 1875, and so continued for some few years. It is not necessary to say that it is now in full tide, but though the number of stamps and stamp-issuing countries has increased almost as rapidly as the number of collectors, yet very little has been written for the use of students. There are plenty of magazines and other stamp literature for advanced collectors, but not for the commencing ones; and it was to endeavour to fill this void that these papers were introduced into a popular magazine, the numerous readers of which constitute a fine field of virgin soil for what might be termed missionary enterprise. If the charm of collecting postage-stamps should be brought home to any who have not as yet realised it, the re-publication of these articles in a more connected form will have fully served its purpose. As new stamps are continually appearing, an Addendum to Vol. II. will bring the various lists up to the date of the completion of the work.

The lists will be found to comprise the principal varieties only, and no local stamps have been described except in some few instances where special reasons seemed to require it.

To those of his philatelic brethren who have kindly aided him, the author tenders his sincere thanks; which are also due to his friends the dealers, especially to Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, and M. Moens, of Brussels, who have not only put their stocks at his disposal for reference, but have in many cases lent stamps for illustration.

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THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE-STAMPS OF EUROPE.



INTRODUCTION.

THE commonest form of a postage-stamp is that of an adhesive label on which some design is printed or embossed, and which is intended to denote the payment of a certain sum for the conveyance by the State or some duly authorised intermediary of the article to which it is affixed. In some countries there is, in addition, a certain amount of what may be termed "postal stationery," consisting of stamped envelopes, stamped single- and reply-postcards, letter-cards, and wrappers. It would lengthen this work far too much to attempt to describe all these ; besides which, the study and collection of them is not popular in this country. In the absence, therefore, of special reference to any postal stationery, it must be assumed that when stamps are spoken of in general terms, the observations apply exclusively to adhesive postage-stamps.

The principal points common to all adhesive postage-stamps are : (1), the design on the face ; (2), the paper on which this is produced ; (3), the impression ; and (4), in many stamps, the perforation or other mode used for separating them. These may be considered as the chief

elements, but besides these it will be found that in many cases it will be well to take note of the adhesive matter on the backs.

Modes of Printing Stamps.

Whatever the design may be, the representation of it on the stamp is produced by one or more of the following methods: (1), by what is termed the copper-plate printing process; (2), by typography, in which is included surface-printing; (3), by lithography; or (4), by embossing; and as most forgeries of stamps are produced by lithography, it is well that every commencing collector should have a clear notion not only as to how the designs are produced, but how they are multiplied to an indefinite extent so accurately that they are perfectly alike—a condition which is now regarded to be absolutely necessary as a safeguard against imitations and forgeries.

1. *In stamps printed by the copper-plate process* the coloured lines of the design are engraved *in recess* upon the plate, that is, they are cut out by the graving tool. The plate thus engraved is well rubbed over with printing-ink, so that all the hollows are filled, after which the superfluous ink on the flat surface is cleaned off, leaving only that in the hollows. A piece of paper previously damped is then pressed on to the plate, when the ink in the hollows is imbibed by and transferred to it. A familiar example of stamps made by this process is to be found in those of Great Britain of the value of 2d. and under that were in use from 1840 to the end of 1879.

2. *In typography*, such as ordinary book-printing, the lines in the design are in relief, and the ink is applied to these portions only. The paper before being applied is damped, and the impression makes an indentation on the damp paper, which shows on the back. There is another kind of

typography that is now employed almost universally in printing stamps, and which is known as surface-printing. The design on the printing plate is in relief as in ordinary typographic printing, but the ink is different and adheres to the paper, though this is applied dry. The special advantages of this mode of printing are that the coloured ink is only a film, for very little is imbibed by the dry paper; that the paper may be gummed on the back before printing, which it is not possible to do when it is damped previously to the printing; there is no shrinking of the sheets after printing, and as the pressure of the sheet on to the plate is but slight, the indentation is scarcely perceptible.

Examples of typographic printing may be found in the first series of the stamps of Austria, which were printed in ordinary book-printing presses; and somewhat akin to this are stamps like those of Moldavia, which were printed with a hand-stamp. Examples of surface-printing are now very numerous, but the current stamps of Great Britain afford the most familiar example.

3. *Lithography* was formerly more employed for the production of postage-stamps than at present, when it is seldom resorted to except in cases of emergency, for it is too dangerous, the risk of forgery being great. The stamps of Lubeck may be taken as an example of stamps printed by lithography. The stamps of France made at Bordeaux, 1870-1, were also printed by lithography, but by double transfer. Sufficient copies to make a row were taken on transfer-paper from an engraving of a single stamp; these were then transferred to a stone, and from this, sufficient rows to form the sheet were printed on transfer-paper, and laid down on the stone from which the stamps were printed. Many of the Russian local stamps are at present printed either in plain or in chromo-lithography.

4. *Embossing* is not now commonly used for adhesive stamps. For many years the stamps of Portugal and some of its colonies were so produced, but the wear and tear of the plates is great, as heavy pressure must be employed to make the relief. For English embossed stamps single dies only have been made use of, and the only example we call to mind of embossed stamps manufactured in England from plates are those of Gambia.

HOW THESE MODES OF PRINTING ARE APPLIED.—It will be well now to examine how these various modes of printing are applied to the manufacture of adhesive postage-stamps, as the design has to be repeated many times in order to produce a sheet of stamps.

1. Stamps printed by the *copper-plate printing process*—or, as they are ordinarily called, “line-engraved stamps”—are for the most part manufactured by the inventions of the late Jacob Perkins, originally brought over by him from the United States to this country, and which were adapted to the manufacture of the English stamps of 1d. and 2d. by the late Mr. Bacon, of the firm of Bacon and Petch (now Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited).

The original die is a small block of softened steel, on which the design is engraved in recess. After the engraving is completed the block is hardened and an impression taken from it on a roller of softened steel from 2in. to 3in. in diameter, furnished with a spindle or axle, the impression being communicated to the roller by giving it a rocking motion by means of a handle attached to the spindle. This impression represents the engraved design in relief, as in the case of an ordinary seal. The roller, after having been hardened, is in a fit state to produce impressions in a similar manner on a plate of copper or softened steel (the latter having been always employed for the English stamps). For this purpose the operator brings the

plate under the roller, which is pressed upon it by a compound lever and then rocked to and fro by the handle until the impression is perfect, when the plate is moved on to receive a second impression, and so on, till the whole number of rows composing the sheet are laid down. These impressions are, of course, shown in recess on the plate, and are exact counterparts of the engraving on the original die. The plate, cleaned from burr, is then ready for hardening; but to harden a plate of the size of a sheet of stamps requires special apparatus, and possibly for that reason we find that in stamps made in Belgium in a similar way, the design was transferred to a plate of copper.

2. *Typographic printing* is, as has been seen, the reverse of copper-plate printing, as the design is in relief instead of being in recess. Applied to the printing of stamps, the design is engraved in relief on a die, from which impressions or moulds are taken. In England and in France the original dies have been engraved on steel, in some other countries on copper or on wood. In England and France impressions from the die were struck in lead, but that has now given place to the use of gutta-percha or wax, which are less liable to injure the die. In some countries these impressions or moulds have been made in plaster of Paris, but these have the disadvantage of shrinking in the drying, and small air-bubbles frequently appear in them. The moulds made to the form of the stamp are then either electrotyped separately or a number are clamped together in a chase, and an electrotype taken of the whole block.

In some few cases, as will be seen in treating of the stamps of the different countries, casts have been taken from the moulds in type-metal; but whether the casts which compose the printing-plate have been made by the electro process or by any other means, the design of the stamps must be shown on it in relief.

3. In *lithography* the original die is either drawn on a lithographic stone or is engraved on it, or on metal, from which transfers are taken on lithographic paper. These transfers are arranged on a lithographic stone in the form required for the sheet of stamps, which are printed from this transfer. Impressions made by lithography may be distinguished from those made by the two modes already described by observing the following peculiarities: In stamps printed by the copper-plate process the lines of shading, being formed by the ink taken up by the paper pressed into the hollows of the plate, are a little in relief; in those printed by typography they are a little in recess, and the back frequently shows the indentations. In those printed by lithography the impression is perfectly flat; the design also is not so clearly defined at the edges, and frequently, when the lines of shading cross each other, there is a little blurring of the design, especially when the stone is not kept perfectly clean. It is well to take especial notice of these points, as lithography is so commonly employed for forgeries, and the importance of knowing *how* the stamps are produced cannot be too strongly urged upon those who would commence collecting them.

4. Two kinds of *embossing* have been employed in the manufacture of stamps: one in which the design is embossed without colour, and the other where the ground is coloured previously to the operation by which the relief is produced. The English envelopes are embossed in the latter mode by single dies, as were also the embossed adhesives of 6d., 10d., and 1s. The Portuguese stamps were also similarly embossed, but by plates, as also were those of the fourth issue for Sardinia. In the second issue for Sardinia the embossed plate was not inked, but was applied to coloured paper. Where the stamps are embossed

in colour the face of the die only is inked, leaving those parts which are in recess free from colour. The deeper the engraving of the die, the higher in relief will be the design on the stamp, and to give this high relief the sheet to be stamped is placed on a piece of leather, which forms a matrix for the die.

As the special applications of these modes of printing and preparing the dies and the plates will be noticed under the issues for the various countries, it is not necessary to enter into more particulars in this Introduction, and we now proceed to some general observations on the other great element, namely, the paper.

Paper.

The paper employed in the manufacture of the European stamps is of two kinds, *wove* and *laid*, and these may be hand-made or made by machine.

We all know that paper is made by reducing rags, straw, wood, &c., to pulp, which, in a liquid state, is laid on a wire bed to strain out the superfluous water, and leaves a sheet of deposit, which, when dry, is paper. When the wire bed is of gauze the paper shows no marks of the wire, and is termed "wove"; when, on the other hand, it is formed of wires at some little distance apart, generally about eighteen to twenty in an inch, the paper shows the marks of the wires, and it is termed "laid." The wires are kept in place by others crossing at right angles, about 1 in. apart. The two kinds are shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3. The wires act as a watermark in the paper, for it is thinner over the wires than between them; but in machine-made paper the marks of the wires are frequently scarcely visible after the paper has passed under and over many rollers. These are the two great divisions, but there are varieties, some of which are intentional, while others are accidental

Both wove and laid papers may be made by hand or by machine. In hand made paper the workman called the



FIG. 1. WOVE PAPER.



FIG. 2. LAID PAPER, WITH LINES FAR APART.



FIG. 3. LAID PAPER, WITH LINES CLOSE TOGETHER.

“dipper” is furnished with a mould, which is a frame covered with wire gauze, or with wires disposed for laid

paper ; he also has a narrow frame, like that of a slate, of the same size as the mould, which he applies to it, and then dips the two into a vat of pulp, taking up only as much as he judges to be requisite for making a sheet of the thickness desired. When the water is drained off, a fellow-workman, called the "coucher," takes the mould and turns the pulp on to a felt, and so the process is continued till there is a pile of alternate sheets and felts ; the whole is then put under a hydraulic press and taken to the drying-room, where the sheets are separated from the felts and hung up to dry. In machine-made paper the pulp is spread over a travelling bed of wire gauze or wires disposed for laid paper, and carried on to a travelling bed of felt, which, after passing over heated rollers, leaves the pulp in a continuous sheet, to be carried under and over other heated rollers until it passes out at the end on a drum in the form of a continuous roll of paper.

Hand-made wove paper differs but little in appearance from machine-made wove, but it is generally tougher, being made from purer materials, and it varies in thickness, as the dipper, however experienced he may be, cannot always correctly estimate how much pulp he must take up. Each sheet has also rough edges all round it. In hand-made laid paper the same features are present, and, in addition, the laid lines make the paper rough, as it does not pass through heated rollers while in a state of pulp.

In machine-made paper the thickness is more uniform, as it is regulated by the flow of pulp allowed to pass on to the wire bed, and the laid lines are very much flattened by passing under and over rollers before it comes out as paper at the opposite end of the machine.

When postage-stamps were first introduced in England, it was considered very advisable that the paper for each stamp should bear a watermark, should not be too thick,

and should be sufficiently tough to bear the manipulations it had to go through. To make these watermarks, small pieces of wire were twisted into the form of a crown and sewn on to the moulds used by the dipper in the form of the sheet of stamps. These small crowns, technically called "bits," were subsequently replaced by larger ones stamped out of thin brass, rendering them more uniform. Although watermarks had been first used in machine-made paper some few years previously, it was not till 1855 that they were applied to paper used for printing stamps. This paper was first employed in England for the fiscal stamps of 1d, water-marked with "Anchor and Cable." The experiment was successful, and machine-made watermarked paper subsequently replaced hand-made paper for all the postage-stamps, except those of 2d. and under, which continued to be printed on hand-made paper so long as they were printed by the copper-plate process. The watermarks are made on the machine-made paper by means of a roller of wire gauze on which the "bits" are sewn, and this roller passes over the pulp just before it leaves the wire bed and is taken up by the travelling bed of felt. The roller is technically called the "dandy" roll. With some very few exceptions the use of machine-made paper has now become universal, as it is not so hard as hand-made paper, and does not wear the types so much, besides being cheaper and more uniform in thickness.

Some other varieties of paper have been employed for the European stamps which require a brief notice. Prior to the introduction of postage-stamps in England, Mr. Dickinson, paper manufacturer, of King's Langley, had taken out a patent for a special paper, into which, in the course of its manufacture by machine, continuous silk threads of various colours were introduced. This paper was

used for the manufacture of the English envelopes and for the adhesive embossed stamps of 10d. and 1s. A similar paper was also used for the adhesives of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Switzerland, but had to be abandoned when the stamps were perforated.

A paper in which shreds of various coloured threads are mixed with the pulp has been introduced into Switzerland for the postage-stamps, and this has been called *granite* paper, from its mottled appearance. The current



FIG. 4. GRANITE PAPER.

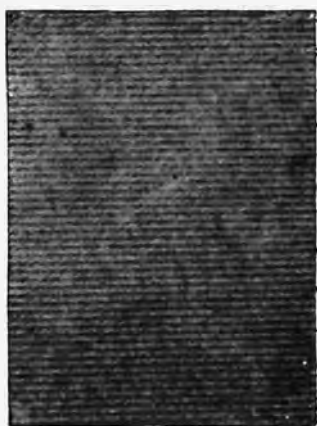


FIG. 5. RIBBED PAPER.

Austrian stamps are also printed on a somewhat similar paper (Fig. 4).

Collectors will at times find stamps of which the paper has a ribbed appearance—not exactly a repp paper, but resembling it (Fig. 5). Paper-makers say that this is due to an imperfection in the manufacture, arising from the condition of the felt on which the paper is laid, giving it a wavy appearance like we see in corrugated iron. In laid paper the lines are produced by the paper being

alternately thick and thin; in ribbed paper it is only crinkled, and in this respect is like fancy repp paper, which is made simply by milling ordinary wove paper between rollers adapted for the purpose.

Impression.

Stamps printed from plates showing the design in recess, that is those which are line-engraved, were always printed in England in hand roller-presses. The plate, which was warmed, was thoroughly inked so as to fill up all the hollows, the superfluous ink was cleaned off (the final cleaning off being done with the hand), the paper applied damp, and the whole passed under the roller. Of late years steam-presses have been substituted for those worked by hand for most of the foreign stamps manufactured by Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Up to 1880 all the surface-printed stamps in England were printed in hand typographic presses; but with the introduction of surface-printed stamps of 2d. and under in 1880, steam was applied to the printing, and since then has been adopted in some other countries.

Stamps printed by lithography are all printed in hand-worked special presses, in which a species of scraper passes over the sheet laid on the stone.

Everyone knows how embossing is produced. For the most part where the stamps were embossed in sheets the plates were not large, as they required, if large, to be made very solid to withstand the great pressure necessary to raise the design in relief, and this system of printing has for this cause become almost obsolete.

For stamps printed in black by any of the processes before described, printers' ink is employed, as also for some colours; but it will be found that in many countries attempts have been made to manufacture the pigments

with such colours as shall not be able to withstand the effects of detergents which might be employed to clean the stamps from their cancelling marks. Permanent colours are principally derived from mineral bases: fugitive ones are vegetable productions, but they are less brilliant than the former.

In describing a stamp, nothing perhaps is more difficult than to convey to the reader a correct idea of its colour, and long experience only shows that on this point no advance has been made during the past thirty years. To take an example from a modern catalogue and a most familiar stamp, the old English 1d. red, 1841 to 1854: this is described as being pale red-brown, deep red-brown, lake-red, and orange-brown. Red-brown seems scarcely a fit description, because brown is thus made the basis, and red the tint; in other words, it is brown of a red tint, whereas, in the composition of the ink, the reverse is the fact. In France the qualification is put after the base, and there we find the same stamp described as *rouge-brun*, that is, brown-red. No colour gives rise to more varieties than the mixture of blue and red, which forms lilac, mauve, purple, and violet. No two philatelists seem to be agreed as to where the one or the other begins or ends. The current 1d. English is almost universally described as lilac. Messrs. De La Rue and Co. know it as purple. There are also some colours now used in which neutral tints are combined with positive colours, giving a result of which it is impossible to convey a correct notion in writing. In the following pages no attempt will be made to describe the various tints of colour, except when so marked as to appear worthy of attention, it being understood that by "shades" is meant the comparative depth of the normal colour, and that "tints" are variations from the normal colour.

Perforation.

The perforation of stamps was introduced into England in 1853 for the receipt and draft stamps, and for postage stamps in 1854. Prior to that period stamps were separated by scissors or knife, or such like means, and in some cases those who used many resorted to the use of a roulette, a kind of cog-wheel furnished with small cutters, making a series of cuts between the stamps. These did not remove any part of the paper, and though the cutting between the stamp has in many countries varied from a simple cutting of alternating slits to other kinds of cutting, yet the system in which no part of the paper is removed has been termed *rouletting*, though not done by a wheel.

The various modes of rouletting met with in the European stamps may be best explained by the accompanying illustrations, and by citing examples of stamps where they have been officially employed.

Roulette in Line.—The stamps of Thurn and Taxis, 1865; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, &c. (Fig. 6).

Roulette in Coloured Line.—Thurn and Taxis, 1867; Luxemburg, 1865. This rouletting is not done by a wheel but by inserting dotted rule made of thin brass between the stamps. It differs from the last, as the slit is coloured at the same time that it is made.

Roulette in Holes, or Pin-perforated.—Turkey, 1871 (Fig. 7).

FIG. 6. ROULETTE IN LINE.

• • • • •
FIG. 7. ROULETTE IN HOLES.

~~~~~  
FIG. 8. SAW ROULETTE.



FIG. 9. SERPENTINE ROULETTE.

*Saw Roulette.*—Slanting zigzags, making the edge of the stamp like the teeth of a saw, the teeth of which fit into those of the next stamp. Bremen, 1861 (Fig. 8).

*Serpentine Roulette.*—A zigzag of a serpentine kind, the teeth being large and fitting into those of the next stamp. Finland, 1860 (Fig. 9).

These (with the exception of a rouletting in upright pointed zigzags, known in French as *perçage en losanges*, and found on the unpaid letter stamps of Bulgaria, 1884) are the only official kinds of rouletting, but there are others which are unofficial, such as the rouletting in parallel slits.

Ordinary perforation is done by means of a series of flat-headed punches, working in holes in a plate, and on a



FIG 10

similar principle to a boiler-plate punching machine. In this perforation portions of the paper are punched out of the space separating the stamps from each other, and three kinds of machines are employed for the purpose. First, there is one that perforates a single line of holes. We will suppose the perforation of the sheets of stamps to commence from the top. The horizontal line of the top is first perforated; the machine is furnished with rackwork which moves the sheet on exactly the length of the stamp, and the row of punches perforates the next horizontal row. Another similar machine perforates the vertical rows. In the second kind of machine the punches are arranged like the teeth of a comb in one horizontal row, with smaller rows at right angles (Fig. 10),

equal to the length of a stamp, each of these short rows being distant from each other the width of a stamp. Commencing from the top, the first descent of the punches perforates the top and two sides of the stamp; and when the sheet is moved on, the second perforates the top and two sides of the next horizontal row, while at the same time it completes the perforation of the first row by adding that at the bottom. A third kind of machine has the punches so arranged as to perforate a whole sheet of stamps at once. Another kind of machine has also been employed, which is on the rotary principle; but as the punches in this case do not enter perpendicularly, the system has not given good results, and the perforation has been unevenly done.

In all the modes of perforation the thickness of the punches and the distance separating them from one another varies. In some there are twenty punches in an inch, in others fifteen, and so on. This is what is termed the *gauge*; but as stamps are generally, even on the longer side, less than 1 in. in length, philatelists have adopted a length of 20mm. or 2cm. (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.), as the measure of the gauge; that is, they count the number of holes made by the punches in a line 2cm. long. Thus, the English stamps are said to be perforated 14, because there are fourteen holes in a space of 2cm. All this may appear rather tiresome, but in the case of perforated stamps it is very frequently a test of the genuine character of the specimen. Very few, if any, of the forgeries of perforated stamps will stand the test of the perforation gauge, which is readily obtainable for 6d., and is a piece of card with the holes shown in black dots, the edge of the stamp being so applied to it as to show the black dots in the half-holes made by the punches. The invention of this mode of measurement is due to the eminent philatelist, Dr. Legrand

of Paris. Our illustration of a perforation gauge is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes (Fig. 11).

Again, most forged perforated stamps are perforated by a single-line machine, that is, the first one above

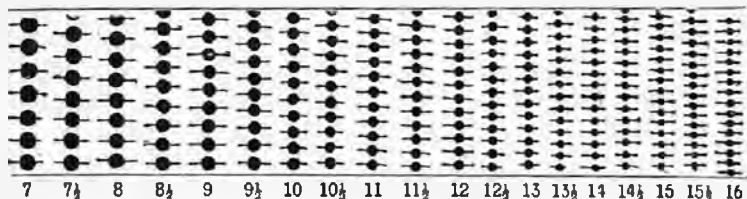


FIG. 11.—PERFORATION GAUGE.

described ; but the majority of stamps are now perforated either by the comb machine or by one perforating an entire pane. In the single-line machine the holes in the vertical rows seldom correspond exactly with those in the horizontal ones, where they cross each other ; but in the second (the comb machine) they always do, except in some of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, as will be noticed hereafter ; and in the third they invariably do. To put this more clearly, there is a single perfect hole exactly at the corner of each stamp, which is scarcely ever found in the single-line machine perforation. In other words, the punches perforating the vertical row do not fall in the angles into the holes made by those perforating the horizontal row (Fig. 12). With a little practice, an accurate eye can generally detect whether a stamp has been subjected to this double operation.



FIG. 12.

This question of the modes of perforation may be made more simple by referring to some examples. At present in Austria they use machines of the first kind, perforating single straight lines. The consequence is, that as the

various machines employed do not perforate the same gauge, many of the stamps have, what is termed, a compound perforation, that is, the vertical sides are of one gauge and the horizontal of another; and as they appear to have machines in operation that perforate  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 10,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and 13, the varieties are not a little confusing. The second kind of machines are used in England, France, &c. These do not always give the same perforation for the horizontal lines as for the vertical ones; there is even a small difference in the English stamps; but in the French the vertical sides gauge  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , while the horizontal ones gauge 14, but this is constant and therefore there is no difficulty. Both the third and fourth kinds of machines were in use in Portugal. Those of the third kind perforated a sheet of 28 stamps a time, giving a gauge of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or 13. The rotary machine gave a gauge of  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

### *Gum.*

Various kinds of adhesive matter have been employed in the manufacture of stamps. That for the early stamps of Great Britain was what is known as "British Gum," made from dextrine, or potato-starch, heated to 400deg. This was cheap, and something more, besides which it lacked adhesiveness. It was applied hot after the sheets had been printed. Other countries have also made use of dextrine, and of bone-glue, but nothing has succeeded so well as gum, of which Syriac, Senegal, and Arabic appear to have been used. When it has proved to be too friable and disposed to crack, glycerine is said to have been mixed with it to render it tougher. No firm has taken more trouble over this question of the gumming than that of De La Rue and Co. The gum is thinly laid on by machinery, and is very adhesive. It is, as has been noticed, one of the advantages of surface-printed stamps

that the gum can be applied to the sheets before printing, so that the old mode of brushing the printed sheets with gum has been superseded in the manufacture of all these stamps.

### ***Used and Unused.***

A great deal has been said and written about the collection of used or unused stamps, and their respective merits. The real value of some stamps is increased a hundred-fold by their being cancelled and used in due course of post; while the value of others is diminished in a like ratio. Where a collector wants to make a show of his stamps, the unused certainly present fairer pages; but even he cannot make a complete collection of unused specimens. Were we bound to choose between used and unused, we should certainly prefer the former. They are more useful in study; though we lose the gum, yet the obliterating mark is of importance, as a knowledge of the various obliterating marks is frequently of use in detecting forgeries. With this in view, the more common obliterating marks used in the various countries will be described, though the collector must not put too much faith in them, as post-marks are easy of imitation. Many stamps have been obliterated by the post-office officials without having been used, where used stamps were more valuable than unused ones.\*

### ***Reprints.***

Many of the old issues of the European stamps have been reprinted from the original plates, while others have

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\* The late Mr. Pemberton, who would have been the King of Philatelists had he lived, was informed by the Postmaster of one of the British Colonies that he had a few copies of a stamp now quoted in the catalogues at £25 used, and double that sum unused. He immediately sent for all that there were remaining in stock. Judge of his feelings when he received the copies all freshly obliterated, the postmaster having imagined that they would be more highly appreciated in that state.

been imitated by the government of the country. Some have been actually used; but in the opinion of most philatelists ordinary reprints are worthless, being nothing more than copies or pictures of the originals. Under each country the reprints of any of the issues will be recorded, and the mode in which they may be distinguished from the original stamps will be shown as far as practicable.

### ***General Notes.***

As this book is addressed to commencing collectors, it will not be out of place to add a few general notes, the result of a varied experience.

Collection requires time and patience, which are of more value than a long purse, which will not procure everything. A young collector, therefore, must not expect that he can make a perfect collection, even of one country, all at once. What, then, is he to do with his stamps in the meanwhile? Advanced collectors use albums made of plain paper, but these scarcely suit one who is commencing, as he requires some guide to show him to what particular issue the specimen belongs and the place it occupies in that issue. For this purpose, perhaps, no better albums have been devised than those published by many dealers, in which spaces are ruled for each stamp with an indication showing what is to be inserted in each space. They are certainly the most popular, and for that reason it may be concluded they have proved to be the most useful. As the collector advances he will probably discard the use of an album of this kind, which he has used as a sort of nursery ground, and will transplant his stamps into one of plain paper. But to do this he must not fix his stamps down firmly; the stamp should be kept in its place by a paper hinge, which should be employed in every case, as it admits of the back

of the stamp being examined, and of seeing the watermark on the paper if there is one.

Formerly, each collector made his own hinges, for which purpose he gummed a sheet of French *pelure* paper (which is very thin machine-made foreign post paper) and cut it into strips. On these strips he fixed rows of stamps to the depth of about an eighth of an inch, and afterwards separated them, leaving the stamp with a piece of gummed paper at its end which he trimmed to the width of it ; or he fixed as many stamps as there was room for on the edge of the gummed sheet and then cut off sufficient to make the hinge of the depth he thought proper. In both cases the gummed end had to be turned down to form the hinge, which, when it was wetted, enabled him to stick the stamp in the place it was destined to occupy. Now, however, the practice of hingeing has become so universal that small pieces of gummed paper are sold by all dealers in postage-stamps, so that the collector has only to wet one, end, apply it to the stamp, turn it down, wet the other end, and stick the stamp in the album. This mode of hingeing is perfect when stamps are not perforated, as the gummed paper may be doubled down exactly along the upper edge of the stamp, but it is not so when used for perforated stamps ; still, it is the best that has been discovered. The defect is that if the hinge is made below the line of perforation when the stamp is turned up the teeth of the perforation are creased. If it is made to hinge on the upper line of the teeth, the gum of the paper shows in the little hollows. Some collectors have endeavoured to avoid this by perforating the line of the hinge, but it must be of the same gauge as the stamp or it is of no use, and weakens the hinges without any benefit. On the whole the hingeing just under the holes of the perforation appears to be the preferable mode, running the risk of the teeth



being bent. In all cases the collector should avoid using mounts made of very tough paper; some are as tough as gold-beater's skin. If an accident occurs let it be to the hinge rather than to the stamp.\*

Some collectors do not fix their stamps by hinges directly into the page of the album, but hinge them on to a small piece of thin white cardboard (ivory No. 1 or 2) a little larger than the stamp. There is an advantage in doing so, for by gumming a strip of thin paper at the back of the card-mount at top and bottom, a spot of gum in the middle will fix this mount into the album, and it can be moved at any time by merely sacrificing the strip of paper at the back. The stamp also once hinged on to the mount has never again to be interfered with, and it is by far the best mode, when it comes to a question of transferring the stamps from the nursery ground to their permanent places.

As far as possible the gum on the back of the stamps should be preserved. In the case of unused stamps this is easy enough, but in used stamps it is impossible to preserve it intact. But even in the case of these enough may frequently be preserved to show the kind of gum employed. In deciding whether a stamp is an original or a reprint it is sometimes the only test, or at any rate the most ready one, as in the case of the Hanoverian reprints, which are gummed with white gum, while the originals have the gum red. If paper must be removed from the backs it is better not to soak the stamps, but carefully float them off by putting them face upward to swim on tepid water till the gum is melted.

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\* Some stamp-hinges are made by the Premier Stamp Company, Wittington Road, Edgbaston, which are well adapted for commencing collectors. There is a row of rouletting across the hinge which does not seem to materially weaken it, and it facilitates the folding of the hinge horizontally.

It will be found in the course of these pages that in some countries the stamps have been printed in colours, soluble in water, while in others a composition has been applied to the paper before the design was printed, which is equally soluble in water. Such stamps would be utterly ruined by being wetted on the face or put into a bath, as also any embossed one, and even any stamp whatever printed in a destructible colour is damaged by being wetted.

As a rule, scissors should be used very sparingly to trim up specimens. In all cases of imperforate stamps the margin should be kept as wide as possible, and if it encroaches on the next stamp so much the better, as it shows the distance from its fellow at which the stamp was printed. In some cases this is important, especially in lithographed stamps where there has been more than one transfer, for it *may* show to which transfer the stamp belongs.

It does not seem necessary to further extend these notes, but to leave something to the collector himself. In the choice of specimens, pick the best; avoid torn copies, or those with imperfect angles. Handle them deftly, and avoid smearing them with gum; and if at all at fault, make use of a pair of stamp-tweezers, such as those used by artificial flower-makers. The stamp collector does not require many or expensive tools.

When he purchases stamps, he should do so from a respectable and responsible dealer, until he has acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to depend upon his own judgment. He will thus avoid many pitfalls.

Commencing collectors are frequently disheartened by finding that they have been imposed upon by unscrupulous vendors of forgeries, made for the purpose of deceiving them. The elements in every adhesive stamp are, as has been above stated, the *design*, the *paper*, the *mode in which*

*the design is printed on the paper, the adhesive matter on the back, and now, in most cases, the perforation.* We hope to render these clear, so that if the collector is deceived it shall be due to his neglecting to bring his stamps to the tests, though even with all this he may occasionally find, what is the experience of every collector, that the forgers have been too clever for him.

The use of technical terms will, as far as possible, be avoided, and when used will be explained ; but there are a few which are so constantly in use that perhaps it may be better to explain them by dissecting a stamp as an example. The current 1d. is printed by surface-printing in what is termed a doubly-fugitive colour. Stamps are obliterated ordinarily with oleaginous ink, and to guard against these being cleaned, a singly-fugitive colour, that is, a colour which would be disintegrated by chemicals used to clean off such an obliteration, would suffice ; but in order that a colour should also be disintegrated by chemicals that would remove writing-ink, a doubly-fugitive one is used, and the only ones that appear yet to have been discovered and used are shades of purple or green. The stamp is printed by surface-printing on rather thin paper, water-marked with a "Crown." The design is the profile of the Queen to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval band of solid colour, all within a rectangular frame intercepted on all the sides by the oval band. The spandrels, by which are meant the corners between the band and the angles of the frame, are uncoloured. The oval band is inscribed in the upper part, "Postage and Inland Revenue," and in the lower part with the value in words. The perforation is 14.

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## ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

|                                                   |                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—Sep. 6, 1870.                      | DESIGN.—Numeral of value.                     |
| PAPER.—White wove, with<br>network printed on it. | IMPRESSION.—Typographic.<br>PERFORATION.—14½. |

When the Germans invaded France in 1870, one of the first proceedings of the advancing troops was to take possession of the post and telegraph offices, and to substitute a service of their own, for the use of which they provided a series of postage-stamps in French currency of 100 centimes to a franc. Such stamps were not for the special use of the army, whose correspondence was forwarded by the military authorities, but rather for those who desired to make use of the post-office as they did before the invasion. These stamps were employed wherever the postal communications were under the control of the invaders, and they are found to have been so employed as far as Le Mans on the West and Amiens on the North. They were first used, however, in Alsace and Lorraine, and for that reason have acquired that designation, though more properly they should be termed stamps of "the German occupation."

The stamps were manufactured at Berlin, and as there was urgent need of them, it was necessary to resort to some simple design which, at the same time, should not be capable of being readily imitated. The stamps of the North German Confederation then in use in Prussia were

under-printed with a network of fine-lined curves, which being printed with a preparation of lead was not visible except when exposed to fumes which produced oxidation. It was resolved to print the same network in colour upon the sheets for the new stamps, and to overprint a design in type in a similar colour. The design consisted of a large numeral in the centre, with POSTES above it and CENTIMES below, as in the illustration (Fig. 13), and was set up for a sheet of 150 stamps in fifteen rows of ten, separated from each other by wide lines. From these settings-up, stereo-plates were made for the various values required. Some small varieties may be found, but on the whole the settings-up of the design of each stamp are identically the same, very few differing from each other in any respect, except sufficiently to show that they were not produced from *one* setting-up. The curves in the background in their normal position pointed *upwards*, but the values are also found, though rarely, with the curves pointing downwards, which is only due, however, to the sheet having been inverted in the second printing. The paper employed was ordinary white wove, and the perforation was  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , the same as that of the stamps of the North German Confederation of 1869.



FIG. 13.

There were seven values: 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 20c., and 25c. All were issued about September 6th, 1870, with the exception of the 5c. and 25c., which were not issued till about October 28th following. The stamps continued in use till March 24th, 1871, when, by agreement, the French Postal Administration took over all the post-offices on French soil which had been previously worked by the German Postal Administration, excepting of course

those in the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. The stamps continued to be used in these provinces up to the close of 1871, except in the communes of Belfort, &c., which were restored to France pursuant to the Treaty of Frankfort. On January 1st, 1872, they were entirely replaced by those of the German Empire.

The following are the values and colours :

1. 1c., bronze-green.
2. 2c., brown-red.
3. 4c., grey.
4. 5c., yellow-green.
5. 10c., yellow-brown.
6. 20c., Berlin blue.
7. 25c., dark brown.

A reprint of these stamps was made for a Hamburg dealer in 1885, but of the rarer variety *with the curves of the background pointing downwards*. The type of the inscriptions had to be reset, and a ready mode of distinguishing the reprints from the originals is to measure the distance of the letter P in "POSTES" from the left border, which is 3mm. in the originals and 2½mm. in the reprints.

The *cancelling marks* are chiefly those with the name of the town, from which they were despatched, in a circle with the date. Others bear the field-post hand-stamps, as many small post-offices sent their letters to the field-post for transmission. Others are also found with the hand-stamp of the railway post-offices, and some few with the French obliterating stamp, found in the post-offices when occupied by the invaders; but these latter are rare, as the use of the French hand-stamp was forbidden.

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## AUSTRIA

*(Including the Austrian-Italian States, Austrian  
Levant, and Hungary).*

For postal purposes Austria may be considered as consisting, at the time when postage-stamps were first introduced in 1850, of Austria proper, including Hungary, and of the Lombardo-Venetian States. Since that time these latter States have been detached from the Austrian Empire and form part of the Kingdom of Italy, and separate postage-stamps have been issued for the Kingdom of Hungary. The currency of Austria proper in 1850 was in florins, or gulden, divided into sixty kreuzers, but it was modified in 1858, and the florin, slightly altered in value, was divided into 100 kreuzers. In 1850 postage-stamps were issued for Austria proper in kreuzer values, and at the same time a similar series was issued for the States in Italy in centesimi, of which 100 made a lira, one kreuzer being considered as equivalent to five centesimi. On the alteration of the currency in 1858, the values of the stamps for the Italian States were expressed in soldi, one soldo being equivalent to one kreuzer. The stamps continued to be issued in kreuzer and soldi values after the Italian States had been united to the Kingdom of Italy, and were used for the foreign offices of the Empire in the Levant; but in the current issue the use of a separate series, with values in

soldi, has been discontinued, and the kreuzer values have been surcharged with values in Turkish currency. The Austrian florin is nominally worth 2s., but is really about 1s. 8d.

As the types of the stamps issued for Austria were the same as those issued for the Lombardo-Venetian States and for foreign offices, with the exception of the enunciation of the value, it will save repetition to consider them together, numbering those of Austria in Arabic figures and those of the foreign offices in italics.

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—June 1, 1850. PAPER.—Hand-made, greyish  
 DESIGN.—Arms on a shield, white wove, varying in  
 imperial crown above. thickness.  
 GUM.—Thick. IMPRESSION.—Typographic.

IMPERFORATE.

The design consisted of the Arms of Austria on a shield, as shown in the annexed illustrations (Figs. 14 and 15),



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.

surmounted by an Imperial crown, with "KKPOST STEMPEL" (Imperial-royal postage-stamp) at the top, and the value in "kreuzer" or "centes." at the foot. The inscription at the foot was in movable type, and varieties are found with the numerals at varying distances from the outer frame.

The original die, or matrix, was engraved on wood, from which secondary dies were made in electrotpe. These

served as matrices for casting the blocks in type metal from which the stamps were printed, for which latter purpose they were clamped together in a printer's chase adapted to take eight rows of eight. As, however, the sheet of stamps only consisted of sixty, the lower row was completed by the addition of four blocks, with a St. Andrew's cross in relief upon each of them.

*The paper* employed was hand-made wove, greyish-white in colour, and like all hand-made papers varied in thickness, though for the most part it was thin. It was not well made, as specimens of most of the values are occasionally found in which the wires of the bed of the frame show, and the paper has a ribbed appearance like repp paper. A thick white wove machine-made paper was afterwards substituted, and continued in use till the end of the series. Some of the values are also found on laid hand-made paper, which was probably used for a short time between the change of paper from hand- to machine-made. In some of these may be seen watermarked letters, probably a portion of the name of the manufacturer; but these specimens are rare as are all those on laid paper.

*The adhesive composition* employed was for the most part dextrine, mixed with either gelatine or bone-glue, with which the stamps were thickly coated. It is not soluble in cold water, but turns to a kind of jelly. Those stamps that were printed on thick machine-made paper, and coated with this composition, are rather stiff and unmanageable in making a collection of unused copies.

*Reprints* of the whole of the values, both in kreuzer and in centesimi, were made on machine-made white wove paper in 1865, 1871, and 1884, but they are readily distinguishable from the originals by the colour of the paper, the brightness of the impression, and by the gum on the back, which is ordinary white gum or bone-glue.

*The obliterating marks* generally consisted of the name of the post-town, with the day and month, within a circle. There are others with the name of the post-town, in a straight line, also with the date, but the year is not given in either case.

The following is a summary of the series:

*Austria Proper.*

1. 1kr., orange-yellow and yellow.
2. 2kr., black.
3. 3kr., scarlet and vermillion.
4. 6kr., brown (shades).
5. 9kr., blue (shades).

*Italian States.*

1. 5centes., orange-yellow and yellow.
2. 10centes., black.
3. 15centes., scarlet and vermillion.
4. 30centes., brown (shades).
5. 45centes., blue (shades).

*Varieties.*—Nos. 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 have been found on *ribbed* paper.

Nos. 3, 8, 1, 3, 4, 5 have been found on *laid* paper.

Some are also found printed on both sides, probably owing to the impression on one side being defective. The sheet was turned over and passed through the press a second time, though some have been made by those who are always ready to make rarities for collectors.

*Date of Issue.*—1855-56.

*Paper.*—Machine-made white wove; thick.

*Impression, &c.,* as before.

*Austria Proper.*

6. 1kr., yellow (shades).
7. 2kr., black.

8. 3kr., vermilion (shades).
9. 6kr., brown (shades).
10. 9kr., blue (shades).

### *Italian States.*

6. 5centes., yellow (shades).
7. 10centes., black.
8. 15centes., vermilion (shades)
9. 30centes., brown (shades).
10. 45centes., blue (shades).

There are no other varieties than those already mentioned, but some catalogues mention an error, in which "STEMPEL" is spelt "STEMPFL," and the letters "KK" are "KF." As all the stamps were derived from one common matrix, on which was the inscription "KKPOST STEMPFL," it is clear that these errors are only due to defect in the casts, which an examination of the specimens confirms, and they occur in those stamps that are printed in vermilion, which had a deleterious effect on the metal.

### ISSUE II.

|                              |                           |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—Nov. 1, 1858. | IMPRESSION.—Embossed in   |
| DESIGN.—Head of Emperor      | colour.                   |
| to the left.                 | PAPER.—Machine-made white |
| GUM.—Thick.                  | wove; rather thick.       |

PERFORATION.—15.

The alteration of the currency in 1858, by which five kreuzer was made equivalent to three kreuzer of the old currency, and a soldo equivalent to a kreuzer, was introduced for the Italian States, necessitated a corresponding change in the postage-stamps. Two series were issued, one with the values in kreuzer, and the other with the values in soldi, the stamps being the same in each, with the exception of the enunciation of the values. The design showed the embossed head of the Emperor to the left on

a solid ground of colour, within a rectangular frame, differing in each value (Figs. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20).

The *impression* was from electrotypes made from dies engraved either on wood or metal; and, notwithstanding the alteration in the currency, the sheets continued to be composed of seven and a half horizontal rows of eight, the remaining part of the eighth row being made up with



FIG. 16.



FIG. 17.



FIG. 18.



FIG. 19.



FIG. 20.

blocks bearing a St. Andrew's cross, but the disposition was reversed, as, instead of the cross being in colour on a white ground, the cross was white and the ground coloured.

The *paper* employed was white wove, unsurfaced, machine-made, thick and soft, the adhesive composition being applied thickly. The stamps were also for the first

time issued perforated, the perforation gauging 15. In the year 1859 the colour of the 3kr. was changed from black to green.

A similar issue was, at the same time, made for the Italian States, in which the values were expressed in soldi; but the 3sld., in green, was not issued till 1862, as will be mentioned hereafter. There are not any varieties, but it may be remarked that there was a distinct impression of the 2kr. and 2sld. in orange, unused specimens of which are very rare.

*Reprints* were made of all the values in 1865, 1871, and 1884; but these can readily be distinguished from the originals by the following tests: (1) The colours, which are brighter; (2) the gum, which is whiter and more thinly applied; (3) the perforation, which is 12 for the reprint of 1865, 11 for that of 1871, and 13 for that of 1884.

The following is a summary of the issue:

*Austria Proper.*

11. 2kr., orange, orange-yellow, and yellow (shades).
12. 3kr., black.
13. 5kr., vermilion, brick-red (shades).
14. 10kr., umber and reddish-brown.
15. 15kr., Prussian blue (shades).
16. 3kr., green (March 16th, 1859).

*Italian States.*

11. 2sld., orange, orange-yellow, and yellow (shades).
12. 3sld., black.
13. 5sld., vermilion, brick-red (shades).
14. 10sld., umber and reddish-brown.
15. 15sld., Prussian blue (shades).
16. 3sld., green (1862).

## ISSUE III.

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.— | PAPER.—Plain white wove.  |
| January 1st, 1861.      | IMPRESSION. — Embossed in |
| DESIGN.—Head of Emperor | colour.                   |
| to the right.           | GUM.—Thinner.             |
| PERFORATION.—14.        |                           |

There being a general demand for the issue of stamped envelopes, it was determined to change the designs of the stamps to one which should be common to both the adhesive and the envelopes, and the envelopes together with the new series of stamps commenced to be issued on January 1st, 1861. The design consisted of the head of the Emperor to the right, on a ground of solid colour within an upright oval engine-turned band, on the upper part of which was "KREUZER" or "SOLDI," and on the lower part the numeral of value on a transverse oval disc (Fig. 21).



FIG. 21.

Under the provisions of the Treaty of Zurich, of November 11th, 1858, by which the preliminaries of the peace of Villafranca were confirmed, the province of Lombardy was ceded to Italy, and this necessarily lessened the demand for the values in soldi. Only those of 5 and 10 soldi of this series were therefore issued for use in Venetia, as there was sufficient stock in hand of the other values in the former series to last during the continuance of the current one, and the 3sld. black of that series was not superseded by the 3sld. green until 1862. The plates of the 2, 3, and 15 soldi, of the new design, are said to have been prepared, but no printing was made; this is probable, as these values were printed in 1865, together with a reprint of the values in kreuzer and the two values in soldi. The size of the sheets was modified, and they were now made to consist of 100 stamps in ten



rows of ten. The paper employed was machine-made, white wove, of ordinary thickness and unsurfaced. The gum was a species of glue made from bone, and appears to have borne the name of "Cologne mucilage."

The perforation was done by a machine perforating the entire sheet at each descent of the punches, and gauged 14,

The values and colours were as follow:—

*Austria Proper.*

- 17. 2kr., yellow and dark yellow.
- 18. 3kr., green, pale to full.
- 19. 5kr., red and pale red.
- 20. 10kr., brown and light yellow-brown.
- 21. 15kr., pale blue to full blue.

*Austrian Italy.*

- 17. 5sld., red and pale red.
- 18. 10sld., brown and pale brown.

A reprint of all the kreuzer values and the issued and unissued soldi values was made in 1865, and another in 1871. In the reprint of 1865 the perforation is 12, and in that of 1871 it is 11. A third reprint was also made of all the values in 1884, the perforation of which is 13. and it is also stated that a fourth has since been made in which the perforations are the same as in the second reprint of the Arms series of 1863, as described under that series.

ISSUE IV.

COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.—

July 1st, 1863.

DESIGN.—Arms within an oval band.

IMPRESSION. — Embossed in colour.

PAPER. — Plain white wove.

After 1865 a watermark is found in the sheets.

PERFORATION.—14 till 1864.

Altered in 1864 to 9½.

A series of a new design commenced to be issued on July 1st, 1863. The general character of the new design

was similar to that which preceded it, except that the Arms of Austria, embossed on a coloured solid ground, were substituted for the head of the Emperor (Fig. 22). The paper was similar, but about 1865 the words "FRANCO-MARKEN" appeared in watermark on the sheets. A similar series, with the values expressed in soldi, was issued for use in the Italian State of Venetia and the Consular offices in the Levant; but by the Treaty of Vienna, of October 3rd, 1866, Venetia was surrendered to Italy, and ceased to form part of the Austrian Empire. The impression was as before, but the 10 and 15 kreuzer, and 10 and 15 soldi, exchanged colours, the 10kr. and sld. becoming blue, and the 15kr. and sld. becoming brown.



FIG. 22.

Up to 1864 the perforation was 14, but in that year it was altered to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , and so continued to the end of the series.

The following is a summary of the series:

*Austria Proper.*

- 22. 2kr., yellow (shades).
- 23. 3kr., green.
- 24. 5kr., rose and carmine-red.
- 25. 10kr., blue (shades).
- 26. 15kr., yellow-brown (shades).

*Austrian Italy.*

- 19. 2sld., yellow (shades).
- 20. 3sld., green.
- 21. 5sld., rose and carmine-red.
- 22. 10sld., blue (shades).
- 23. 15sld., yellow-brown (shades).

After the two series in kreuzer and soldi were superseded by those of June 1st, 1867, the remaining stocks, perforated  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ,

were disposed of; but a reprint was made in 1884, the perforation of which was 13. One sheet, however, was given away which was not perforated. A further reprint has since been made, the perforations of which are irregular, but the following are known: 2kr. and 3kr., perf.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5kr. and 15kr., perf. 10; 10kr., perf. 13; 2sld. and 3sld., perf.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ; 5sld., perf. 13; 10sld., perf.  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; and 15sld., perf.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

### ISSUE V.

DATE OF ISSUE.—June 1, 1867.

PAPER.—White wove, the sheet  
watermarked "FRANCO-  
MARKEN."

IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.

DESIGN.—Head of Emperor to  
the right.

PERFORATION.— $9\frac{1}{2}$ , except for  
the 5okr. and sld., but  
varying as above.

The Coronation of the Emperor at Buda-Pesth on June 8th, 1867, as King of Hungary, was the cause of the



FIG. 23.



FIG. 24.

issue of a new series of stamps, and it was determined to adopt the cheaper and more commonly adopted plan of surface-printing in place of embossing. The design showed the head of the Emperor to the right on a circular solid ground within a rectangular frame (Fig. 23). The value was at the foot, expressed as "2 (3, 5, 10, 20) kr.," and the rest of the stamp was filled up with florid ornamentation. Two higher values were also added to the series, one of 25kr. and one of 5okr. That of 25kr. was

of the same type as the smaller values, but that of 5okr. was of larger dimensions, though the head in the centre was the same (Fig. 24). The numerals of value "50" were inserted in small discs near the upper angles, and were repeated on a scroll underneath the circular ground, on which was the head. The values in soldi were the same, the letters "sld." being substituted for "kr." In the 2, 3, and 5 kreuzer there is a little difference in the ornamentation on each side of the value at the foot, as there is an additional scroll ornament. In the printing of the 3kr., in 1872, this was modified, and in place of the additional scroll on each side lines were introduced.

Although in 1866 the last of the Austrian-Italian States was joined to Italy, and the kreuzer issue was current in Hungary and Transylvania, yet the series in soldi was continued for the use of the Austrian foreign offices at Bakau, Berlat, Botuschany, Bucharest, Fokschany, Galatz, Giurgevo, Ibraila, Jassy, Piatra, Ploesti, and Roman in the Danubian provinces; at Adrianople, Antivari, Burgas, Candia, Canea, Cavalle, Constantinople, Czernavoda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Janina, Kustendji, Lagos, Larnaca, Philippopolis, Prevesa, Retimo, Rustchuk, Salonica, Seres, Sofia, Sulina, Tultcha, Valona, Varna, and Volo in European Turkey; Alexandretta, Beyruth, Caiffa, Chios, Ineboli, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Latakia, Mersina, Mitylene, Rhodes, Samsun, Sinope, Smyrna, Tenedos, Trebizond, and Tripoli in Asiatic Turkey; and Alexandria in Egypt.

The two series were printed from electro-plates, on paper similar to that employed during the latter part of the previous issue, and the stamps were perforated  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , with the exception of the 5okr. and sld., which were perforated 12, though some copies of these latter are found with perforations of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . In 1877 the 2, 3, 5, 10, and 15 kreuzer are also found perforated 12.

The following is a summary of the two issues :

- 27. 24. 2kr. or sld., yellow (shades).
- 28. 25. 3kr. or sld., green (shades).
- 29. 26. 5kr. or sld., rose, carmine-red (shades).
- 30. 27. 10kr. or sld., blue (shades).
- 31. 28. 15kr. or sld., light yellow-brown (shades).
- 32. 29. 25kr. or sld., violet (shades).
- 33. 30. 50kr. or sld., salmon, pale rosy brown.

*Variety.*

- 34. 5kr., red (shades), with alteration of the lower scroll work ; perf 9½.

The shades are more numerous in the kreuzer values than in those in soldi, which is to be expected, as the use being so much larger there were more numerous printings. There are no special varieties except those above mentioned ; but it has been remarked that in some of the values, more especially the 3kr. red, the ground does not appear to be uniformly solid, but has the appearance of lines crossing vertically and horizontally. This is owing to the cloth of the ink roller, and is also found in some of the French stamps of the Empire.

ISSUE VI.

COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.—

September, 1883.

DESIGN.—Numeral in a shield  
on Arms.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.

IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed  
and typographed.

PERFORATION.—Various gauges.

A series of stamps was issued by Austria in 1879, for use in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the design was adopted as the basis of a new series for Austria itself, the new series commencing to appear in September, 1883. The design was the double-headed eagle displayed, with a blank escutcheon on the breast, and below was an uncoloured disc. The numeral of value was over-printed in black upon the first, and the denomination "kr." or "sld." on the second, as two series were used, one for Austria and the other for

the foreign offices. In addition to this, those for Austria were over-printed in black in a curve above the eagle, with "Kais. Königl. Oesterr. Post.," and those for the foreign offices with "Imper. Reg. Posta Austr." (Figs. 25 and 26). The stamps are very ineffective, as the eagle is on a ground of coarse horizontal lines. They were printed like the previous issue by surface-printing from electrotypes, and on plain white wove paper, but in the year 1886 a few sheets were printed on paper of a yellowish tone, belonging to that used for some of the telegraph-forms; only two of the values, 2kr. and 5kr., have, however, been noticed as being on this



FIG. 25.



FIG. 26.

paper, and specimens are rare. The perforation was very irregular, and appears to have been done by single-line machines. Stamps are found perforated in various gauges from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 13; some with the same gauge on all four sides; others with one gauge at the top and bottom and another at the sides; while others have one side that has accidentally escaped perforation.

The values and colours were as follow:

- 35. 31. 2kr. or sld., light yellow-brown and black.
- 36. 32. 3kr. or sld., emerald-green and black.
- 37. 33. 5kr. or sld., carmine and black.
- 38. 34. 10kr. or sld., French blue and black.
- 39. 35. 20kr. or sld., grey and black.
- 40. 36. 50kr. or sld., violet (shades) and black.

*Varieties.*

41. 2kr., No. 35, on yellowish paper.

42. 5kr., No. 37, on yellowish paper.

*Stamps of this issue, surcharged, in Turkish currency.*

Although 5 soldi might be taken as equivalent to 20 para, yet when a postage rate of 10 para was required in Constantinople, there was no stamp in soldi that was its equivalent. In September, 1886, this was provided for by surcharging the 3sld. stamp at the foot with "10 PARA 10" in black. The surcharge was first printed at Constantinople, but subsequently at Vienna. But the two surcharges may be distinguished from each other by the length, which is 16mm. in that made at Constantinople, and 15mm. in that made at Vienna. In June, 1888, the use of the values in soldi was discontinued, and they ceased to be issued. The entire series of 1883, with the exception of the 2kr., was then surcharged in black with values in Turkish currency (Nos. 39 to 43):

37. 3sld., green, with 10 para (Constantinople), 1886.

38. 3sld., green, with 10 para (Vienna), 1886.

39. 3kr., green, with 10 para        "        1888.

40. 5kr., carmine, with 20 para       "       "

41. 10kr., blue, with 1 piaster       "       "

42. 20kr., grey, with 2 piaster       "       "

43. 50kr., violet, with 5 piaster       "       "

## ISSUE VII.

COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.—

September 1st, 1890.

PAPER.—Granite wove, the

sheet watermarked "K. K.

BRIEF-MARKEN."

DESIGN.—Head of Emperor.

IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed  
and typographed.

PERFORATION. — Various  
gauges.

On September 1st, 1890, a new issue began to make its appearance, but was not completely brought into

use till the following year. It made the seventh series since 1850, and as in these series the Arms of the Empire generally figured alternately with the head of the Emperor, it was now the turn of the latter to figure on the new issue. In England we have a numismatic rule that the heads of the sovereigns are alternately represented to the right and the left; but in Austria the head of the Emperor was to the left in the series of 1858, and to the right in those of 1861 and 1867. In the issue of 1890, the head is to the left in all the values in kreuzer, and to the right in two higher values in gulden that were then introduced. The issue of values in soldi having been discontinued, there were stamps of only one denomination in the new issue.

The design of the values in kreuzer showed the head of the Emperor to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval uncoloured band, intercepted opposite the four angles of the rectangular frame by discs with engine-turned ground, on which the numerals of value were struck by a second printing. On the band, in coloured letters, is "KREUZER" at the top and at the bottom, while on the left side is "KAIS. KOENIGL.," and on the right "OESTERR. POST" (Fig. 27).



FIG. 27.

In the gulden values, the head of the Emperor to the right is engraved anaglyptically on a ground-work of vertical lines, within a pearled upright oval frame, round which, on a solid band of colour, are the inscriptions similar to those in the kreuzer series, the word "GULDEN" being substituted for "KREUZER" at the top and bottom. The discs intercept the oval band at the four angles, and the numeral is uncoloured, on an engine-turned



ground. At the foot is the value in words, on a ground of horizontal lines. The design is shown in Fig. 29.

The stamps of this issue are well engraved, and the paper employed is peculiar, being a species of what is called granite paper, in which there are numbers of brown threads in the pulp, like hairs, about  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. long, not disposed in any order. The sheets bear the watermark, "K. K. BRIEF-MARKEN." The perforation varies, the kreuzer issue ordinarily between  $9\frac{1}{2}$  and 13, while that of the gulden is  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and 13.

The following are the values and colours of those issued in 1890:

- 43. 1kr., grey, numerals in black.
- 44. 12kr., rose, numerals in black.
- 45. 15kr., violet, numerals in black.
- 46. 24kr., pale blue, numerals in black.
- 47. 30kr., pale yellow-brown, numerals in black.
- 48. 1gld., dark blue.
- 49. 2gld., carmine.

The remaining values of the series were added in 1891:

- 50. 2kr., light yellow-brown, numerals in black.
- 51. 3kr., grey-green, numerals in black.
- 52. 5kr., rose, numerals in black.
- 53. 10kr., French blue, numerals in black.
- 54. 20kr., bronze-green, numerals in black.
- 55. 50kr., violet, numerals in black.

In September, 1891, in consequence, it is said, of the forgery of some of the higher kreuzer values, the design of these was altered, the head of the Emperor being on an octagonal ground of horizontal lines within a similarly shaped frame. On the top, bottom, and sides are the same inscriptions as before, but in white letters on a coloured ground. On each of the slanting sides is a plain white tablet, on which

is the numeral of value (Fig. 28). The paper is as before, with brown threads in it.

The values and colours are :

- 56. 20kr., light bronze-green, numerals in black.
- 57. 24kr., blue, numerals in black.
- 58. 30kr., light yellow-brown, numerals in black.
- 59. 50kr., violet, numerals in black

In January, 1896, the colours of the 1 and 2 gulden were altered.

- 60. 1gld., grey-lilac.
- 61. 2gld., light green.

*Stamps of this issue, surcharged, in Turkish currency.*

At various times since the issue of September 1st, 1890, according as the stamps were required, they were



FIG. 28.



FIG. 29.

surcharged with values in Turkish currency (Fig. 29). The following of this issue have been so surcharged :

- 44. 2kr., yellow-brown, with 8 para.
- 45. 3kr., green, with 10 para.
- 46. 5kr., rose, with 20 para.
- 47. 10kr., blue, with 1 piaster.
- 48. 20kr., olive, with 2 piaster. (1st type.)
- 49. 20kr., olive, with 2 piaster. (2nd type.)
- 50. 50kr., violet, with 5 piaster. (1st type.)

- 51. 50kr., violet, with 5 piaster. (2nd type.)
- 52. 1gld., blue, with 10 piaster.
- 53. 2gld., carmine, with 20 piaster.
- 54. 1gld., grey-lilac, with 10 piaster.
- 55. 2gld., light green, with 20 piaster.

This completes the history of the ordinary adhesive postage-stamps up to 1897.

## *Postage Due Stamps.*

On January 1st, 1894, a series of stamps for unpaid letters was issued. The design shows the value in the centre of a transverse oval on a plain ground, surrounded by a band, the whole within an oblong rectangular frame. In the upper part of the middle of the band is the inscription "KAIS. KOENIGL. OESTERR. POST," and in the lower part "PORTOMARKE," and in the centre the numeral with "KREUZER" printed across it (Fig. 30). The impression of the whole series is in two shades of light brown,



FIG. 30.

that part of the band carrying the inscription, and the numeral in the centre, being in the darker shade, while all the rest is in the lighter shade. The perforation is ordinarily  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , but is very irregular, varying like that of the current issue of ordinary postage-stamps.

Although the original decree ordering the issue only mentioned the 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 kreuzer, yet other values have been issued since, and it now consists of 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 20, and 50 kreuzer, all in two shades of brown.

## *Newspaper Stamps.*

These stamps were intended to prepay the postage on journals and other periodical publications, and were first

issued on January 1st, 1851. They had no value upon them, and were used both in Austria proper and in the Italian States. The paper on which they were printed was the same as that employed for the adhesive postage-stamps, to which they formed an adjunct. They were similarly gummed, but *none* of the issues have ever been officially perforated.

### ISSUE I.

|                                      |                                                         |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1851. | PAPER.—Hand-made greyish<br>white wove, thick and thin. |
| DESIGN.—Head of Mercury.             | IMPRESSION.—Typographic.                                |

The design consisted of a small square, showing the head of Mercury on an obliquely waved ground within a frame, in which at the top was "ZEITUNGS," at the foot "STÄMPEL," on the left side "K. K.," and on the right "POST" (Fig. 31). A decree of September 12th, 1850, makes mention only of an issue in blue, and the order of the Minister of the same date explains that each publisher of newspapers can purchase the stamps, which were nominally of the value of 1kr., at the rate of 1 florin per 100 (the florin being then of the value of 60kr.). A subsequent decree of December 3rd, 1850, provided for the introduction of yellow and red stamps, to be used in mailing several copies under one wrapper. It has always been a tradition that one yellow was equivalent to ten blue, and one red, or rather rose, was equivalent to fifty blue. But in the decree there was a regulation that newspapers for the interior, which appeared in monthly, bi-monthly, or weekly editions, might be sent to any part of the empire for one blue stamp per ounce. It would seem, therefore, that one yellow stamp would frank ten daily journals under one



FIG. 31.

band, or ten ounces of periodical literature, and the red stamp five times that quantity.

The issue lasted till November 1st, 1858, and during the course of it three varieties of the type of the blue stamp are to be found. They are not easily distinguishable, but they may be noted thus: In the first, the "s" in "STÄMPEL" is an ordinary one, and well-shaped; in the second, the head is long, and the top of the letter looks like a swan's neck and head; in the third, the "s" has no terminating point, and is like a worm. That this appears to be the correct order in which the types appeared, is confirmed by the fact that the second type is found used in 1852, and that the reprints of this stamp, made in 1865, 1871, and 1884, are all of the third type, the only plate then appearing to be in existence; but the original die is still in existence, and this is of the first type.\* Specimens of the second type are rare, and the discovery of it is due to the researches of Herr Friedl, of Vienna. The supply of the rose colour became exhausted; but there was in the hands of the Government a stock printed in vermilion, and by a decree of March 21st, 1856, the yellow stamps were reduced to the same value as the blue ones, and the vermilion stamps were issued to take the place of the yellow ones. No further change was made till the decree of October 14th, 1858, which announced the new issue according to the new value of the kreuzer, when the vermilion stamp was ordered to be withdrawn, and the blue ones were to be used up simultaneously with the new issue of journal stamps, which took place on November 1st, 1858. The rest of the stock of the vermilion stamps was destroyed in 1865.

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\* Some philatelists distinguish the reprints by the "G," as in the reprints that letter has no cross-bar. In the originals, the blue one is found both with and without cross-bar to the G, but the other three (yellow, rose, and red) are all from the die with cross-bar. The gum in the two first reprints is yellow, and in that of 1884, white.

The same plates served for the impressions in blue, yellow, and red, and the sheets consisted of four panes of 100 stamps each. The plates seem to have been composed of type-metal casts, and the stamps of the first and second types were printed typographically—that is, the paper was damped before printing—as they are uneven in size; but the third type was probably printed from electrotypes by the dry process. These latter had only 1 millimetre between them, while the first had  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . The paper, as has been said, was the same as that employed for the ordinary postage-stamps, and specimens of the blue are found on ribbed paper. The gum was also similar. The notice of these stamps may appear somewhat prolix to a commencing collector, but they have been much discussed of late. Specimens of the rose are rare, while those of the red are the rarest amongst all the Austrian stamps, and there is no lack of forgeries.

*Reprints* were, as mentioned above, made in all the colours, blue, yellow, rose, and red in 1865, 1871, and 1884, which can be distinguished from the originals by the greater whiteness of the paper, the brightness of the colours, and the nature of the gum, while the type also assists.

1. ( 1kr.) Blue (shaded) three types.
2. (10kr.) Yellow.
3. (50kr.) Rose.
4. (10kr.) Red.

## ISSUE II.

|                                         |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — November<br>1st, 1858. | PAPER. — Machine-made white<br>wove. |
| DESIGN. — Head of Emperor<br>to left.   | IMPRESSION. — Embossed in<br>colour. |

Simultaneously with the issue of the series of ordinary postage-stamps in the new currency, a journal stamp was

issued of the nominal value of 1kr., bearing as its design the head of the Emperor to the left, embossed on a solid coloured ground, within a rectangular frame, as shown in the engraving (Fig. 32). The stamp was printed on similar paper to that of the ordinary postage-stamp issue, and similarly gummed.



FIG. 32.

On March 1st, 1859, the colour of the stamp was altered to lilac, varying to violet.

5. November 1st, 1858. No value (1kr.), dark blue.

6. March 1st, 1859. No value (1kr.), lilac to violet (shades).

Both these stamps were reprinted in 1865, 1871, and 1884, but the colours of the reprints are brighter than the originals, and the paper and gum are both white.

### ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1861. PAPER.—Machine-made white wove.

DESIGN.—Head of Emperor to right. IMPRESSION.—Embossed in colour.

The issue of the series for 1861 was accompanied by a journal stamp of altered design, showing the head of the Emperor to the right, embossed on an upright, oval, solid coloured ground, within a frame of fancy shape with inscription as in the last; but "STEMPEL" is substituted for "STÄMPEL" (Fig. 33). This stamp has, like the last, been three times reprinted, the impression being in lilac and the gum white.



FIG. 33.

7. No value (1kr.), lilac, grey-lilac, dark lilac.

## ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1, 1863. PAPER.—Machine-made white  
 IMPRESSION.— Embossed in wove.  
 colour. DESIGN.—Arms.

When the change of design took place and the Arms were substituted for the head of the Emperor, a similar change was made in the journal stamp. The Arms, embossed on an upright oval ground, were enclosed within a rectangular frame with canted angles (Fig. 34). The inscriptions in the frame were as before, except that "STEMPEL" was changed to "STAEMPEL." This stamp was reprinted in 1884 on the paper of issue VI.



FIG. 34.

8. No value (1kr.), lilac and brownish-lilac.

## ISSUE V.

DATE OF ISSUE.— June 1st, 1867. PAPER.—Machine-made white  
 wove.  
 DESIGN.—Head of Mercury. IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.

When the design of the ordinary postage-stamps appeared, with the head of the Emperor to the left, in June, 1867, the journal stamp was changed, and a return was made to the head of Mercury, which was on a circular solid ground of colour, with a rectangular framing, having a Greek pattern between the outer and inner lines, but no inscription of any kind. This design was re-drawn, or the die retouched, twice, as slight variations are found, dating from about 1874 and 1880.



FIG. 35.

In the original design the helmet or petasus of Mercury was mixed up with the ground, and the hair



came over the forehead. The shading of the face was all shaded in points (Fig. 35).

In the first retouch the external lines of the framing were rather farther from the lines enclosing the circular ground, the hair was more removed from the forehead, and the shading of the face was in lines and points (Fig. 36). The petasus was rendered more salient.



FIG. 36.

In the retouch of 1880 the shading, except on the cheek, was in lines, and the exterior line of the outer circle impinged on the line of the rectangular frame, slightly interrupting it.

The colour of the impression varied much, but the following varieties are found :

9. 1867, no value (1kr.), brown-grey, pale grey-violet, bright violet, slate.
10. 1874, no value (1kr.), slate, dark violet, mauve.
11. 1880, no value (1kr.), mauve, violet-mauve, grey, slate.

#### ISSUE VI.

DATE OF ISSUE. — October 14th, 1880. PAPER. — Machine-made ; watermark "ZEITUNGS

DESIGN.—Head of Mercury. MARKEN" in sheet.

IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.



FIG. 37.

On October 14th, 1880, a stamp was issued of the same type as that of 1867, but with the value " $\frac{1}{2}$ kr." in the lower part of the frame (Fig. 37). It was also exclusively for the use of the publishers of journals, though a value was expressed upon it. It was printed on special paper, watermarked across the sheet with "ZEITUNGS MARKEN."

12.  $\frac{1}{2}$ kr., sea-green, yellow-green, blue-green.

## *Newspaper Tax Stamps.*

There are a few stamps, which, from the persistence of album-makers, and from the fact that specimens of some are scarce, have crept into collections of postage-stamps, though they are purely and simply fiscal stamps. As collectors will frequently come across them it will be well to describe them shortly, and show what they really were.

The design of the first of these showed the Arms of Austria on an uncoloured ground, within a double-lined square frame of a little more than 20mm., inscribed at the top "ZEITUNGS," at the bottom the value in kreuzer; on the left side "KAIS. KON.," and on the right side "STÄMPEL" (Fig. 38).



FIG. 38.



FIG. 39.

The issue was authorised by a decree of April 22nd, 1850, but it did not make its appearance until October 1st of that year, and was of the value of 2kr., representing a tax of that amount imposed on every foreign newspaper entering the country for distribution within it. The stamp was affixed by the post-office, and the amount was collected on the delivery.

In March, 1858, consequent on a postal convention between Austria and other German States, a differential tax was introduced, and was fixed at 2kr. on newspapers coming from those States, and at 4kr. on those coming from other States. The former stamp was withdrawn, and

new stamps of 2kr. and 4kr. were created, both in the same colours for Austria, and in another colour for the Italian States (Fig. 39). The design of these stamps differed from that of the previous issue in the angle ornaments of the frame, and in the size of the type of the inscriptions, but in other respects were similar. On November 23rd, 1853, the rates were altered, and the tax on German papers was reduced to 1kr., and that on the papers of other countries to 2kr. The stamp of 4kr. was withdrawn, both in Austria and in Austrian Italy, and a new value of 1kr. created, printed in blue for the former and in black for the latter. The colour of the 2kr. was also in both cases slightly modified.

Until 1867 the stamps were printed by typography from type-metal casts, in sheets of 100, the paper being similar to that in use for the postage-stamps current at the time, when they were printed on the special paper in which was the watermark "ZEITUNGS STEMPEL." None of the stamps were ever perforated. The following is a summary of the various issues :

OCTOBER 1ST, 1850.

The stamp bore a small ornament in each angle, in which dots were arranged so as to form a cross (Fig. 38).

2kr., green (shades).

This stamp was reprinted about 1871, but the colour is brighter than in the original. The paper and gum are also both whiter.

MARCH 28TH, 1858.

The ornaments in the angles were circular, as in the engraving (Fig. 39).

*Austria.*—2kr., brown.

4kr., brown.

*Austrian Italy*.—2kr., vermilion.

4kr., vermilion.

NOVEMBER 23RD, 1858.

*Austria*.—1kr., blue.

2kr., red-brown.

*Austrian Italy*.—1kr., black.

2kr., red.

Of the above, the stamp of 4kr. for Austria, and those of 2kr. and 4kr. for Austrian Italy of March 28th, 1858, and the 1kr. black for Austrian Italy of November 23rd, were reprinted about 1871.

In April, 1878, the central design was re-drawn, the crown was made smaller, as also the shield on the breast



FIG. 40.



FIG. 41.

of the eagle (Fig. 40). The Italian States having ceased to belong to Austria, one series only was issued, consisting of:

1kr., pale blue.

2kr., pale red-brown.

The above type continued in use till 1890, when, on June 1st of that year, the design was changed to one in which the Arms were enclosed within a circular band, inscribed "KAIS. KONIGL. ZEITUNGS-STEMPEL," and with the value at the foot (Fig. 41).

This issue was in two values of 1 and 2 kreuzer, which were printed on plain white wove paper.

1kr., yellow-brown.

2kr., green.

About the same time a stamp of larger size was issued of the value of 25kr., which appears to have been intended for packets of twenty-five newspapers or periodicals of a certain weight. The impression is on paper with the coloured threads. Unlike all the other newspaper-tax stamps which were not perforated, this stamp is perforated 13.

25kr., carmine.

## HUNGARY.

When postage-stamps were first issued for Austria in 1850 the Empire consisted of fourteen provinces on the Austrian side of the River Leita, and on the other side were Hungary, including the Military Frontiers, Croatia, Transylvania, Lombardy, and Venetia. Of these, Lombardy, as has been already mentioned, was detached in 1859, and Venetia in 1866. Hungary had been treated as a province, and though the rebellion that had broken out had been put down by force, yet the discontent of the Magyar people was so great as to be a source of continual uneasiness at Vienna. When, however, Austria found itself excluded from the direction of Germany by its defeat in 1866, which threatened a disintegration of the Empire, it turned to Hungary, and after negotiations with the Hungarian leaders, the constitution was restored, and it became once more a kingdom, the Emperor of Austria being crowned King of Hungary, at Buda-Pesth, June 8th, 1867. Croatia and Transylvania, together with the Military Frontiers, which were formed into a province in 1872, were also added to Hungary. Although a special post-card for Hungary was

issued in 1869 it was not till 1871 that a set of adhesives was issued for that kingdom, the currency in which was the same as in Austria proper.

### ISSUE I.

|                                    |                                               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—May 1, 1871.        | PAPER.—Plain white wove.                      |
| DESIGN.—Head of King,<br>and Arms. | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.<br>PERFORATION.—9½. |

The issue consisted of six values, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 25 kreuzer, the design showing the head of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the right on an uncoloured circular ground, under which were the national arms surmounted by the crown of St. Stephen, and on each side were discs in solid colour, the left one carrying the numeral of value and the right one "kr." In the spandrels, or upper angles of the frame, were rosettes.



FIG. 42.

The series was issued printed by lithography, the transfers for which were copied from the dies prepared for the second issue, which began to be circulated four months after. These lithographed impressions are now becoming scarce, except in a used state, and are readily distinguishable from the engraved series by the blurred character of the impression, especially in that of the beard (Fig. 42). They were printed on plain white wove paper, and the perforation was 9½. Although these lithographed impressions began to be replaced by the next issue in August, 1871, there are a great many shades of colour, considering the short time that the series was current.

The following are the values and colours :

1. 2kr., pale and dark yellow.
2. 3kr., yellow-green and brighter green.

3. 5kr., red and rose.
4. 10kr., pale blue, blue, dark blue.
5. 15kr., pale and dark yellow-brown.
6. 25kr., lilac, violet, and bright violet.

The whole of the values are known unperforated, but a series of envelopes was issued at the same time, comprising all the values except that of 25kr. Imperforate specimens are frequently met with which have been made from the stamps on the envelopes.

## ISSUE II.

COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.— DESIGN, PAPER, and PER-  
August, 1871. FORATION as before.

IMPRESSION.—Line-engraved.

In the month of August the engraved stamps commenced to make their appearance, the 2, 3, 5, and 10 kreuzer being issued in that month, the 15kr. two months after, and the 25kr. early in 1872 (Fig. 43). The stamps were engraved in recess, and printed from steel plates, the impression being on plain white wove paper, and the perforation was  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . The colours were more distinct than in the lithographed series, and may be described as :



FIG. 43.

7. 2kr., yellow and orange-yellow.
8. 3kr., green and dark green.
9. 5kr., red and carmine red.
10. 10kr., dark blue.
11. 15kr., brown and dark brown.
12. 25kr., mauve.

The entire series of these stamps is also known, printed in 1885 on the watermarked paper, and in the colours then in use. These stamps are classed as reprints by some

philatelists, while others consider they were rather in the nature of proofs. They were preforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

### ISSUE III.

COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.— PAPER. — (1) Plain white  
October 1st, 1874.                      wove; (2) Watermarked  
DESIGN. — Envelope with                      white wove (1881).  
Crown above.                      IMPRESSION.—Line-engraved.  
PERFORATION.—Various.

The issue with the head of the Emperor did not continue in use more than about three years and a half, when it was superseded by another engraved issue, the design of which was an envelope, with the crown of Hungary above, and a post-horn below, with laurel branches up the sides. In an upturned curve below is "MAGYAR KIR. POSTA." (Royal Hungarian post.) (Fig. 44.)

This series, like the former, was printed from plates engraved in recess. The figures of value and the inscriptions appear to be in a darker shade than the rest of the stamp, but this is only because they have been more deeply engraved. In some of the values the colours are very bright, which is said to be attributable to their having been printed in aniline colours.



FIG. 44.

The impression was on plain white paper, and the perforation was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, and compound, the perforation being done by a single-line machine. The following are the values and colours :

13. 2kr., dull lilac, reddish-lilac.
14. 3kr., yellow-green, deep green.
15. 5kr., vermilion, rose, carmine (1878).
16. 10kr., blue, deep blue.
17. 20kr., greenish-black.

The last-named value was not issued till May 15th, 1876.



In April, 1881, the stamps began to appear on paper with a special watermark of interlacing circles of about 33mm. in diameter, with the initials *K L* in the centre of each circle (Fig. 45). The colours of the impression remained the same, or virtually so, though various shades are

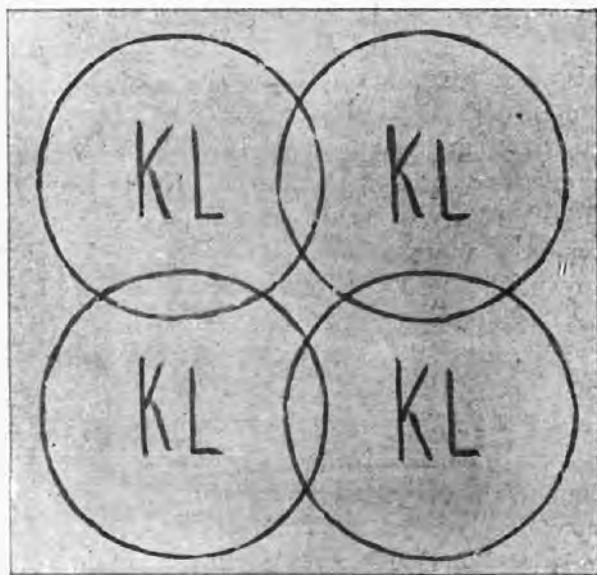


FIG. 45

to be found, as in the issue of 1874. The perforation is generally 11, 13, or 13½.

#### CONTINUATION OF ISSUE III.

|                                     |                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—June 1st,<br>1887.   | PAPER.—Watermarked white<br>wove (1881).         |
| DESIGN.—Resembling that of<br>1874. | IMPRESSION—Typographed.<br>PERFORATION.—Various. |

An addition to the existing series was made on June 1st, 1887, values of 8kr., 12kr., 15kr., 24kr., 30kr., and 50kr., as

also of 1 and 3 florins, being issued. The new values were not printed by the copperplate process, but by surface-printing. The design was virtually the same as in the issue of 1881, but the envelope in the centre was made smaller, the inscriptions were in larger letters, and the numerals of value were printed in a different colour from the rest of the stamp (Fig. 46). The impression of the stamp was made on paper water-marked as in the issue of 1881, but with vertical coloured lines printed on it. The course of printing seems, by examination of the stamps, to have been that the numerals of value were printed on the lined ground before the rest of the stamp, as the coloured lines defining the edges of the envelope are clearly printed over the numerals. The perforation was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , but other gauges are found. The values and colours were as follow :



FIG. 46.

18. 8kr., orange on orange lines, numeral in black.
19. 12kr., brown on green lines, numeral in black.
20. 15kr., lake-red on blue lines, numeral in black.
21. 24kr., green on pink lines, numeral in black.
22. 30kr., olive-green on purple lines, numeral in black.
23. 50kr., vermilion on orange lines, numeral in black.
24. 1 florin, blue-grey on silver lines, numeral in red.
25. 3 florins, violet on gold lines, numeral in red.

The gumming on all the stamps of Hungary is similar to that on the other Austrian stamps, and is said to be bone-glue.

The stamps are almost universally obliterated with a dated stamp of the receiving office, but without the year. This is ordinarily circular, but at times is in a straight line.

## *Newspaper Stamps.*

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE. — Type I.: DESIGN. — Crown of St.  
May 1st, 1871. Type II.: Stephen, with post-horn  
1872. below.

PAPER. — Plain white wove, IMPRESSION. — Typographed.  
and slightly azured, 1873. NOT PERFORATED.

When the ordinary postage-stamps were issued in May, 1871, they were accompanied by a stamp for newspapers, on which no value was expressed, but it was equivalent to 1kr. The design consisted of the crown with a post-horn below, the mouthpiece of which was to the right, on a



FIG. 47.



FIG. 48.

circular plain uncoloured ground. This is within a rectangular frame, composed of conventional ornamental work. The stamps were surface-printed on plain white paper,\* and were not perforated (Fig. 47).

1. No value, bright red, red.

In the following year the design was modified by changing the position of the post-horn, which was altered so that the mouthpiece was towards the left. The im-

\* Some philatelists consider that the newspaper stamps of 1871, 1872, and 1874 were lithographed, as also the newspaper tax stamps; but the better opinion seems to be that they were surface-printed. The defects probably arose from careless printing, and gave colour to the supposition that they were lithographed.

pression was on similar paper to the preceding, but it is also found on paper slightly azured (Fig. 48).

2. No value, bright red, red.

## ISSUE II.

DATE      ISSUE.—Oct. 1st,      DESIGN, PAPER, &c., as in  
1874.      Issue III. Page 59.

On the appearance of the ordinary postage-stamps of the new design in 1874, the design of the value for newspapers was also changed, and a stamp similar in design to that of the general series was introduced, bearing the numeral "1" on the envelope in the centre. The only difference in the design (Fig. 49) consisted in the background not extending into the four angles of the framing, these, technically termed the spandrels, being left clear. The stamp was surface-printed, and was not perforated.



FIG. 49.

The impression was on plain white wove paper, but towards the latter part of its existence the paper was that watermarked with interlacing circles, in each of which was K. L. Both issues were imperforate.

3. 1kr., orange, yellow (shades).

## ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—June 1st,      DESIGN, PAPER, &c., as in  
1887.      Continuation of Issue III.  
Page 60.

On the issue of the supplementary values in 1887 a new stamp of 1kr. was issued, of the same type as that of the ordinary current stamps, but printed on the watermarked paper without its being first printed with vertical

lines. The stamp was perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and is also found with other gauges.

4. 1kr., black.

These two stamps, Nos. 3 and 4, are generally catalogued as newspaper stamps, but there is nothing on the face of them to denote their exclusive use, nor have we found any regulation of the post-office forbidding them to be used for letters.

### *Newspaper Tax Stamps.*

On August 1st, 1868, two sets of newspaper tax stamps of 1 and 2 kreuzer were issued for a similar purpose of taxing foreign journals as existed throughout the Empire.

1. The first of these consisted of stamps of 1kr. and 2kr., surface-printed on plain white paper. Their use was confined to the "Military Frontiers," and they were suppressed March 12th, 1872, when these were created into a province and added to Hungary. The design of both values resembled to some extent the stamps for Hungary proper, one of which is shown below, and bore a similar inscription, but the details differ; they may, however, at once be recognised, as the value "1kr." or "2kr." in the centre is in shaded numerals and letters.



FIG. 50.

Specimens of these are exceedingly scarce, and collectors, at the time they were in use, had the greatest difficulty in obtaining them.

The 1kr. was printed in blue; the 2kr. in brown.

2. The other set, consisting of similar values, was for Hungary, and was surface-printed on paper watermarked "ZEITUNGS MARKEN" in the sheet. The design of the 2kr.

is shown in the annexed engraving (Fig. 50). In the 1kr. the design is modified, the shield with the Arms being at the top, and there are scrolls with inscriptions in Hungarian across the circular band starting from each angle.

The values and colours are :

1kr., blue and bright blue.

2kr., brown, reddish yellow-brown.

In 1890 these stamps appeared printed on the paper watermarked with K L in interlacing circles. The impression still remains in blue for the 1kr., and in brown for the 2kr.



## BADEN.

THE postal administration of the Grand Duchy of Baden was formerly in the hands of the house of Thurn and Taxis; but the wars of the French Revolution, followed by those of the first Empire, so dislocated the service that Baden, in common with some of the other German States, withdrew from the Thurn and Taxis monopoly, and established an independent postal administration. Since December 31st, 1871, the separate administration of Baden has ceased to exist, and the Post Office is now under the control of the general postal administration of the German Empire.

The currency of Baden, so long as it continued to issue postage-stamps of its own, was that of the other South German States, being the florin, equivalent to about 1s. 8d., divided into 60 kreuzer.

### *The Numeral Series.*

|                                  |                                            |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—May 1st,<br>1851. | DESIGN.—Numeral of value in<br>the centre. |
| PAPER.—Plain wove, coloured.     | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.                   |
| IMPERFORATE.                     |                                            |

On April 6th, 1850, a Postal Convention was concluded between Austria and Prussia for the interchange of correspondence at certain fixed rates, and the other States of Germany were invited to give in their adherence to the Postal Union thus established. One of the Articles of this Convention provided that correspondence circulating within

the States belonging to the Union should, as a rule, be prepaid, and that the prepayment should be effected by stamps as soon as it was practicable. It was also provided that letters on which the postage had not been prepaid should be forwarded, but an extra charge should in that case be collected from the recipient, and that when they were insufficiently prepaid this extra charge should be double the deficiency.



FIG. 51.



FIG. 52.



FIG. 53.



FIG. 54.

Baden early determined to adhere to the Union, but as the Legislative Assembly, whose sanction was requisite, did not meet till the autumn, the interval was employed in making enquiries as to the most economical and the safest system of manufacturing the stamps that could be carried out in the country; and the authorities ultimately recommended that the stamps should be printed on coloured paper in the ordinary typographic presses in use at the University Printing Office. When the Legislative Assembly



met, it agreed to the recommendations, and sanctioned the issue of stamps of 1, 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer; and the order for the dies was at once given to C. Naumann, of Frankfurt, and that for the paper to a local paper-maker, the paper to be of different colours according to the value of the stamps. The dies were engraved on copper in relief, and consisted of two parts: the numeral of value was in the centre on a circular ground, the pattern of which varied in each value; while the rectangular frame was the same for all the values (Figs. 51 to 54).

The inscription "BADEN" was in the frame at the top in German capitals, "Freimarke" at the bottom in German lower-case with a capital initial; on the left "Deutsch : Oestr. : Postverein" (German-Austrian Postal Union), and on the right "Vertrag v. 6 April, 1850" (Convention of April 6th, 1850), all in diamond German lower-case with capital initials.

On December 20th, 1850, Naumann completed his work, consisting of dies for the four values, and 100 electrotypes taken from each of them, except of the 1kr., of which only fifty electros were delivered, it having been determined to print the 1kr. in sheets of forty-five, in five rows of nine, and the other values in sheets of ninety, in ten rows of nine.

The paper was coloured wove, machine-made. That for the 1kr. was a dull drab; that for the 3kr. was orange-yellow, of which there were two shades, a few quires being darker than the rest; that for the 6kr. was pale green of a bluish tint; and that for the 9kr., though described as red, was rose-red with a tinge of violet.

The printing was in black, ordinary printers' ink being employed, and was at once commenced by the University printer, who completed and gummed by the end of February, 1851, what was considered sufficient to last for a year, but the issue did not take place till May 1st following. Shortly

after this it was found that a second impression would soon be necessary, and this was completed in August, 1851. In this second printing there was a difference in the colour of the 3kr., which was a brimstone-yellow, and also of the 6kr., which was yellow-green. In the second impression the sheets of 1kr. were composed of 50 stamps, and those of the other values of 100 stamps, in ten horizontal rows. The first impression was badly gummed, which the printer attributed to the work having been done in the winter, so that it was determined for the future that, as far as possible, the estimated supply should be printed and gummed during the summer months. The gum was brown and brittle, wanting in tenacity, and many sheets of the first impression were destroyed on account of the bad gumming.

In the summer of 1853 there was another printing, when the colours of the 1kr., 3kr., and 6kr. were altered, the 1kr. being printed on plain white wove, and the 3kr. and 6kr. exchanged colours. Fifty additional electrotypes of the 1kr. were added, so that all the values were printed in sheets of 100. Further printings were made in 1854, 1855, and 1857, which showed no alteration; but in that of 1858 the colour of the 3kr. was changed from green to blue, it being stated that the green paper would not take the gum well, and great complaints had been made by the various post-offices of the non-adhesiveness of that particular value. There was only one other printing, that of 1859, of the numeral series, which was superseded in 1861 by one bearing the Arms of the State. None of these stamps were ever perforated.

The Numeral Series may be summed up in the order of the issues as follow :

1. May 1st, 1851. 1kr., black on drab.
2. „ 3kr., black on dark yellow, and yellow.

- |     |                 |                                                |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 3.  | May 1st, 1851.  | 6kr., bluish green.*                           |
| 4.  | „               | 9kr., black on rose-red.                       |
| 5.  | May 1st, 1852.  | 1kr., black on darker drab.                    |
| 6.  | „               | 3kr., black on bright yellow.                  |
| 7.  | „               | 6kr., black on yellowish-green.                |
| 8.  | Jan. 1st, 1854. | 1kr., black on white.                          |
| 9.  | Feb. 1st, 1854. | 3kr., black on green.                          |
| 10. | „               | 6kr., black on bright yellow.                  |
| 11. | „               | 9kr., black on rose-red (lighter than before). |
| 12. | Dec. 1st, 1858. | 3kr., black on blue.                           |

The whole of these stamps, with the exception of the 9kr., were reprinted about 1867, and were sold to a dealer



FIG. 55.



FIG. 56.

about 1872 after the administration had been transferred to that of the German Empire. The colours of the paper do not vary much from the originals, as in these the colours are by no means constant, but in the 1kr. drab, the paper is dark and decidedly thicker. The green and the blue paper have both a greyish tint. The best test is, that the paper of the reprint is thicker, except in the 6kr. yellow, and the gum whiter and tougher, not crackly as in the originals.

\* One well-authenticated error has been discovered. A sheet of the green paper was accidentally printed with 9kr. in place of 6kr.

The obliterating marks are for the most part five concentric circles, with the index number of the post-office in the centre (Fig. 55). The highest number appears to be 177. Others are found with only four concentric circles (Fig. 56). Obliterations of a toothed wheel with a number in the centre are also found, but these are rare, as they were principally confined to the rural posts, which were not in operation till about 1859.

### *The Arms Series, Type I.*

COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.— DESIGN.—Arms, on a lined  
1860. ground and on white  
PERFORATION.—13½, till about ground.  
June, 1862; after that, 10. PAPER.—Plain white wove.  
IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

As the electrotypes used for printing the Numeral Series had become so worn that it was necessary to provide new sets for all the values, it was determined at the same time to change the design, and adopt in its place one with the Arms of the State, as had been done in the neighbouring kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the year 1857; and there was also a general desire that the stamps should be perforated, for which purpose it was agreed to purchase a perforating-machine jointly with the Postal Administration of Wurtemberg, the machine to be set up at Carlsruhe. It was further determined not to print the new stamps like those of Wurtemberg, in which the Arms were embossed on a ground of colour, but to print the Arms in colour on a linear ground. The preparation of the dies was entrusted to L. Kurz, an engraver of Frankfort, who undertook to engrave the dies and to furnish 110 electrotypes of each value of 1kr., 3kr., 6kr., and 9kr. Kurz, who is still living, states that he engraved the dies in relief on copper with the aid of aquafortis, and he delivered them, together with the electrotypes, at the end of December, 1859.

The design showed the Arms of Baden with supporters within a square frame on a lined background. In the frame at the top was "BADEN"; at the bottom was the value; up the left side was "FREIMARKE"; and down the right side "POSTVEREIN," all in Egyptian capitals on a solid ground of colour (Fig. 57). The colour selected for the 1kr. was black; that for the 3kr., Berlin blue; that for the 6kr., dark chrome-yellow; and that for the 9kr., Munich cochineal lake, the printer being directed to give particular attention to keep the tint alike in the various printings—an order which he failed to observe.



FIG. 57.



FIG. 58.

The plates for each of the values consisted of 100 electrotypes, in 10 rows of 10, but no printing took place till the summer of 1860, when a supply of 1kr. and 3kr. was furnished, the impression being on plain white paper of home manufacture, some of which was very flimsy. Experiments were also made in the gumming, half of those printed in 1860 being gummed with the Austrian adhesive matter made of bone-glue, and the other half with the Saxony gum made of Syriac gum and glycerine. The latter was preferred, and all subsequent issues were gummed with it.

The perforating machine having arrived from Vienna, was employed for the new issue. It gave a gauge of  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and perforated an entire sheet at a time.

Later in the summer of 1860, a supply of stamps of 6kr. was printed, the colour of which was a fine orange-yellow, very different from the pale tint of the printing of the following year, when supplies of all the values were ordered to be printed.

After little more than 60,000 sheets of the 3kr. had been printed, it was found that some of the electrotypes were too much worn to be any longer serviceable, and the Government took advantage of this circumstance to ascertain whether a modification of the design would not be desirable in order to render the central portion more distinct. Some of the electrotypes of the 3kr. were therefore given to the engraver Kurz, that he might try the effect of altering the background. On one of these electros he removed every alternate line, and on another the whole of the lines. The latter was preferred, and he consequently altered all the dies by removing the linear background (Fig. 58). It was also determined to alter the colours, so as to make them in conformity with those of the other States of the Union, and the 3kr. was directed for the future to be printed in rose, the 6kr. in Berlin blue, and the 9kr. in umber. A wish had also been expressed to have stamps of a higher value than 9kr., and values of 18kr. and 30kr. were recommended to be issued. The dies for these two values were delivered in October, 1861, but no stamps of the altered design were printed until March, 1862, when 2000 sheets of the 3kr. were delivered.

Later on in the year 1862 further impressions of the 3kr. of the altered design were delivered, as also supplies of the new value of 18kr. and 30kr.; but the printings in that year of the 1kr., 6kr., and 9kr. were from the old plates with the lined background. There being urgent need for the 2000 sheets of the 3kr. delivered in the preceding March, they were at once perforated.

Before any other of the stamps printed in 1862 were perforated, it became necessary to overhaul the machine, and it was fitted with larger punches, giving a gauge of 10 in place of  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and all the remainder of the impressions of the 3kr. were perforated in the altered machine, as also all the other values printed in 1862. The consequence was, that as only 2000 sheets of the 3kr. were perforated prior to the alteration of the machine, that stamp, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , has become very rare in an unused state.

One other small printing of the 1kr. and 9kr., with linear background, was made in 1863; but the subsequent printings of these stamps, and of the 6kr., were all made from electros taken from the altered dies. The last printing of the 6kr. was in a more washy tint of blue than before, and that of the 9kr. was a pale yellow-brown.

The printings in the years 1864 to 1867 were all from the electros of the dies from which the background had been removed, and comprised supplies of all the values. There are considerable variations in the tints of the colours, more especially in those of the 6kr. and 9kr., the blue in the former being at times ultramarine, and the brown of the latter being commonly of a russet-brown tint.

The perforation was uniformly that gauging 10, and was frequently very carelessly done, the stamps being what collectors term "badly centred," *i.e.*, too little margin was left on one side and too much on the opposite one.

As some considerable alterations were made in the design and the values in 1868, it will be better to give a summary of the Arms Series up to that date:

Issue of 1860. Arms with lined background, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

13. 1kr., black.

14. 3kr., light Prussian blue, ultramarine.

15. 6kr., orange-red, chrome-yellow.

16. 9kr., carmine.

Issue of 1862. Arms with lined background, perforated 10.

17. 1kr., black.

18. 6kr., Prussian blue (shades).

19. 9kr., chestnut-brown, light yellow-brown (1863).

Issue of 1862. Arms with white background, perforated 13½

20. 3kr., rose.

Issue of 1863. Arms with white background, perforated 10.

21. 1kr., black (1864).

22. 3kr., rose (1863).

23. 6kr., ultramarine (1863), Prussian blue (1865), ultramarine (1867).

24. 9kr., light yellow-brown, russet-brown (1867)

25. 18kr., chrome-green.

26. 30kr., cinnabar-red, dark chrome-yellow.

## *The Arms Series, Type II.*

COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.— PAPER and IMPRESSION.—As  
1868. in last issue.

DESIGN.—Arms on uncoloured PERFORATION.—10.  
ground. Type II.

At the end of 1867 the North German Postal Confederation, which was then formed, established a new scale of rates, to come into operation on January 1st, 1868, by which letters under ½oz. were charged 3kr., and those between ½oz. and ¾oz., 7kr. The Baden Post Office reported the necessity of creating a new stamp of 7kr., and, with regard to the stock in hand, recommended the withdrawal of the 18kr., for which the demand was



very small, and reported that the stock in hand of the 6kr., 9kr., and 30kr. was sufficient to last for many years.

It was, therefore, determined to issue a stamp of 7kr., and, as the electros of the 1kr. and 3kr. were worn, to order new dies for these three values, of a modified design, the engraving of which was entrusted to a local engraver. His work is far inferior to that of Kurz, who engraved the dies for the former series. The inscriptions remained as before, except that "FREIMARKE" was substituted for "POSTVEREIN" in the right border, and the value at the foot was in larger characters, and contracted to "KR." (Fig. 59.)



FIG. 59.

The colour of the 1kr. was changed to green; that of the 3kr. was not altered; and that of the 7kr. was blue, which was ordered to be of a darker tone than that of the existing 6kr.

During the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871 there were printings from all the new types of the 1kr., 3kr., and 7kr., except that there was none of the last of these values in 1870.

On December 31st, 1871, the Postal Administration of Baden ceased to exist as a separate institution, and on January 1st, 1872, its stamps were superseded by those of the German Empire.

The issue of 1868 consisted of the following, all perforated 10 :

27. 1kr., yellow-green (shades).
28. 3kr., carmine-red (shades).
29. 7kr., Prussian blue.

There have been no reprints of any of the stamps of the Arms series. Most of the values are common, except

the 3kr. rose without lined background, perforated 13½ (No. 20). The 18kr. green is not common, used or unused; and the 30kr. is common unused, but not so when used.

The obliteration was principally made with the date-stamp, either round or straight, and either in blue or black. That of the fine-toothed wheel is also found, but generally on the 3kr.

There are very few dangerous forgeries of these stamps, as, for the most part, except the 18kr. and 30kr., they were not worth forging. A careful examination of the dotted work on the shield is sufficient to detect them without going into any further differences.

### ***Land Post Stamps.***

These stamps, as their name implies, were rural stamps. The rural post was first established in Baden in 1859, the principal object being to establish a messenger service to connect the rural villages that had no post-offices with the nearest State post-office. It also conveyed postal matters (letters and parcels) between the villages, and was used for collecting the delivery charges on parcels and for various other purposes, such as collecting and conveying money. It had an organisation of its own, distinct from that of the State post, to which, nevertheless, it was an adjunct. In the year 1862, a Grand Ducal decree, under date of September 26th, 1862, was issued for the improvement of this post; and stamps of the value of 1kr., 3kr., and 12kr. were ordered to be prepared for its use. These stamps bore only the numeral in the centre, above which was "LAND-POST," and underneath "PORTO-MARKE"—that is, "postage-stamp," or, rather, "postage-due stamp"—the word "*Frei marke*," or "franking stamp," being always employed in Germany, where the affixing of the stamp signifies that

prepayment of the sum expressed on it has been made. The stamps were not sold to the public, but were used only by the officials of the rural post (Fig. 60).



FIG. 60.

The stamps were manufactured by the Grand Ducal Administration, and were all printed in black on plain wove yellow paper. They were of the same size as those of the State issues, and were perforated 10.

They are rarely to be found cancelled, but are common enough unused, as on the sale of stamps in 1872 nearly a million of them were sold to Goldner, of Hamburg. The obliterations for the most part consist of a number within a small wheel, either plain or with a fine-toothed edge; while others are found with an oval post-mark, bearing the names of the receiving local office and the State office with which it was in connection. For those who may be curious to know more about them, we would refer to some papers in the *Philatelic Record*, vol. XV.

1. 1kr., black on yellow.
  2. 3kr., black on yellow.
  3. 12kr., black on yellow.
-

## BAVARIA.

BAVARIA was the first German State that adopted adhesive postage-stamps, an ordinance of King Maximilian, dated June 5th, 1849, ordering the necessary preparations to be made for an issue of stamps of 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer. The currency was that of the other South German States, viz.: The florin, equivalent to about 1s. 8d., divided into 60kr. In 1874-5 the Imperial currency of marks and pfennige superseded the South German in 1876,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ kr. being considered as equivalent to 10pf.

The stamps, like those of Baden, may be primarily divided into two parts: those in which the design consists of a large numeral of value, and those in which the Arms of the country figure as the central design.

### *The Numeral Series.*

#### ISSUE I.

COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.— PAPER.—Greyish white wove,  
November 1st, 1849. with red threads.

DESIGN.—Numeral in centre. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

#### IMPERFORATE.

This issue, made on November 1st, 1849, consisted of three values, 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer, which were required for prepaying the rates within the kingdom. The design, common to all, showed a double-lined numeral, ornamented with arabesques, within a square frame 20mm. by 20mm

outside measure, the interior space, in which was the numeral, being 12mm. by 12mm. In the upper part of the frame was "BAYERN," and in the lower "FRANCO," while in the right was "KREUZER," and in the left the number in words (EIN, DREI, SECHS), all in Egyptian capitals. In the small squares in the angles were the numerals of value, on a ground chequered like that of the Arms of Bavaria

In the 1kr. the numeral in the centre was on a ground of mazework occupying the whole of the interior square. In the 3kr. and 6kr. the numeral was on a circular ground of solid colour, the external edges of which were slightly



FIG. 61.



FIG. 62.



FIG. 63.

intercepted by the inner lines of the frame, the spandrels, or spaces in the angles, being filled up with arabesque ornaments (Figs. 61, 62, and 63).

The dies were engraved on steel by a Munich engraver, and the printing-plates were constructed of separate blocks made from the dies and clamped together in a printer's chase. In the 1kr. these blocks were made of casts taken from the die in type-metal, ninety of which, in ten rows of nine, constituted the printing-plate. In the 3kr. and 6kr. the blocks were made from impressions of the dies struck at the Mint in brass, and soldered on to bars of iron in horizontal rows of five, nine of which formed a

pane of forty-five, and two panes printed side by side made a sheet.

The 1kr. was printed on plain white wove paper, but for the 3kr. and 6kr. a special greyish-white paper was employed, in the fabric of which red threads were introduced, so arranged that one thread should pass through each stamp vertically towards the reverse side—that is, the thread was nearer the surface on the reverse side, though specimens are found showing it on the face, but this is owing to the printing being on the wrong side of the paper. The paper was very similar to that formerly used for the envelopes



FIG. 64



FIG. 65

of Great Britain, and known as "Dickinson" paper, from the name of its inventor, and was made at Pasing, near Munich.

The colours of the stamps were :

1. 1kr., black, varying in intensity.
2. 3kr., blue (shades).
3. 6kr., brown (shades).

Bavaria having joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, a new value of 9kr. was added on July 1st, 1850, which was engraved and printed in the same manner as those of 3kr. and 6kr.; but the circular disc on which was the numeral of value was not broken by the lines of the frame, the circle being complete (Fig. 64). The impression was on the paper with the red thread in it.

4. 9kr., yellow-green, sea-green.

In consequence of the rapid wear of the printing-plate of the 1kr., the blocks of which were cast in type-metal, a new plate, consisting of two panes of forty-five stamps, was constructed about September, 1850, the blocks being made of brass similar to those of the other values. The issue was but small, as, after 2000 impressions had been taken, it was determined to alter the colour, and to construct a new plate in which the design should be similar to that of the other values. These later impressions of the 1kr. in black can be distinguished from those struck from the type-metal blocks by the greater sharpness and clearness of the design. It may here be mentioned



FIG. 66.



FIG. 67.

that in the earlier catalogues the 1kr. was recorded as being found on paper with the red thread in it. Such specimens no doubt exist, but they are only proofs, and no issue was made except on plain white wove paper.

In October, 1850, the 1kr. appeared in rose, printed from a new plate, constructed exactly like that of the 9kr., and on paper with the red thread. A new plate for the 6kr. was also brought into use, in which the circular part carrying the value was not broken by the lines of the frame (Fig. 65). No alteration was, however, made in the 3kr., which continued to appear with the imperfect circle up to 1867, when, in common with the rest of the values then current, the design was superseded by that of the Arms.

On July 1st, 1854, a new value of 18kr. was added to the series (Fig. 66); and on June 1st, 1858, another value of 12kr. (Fig. 67). The series, therefore, at that time consisted of the following:

5. 1kr., Type II., rose (shades).
6. 3kr., blue (shades), same as No. 2.
7. 6kr., Type II., brown (shades).
8. 9kr., yellow-green, sea-green.
9. 12kr., red (shades).
10. 18kr., yellow, orange-yellow.

The shades of Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are very numerous, and evidence many printings of these values.

#### ISSUE II.

On October 1st, 1862, a new issue began to appear, differing from the former one only in the colours, which were altered to render them more in harmony with those adopted by the Austrian-German Postal Union. The stamps in the new colours were issued according as the stocks in the former colours became exhausted.

11. 1kr., orange-yellow, yellow.
12. 3kr., carmine, rose.
13. 6kr., blue.
14. 9kr., brown.
15. 12kr., yellow-green.
16. 18kr., red, orange-red.

There are numerous shades of the above colours, especially of Nos. 12, 13, and 14, and a collector would do well to collect at least three varieties. Like as in the former issues the stamps were all unperforated.

When the stamps were first issued, in 1849, the various receiving offices were ordered to cancel them with the ordinary hand-stamp of the office, but these directions were modified in November, 1849, by an order directing that



in certain cases pen and ink might be used. On July 20th, 1850, a special hand-stamp was sent to all the post-offices, resembling a cog-wheel of sixteen cogs, with the index number of the post-office in the centre (Fig. 68). This continued to be the usual obliterating mark till November 20th, 1856. On December 1st of that year new hand-stamps were issued, and a fresh indexing of the offices was made. Between the date of the withdrawal of the old hand-stamp and the issue of the new one, the dated office-stamps were used. The new cancelling-stamp was somewhat similar to the former one, but the cogs were broken by white intervals (Fig. 69). These last continued in use up



FIG. 68.



FIG. 69.

to March, 1868, when an order was issued that the obliterations should for the future be made by the ordinary date-stamps of the office of departure.

Other cancelling-marks are occasionally found, though they are rare. The cog-wheel marks are not all alike in pattern, and there are many small varieties.

## *The Arms Series.*

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan. 1, 1867.

DESIGN. — Arms, with supporters.

IMPERFORATE.

PAPER.—Greyish-white wove, with red thread.

IMPRESSION. — Embossed in colour.

On January 1st, 1867, the numeral series was superseded by one bearing the design of the Arms of the country

with supporters (Fig. 70). The dies were engraved at the Mint, and the blocks to form the plates were struck there, in the same way as those for the numeral series. The impression, which was embossed in relief, was on similar paper, with a red thread traversing each stamp vertically; and the sheet consisted of sixty stamps in two panes of thirty each in six rows of five, the panes being placed side by side. The values



FIG. 70.

and colours were as follow :

- 17. 1kr., green, yellow-green.
- 18. 3kr., rose and bright rose.
- 19. 6kr., blue and light blue.
- 20. 9kr., drab and yellowish-drab.
- 21. 12kr., mauve and lilac.
- 22. 18kr., vermilion-red and brick-red.

In November, 1868, the 9kr. was withdrawn, and a new value of 7kr. was substituted; the colours of the 1kr. and 6kr. were also modified.

- 23. 1kr., blue-green.
- 24. 6kr., bistre-brown.
- 25. 7kr., ultramarine blue.

## ISSUE II.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.—   | PAPER.—Greyish-white laid; |
| July 1st, 1870.           | lattice watermark.         |
| DESIGN AND IMPRESSION.—As | PERFORATION.—11½.          |
| in previous issue.        |                            |

Up to July 1st, 1870, the stamps had all been issued imperforate, but it was now determined to perforate them, for which purpose it was necessary to dispense with the use of the threaded paper, and a paper water-marked with

ribbons of lattice-work was substituted for it (Fig. 71), it being intended that the lattice-work should show in each stamp. The paper was greyish-white laid, but not well made, as the horizontal laid lines are frequently invisible, giving it the appearance of being wove. All the values are also found with fine lines crossing the laid lines at right angles, which are due to defects in the manufacture. The lattice watermark is not always the same, and is at times more elongated; but as both are found in use contemporaneously, it is probable that some of the rows of lattice-wire were not laid down exactly the same on the "dandy," but were more stretched.



FIG. 71.



FIG. 72.

The perforation of the stamps was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and the machine was constructed for perforating an entire pane at each descent of the punches (Fig. 72).

The values and colours of the new issue were :

- 26. 1kr., green (shades).
- 27. 3kr., rose (shades).
- 28. 6kr., bistre (shades).
- 29. 7kr., ultramarine (shades).
- 30. 12kr., lilac.
- 31. 18kr., brick-red.

On December 31st, 1872, the 6kr. bistre-brown, and the 12kr. lilac, were withdrawn, and stamps of the value of

9kr. and 10kr. were issued, the former in bistre and the latter in yellow.

32. 9kr., bistre-brown.

33. 10kr., yellow.

On August 5th, 1874, a new stamp of 1mk. was created (Fig. 73), the value being expressed in Imperial currency, it being specially intended for the prepayment of the rate on parcels and large packets within the Union of the German States. The die for this stamp was engraved at the Mint of Munich, and the plate was composed of fifty blocks, in five rows of ten, the blocks being also made at the Mint like those of the other values.

The stamp was embossed in relief on the paper watermarked with the lattice-work pattern, but as the stamp was of large size, measuring 25mm. by 21mm., the impression fell very irregularly over the watermark intended for stamps of 19mm. wide, in panes of thirty, in six rows of five. The stamp was at first issued imperforate, but the machine for its perforation having been delivered early in 1875, it appeared perforated 11½ on April 1st of that year.



FIG. 73.

34. 1mk., purple ; imperforate.

35. 1mk., purple ; perforated 11½.

### ISSUE III.

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.—      | PAPER.—Greyish-white laid ; |
| November, 1875.              | watermark of undulating     |
| DESIGN, IMPRESSION, and PER- | lines.                      |
| FORATION.—Unchanged.         |                             |

In November, 1875, a change was made in the watermark of the paper, and one of horizontal undulating lines was substituted (Fig. 74), the paper being also employed

for the manufacture of envelopes. This paper was laid horizontally, but, as in the former, the laid lines are frequently not visible in single specimens, and in them appears as if wove. It has also similar defects in the manufacture as that with the lattice watermark. In other respects there was no change. The only values in South German currency printed on this paper were the following :

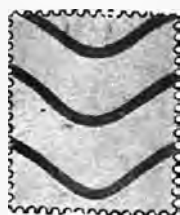


FIG. 74.

- 36. 1kr., pale green.
- 37. 3kr., rose.
- 38. 7kr., pale ultramarine.
- 39. 10kr., yellow.
- 40. 18kr., brick-red.

#### ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan. 1, 1876. DESIGN.—Similar to that of  
PAPER, IMPRESSION, and PER- previous issue, but cur-  
FORATION.—Unchanged. rency altered.

Up to the close of 1875 all the stamps, with the exception of that of 1mk., had the values expressed in South German currency, but they were then withdrawn, and on January 1st, 1876, were superseded by an issue in Imperial currency, the stock in hand being subsequently disposed of to dealers. The dies for the new issue were engraved at the Mint at Munich, and the impression was similar to that of the superseded issue, and was on similar paper, watermarked with horizontal wavy lines. At the same time a new value of 2mks. was created of similar



FIG. 75.

design and size to that of 1mk. (Fig. 75). The stamps were all perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

The following are the values and colours of the new issue :

- 41. 3pf., yellow-green.
- 42. 5pf., blue-green.
- 43. 10pf., rose.
- 44. 20pf., ultramarine.
- 45. 25pf., yellow-brown.
- 46. 50pf., red.
- 47. 2mk., orange-yellow.

In consequence of the similarity of colour of the 3pf. and 5pf., that of the 5pf. was changed on January 1st, 1879, to purple, and the 50pf. was altered to brown. Later on in the same year there was a fresh issue of the stamp of 1mk., which was then printed on the paper watermarked with horizontal undulations.

- 48. 5pf., purple.
- 49. 50pf., brown.
- 50. 1mk., purple ; watermark horizontal undulating lines.

#### ISSUE V

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.—    | DESIGN, IMPRESSION, and |
| November, 1881.            | PERFORATION. — Un-      |
| PAPER.—White wove ; water- | changed.                |
| mark vertical zigzags.     |                         |

In November, 1881, the stamps began to appear on white wove paper, with a new watermark. Up to this time the paper had from the first been supplied by the Pasing Mill, but the contract was now given to a paper-making company near Munich, whose factory was supplied with more modern machinery.

The new paper was watermarked with zigzag lines, and



FIG. 76.

was so cut that they ran vertically down the stamps (Fig. 76). As the stock of each value, printed on the paper watermarked with undulating lines, became exhausted, it was renewed with the same value printed on the new paper. The colours and perforation remained as before.

- 51. 3pf., yellow-green.
- 52. 5pf., purple.
- 53. 10pf., rose.
- 54. 20pf., ultramarine.
- 55. 25pf., yellow-brown.
- 56. 50pf., brown.
- 57. 1mk., purple.
- 58. 2mk., orange-yellow.

The last stamp did not make its appearance on the new paper until February, 1891.

#### ISSUE VI.

|                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUE.— | PAPER.—White wove ; water- |
| January 1st, 1888.      | mark horizontal zig-       |
| DESIGN and IMPRESSION.— | zags.                      |
| Unchanged.              | PERFORATION.—14½.          |

On January 1st, 1888, the stamps of the values in pfennige began to appear with the zigzag watermark running horizontally across the stamps instead of vertically. This was simply due to another mode of cutting the paper, which had to be cut into sheets of another form, in consequence of an alteration in the size of the printing plates. These had hitherto consisted of sixty casts, arranged in two panes of thirty each ; but on account of the introduction of the Imperial decimal currency, it was more convenient that the sheets should be made to consist of 100 stamps, in two panes of fifty each. No alteration was made in the 1mk. and 2mk., which were both printed in sheets of fifty.

At the same time a new perforating machine for the values in pfennige was provided, which perforated a pane of fifty at each stroke, and the gauge was altered for these values from  $11\frac{1}{2}$  to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

The following are the values and colours of the new issue on paper watermarked with horizontal zigzags, perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  :

- 59. 3pf., yellow-green.
- 60. 5pf., purple.
- 61. 10pf., rose.
- 62. 20pf., ultramarine.
- 63. 25pf., yellow-brown.
- 64. 50pf., brown.

The only other changes that have since been made are confined to a change in the colour of the impressions of the 3, 5, 25, and 50 pfennige, so as to make a more marked distinction in the colours of the various values. These were as follow, and they date from February and March, 1890 :

- 65. 3pf., brown
- 66. 5pf., green
- 67. 25pf., orange.
- 68. 50pf., red-brown.

## *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Oct. 1st, 1862. PAPER.—Greyish-white wove, with red thread.

DESIGN.—Numeral of value. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

IMPERFORATE.

On October 1st, 1862, a stamp of 3kr., printed in black on the silk-thread paper then in use for the ordinary postage-stamps, was issued, the object of which was to denote the sum to be paid by the recipient of a letter passing through the local post which had not been prepaid



The design showed the numeral "3" within a rectangular frame, in which was the value, "3 kreuzer," up the left and down the right side, while at the top was "Bayer. Posttaxe," and at the bottom "Vom Empfänger zahlbar," all in German characters (Fig. 77), signifying "Bavarian post-tax, to be paid by the recipient." The whole was set up in movable type, and there were probably as many varieties as there were stamps in the sheet, which consisted of ninety stamps, in ten rows of nine. The im-



FIG. 77.

pression was on paper similar to that employed for the postage-stamps, but they were printed the other way of the sheet, so that the silk thread traversed the stamp horizontally.

1. 3kr., black; imperforate.

The stamps being printed from movable type, there were several small errors in the printing of the inscriptions.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—April 1st, 1871. PAPER.—Greyish-white laid; lattice watermark.

DESIGN.—Numeral of value. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.—11½.

A stamp of 1kr. accompanied the new issue of that of 3kr. (Fig. 78). The general design was similar to that of the previous issue, but the numeral was smaller, and the word "Bayer." was "Bayr." These stamps were printed from plates made from one original dye, and in sheets of ninety, in two panes of forty-five stamps each. The paper was that employed for the general issue, water-marked



FIG. 78.

with the lattice-work pattern. The perforation was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , as in the other stamps.

2. 1kr., black; perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

3. 3kr., black; perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

### ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan. 1st, 1876. PAPER.—Greyish-white laid, with undulating lines.

DESIGN.—Arms with supporters. IMPRESSION.—Embossed in colour.

PERFORATION.— $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

On the change of currency of the general issue three stamps were issued, all printed in pearl-grey, from the plates of 3, 5, and 10 kreuzer, on the paper of the general issue, watermarked with undulating lines traversing the sheet horizontally. These stamps were over-printed in carmine with the words "Vom Empfänger zahlbar" (Fig. 79).



FIG. 79.

Like the other stamps they were printed in sheets of sixty, in two panes of thirty each, and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

4. 3pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

5. 5pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

6. 10pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

### ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—May, 1883. DESIGN, IMPRESSION, and PAPER.—White wove; watermark vertical zigzags. PERFORATION.—Unchanged.

In May, 1883, the stamps appeared on the paper watermarked with zigzag lines traversing the sheet vertically, but in other respects there was no change.

7. 3pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

8. 5pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

9. 10pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

## ISSUE V.

DATE OF ISSUE.—March, 1888. PAPER.—White wove; water-  
 DESIGN and IMPRESSION.— mark horizontal zigzags.  
 Unchanged. PERFORATION.—14½.

In 1888, the size of the printing-plates having been altered, and the sheets composed of 100 stamps in two panes of fifty each, the watermark in the paper traversing the sheet horizontally, the unpaid letter-stamps were similarly printed; the perforation was 14½.

10. 3pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

11. 5pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

12. 10pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine.

***Returned-letter Stamps, &c.***

The above comprise all the postage-stamps issued for the use of the Bavarian Post-Office from their first introduction down to the present day; but there are some few stamps which have found their way into catalogues and printed albums which only relate to the internal economy of the post-office. These stamps have no claim whatever as postage-stamps, and are only mentioned here because commencing collectors might be misled into the belief that there was any postal virtue in them. The first of these are gummed labels for returned letters.

When letters were not able to be delivered they were sent to the chief office of the district, which, in 1865, appear to have been at Augsburg, Bamberg, München (Munich), Nürnberg, Speyer, and Würzburg. The letters, after having been opened, were directed to the sender, and sealed with a label bearing the Arms within an oval enclosed in a rectangular frame. Round the Arms was the inscription, "COMMISSION FÜR RETOURBRIEFE," in the upper part, and the name of the district head office in the lower. The labels were lithographed, and those of each office

differ slightly from those of the others, while for all, except Bamberg, there are two or three printings differing slightly from one another.

In 1869 Regensburg (Ratisbon) was added to the head district offices, but was furnished with a label on which was printed "Retourbrief (Kgl. Oberpostamt) Regensburg," in three lines within a single-lined oblong rectangle. These labels, with varied inscriptions, gradually superseded the lithographed ones. Readers will see that these labels have not the slightest philatelic value, and a collector might as reasonably collect the gummed labels with which the English post-offices mend up torn letters.

One other class has found its way into some printed albums under the name of interpostal stamps.

When the sheets of stamps of the numeral series were sent out from the stamp office to the different post-offices, they were made up in packets of fifty sheets; and to distinguish between them a wrapper of coloured paper was put round each packet, on which was struck a copy of the stamp always in black. Thus the 1kr. black, had a wrapper of grey; the 3kr. blue, one of blue; the 6kr. brown, one of brown, &c.; but this was discontinued when the Arms series was issued. These wrappers are only indicative of the value of the stamps found in the packets, and were probably intended to facilitate the work of the storekeeper.

---

## BELGIUM.

Leopold, the first King of the Belgians, had naturally become early acquainted with the postal revolution in England of 1840, the leading feature of which was the establishment of a uniform rate to be prepaid by means of stamps, and in 1841 he dispatched an Inspector of the Belgian Post-Office to England to inquire into the working of the new system. On his return he made his report to the Minister of Public Works, who sent it to a commission for examination. The usual result followed: The commission so effectually sat upon it that nothing was done till the end of 1847, when an attempt at legislation was made, and a law passed, which, however, remained a dead letter till 1849, when on June 17th of that year a decree was signed by the King ordering that from and after July 1st, 1849, stamps of the values of 10 and 20 centimes would be available for prepayment of the postage on letters for the interior; that of 10c. being for the single rate for 30 kilometres between the points of reception and delivery; and that of 20c. for longer distances.

### ISSUE I.

DATE.—July 1st, 1849.

DESIGN.—Portrait of Leopold I.

PAPER.—Hand-made; water-mark double L in monogram in a frame.

IMPRESSION.—Copper-plate, in colour on white.

IMPERFORATE.

The engraving of the dies was entrusted to M. Jacques Wiener, a Belgian engraver, who submitted proofs of more

than one design. The design that was accepted showed the portrait of the King in uniform, three-fourths to the right, with the word "POSTES" above it, and in each of the upper angles was a small disc bearing the numerals of value. At the foot of the stamp was the value in words (Fig. 80). The background was formed of lines slanting from right to left, and on the right side a scroll pattern was introduced into the shading. There was a slight difference in the dies for each value—noticeable more especially in the pattern of this scroll-work, leading one to believe that though the two dies might have had a common origin,



FIG. 80.



FIG. 81.



FIG. 82.

yet that they were subsequently touched up by the engraver, the design being engraved by him in recess.

The plates for printing the stamps were of copper, and constructed for 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten, reproduced in recess, the printing being by the copper-plate process.

The paper employed was hand-made, manufactured by Olin Brothers, of Brussels, and was moderately white, and, like all hand-made paper, varied in thickness. The sheets were made to carry two panes of 100 stamps each, and in the space for each stamp was a watermark of a double "L," interlaced within a single-lined

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than one design. The design that was accepted showed the portrait of the King in uniform, three-fourths to the right, with the word "POSTES" above it, and in each of the upper angles was a small disc bearing the numerals of value. At the foot of the stamp was the value in words (Fig. 80). The background was formed of lines slanting from right to left, and on the right side a scroll pattern was introduced into the shading. There was a slight difference in the dies for each value—noticeable more especially in the pattern of this scroll-work, leading one to believe that though the two dies might have had a common origin,



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The plates for printing the stamps were of copper, and constructed for 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten, reproduced in recess, the printing being by the copper-plate process.

The paper employed was hand-made, manufactured by Olin Brothers, of Brussels, and was moderately white, and, like all hand-made paper, varied in thickness. The sheets were made to carry two panes of 100 stamps each, and in the space for each stamp was a watermark of a double "I," interlaced within a single-lined

rectangular frame, the watermark appearing sideways on the stamps (Fig. 81).

The stamps were, of course, imperforate, as perforation had not then been invented. Unused specimens are now becoming rare, and used ones are for the most part very heavily obliterated; the obliteration during the time they were current consisting of a series of very substantial bars rather close together, somewhat like Fig. 82, but with a numeral in the centre.

1. 10c., sepia, black-brown.
2. 20c., blue, dark blue (shades).

## ISSUE II.

|                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>DATE.—Oct., 1849, to June, 1861.</p> <p>DESIGN.—Portrait of Leopold I., in oval.</p> <p>IMPRESSION.—Copper - plate, in colour on white.</p> | <p>PAPER.—1849. As in Issue I., Oct., 1851. Hand-made; watermarked with double "L" <i>without</i> frame. Fresh issue April, 1861, machine-made; no watermark.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### IMPERFORATE.

In 1849 a postal treaty was made between France and Belgium, which came into force on October 1st of that year, whereby the single rate between the two countries was fixed at 40c. To represent this rate a stamp of that value was created, the issue of which took place on October 17th, 1849.



FIG. 83.

The design showed the portrait of the King, as in the values of 10c. and 20c., but on an upright oval ground of vertical and horizontal lines, cross-hatched as it is technically termed, within a rectangular frame; above the head was "POSTES" in a curve, and in the upper angles the numeral of value, while underneath was the value in words (Fig. 83).

A change in the design of the stamps of 10c. and 20c. was made in the month of August, 1850, and they were made similar to that of 40c., the chief reason being that the three values could be constructed from one original die, leaving only the numerals and the inscription of the value in words to be inserted in the secondary dies from which the plates were made; uniformity of design of the head for all the values was therefore secured.\*

The plates were constructed as in the first issue, the engraving being in recess, and the printing done by the copper-plate process. The sheet continued also to be composed of 200 stamps, in two panes of 100 each. The paper was also the same, being watermarked with a double "L" within a single-lined rectangular frame; but in 1851, probably about the month of October, the single-lined frame was omitted, without any further change being made either in the watermark or in the paper.

No other change was made till the year 1861, when a machine-made paper, without any watermark, was substituted for that made by hand. At the same time also the size of the sheet was altered, and it was made to consist of 300 stamps in a single pane. On March 23rd, 1861, an order was issued for creating a new value of 1c., for defraying the postage on printed matter and newspapers. These changes appear to have taken place in the following order: The machine-made paper was introduced in April, 1861, and the new value of 1c. appeared on June 1st following, so that from the first the 1c. was printed in sheets of 300 on machine-made paper.

The stamp of 1c. was similar in design to the other stamps then current, and was printed in the same way.

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\* The stamps, however, differ a little in size. For explanation of this, see Note, p. 101.

All the stamps before described were issued imperforate. The stamps of the new design were, therefore, issued in the following order :

*On paper watermarked with double "L," in a frame.*

3. 40c., carmine-red, vermilion (shades) (October, 1849).
4. 10c., black-brown (shades) (August, 1851).
5. 20c., blue (shades) (August, 1851).

*On paper watermarked with double "L," no frame.*

6. 10c., sepia, black-brown (October, 1851).
7. 20c., blue and dark blue (October, 1851).
8. 40c., carmine-red, vermilion (shades) (October, 1851).

*On machine-made plain white wove.*

9. 10c., sepia, black-brown (shades) (April, 1861).
10. 20c., blue and dark blue (April, 1861).
11. 40c., carmine-red, vermilion (April, 1861).
12. 1c., green, dark green, blue-green (June, 1861).

### ISSUE III.

DATE.—April 11th, 1863.

IMPRESSION.—Same as Issue

DESIGN.—Same as Issue II.

II.

PAPER. — Machine - made  
white wove.

PERFORATION.—13. 13½, 13 by  
13½.

Perforation had been adopted in the neighbouring country of France in 1862; machines perforating a single line were also employed by many stationers, and among these by Messrs. Gouweloos, of Brussels. This firm offered to perforate the sheets of stamps for private individuals at the rate of 5c. per sheet. The Government having no perforating-machine of its own entered into a contract with Messrs. Gouweloos, by which that firm agreed to perforate 500 sheets per day. The firm had evidently several sets of punches, all perforating a single line, for specimens are found perforated both 13 and 13½, and what

is termed compound ; that is, the vertical is of one of these gauges, and the horizontal of another.\* The first issue took place on April 11th, 1863, and between that date and the issue of the series of 1865-6 all the above values of 1c., 10c., 20c., and 40c., last above enumerated as printed on plain machine-made paper, were issued perforated. The shades of the colours of the various printings vary greatly, and about 1865 the plate of the 1c. became much worn, yielding very feeble impressions. Previously to this, the attention of the Government had been directed to the expense of manufacturing the stamps from engraved plates, which wore out rapidly, and the printing from which was tedious and costly. M. Jacques Wiener submitted fresh designs ; but in 1864 a general competition was ordered, which, however, failed to give any satisfactory results. The Government then applied to Messrs. T. De La Rue and Co., the manufacturers of the English surface-printed stamps, for dies and plates for a new issue, which commenced to appear on November 1st, 1865. Before, however, describing this new issue we will sum up the phases that occurred from June, 1861, down to the last-mentioned period. *Perforated* 13, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 13 by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

13. 1c., green (pale yellow, blue, and olive-green).

14. 10c., brown, black-brown (shades).

15. 20c., blue (shades), perforated.

16. 40c., red (carmine, vermilion, and brick).

The stamp of 1c. continued in use till June 1st, 1866.

#### NOTE ON ISSUES II. AND III.

It has been remarked in the stamps of this type, more especially in those printed on machine-made paper, that

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\* In indicating compound perforations we adopt the French mode, measuring that on the vertical side first. English philatelists commonly measure the horizontal first.

the oval surrounding the head is frequently much rounder in some specimens than in others, neither the major or the minor axes being constant in length. The variation is one well-known to collectors, and it has been assumed by some that it was due to a modification of the die or to a re-engraving of it; but there was only one original die for each value, and the variation is due to the shrinking of the paper in drying after it had been damped. Machine-made paper is also more apt to shrink than hand-made, and that irregularly, for it skrinkes one way of the paper more than the other. The rounder oval is the normal type; the narrower are varieties produced by the shrinking of the paper.

#### ISSUE IV.

|                                                                 |                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE.—November 1st, 1865.                                       | PAPER.—Machine-made white                                                      |
| DESIGNS.—Profile of Leopold I. Arms for those of 5c. and under. | wove, varying in thickness.<br>IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed in colour on white. |

PERFORATION.—Varying.

In the autumn of 1865 De La Rue and Co. furnished the new dies and plates for the values of 10c., 20c., 30c., 40c., and 1fr. That firm also printed 1500 sheets from the plate of the 1fr., and sent them over, perforated 14, ready for issue, together with a supply of paper and coloured inks proper for surface-printing.

The design consisted of the profile of King Leopold I. to the left on a ground of horizontal lines, within a rectangular frame. On a solid tablet at the top was "POSTES," and on a similar tablet at the foot was the value "10 CENT. 10," &c., except in the 1fr., where the value was expressed as "UN FRANC." These are the general features. The ground on which the head reposed was circular, except in the 10c., where it was oval, and the framework differed in all, as also the ornamental filling in; and, in the case of the 40c.,

the upper inscription was in graduated letters. The annexed engravings (Figs. 84, 85, and 86) of the 30c., 40c., and 1fr. will suffice to identify the types.

The dies were engraved on steel in relief, and the plates for 300 stamps were made by the electro process. The printing from the plates of 30c. was the first commenced, as this stamp, together with that of 1fr., had been announced for issue on November 1st, 1865. The process of surface-printing being new to the workmen of Belgium, pressmen were sent from England to instruct them; and as the inks and paper for the earlier impressions of all the values were



FIG. 84.



FIG. 85.



FIG. 86.

imported from England, it gave rise to the erroneous notion that the early printing of the 10c., 20c., 30c., and 40c. was also executed in England, which was not the case, as only the 1500 sheets of the 1fr. above mentioned were printed there.

The 30c. in reddish-brown and the 1fr. in purple were issued on November 1st, 1865, and the 10c. in steel-grey, the 20c. in light blue, and the 40c. in rose on January 1st, 1866.

The perforation was done, as before, by Gouweloos Brothers, and the gauge was 14 by 14½.

It may be remarked that in this issue the stamps of 20c. exhibit not only numerous tints, but many of the impressions



of that value and of the 10c. show great deterioration of the plates. It seems even to be a question whether some of the casts on the plates were not touched up, but many of the impressions are so blotchy that it is not possible to say. There is also another feature of some importance. After the paper obtained from England had been exhausted, a thick paper of Belgian manufacture was employed, but a thinner one, also of Belgian manufacture, was subsequently made use of. On this latter paper the 20c. is found in a light grey-blue, which seems to be peculiar to this printing.

On June 1st, 1866, the engraved stamp of 1c. was superseded by one of the same value, printed by the surface-printing mode from electro-plates. This was followed on September 1st of the same year by one of 5c., and in March, 1867, by one of 2c. These three stamps were designed by M. Delpierre, engraved by M. Dargent, and the plates were made at Antwerp. The general design of

all three stamps is the same, but there is a slight difference in the details, the background differing in each value. The design of the 1c. is shown in Fig. 87, the background of the 5c. is very similar, but that of the 2c. is of horizontal lines.



FIG. 87.

The first impressions were on the De La Rue paper, and appear to have been printed with ink from the same source.

The perforation was done by Gouweloos Brothers, the gauge being the same as that in the higher values, 14 by 14½; but about the month of August, 1866, the 1c. appeared imperforate, and this marks a curious episode in the Belgian stamp history. The price demanded by Messrs. Gouweloos for their perforating-machines was £96; but the Government inquired of De La Rue and Co. the cost

of a perforator, which they agreed to furnish for £60. The Government accepted the offer, but when, in 1866, the perforator was delivered, it appeared that it was only the "set of punches," without the necessary machinery to work them, and this would cost some £320. The Government was staggered, and determined to fall back on Gouweloos; but this firm was so indignant that it declined to perforate more than the contract number of 500 sheets per day. The Government therefore confined the perforation for the time to the stamps of higher value than 1c., and ordered a machine on the Austrian principle, which would perforate whole sheets of 300 stamps at one operation. This machine



FIG. 88.

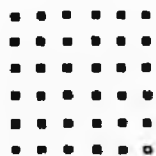


FIG. 89.

was delivered at the end of 1866, and the first stamps perforated by it were issued on January 1st, 1867. These show a gauge of 15 on all sides.

The three values of 1, 2, and 5 centimes were essentially newspaper stamps or for printed matter, and it was prohibited to use them for defraying the postage on letters. It was, as appears by a decree of March 14th, 1867, intended to further supplement them by an issue of two values of 6 and 8 centimes, and the plates were prepared, and the stamps were ready to be used, when a change of Ministry took place, and it was determined to have an entirely new issue. The 6 and 8 centimes were of similar

design to those of 1, 2, and 5 centimes, except that the numerals of value in the angles were larger.

The same varieties in the paper are found in the stamps of 1, 2, and 5 centimes as are found in those of the higher values, and a similar variation in the colour of the 2c. as is found in that of 20c. The cancelling marks on the stamps of this issue are for the most part like those on the French stamps of that period (Fig. 88), but others are found with larger square dots, like those shown in Fig. 89.

The issue of the stamps of the De La Rue types may be summed up as follow :

*Thin Paper, Printed in London.*

17. 1fr. purple. Perforated 14 by De La Rue and Co.

*Thin Paper, Printed in Brussels. Perforated 14 by 14½ by Gouveloos.*

18. 10c., iron-grey, black-grey.  
19. 20c., blue, French blue, pale blue (shades).  
20. 30c., reddish-brown, brown.  
21. 40c., rose, carmine.  
22. 1fr., purple.

*Newspaper Stamps. Perforated 14 by 14½ by Gouveloos.*

23. 1c., iron-grey, black-grey.  
24. 2c., blue, French blue (shades).  
25. 5c., brown (shades), yellow-brown.

*Variety.*

26. 1c., black-grey ; not perforated.

*Thick Paper, Printed in Brussels and Malines. Perforated 15 by the Government. Specimens are also found on Thin Paper.*

27. 10c., black-grey.  
28. 20c., blue, French blue.  
29. 30c., brown, grey-brown.  
30. 40c., carmine rose.  
31. 1fr., purple.

*Newspaper Stamps. Perforated 15.*

- 32. 1c., iron-grey.
- 33. 2c., French blue.
- 34. 5c., brown, yellow-brown.

The postage-stamps up to the end of 1867 had been manufactured in Brussels, but on January 1st, 1868, the work was transferred to Malines, and the manufacture has since been carried on there in the Government printing-office.

## ISSUE V.

|                                            |                                         |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—1869-70.                    | PAPER.—Plain white wove.                |
| DESIGNS.—Profile of Leopold II., and Arms. | PERFORATION.—15 to 1882; afterwards 14. |
| IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.               |                                         |

Although King Leopold I. died December 10th, 1865, yet nothing was done towards altering the design on the stamps until 1869, when, on November 13th of that year, a decree announced that a new series would be issued—the values of 10c. and upwards to bear the portrait of King Leopold II., and those under 10c. the Arms of the country. The new series appeared in the following order: The 1c. and 10c. on November 15th, 1869; the 2c., 8c., and 20c. on January 1st, 1870; the 5c. and 30c. on March 1st; and the 40c. and 1fr. on April 1st of the same year.

The stamps were designed by M. H. Hendrickx, a Belgian artist, and engraved by M. A. Doms, and their initials appear in microscopical letters at the lower edge of the stamps. The dies for all were engraved on wood in relief, and the plates made by the electro process. The design of the stamps of 10c., 20c., 30c., 40c., and 1fr. all show the profile of the King to the left, on an upright oval solid ground, but the frames differ in all. In the

20c. the numerals of value are in discs in each angle, with "centimes" between them. In the other values the numerals are in the middle of each side of the stamp, that on the 1fr. being "1 F.," the denomination not being expressed on those of 10c., 30c., and 40c. (Figs. 90, 91, 92, and 93).



FIG. 90.



FIG. 91.



FIG. 92.



FIG. 93.



FIG. 94.

The four values of 1c., 2c., 5c., and 8c. for newspapers and printed matter were all practically the same type, except the value in the centre and the ornamentation in the frames (Fig. 94). Another value of 6c., to be printed in carmine, was also ordered, but it was never issued.

On June 1st, 1878, the stamps of 8c. and 30c. were withdrawn from the service, having become unnecessary in consequence of alterations in foreign postage-rates.

On July 1st, 1878, three new values of 25c., 50c., and 5fr. were added to the series, the first two having the numerals of value on the sides, and that of 5fr. in the two upper angles, with the value in words on a curved tablet below the head (Figs. 95, 96, and 97).

The stamps continued to be manufactured in the same way as in the last series, and the impression was on plain white wove paper, rather thick, and the gum was applied thickly and of a friable kind, which was very apt to crack—a remark which is not only applicable to this issue, but to the later impressions of the former one. The perforation was 15 until



FIG. 95.



FIG. 96.



FIG. 97.

some time about the end of 1882, when new machines were introduced giving a perforation of 14. The new machines were constructed on the comb principle, perforating three sides of the stamp at a time, when the sheet was carried forward to receive the next perforation, as is done in the English stamps, the only difference being that in the English stamps the perforation begins from one of the ends of the sheet, while in Belgium it began from one of the sides.

The principal varieties are due to the colours of the impression, which varied considerably in tints and shades. In 1881 an experiment was also made of printing the stamps in fugitive colours, which were much brighter than

those previously used. The collector will be able to form the two series by the following table :

*Issue of 1869-70. Perforated 15.*

- 35. 10c., green, yellow-green, bright green.
- 36. 20c., pale blue, dull blue, French blue, grey-blue.
- 37. 30c., amber, ochre, olive-yellow.
- 38. 40c., carmine, rose.
- 39. 1fr., violet, mauve, purple.

*Completion of the Series (1875-78). Perforated 15.*

- 40. 25c., amber, orange-amber.
- 41. 50c., grey-black.
- 42. 5fr., dull brown-red.

*Newspaper Stamps (1869-70). Perforated 15.*

- 43. 1c., green-yellow, green, pale green.
- 44. 2c., pale blue, dull blue, French blue, grey-blue.
- 45. 5c., amber, ochre, olive-yellow.
- 46. 8c., violet, mauve, purple.

*Impressions in Fugitive Colours (1881). Perforated 15 and 14.*

- 47. 10c., grey-green.
- 48. 20c., bright French blue.
- 49. 40c., bright carmine, bright vermilion-red.
- 50. 5fr., bright brown-red.

*Newspaper Stamps (1881). Perforated 15 and 14.*

- 51. 1c., grey-green.
- 52. 2c., bright French blue.
- 53. 5c., bright amber.

The stamps in the fugitive colours were perforated 15 up to about the end of 1882, when a new machine was brought into use, since which time the perforation of all the stamps has been 14. Consequently those printed in fugitive colours are found perforated both 15 and 14.

## ISSUE VI.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1883.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.

DESIGN.—Profile of Leopold II.

IMPRESSION as before.

PERFORATION.—14.

On August 29th, 1883, a Ministerial Order announced that changes would shortly be made in the postage-stamps of 10c. and upwards: The 10c. would be in carmine, 20c. in blue-grey, 25c. in blue, 50c. in violet, 1fr. in lilac, and



FIG. 98.



FIG. 99.



FIG. 100.



FIG. 101.

2fr. in brown; and those under 10c. would be: 1c. in réséda (a species of olive-yellow), 2c. in yellow, and 5c. in green. Some of these were never issued in the above colours; but on October 20th the stamps of 10c. and 20c. appeared, followed on November 1st by those of 25c. and 50c. The dies for these four values were supplied by De La Rue and Co.;



those of 10c. and 50c. (Figs. 98 and 101) showing the head of King Leopold II. to the left, on a circular ground of horizontal lines; and those of 20c. and 25c. (Figs. 99 and 100) a similar head, on an upright oval ground of horizontal lines.

The profile of the King on these stamps was such a caricature that it was evident they would prove a failure. Dies for two other values of 1fr. and 2fr. were also engraved by De La Rue and Co., but were not issued, though specimens of the 2fr. are known to exist, and immediate steps were taken to replace all the values that had been issued by a new series.

*De La Rue Types (1883).*

- 54. 10c., carmine.
- 55. 20c., pearl-grey.
- 56. 25c., light blue.
- 57. 50c., violet.

ISSUE VII.

|                                |                                        |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—1884-86.        | PAPER.—Plain wove, tinted.             |
| DESIGN.—Profile of Leopold II. | IMPRESSION AND PERFORATION, as before. |

The dies for the new stamps were engraved in Paris by M. E. Mouchon, whose initials in monogram are found near the foot. The 1fr. (Fig. 102) was issued June 15th, 1884; the 10c. (Fig. 103) on July 15th following; the 25c. (Fig. 104) on January 1st, 1885; the 20c., the 50c., and the 2fr. (Figs. 105 to 107) on January 1st, 1886.

There was no alteration made in the manufacture of the plates or of the impression from those printed from the De La Rue dies, but those printed from the French dies were on paper with a coloured ground. Thus the 10c. was printed in rose on a light blue ground, the 1fr. in

brown-red on a greenish ground, the 25c. in blue on a pink ground, and the 20c. in olive, the 50c. in ochre, and the 2fr. in violet on ground slightly tinted with similar colours.

Some alterations were made in the colours of the stamps under 10c., used for newspapers, &c. On January 1st, 1884, the colour of the 1c. was changed from grey-green to



FIG. 102.



FIG. 103.



FIG. 104.



FIG. 105.



FIG. 106.



FIG. 107

réséda, a kind of olive colour, and so continued till July 1st of that year, when it was changed to grey. It was again printed in réséda in October, 1888, and did not resume the colour of grey till August, 1889. The colour of the 2c. was changed to brown in January, 1889, and that of the 5c. from orange-yellow to green in November, 1884.

The following are the dates of issue of the values of the new types engraved in Paris:

- 58. 10c., rose on azure (July 15th, 1884).
- 59. 20c., olive on slightly tinted (January 1st, 1886).
- 60. 25c., blue on pink (January 1st, 1885).
- 61. 50c., ochre on yellowish (January 1st, 1886).
- 62. 1fr., brown-red on greenish (July 15th, 1884).
- 63. 2fr., violet on slightly tinted (January 1st, 1886)

### *Newspaper Stamps.*

No changes were made in the type of the Newspaper Stamps, but the following alterations were made in the colours of the impression:

- 64. 1c., olive (January, 1884).
- 65. 1c., grey (July, 1884).
- 66. 1c., olive (October, 1888).
- 67. 1c., grey (August, 1889).
- 68. 2c., brown (January, 1889).
- 69. 5c., green (shades) (November, 1884).

Many small errors have been noticed in the impressions of the 1c., due in all cases to accidents to the electro-types, or defective printing. Some of them occur in the letter "Q" in BELGIQUE, being like a "G" or an "O"; in others, "CENTIMES" has a defective "E," resembling an "F," &c.; but these are only sought after by the specialist.

### ISSUE VIII.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1891-93.  
PAPER, IMPRESSION, and PER-  
FORATION, as before.

DESIGNS.—Profile of Leopold  
II., and Arms. Inscriptions  
in French and Flemish.

For what reason, except the caprice of the Minister, it was thought necessary in issuing a new value of 35c. to give the equivalent of "POSTES BELGIQUE" in Flemish it

is not easy to divine. Certainly to us it would appear to be as reasonable to translate the inscriptions on our own stamps into Gaelic, Welsh, and Irish; but on June 20th, 1891, a value of 35c., principally intended for payment of the postage on registered letters for the interior, was issued, showing the head of the King on a ground of horizontal lines within a circular band, inscribed in the upper part "POSTES BELGIQUE," and in the lower part "BELGIE POSTERIJEN." The numerals of value were in discs in the left upper and right lower angles of the rectangle, and the rest was filled in with ornamentation. The head was that as engraved on the stamps of 1884 by M. Mouchon; but the framework was designed by Hendrickx and engraved by A. Doms, "Hen." appearing at the foot on the left, and "A. D." on the right (Fig. 108).



FIG. 108.

This stamp was printed in the same manner as before, and on similar white wove paper, and is only remarkable as being the type which served for all the values of 10c. and upwards that constitute the series of 1893-4, which was simply effected by changing the numerals in two angles, as no denomination was expressed on the stamp. It therefore may be considered as standing alone.

70. 35c., chocolate-brown; perforated 14.

During the year 1892 there were rumours that the Minister, desirous of lightening the labours of the post-office on the Sunday, had conceived that this could be effected by the issue of stamps expressing on the face of them the sender's desire that the delivery of the letter was not to be made on the Sunday. For this purpose he ordered the director of the stamp factory at Malines to prepare specimens of

the current 10c. and 25c. with a removable tablet at the foot. On May 14th, 1893, a decree was signed by the King ordering the creation of stamps of a new design; those of 10c. and upwards to bear the King's portrait, and those under 10c. the Arms, all to bear inscriptions, both in French and in Flemish. An order of the Minister, dated the next day, announced that the stamps would bear the direction, "Not to deliver on the Sunday," which the sender could remove if he chose to do so. The values and colours of the new stamps were then set out, and as the latter do not quite correspond with those of the stamps as issued,



FIG. 109.



FIG. 110

we shall give a list from the stamps themselves. The order announced that the issue would commence with the stamp of 10c., which would be issued on June 1st, 1893; those of 2c., 20c., and 25c. were issued on August 1st following; those of 1c. and 5c. on September 1st; those of 50c. and 1fr. on October 1st; and those of 35c. and 2fr. on November 1st.

It has been already stated that the design of all the values above 10c. was similar to that of the 35c. of 1891 (Fig 109). For the stamps of 1c., 2c., and 5c. a new design was made, showing the Arms displayed on a mantle, and

surmounted by a crown, on a vertically-lined ground within an upright oval, inscribed "BELGIQUE" on the left side, and "POSTES" at the top, the Flemish equivalents being opposite. In the lower angles, on square blocks, was the value 1c., 2c., or 5c. (Fig. 110).

The addition of the Sunday tablet at the foot gives a very ungainly appearance to the stamp. The length of it without this is 22mm., but with the addition it is 30mm.

- 71. 10c., orange-red.
- 72. 20c., bronze-green.
- 73. 25c., French blue.
- 74. 35c., chocolate.
- 75. 50c., ochre.
- 76. 1fr., rose on light green.
- 77. 2fr., lilac on light pink.

*Newspaper Stamps.*

- 78. 1c., grey.
- 79. 2c., yellow.
- 80. 5c., light green.
- 81. 2c., chocolate (1894).

The 2c. was changed from yellow to chocolate during the course of 1894 as the issue stocks in hand of the 2c. yellow became exhausted.

None of the postage-stamps of Belgium have been reprinted, except the two values of the first issue, which were reprinted in 1866, for what purpose it is not known. Fortunately, there is no difficulty in readily distinguishing these from the originals, as the paper is either laid, or plain wove, without any watermark.

The gumming of the stamps has for the most part been bad. The early stamps were gummed with yellow gum, and this gave place to a whiter gum, which was

very friable and cracked in every direction, and was applied thickly, so that many of the stamps, especially those on thick paper, employed about 1867, were inclined to break. The early printings of 1865 show the gum not so thickly applied, but unused specimens of the later printings commonly show an uneven appearance, due to the cracking of the gum on the backs, and this continued through the 1869 issue. On the stamps now current the gum, which is quite white, is more thinly applied; but the paper is not of the best quality, and the sheets, with the large number of lines of perforation, are very difficult to handle without tearing.

The cancellation of the stamps for many years past has been done with a round dated stamp, bearing the name of the cancelling office.

### *Postage Due Stamps.*

On August 1st, 1870, two stamps were issued, of the value of 10c. and 20c., for the purpose of denoting the postage to be paid by the recipient in the event of the letter being unpaid or not sufficiently prepaid. They were only destined for those which were distributed within the district served by the same office, as that within which they were posted. The design was simple enough, consisting of the numerals of value on a solid ground, within a band inscribed in the upper



FIG. 111.

part "A PERCEVOIR," and in the lower "CENTIMES," all within a rectangular frame, with a crown and other ornaments to fill up (Fig. 111). They were applied by the post-office or its agents, and where an excess postage of

5c. was required, the 10c. was cut in half to supply it. These stamps were obliterated by the post-office with the dated stamp, and are frequently found with a circular, blotchy obliteration, which was affixed by the letter-carrier.

1. 10c., yellowish green ; perforated 15 and 14.
2. 20c., French blue ; perforated 15 and 14

On November 1st, 1895, a new series of these stamps was issued for the purpose of carrying into execution a Ministerial order of October 8th, 1895, extending the system of adhesive stamps to denote the amount payable by the recipient to all unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters throughout the kingdom. The issue consisted of five values, 5c., 10c., 20c., 50c., and 1fr. The design is common to all, and consists of the numeral of value on a solid disc within a transverse oblong rectangle. Above this, on an uncoloured tablet, is "A PAYER," and the equivalent in Flemish on a similar tablet underneath. The rest of the rectangle is occupied with the Belgian lions and foliage (Fig. 112). At the right end of the upper tablet are the initials of A. Doms the engraver, and at the left end are those of the designer, P. Lemaire of Ghent. The design is of the most commonplace description. The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 14.



FIG. 112

3. 5c., green.
4. 10c., pale brown.
5. 20c., olive.
6. 50c., bistre.
7. 1fr., carmine.



## *The Antwerp Exhibition Stamps.*

Three very poor stamps were issued to commemorate the Antwerp Exhibition of 1894. These stamps were used concurrently with the ordinary Government issue from the opening of the Exhibition to the close of 1894. The issue consisted of three values, 5c., 10c., and 25c., the design being the Arms of Antwerp on a shield within a

circular band, inscribed "BELGIQUE" to the left, "ANVERS" at the bottom, "ANTWERPEN" at the top in German characters, and "BELGIE" on the right. The numerals of value are on rectangular blocks in the lower angles; at the top is 1894, and to the left is a small medallion with the head of Mercury, while to the right are the Arms of Belgium (Fig. 113). The design was made by M. Hendrickx, and the die engraved by P. Lemaire of Ghent.



FIG. 113.

The stamps had the Sunday tablet attached to them. The impression is on paper faced with colour.

1. 5c., green on pink.
2. 10c., carmine on blue.
3. 25c., blue on pink.

The 5c. was issued on February 20th, 1894, and the 10c. and 25c. on March 20th following, and were used concurrently with the general series until the end of 1894.

## *The Brussels Exhibition Stamps.*

Two stamps, one of 5c. and the other of 10c., have also been recently issued, which seem to be intended for the double purpose of advertising and commemorating the Exhibition (1897) of Brussels. The 10c. was issued on October

15th, 1896, and the 5c. on November 15th following, and the issue is to continue till December 31st of the present year (1897), though they may be sold for six months after that date. The design for the 10c. obtained the first prize in competition, and that for the 5c. the second prize. The 10c. bears the engraver's monogram of "E. M." (E. Mouchon); the 5c. "G. P.," that of the designer (G. Portielje, a painter of Antwerp). These stamps, like those for the Antwerp Exhibition, are in use concurrently with the general series.



FIG. 114.



FIG. 115.

The design on both the stamps is similar, though differently treated, and is intended to represent the conflict between St. Michael and either the Dragon or his Satanic Majesty (Figs. 114 and 115). The dies were engraved on wood, and the stamps are very indifferent specimens of workmanship. They bear the Sunday tablet, and are, like all the other stamps, perforated 14.

1. 5c., grey, dull violet.
2. 10c., terra-cotta.

Since the 10c. was first issued its colour has been altered, and it has appeared in dull lilac.

3. 10c., dull lilac (January 1st, 1897).

## BERGEDORF.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Nov. 1st,  
1861.

DESIGN.—Arms.

PAPER.—Coloured wove.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.

IMPERFORATE.

Some centuries ago, Bergedorf acquired considerable repute as being the seat of a nest of pirates; but after they were driven out by their more powerful neighbours, the burghers of Hamburg and Lubeck, it sank into such utter insignificance that it would probably have scarcely even been heard of again, had not an intelligent post-master, in 1861, induced its inhabitants, and those of the neighbouring parish of Gersthacht, with the adjoining hamlets, to introduce a series of postage-stamps. The united population of the town and district is said to have been about 12,000.

The currency was the same as that of Hamburg and Lubeck, being in schillinge and Hamburg marks, 16sch. being equivalent to a mark of the value of 1s. 0½d.

The post-office of Bergedorf issued a notice, dated October 17th, 1861, stating that on and from November 1st then next, the following stamps would be issued:

½sch., on blue paper; impression in black.

1sch., on white paper; impression in black.

1½sch., on yellow paper; impression in black.

3sch., on red paper; impression in blue.

4sch., on buff paper; impression in black.

The stamps themselves were only in the nature of local stamps; but they have recently acquired some additional notoriety from the differences of opinion amongst philatelists as to whether the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on blue paper, and the 3sch., blue on rose paper, were issued on November 1st, or whether their places were not temporarily filled by the issue of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on violet paper, and the 3sch., black on red paper. It has been said by some that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on violet, and the 3sch., black on red, were only essays; but we think there is evidence sufficient to show that these two values were issued as stamps, along with the other values of 1sch.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., and 4sch., on November 1st, 1861, but that they were replaced almost immediately by the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on blue, and the 3sch., blue on rose.

There is also a tradition, for which there does not appear to be any solid ground, that the issue having been made on November 1st, 1861, the two values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on blue, and 3sch., blue on rose, were issued on the 10th of that month. Why this particular day is fixed on it is not easy to say; it would seem to be more probable that the issue of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on blue, and 3sch., blue on rose, took place even earlier than this. No obliterated copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on violet, or of the 3sch., black on red, have been found; but that is by no means extraordinary, as the consumption of stamps was very small. It is said that the business of the Bergedorf post-office in 1861 was the despatch of a little more than 1000 letters per week, of which 62 per cent. were prepaid in cash.

It might have been that the blue paper and the blue ink were not ready on the day fixed for the issue, and therefore a provisional issue was made of the

$\frac{1}{2}$ sch., on violet paper; impression in black.

3sch., on red paper; impression in black.

The stamps are peculiar. They gradually increase in size according to the values. The design is similar in all, being composed of half the Arms of Lubeck on the left, and half those of Hamburg on the right, in a pearled circle, within a rectangular frame. In the frame is "BERGEDORF" at the top, "POSTMARKE" at the foot, and the value in words at the sides. The numerals of value are in the angles of the frame, and in the spandrels are the letters L. H. P. A., the initial letters of Lubeck Hamburg Post Amt.

The stamps were printed by lithography. The five types were engraved on one stone, and from these the lithographer made his transfers.



FIG. 116.



FIG. 117.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., which is  $15\frac{1}{4}$ mm. square, was in sheets of 200, in two panes of 100 each, in  $12\frac{1}{2}$  rows of eight (Fig. 116).

The 1sch. was 16mm. square, in sheets of 180, in which twelve of the stamps are upside down. It may also be remarked that the numerals in the angles vary, which arises from the lithographer having obliterated the figures on the transfer, and put in smaller ones by hand (Fig. 117).

The  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. was  $17\frac{3}{4}$ mm. square, and was in sheets of 200, like the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. The original type had the denomination in the plural, and was "schillinge." This was objected to, and the lithographer in the transfers altered the word to "schilling." Although the reprints of this stamp, taken by transfer from the original engraving, bear the word

"schillinge," yet a few unused specimens are known, taken at Bergedorf, in which the same spelling is found. It would seem then that the lithographer did not make the alteration in all until after some impressions had been taken by way of trial (Fig. 118).

The 3sch. is not quite square, measuring  $19\frac{1}{4}$ mm. by  $19\frac{3}{4}$ mm., and was printed in sheets of 160 stamps in sixteen rows of ten. The colour of the paper of the impression in black was a pale claret-red, while of that in blue the colour was rose, but the blue varies from pale to dark (Fig. 119).

The 4sch. is also not quite square, measuring  $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 21mm., and was in sheets of eighty stamps in ten



FIG. 118.



FIG. 119



FIG. 120.

rows of eight, the first five rows being separated from the next five rows by an interval of 5mm. There was only one impression made of these stamps, which is on buff paper, but of two shades, of which the dark yellow one is the commoner (Fig. 120).

The post-office at Bergedorf ceased to exist as a separate establishment in 1867, and the stamps were suppressed on December 31st of that year. The number of stamps printed in 1861 is said to have been 550,000, composed of 200,000 of  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., 90,000 of 1sch., 100,000 of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., and 80,000 of 3sch. and 4sch. About 324,000 of these were used between 1861 and the end of 1867, and the rest, composed of

about 39,000 of  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., 26,000 of 1sch., 68,000 of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. 43,000 of 3sch., and 50,000 of 4sch., were purchased by M. Moens of Brussels, in 1868, the stone with the original engravings of the stamps upon it being included in the purchase, and an obliterating stamp of five horizontal bars, distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from each other. Among the stamps purchased there were about fifty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. with the final "e" either separate or joined on to another without the final "e," a circumstance which is corroborative of the supposition that the lithographer made the alteration on the lithographic transfer.

The whole of these stamps have been reprinted, and have become sufficiently common. In 1867 the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black



FIG. 121.



FIG. 122.

on violet, and the 3sch., black on red, were reprinted at Bergedorf at the instance of M. Moens. The colour of the paper differed in both cases from that of the originals, that of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. being more blue, and that of the red being more rose. This was the only reprint of these two stamps; but the whole of the values,  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. on blue, 1sch. on white,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. on yellow, 3sch. on rose, and 4sch. on buff, were reprinted by M. Moens in 1872; the 4sch. in 1874; all the values in 1877, some of which were not gummed; and a further lot of 1sch. in 1888. The stone has since been presented to the Imperial Post Museum at Vienna, together with the obliterating hand-stamp which produced the ordinary cancellation found on the Bergedorf stamps,

consisting of five horizontal lines (Fig. 121). This is frequently found applied twice, the second application being at an angle more or less acute, and producing a sort of lattice (Fig. 122). At times also the dated stamp is found, but obliterated copies are very rare, except forged ones.

To examine the secret marks, the small varieties in the reprints, &c., would take us beyond the scope of these pages. Genuine original copies of all the stamps, except the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on lilac, and 3sch., black on red, are to be had at a small cost from respectable dealers.

The issue may be summed up as follows :

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1861.

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on violet.
2. 1sch., black on white.
3.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on yellow.
4. 3sch., black on pale claret-red.
5. 4sch., black on buff (shades).

NOVEMBER 10TH (?), 1861.

6.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black on dark blue.
  7. 3sch., blue on rose.
-



## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Under the treaty of Berlin of July 13th, 1878, Austria was charged with the administration of the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in the following year issued

a series of postage-stamps of the values of 1, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 25 kreuzer, or "novcics," as they are termed in the language of these provinces, 100 of which are equivalent to an Austrian florin. The currency is not however shown on the stamps. Towards the end of the year a value of 2 novcics was added to the series; in 1892 one of 20 novcics; and in 1894 a further



FIG. 123

value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  novcic, so that the entire series consists of nine values. The design shows the Arms on the breast of a crowned double eagle, displayed on an oval-shaped, lined ground within a rectangle, in the upper corners of which are small ovals to receive the numerals of value. In the lower angles are ornaments. There is no inscription whatever on the stamps, and the only difference between one value and another lies in the numerals and in the colour of the impression. They were manufactured at Vienna. The perforation of those first issued was  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , but there are other perforations varying from 10 to 13. The impression is on plain white wove paper (Fig. 123).

The following are the values and colours :

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  (nov.), black.
2. 1 (nov.), grey, grey-lilac.
3. 2 (nov.), yellow.
4. 3 (nov.), green.
5. 5 (nov.), red (shades).
6. 10 (nov.), blue.
7. 15 (nov.), brown (shades).
8. 20 (nov.), olive green.
9. 25 (nov.), violet (shades), brown-violet.

The same matrix die served for all the values. Two types of the numeral "1" have been found, the serif being much more sloping in one than in the other. Some few fiscal stamps were used postally for payment of the parcel-post rates and the tax on money-orders, but we are not aware that any values other than 1, 2, 3, and 4 novs. have been so used. These stamps are of large dimensions, 30mm. by 22mm., and will be recognised by the large uncoloured space, at the top of which is "1 NOVCIC," "2 NOVCICA," "3 NOVCICA," or "4 NOVCICA," in two lines, and an inscription on a tablet underneath, while on two lower tablets are inscriptions in Turkish characters. From 1879 to 1886 the impression of them was in red, but since November 15th, 1886, it has been in brown.

## BREMEN.

Bremen, though the second in importance of the Hanseatic towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, was the first to employ postage-stamps. The town was rather scattered, as two other towns—Bremerhaven and Vegesack—besides a number of hamlets were included within its boundaries. The currency was the reichsthaler, or rix-dollar, equivalent to about 3s. 3d., divided into 72 grote, 11 grote being considered equivalent to 5 silber-groschen of Prussia, so that 2 grote, the smallest value, was a little less than 1sgr.

Bremen early joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, and, for what may be termed outside correspondence, made use of German stamps, there being offices of Prussia, Thurn and Taxis, and Hanover in the town. The stamps issued by the Bremen Post-Office were either for local use or were created for some special purpose.

DATE OF ISSUE.—April 10th,  
1855.

DESIGN.—Arms.

PAPER.—Various.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.

PERFORATION. — Not per-  
forated, rouletted, and  
perforated.

On April 10th, 1855, a stamp was issued of the value of 3 grote, for the purpose of franking letters within the town, including Bremerhaven and Vegesack. It was lithographed in Bremen, and the transfers were taken from three drawings, each of which differed slightly from the others. The

general design, as is seen by the annexed engraving, showed the Arms on a shield, "BREMEN" on a tablet underneath, and "STADT POST AMT" (town post administration) above, there being a crown between this and the Arms. On each side of the shield was the numeral "3," in shaded figures within an oval, with scroll ornaments, and in each angle the numeral was repeated on a solid coloured ground (Fig. 124).

Type 1 has the scroll-work near the crown close together, Type 2 has it more open, as also has Type 3; but in the latter the numeral in the right upper angle has the lower bow pinched in, and the ball at the end is small and badly defined. There are also some other points of difference



FIG. 124.



FIG. 125.

between the three types sufficient to show that the sheet of twelve rows of six was composed of three separate types repeated in order. The impression was in black, on dull greyish-blue paper of moderate thickness, gummed with white gum thinly applied. The stamps were not perforated.

Another stamp was issued on April 4th, 1856, of a new design, and of the value of 5 grote, it being created to prepay the rate of postage to Hamburg. The design showed the Arms on a shield in the centre, surmounted by a crown. Above this, on a scroll, was "**Franco Marke,**" and underneath the value in words "**fünf Grote.**" On each side of the shield was the numeral of value, in an

oval frame, with scroll ornaments. The whole was on a rectangular ground of zigzag lines running horizontally. The rectangle was voided at the angles, in which were small ornaments (Fig. 125).

There were two types side by side, and the two differ in some minute particulars. They can, perhaps, be distinguished most readily by the zigzags at the foot. In Type 1, counting the zigzags from right to left, there are 11½. In Type 2 there are 11 zigzags, with about half of another at each end. There are a pair of essays of these types differing only in the upper inscription, which is "**Franco Marken.**" This, however, was an error, and none of the stamps so printed exist obliterated; but unused specimens were found when the residue of the stocks were sold, and forged postmarks have been affixed to some of these.

The stamps were lithographed at Bremen in black on pink paper, which is very apt to fade, and were first issued unperforated.

On July 10th, 1860, another stamp was issued of the value of 7 grote, for defraying the rate of postage to Lubeck and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. This stamp was similar in design to the 5 grote, with the exception of the value, but there is only one type. It was lithographed in black on yellow, and was issued unperforated (Fig. 126).

On December 13th, 1861, a stamp of 5sgr. was issued to prepay the ship rate to England. It was also lithographed, the design showing the key, which constitutes the Arms of the town, on a solid ground of colour, within an upright oval frame, with scroll ornaments within a rectangular frame, inscribed at the top "**BREMEN,**" and at the bottom "**5 Sgr.,**" the Roman number "**V**" being in the lower angles on solid discs. The sides were ornamented with drapery and scroll work. The impression was in bright

green and also in olive-green, on plain white wove paper, and the stamp was issued unperforated. Some of the stamps were on very thick white wove paper (Fig. 127).

On the same day a stamp of 10 grote was issued for the prepayment of the rate to Holland. This stamp was lithographed in black on plain white wove paper, the design showing the "key" on a vertically lined oval ground enclosed in a double framing, the inner one resembling engine-turned work, while the outer one, in which were the inscriptions, was composed of lines crossing each other diagonally, the frame making an irregularly-shaped oval. In each of the four angles of the rectangle was the



FIG. 126.



FIG. 127.



FIG. 128.

numeral of value (Fig. 128). It may be noticed that in all genuine copies there is an error of the engraver in the left upper angle, the lines of the ground of the outer framing extending over the exterior white lines of the frame. The inscription was "BREMEN" in the upper part and the value in words (ZEHN GROTE) in the lower. It is curious that this stamp is not known imperforate, though issued at the same time as that of 5sgr., but was rouletted with a sawlike roulette gauging 15.

On April 29th, 1863, a stamp of 2 grote was issued for the rate between Bremen and Vegesack. The design showed the "key" in the centre within a pearled upright oval,

surrounded by a band of engine-turned work, inscribed "BREMEN" in the upper part, and the value in words in the lower. This is within a rectangular frame, inscribed "STADT" on the left side, "POST" at the top, and "AMT"



FIG. 129.

on the right. At the foot was an ornament. The numeral of value was in each of the four angles. The stamp was lithographed in orange and orange-yellow on plain white wove paper, and rouletted similar to that of 10 grote (Fig. 129).

This was the last stamp that was issued; but during the course of 1862 and 1863 the stamps of 3 grote, black on grey-blue, 5 grote, black on pink, and 5sgr., in green, appeared saw-rouletted, but the 7 grote, black on yellow, has not been so found.

In 1866 and 1867 the whole of the values appeared perforated 13, which seems to have been done by a single-line machine. No other change took place until, at the end of 1867, the post-office of Bremen ceased to exist as a separate administration, and from January 1st, 1868, formed part of the North German Confederation. The remaining stamps in stock, comprising a large quantity of the perforated stamps and some imperforate copies of the 5 grote and 5sgr. and of the rouletted stamps of 10 grote, were subsequently sold.

In the following table the dates of issue have been recapitulated:

*Imperforate (1855-1861).*

1. 3 grote, black on grey-blue, three types (April 10th, 1855).
2. 5 grote, black on pink, two types (April 4th, 1856).

3. 7 grote, black on yellow (July 10th, 1860).
4. 5sgr., green, olive-green on white (December 13th, 1861).

*Saw-roulette* (1861-1863).

5. 10 grote, black on white (December 13th, 1861).
6. 2 grote, orange, orange-yellow on white (April 29th, 1863).
7. 5 grote, black on pink (November 11th, 1862).
8. 3 grote, black on grey-blue (May 1st, 1863).
9. 5sgr., sea-green, yellow-green on white (September 1st, 1863).

*Perforated* 13 (1866-67).

10. 2 grote, orange-yellow, yellow.
11. 3 grote, black on grey-blue.
12. 5 grote, black on pink.
13. 7 grote, black on yellow.
14. 10 grote, black on thin white.
15. 5sgr., yellow-green.

The obliterations of the Bremen stamps is for the most part made with a circular dated stamp or with "FRANCO" in a straight line. Others are obliterated with "BREMEN," and the day, month, and hour underneath within a small rectangular frame. This appears also to have been the ordinary obliteration of the Prussian stamps used in Bremen; that of Thurn and Taxis is common, the stamp with concentric circles and the numerals 301 in the centre; while others have T T and the date within a circle, or "Bremen Th. & Tx." The Hanover stamps used there were obliterated with the date-stamp of the town.



## BRUNSWICK.

The Postal Administration of the Duchy of Brunswick did not follow the example of its neighbours—Hanover and Prussia—in issuing postage-stamps until January 1st., 1852. The currency was the same as that of Hanover, being the reichsthaler, worth about 3s. 3d., divided into 24 gutegroschen of 12 pfennige, or the thaler, worth about 3s., divided into 30 silbergroschen of 10 pfennige.

### ISSUE I.

|                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan. 1st., 1852. | PAPER.—White wove.       |
| DESIGN.—Arms.                   | IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
|                                 | IMPERFORATE.             |

The first series consisted of three values, 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen, which were issued simultaneously on January 1st, 1852. The design was the horse of Brunswick galloping to the left, with a ducal coronet above the whole, on a transverse oval ground of vertical lines. On each side were small, upright, uncoloured ovals for the numerals of value, and on a scroll above was "BRAUN-



FIG. 130.

SCHWEIG," and on another scroll underneath "EIN (ZWEI, DREI) SILB. GR.," the whole enclosed in a transverse oblong rectangular frame of a thick and thin

line (Fig. 130). The stamps were designed, engraved, and printed by Petersen, an engraver in Brunswick, and there are slight differences in the engraving of the dies of each value, sufficient to show that separate dies were engraved. The sheets, so far as we are able to ascertain, consisted of 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten, and were printed from type-metal casts. The paper was plain white wove, rather thick. The stamps were imperforate.

The colours of the impression were :

1. 1sgr., rose.
2. 2sgr., blue.
3. 3sgr., vermilion-red.

The series was only in use for fourteen months, and unused specimens, with the original gum, are amongst the rarest of German stamps.

## ISSUE II.

|                                                    |                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—March 1st,<br>1853.                 | PAPER. — Coloured wove,<br>watermarked.  |
| DESIGN.—As before, except<br>$\frac{1}{2}$ gutegr. | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.<br>IMPERFORATE. |

On March 1st, 1853, the stamps appeared printed in black on coloured paper, the 1sgr. being on yellow, the 2sgr. on blue, and the 3sgr. on rose. The paper was hand-made and watermarked in panes of 100, with horizontal and vertical lines indicating the space to be occupied by each stamp, in the centre of which was a post-horn, with its mouth to the left (Fig. 131). The printing was entrusted to J. H. Meyer, of Brunswick, who executed it under the control of the administration, in an ordinary printing-press. The paper for the 1sgr. is pretty even in



FIG. 131.

thickness, but there is more variation in the blue and rose paper. The stamps were similar in all respects to the last, with the exception of the impression being in black on coloured watermarked paper.

The colour of the paper varied from time to time, as the issue lasted for some years.

4. 1sgr., black on orange-yellow, yellow.
5. 2sgr., black on dark to light blue.
6. 3sgr., black on dark rose to light rose.

On March 1st, 1856, the series was reinforced by the issue of two stamps of smaller values,  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. and  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr. These stamps were of similar design to the other current values, that of  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. bore the inscription on the lower scroll of "DREI PFENNIG," and that of  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr. "VIER SILBR. PF." These stamps were also printed on paper watermarked with post-horns, the  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. being on dull brown, and the  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr. on white.

7.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., black on brown.
8.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., black on white.

In February, 1857, the  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., of which only 271,040 were printed, was superseded by the issue of a large square stamp of 24mm., capable of being divided into four, each of which divisions represented 3pf., the entire stamp being therefore equivalent to a gutegroschen. The engraving will better explain the design of the stamp than any verbal description, which must necessarily be complicated, and it will be sufficient to say that in each compartment was a

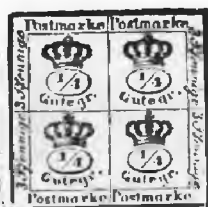


FIG. 132.

ducal coronet, with " $\frac{1}{4}$ " in a transverse oval underneath, below which was "Gutegr." In the exterior border was

"Postmarke" at the top and bottom of each compartment, and "*3 Pfennige*" on the side. The impression was on similar paper to that used for the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., but the watermarks appear irregularly on the stamps, as they were adjusted for stamps of a smaller size (Fig. 132).

A printing of this stamp was made in 1866 in brown on white watermarked paper, but for some reason, said to be political, it was never so issued, and the stock was sold when the post-office of Brunswick was absorbed by that of the Confederation of North Germany.

9.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gutegr., black on brown.

In 1862 the 3sgr. resumed its former colour of rose on white, but was printed on the watermarked paper.

10. 3sgr., rose on white; watermark, post-horn.

On January 1st, 1863, another value was added to the series by the issue of a stamp of  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., printed in black on green watermarked paper. It was similar in design to the other values, but instead of the value in numerals in the small ovals at the side of the Arms being in colour, they were on a black ground. The value in words on the lower scroll was expressed as "FÜNF PFENNIG."

11.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black on green and yellow-green.

### ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1864.  
PERFORATION.—Rouletted.

DESIGN, PAPER, and IMPRES-  
SION.—As before.

Up to 1864 none of the stamps had been issued otherwise than imperforate; but in July of that year the 1sgr. was issued, printed in yellow on white watermarked paper, rouletted in line 12 to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . This was possibly a trial, for in the same year the following stamps appeared rouletted

16 in scallop, which was done by the printer, Meyer, in the press by means of thin brass printer's rule:\*

*Scallop-roulette.*

12.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., black on white.
13.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black on green and yellow-green.
14. 1sgr., black on yellow (issue of 1853).
15. 1sgr., yellow and orange-yellow on white; also rouletted in line.
16. 2sgr., black on blue (issue of 1853).
17. 3sgr., rose or carmine on white.

We are aware that some of the above besides the 1sgr., yellow on white, are catalogued as being found rouletted in line: and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black on green, is also catalogued as perforated 12; but we are sceptical as to these, though we have seen them. There is no doubt that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., perforated 12, was an unofficial production; nor is there any doubt that some rouletted specimens have been manufactured by the purveyors of varieties.

The early issues on unwatermarked paper have been extensively forged, but these imitations are lithographed. The central design is the best test of the genuine character of a specimen so far as the type is concerned, and among points to be noticed may be mentioned the roadway under the horse: in the 1sgr. there are four well-defined stones; in the 2sgr. there are two; and in the 3sgr. there are three.



FIG. 133.

The obliterations on the early stamps are ordinarily in blue, with "BRAUNSCHWEIG" in a semi-circle or a circle; but afterwards a stamp was introduced

\* The scallop roulette, called by the French *perçage en arc*, is a variety of zigzag, the rouletted edges of the stamps showing a succession of small curves; the effect is shown in Fig. 134.

with the index-number of the post-office in the centre of a square, placed angle upwards, composed of sixteen graduated lines (Fig. 133).

#### ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Oct., 1865. Paper.—White wove.  
 DESIGN.—Arms within upright oval. IMPRESSION.—Embossed in colour.  
 PERFORATION.—Rouletted.

In October, 1865, stamps of an entirely new form were introduced. The colours were also changed, so as to make them more in conformity with those adopted by the Thurn and Taxis Office and the German States. The dies, which were engraved on steel at Berlin, were common to adhesives and a series of envelopes. The design consisted of the horse with a ducal coronet over it, on a solid coloured ground within an upright oval engine-turned band, intercepted on each side by a disc carrying the numeral of value. The band was inscribed at the top "BRAUNSCHWEIG," and at the bottom "GROSCHEN" (Fig. 134). Four values were issued,  $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., 1gr., 2gr., and 3gr., embossed in colour on plain white wove machine-made paper. They were rouletted in scallop 16, similar to those of the former design issued in 1864. The values and colours were as follow :

18.  $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., black.
19. 1gr., rose, carmine, and rose-red.
20. 2gr., blue and ultramarine blue.
21. 3gr., red-brown and olive-brown.



FIG. 134.

At the end of 1867 the postal administration of Brunswick was merged in that of the Confederation of North Germany, and ceased to exist as an independent establishment after December 31st, 1867. The stamps remaining in stock were subsequently sold to a German dealer.

As embossed stamps for several other German States besides Brunswick were made in Berlin at the Imperial Printing Works, it may be well to explain here the mode in which they were manufactured. The matrix dies were, with scarcely any exception, engraved by Schilling, the engraver to the works. The central design alone was first engraved on a block of steel in intaglio, from which a mechanical workman made a punch in steel; and if four values were required, he, with the aid of the punch, sank the central design on four steel dies, on which the engraver subsequently added the border and the proper inscriptions. Were envelopes alone wanted, the process was complete; but when adhesive stamps were required a further process was necessary, as plates had to be constructed. The embossed adhesive stamps were usually printed in sheets of 100 or 150, arranged in rows of ten. Fifty rectangular impressions in lead of the size of the stamp were struck from each die in a fly-press, and these were clamped together in a chase in five rows of ten. From each of these, two or three electroplates were made, which formed the printing-plate of 100 or 150 stamps. The vertical and horizontal rows were numbered consecutively in each margin in movable type figures, and the plate was ready for printing. The process appears complicated, but it was not a very expensive one where the stamps were not required in large quantities. For example, the account of the entire cost of the manufacture of the plates for five values of embossed stamps for Oldenburg, where the dies were not used for envelopes, was £37 10s.; and the cost of printing 8000 sheets of 100 stamps each in five values, inclusive of paper, rouletting, and gumming, was at the rate of about 7s. per 100 sheets, or a little less than 8½d. per 1000 stamps.

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## BULGARIA.

The principality of Bulgaria, although under the suzerainty of Turkey, has a separate existence, as it owes its autonomy to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, of July 13th, 1878, and is governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was elected April 29th, 1879; but resigned in 1886. In September of the previous year the province of Eastern Roumelia, which was also formed into an autonomous province under the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, revolted and declared for union with Bulgaria, with which it is now incorporated, under the name of Southern Bulgaria, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who was elected July 7th, 1887, being now the ruler over the united provinces.

Postage-stamps were in use in Eastern Roumelia before its union with Bulgaria, but ceased to be issued on September 18th, 1885, when the union of the provinces was proclaimed; but to exhaust the stock in hand they were stamped with the Lion of Bulgaria, and were so used until they were superseded by those of Bulgaria. It will avoid confusion to consider those of Eastern Roumelia under the head of "ROUMELIA," apart from those of Bulgaria, in the same way as the stamps of the German States that have been superseded by those of the Imperial Administration.



The postage-stamps of Bulgaria bear inscriptions in Slavonic characters, and were first issued in francs and centimes; but in the next issue the values were expressed in stotinki—a stotinka being equivalent to a centime, while 100 stotinki are equivalent to 1 leva, which is, in fact, the Bulgarian name for a franc.

### ISSUE I.

|                                                                                                   |                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—May 1st, 1879.                                                                     | DESIGN.—Lion rampant within an upright oval band.         |
| PAPER.—White laid with undulations, similar to that then in use for the postage-stamps of Russia. | IMPRESSION.—In black or colour on white; surface-printed. |
|                                                                                                   | PERFORATION.—15.                                          |

The first issue was made on May 1st, 1879, the stamps being manufactured at St. Petersburg. The series consisted of five values, all of the same design, which showed a crowned lion rampant within a solid coloured



FIG 135.

upright oval band, with inscriptions in white Slavonic characters and in the Bulgarian language, signifying "Bulgarian Post," in the upper part, and the value in words in the lower expressed in centimes or francs. In the four angles of the rectangle enclosing the oval were discs, with the numerals of value in white on a ground of solid colour, except in the case of the 1fr.,

where the numeral was replaced by an ornament. The stamps were bi-coloured, the lion, the oval band, and the discs for the numeral, as also the arabesque filling-in, being in one colour, while the ground was in another colour. The impression was on white laid paper, in which were watermarks of wavy lines, and there were initial letters on the sheet, probably denoting the name of the maker of

the paper. The stamps were perforated 15. Like all the stamps emanating from the factory at St. Petersburg, they were well printed and gummed (Fig. 135).

The following were the values and colours:

1. 5c., black with ground of yellow, orange-yellow.
2. 10c., black with ground of dark green.
3. 25c., black with ground of violet.
4. 50c., black with ground of blue.
5. 1fr., black with ground of red.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1881, 1882. DESIGN, PAPER, &c.—As before.

In June, 1881, the stamps were modified by altering the lower inscription in the oval to "stotinki" in place of "centimes," and some changes were made in the colours as also in the values. The series then issued consisted of:

6. 3stot., carmine with ground of drab.
7. 5stot., black with ground of yellow.
8. 10stot., black with ground of green.
9. 15stot., carmine with ground of green.
10. 25stot., black with ground of violet.
11. 30stot., indigo with ground of buff.

Towards the end of 1882 modifications were again made in the colours, which were then issued as follow:

12. 3stot., orange with ground of yellow.
13. 5stot., green with ground of pale green.
14. 10stot., rose with ground of flesh.
15. 15stot., violet with ground of lilac.
16. 25stot., dark blue with ground of light blue.
17. 30stot., violet with ground of pale green.
18. 50stot., dark blue with ground of flesh.

A somewhat remarkable error has been discovered in this series: the 5stot. has been found printed in the colours of the 10stot. This arose from one of the electrotypes of the 5stot. being accidentally inserted at St. Petersburg into the printing-forme of 100 electrotypes of the 10stot. in place of one of the electros of the latter value. The error was discovered in Bulgaria, but not before one at least had been postally used.



FIG. 136.



FIG. 137.



FIG. 138.



FIG. 139.

In the early part of the year 1884, for some reason or other, possibly arising from certain values being out of stock, the 10stot. of 1882 (No. 14) appeared surcharged in black, with a large shaded numeral "3" of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high (Fig. 136). The 30stot., blue and buff, of 1881, was surcharged in red with a similar figure of "5" (Fig. 137), and the 25stot., blue on pale blue, was surcharged in red

with "15" (Fig. 138), the numerals being 12½mm. high. Later on the 1fr., of 1879, black on red, was surcharged in black with "50," the numerals being also 12½mm. high (Fig. 139).

19. 1884, 3 on 10stot., rose and flesh, surcharge in black.
20. 1884, 5 on 30stot., indigo on buff, surcharge in red.
21. 1884, 15 on 25stot., dark blue on pale blue, surcharge in red.
22. 1885, 50 on 1fr., black on red, surcharge in black.

The surcharges in red are found both in carmine and in vermilion-red. It is said that the 30stot. was also surcharged with "5" in black, but if so it was probably an error. If, on the other hand, it is spurious, it would not be the only instance, as several unauthentic surcharges were made about that period in Sofia. By a decree of September 30th, 1888, all surcharged stamps, whether of Bulgaria or Southern Bulgaria, were demonetised.

In August, 1885, two new values of 1 and 2stot. were added to the series of 1882, which they resembled in type, paper, and perforation, but were printed on white without any second colour.

The 1stot. had the inscription of value as "edine stotinke," and the 2stot. as "dwa stotinki." This was an error; and about the same time, in the year following, the same values appeared with the inscriptions altered to "edna stotinka" and "dwe stotinki."

23. August, 1885, 1stot., lilac; inscription, "EDINE STOTINKE."
24. August, 1885, 2stot., slate-green; inscription, "DWA STOTINKI."

25. August, 1886, 1stot., lilac; altered inscription,  
"EDNA."

26. August, 1886, 2stot., slate-green; altered inscription,  
"DWE."

In 1887 a stamp of 1 leva replaced the 1 franc of 1879; and bore the inscription "EDINE," similar to that on the 1 franc, and was similarly printed in black on a red ground.

27. 1 leva, black on red ground.

### ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—May, 1889.

DESIGN.—Lion in the upper part, value in the lower.

IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed in colour on white.

PAPER.—Plain white wove,

ordinary thick wove, subsequently very thin.

PERFORATION.—13, and subsequently 10½ and 11½.

In May, 1889, the 5stot. of a new design made its appearance, and was followed by the other values of similar design according as the old stocks became exhausted. The dies were engraved in Paris, and the first printings were made there. The design shows the Lion of Bulgaria



FIG. 140.

within an uncoloured upright oval in the upper part of the stamp with an arched tablet above, on which is "Bulgarian Post" in coloured letters, and there are ornaments in the upper angles of the rectangle. Under the oval is a rectangular block carrying the numeral of value on a solid ground of colour, and at the foot is the denomination in stotinki, which, as well as the other inscription, is in the Bulgarian language. The rest of the lower part of the rectangular stamp is filled up with foliage (Fig. 140). The stamps were surface-printed on plain unwatermarked wove paper of moderate substance, and were well gummed with gum nearly white. The perforation was 13.

The values and colours of the new issue were as follow :

- 28. 1stot., mauve.
- 29. 2stot., grey.
- 30. 3stot., yellow-brown.
- 31. 5stot., green.
- 32. 10stot., carmine-red.
- 33. 15stot., bistre.
- 34. 25stot., dull blue.
- 35. 30stot., brown.
- 36. 50stot., blue-green.
- 37. 1 leva, brick-red.

In February, 1892, the 30stot., brown, appeared with the numeral of value surcharged with "15" in black in small numerals over the original numerals.

- 38. 15 on 30stot., brown, surcharged in black.

In 1893 some of the values began to arrive with other perforations than that of 13, and the 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 stotinki are found perforated  $10\frac{1}{2}$  or  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , the perforation being done by single line machines, which tend to show that the manufacture was then transferred to Sofia, where similar perforations of  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  are found on the unpaid letter stamps which were printed there; and it is also probable that those perforated with other than the gauge of 13 were locally printed. This gives varieties dependent on the gauge of the perforation. The colours also of some of the values were modified, and are as follow :

- 39. 5stot., yellow-green.
- 40. 10stot., pale rose.
- 41. 15stot., orange-yellow.
- 42. 25stot., pale blue.
- 43. 30stot., light brown.

The later printings are also found on very thin paper, and perforated  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

In October, 1895, the 2stot., No. 24, was surcharged in red with "01" in large numerals, probably to use up old stock (Fig. 141).

44. 1 on 2stot., green on white, surcharged in red.



FIG. 141.



FIG. 142.

On May 13th, 1896, the series of stamps in use was completed by the addition of two values of 2 and 3 leva of similar design to the rest of the series, but perforated 13 (Fig. 142).

45. 2 leva, red on salmon.

46. 3 leva, black on buff.

It may be mentioned that the stamps are ordinarily obliterated with a large dated stamp, but others have a cancelling mark of parallel lines, and a few are of a lattice-work pattern.

### *Postage Due Stamps.*

In the autumn of 1884, three values of unpaid letter-stamps were introduced of the values of 5, 25, and 50 stotinki. The numeral, in white on a solid ground, was enclosed in a circular band, inscribed with the value in words. In the sides of the rectangular frame were inscriptions, those on the left and right sides signifying

"Bulgarian Post," and those at the top and bottom "Tax for extra payment." The design is shown in Fig. 143, so that it need not be described further, but the size was 24mm. by  $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. They were printed in Sofia on plain white wove paper, and were rouletted with angular cuts in zigzag of six to the 2cm. scale, called by the French *perçage en losange* for lack of some better term. There are considerable variations in the colour of the impression, owing probably to the printings not being large and therefore more frequent. They were also issued in 1886 without being perforated, and in 1887 perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 143.

1. 1884, 5stot., orange (shades); rouletted.
2. 1884, 25stot., carmine-red (shades); rouletted.
3. 1884, 50stot., dark blue; rouletted.
4. 1886, 5stot., orange (shades); imperforate.
5. 1886, 25stot., carmine-red; imperforate.
6. 1886, 50stot., blue and dark blue; imperforate.
7. 1887, 5stot., orange (shades); perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .
8. 1887, 25stot., carmine-red (shades); perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .
9. 1887, 50stot., blue (shades); perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

In the year 1893 the design of the 5stot. was re-engraved, the principal alterations being that the design was made clearer and the pearls better drawn; the inscriptions also differed in type, that of the one under the figure of value being larger. The impression was on very thin paper, and the perforation  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and also  $10\frac{1}{2}$ .

10. 5stot., orange.

No further changes occurred until September 1895, when 8000 copies of the 5stot. were printed in pale blue, and



were rouletted with angular cuts finer than on those issued in 1884. It was said they were for use only in Sofia.

On the 30th of the same month the 5ostot., in pale blue, imperforate, was surcharged in red with "30" above the lower tablet, and the original value barred with a line. The same surcharge was also applied to the 5ostot. of 1897, and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 144).

11. 5ostot., pale blue ; rouletted.
12. 30 on 5ostot., pale blue ; imperforate.
13. 30 on 5ostot., dark blue (1887): perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 144.



FIG. 145.

In April, 1896, the stamps began to appear printed from re-engraved dies. The design was the same as that of the former issues ; but the stamp was not quite so large as before, being  $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by  $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and was better executed (Fig. 145). The impression was on plain white wove paper, rather thick, and the gum quite white. The perforation is 13.

14. 5stot., orange.
15. 10stot., violet.
16. 30stot., blue-green.

### *Commemorative Stamps.*

This account of the Bulgarian stamps could scarcely be considered complete unless reference was made to four very

ordinary and ugly stamps that were issued on February 2nd (14th), 1896, to commemorate the baptism of Prince Boris into the Orthodox Church. The central design within the rectangle showed the Arms of Bulgaria displayed on a mantle, surmounted by a crown. Over this, on an arched tablet, was the date "2 February, 1896," in the language of the country, and on a straight tablet at the top "BULGARIA." The numeral of value is on a disc at the foot, and on a scroll on each side is "STOT." (Fig. 146). The stamps were lithographed on plain white paper, and perforated 13.



FIG. 146.

1. 1stot., green.
2. 5stot., blue.
3. 15stot., violet.
4. 25stot., red.

## CYPRUS.

As the present pages are confined to those stamps that properly belong to Europe, a geographer might raise the question whether Cyprus should be included in them or not; but there seems to be no solid reason why its geographical position should interfere with its postal history, which is certainly European.

Cyprus was taken possession of by Great Britain on July 27th, 1878, in pursuance of the Anglo-Turkish Convention of June preceding, by which the administration of it was given up to Great Britain. The currency in the island is in paras and piastres, 40 paras being equal to one piastre. The piastre, however, seems to differ in value from that in use in other countries, as nine Cyprus piastres of 40 paras each are equivalent to one shilling (*Philatelic Record*, Vol. III., p. 81).

Before the occupation of the island by Great Britain, the stamps of Turkey were current in the island; besides which there was a communication with Smyrna by the Asia Minor Steamship Company, which, in 1868, made use of stamps of one and two piastres. When the British occupancy began, the current stamps of Great Britain were employed; but to prevent speculation in them it was deemed advisable to ear-mark them. They were accordingly overprinted with "CYPRUS," and began to make their appearance in April, 1880. This, therefore, may be considered as the point of departure in the stamp history of the island.

## ISSUE I.

ISSUE OF STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN, OVERPRINTED WITH  
"CYPRUS."

The earliest mention of this issue is to be found in the *Philatelic Record* for May, 1880, in which the 2½d. lilac-rose is mentioned as having arrived overprinted with "CYPRUS," the overprint being 16mm. in length. It will be recollected that the colour of the 2½d. had been changed to blue, and so appeared on February 5th, 1880; and, in fact, all the other overprinted stamps which subsequently appeared were taken from stock printed from plates in use in Great Britain between 1878 and the end of



FIG. 147.



FIG. 148.

1879 (Fig. 147). In the following month the journals announced the receipt of the ½d. and 1d. line-engraved, the 4d. in pale sage-green, the 6d. in green-black, and the 1s. in green, similarly overprinted. The overprint was applied in England by De La Rue and Co., and was printed in black typographically across the bust under the head, and in Egyptian capitals of 2½mm. The overprint was a little over 16mm. long, being the same in all the values except in the ½d., where it was only 13mm. long and the type was smaller (Fig. 148). The cancelling stamp was that of the bars in oval form then in use in England, with a number in the centre, the postal number of Larnaca being 942, that of Nicosia 969, that of Baffa 974, that of

Famagusta 975, that of Platres 980, that of Limasol 981, and that of Kerynia, 982.

The following is a list of the overprinted stamps :

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-rose ; plates 14, 15, and 19.
2. 1d., red ; plates 174, 181, 184, 201, 205, 208, 215, 216, 217, 218, and 220.
3.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., lilac-rose ; plates 14 and 15.
4. 4d., pale green ; plate 16.
5. 6d., green-black ; plate 16.
6. 1s., green ; plate 13.

Of these the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., plate 19, and the 1d., plates 174, 181, 184, 205, 208, and 220, are the scarcest. This stock was sent



FIG. 149



FIG. 150.



FIG. 151.

out in August, 1879, it being anticipated that it was sufficient for a year's supply, though it proved to be more than enough for that period.

The supply of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, of which only 143 sheets were sent, being exhausted about February, 1881, the post-office officials in the island were compelled to make a provisional stamp, which they did by surcharging a number of the stamps of 1d. with the new value in black over the old one in Egyptian capitals. The surcharge was 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, and as the stamp was 19mm. in width a perfect surcharge is to be rarely found (Fig. 149). The surcharge was lithographed and roughly executed.

In April, 1881, the *Philatelic Record* mentioned having received specimens of a new type of surcharge, the letters being closer together, the entire length being only  $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. This surcharge was well within the width of the stamp (Fig. 150). Specimens are also found in which the length of the line of the surcharge is only 16mm. Both surcharges are scarce, that of 16mm. being the rarer of the two, and they are only found on plates 201, 216, and 218. They appear to have been done by hand-stamps, as they are irregularly distanced, and in some cases the line is awry and does not range with the surcharge on the next stamp.

In June, 1881, the same journal announced the arrival of specimens with a third surcharge, still shorter, and the size of the letters was smaller, the surcharge measuring about 13mm. in length (Fig. 151). The reason given for the new surcharge was that the lithographic stone used for the first surcharge broke, and it was necessary to lay down the surcharges on a fresh one. This surcharging was not well done, as specimens are found where it has been printed twice, and even three times, on the same stamp; but as these are universally, or nearly so, unused copies, it is probable that they had been rejected for the time, and were sold to dealers after the advent of the new issue, which took place on July 1st, 1881.

It would seem, therefore, that the hand-stamps, giving 16mm. and  $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., were employed between the breaking of the stone that gave the  $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. surcharge and the laying down of the one that gave that of 13mm.

Before proceeding to the issue of July, 1881, it will be best to sum up the surcharges of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., red.

7.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., red, surcharge of  $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm., on plates 181, 201, 205, 208, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220.
8.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., red, surcharge of  $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 16mm., on plates 201, 216, and 218.

9.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d., red, surcharge of 13mm., on plates 201, 205, 215, 217, and 218.

## ISSUE II.

ISSUE OF JULY 1ST, 1881, VALUES IN PIASTRES.

PAPER.—White wove, water-      IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.  
marked "CROWN CC."      PERFORATION.—14.

At length, after some delays, the new series, with the values in piastres, was issued, consisting of  $\frac{1}{2}$ p., 1p., 2p., 4p., and 6p. It was also accompanied by the 1d. red, over-printed "CYPRUS," and with its equivalent in the currency of the island of "30 PARAS," 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long (Fig. 152). The piastre values were manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and the design was that of the Antigua stamps of



FIG. 152.



FIG. 153.

1879, being the head of the Queen in an octagon, and they were printed on the paper of the Crown Colonies, watermarked "CROWN CC" and perforated 14\* (Fig. 153).

\* These stamps were printed from one of the "stock" plates of De La Rue and Co., which was used for stamps for Antigua and Nevis, in 1879; for Turks' Islands, in 1881; St. Lucia, in 1883; and Natal, in 1887. The stamp with the upper and lower tablets in blank is first printed, and the name and value are inserted within the tablets by a second printing, which is not always quite in register. It is considered, however, to be good enough for a sort of ready-made article, especially when stamps are wanted in a hurry and the parties desire to have something cheap. As shown by the plate-numbers in the margins of the entire sheets there have been two plates, 1 and 2, made from the original die, called Type I. Those printed from Plate 3 are from a re-engraved die, called Type II. The lines in the background are more regular in Type II. than in Type I.

The series consisted therefore of:

10. 30 paras on 1d., red, surcharged in black, on plates 201, 216, 217, and 220.
11.  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, blue-green.
12. 1 piastre, rose.
13. 2 piastres, blue.
14. 4 piastres, light yellow-green.
15. 6 piastres, greenish-black.

Consequent on the exhaustion of the stock of 30 paras on 1d., red, and the non-arrival of a stamp of that value that had been ordered from England, provision was made by surcharging stamps of 1 piastre, rose, with "30 PARAS," 16mm. long, but the issue only lasted from May 22nd to June 7th, 1882 (Fig. 154).



FIG. 154.



FIG. 155.



FIG. 156.

As it was found that the similarity in the colours of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green, and the 2 piastres, blue, when seen by artificial light led to constant mistakes, it was determined to mark the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre by overprinting it in black with  $\frac{1}{2}$  on each side of the head, which was done in the island, the overprint being in small block numerals\* (Fig. 155). Some were also similarly overprinted by De La Rue and Co., in ordinary numerals, but specimens

\* It is a curious fact that by far the larger number of the used stamps of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre of this and the next issue are blue, the colour having changed from some cause or other.



are rare (Fig. 156). The horizontal distance between the top figures was  $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm., while in those done in the island the top numerals were 13mm. apart.

These stamps were all that were printed on "Crown CC" paper; the next impression was on "Crown CA" paper. It will be better, therefore, to make a separate issue of these, and to complete the list of those on the "Crown CC" paper.

16. 30 paras on 1 piastre, rose.

17. " $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ " on  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green; overprinted in the island, 13mm. apart.

18. " $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ " on  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green; overprinted in England,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart.

### ISSUE III.

#### SIMILAR STAMPS TO THE LAST, BUT PRINTED ON "CROWN CA" PAPER.

The 30 paras arrived about June, 1882, printed in mauve upon "Crown CA" paper, and was of the same type as that of the last issue in piastres. This was followed by the rest of the values, printed in the same colours as before, and which were issued at various times during 1883, as the old stock became exhausted; the overprinting of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre also continued to be done in the island. In the year 1886, the series was completed by the addition of a value of 12 piastres, in light brown-orange; and about this time the stamps of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre were sent over, overprinted with " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on each side of the head in black, the distance between the upper numerals being  $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. as before. Specimens are, however, found in which the figures are only 8mm. apart; while some are also found in which there is only one overprint on the stamp. There can be but little doubt that the specimens in which the figures of the double overprint are only 8mm. apart are

due to a displacement of the overprinting plate, for if there were  $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the figures of the overprint, there would be 8mm. between each pair.\*

There appears to have been at least two supplies of the stamps of this issue. The first, printed from plates 1 or 2, and the other from plate 3, which was constructed from a re-engraved die. The chief importance of this to the student is that the colours of some of the values were modified in the later printing: the 30 paras was much brighter; the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, in place of being a green that faded into blue, was of a more slate tint; and the 4 piastres was an olive-green. Specialists make two series of these printings, and they would scarcely have been referred to here had it not been that the  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre of the later printing was not overprinted, the difference in colour between it and the 2 piastres, blue, being sufficiently marked.

19.  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green; overprinted with " $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ " in the island, 13mm. apart.
20.  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green; overprinted with " $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ " in England,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart.
21.  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, light slate-green.
22. 30 paras, mauve, bright mauve.
23. 1 piastre, rose, carmine.
24. 2 piastres, blue, ultramarine.
25. 4 piastres, greenish-olive.
26. 6 piastres, grey-olive.
27. 12 piastres, light brown-orange.

#### ISSUE IV.

##### THE BICOLOURED SERIES, 1894-6.

In 1894 the series began to appear in which the inscriptions in the upper and lower tablets were printed in different

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\* The specimen from which our illustration is taken (Fig. 156) is one of those showing only 8mm. between the overprints.

colours from the rest of the stamp. Three other values were also added, the 9, 18, and 45 piastres, and the series at present consists of the following, the second colour being that of the inscriptions :

28.  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green and carmine.
29. 30 paras, violet and green.
30. 1 piastre, carmine and blue.
31. 2 piastres, blue and chocolate.
32. 4 piastres, pale olive-green and maroon.
33. 6 piastres, grey-olive and green.
34. 9 piastres, brown and carmine.
35. 12 piastres, brown-orange and black.
36. 18 piastres, slate grey and brown.
37. 45 piastres, purple and blue.

### *Postage Due Stamps.*

In the year 1882, some values of the fiscal stamps from the "unappropriated" dies, overprinted at the foot with "CYPRUS" in the overprint colours of 1878, were employed to denote the sum to be paid on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters and postal packets, and were stamped in black with the words "POSTAL SURCHARGE" in two lines.

The following are said to have been so employed :

1. 1d., lilac ; overprint in black.
2. 2d., lilac ; overprint in blue.
3. 3d., lilac ; overprint in brown.
4. 6d., lilac ; overprint in green.
5. 8d., lilac ; overprint in carmine.
6. 1s., green ; overprint in black.
7. 2s., green ; overprint in blue.
8. 2s. 6d., green ; overprint in brown.
9. 5s., green ; overprint in maroon.
10. 10s., green ; overprint in carmine.

Possibly all these were employed, but used specimens of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 are only known to exist.

The existence of two values of the revenue-stamps of 1883, on "Crown CA" paper, is also known, similarly stamped with "POSTAL SURCHARGE."

1 piastre, lilac.

2 piastres, lilac.

The use of postage due stamps was discontinued in 1889.



## DENMARK.

The stamps of Denmark do not present many difficulties to the collector, and would scarcely have been so numerous as they are, had it not been for the changes that have taken place in the currency since the period of their creation, in 1851.

The first two stamps were issued in an old-fashioned currency, of which the "marc banco" was the unit, worth about 1s. 5½d., which was divided into 48½ rigsbankskilling. In the second issue a new currency was adopted, in which 96 skilling were equivalent to 1 rigsbankdaler, worth about 2s. 3d. In 1874 the currency on the stamps was again changed, and the values were in öre, of which 100 were equivalent to 1 rixdaler, or krona, worth about 1s. 1½d.

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—April 1st, 1851. PAPER.—Hand-made, water-marked with crown.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed. PERFORATION.—Imperforate.

The first issue was made on April 1st, 1851, and consisted of two values of 2 and 4 rigsbankskilling of different designs, the 2 R.B.S. being more especially for use in the city of Copenhagen, and the 4 R.B.S. for inland postage. The design of the 2 R.B.S. showed a small square of about 18mm., in the centre of which was the numeral "2," with "RIGSBANK-SKILLING" underneath in two lines within a

circular band inscribed "KGL. POST FRIMÆRKE." The rest of the stamp was filled in with ornamentations (Fig. 157).

The design of the 4 R.B.S. showed a crown with sword and sceptre crossed underneath on a solid ground, within a laurel wreath enclosed in a rectangular frame, inscribed "POST" at the top, "FIRE R.B.S." at the bottom, "KONGE-LIGT" on the left, and "FRIMÆRKE" on the right. There were post-horns in small squares at each angle, and the rest of the stamp was filled in with a groundwork of minute dots (Fig. 158).

The paper was white, hand-made, of a yellowish tone, but this may in part be attributable to the gum, which was yellowish; but more especially to a yellow or yellowish-



FIG. 157



FIG. 158.



FIG. 159

brown pattern of wavy lines printed on it previously to the impression of the stamp. The paper was watermarked with a crown, somewhat resembling the small crown on the English line-engraved stamps of one penny and twopence, though rather wider (Fig. 159). The stamps were printed typographically, most probably from type-metal casts, and were manufactured, like all the other stamps of Denmark, at Copenhagen.

The following are the values and colours of the first issue :

1. 2 rigsbankskillings, blue, dull blue, violet-blue.
2. 4 rigsbankskillings, brown, chocolate-brown, yellow-brown, chestnut-brown.

## ISSUE II.

|                                       |                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — Nov.,<br>1853.       | PERFORATION. — Imperforate.<br>Two values rouletted in<br>1863. |
| PAPER and IMPRESSION. — As<br>before. |                                                                 |

In the month of November, 1853, the 4 R.B.S. appeared with a new frame and altered inscriptions. That on the top remained as before, but that on the left was only "KGL.," and that on the right "FRM.," while at the foot the value was "2s." or "4s.," the 2sk. of 1851 having been discontinued, and the same type made common to the two values. The post-horns in the angle squares were also made more distinct (Fig. 160). There was no change in the mode of impression or in the paper, except that the underprinting of the yellow lines was not so dark, and is frequently invisible. The stamps were still unperforated.

3. 2sk., blue, dark blue, light blue.
4. 4sk., light brown, yellow-brown, full red-brown.



FIG. 160.



FIG. 161.

On July 24th, 1857, this issue was augmented by a new value of 8sk., and on August 1st following by another of 16sk. (Fig. 161).

5. 8sk., green, yellow-green.
6. 16sk., lilac, grey-lilac, mauve.

In 1858 the dies of 4sk. and 8sk. were retouched, and the ground in the spandrels was changed from a dotted one to one composed of wavy lines. There was no other change from the former type, and the impression was as before.

7. 4sk., brown (shades), yellow-brown, grey-brown ; wavy ground.

8. 8sk., green (shades) ; wavy ground.

In 1863 the 4sk. of 1858 (wavy ground), and the 16sk. of August 1st, 1857 (dotted ground), appeared rouletted. In many catalogues specimens of the 8sk., green, are listed as being rouletted, but the better opinion is that these were speculative. Many of the values were also perforated privately ; but they are not worth the attention of the collector, as the evidence seems to be sufficient to prove that, with the exception of the two values above mentioned, all the stamps were issued by the Post-Office unperforated.

9. 4sk., 1858 (wavy ground), brown, red-brown ; rouletted.

10. 16sk., 1857 (dotted ground), violet ; rouletted.

The obliterating mark first employed for the Danish stamps was one composed of three concentric circles, with the index-number of the post-office in the centre ; but subsequently the ordinary hand-stamp of the office was made use of. There are some forgeries, especially of the 2 R.B.S., blue, which should be guarded against, and the whole of the values in skillings up to 1871 were reprinted officially in 1886 on plain wove unwatermarked paper, with the exception of the two values of 4sk. and 8sk. with dotted ground, the dies of which did not exist, as they had been retouched and the ground altered to wavy lines.



## ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—June, 1864.

PAPER.—White wove, water-  
marked with crown.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

DESIGN.—Crown, sceptre, and  
sword, within an upright  
oval band.

PERFORATION.—13.

In June, 1864, the 4sk. and 16sk. appeared in an entirely new design, being a rectangle of 21 by 17½mm. These were followed, in September and October, by two others of similar type of the values of 2sk. and 3sk. The 8sk. did not appear till April 17th, 1868.

The design of the new series is shown in the engraving, the crown being on a vertically-lined background within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "KGL. POST. FRM.," and in the lower part with the value. The numerals



FIG. 162.



FIG. 163.

of value were in the four angles (Fig. 162). The impression was on white wove paper, watermarked with a larger crown than in the previous issue (Fig. 163), the stamps being printed from electrotype plates. They were issued perforated, though imperforate specimens are known, which were either taken from sheets which escaped perforation or are proofs.

11. 2sk., blue, light and dark blue.
12. 3sk., lilac, rosy-lilac, violet.
13. 4sk., red, vermilion-red, carmine-red.
14. 8sk., yellow-brown.
15. 16sk., grey-green, olive-green.

## ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1870-71. PAPER and IMPRESSION.—As  
 DESIGN.—Numeral in centre. before.  
 PERFORATION.— $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

In 1870 the type was again changed, and the stamp made rather smaller, as it measured 20 by 17mm. A new value of 48sk. was also added, which was the first to make its appearance in June, 1870. The other values of 2, 3, 4, 8, and 16 skilling appeared at various dates in 1870-71, as the stocks of the former issue became exhausted. The new design showed a large numeral of value on a central solid disc, surmounted by a crown, and with a post-horn and branches below on a vertically-lined ground, within an upright oval band, inscribed "DANMARK" in the upper part, and "POSTFRIM." and the value in the lower. The angles were filled in with ornaments (Fig. 164). The impression was on white wove paper, watermarked with the crown of 1864, and was in two colours, the whole of the central portion being in one colour and the rest in greenish-grey, except in the case of the 48sk. which was in brown. For the impression it was therefore necessary to make use of two sets of plates, one for each colour. The perforation was  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and is also found  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , done by single-line machines; but imperforate specimens are known arising from causes similar to those mentioned in the former issue.



FIG. 164.

The following is a summary of the issue:

16. 2sk., frame greenish-grey; centre blue (shades), ultramarine.
17. 3sk., frame greenish-grey; centre mauve, violet.

18. 4sk., frame greenish-grey ; centre carmine, dull rose, red.
19. 8sk., frame greenish-grey ; centre yellow-brown.
20. 16sk., frame greenish-grey ; centre green.
21. 48sk., frame brown, mauve, dark lilac.

### ISSUE V.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan. 1st, 1875. DESIGN, PAPER, and IMPRESSION.—As before, the values being in öre.

PERFORATION.—13½.

Consequent on a change in the currency, which was made to consist of the krona divided into 100 öre, the stamps were all changed on January 1st, 1875, the first issue consisting of seven values, 3, 4, 8, 12, 16, 25, and 50 öre. The design was the same as that of the former issue, the only difference being in the enunciation of the value (Fig. 165). The paper and impression were similar, and the perforation 13½.



FIG. 165.

In September, 1875, another value of 20 öre was added to the series ; in October, 1877, one of 100 öre ; and in May, 1879, one of 5 öre.

The following are the colours of the entire series :

22. 3 öre, frame light blue, blue-grey ; centre grey, iron-grey.
23. 4 öre, frame blue-grey ; centre blue, sky-blue, u'tramarine.
24. 5 öre, frame rose ; centre blue, dark blue.
25. 8 öre, frame blue-grey ; centre carmine, lake.
26. 12 öre, frame blue-grey ; centre dark lilac, brown-violet.
27. 16 öre, frame blue-grey ; centre brown, grey-brown.

- 28. 20 öre, frame rose ; centre grey (shades).
- 29. 25 öre, frame blue-grey ; centre green.
- 30. 50 öre, frame brown ; centre violet (shades).
- 31. 100 öre, frame grey ; centre chrome-yellow.

A few minor varieties exist, but these are the province of the specialist.

## ISSUE VI.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1882. PAPER.—As in last issue.  
 DESIGN.—Arms in an oval, PERFORATION.—13½, and in  
 numerals on each side. 1896 12½.

In July, 1882, a cheaper mode of manufacturing the stamps of 5 öre and 20 öre was adopted, which was afterwards, in April, 1885, extended to the 10 öre, these being the stamps chiefly in demand. The object was to dispense with the double printing. The design consisted of the Arms on a shield surmounted by a crown, on a vertically-lined ground within an oval band, inscribed as before, the band being intercepted on each side by discs carrying the numerals of value, which are also repeated in minute figures in each angle of the rectangular frame (Fig. 166). The paper was watermarked as before, and the perforation 13½.



FIG. 166.

- 32. 5 öre, green, dull green.
- 33. 20 öre, blue, dull blue.
- 34. 10 öre, carmine, lake.

In 1885 a small change was made in the stamps of 5 öre and 20 öre, but it only consisted in the numerals of value being rather narrower than before. These are really nothing more than varieties of Nos. 33 and 34.

The only other change that has since been chronicled is that the 4 öre and 8 öre, Nos. 24 and 26, appeared in 1896 perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and it appears that this perforation is likely to be adopted for the future, as the 5 öre, green, the 10 öre, carmine, the 12 öre, grey and rose, the 16 öre, grey and brown, and the 20 öre have since appeared similarly perforated.

A dated stamp is used for the cancellation, but in the older series, I. and II., the cancellation mark is three concentric circles with the index-number of the post-office in the centre, as before stated.

## *Official Stamps.*

### ISSUE I.

On April 1st, 1871, three stamps, of the values of 2, 4, and 16 skillings, were issued for official use. The design consisted of the



FIG. 167.

Arms on a shield surmounted by a crown, on a solid upright oval ground within a rectangular frame, inscribed "POST" at the top, the value at the foot, "TJENESTE" on the left side, and "FRIMÆRKE" on the right (Fig. 167). They were printed on paper water-

marked "crown," and perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , though some are found unperforated.

1. 2sk., blue, grey-blue, ultramarine.
2. 4sk., carmine, rose.
3. 16sk., green.

### ISSUE II.

On the change in the currency the values were expressed in "öre," no other alteration being made in the design, and there were four values.

4. 3 öre, lilac, mauve, violet.
5. 4 öre, blue, sky-blue, ultramarine.
6. 8 öre, rose, dull rose, lake.
7. 32 öre, green, yellow-green.

These stamps have long since become obsolete. Reprints of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were made in 1886 on plain unwater-marked paper; but like those of the Issues III. and IV., made at the same time, they were not perforated.

This brings us to the close of all the Government issues up to the present time. There are a mass of local stamps for Aalborg, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Fredericia, Holte, Horsens, Kolding, Odense, Randers, Svendborg, Veile, and Viborg used for the conveyance of local letters and parcels; but these are not of sufficient interest to describe, and do not, in fact, come within the range of these pages.



## FINLAND.

Although the Grand Duchy of Finland forms part of the Russian Empire, yet for a long period after its cession to Russia it preserved its autonomy to a certain extent, and especially so in its postal administration. It was certainly in advance of Russia in the use of postage-stamps, as stamped envelopes were issued in Finland in 1845, while they were not introduced into Russia till 1848.



FIG. 168.

Adhesive stamps were also first made use of in Finland in February, 1856, but the earliest issue in Russia dates from December, 1857. There is every reason, therefore, to treat the adhesives of Finland as being entirely distinct from those of Russia, and this continued until 1890, when the postal departments of the Grand Duchy and of the Russian Em-

pire were amalgamated, and Russian stamps, earmarked for use in Finland, were substituted for the Finnish issue for all communications with Russia; but though ordered to extend to those used for abroad and for the interior, yet the Finnish stamps appear to be still in use, more especially for the interior.

In the first two issues the values were expressed in kopecs, 100 kopecs making one rouble of the value of about 3s. 2d. In the year 1866 the postal currency was altered to one in marks and penni, 100 penni being equal to a mark of the value of about a franc, or 9½d. The relative values of penni and kopecs appear to be that 100 penni (or 1 mark) are equivalent to 25kop. silver, or 30 to 32 kopecs paper. The design, common to the envelopes and adhesives, is shown in Fig. 168, the values being expressed in kopecs: that to the left is in Finnish characters, that to the right in Russian.

### ISSUE I.

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—February   | PAPER.—Various.          |
| 1st (12th), 1856.         | IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
| DESIGN.—Arms on a shield. | IMPERFORATE.             |

The first issue of adhesives took place on February 1st (12th), 1856, and consisted of two values—5 and 10 kopecs. These were both printed from the same dies as the envelopes of similar value, so there is frequently a difficulty in determining whether a specimen is an adhesive or has been cut from an envelope. All the envelopes of 5 and 10 kopecs issued prior to February 12th have no white dot or pearl in the opening of the horn. There was a sort of tradition that these pearls were occasioned by a small hole made for pinning the casts on to wood blocks; but this appears to be only a theory unsupported by facts, for the holders of this notion went on to say that all the specimens of adhesives were found with pearls, and that a copy without pearls must have been cut from an envelope, while one with pearls might either have been used as an adhesive or have been part of an envelope. But the facts will not bear out this theory. The pearls were not introduced for any such purpose, nor do they appear to have been inserted till some days after



the first printing of the adhesives, and copies of these have, it is said, been found without them, though they are excessively rare. Absolute reliance cannot, therefore, be placed on this, nor on traces of gum, as any "faker" will arrange this. The great majority of the adhesives are post-marked very distinctly, and few of the envelopes are so but are generally pen-marked. The most reliable specimens are those found on original letters.

The two values are found on thin greyish white wove paper, and on thicker white wove. The 10kop. is also known on white paper with coarse *vertical* laid lines, and possibly the 5kop. exists on similar paper. In the envelopes of white laid paper the lines run obliquely. The 5kop. also exists with pearls of a larger size than those commonly found.

The stamps have been reprinted on strips of white and bluish wove, and also on white vertically laid paper.

1. 5kop., blue and dark blue.
2. 10kop., rose.

## ISSUE II.

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January    | PAPER. — Coloured wove.  |
| 1st (12 h), 1860.           | PERFORATION. — Rouletted |
| DESIGN. — Arms on a shield. | in zigzag.               |
| IMPRESSION. — Typographed.  |                          |

On January 1st (12th), 1860, adhesives of a new design were issued, showing the Arms on a shield surmounted by a crown, on a plain upright oval ground, surrounded by pearls within a rectangular frame, inscribed at the top with the value, 5KOP. or 10KOP., and at the bottom with 5KOP. or 10KOP. (Fig. 169). The dies were most probably engraved on wood, and were printed on paper tinted with the colour of the impression. They were, with few exceptions, issued perforated or, more properly speaking, rouletted in serpentine, of which the engraving presents a

fair representation (Fig. 170). In this species of rouletting the roulette cuts the paper between the stamps in zigzags with rounded points, the points of one stamp corresponding with the indentations of its neighbour. As they are only cut about two-thirds through, the stamps are difficult to separate without tearing some of the points. In the year 1865 the 10kop. was printed for a short time on white paper, and it is said that the 5kop. was also so printed, but as the colour was apt to fade, too much reliance must not be placed on copies said to be on white paper. The coloured paper varies much in thickness, and specialists make two



FIG 169.



FIG. 170.

series, one on thick and another on thin paper, but it does not appear that this variation was due to anything more than accident.

3. 5kop., blue, dark blue on azure, and on white.
4. 10kop., rose, bright rose on pale rose.

### ISSUE III.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st | PAPER.—Various.          |
| (12th), 1866.              | PERFORATION. — Rouletted |
| DESIGN.—Arms on shield.    | in zigzag.               |
| IMPRESSION.—Typographed.   |                          |

On January 1st (12th), 1866, the stamps appeared in a new currency of penni, 100 of which made a mark, the value being in Finnish at the top and in Russian characters

at the foot (Fig. 171). Four values were first issued, consisting of 5, 10, 20, and 40 penni. The 5 and 10 penni resembled in type the 5 and 10 kopecs of the former issue, and had eight stars on the shield; the 10 and 20 penni had the wavy vertical lines of the background farther apart, and there were fewer lines on the shield, which was smaller than that in the 5 and 10 penni, but **only** bore seven stars. The stamps were typographed on coloured paper, the 5 and 10 on laid paper of varying thickness, and the 20 and 40 on wove paper.



FIG. 171.



FIG 172.

In January of the following year the series was completed by the issue of a value of 8 penni, as shown above, and a further value of 1 mark was shortly afterwards added. The 8 penni was of similar design to the other values, though differing in detail. The frame was similar, with the inscription PEN. at the top and repeated at the foot in Russian characters; but the shield was small, like as in the 10 and 20 penni, though the lines were more numerous, and the wavy lines of the background were closer and more regular. The impression was in black on green wove paper, and the stamp was rouletted as the others.

The 1 mark was of a different type. The shield bearing the Arms surmounted by a crown was of small size, and had eight stars (Fig. 172). It was on a plain ground within a rectangular frame, inscribed at the top

and bottom "EN MARK," with the Russian equivalent in the left and the Finnish in the right, the numerals of value being in the four angles on coloured discs. The impression was in brown on plain white wove paper, and the rouletting was as in the other values.

No further changes were made until about the middle of 1871, when the 5 and 10 penni appeared printed on coloured wove paper in place of laid, the 5pen. being on lilac and the 10pen. on yellow varying to buff. About the year 1875 the 40pen. appeared also in rose on lilac-coloured paper, but whether this arose from the rose-coloured paper being exhausted at the moment is not clear. The same stamp is found in rose on pale rose wove paper, perforated 12½, but this was probably a later printing, possibly to use up the old stock of rose paper, or it might have been an experiment in perforation.

Before summing up this issue, it may be well to observe that there are two remarkable errors in the 5 and 10 penni, 1866, on laid paper. By some accident a cast of the 5pen. was inserted in the forme of the 10pen., and one of the 10pen. in the forme of the 5pen. The consequence was that the 5pen. is found in the colours of the 10pen., and the latter in those of the 5pen. The specimens, however, are very rare, as probably the error was soon discovered, and either rectified or suppressed.

## 1866.

5. 5pen., reddish-brown on lilac; laid.
6. 10pen., black on buff (shades); laid.
7. 20pen., blue and dark blue on azure; wove.
8. 40pen., red and rose on pale rose; wove.

## 1867.

9. 8pen., black on green and yellow-green; wove.
10. 1 mark, brown and yellow-brown on white; wove.

1871.

11. 5pen. (1866), reddish brown on lilac; wove.
12. 10pen. (1866), black on buff (shades); wove.

1875.

13. 40pen. (1866), rose on lilac; wove.
14. 40pen. (1866), rose on pale rose; wove. Perf. 12½.

## ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1875-76. PAPER.—White wove.  
 DESIGN.—Arms on shield; IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
 numerals in angles. PERFORATION.—Various.

In July, 1875, the issue of stamps of a new design, as shown in Fig. 173, commenced, a fresh value of 32pen. being the first to make its appearance. The Arms on a shield, with solid ground, surmounted by a crown, were on a diapered ground within an upright oval band. At each angle of the rectangle were the numerals of value on discs, intercepting the oval band, which was inscribed on the left "FINLAND," at the foot "PENNI," and on the right and top with the equivalents in Swedish. The stamp was manufactured, printed, and perforated 13½ at



FIG. 173.

Copenhagen, the impression being in carmine on plain white wove paper.

The rest of the values, consisting of 2, 5, 8, and 20 penni, appeared before the end of the year, as also did a fresh printing of the 32pen. These are all of the same design as the 32pen. manufactured at Copenhagen, but were manufactured at Helsingfors, and perforated 11. In 1877 the 1 mark of the same design and similarly printed made its appearance. In May, 1879, the 32pen. was withdrawn, and a value of 25pen. took its place, the change

being made on account of an alteration in the rate of postage. About September, 1881, the series was reinforced by the 10pen. value, printed in brown.

All these were perforated 11, but in 1881 the perforation was changed and gauged 12½, and all the values then current, consisting of the 2, 5, 10, 20, and 25 penni and 1 mark, are found with the new perforation, but both this and the former perforation of 11 were done by single-line machines.

The following is a list of the values and colours :

(a.) *Perforated 13½. Printed at Copenhagen.*

15. 32pen., carmine.

(b.) *Perforated 11. Printed at Helsingfors.*

16. 2pen., grey (shades).

17. 5pen., orange (shades).

18. 10pen., brown (shades).

19. 20pen., blue (shades), ultramarine (shades).

20. 25pen., carmine (1879).

21. 32pen., carmine-rose (withdrawn in 1879).

22. 1 mark, mauve (shades).

(c.) *Perforated 12½.*

23. 2pen., grey.

24. 5pen., orange-red.

25. 10pen., light yellow-brown.

26. 25pen., carmine.

27. 1 mark, mauve.

#### ISSUE V.

In January, 1885, a change was made in the colour of the stamps of the issue of 1875, and two higher values were issued later on in the same year. No change was made in the design, but the stamps in marks were printed

1871.

11. 5pen. (1866), reddish brown on lilac; wove.
12. 10pen. (1866), black on buff (shades); wove.

1875.

13. 40pen. (1866), rose on lilac; wove.
14. 40pen. (1866), rose on pale rose; wove. Perf. 12½.

## ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1875-76. PAPER.—White wove.  
 DESIGN.—Arms on shield; IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
 numerals in angles. PERFORATION.—Various.

In July, 1875, the issue of stamps of a new design, as shown in Fig. 173, commenced, a fresh value of 32pen. being the first to make its appearance. The Arms on a shield, with solid ground, surmounted by a crown, were on a diapered ground within an upright oval band. At each angle of the rectangle were the numerals of value on discs, intercepting the oval band, which was inscribed on the left "FINLAND," at the foot "PENNI," and on the right and top with the equivalents in Swedish. The stamp was manufactured, printed, and perforated 13½ at



FIG. 173.

Copenhagen, the impression being in carmine on plain white wove paper.

The rest of the values, consisting of 2, 5, 8, and 20 penni, appeared before the end of the year, as also did a fresh printing of the 32pen. These are all of the same design as the 32pen. manufactured at Copenhagen, but were manufactured at Helsingfors, and perforated 11. In 1877 the 1 mark of the same design and similarly printed made its appearance. In May, 1879, the 32pen. was withdrawn, and a value of 25pen. took its place, the change

being made on account of an alteration in the rate of postage. About September, 1881, the series was reinforced by the 10pen. value, printed in brown.

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(b.) *Perforated 11. Printed at Helsingfors.*

16. 2pen., grey (shades).

17. 5pen., orange (shades).

18. 10pen., brown (shades).

19. 20pen., blue (shades), ultramarine (shades).

20. 25pen., carmine (1879).

21. 32pen., carmine-rose (withdrawn in 1879).

22. 1 mark, mauve (shades).

(c.) *Perforated 12½.*

23. 2pen., grey.

24. 5pen., orange-red.

25. 10pen., light yellow-brown.

26. 25pen., carmine.

27. 1 mark, mauve.

#### ISSUE V.

In January, 1885, a change was made in the colour of the stamps of the issue of 1875, and two higher values were issued later on in the same year. No change was made in the design, but the stamps in marks were printed



in two colours. The 2pen. was the only stamp the colour of which was not changed. No change was made in the perforation, which continued to be  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

The new colours were :

- 28. 5pen., green.
- 29. 1open, carmine.
- 30. 2open., yellow.
- 31. 25pen., ultramarine.
- 32. 1 mark, frame in grey; centre in red.
- 33. 5 marks, frame in green; centre in red.
- 34. 10 marks, frame in brown; centre in red.

#### ISSUE VI.

|                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan., 1890.   | PAPER.—White wove.              |
| DESIGN.—Modification of that | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.        |
| of 1875.                     | PERFORATION.— $12\frac{1}{2}$ . |

In 1890 the stamps began to appear in a new design, which was, to a certain extent, a modification of the former one, but the die was evidently re-engraved, and the work



FIG. 174.

not nearly so well executed. The lion on the shield was in a different position, and his tail formed a loop, in the centre of which was a star (Fig. 174). There were nine stars, irregularly placed, in lieu of eight, which in the former type were arranged with regularity. The inscriptions on the oval band—which was not continued at the foot, being there intercepted by a disc carrying the nu-

merals of value—were altered: "FINLAND" remained on the left, but at the top was the same in Swedish and on the right the same in Russian. The discs carrying the value remained in the upper angles, but in the lower angles that to the left was inscribed "PEN," and that to the right with

the equivalent in Russian characters. The stamps were printed on thick white wove paper, and perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . This perforation is being gradually altered to 14.

The following are the values and colours :

- 35. 2pen., grey.
- 36. 5pen., green.
- 37. 10pen., rose.
- 38. 20pen., yellow.
- 39. 25pen., ultramarine.
- 40. 1 mark, grey ; centre red.
- 41. 5 marks, green ; centre red.
- 42. 10 marks, brown ; centre red.

#### ISSUE VII.

In the year 1890 a decree was made by the Emperor of Russia for the amalgamation of the postal service of



FIG. 175.



FIG. 176.

the Grand Duchy of Finland with that of Russia, and the Minister of the Interior was ordered to carry this into effect. Accordingly the Minister in the following year ordered that from and after May 19th (June 1st) the letters throughout the Grand Duchy of Finland, as well as all letters sent to Russia or abroad, should bear Russian stamps ear-marked for use in Finland, and which stamps so marked could not be used in Russia, nor could Russian stamps without the marks be used in Finland.

These marks, consisting of a dot with a circle round it, were added to the various stamps of Russia then current, and are as follow:

In 1, 2, 3, and 7 kopecs, the marks commence close to the value under the oval centre, and are continued upon each side of the oval, gradually diminishing in size, there being six and a dot on each side (Fig. 175).

In 4, 10, 20, and 50 kopecs, and 1 rouble, the marks are in the hollowed-out portion of each angle (Figs. 176 and 177).



FIG. 177.



FIG. 178.



FIG. 179.

In the 14 and 35 kopecs, the marks are on each side of the crown (Fig. 178).

In the 3½ and 7 roubles the arabesque work in the spandrels is removed and replaced by the marks in each angle (Fig. 179).

43. 1kop., type Fig. 164, orange-yellow.
44. 2kop., type Fig. 164, yellow-green.
45. 3kop., type Fig. 164, rose.
46. 4kop., type Fig. 165, rose.
47. 7kop., type Fig. 164, blue.
48. 10kop., type Fig. 165, blue.
49. 14kop., type Fig. 167, blue and carmine.
50. 20kop., type Fig. 165, blue and carmine.

51. 35kop., type Fig. 167, lilac and green.
52. 50kop., type Fig. 165, lilac and green.
53. 1 rouble, type Fig. 166, brown and orange.
54.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  roubles, type Fig. 168, grey and black.
55. 7 roubles, type Fig. 168, yellow and black.

Some of the stamps of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  roubles were by a mistake printed in yellow and black, the colours of the 7 roubles.

The stamps of 1840 and 1866 have all been reprinted, but the reprints are far more scarce than the originals, and were only reprinted as a matter of favour.

Some local stamps of 10pen. were issued for Helsingfors in 1863, and appear to have continued to be used up to 1887, and there are various types and printings of these, the older ones having been reprinted. A local post for Tammerfors also issued some stamps in 1866, of the value of 12pen., but of these there was only one issue.

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## FRANCE.

When the Provisional Government was established in 1848 on the ruins of the Monarchy, one of the first questions which engaged its attention was the reform of the Post-Office, the single letter-rates of which were 20c. for distances under about twenty-five miles, increasing to a maximum of 1fr. 20c., which covered the mainland; and on August 24th, 1848, a law was passed establishing a uniform rate of 20c. on a single letter not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in weight, extending throughout France and including Corsica and Algeria. The new law was ordered to come into operation on January 1st, 1849, and clauses were introduced providing for the use of stamps of 20c., 40c., and 1fr., for defraying the new rates of postage.

The Government first applied to Messrs. Bacon and Petch, who were then printing the postage-stamps for the English Government; but as they required six months in which to execute the order, the negotiations fell through. Application was then made to M. Barre, chief engraver to the Mint in Paris, but though he offered to engrave a die for the stamps, yet he declined to undertake the manufacture, and recommended that M. Hulot, an engraver in the Mint, should be entrusted with the work, and that it should be carried out by the electrotpe process, which M. Hulot had successfully applied to the production of bank-notes of 100fr. when the Bank of France was pressed

for notes of small value during the monetary crisis consequent on the revolution of 1848.

About the middle of September, 1849, M. Barre's design was approved, and he was directed to proceed with the engraving, and at the same time M. Hulot was authorised to purchase the necessary machines, &c., and have them erected in a portion of the Mint that was set apart for the factory. In work of this kind, when fine engraving is required, the design is in France modelled on a large scale, and a cast in brass taken, from which the design is transferred to the die in reduced proportions by a mechanical process.

As these were the first stamps in which the printing-plate was made by the electro process, it may be useful to state briefly how the plates are ordinarily made. The die being engraved in relief, an iron collar, with an aperture the size of the stamp, is fitted to the die, making, as it were, a small box with the die at the bottom. In this are placed flat pieces of lead cut to the size, and by the aid of a fly-press impressions, which necessarily are in recess, are taken sufficient to form the sheet of stamps. These moulds are then used either to make single blocks, or a number are clamped together, and copper deposited upon them by the electric battery. When the deposit is sufficiently thick they are removed from the battery, the moulds are detached, and the copper deposit backed up with type-metal, and forms the printing-plate.

This was the mode first adopted by M. Hulot, and also by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.; but since that time the moulds in France have been made in gutta-percha, and now wax is used, modes which are less likely to injure the die. In some instances, where the electrotypes have been taken singly, the moulds have been made in plaster, but these have frequently small air-bubbles in them, rendering

them unfit for use; and they also shrink more or less unequally in drying.

M. Hulot at first made his plates of the size of a sheet of stamps—that is, 300 casts in fifteen rows of twenty; but as the whole plate would become useless if one stamp on it failed, from injury or any other cause, he subsequently adopted the more prudent course of dividing the stamps into a certain number of panes, which enabled him to make the plates smaller.

## *Republic of 1848.*

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1849.      DESIGNS.—Head of Ceres, emblematic of Liberty.

PAPER.—White wove.      Head of President on 10c.

IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.      and 25c. in 1852.

### IMPERFORATE.

The design proposed and adopted was a head of Ceres, emblematic of Liberty, the die being engraved in relief on



FIG. 180.



FIG. 181.

steel (Figs. 180 and 181). The engraving is in the highest style of art, but as a postage-stamp it has this defect, that the value is expressed in such small characters that the distinguishing of one value from another is too much dependent on the colour, for, with the exception of the small numerals in the tablets at the foot, the stamps were all alike in design.

The paper was white wove, supplied by the great French house of Lacroix, of Angoulême; but before the impression was made, the sheets were covered with a preparation which M. Hulot stated was a preservative against a lithographic transfer of the stamps being taken. Whether this was the real object appears doubtful, but by colouring the preparation opportunity was afforded of tinting the face of the paper before the stamps were printed on it, and it also prevented the paper from absorbing the printing-ink, which is one of the essential points in surface-printing, though it had, as will be noticed hereafter, the disadvantage of preventing the obliterating ink from penetrating the paper, and thus drying quickly.

The gum employed was ordinary Senegal gum, and this has always been used.

M. Hulot so successfully carried out the manufacture that all the post-offices in France were supplied with stamps of 20c. before January 1st, 1849; and many of them with those of 1fr., the colour of the impression being black for the 20c. and red for the 1fr., as ordered by the Minister. The stamp of 4cc. was not supplied till February, 1850.

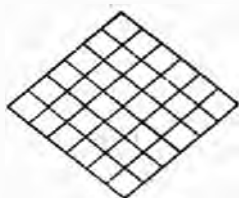


FIG. 182.



FIG. 183.

The stamps were first obliterated with the ordinary stamp of each office, but as that did not, in many cases, make a sufficient obliteration, a hand-stamp of bars in a



lozenge shape, known as the "grille" postmark (Fig. 182), was forwarded to the various post-offices at the end of January, and this continued to be used till it was superseded, on January 1st, 1850, by one bearing the index-number of the post-office surrounded by conical points, which pierced through the colour into the paper of the stamps (Figs. 183 and 184), and thus prevented any cleaning and second use. The stamp with the smaller numeral was the one first employed.

In Paris the number in the centre was replaced by a letter of the alphabet. There is also an obliterating mark, in



FIG. 184.

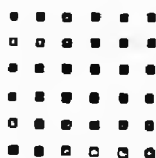


FIG. 185.

which the points are in the form of a star in place of a lozenge. This mark was that of the departure office of the Central Administration. The principal post offices were also supplied with rollers of the "grille" and "conical-pointed" marks, which were used when a large number of stamps in a row were to be cancelled. The rollers for the latter, however, made square points of larger size than the hand-stamps (Fig. 185).

The stamps of this first issue were composed of:

1. 20c., black.
2. 1fr., vermillion (shades).

There was at first no immediate pressure for the issue of the 40c., as it would only serve for double interior postage; but when the postal treaty with Belgium was made in the

year 1849, by which the single rate was fixed at 40c., the necessity for a stamp of such value was self-evident. In the meanwhile, the French Postmaster-General discovered, after a very short trial, that black was not a good colour for a stamp for which there was the largest demand, and which was obliterated in black; and on March 9th, 1849, he issued a circular announcing that the future colours of the stamps would be blue for the 20c., orange for the 40c., red for the 1fr., green for the 15c., and bistre for those of the 10c., the latter being two stamps to be issued for defraying the postage in Paris and country districts. This is the first official document in which the colour "bistre" is named. Probably it was intended that the stamp should be in bistre, which is really a rich brown made from wood-soot; but when the stamp was issued it was in an ochre of an olive tint, and that particular colour has since acquired the name of "bistre" amongst stamp-collectors. In Germany it is known as "blassbraun," and in Spanish as "habano claro."

The stamp of 1fr. as first issued was in vermilion, but soon assumed a darker tone. To obviate any mistake being made between it and the 40c. about to be issued in orange-red, all the copies of the 1fr. in the lighter colour were called in by a post-office circular of December 1st, 1849, and were replaced by similar stamps printed in a darker colour of carmine-red. The 40c., in orange, was issued in February, 1850, and was printed on paper previously coated with the preparation slightly tinted straw colour.

3. 1fr., carmine-red, maroon.

4. 40c., orange-red.

The Government, in 1850, being alarmed at the falling-off of the revenue derived from the Post-Office, brought in a law, which was voted on May 15th, 1850, raising the

rate of postage, except as regarded the military in actual service, from 20c. to 25c. from July 1st following. As it appeared to be doubtful, notwithstanding M. Hulot's assertion to the contrary, whether the stamps would be ready by the day fixed for the new rate coming into operation, provision for such an emergency was made by surcharging a sufficient number of stamps of 20c., that had been printed in blue, with "25c." impressed in red on each stamp by a roller. However, the new stamps were ready by the day, and the stock of surcharged stamps was destroyed, except some few specimens that, as usual in such cases, escaped from the *auto-da-fé*, and now form curiosities in some collections as specimens of an unissued stamp.

Under the postal law the rate for prepaid letters in Paris—that is, those posted in and delivered in Paris—was 15c.; and on local letters—that is, those posted in and delivered within the same country postal district—it was 10c. To provide stamps for defraying these rates, which had hitherto been paid in cash, a stamp of 15c. was issued for Paris on July 23rd, 1850, and one of 10c. for local letters on September 12th following. The stamps of 25c., 15c., and 10c. were all of similar design to those issued previously, and the paper was coated with the preparation slightly tinted with the colour of the impression. All the stamps were, of course, imperforate.

5. 25c., blue, dark blue, dull blue.
6. 15c., green, dark green.
7. 10c., bistre (shades).

In making up the moulds for the electro-plates one of them was upside down, and as this occurred once in all the plates, which were for 300 stamps, it seems probable that it was a "fad" of M. Hulot. There are collectors

who, for some reason which is not very clear, attach importance to specimens of these topsy-turvy stamps, which are called in French *à tête-bêche*.

The *coup d'état* of December 2nd, 1851, followed by the *plébiscite* of the 21st and 22nd of the same month, having given the Presidency of the Republic to Prince Louis Napoleon for ten years, a law was passed on January 3rd, 1852, providing that the emblem of the Republic should be replaced on the coinage and the stamps by the head of the President. When, therefore, a fresh printing of the stamps of 10c. and 25c. became necessary later on in the same year, plates made from a new die were employed. The head of the President was engraved by M. Barre, whose initial is below the bust, but no alteration was made in the frame\* (Fig. 186). These were the only two values for which new plates were made, for before the stocks of the other values of 15c., 40c., and 1fr. were required, other political events had taken place, involving a further alteration in the design of the stamps.



FIG. 186.

8. 10c., bistre (shades).
9. 25c., blue, dull blue.

#### REPRINTS.

Applications being constantly made, not only to the Minister but to the Emperor, for specimens of the early issues, none of which were in stock, all the above stamps, with the exception of No. 2, were reprinted in 1862, together with the 25c. and 1fr. of the Empire (Nos. 14 and 18). In this reprinting was also included the 20c., in

\* The initial was probably not on the matrix die, but on the secondary dies from which the plates were made, as it is not found in the next issue.

blue, which had never been issued, but of which copies are occasionally found used, and probably came from sheets that had inadvertently been mixed with those of the 25c, blue (1850). This appears to be the more probable solution of the existence of these stamps obliterated than to suppose that they were cancelled by favour. The reprints may be distinguished from the originals by the difference in the colours, which are brighter, and by the paper, which is white and not tinted on the face.

Original copies of all the stamps are not very scarce, except those of the 15c., dark green, and the 1fr., vermillion, of the Republic and the 10c. of the Presidency.

## *The Empire.*

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Aug., 1853. IMPERFORATE till October,  
PAPER and IMPRESSION.—As 1862; afterwards PER-  
before. FORATED 13½ by 14.

DESIGN.—Head of Emperor.

The Empire was re-established in France on December 2nd, 1852, in the person of Prince Louis Napoleon, by virtue of the vote of the people of November 21st and 22nd preceding. On the same day a decree was made ordering "EMPIRE FRANÇAIS" to be substituted in all cases for "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE." As, therefore, the stocks of the existing issues became exhausted they were replaced by those of the altered design, which, however, only con-



FIG. 187.

sisted in substituting "EMPIRE FRANÇ." for "RÉPUB. FRANÇ." in the upper tablet (Fig. 187). The order in which the new stamps appeared was: The 10c. and 1fr. on August 1st,

1853, the 40c. in September following, and the 25c. in November following; though some of the offices were not supplied with the new issue until much later dates. The colours were not altered.

Up to July 1st, 1853, the same rate was charged on a letter whether it was prepaid or not; but at this time a premium was given on those posted in and delivered in Paris, the rate being reduced by 5 centimes on those which were prepaid. This experiment proved so successful that from July 1st, 1854, the rates throughout France were modified on the same principle, the prepaid rate on letters not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight being reduced to 20c., while on those which were not prepaid the rate was 30c. To provide for these new rates, stamps of 20c. and 80c. were ordered to be prepared, as also a new value of 5c. for prepaying the rate on visiting-cards and printed matter, which had previously been paid in cash. This latter stamp was issued on November 4th, 1854.

It may be of interest to state what were the effects of the law establishing a difference between the rates on prepaid and unpaid letters. In the first year of the issue of postage-stamps the prepaid letters, which under the old system had been 10 per cent. of the whole, rose to 15 per cent.; between 1850 and 1853 the proportion gradually rose to 22 per cent.; but in 1855, when the full effect of the law of 1854 was felt, it rose to 85 per cent.

Up to June, 1854, the postage on newspapers, payable in cash, had been assessed on a scale dependent on the size of the sheet, but it was then replaced by one in which it was assessed by weight, the scale being 1c. for circulars, &c., under  $\frac{1}{6}$ oz. and 2c. on newspapers under  $\frac{2}{3}$ oz., with an addition of 1c. for every  $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. in excess. It was not, however, till October, 1859, that the creation of stamps of 1c., 2c., and 4c., was ordered, that of the 1c. being issued

on March 1st, 1860, of the same type as the other stamps of higher value.

No other changes were made up to October, 1862, except that in October, 1860, the colour of the 1fr., which up to that time had been dark crimson, was changed to a lighter tone, and it was printed in rose. But before mentioning the alteration which began to take effect in October, 1862, when the stamps, that had hitherto all been issued without perforation, began to be issued perforated, it may be well to mention that in June, 1857, the Minister made an order that the stamps on letters coming from beyond the seas by the vessels of the Imperial Messageries should be obliterated with a hand stamp,

similar to that used by the post-offices, but with an anchor in the centre in place of a number (Fig. 188). Stamps are also occasionally found with letters in the centre of the obliteration other than those of the Paris offices ;



FIG. 188.

these belong either to a travelling van or to the office of some military expedition.

In January, 1861, the firm of Susse Brothers, stationers, in Paris, took out a patent for a mode of perforation invented by them, and subsequently set up a machine with which they perforated stamps for their customers without charge, contenting themselves with the discount of 2 per cent. allowed by the Government to the vendors of stamps. The system was not regarded with favour by the Government, which in December of that year reduced the discount to 1 per cent., and thus put a block in the way of Messrs. Susse continuing to perforate the stamps on the same terms. Their machine made large perforations, there being eight holes up the

vertical side and seven on the horizontal ones, giving a gauge of about seven (Fig. 189). Various large consumers of stamps, such as hotels, railway offices, &c., made use of roulettes to facilitate the severance of the stamps, and the public began to be clamorous for the general adoption of perforation. The Government, therefore, called upon M. Hulot to adopt it, and he ordered a machine from England at a cost of £400, the machine being of the ordinary comb pattern, giving a perforation of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  on the vertical sides and 14 on the horizontal ones, or  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14. The machine was not adapted for perforating more than a horizontal row of ten, so that M. Hulot changed the form of the sheet,



FIG. 189.



FIG. 190.



FIG. 191.

printing it in two panes of 150 in fifteen rows of ten, and dividing the sheet into two previous to perforation (Figs. 190 and 191).

Before summing up the Empire stamps between 1853 and the end of 1862, a few remarks on the impression of the various stamps is necessary, and these it will be more convenient to make in the order of the values, not in that of the date of issue.

1c., issued March 1st, 1860, was in bronze-green, varying only in depth of colour, and printed on paper tinted on the face greyish-blue. It was issued perforated in October, 1862



5c., issued November 3rd, 1854, was in dark green, on paper tinted light green. Subsequently, the printing was in yellow-green and the paper nearly white. It was issued perforated in October, 1862.

10c., issued August, 1852, was in bistre, varying much in shade and tint, being found in ochre of various shades, yellow, orange-yellow, and brown-yellow, printed on paper tinted straw-colour. It was issued perforated in October, 1862.

20c., issued July 1st, 1854, was in blue, dull blue, and indigo, on paper slightly tinted blue. It was also printed in 1855 temporarily on paper tinted greenish, and in 1858 on paper deeply tinted blue.\* It was issued perforated in October, 1862.

25c., issued November 3rd, 1853, and withdrawn June 30th, 1854, was printed in blue and dull blue, on paper tinted in a lighter shade of the same colour.

40c., issued September 3rd, 1853, was printed in orange-vermilion, varying only in shade, on paper tinted straw-colour. It was issued perforated in October, 1862.

80c., issued December 1st, 1854, in dark carmine, was superseded in October, 1860, by a similar value printed in rose, on paper tinted pink. This latter was issued perforated in October, 1862.

1fr., issued August 17th, 1854, was printed in dark carmine, on paper slightly tinted pink, and was withdrawn June 30th, 1854.

### *Imperforate.*

10. 1c., bronze-green, green.

11. 5c., green, yellow-green.

---

\* It has been thought by some that these printings were experimental, but the better opinion seems to be that they were accidental, the paper tinted green having been mistaken for that tinted blue, and the blue having been accidentally made too dark.

- 12. 10c., bistre, ochre, yellow, &c.
- 13. 20c., blue, dull blue, indigo, blue on greenish,  
blue on blue.
- 14. 25c., blue, dull blue.
- 15. 40c., orange-vermilion.
- 16. 80c., dark carmine.
- 17. 80c., rose.
- 18. 1fr., dark carmine, maroon.

1861. *Unofficial Perforations.*

- 1c., bronze-green ; perforated (Susse) 7.
- 5c., green ; perforated (Susse) 7.
- 10c., bistre ; perforated (Susse) 7.
- 20c., blue ; perforated (Susse) 7.
- 40c., orange-vermilion ; perforated (Susse) 7.
- 80c., rose ; perforated (Susse) 7.

Nos. 19 to 24 are also found rouletted in line ; Nos. 19 and 22 rouletted *en points*, or in small holes ; Nos. 20 to 23 rouletted *en scie*, or like the teeth of a saw.

October, 1862. *Official Perforation*, 13½ by 14.

- 19. 1c., bronze-green.
- 20. 5c., green.
- 21. 10c., bistre.
- 22. 20c., blue.
- 23. 40c., orange-vermilion.
- 24. 80c., rose.

The 5c. (No. 20) is also found printed in yellow-green, or paper tinted bluish, and was issued at the end of 1869 or the beginning of 1870. It was probably printed by mistake on the paper tinted for the 20c., and not issued until an emergency arose. It is placed here as it belongs to the 1853 type of the Empire.

- 25. 5c., green on bluish.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan., 1863. PAPER and IMPRESSION.—As  
 DESIGN.—Laureated head of before.  
 Emperor. PERFORATION.— $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

It now being necessary to provide stamps of 2c. and 4c., in compliance with the order of the Minister of October, 1859, a new die was ordered, with the head of the Emperor crowned with a wreath of laurel, as it had appeared on the coinage since 1861, when after the victories in Italy the Empire may be considered as being



FIG. 192.

at its apogee. The engraving of the die was entrusted to Albert Barre, who had succeeded his father as chief engraver to the Mint. The work is a fine specimen of engraving, but the frame is poor, and was probably not the work of A. Barre; but as the Government desired to have distinct numerals of value, something had to be sacrificed to this in the issue of these newspaper

stamps (Fig. 192). The two values of 2c. and 4c. were issued simultaneously on January 1st, 1863, the former being in brown-red, on paper tinted straw-colour on the face, and the latter in lilac-grey, on paper tinted in a lighter shade of the same. The stamps were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, as in the last issue.

26. 2c., brown-red on straw.

27. 4c., lilac-grey on light lilac-grey.

M. Hulot, who was an autocrat in his own domain, either had enormous stocks on hand of the former issue, or was desirous of deferring as long as possible the construction of new plates, for no other values were issued with the laureated head till April, 1867, when the 20c. made its appearance along with a new value—that of 30c.—printed

in dark brown (Fig. 193). The general design of the rectangular framing resembled that of the first issue of the Republic, but it was better executed. The pearls of the circle round the head were larger, and reduced in number to sixty-four. The Greek pattern in the frame was clearer, and the inscription "EMPIRE FRANÇAIS" in the upper tablet was in full. There was no change, however, in the size of the numerals of value, which continued to be very small. The stamps were printed on paper tinted on the face, the 20c. with blue, and the 30c. with straw colour. The perforation was as usual.

28. 20c., blue (shades).

29. 30c., brown, dull brown.



FIG. 193.



FIG. 194.

The next stamp to appear with the laureated head was the 10c., on November 13th, 1867, and this was followed by the 80c., in February, 1868, and the 40c., on August 15th, 1868, both in the colours of the previous issue and similarly printed and perforated.

On November 1st, 1869, a stamp of 5 francs was issued, of the type shown in Fig. 194, being an oblong rectangle equal in size to two ordinary stamps, with the laureated head of the Emperor in a circle in the centre, the frame being engraved by M. Hulot. The value was over-printed in a darker shade on each side of the head, the numeral "5" being to the left, and the "F" to the right. The object of

constructing the stamps in this manner was that it might serve for stamps of higher values which it was the intention to issue, but which the events of 1870 prevented being carried out. The stamp was printed in lilac, on paper tinted with a lighter shade, and was perforated like the rest,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

The last stamp of the laureated series that was issued was of the value of 1c., of similar design to those of 2c. and 4c., and similarly perforated.

- 30. 10c., bistre (shades) on straw.
- 31. 80c., carmine on pale rose.
- 32. 40c., orange-vermilion on straw.
- 33. 5fr., lilac on pale lilac.
- 34. 1c., bronze-green on greyish-blue.

## *The Republic of 1870.*

### ISSUE I.

#### STAMPS PRINTED IN PARIS DURING THE INVESTMENT.

DATE OF ISSUE. — October, 1870.      PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION. — As in

DESIGN. — That of 1849.      the last issue.

On the invasion of France by the German armies in 1870, an order was sent by the Postmaster-General to the various country offices on the eastern side of France to transmit the whole of the stamps in stock to Paris whenever the enemy had arrived within a day's march of the office, and at the same time large stocks were sent from Paris to the offices on the south and west up to September 18th, when the last train from Paris left the terminus of the Western Railway, the investment having been completed on the following day.

In the meantime, the "Government of National Defence" had, since its nomination on September 4th, 1870, assumed the direction of the Post-Office, and on September 10th

M. Rampont was gazetted as Postmaster-General. Orders had been previously given that, notwithstanding the fall of the Empire, the postage-stamps issued under it should continue to be used; but as the Republicans clamoured for effacing all traces of it, M. Rampont ordered stamps to be prepared for the new Republic. By resorting to the old plates of the former Republic, M. Hulot was able to commence the manufacture without delay, and on October



FIG. 195.

11th following he was able to furnish a supply of 10c. and 20c., printed from the old plates, and these were followed by the 40c., also from the old plate, which was issued in December (Fig. 195). These stamps are readily distinguishable from the issues of 1849 and 1850, as they are perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14. Of these the 20c.

continued in use only till September, 1871, when it was superseded; the 40c. and 10c., with some modifications of the latter, continued in use till the issue of 1876.

- 35. 10c., ochre (shades).
- 36. 20c., blue, pale blue.
- 37. 40c., orange (shades)

## ISSUE II.

### STAMPS PRINTED IN BORDEAUX.

|                                  |                           |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—Nov., 1870.       | PAPER.—As before.         |
| DESIGN.—Similar to that of 1849. | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed. |
|                                  | IMPERFORATE.              |

The Delegation at Tours soon found that the provisions of stamps sent from Paris to those parts of the country not occupied by the Germans would soon be exhausted, notwithstanding it had issued a request that postage should,

constructing the stamps in this manner was that it might serve for stamps of higher values which it was the intention to issue, but which the events of 1870 prevented being carried out. The stamp was printed in lilac, on paper tinted with a lighter shade, and was perforated like the rest,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

The last stamp of the laureated series that was issued was of the value of 1c., of similar design to those of 2c. and 4c., and similarly perforated.

- 30. 10c., bistre (shades) on straw.
- 31. 80c., carmine on pale rose.
- 32. 40c., orange-vernilion on straw.
- 33. 5fr., lilac on pale lilac.
- 34. 1c., bronze-green on greyish-blue.

## *The Republic of 1870.*

### ISSUE I.

#### STAMPS PRINTED IN PARIS DURING THE INVESTMENT.

|                               |                                                           |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—October, 1870. | PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION.—As in the last issue. |
| DESIGN.—That of 1849.         |                                                           |

On the invasion of France by the German armies in 1870, an order was sent by the Postmaster-General to the various country offices on the eastern side of France to transmit the whole of the stamps in stock to Paris whenever the enemy had arrived within a day's march of the office, and at the same time large stocks were sent from Paris to the offices on the south and west up to September 18th, when the last train from Paris left the terminus of the Western Railway, the investment having been completed on the following day.

In the meantime, the "Government of National Defence" had, since its nomination on September 4th, 1870, assumed the direction of the Post-Office, and on September 10th

M. Rampont was gazetted as Postmaster-General. Orders had been previously given that, notwithstanding the fall of the Empire, the postage-stamps issued under it should continue to be used; but as the Republicans clamoured for effacing all traces of it, M. Rampont ordered stamps to be prepared for the new Republic. By resorting to the old plates of the former Republic, M. Hulot was able to commence the manufacture without delay, and on October



FIG. 195.

11th following he was able to furnish a supply of 10c. and 20c., printed from the old plates, and these were followed by the 40c., also from the old plate, which was issued in December (Fig. 195). These stamps are readily distinguishable from the issues of 1849 and 1850, as they are perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14. Of these the 20c. continued in use only till September,

1871, when it was superseded; the 40c. and 10c., with some modifications of the latter, continued in use till the issue of 1876.

- 35. 10c., ochre (shades).
- 36. 20c., blue, pale blue.
- 37. 40c., orange (shades)

## ISSUE II.

### STAMPS PRINTED IN BORDEAUX.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Nov., 1870.

PAPER.—As before.

DESIGN.—Similar to that of 1849.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.  
IMPERFORATE.

The Delegation at Tours soon found that the provisions of stamps sent from Paris to those parts of the country not occupied by the Germans would soon be exhausted, notwithstanding it had issued a request that postage should,



as much as possible, be paid in cash. It therefore instituted inquiries as to how a supply of stamps could be provided. The emissary of the Delegation ascertained that the Director of the Mint at Bordeaux was willing to undertake the manufacture of such stamps as might be required, and on November 3rd, 1870, a contract was made by which he engaged to furnish 4000 sheets of 300 stamps each per day of any of the nine values, 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 30c., 40c., or 80c., in such proportions as the administration might indicate, at the rate of 1fr. per 1000 stamps. Clauses also were inserted in the contract providing for extra supplies, and for ten days' notice of its cessation. The work was to begin on November 5th.

A stamp of 20c., printed from the plate of the last-named issue sent from Paris, served as the model, and the production of similar stamps was first proceeded with, as the supply of this value was the one most urgently required. It is said that several attempts were made before a satisfactory result was arrived at, but there is distinct evidence of two, as printed copies of them exist, the first of which is rare. These types are distinguishable by observing the following indications:

In Type I. (Fig. 196) the lettering is indistinct and small, and the numerals of value are cramped. The head is very bare of shading, and the disposition of the grapes on the side of the head of Ceres varies much from the normal type of the surface-printed issue. The most appreciable difference, however, consists in the greater space between the upper tablet and the pearled circle enclosing the head. This stamp was in use only a short time, as specimens of it are rare, even obliterated, and it was difficult to get unused ones after the first fortnight from the time of its issue.

In Type II. (Fig. 197) the lettering, though still small, is much more distinct, and the numerals are less cramped; the head also is better engraved, the rows of grapes being more regular, and the pearls in the circle round the head more evenly distributed. This type continued in use for some months, and used specimens are abundant.

Later on the stamp appeared in a third type (Fig. 198). Although the same head served for Type III. as for Type II., yet the lettering of the former is far more distinct, and the numerals are well formed. There is a kind of variety found in Type III., only dependent, however, on the position of the head in the frame, the point of the bust



FIG. 196.



FIG. 197.



FIG. 198.

being a little more to the left in one than in the other. Type III., in fact, was Type II. with a new frame.

The stamps were printed by lithography. Type I. was from a drawing in pen and lithographic ink; but Type II. and all the other stamps were from an engraving on stone. For this purpose one engraving was made for each value except the head, which was from one common matrix; from that fifteen transfers were taken on transfer paper, which were laid upon a lithographic stone in a horizontal row. Twenty transfers were then taken of this row, and laid down on another stone in two divisions of ten rows each, so as to make 300 stamps in two panes of 150 each. The paper was similar to that used for the stamps printed in

Paris, as it was obtained from the mills of Lacroix at Angoulême, and it was coated with a preparation similar to that employed by M. Hulot, in which the contractor was assisted by an eminent chemist of Bordeaux, and was a light tint of the normal colour of the stamp. The colours of the stamps vary much, and this is attributable to the difficulty there was of finding proper colours in Bordeaux. No perforating machine could be obtained, so that the stamps were all issued imperforate.

The designs of the frames were similar to those used in Paris, the 1c., 2c., 4c., and 5c. being that with the large figure at the foot (Fig. 199). The head of Ceres was the same in all the stamps, being taken from one common matrix, which bore the initials in the angles A.D.K.X.: A being for the engraver, Angé; D for Delabecque, the Director of the Bordeaux Mint; K, the mark of the Mint; and X for the administration of the Post-Office.



FIG. 199.

The printing continued without interruption till March 4th, 1871, when the Director of the Post of the Gironde informed M. Delabecque that the ten days' notice for the termination of the contract would commence from the following day; and on March 18th the definitive order to stop arrived, though it was not till August 12th following that an order was received for the destruction of all the dies and lithographic stones, the Commune insurrection having rendered it all but necessary to have recourse again to the manufacture outside Paris.

The following is a list of the various stamps with the numbers manufactured:

38. 1c., bronze-green, yellow-green (24,471,375).
39. 2c., brown-red, brown, brick, flesh (8,882,475).

40. 4c., lilac-grey, grey (4,233,975).
41. 5c., green, yellow-green (6,393,825).
42. 10c., bistre (shades), yellow, orange-yellow (17,801,075).
43. 20c. Types I., II., III., blue (shades), ultramarine (52,445,175).
44. 30c., brown, russet, yellow-brown (2,935,875).
45. 40c., vermilion - orange, orange - yellow, yellow (3,296,025).
46. 80c., crimson lake, brick-rose, rose (shades) (2,338,575) ;

besides 2,588,700 unpaid letter-stamps of 15c., which will be noticed hereafter, the whole representing about 410,000 sheets.

All the above stamps are found rouletted unofficially, some being done in the various post-offices. They are also known unofficially perforated, with the exception of the 20c., blue, Type I.

### ISSUE III.

#### STAMPS ISSUED AFTER THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

To repair the disasters occasioned by the Franco-German war, it was necessary to impose fresh taxes, and, accordingly, on August 24th, 1871, a law was passed raising, from September 1st following, the prepaid rate to 25c. on all inland letters under  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and to 15c. on local letters under  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in the country and under  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in Paris. On the passing of the law, a notice was sent out from the Post Office announcing the issue of stamps of 15c. in bistre and 25c. in blue (Fig. 200). No further issue of the 10c. and 20c. in similar colours was made ; but they were not called in, and for some



FIG. 200.

time stamps of 10c. and 15c. were current in the same colour as those of 20c. and 25c. These stamps of 15c. and 25c. were printed from the old plates.

47. 15c., bistre (shades).

48. 25c., blue (shades).

The law of August 24th, 1871, also raised the postage on circulars, &c., under  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. from 1c. to 2c., and stamps of this latter value, as also of 1c., 4c., and 5c., were required. For these it was necessary to construct new plates, the design of the stamps being the same as those of the small values with the laureated head of the Emperor (Nos. 26 and 27), but with the head changed to that of Ceres (Fig 201). The stamp of 2c. appeared May 10th, 1872, and was followed during the year by those of 1c., 4c., and 5c.



FIG. 201.



FIG. 202.

In September, 1872, the 80c. was issued, printed from a new plate, in which the design was modified by making the numerals of value rather larger, and this was followed in October by one of 30c., also with larger numerals (Fig. 202).

49. 1c., bronze-green.

50. 2c., brown, red-brown.

51. 4c., grey, lilac-grey.

52. 5c., yellow-green (shades).

53. 30c., dark brown (shades); large numerals.

54. 80c., rose (shades); large numerals.

In January, 1873, a new issue of the stamp of 10c. (1870), No. 43, was required for affixing on postcards, and to distinguish this effectually from the 15c. in bistre (No. 47), the new issue was printed in bistre on *rose* paper coloured throughout.

55. 10c. (1870), bistre on rose.

A new plate was made for the 10c., and in June, 1874, it was issued with larger numerals of value, and in March, 1875, the 15c. appeared with a similar alteration; but though the issues took place at an interval of nine months, the plates were doubtless constructed at the same time, for by accident one of the moulds of the 15c. got into the plate of 10c.

These were the last two stamps that were issued of the series with the head of Ceres.

56. 10c., bistre on rose; large numerals.

57. 15c., ochre on yellowish; large numerals.

58. 15c., bistre on rose; error.

#### ISSUE IV.

##### THE SERIES OF 1876.

|                                                     |                                     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—June, 1876.                          | DESIGN. — Emblematical              |
| PAPER, IMPRESSION, and PER-<br>FORATION.—As before. | figures of Peace and Com-<br>merce. |

In consequence of opinions expressed in the Chamber in 1875 to the effect that the postage-stamps should bear on the face of them a clearer indication of their respective values, the Minister of Finance opened a competition for designs for a new series, which should bear the inscriptions "RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" and "POSTES," and should show the value in large numerals. Prizes of £60, £20, and £12 were offered. No fewer than 431 designs were sent in, and the first prize was adjudged to M. Jules Sage, chief

designer in a painted-glass factory. With some slight modifications the design was accepted, and M. E. Mouchon was charged with engraving the matrix die on steel in relief. When the engraving was completed, some moulds were taken from it before it was hardened, and in this subsequent process an accident occurred. A large, square hole had been cut away in the die to receive the numerals of value, and in the process of hardening the die cracked, almost diagonally across the left lower corner of the stamp—that is, the right lower corner of the die. Attempts were made to remedy the misfortune by shrinking an iron collar round it, but it was found that the angle was twisted, so



FIG. 203.



FIG. 204.

that the die was not level. This portion was therefore ground down, and an impression of the rest of the engraving transferred to a new block of steel, the damaged corner being then re-engraved on the new block. This explanation is necessary to show how it came to pass that there are two varieties of the values first issued, distinguishable only by the position of the imprint of the designer, "J A. SAGE. INV." in the left lower part of the stamp under the word RÉPUBLIQUE. The first set of plates for the 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 75c., and 1fr., were made from moulds taken from the die before the accident occurred, and in these the last letter v of the imprint falls, just under the BL of REPUBLIQUE; while in the same stamps made from

the repaired die the same letter is just before the R in RÉPUBLIQUE. There is also a difference in the numerals, which cannot well be described but can easily be detected on comparison of the two types. In the engravings (Figs. 203 and 204) the 20c. is of the first type and the 1c. of the second.

M. Hulot had from the first manufactured all the stamps for the Government. Up to April, 1851, he superintended the manufacture on behalf of the Government, but he then entered into a contract with the Government to supply the stamps at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  francs per 1000. In 1860 the Minister put an end to this contract, and a new one was made by which M. Hulot was to be paid 1fr. per 1000 for the first 200,000,000, 90c. per 1000 for the next 200,000,000, and 80c. per 1000 for any beyond. In 1869 a fresh contract fixed the price at 60c. per 1000 up to 500,000,000, and 50c. per 1000 for any excess. All the plates and dies were to be delivered up when the contract was put an end to, and any secret processes were to be divulged. The Minister, on the adoption of the new design, gave notice to M. Hulot of the termination of the contract, and arranged that the new series should be manufactured by the Bank of France, in a building the bank had once used as a factory for printing bank-notes. M. Hulot was so annoyed by his dismissal that he printed an enormous stock of stamps before he left, and refused to dispose of his machinery, which he removed from the Mint and warehoused till his death. The arrangement with the Bank of France terminated on July 1st, 1880, when the Government purchased the factory with all the machinery, and it has since carried on the manufacture on its own account, the cost of producing the stamps having gradually diminished, till at present it is under  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1000.



An alteration was also made in the mode of printing. The sheet measured about 18in. by 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and after having received the coating of composition by lithography, the stamps were printed on it in twelve panes of twenty-five stamps each. The sheet was cut in two before perforation, which was as before, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

The following were the values and colours of the two types :

59. 1c., Type I., emerald-green on greenish.
60. 2c., Types I., II., emerald-green on greenish.
61. 4c., Type I., emerald-green on greenish.
62. 5c., Type I., II., emerald-green on greenish.
63. 10c., Types I., II., emerald-green on greenish.
64. 15c., Types I., II., iron-grey on grey.
65. 20c., Type I., red-brown on light grey-brown.
66. 25c., Types I., II., ultramarine on light blue.
67. 30c., Types I., II., brown-ochre on light buff.
68. 75c., Types I., II., rose on light rose.
69. 1fr., Types I., II., bronze-green on straw.

The order in which these stamps appeared was: The 15c. on June 12th, 1876; the 5c. and 30c. on July 11th, and the 25c. on the 20th of the same month; the 2c., 10c., and 1fr. in September, 1876; the 20c. and 75c. in October of that year; the 4c. in November following; and the 1c. in February, 1877. The 1c., 4c., and 20c. are not known of the second type, and the colours had probably been changed before the plates of the second type were brought into use.

In consequence of the confusion caused by so many stamps being of the same colour, the Minister decided on November 30th, 1876, that for the future the 1c., 2c., 4c., 10c., 25c., and 35c. should be printed in new colours; those of the 5c., 30c., 75c., and 1fr. not being changed.

A stamp of 15c., in yellow on yellow, and of 20c., in blue on turquoise, were also ordered; but the order was not carried out, as other changes were made before these values were required. The stamps in the other colours, together with one of 40c., were issued at various times between January, 1877, and October, 1878. The Minister further directed, by an order dated April 26th, 1877, that the stamp of 5fr., with the laureated head of the Emperor, of which a stock had been printed by M. Hulot sufficient for many years' consumption, and which had been current up to that time, should be withdrawn and replaced by a stamp of similar type to the current series printed in lilac, on paper slightly tinted lilac. The stamps were all of Type II., the following being a summary of the above changes :

70. 1c., black, on paper tinted violet.
71. 2c., Vandyke brown, on paper tinted light buff.
72. 4c., mauve, on paper tinted light mauve.
73. 10c., black, on paper tinted violet.
74. 25c., black, on paper coloured red lake.
75. 40c., vermilion, on paper tinted straw.\*
76. 5fr., lilac, on paper tinted light lilac.

M. Cochery, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, had long advocated the establishment of a uniform rate of postage, and when he became Minister he immediately brought in a Bill for the purpose, which became law on April 6th, 1878. By this law it was provided that on and after May 1st, 1878, all distinction between inland, Paris, and local letters should be abolished, and a uniform rate of 15c. for every  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. established throughout France, including Algeria and Corsica. The rates on printed matter and newspapers were also modified. Stamps of 15c., in

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\* A plate of the 40c. was also made from Type I.

blue on light blue, and of 35c., in black on yellow, were issued in June, 1878, and these were followed by one of 3c., in brownish-ochre on pale ochre, in September following.

77. 3c., brown-ochre on light ochre.

78. 15c., blue on bluish white.

79. 35c., black on yellow.

The object of this last stamp seems to have been the payment in one stamp of the single rate and the fee for registration, but it was scarcely ever used.

On February 28th, 1879, an alteration was made in the colours of the 3c., 20c., and 25c., which were ordered to be printed for the future in the following colours :

80. 3c., grey on pearl-grey.

81. 20c., brick-red on green.

82. 25c., brown-ochre on pale yellow.

No further change was made till April, 1886, when the colour of the 25c. was again changed.

83. 25c., black on rose.

The stamp of 75c., rose, was on March 7th, 1890, ordered to be withdrawn and replaced by one of 50c. in the same colour; but in consequence of an outcry against its suppression, it was, on July 17th following, ordered to be reinstated and printed in black on yellow, the stamp of 35c. in those colours being withdrawn at the same time.

84. 50c., rose on pale rose.

85. 75c., black on yellow.

On April 1st, 1892, the 15c. appeared printed in blue, on paper coated with a white composition in small squares, leaving the paper between the squares uncoated. This, by

leaving portions uncoated, was to remedy the defect caused by the preliminary coating interfering with the absorption of the ink of the cancelling stamp. It is to be concluded that this experiment has not met with any great success, as it has not been extended to any other values.

86. 15c., blue on white dice-pattern paper.

No further changes were made, but the 20c., brick-red on green, and 75c., black on yellow, were printed on paper coloured on both sides, or coloured through, which was substituted for that coloured on one side only; and the 1c. and 25c. are reported as having been seen in a similar condition. In 1896 the 75c. was again put out of service. At present the stamps are in a transitory condition. There is a desire to have something better than the present issue, but a competition has proved unsuccessful, except in the number of designs sent in, none of which appear to have possessed sufficient artistic merit to supplant the existing series.

### ***Unpaid Letter Stamps.***

In the event of letters being unpaid or not sufficiently prepaid, the charge to be paid by the recipient was marked in pen and ink or by hand-stamp on the letter. When the letter was posted in the circuit of one post-office to be delivered in that of another, one office was a check on the other; but when the letter was a local one—that is, was posted in and delivered within the same country circuit—there was no check, as the reception and delivery office was the same. To provide such check it was ordered that from January 1st, 1859, a stamp, indicating the amount to be paid, should be affixed to every such unpaid letter; and a

stamp of 10c., the amount of the single-rate postage, was issued to the various country post-offices.

The design of this stamp is shown in the engraving (Fig. 205). Those first issued were lithographed, in black on plain white wove paper; but the design was subsequently typographed and printed in sheets of 240, and was so issued on June 1st, 1859. The lithographed ones are rare, and the most ready mode of distinguishing them from those printed by typography is by observing the accent over the "à" in the central inscription. In the former it is almost horizontal, and in the latter (as in the engraving) it points downwards. The lithographic impression is also clearer, and there is no indentation shown on the back.



FIG. 205.



FIG. 206.

When, on January 1st, 1863, the rate on unpaid local letters was raised to 15c., the stamp of 10c. was replaced by one of 15c., similarly printed (Fig. 206). A similar stamp of 15c. was also printed in 1870-1 at Bordeaux by lithography, and is such a close imitation that it is not easy to distinguish the one from the other, except by the absence of any indentations in the lithographed specimens.

The law of August, 1871, by which rates of 25c., 40c., and 60c. were charged on unpaid local letters, according to the weight, necessitated the creation of unpaid letter stamps of these values. The 25c. was printed in black, the

40c. in light blue, and the 60c. in ochre, all of the same type, similar to those of 10c. and 15c. The 60c. was withdrawn on February 1st, 1876, when a modification of the rates came into operation.

1. 10c., black, lithographed (January 1st, 1859).
2. 10c., black, typographed (June 1st, 1859).
3. 15c., black, typographed (January 1st, 1863).
4. 15c., black, lithographed (1870-1).
5. 25c., black, typographed (September 1st, 1871).
6. 40c., light blue, typographed (September 1st, 1871).
7. 60c., ochre, typographed (September 1st, 1871).

All the above were issued unperforated, but rouletted specimens are known of all of them, though these are all unofficial. They are ordinarily obliterated with the date stamp of the office, but are found also with a small stamp bearing the letters O.R. (*origine rurale*).

When the uniform rate was established, and unpaid letters were taxed with double rates, stamps similar to the former were issued of the values of 30c. and 60c.

8. 30c., black (May 1st, 1878).
9. 60c., light blue (May 1st, 1878).

In August, 1880, the Minister ordered the design to be changed and the stamps to be perforated like the ordinary postage-stamps; but the new stamp did not appear till June, 1881, when it showed the numeral and inscription on a scroll across the stamp from left to right, as shown in the engraving (Fig. 207). In the upper left and lower right angles are the letters RF, for "République Française."



FIG. 207.

10. 30c., black.

By a subsequent order of the Minister the system was extended to the whole of France, and on October 1st, 1882, the following values were brought into use, being of similar design to No. 10 :

11 to 20. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60 centimes, black.

21 to 23. 1, 2, 5 francs, black.

The multiplicity of stamps of the same colour gave rise to inconvenience, especially as regarded the similarity of those of 1, 2, and 5 francs to those in centimes. Accordingly, in 1884, the colour of the values in francs was changed from black to red-brown.

24 to 26. 1, 2, 5 francs, red-brown.

It was found that several of the above values were practically of little or no use, and at different times, between 1884 and 1892, the 2c., 4c., 20c., 40c., 2fr., and 5fr. were withdrawn.

In 1893 it was deemed advisable that the colours should be made to vary according to the values, and the following were printed in different colours, the design remaining the same as before :

27. 5c., blue.

28. 10c., brown.

29. 15c., green.

30. 30c., rose.

31. 50c., claret.

32. 60c., violet.

33. 1fr., rose.

The colour of the 30c. was modified in 1894, being changed to dull orange-red.

34. 30c., dull orange-red.

It does not appear that any other changes have been since made, except that in 1896 the 60c., violet, and 1fr., rose, were withdrawn from service.

## FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICES.

Many values of the current stamps have been surcharged for use in the French post-offices in the Levant and in a few other consular offices. These properly belong to the stamps of France, as its colonies are supplied with special stamps. Such surcharged stamps are employed in China, the Levant, Madagascar, Morocco, and Zanzibar.

### *China.*

In 1894 the following stamps of the current type were over-printed with "Chine" for the use of the French post-offices in Shanghai and Tientsin (Fig. 208):

- 5c., green on greenish, surcharge in red.
- 10c., black on lavender, surcharge in red.
- 15c., blue on white, surcharge in red.
- 20c., brick on green, surcharge in black.
- 25c., black on rose, surcharge in red.
- 30c., brown on buff, surcharge in black.
- 40c., red on straw, surcharge in black.
- 50c., rose on pale rose, surcharge in black.
- 75c., black on yellow, surcharge in red.
- 1fr., bronze-green on straw, surcharge in black.
- 5fr., purple on lavender, surcharge in black.



FIG. 208.



## *The Levant.*

On August 16th, 1885, the following French stamps of the current type were surcharged with the values in Turkish currency (Fig. 209):



FIG. 209.

1 piastre on 25c., buff, surcharge in black.

3 piastres on 75c., rose, surcharge in black.

4 piastres on 1fr., bronze-green, surcharge in black.

In October, 1886, the 25c., black on rose, appeared surcharged in red.

1 piastre on 25c., black on rose, surcharge in red.

In 1889 these were followed by the 5fr., purple on lavender, surcharged in black with 20 piastres, and in 1890 by the 50c., carmine, surcharged with 2 piastres. These two values completed the series, which therefore was composed of

- 1 piastre on 25c., black on rose, surcharge in red.
- 2 piastres on 50c., carmine, surcharge in black.
- 3 piastres on 75c., rose, surcharge in black.
- 4 piastres on 1fr., bronze-green, surcharge in black.
- 20 piastres on 5fr., purple, surcharge in black.

There were certain ports in European Turkey, Karvala, Dede Agatch, Lagos, and Vathy in Samos, where there were no salaried postal officials. In these ports the French postal administration confided the service to the agents of the Maritime Messageries, who were remunerated by a discount on the sale of the stamps. To prevent any errors certain values were surcharged with the names of these ports, CAVALLE (Fig. 210), DEDEAGH (Fig. 211), PORT-LAGOS

(Fig. 212), and VATHY (Fig. 213), those of 25c. and upwards being surcharged in addition with the values in Turkish currency (Fig. 214).



FIG. 210.



FIG. 211.



FIG. 212.



FIG. 213.



FIG. 214.

The following values were so surcharged :

5c., green on greenish, surcharge in red.

10c., black on lavender, surcharge in blue.

15c., blue on white, surcharge in red.

1 piastre on 25c., black on rose, surcharge in blue.

3 piastres on 50c., rose on pale rose, surcharge in blue.

4 piastres on 1fr., green on straw, surcharge in red.

### ***Madagascar.***

A special series of the colonial type was issued for Madagascar in 1896, but previously to this, towards the end

of 1895, French stamps were employed, surcharged with "POSTE-FRANÇAISE—Madagascar," in three lines (Fig. 215). The following were so surcharged :



FIG. 215.

- 5c., green on greenish, surcharge in red.
- 10c., black on lavender, surcharge in red.
- 15c., blue on white, surcharge in red.
- 25c., black on pink, surcharge in red.
- 40c., red, surcharge in black.
- 50c., rose on pale rose, surcharge in black.
- 75c., black on yellow, surcharge in red.
- 1fr., olive-green on straw, surcharge in black.
- 5fr., purple on lavender, surcharge in black.

In March, 1896, in consequence of a dearth of stamps of 5c., 15c., and 25c., in the post-office at Tananarivo, the representative of the French Republic there ordered a supply to be provided by surcharging stamps of 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., and 40c., which was done with a hand-stamp, the new value being in large numerals within a single lined oval frame. The surcharge was in black.

The following were so surcharged :

- 5c. on 1c., black on blue.
- 15c. on 2c., red-brown.
- 25c. on 3c., grey.
- 25c. on 4c., claret on grey.
- 25c. on 40c., red.

It should be mentioned that in 1895 copies of the 25c., black on pink, and the 1fr., bronze-green, were found bearing the cancelling mark of MAJUNGA-MADAGASCAR with 15 in the middle, either affixed with pen and ink in red, or stamped in black. Nothing positive appears to be known respecting these stamps, but they were probably

used in the post-office at Majunga, where, for want of stamps of 15c. to defray the postage on soldiers' letters, some stamps of 25c. and 1fr. were utilised for the purpose.

### *Tangier (Morocco).*

On January 1st, 1891, the 5c., 25c., and 50c. of the current French stamps were surcharged with similar values in "CENTIMOS" (Fig. 216), and the 1fr. with "1 PESETA."

- 5 centimos on 5c., green on greenish, surcharge in red.
- 25 centimos on 25c., black on pink, surcharge in red.
- 50 centimos on 50c., carmine, surcharge in black.
- 1 peseta on 1fr., bronze-green, surcharge in black.



FIG. 216.

It seems that the 10c. was in use without surcharge, as it is stated that in consequence of the delay in the arrival of stamps of 5c. and 10c. from Paris, a few copies of the unpaid letter-stamps of 5c. and 10c. were utilised as postage-stamps by surcharging them in red in the following manner: "TIMBRE" in small capitals was printed over the word "CHIFFRE" at the top, and "POSTE" over the word "TAXE" at the bottom, while in the centre the words *à percevoir* were barred with a thick line.

- 5 centimos on 5c., black (*chiffre-taxe*), surcharge in red.
- 10 centimos on 10c., black (*chiffre-taxe*), surcharge in red.

Very few of these stamps of 10c. were issued, as the 10c., surcharged with "10 centimos," arrived almost

immediately, and this was followed by the 20c. surcharged with 20 "centimos."

10 centimos on 10c., black on lavender, surcharge in red.  
20 centimos on 20c., red on green, surcharge in black.

#### UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

In 1896 the current unpaid letter stamps were employed, surcharged with the values in Spanish currency (Figs. 217 and 218).



FIG. 217.



FIG. 218.

5 centimos on 5c., blue, surcharge in red.  
10 centimos on 10c., brown, surcharge in red.  
30 centimos on 30c., rose, surcharge in black.  
50 centimos on 50c., lilac, surcharge in black.  
1 peseta on 1fr., red-brown, surcharge in black.

### ***Zanzibar.***

At the end of 1893 certain values of the current issue were surcharged with corresponding values in annas, the design being similar to that shown in Fig. 219.

The following are the values:

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 5c., green on greenish, surcharged in red.



FIG. 219.

- 1a. on 10c., black on lavender, surcharge in blue.
- 2½a. on 25c., black on pink, surcharge in blue.
- 5a. on 50c., rose on pale rose, surcharge in blue.
- 10a. on 1fr., bronze-green, surcharge in red.

On March 16th, 1894, pending the arrival of supplies of stamps from France, a provisional issue of the above-mentioned five values was made by surcharging values in stock with the values required, and with the additional surcharge of "ZANZIBAR," and the value in annas corresponding to the surcharged value. This, of course, was done at Zanzibar, and there are naturally a large number of minor varieties arising from imperfect printing. The following stamps were surcharged in the manner mentioned, *i.e.*, "ZANZIBAR," followed by the value in annas, and the value in centimes in large numerals underneath:

- ½a. and 5 on 1c., black on blue, surcharge in red.
- 1a. and 10 on 3c., grey, surcharge in red.
- 2½a. and 25 on 4c., claret on grey, surcharge in black.
- 5a. and 50 on 20c., red on green, surcharge in black.
- 10a. and 1fr., on 40c., red, surcharge in black.

But very few of these stamps were employed, as the supply arrived in a fortnight after the issue.

In 1896 the issue of 1893 was reinforced by the addition of the following, which were surcharged in a similar manner to the other values. These new values were as follow:

- 1½a. on 15c., blue on white, surcharge in red.
- 2a. on 20c., brick on green, surcharge in black.
- 3a. on 30c., brown on yellow, surcharge in black.
- 4a. on 40c., red, surcharge in black.
- 7½a. on 75c., black on yellow, surcharge in black.
- 50a. on 5fr., purple on lavender, surcharge in black.

In 1897, a new series was sent out to Zanzibar, surcharged with the values in annas as in the first issue, but with the addition of "ZANZIBAR" in the colour of the surcharge (Fig. 220). Pending the arrival of these stamps, the existing stock in the Zanzibar post-office had been reduced to about £8 worth of stamps of various denominations. To provide for the exigencies of the service in the meanwhile, all the stamps in the office which had been already surcharged with  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna, 1 anna,



FIG. 220.

and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  anna were ordered to be further surcharged in black with " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ," and those that had been surcharged with 3 annas and 4 annas were ordered to be further surcharged with "5." Also down the right side was "Zanzibar" in Roman capitals.

But this was not all; not only were the stamps themselves so surcharged, but postage-stamps were made out of the margins and the blank portions between the panes, by printing on them "Poste France" in lower case, " $2\frac{1}{2}$  annas 25c." in three more lines, besides "ZANZIBAR" down the right side (Fig. 221). This provisional issue consisted therefore of the following :

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 5c., green.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 1a. on 10c., black  
on bluish.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ a. on  $1\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 15c., blue  
on white.

5a. on 3a. on 30c., brown  
on yellow.

5a. on 4a. on 40c., red.



FIG. 221.

These stamps, we are told, were issued on July 26th, 1897, and three days after the provision arrived, surcharged with "ZANZIBAR" in addition to the value. It is needless to give a list of these, as the series consists of the same values surcharged on similar stamps as that of 1893 and 1896, with the exception of the 7½a. on 75c.





## GERMANY.

In the seventeenth century the postal service of the whole of Germany was a monopoly in the hands of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis, but the wars of the French Revolution, followed by those of the First Empire, so dislocated the service that Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Hanover, Luxemburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Oldenburg, Prussia, and Saxony withdrew, or purchased their freedom, and formed their own postal administrations. Wurtemberg purchased its freedom in March, 1851, for something over £100,000, when the postal service of the Thurn and Taxis office became confined to those parts of North Germany comprised in the Electorate of Hesse, the Principalities of Reuss, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, and Lippe, the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz down to 1864, and the Hanseatic towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, in each of which there was an office. In South Germany its monopoly extended to the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Principalities of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the Duchies of Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Meiningen, the Landgraviat of Hesse-Homburg, and the town of Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

The North German Confederation was formed in 1866, its policy being directed by a Parliament composed of members from Prussia and twenty-one other German States,

which met from time to time at Berlin. In the early part of 1867, Prussia purchased from the Prince of Thurn and Taxis the remainder of the monopoly of the postal service throughout Germany at and from July 1st, 1867, and carried it on till the end of that year, when the whole service throughout Germany was merged by the Confederation into one general administration, with its centre in Berlin, with the exception of Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, which continued to preserve their separate administrations, though after the re-establishment of the German Empire on January 1st, 1871, that of Baden ceased to exist, and was absorbed in that of the Empire.

It might be considered more logical to place the stamps of Thurn and Taxis under a separate heading, as has been done with those of the German States that were merged into those of the North German Confederation, or the Empire; but as the service extended to several States in North and South Germany they are not localised, and have been usually placed under the head of Germany, and it is perhaps better to conform to custom.

The postage-stamp history of Germany will therefore be considered under the following heads:

1. *The Stamps of the Thurn and Taxis Post-Office*, from the time of their first issue, on January 1st, 1852, down to the purchase of it by Prussia in 1867, when, on June 30th of that year, the stamps were withdrawn and ceased to be issued.

2. *The Stamps of the North German Confederation*, issued January 1st, 1868.

3. *The Stamps of the German Empire*, issued at the end of 1871, and which superseded those of the North German Confederation.

It will be seen that this arrangement leaves a hiatus between June 30th, 1867, and January 1st, 1868, during

which time the service was conducted by a special issue of Prussia, for the particulars of which reference must be made to the stamps of that country.

### *The Thurn and Taxis Stamps.*

As has been already stated the monopoly of the postal service of Thurn and Taxis extended, at the end of 1851, to certain States, both in Northern and Southern Germany.

In the Northern States the currency was in silbergroschen, 30 of which made a thaler, equal to 3s. In the Southern States the currency was in florins and kreuzer, 60 kreuzer making 1 florin, equal to 1s. 8d.

The Thurn and Taxis Post-Office had its central administration in Frankfurt, and in 1851 joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, whereupon it became necessary to provide postage-stamps in order to conform to the regulations of that Convention. As, however, its operations included States, some of which used the North German currency of silbergroschen, and others the South German one of kreuzer, two series were required; stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. and 1kr., 1sgr. and 3kr., 2sgr. and 6kr., and 3sgr. and 9kr., were therefore provided, which, by the Convention, were allowed to correspond with each other.

The design of the stamps was after the model of those of Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, and printed in a similar manner on paper of different colours. A contract for the paper was made on November 15th, 1851, with a paper-manufacturer at Hanau; and a few days after another contract was made with the house of C. Naumann, printers at Frankfurt, for the construction of the plates and the printing of the stamps, which were to be in sheets of 150 stamps each, the plates being composed of separate blocks clamped together in a chase.

## ISSUE I.

## ON COLOURED PAPER.

DATE OF ISSUE. — January 1st, 1852.      DESIGN.—Large numerals of value.

PAPER.—Coloured wove.      IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
IMPERFORATE.

The design for the series in silbergroschen showed a square frame, measuring about 22mm. outside and 14mm. inside, in the upper part of which was "Freimarke" in German lower-case with capital initial, and in the lower the value in "Silb. Grosch." in Roman lower-case with capital



FIG. 222.



FIG. 223.



FIG. 224.



FIG. 225.

initials. On the left side was "Deutsche-Oestr. Postverein," and on the right side "Thurn und Taxis," both in two lines of German diamond lower-case with capital initials. In the angles were post-horns. The centre was occupied by a large numeral on an engine-turned ground, the pattern of which

differed for each value, and in the four interior angles were small shields inscribed with the numeral of value (Figs. 222 to 225).

The design for the series in kreuzer showed the large central numeral on an engine-turned ground (the pattern of which differed for each value) within a circular band, the inscriptions on which were similar to those on the series in silbergroschen, except the value, and in similar type.



FIG. 226.



FIG. 227.



FIG. 228.



FIG. 229.

The inscriptions were separated from one another by post-horns. The angles of the rectangle were filled in with the numeral of value enclosed in scroll-work (Figs. 226 to 229).

The dies were engraved in the establishment of Naumann, in relief by chemotype, and the electrotypes were also made there. The stamps, which were printed in black on the coloured paper, were delivered in sufficient numbers to

enable the office to make the issue on January 1st, 1852. This was composed of:

*For the Northern States.*

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black on sea-green and bluish sea-green.
2. 1sgr., black on light blue, blue, and dark blue.
3. 2sgr., black on rose (shades).
4. 3sgr., black on yellow.

*For the Southern States.*

5. 1kr., black on sea-green and bluish sea-green.
6. 3kr., black on light blue, blue, and dark blue.
7. 6kr., black on rose (shades).
8. 9kr., black on yellow.

As these stamps continued in use till 1859-60, when the system of printing them in black on coloured paper was



FIG. 230.



FIG. 231.

abandoned, there were several printings of the values, especially of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. and 1kr., and the 1sgr. and 3kr., but which it is not necessary to enumerate. The first of these pairs of values was on bluish-green paper, and also of a chalky tone; the second, in dark blue, dull blue, and greyish-blue. The 2sgr. and 6kr. are also found in bright rose and pale rose, but how much of this may be due to fading from atmospheric influences it is not possible to say.

On January 1st, 1854, the rate on single local letters prepaid by stamps posted and delivered within the States served by the Thurn and Taxis office was reduced to  $\frac{1}{4}$  silb. grosch., and a stamp of this value was added to the series. It was similar in design to those of the series in silb. grosch., but the value in the centre was on a ground of wavy lines. The impression was in black, on russet-brown paper (Fig. 230).

9.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., black on russet-brown.

On July 1st, 1858, a new value of 4 pfennige, or  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., was issued for the purpose of franking printed matter under band from those parts served by the Thurn and Taxis office, where the currency was in silbergroschen, to other parts within the range of the office. This stamp was also of similar type to the others of the silb. grosch. series, but the central background was of a pattern resembling numerals of "3" interlacing one another (Fig. 231).

10.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., black on fawn.

All these stamps were imperforate, and no varieties of any importance appear to have been discovered, except such as arise from the varying tints of the paper.

The ordinary cancelling marks are similar to those used in Baden, consisting of concentric circles, with the index-number of the post-office in the centre. Others are found with the date within two concentric circles, between which is the name of the office, followed by "TH & T," or "TH & TX."

It may be well to caution the collector against imitations of the  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. (russet-brown), many of which have been made by taking the  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. of the issue of 1864, printed in black on white paper, and dipping it into dye of the proper colour. Many of these would deceive the most wary.

## ISSUE II.

## ON WHITE PAPER.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1859-60.

DESIGNS and IMPRESSION.—

PAPER—White wove.

As before.

IMPERFORATE.

In 1859 the Thurn and Taxis office abandoned the use of coloured paper, and printed all its stamps in colours on white paper. Accordingly, as the stocks of those on coloured paper became exhausted, those on white paper were substituted. But before any stamps of the existing values were issued on white paper, two new values were



FIG. 232.



FIG. 233.



FIG. 234.



FIG. 235.

issued in both denominations, viz., 5sgr. and 15kr. in lilac, and 10sgr. and 30kr. in orange, the whole four being printed on white wove paper. The design resembled those of the stamps then current, but the inscriptions in German diamond type on the sides which, in the previous issue, had been in two lines, were in one line. The central



background of the 5sgr. was composed of a network pattern, in which "5" was repeated in Arabic and Roman numerals. In the 15kr. there was also a similar repetition of "15" in Arabic and Roman numerals. In the background of the 10sgr. and the 30kr. the repetition was only in Arabic numerals (Figs. 232 to 235).

The other values, printed on white wove paper, were of exactly the same types as when printed in black on coloured paper, and the issue of them commenced during 1859, the  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. and 1sgr. did not, however, appear till about November, 1860; and the  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., which was the last to appear, was not issued until 1863, the stock in hand printed in black on fawn being very large. The stamps were still issued imperforate.

The issue of 1859-60 may therefore be summed up as follows :

*Northern States.*

11.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., russet-brown (shades).
12.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., pale green.
13. 1sgr., blue.
14. 2sgr., rose (shades).
15. 3sgr., red-brown.
16. 5sgr., lilac.
17. 10sgr., orange.

*Southern States.*

18. 1kr., yellow-green and blue-green.
19. 3kr., blue.
20. 6kr., rose (shades).
21. 9kr., yellow.
22. 15kr., lilac.
23. 30kr., orange.

In the issue on coloured paper it is not easy to form any opinion as to the quality of the gum; but the issue on white

paper shows that the gum was white and of good quality, but too brittle; this defect was remedied in later issues, in which it was tougher.

In the above series, the only error discovered has been that a stamp of 3kr. was printed in green, the colour of the 1kr. This error, it is said, was caused by printing a sheet in the wrong colour, and it was not discovered till the greater part of it had been sold; and as the sale was made in the evening by artificial light, this may account for the oversight.

The States composing the German-Austrian Postal Union, in 1861, deemed it advisable to secure more uniformity in the colour of those stamps which principally circulated within the Union; and, accordingly, the States that had adhered to the Union agreed to issue stamps in the regulation colours as the stocks of those in use became exhausted. The colours adopted by the Union were green for the stamps of 4 pfennige or  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., yellow for those of 6pf. or  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., rose for those of 1sgr., blue for those of 2sgr., and brown for those of 3sgr. Barring any difference in exchange, the equivalent of 1sgr. was  $3\frac{1}{2}$ kr.; but in the Union 1kr. was deemed equivalent to  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., and 3kr. to 1sgr. The change of colour began to take effect in the districts served by the Thurn and Taxis office in April, 1862, when the 1sgr. appeared in rose. This was followed in February, 1863, by the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. in yellow, and in May following by the  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr. in green. The 3sgr. appeared in September of the same year in light chestnut-brown, or what is known among collectors as dark bistre. The 2sgr. in these appeared in January, 1864, and this was followed in July of the same year by the  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. in black.

Corresponding changes were made during 1862 in the colours of the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer, the 1kr. being already in green. The stock in hand of the 5 and 10sgr., as also of

the corresponding values of 15 and 30kr., was so large that no other fresh printings were made of them. The stamps were all issued imperforate.

*Northern States.*

- 24.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., black.
- 25.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., green (shades).
- 26.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., chrome-yellow.
- 27. 1sgr., rose (shades).
- 28. 2sgr., blue (shades).
- 29. 3sgr., dark bistre, bistre, stone.

*Southern States.*

- 30. 1kr., green (shades).
- 31. 3kr., rose (shades).
- 32. 6kr., blue (shades).
- 33. 9kr., dark bistre, stone.

ISSUE III.

ON WHITE PAPER, ROULETTED.

DATE OF ISSUE.—February, 1865. DESIGN, &c.—As before.

The Thurn and Taxis office having, in 1865, transferred the manufacture of its envelopes to Naumann, then Naumann and Dondorf, required that firm to perforate the adhesives in the printings of 1865. They accordingly began to appear in November of that year, rouletted in line rather roughly. The colours were the same as before, though for the most part they were in paler shades. The electro-casts were clamped in the frames too closely together, so that there was no space left for the rouletting, which frequently encroached on the stamp. This was remedied in the following year by re-arranging the electro-casts in the forme so as to leave a space of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the stamps. In this was inserted a fine line of printer's dotted-rule, made of brass, which produced on the stamps what,

for want of any better description, is technically termed "rouletting in coloured lines. The cut was made along the coloured part, and the system has this advantage, that the rouletting was always equidistant from the edges of the stamp, or, as it is termed, the stamp was "well centred." The system has not been extensively used, as the cutting edge is apt to injure the tympan. The stamps, rouletted in lines of colour, began to appear in February, 1867, only a short time previous to the transfer of the office to Prussia, so that *used* specimens of some of the values, especially the  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. and 2sgr., are very scarce, the only reasonably common ones being the 1sgr. and the 1 and 3kr.

The rouletted series may be summed up as follows :

(a) *Northern States (1865-66), rouletted in line.*

- 34.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., black.
- 35.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., pale green.
- 36.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., chrome-yellow.
- 37. 1sgr., pale rose.
- 38. 2sgr., blue.
- 39. 3sgr., light red-brown.

*Southern States (1865), rouletted in line.*

- 40. 1kr., green.
- 41. 3kr., pale rose.
- 42. 6kr., blue.
- 43. 9kr., light red-brown.

(b) *Northern States (1867), rouletted in coloured lines.*

- 44.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., black.
- 45.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., yellow-green.
- 46.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., chrome-yellow.
- 47. 1sgr., rose.
- 48. 2sgr., blue.
- 49. 3sgr., light reddish-brown.

*Southern States (1867), rouletted in coloured lines.*

- 50. 1kr., yellow-green.
- 51. 3kr., rose.
- 52. 6kr., blue.
- 53. 9kr., light reddish-brown.

There were no further printings of the higher values of 5 and 10sgr, and 15 and 30kr., so that these stamps were never rouletted by the contractors. Specimens, however, are found of all of them rouletted, and even perforated; but these are quite unofficial, and are of no philatelic value.

In 1867 Prussia purchased the entire rights of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis throughout Germany for a sum of 3,000,000 thalers, or about £450,000. The use of the stamps ceased on June 30th, 1867, and a series bearing the Arms of Prussia was substituted on the following day.

The whole of the old stock of the Thurn and Taxis stamps was subsequently sold.

## ***The North German Confederation.***

The Austro-Prussian War of 1866, which gave the supremacy in Germany to Prussia, led to the formation of the North German Confederation, composed of Prussia (which had acquired by conquest Hanover and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein) and twenty-one other German States. The first meeting of the North German Parliament took place at Berlin in February, 1867, and as later on in the year Prussia had completed the purchase of the postal rights of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, the way was paved for the introduction of a general postage system for the whole Confederation, having its centre in Berlin.

This new Postal Union was inaugurated on January 1st,

1868, by an issue of stamps adapted for the Confederation. As some of the States had their currency in groschen, while others had it in kreuzer, it was necessary to provide for both in the new issue.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1868.      PERFORATION. — Rouletted, imperforate, and per-

DESIGN.—Large numeral of      forated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.  
value in centre.      PAPER.—White wove.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

The stamps were not very elegant, and bore on the face of them the indication that they were made in a hurry. Those in groschen were all of one design, and those in



FIG. 236.



FIG. 237.

kreuzer of another. The groschen series showed a large numeral in the centre, within a circular band inscribed "NORDDEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK" (North German Postal Circuit). Below this, at the foot on a straight tablet, was the value in words (Fig. 236).

The design of the kreuzer series showed the numeral within an upright oval band, in the upper part of which was an inscription similar to that in the groschen series, and in the lower part was the value in words (Fig. 237). In both the groschen and kreuzer designs there were winged wheels in the upper left and lower right spandrels, and post-horns in the other two.

*Southern States (1867), rouletted in coloured lines.*

- 50. 1kr., yellow-green.
- 51. 3kr., rose.
- 52. 6kr., blue.
- 53. 9kr., light reddish-brown.

There were no further printings of the higher values of 5 and 10sgr, and 15 and 30kr., so that these stamps were never rouletted by the contractors. Specimens, however, are found of all of them rouletted, and even perforated; but these are quite unofficial, and are of no philatelic value.

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This new Postal Union was inaugurated on January 1st,

1868, by an issue of stamps adapted for the Confederation. As some of the States had their currency in groschen, while others had it in kreuzer, it was necessary to provide for both in the new issue.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1868.      PERFORATION. — Rouletted, imperforate, and perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.  
 DESIGN.—Large numeral of value in centre.      PAPER.—White wove.  
 IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

The stamps were not very elegant, and bore on the face of them the indication that they were made in a hurry. Those in groschen were all of one design, and those in



FIG. 236.



FIG. 237.

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The design of the kreuzer series showed the numeral within an upright oval band, in the upper part of which was an inscription similar to that in the groschen series, and in the lower part was the value in words (Fig. 237). In both the groschen and kreuzer designs there were winged wheels in the upper left and lower right spandrels, and post-horns in the other two.



The dies and the electro-plates were made in the Government Printing Works at Berlin, and the stamps were printed there in sheets of 150. The paper was white wove, and the sheets were previously prepared by printing on them a pattern similar to that on the stamps of Alsace and Lorraine, but in a preparation which showed no signs of its existence unless acted on by chemicals, when it turned black or brown.

The stamps were issued rouletted in line in all kinds of gauges from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 13; but the pressure was so great to dispatch the necessary supplies, in order to make the issue on January 1st, 1868, that many were sent out without being perforated, and at the time of the issue it was easy to make an entire series of unperforated specimens. In the month of February of the following year, the stamps began to appear perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, but without any other change, except that in the perforated series there were more varieties of shade as they were longer in use, and therefore there were more printings.

As a stamp of the value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling (about  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of a penny) was in use for some years previously in Hamburg as a local post-stamp, the North German Confederation furnished a special stamp for this town, resembling in design that of the kreuzer, but without any numeral in the centre or any value expressed on it. In the upper part of the oval was "NORDDEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK," and in the lower part "STADT-POSTBRIEF HAMBURG." This was issued, like the other stamps, rouletted in line, but in 1870 it was issued perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14 (Fig. 238).



FIG. 238

Before giving a list of the values, it should be remarked that those in the kreuzer series differed from those that had existed in the Thurn and Taxis office. Up to the

time of this issue, the postal equivalent of 1, 2, and 5 groschen had been taken as 3, 6, and 15 kreuzer, though a groschen was really equivalent to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  kreuzer. The postal equivalents were now made 3, 7, and 18 kreuzer.

The series of January 1st, 1868, is therefore as follows :

(a) *Rouletted in line, and also imperforate.*

1.  $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., violet.
2.  $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., green.
3.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., orange-vermilion.
4. 1gr., rose.
5. 2gr., blue.
6. 5gr., light yellow-brown.
7. 1kr., green.
8. 2kr., orange-vermilion.
9. 3kr., rose.
10. 7kr., blue.
11. 18kr., pale yellow-brown.

(b) *Perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.*

12.  $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., violet, mauve, lilac.
13.  $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., yellow-green.
14.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., orange-vermilion.
15. 1gr., rose.
16. 2gr., Berlin blue, ultramarine.
17. 5gr., pale yellow-brown, stone.
18. 1kr., green and yellow-green.
19. 2kr., orange-vermilion.
20. 3kr., rose.
21. 7kr., ultramarine.
22. 18kr., pale yellow-brown.

(c) *Hamburg, Local.*

23. No value ( $\frac{1}{2}$ sch.), violet-brown ; rouletted.
24. No value ( $\frac{1}{2}$ sch.), violet-brown, lilac-brown ; perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

On March 1st, 1869, two stamps of 10 and 30 groschen were issued of a transverse oblong form. They were not for the use of the public, but were affixed by the officials of the post-office to heavy packets. The 10 groschen showed the numeral of value in the centre of an oval band, inscribed in the upper part "NORDDEUTSCHER POSTBEZIRK" and in the lower "GROSCHEN." The rest of the stamp was filled with a ground composed of "ZEHN GROSCHEN," in diamond capitals, repeated as often as was necessary to cover the space within the rectangle enclosing the oval band.

The 30 groschen was similar, but the numeral was in a transverse oblong rectangular frame, in which at the top and bottom were inscriptions as in the 10 groschen. The groundwork covering the rest of the stamp was composed of "DREISSIG GROSCHEN" repeated as often as necessary.\* The stamps were printed on plain white wove paper, and perforated 14 by 14½.

25. 10gr., grey.

26. 30gr., blue.

#### OFFICIAL STAMPS.

On January 1st, 1870, a double set of stamps was issued for official use. The design showed an octagonal frame of



FIG. 239.



FIG. 240.

a transverse oblong shape, in which, occupying the three upper sides, was inscribed "NORD-DEUTSCHE-POST"; at the

---

\* The type is shown in the next series, that of the German Empire.

foot was "GROSCHEN" (Fig. 239) or "KREUZER" (Fig. 240), the rest of the frame being filled up with ornaments.

Within the frame was the numeral of value, with "DIENST" up one side, and "SACHE" down the other. The whole was printed in black on a ground within a rectangular dotted frame, composed of "NORDDPOSTBEZIRK" repeated a sufficient number of times to cover it. The colour of this ground was buff for the groschen and lilac-grey for the kreuzer.

The stamps were perforated 14 by 14½.

|     |       |            |                       |
|-----|-------|------------|-----------------------|
| 27. | ¼gr., | buff;      | overprinted in black. |
| 28. | ⅓gr., | "          | "                     |
| 29. | ½gr., | "          | "                     |
| 30. | 1gr., | "          | "                     |
| 31. | 2gr., | "          | "                     |
| 32. | 1kr., | lilac-grey | "                     |
| 33. | 2kr., | "          | "                     |
| 34. | 3kr., | "          | "                     |
| 35. | 7kr., | "          | "                     |

The stamps of the North German Confederation continued in use until they were superseded by those of the Empire.

## *The German Empire.*

|                                         |                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—December 15th, 1871.     | DESIGN.—Arms, embossed in white within coloured frame. |
| IMPRESSION. — Typographed and embossed. | PAPER.—White wove.                                     |
| PERFORATION.—14½ by 14.                 |                                                        |

### ISSUE I.

#### SMALL SHIELD ON EAGLE.

The Empire was re-established in January, 1871, and the German Parliament met in October of that year, and on December 15th a new series of stamps was issued, the values

being the same as those of the North German Confederation. The design was common to both the groschen and the kreuzer series, the sole differences between the stamps being in the colours and the expressed value. The impression was on plain wove paper, and between the stamps were solid lines of colour of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wide, probably made with printer's rule, so as to leave a coloured margin on the four sides. In the centre of the rectangle was a white circular space of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  mm. diameter, above which, in a curve, was "DEUTSCHE REICHS-POST" (German Imperial Post), and underneath was the value "1 GROSCHEN 1" or "3 KREUZER 3," &c., in a straight line. Round the blank



FIG. 241.



FIG. 242.

circular space was a single coloured line, and the background was composed of a kind of coloured network. On the circular space in the centre was then embossed, by a second operation, the Arms, consisting of an eagle displayed with a small shield on its breast and surmounted by a small crown (Fig. 241). The stamps were manufactured at the Government Printing Office at Berlin, and were perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

The following were the values and colours :

1.  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr., violet, mauve.
2.  $\frac{1}{3}$  gr., yellow-green.
3.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., orange-vermilion.
4. 1 gr., rose, carmine.

5. 2gr., ultramarine, blue.
6. 5gr., light yellow-brown (shades).
7. 1kr., green.
8. 2kr., orange-vermilion.
9. 4kr., rose.
10. 7kr., ultramarine, blue.
11. 18kr., light yellow-brown.

The two higher values of 10 and 30 groschen, similar to those of the North German Confederation, were also issued, the inscription being changed to "DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST," both in the frame and on the groundwork (Fig. 242).

12. 10gr., grey.
13. 30gr., ultramarine, blue.

In April, 1872, the colour of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  groschen and 2 kreuzer was changed from orange-vermilion to chrome-yellow, probably on account of the vermilion injuring the plates.

14.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., chrome-yellow.
15. 2kr., chrome-yellow.

There are no varieties, save that some of the stamps appear to have escaped perforation, and specimens of all the values have been found with the embossed design upside down, a not uncommon occurrence where the stamps are made by a double operation.

## ISSUE II.

### LARGE SHIELD ON EAGLE.

On June 1st, 1872, the stamps began to appear showing a variation in the design of the embossed centre. The shape of the eagle was altered, the shield on the breast was made larger, as also the crown, to which streamers were added. These alterations were made in conformity with the decision of the Heralds' Office in Berlin.

The stamps were not altered in any other respect, and the values and colours were the same as before.

16 to 21.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 5 groschen; colours of Nos. 1, 2, 14, 4, 5, and 6.

22 to 26. 1, 2, 3, 7, 18 kreuzer; colours of Nos. 7, 15, 9, 10, and 11.

In November, 1872, a new value of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr. was added to the groschen series, and one of 9kr. to the kreuzer series, both of them being of the current type.

27.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., brown and yellow-brown.

28. 9kr., brown and yellow-brown.

Mistakes occurring from the similarity in colour of these stamps with those of 5gr. and 18kr., large numerals of value were printed over the Arms in the centre in the



FIG. 243.



FIG. 244.

colour of the impression (Figs. 243, 244). The stamps so overprinted appeared on February 1st, 1874.

29.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ gr., yellow-brown; overprinted in brown.

30. 9kr., yellow-brown; overprinted in brown.

All the stamps of the issue of 1872, with the exception of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., are recorded as having been found with the Arms in the centre, upside down, and some few as having escaped perforation, but there seems to be no special varieties worth recording.

## ISSUE III.

## IN IMPERIAL CURRENCY.

A new monetary system having been introduced, by which the currency in groschen and kreuzer was superseded by one of marks (1 mark divided into 100 pfennige), an issue of stamps in the new currency was rendered necessary.

|                                      |                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1875. | IMPRESSION. — Typographed<br>for 3 and 5 pfennige. Other<br>values embossed in colour. |
| DESIGNS.—Various.                    |                                                                                        |
| PAPER.—White wove.                   | PERFORATION.—14½ by 14.                                                                |

1. — *Value in Pfennige.*

The new series was issued on January 1st, 1875, and consisted of six values, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennige,



FIG. 245



FIG. 246

to which was added a stamp of 2 marks for the special use of the post-offices. The 3 and 5 pfennige were produced by surface-printing, as also the 2 marks; but the 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennige were embossed in colour.

The designs of the 3 and 5 pfennige were similar, except the frame, and showed a large uncoloured figure of value on a solid ground within an upright oval band surmounted by the Imperial crown, while underneath was a post-horn (as in Fig. 245). On each side of the oval band was "3 (or 5) PFENNIGE," and on a solid ground



within, above the numeral, was "DEUTSCHE REICHS-POST" in a curve.

The design of the 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennige showed the Arms in the centre, within a pearled upright oval band, inscribed "DEUTSCHE REICHS-POST." In the upper angles were ornaments, in the lower the numerals of value on solid discs, with "PFENNIGE" between them in graduated letters (Fig. 246).

The design of the 2 mark value resembled that of the 30gr. of the former issue, a double-lined large figure "2" in the centre having "2 MARK" twice over within the lines. The ground was composed of repetitions of "ZWEI MARK."

The stamps were perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, except the 2 mark, which was 14 by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , being a transverse oblong.

31. 3pf., green.
32. 5pf., violet.
33. 10pf., rose.
34. 20pf., ultramarine.
35. 25pf., brown.
36. 50pf., grey.
37. 2 mark, lilac.

In March, 1872, the colour of the 50pf. was modified and made more prominent.

38. 50pf., bronze-green.

In 1875 the 5pf. was printed in aniline colours, and this was extended to the 10pf. in 1879.

39. 5pf., violet, mauve in aniline (1875).
40. 10pf., carmine in aniline (1879).

2.—*Value in Pfennig.* March, 1880.

The postal administration of Baden had been merged in that of Berlin since January 1st, 1872, and had adopted

the kreuzer values of the stamps of the Empire current at that time.

Bavaria and Wurtemberg still retained their postal autonomy, but the change in the monetary system made in 1873 embraced not only the German Empire but also Bavaria and Wurtemberg. When, therefore, on January 1st, the new monetary system which made the mark to consist of 100pf. was introduced into the postal administration on January 1st, 1875, Bavaria and Wurtemberg both issued new series of stamps in pfennige, and both adopted the orthography of "pfennig." This, however, was not adopted by the administration at Berlin till 1880, when the stamps began to appear with "pfennig" in place of "pfennige." In the 3 and 5 pfennig the final "e" was omitted, and the numeral of value repeated in its place. In the other values the word was re-engraved (Fig. 247).



FIG. 247.

In this series, the issue of which commenced in March, 1880, besides some of the values being printed in aniline colours, the whole from 1883 down to 1889 were printed on paper that had been previously coated on the face with a preparation similar to that made use of in Russia, the effect of which was that when the stamp was wetted on the face the colour came off, either partially or wholly, according as the paper had been thinly or thickly coated.

No division of the series has been made, but collectors, if they desire, can readily divide them, as the colours, after 1883, are generally brighter than in those issued earlier.

41. 3pf., green.

42. 5pf., violet.

- 43. 10pf., carmine.
- 44. 20pf., ultramarine.
- 45. 25pf., brown.
- 46. 50pf., bronze-green.
- 47. 2 mark, rosy lilac.

### 3.—*Change of Types.* 1889.

DATE OF ISSUE.—October 1st, 1889. PAPER.—White wove.  
 IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
 DESIGNS.—Various. PERFORATION.—14½ by 14.

On October 1st, 1889, stamps of a new design commenced to appear. The system of surface-printing was now applied to the entire series. The 3 and 5 pfennig showed a large numeral of value in the centre, with "PFENNIG" underneath in an upturned curve, and "REICHSPOST" in a straight tablet at the foot (Fig. 248).



FIG. 248.



FIG. 249.

The design of the 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig showed the Imperial Arms in the centre, with "REICHSPOST" on a scroll above, and the numeral of value underneath, on each side of which, on a scroll, was "PF." (Fig. 249). No change was made in the 2 mark.

From the commencement of the series down to 1892 the impression was on white wove paper, on the *back* of which horizontal bars were printed with phenolphthalein,

which were quite invisible until acted upon by certain chemicals. Since 1892 the sheets have been printed on the *face*, with a design, repeated as often as is requisite, consisting of a crown in the upper left and a post-horn in the lower right, while in the upper right and lower left are the Arms. This also is printed with phenolphthalein, which from its name we conclude to be a compound of phenol and a hydrocarbon. The perforation was  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, as before.

This series is still current.

- 48. 3pf., brown.
- 49. 5pf., green.
- 50. 10pf., carmine.
- 51. 20pf., ultramarine.
- 52. 25pf., orange.
- 53. 50pf., red-brown,

The stamps of the German Empire being made at the Imperial Printing Works in Berlin no mystery is made of the mode of manufacture, and as this differs in some respects from that employed by De La Rue and Co. for the English stamps, it may be interesting to make a few extracts from a recent paper published as a Supplement to the "Official Post-Office Gazette." From the original die, therein called the *patrix die*, fifty impressions in lead are struck. These are clamped together in five rows of ten, and are put into the electric bath until a deposit is formed  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. thick. This constitutes the *matrix plate*, from which all the printing-plates are made by the electro process. These printing-plates are steeled on the face, and backed up to a proper thickness with type metal, when they are ready to be put to press.

The sheets are of 400 stamps, divided into four panes of 100, each of the latter being printed from two plates of 50,

with a space of 5mm. between each plate. The sheet of 400 stamps is, therefore, about 22in. long by 19in. wide.

The paper as received from the mill is in rolls, of the width of two sheets. On one margin is printed in violet a centimetre scale, each centimetre being marked by a short line about 6mm. long, and each 10cm. having a numeral under the line. On the other margin is the word "REICHSDRUCKEREI" repeated in capitals, 22mm. to 23mm. apart, so that when the paper is cut down the middle, either the scale or the word appears on one side of the sheet. The gumming is done before the paper is cut into sheets by passing it from a drum over a felt roll kept charged with liquid gum, and is carried forward by means of an endless chain into the drying-room, heated by steam-pipes. After it is dry it is again wound on a roll, smoothed, and cut into sheets.

In the printing, on the sides and foot of each pane is a border of 2mm. wide made of lines, about thirty-five to an inch, to equalise the pressure as is done in the English stamps by means of a narrow line round the pane, and on the top over each vertical row of ten is printed the price. Thus, in a sheet of 3pf., the first row is "O.30," the second "O.60," and so on up to 3.00.

After the printing, the sheets are perforated by comb machines, in layers of six, four machines perforating 60,000 sheets per day. The perforation starts from the side.

### *German Levant.*

On January 25th, 1884, the stamps of 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 pfennig of the design then current were surcharged with values in Turkish currency, corresponding as nearly as possible to the values expressed on the stamps. The surcharge, which was in black, consisted of "PARA" or

"PIASTER," with the numeral before and after, in one line, at the foot of the stamp (Figs. 250 to 252).

The values were as follow :

1. 10 para on 5pf., lilac.
2. 20 para on 10pf., carmine.
3. 1 piaster on 20pf., ultramarine.
4.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  piaster on 25pf., brown.
5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  piaster on 50pf., bronze-green.



FIG. 250.



FIG. 251.



FIG. 252.



FIG. 253.



FIG. 254.

The colour of the surcharge on the 20pf., ultramarine, is also found in indigo blue.

6. 1 piaster on 20pf., ultramarine, surcharged in indigo blue.

On the appearance of the new issue of October 1st, 1889, the same values of this series were also surcharged as before for use in the Levant (Figs. 253, 254), the only

difference being that in the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  piaster and the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  piaster the numerals on each side are above the word "PIASTER" (Fig. 254).

7. 10 para on 5pf., green.
8. 20 para on 10pf., carmine.
9. 1 piaster on 20pf., ultramarine.
10.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  piaster on 25pf., orange.
11.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  piaster on 50pf., red-brown.

### *East Africa.*

In 1893 the stamps of 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfennig were surcharged in black with values in "pesa" for service in German East Africa (Fig. 255).

1. 2 pesa on 3pf., brown.
2. 3 pesa on 5pf., green.
3. 5 pesa on 10pf., rose, carmine.
4. 10 pesa on 20pf., ultramarine.
5. 25 pesa on 50pf., red-brown.



FIG. 255.



FIG. 256.

In 1896 this surcharge was modified, and one consisting of "Deutsch-Ostafrika" was printed in black, diagonally from the left lower corner to the right upper one, the numeral being above it and "Pesa" below (Fig. 256).

6. 2 pesa on 3pf., brown.
7. 3 pesa on 5pf., green.

8. 5 pesa on 10pf., carmine.
9. 10 pesa on 20pf., ultramarine.
10. 25 pesa on 50pf., red-brown.

### *South-west Africa, &c.*

Early in 1897 similar stamps appeared over-printed with "Deutsch-Südwest-Afrika" in two lines, the surcharge being applied diagonally from the left lower to the right upper angle.

Similar stamps were also furnished to the Cameroon Islands, over-printed with "Kamerun" in black (Fig. 257).

1. 2pf., brown.
2. 5pf., green.
3. 10pf., carmine.
4. 20pf., ultramarine.
5. 25pf., orange.
6. 50pf., red-brown.



FIG. 257.

The Marshall Islands were also supplied with a similar series over-printed with "Marschall Inseln" in one line in black.

The German colony in New Guinea was also supplied with similar stamps, over-printed in black with "Deutsch-Neu-Guinea" in two lines.

A similar series was also provided for Togoland, over-printed in black with "Togo." \*

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\* Although we have added these stamps for East and South-west Africa, and other German dependencies, we are by no means certain that they are not intended for general use. If so, they belong to the dependencies rather than to the mother country.



# GIBRALTAR.

## ISSUE I.

### PROVISIONAL ISSUE.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1886.      DESIGNS. — Printed from plates of Bermuda stamps,

PAPER.—White wove, water-      and over-printed "GIB-  
marked "Cr. CA."      RALTAR."

PERFORATION.—14.

The stamps of Gibraltar do not present any difficulties to the collector except that some of the values are becoming scarce, and used copies of some values of the provisional issue are scarcer than unused ones.



FIG. 258.

Prior to 1886 English stamps were used in Gibraltar, and these, up to about 1859, are found obliterated with a large "G" in the middle of an oval of horizontal lines. After that date, however, the obliterating mark was the ordinary one then in use, with "A26" in the centre of the oval.

On January 1st, 1886, a provisional issue was made by taking the plates of the then current stamps for Bermuda and over-printing in black the stamps printed from these plates with "GIBRALTAR" in Egyptian capitals near the top, as shown in Fig. 258.

The issue was composed of seven values, and the whole were printed and over-printed by De La Rue and Co., on paper watermarked "Crown CA," and were perforated 14.

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
2. 1d., rose.
3. 2d., violet-brown.
4.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.
5. 4d., orange.
6. 6d., purple.
7. 1s., yellow-brown.

## ISSUE II.

### PERMANENT ISSUE IN ENGLISH CURRENCY.

Towards the end of 1886, and the beginning of 1887, the provisional issue was replaced by a definitive one as



FIG. 259.



FIG. 260.



FIG. 261.



FIG. 262.

the stocks of the former became exhausted. This was also printed by De La Rue and Co., on "Crown CA" paper,

and perforated 14. There were, as before, seven values, but only four types, the 4d., 6d., and 1s. being similar in type to the 2d.

The types of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. are shown in Figs. 259, 260, and 261, respectively; that of the 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. in Fig. 262.

The values and colours were:

8.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
9. 1d., rose.
10. 2d., violet-brown.
11. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.
12. 4d., orange.
13. 6d., lilac.
14. 1s., light yellow-brown.

### ISSUE III.

#### PROVISIONAL ISSUE IN SPANISH CURRENCY.

About the month of September, 1889, the currency was altered and that of Spain substituted, consisting of 100



FIG. 263.



FIG. 264.



FIG. 265.

centimos=1 peseta, of the value of a franc, and an issue was made of the former series surcharged with values in centimos by printing the number of centimos the stamp was to represent in black over the original value (Figs. 263 to 265).

There are no varieties, though specialists find one or two imperfect letters in some of the surcharges.

15. 5c. on  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
16. 10c. on 1d., rose.
17. 25c. on 2d., violet-brown.
18. 25c. on  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., blue.
19. 40c. on 4d., orange.
20. 50c. on 6d., lilac.
21. 75c. on 1s., light yellow-brown.

It will be remarked that both the 2d. and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. were surcharged with 25 centimos, but this was for the purpose of getting rid of the stock on hand.

#### ISSUE IV.

##### PERMANENT ISSUE IN SPANISH CURRENCY.

The definitive issue replaced the provisional one between November, 1889, and June, 1890. The stamps were all of one type, and the die of the 2d. (Fig. 266) was made use of for the purposes of the new issue by removing the old value in the lower tablet and inserting the new ones. The series was printed on "Crown CA" paper, and perforated 14.

22. 5c., green.
23. 10c., rose.
24. 25c., blue.
25. 40c., orange.
26. 50c., lilac.
27. 75c., olive.
28. 1p., light brown.
29. 5p., iron-grey.



FIG. 266.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

So much has been written about the stamps of Great Britain, and so many catalogues have been published, that some deviation from the general plan appears to be necessary to avoid taking the reader over paths that are well indicated and well trodden. The history of these stamps will therefore be confined to a review of the several values, pointing out those phases that serve as foundations for varieties, but abstaining, as far as possible, from trenching on ground already occupied by every catalogue. The types are so well known that it is superfluous to illustrate them, more particularly as any graven image of them, except in a cancelled condition, is prohibited by law. The engravings will for the most part be confined to those portions of a stamp that present any special features.

Adhesive postage-stamps first saw the light in Great Britain, and there has been no little controversy as to their inventor. Sir Rowland Hill, in his pamphlet on Post-office Reform, published in February, 1837—in which he set forth the advantages of a uniform rate calculated on the weight of a letter—showed that the initial rate of one penny depended for its adequacy not on a reduction in the cost of the conveyance, which was almost infinitesimal, but on the economy that could be introduced into the two great items of expense—the collection and the delivery—and to diminish

the latter he advocated prepayment, either by enclosing the letter in a prepaying envelope or by affixing a label to it evidencing the prepayment. To insure the success of these modes of prepayment, it was not only necessary that the authorities should be satisfied that what they might propose should be free from danger of forgery, but that the public also should be equally satisfied. The envelopes did not present any great difficulties, for there was a large surface available—almost as large as a bank-note—and they could be produced in any number by resorting to stereotype, and thus reproducing a design all the copies of which should be exactly alike; but it was not so easy to provide an unfailing supply of labels such as were desired, all of which should be perfect fac-similes of each other.

Among the proposals for labels submitted to the Treasury in 1839 none were really feasible, except one for manufacturing them by embossing; but this was objected to, for it was apprehended that it would not offer sufficient protection against imitations, as electrotyping, whereby seals, &c., were imitated, had then been just discovered.\* Fortunately, the late Mr. Bacon, of the firm of Bacon and Petch (now Perkins, Bacon, and Co., Limited), was able to see his way to applying a system used by that firm in printing bank-notes and other engravings, that required exact reproduction to an indefinite extent, to the manufacture of small labels, such as would be necessary for postage-stamps. Though these stamps were deficient in adhesiveness, this was not the fault of the contractor, but was due to the niggardliness of the Government, who preferred cheap dextrine to more expensive gum. To give additional

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\* Mr. Spencer (in England) and Professor Jacobi (in Russia) made the first successful experiments in electro-deposit in 1837 and 1838. A short time afterwards Mr. Rob. Murray applied blacklead to non-metallic objects as a conducting medium, and the production of seals, &c., became a general amusement.

security a special paper was made use of, each stamp being watermarked, and it shows with what a masterly hand the firm dealt with the whole question, when we consider that with some trifling modifications the 1d. and 2d. stamps continued in use without interruption for forty years, and when their existence closed, at the end of 1879, they were, notwithstanding their defects, regretted by many.

The adhesive stamps employed from 1840 down to the present time have been produced by three different methods: line-engraving, embossing, and surface-printing. The line-engraved stamps comprised the 1d. and 2d. (1840); and, subsequently, the 1½d. and the ½d. (1870). The embossed stamps comprised the 1s. (1847), the 10d. (1848), and the 6d. (1854). The surface-printed stamps commenced with the issue of the 4d. in 1855, followed by the 6d., October, 1856; the 1s., November, 1856; the 9d., January, 1862; the 3d., May, 1862; the 10d., 2s., and 10s., July, 1867; the 2½d., July, 1875; the 8d., September, 1876; the 10s. and £1, September, 1878; the ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d., 1880; the 5d., March, 1881; and the £5, May, 1882. After this came what is termed the unified series, the stamps being applicable on the face of them, not only to postal purposes but also to certain revenue purposes. These were also surface-printed, and consisted of the 1d., issued in June, 1881; the 2s. 6d. and the 9d., July, 1883; the ½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s., April, 1884. To this series were also added new designs for the 5s., 10s., and £1. On January 1st., 1887, the whole of the above, with the exception of the 1d. (1881), the 2s. 6d. (1883), the 5s., 10s., and £1 (1884), and the £5 (1882), were replaced by the current series.

Adopting this method of division, the first to be noticed are the line-engraved stamps of 1d. and 2d., issued in 1840.

## *Line-engraved Stamps.*

### I.—THE 1D. AND 2D.

For the production of these stamps the best available talent was employed. Henry Corbould, the artist, and Charles Heath, the engraver, whose names were at that period so frequently coupled together in designing and engraving vignette illustrations, were both employed: the one to make a drawing of the head of the Queen from Wyon's City medal, and the other to engrave it in line on steel. The die was a small block of softened steel  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. thick, and about 2 in. to 3 in. across. The engine-turned background and the sides were first engraved mechanically, and a place cleared in the centre, on which Heath engraved the head. The lettering in the top and bottom labels was then added. The die for the 1d. was the only one actually engraved by Heath, as that for the 2d., with the exception of the value, was produced mechanically from the other. As completed, it showed the entire design with the exception of the letters in the lower angles, the small squares in which were left blank. After the die was hardened an impression was taken from it on a roller of softened steel, from 2 in. to 3 in. in diameter, furnished with a spindle to which a handle was fixed, enabling the roller to be rocked to and fro. By applying great pressure during the rocking by means of compound levers, the design on the die was transferred to the roller, but in relief. The roller, after being hardened, was applied to a plate of softened steel, and similarly rocked upon this until the design was transferred to the plate on which it appeared in recess, as on the original die. The plate was then moved on, and a similar operation produced another impression, and so on. The operator was assisted by fine guide-lines feebly traced on the plate, some of the remains of which are at times found in the



early issues, and are dignified by specialists with the name of "hair lines," due, however, only to the lines having been imperfectly removed. The machinery was afterwards improved and the plate was moved forward mechanically, when the remains of these ceased to be found.

The stamps were all printed by hand in roller presses, as machinery had not at that time been applied to printing from plates in which the lines of the engraving were in recess. Presses for this kind of work, driven by steam, have now for many years past been used for printing the stamps of the United States, and have lately been employed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons in printing the stamps of Liberia and other countries, and though wanting the delicacy of hand-work have given results sufficiently satisfactory. The printing of the English stamps was at first done by two or three presses, but before the stamps were superseded, at the end of 1879, more than forty were employed.

The colours originally chosen for the stamps were black for the 1d. and blue for the 2d. These were ordered to be obliterated with red ink, made from a recipe furnished by the Post-Office, which from time immemorial had used red for indicating that the postage had been paid. The Treasury was soon inundated with specimens of cleaned stamps sent in by the candid friends of the new system, and after long deliberation and many experiments it was resolved not only to alter the colour of the 1d. from black to a brownish-red, made principally from vegetable ingredients, but to change the obliterating-ink to black, of a similar nature to that of the stamp, so that the means used for the removing of the obliteration would also involve the destruction of the printed design. This alteration of the obliterating ink came into general use early in February, 1841, the stock of black ink being received

from the Stationery Office and dispatched from the Post-Office, on February 7th.

The stamps were printed on a sheet adapted to receive 240 stamps, in twenty rows of twelve in the horizontal row, and from the first bore a system of lettering in the lower angles, which indicated the position of the stamp on the sheet. Each row, whether vertical or horizontal, was considered as represented by a letter of the alphabet.



FIG. 267.

There were, therefore, twelve horizontal and twenty vertical letters. The vertical letters occupied the left lower angle of each stamp, the horizontal ones the right lower angle, and they were punched on the plate, in Roman capitals, after the stamps had been transferred to it and before the plate was hardened. For example, the fourth stamp in the first row bore the letters A—D; the last stamp in the lowest or twentieth row bore T—L (Fig. 267).

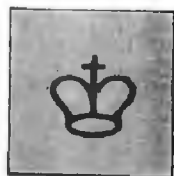


FIG. 268.

The paper was hand-made and manufactured near Northampton, and, like all hand-made paper, varied in thickness, thicks and thins being so sorted as to make the ream of the proper weight, as specified in the contract. It was watermarked with 240 small crowns, arranged within in the same manner as the stamps on the plate, the "bits" for the watermark being made by hand from wire (Fig. 268).

The gum was that known in trade as "British gum," being really dextrine produced from starch heated to 400deg.

Fahr., and is said to have been discovered by a fire in a starch factory, where its adhesive properties were practically shown by its effects on the firemen. It was cheap, and something more, as it was charged with many defects, and among the rest with turning the paper of the stamp blue. This, however, is an accusation not well founded, and it is now acknowledged that the real cause of the blueing was the presence of some ingredient in the ink. Whatever it was, it did not always produce a uniform blue stain, and is found to be deepest where the ink was most thickly applied. At times the back of a stamp shows blue all over except the head, and these specimens are called "ivory heads" by the dealers, who charge cent. per cent. more for them.

In the contract made with Messrs. Bacon and Co., in 1851, it was stipulated that the price of the stamps—the Government finding the paper—should be 5d. per 1000; but if more expensive gum was introduced the Government should pay the extra cost. The gum continued to be the same so long as the stamps lasted, though two coats were applied later on, and it is said that gelatine was also added to increase the adhesiveness.



FIG. 269.

No further changes were made in the two values of 1d. and 2d. till 1854, except that the 2d. appeared about March, 1841, with white lines under the upper tablet and above the lower one. These were added in order to make the stamp more readily distinguishable from that of the 1d., especially by artificial light. These lines were not introduced on the die but were drawn on the roller.

Early in the year 1854 the two stamps (1d. and 2d.) were issued perforated, the gauge being sixteen (Fig. 269).

The perforation was done at Somerset House by the Government, who had purchased the patent for the invention from Henry Archer, an Irishman, and formerly secretary to the Festiniog Railway Company, at the price of £4000. Some specimens of the *rd.*, similarly perforated, are found as early as the autumn of 1850, but these are from sheets perforated by the hand-worked machine as made by Archer, and which was not used pending the negotiations for the purchase of the invention; these dragged along very slowly, and were only brought to a termination by the report of a Committee of the House of Commons in favour of the purchase. In the meanwhile the public resorted to various kinds of hand-rouletting, and specimens of this private work between 1850 and 1854 are not uncommon, but they have nothing to do with Archer, for the experiments he made in rouletting were in 1847 and 1848.

Archer was not possessed of any mechanical skill, nor was he a man of means; he was, therefore, assisted by machinists who looked for remuneration to the ultimate success of the invention. The consequence was that the machine, as constructed at first, was very imperfect as a piece of mechanism, and, after the purchase of the invention, Messrs. Napier and Co. were instructed to re-model it and introduce various improvements suggested by them and by Mr. E. Hill. The first machines worked by steam were set up at Somerset House in 1853, and were employed for perforating the receipt- and draft-stamps, issued on October 10th of that year; but as employed for the perforation of postage-stamps they only commenced operations on January 27th, 1854. The machines worked on the "Comb" system, and difficulties were at once experienced on account of the variations in the sizes of the sheets, and from the stamps not having been laid down in exact lines on the plates. Stamps, therefore, like those

shown in the engravings (Figs. 270 to 272) were not uncommonly met with.



FIG. 270.



FIG. 271.



FIG. 272.

The variations in the sizes of the sheets, due to the unequal shrinking of the paper, which was damped previously to the printing and again in the gumming, could not be remedied; but those caused by incorrectness in laying down the stamps on the plates were almost entirely remedied by the contractors improving the machinery used in the construction of them. The sheets varied in length as much as  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., and to meet this difficulty the sheets were sorted into those of equal length, and ratchets introduced into the perforating-machine regulating the advance of the sheets under the perforating punches; though even then many were badly perforated, and few specimens are found of the earlier perforations where the stamps are well centred. Further improvements in the machines were made from time to time, and when the perforation was transferred to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in 1880, each machine was capable of perforating 5500 sheets per official day, about six sheets being operated upon at each time.

It may save some repetition to notice here that in February, 1855, an alteration was made in the gauge of the perforation of the postage-stamps, and it was reduced to 14, though the "sets of punches" perforating 16 continued to be used occasionally up to the end of 1858,

but no new "sets," with the gauge of 16, were made after February, 1855. To make this more intelligible, what is termed the "set of punches" consists of the plate in which the punches are fixed, a guide-plate, and the matrix bed furnished with holes in which the punches work. This set can be fixed to any machine, and when the punches require sharpening the set is removed and replaced by a fresh one. Single-line perforating machines have never been used for perforating English postage-stamps except in a very few instances, and those principally specimens, so that we do not find the variations in the gauge which are so common in some other countries; the present gauge of 14 is constant, as it has been found, with due regard to the quality of the paper employed, to be the happy medium between sufficient ease in separation and too great ease, which would render the sheets liable to tear in the manipulation of them.

At the end of 1854 a slight alteration was made in the die of the 1d., which was extended in 1858 to that of the 2d. The plates gave weak impressions so rapidly that Messrs. Bacon and Co. proposed to strengthen the lines of shading in the die, for which purpose a copy of the original die was made and handed to Humphrys, an engraver in their employ. The effect produced by this strengthening of the lines was that the face looked fuller and the profile more regular. The eye also was rendered more distinct. This constituted the *new* die, or, as it is sometimes called, Die II. A little practice will suffice to enable the collector to distinguish between the impressions from the old die and those from the new one.

A further change was made in 1855; the paper, which up to that time had borne watermarks of "small crowns" made by hand from wire, was superseded by one in which the crowns were stamped from thin sheets of brass, and were

therefore uniform in size and shape (Fig. 273). Stamps printed on the new paper, known by philatelists as "large crown" in contradistinction to "small crown," began to appear in July, 1855; but the two kinds of paper were in concurrent use for some months after that date.



FIG. 273.

The above changes taking place so rapidly one after the other, have been the source of several varieties dependent on their combinations. Thus we find in the 1d. the following:

Die I.—"Small crown," perforated 16 and 14.

Die II.—"Small crown," perforated 16 and 14.

Die II.—"Large crown," perforated 16 and 14.

As the alteration in the die of the 2d. was not made till 1858, the varieties of this value are:

Die I.—"Small crown," perforated 16 and 14.

Die I.—"Large crown," perforated 16 and 14.

As some small cheating was going on by ingenious persons making up a passable stamp from two that had been imperfectly obliterated, the Government, in 1858, at the instance of the Post-Office, determined to make this trick more difficult, and ordered that the plates for all the values should have the number of the plate on each side of the stamp, and that the letters in the lower angles should be repeated in the upper ones, but in reversed order (Fig. 274). These alter-



FIG. 274.

ations first appeared in the 2d., plate numbered 7, which was completed and registered on June 11th, 1858, and

which was the first plate of the 2d. that was constructed from the new die, or Die II.\* To make the alterations the die itself was not altered, but the small ornaments in the upper angles were removed from the impression on the roller, so as to make the small squares blank, and the number of the plate was engraved on the roller in the framing on both sides of the stamp. A separate roller-impression from the die was therefore required for each plate. The letters in the angles were in Egyptian capitals, and as before were punched on the stamps on the plate prior to its being hardened. In the 1d. the alteration was not made till much later; 204 plates, besides fifteen reserve plates, had been made of this value from Die I., but when Die II. was brought into use a new series was commenced, and up to January 18th, 1858, sixty-eight plates had been made from Die II. Plate 69 was made in December, 1860, with the alterations, but was not printed from, as the stock of plates in hand did not require it. Of plates 70 to 75, two (70 and 75) were rejected by the Commissioners, though some stray impressions of plate 70 are known, and it is possible even that some of plate 75 may turn up. The other plates which were approved were not "put to press" till March 1st, 1864, and the stamps came into use in April or May of that year.

No further alteration was made so long as these stamps continued in use, 225 plates of the 1d., constructed from Die II., having been employed, with the exception of those above-named, plate 77, of which a few specimens are known, and plates 126 and 128, which were rejected. In the 2d. plates 10 and 11 were rejected.

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\* The white lines under the upper tablet and above the lower one were first introduced in making the third plate of the 2d. Impressions from this and the fourth and fifth plates are almost identical, but those from the sixth plate, "put to press" in 1857, can be readily distinguished, as the white lines are thinner than in any of the three previous plates.



but with these exceptions plates 7 to 15 were printed from for use.

Before taking leave of these stamps it will be well to explain a stage through which every plate, before it was printed from, had to pass, no matter what the value was. When one or more plates were completed, the contractors gave notice to the Board of Inland Revenue to that effect, and if the contractors had the proper paper in hand, one of the Commissioners, attended by the secretary, went to see impressions taken from the plate. If there was no proper paper in hand, a warrant, usually for six sheets, was previously issued, authorising the storekeeper of the department to deliver the specified number of sheets to the contractor. When impressions had been taken in the presence of the Commissioner, one of them was taken by the secretary to Somerset House, and on it he endorsed a memorandum to the effect that the sheet had been printed in the presence of a Commissioner. A further memorandum stated, on the authority of the Commissioner, that the stamps printed from the plate represented postage duties, the effect of which was that the stamps were by it placed under the protection of the law. The sheet was then placed in the register. The plate having been thus approved and registered was handed over to the care of the Inland Revenue officer, but was not given out to be used, or, as it was termed, "put to press," until further order. Thus we find in the case of the 1d., plate 71, which was approved and registered March 14th, 1861, that it was not "put to press" till March 1st, 1864. Again, in the case of plate 10 of the 6d. (1856), only one sheet of which was printed for registration, the plate was approved and registered April 1st, 1869, but was never "put to press," for before it was required the design of the stamp was changed.

The following is a summary of the principal features of this issue :

1D. (1840). LINE-ENGRAVED.

Paper greyish-white, and from 1841 to 1857 the impression generally stained it blue. The impression in red varied much in colour, being tinted more or less at different times with brown, orange, brick, carmine, and lake.

*Roman Capitals in Lower Angles. Watermark "Small Crown."*

- 1840. 1d. black; imperforate. Die I.
- 1841. 1d. red; imperforate. Die I.
- 1854-55. 1d. red; perforated 16. Die I.
- 1d. red; perforated 14. Die I.
- 1d. red; perforated 16. Die II.
- 1d. red; perforated 14. Die II.

*Roman Capitals in Lower Angles. Watermark "Large Crown."*

- 1855. 1d. red; perforated 16. Die II.
- 1d. red; perforated 14. Die II.

*Egyptian Capitals in all Four Angles. Numbers of the Plates inserted 71 to 225, except 75, 126, 128. Watermark "Large Crown."*

- 1864. 1d. red; perforated 14. Die II.

The issue ceased on December 31st, 1879.

2D. (1840). LINE-ENGRAVED.

Paper greyish-white. Impression in shades of blue, occasionally of a violet tone.

*Roman Capitals in Lower Angles. Watermark "Small Crown."*

- 1840. 2d. blue; imperforate. Die I.
- 1841. 2d. blue; imperforate. Die I. White lines.
- 1854-55. 2d. blue; perforated 16. Die I. White lines.
- 2d. blue; perforated 14. Die I. White lines.

*Roman Capitals in Lower Angles. Watermark "Large Crown."*

- 1855. 2d. blue; perforated 16. Die I. White lines.
- 2d. blue; perforated 14. Die I. White lines.
- 1857. 2d. blue; perforated 16. Die I. Thin white lines.
- 2d. blue; perforated 14. Die I. Thin white lines.

*Egyptian Capitals in all Four Angles. Numbers of the Plates inserted 7 to 9, 12 to 15. Watermark "Large Crown."*

- 1858. 2d. blue; perforated 14. Die II. White lines.

The impressions from plates 13, 14, 15, have the white lines rather thinner.

The issue ceased on December 31st, 1879.

Although in 1847 stamps of a higher value than 1d. and 2d. began to be issued, yet as these and all the subsequent values were manufactured by other processes, it will be well to exhaust the values printed by the same process as that of the 1d. and 2d. before examining them, and the chronological order must therefore be departed from to allow mention to be made of the 1½d. and ½d. issued in 1870, though before doing this it will be well to refer to a stamp of 1d. that was made but never put into circulation, and to a reprint of the 1d.

### *The V.R. Stamp.*

When adhesive stamps were first issued there was a crude idea of supplying the Government offices with stamps of 1d. specially ear-marked for their use, but it was abandoned for this reason, we believe: so many of the letters exceeded ½oz. in weight (which was at that time the limit franked by the 1d.) that it was thought better to allow one officer in each department to frank the official letters. The stamp was, however, prepared, and consisted of the 1d. ordinary stamp, in the upper angles of which the letters V.R. were substituted for the ornaments. This was done by removing the ornaments from the roller impressions, and on the blank space left on the plate inserting the letters by punches. Specimens of the stamp were sent out by the Post-Office *with* the specimens of the 2d. on May 7th, 1840, but not indiscriminately, only to a certain number of country offices.\*

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\* It was formerly the custom of the Post-Office to send out to the country cancelling post-offices copies of the stamps, with directions to retain them for the purpose of comparing them with any stamps on letters which appeared doubtful. When stamps of a higher value than 2d. were issued in 1847, these test stamps were stamped with the word "SPECIMEN" upon them. This practice has been discontinued for the past twenty years.

These specimens were in pairs, and a number of unused copies have come from that source. Some few sheets were used for experiments in cancelling marks, while a few copies must have been used postally, as specimens so used are known to exist. The rest of the stock appears to have been destroyed.

### *Imitation.*

Some time about 1860 six sheets of the 1d. stamp were struck off in black from plate 66 upon the paper then in use, watermarked with "large crown." Most of them were given to royal personages, and were intended to imitate the 1d. black of 1840. The stamps were printed with the watermark inverted. The 1d. is also known as being printed on "Dickinson" paper, that is, with coloured silk threads in the paper. Mr. Dickinson made a few sheets of paper for this purpose by the desire of Sir Rowland Hill, who had a sheet or two printed in brown-red from a plate of the 1d., but they were not gummed, and were never allowed as stamps, being simply experiments to determine whether it would be preferable to continue to use the watermarked hand-made paper or to adopt a machine-made special paper. They are, therefore, only trial-proofs.

### 2.—THE 1½D.

Early in 1860 the Post-Office desired to make an alteration in the postage rates, which would render necessary the issue of a stamp of 1½d., and a die was prepared by Messrs. Bacon and Petch, who adapted the head of Her Majesty, as engraved on the new dies of 1d. and 2d., to a frame with a shield-shaped border round the head, which, however, necessitated the diminishing of the width of the bust, greatly to its disadvantage in point of appearance. The plate was approved March 22nd, 1860, and

a supply of stamps printed in dull rose. The proposal was not sanctioned by Parliament, and the stock was ordered to be destroyed, though impressions are met with, the majority of which have "SPECIMEN" printed on them. However, in 1870, more important changes were made, not only in the rates on letters, but also on newspapers, requiring the issue of stamps of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The first was supplied by making use of the old plate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., the impression being



FIG. 275.

on the same paper as that employed for the 1d. and 2d., and the colour being lake-red. The plate is rather remarkable, as it bore the double lettering, but had no number in the frame. No record is found of plate 2 which was probably spoilt in the manufacture, and the only other plate is 3, an impression of which was registered April 13th, 1874, and a portion of which, enlarged, is shown in Fig. 275.

The stamp was issued October 1st, 1870, and continued to be used until superseded by the surface-printed stamp of similar value in October, 1880.

The size of the sheets, the gum, and the perforation were in all respects similar to those employed for the 1d. and 2d.

1870.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. lake-red. Plate not numbered.

1874.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. lake-red. Plate numbered 3.

### 3.—THE $\frac{1}{2}$ D. (1870).

On October 10th, 1870, the new regulations for the postage on newspapers came into operation, under which the rate was fixed at  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on all those which were registered at the

Post-Office. The stamps for the purpose of defraying this rate were supplied by Perkins, Bacon, & Co., and were of small size, 480 to the sheet in twenty rows of twenty-four. The head of the Queen was in a small medallion, with the figures of value on each side in the frame, and the number of the plate was in the engine-turned work of the sides (Fig. 276).



FIG. 276.

The plates were numbered 1 to 20, but plate 2 was not completed, plate 7 was defective, and plates 16, 17, and 18 were never finished.

A special paper was made for these stamps, similar to that employed for the values of 1d., 1½d., and 2d., but watermarked with "*halfpenny*" in script, running through three stamps horizontally (Fig. 277).



FIG. 277.

The gumming was the same as for the other line-engraved stamps, and the perforation was 14; the stamps, however, were not put into the machine lengthwise, but sideways, and the exterior vertical row was only perforated on three sides. The impression was in rose-red.

An enormous demand for this value was anticipated, and a provision made of nearly 600,000,000; but the issue of wrappers with a stamp of a halfpenny impressed upon them prevented any excessive demand for the adhesives,

so that in ten years the consumption did not much exceed 1,600,000,000.

1870.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose-red. Plates 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8.

1871.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose-red. Plate 9.

1874-77.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose-red. Plates 10 to 14.

1878-79.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rose-red. Plates 15, 19, 20.

## *Embossed Stamps.*

### 1.—THE 1S. (1847).

The colonial merchants having expressed a wish to have stamps of a higher value than 2d. for franking their correspondence, it was determined to issue one of the value of 1s., which was then the common letter rate to the colonies; and, as the demand was not expected to be large, Mr. E. Hill, then controller of the stamping department, proposed to manufacture the stamps by embossing them on paper of a similar kind to that then in use for the envelopes, in which coloured threads were introduced into the substance of the paper. The design was prepared by his son, Mr. O. Hill, and the stamps were struck on small sheets of paper, with two coloured threads so placed that a pair was intended to fall under each stamp; though specimens are found where this is not the case. The sheet consisted of twenty stamps in five rows of four. The impression was in green, or yellow-green.

The stamps were, of course, imperforate, and the issue took place about September 3rd, 1847.

### 2.—THE 10D. (1848).

The single rate on letters to and from France having been mutually fixed at 10d., a stamp of that value was issued on November 1st, 1848, to prepay the new rate. It was similar to that of the 1s., and was struck on similar

paper; but the sheets were of twenty-four stamps in six rows of four, each sheet being, therefore, of the value of £1, and the colour of the impression was chestnut-brown. The stamp continued in use till 1855, when, in consequence of the rate to France having been altered, the further issue was suspended; the remainder of the stock was, however, put in circulation in 1863, prior to the issue of the surface-printed stamp of the same value.

### 3.—THE 6D. (1854).

This stamp, created to pay the single rate to Belgium, &c., was issued on March 1st, 1854, and was designed by Mr. O. Hill. The paper made use of was thick cream-coloured wove, watermarked with **VR** in Egyptian capitals, the pair of letters being intended to fall under each stamp. The sheets were adapted for twenty stamps in five rows of four, but little attention was paid as to which side was gummed, or which end of the sheet was the top, for reversed or



FIG. 278.



FIG. 279.



FIG. 280.



FIG. 281.

inverted watermarks are very common (Figs. 279 to 281), perhaps more so than those which are in the proper position (Fig. 278). The colour of the earlier impressions was violet, in various shades, but that of the later ones was mauve.

The sheets for the embossed stamps were, as a rule, gummed before the embossing, and the gum was brown. Some of the sheets, however, of the 6d. are found with



the gum of a bluish colour,\* and the latest impressions of the 1s. were on thinner paper, with white gum.

In the dies for the embossed stamps the head was sunk from the punch made by W. Wyon for the envelope stamps of 1d., the engine-turned frame being added by Moss, an engraver in the employ of C. Whiting and Co. The initials W.W. are on the base of the bust, together with the index number of the die, which precedes or follows the initials, though they are wanting in some few copies of the 1od., which are probably proofs, and struck before they had been punched on the die, as it was not registered till it bore its distinguishing number. The following dies were employed in the three issues:

- 1847. 1s. green (shades). Dies 1, 2; number after W.W.
- 1848. 1od. violet (shades), mauve. Dies 1; number after W.W.  
2, 3, 4, numbers before W.W.
- 1854. 6d. chestnut-brown (shades). Die 1; number before W.W.

### *Surface-printed Stamps.*

In the history of the stamps of France it was shown how the electrotpe process had been applied to the construction of the plates from which the stamps were printed typographically—that is, where the ink was applied to those parts of the design which were in relief. By Mr. Gladstone's Budget of 1853 a uniform duty of 1d. was imposed on all receipts for £2 and upwards, and on drafts payable on demand, to take effect on October 10th, 1853. Adhesive stamps were required to be provided for these purposes, and the Inland Revenue Department contracted with Messrs. T. De La Rue and Co. for the supply. This firm

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\* As the sheets with the brown gum were gummed by Perkins, Bacon, and Co. and those with the white gum by De La Rue and Co., it would seem that the ingredient in the ink which produced a blue stain in the paper of the 1d. stamps must have communicated its effects to the hot gum. Some of this tainted gum was evidently used on some of the sheets of the 6d.

manufactured them by a similar process to that used for the French postage-stamps, and employed M. Joubert, a French engraver, to engrave the dies on steel in relief. At first the stamps were printed on white, watermarked hand-made paper, but the Inland Revenue Department being apprehensive that the receipt-stamps only obliterated by pen and ink might be cleaned and used a second time, the chemists of the department and of the contractors proposed to introduce into the paper in the course of its manufacture a small quantity of prussiate of potash, and, accordingly, a paper was substituted containing this ingredient which imparted to it a blue tinge, that in many cases became deeper by time and atmospheric influences, and was, moreover, very capricious in its effects.

In 1855 a postal treaty with France, by which the single rate was reduced from 10d. to 4d., necessitated the issue of a postage-stamp to cover the new rate, and the Inland Revenue Department being satisfied with the fiscal stamps, contracted with De La Rue & Co. to manufacture the new postage-stamp on similar lines.

As all the rest of the history of the postage-stamps of Great Britain is comprised under the head of "Surface-printed stamps," it becomes a matter of consideration how to present it in the simplest form. The legislation of 1881 and 1882 made all the postage-stamps of the values up to 1s., and that of 2s. 6d., available for revenue purposes, and thus led to the creation of what was termed the "Unified series." To avoid reference back it seems that it would be best to take each stamp in the chronological order of its first issue and exhaust its history down to the time when it was superseded by one of the unified series, and in the case of those stamps not comprised in that series, down to the time when the types were changed.

Adopting this system, the stamps will be considered in the following order :

1. 4d., from 1855 to April 1st, 1884.
2. 6d., from 1856 to April 1st, 1884.
3. 1s., from 1856 to April 1st, 1884.
4. 9d., from 1862 to 1877.
5. 3d., from 1862 to April 1st, 1884.
6. 10d., from 1867 to 1877.
7. 2s., from 1867 to 1880.
8. 5s., from 1867 to April 1st, 1884.
9. 2½d., from 1875 to April 1st, 1884.
10. 8d., from 1876 to 1880.
11. 10s., from 1878 to April 1st, 1884.
12. £1, from 1878 to April 1st, 1884.
13. 1d. (1880), from 1880 to June, 1881.
14. ½d. (1880), from 1880 to January 1st, 1887.
15. 1½d. (1880), from 1880 to April 1st, 1884.
16. 2d. (1880), from 1880 to April 1st, 1884.
17. 5d. (1880), from 1880 to April 1st, 1884.
18. The fiscal stamps of 1881 and 1882.
19. 1d. (1881).
20. £5 (1882).
21. 2s. 6d. (1883).
22. The unified series of 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s.
23. 5s., 10s., and £1 (1884).
24. The current series of ½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., and 1s.

#### 1.—THE 4D. (1855).

##### I.—*No Letters in Angles.*

The design of this, with some few modifications, continued to be used till it was superseded in 1884 by that

of the unified series. The die was engraved on steel in relief, and the plates were made in panes of sixty, four of which constituted the plate for the entire sheet of 240 stamps (Fig. 282). The paper was of similar nature to that then employed for the Inland Revenue stamps, being thick, hand-made, and having prussiate of potash introduced into it, whence it has been termed "safety" paper. It was watermarked with "small garters," one for each stamp (Fig. 283). The impression was in carmine, and from the fact that the ink employed was quick-drying, made up with a species of varnish, and the paper so milled that its surface was almost as glossy and hard as polished ivory, the printing was exceedingly difficult, and few specimens are found in which some of the ink has not peeled off. The watermark was also indistinct, and it was therefore determined to change it by making the "bits" thicker, and lest it



FIG. 282.



FIG. 283.



FIG. 284.



FIG. 285.

should interfere with the head it was made large enough to go round it. The issue of the first stamp on "small" garter paper took place on July 31st, 1855, and the new paper, watermarked with what is usually termed "medium" garter (Fig. 284), was introduced early in 1856. Later on in 1856 the use of the thick "safety" paper was

abandoned, and a thinner white unglazed paper was substituted; but as the "bits" for the "medium" garter were too coarse for the thinner paper, new "bits" were substituted, in which the lines were not so heavy and the oval was longer in proportion to its breadth (Fig. 285). This is called "large" garter, and appears to have come into use towards the end of 1856. No further alterations were made till 1862, except that the colour of the impression was changed from bright carmine to rose, and the composition of the ink modified.

The gum on these stamps, as also on all those manufactured by De La Rue and Co., was white Syriac, evenly applied by machinery, and not too thickly. The stamps of this firm are well known for the quality of the gum and its adhesiveness.

The "panes" were separated from each other vertically by a space nearly equal to the width of a stamp, and horizontally by one equal to its length. The stamps abutting on the vertical space were not perforated down the sides towards the space, but a single line of perforation went down the centre of the space. The perforation was 14.

## II.—*With Small White Letters in Angles.*

On January 15th, 1862, the stamp appeared with the design modified by the insertion in the four angles of small blocks carrying letters, which ran as in the values of 1d. and 2d., independently of the division of the sheet into four panes. The lower part of the rectangular frame was also made solid, and two plates were constructed, one of which was registered November 29th, 1861, as plate 3, and the other on June 27th, 1862, as plate 4. The numbers of the plates were not inserted in the stamps, but in plate 3 a fine line, or Roman figure "I," was engraved

on the lower part of the frame, close to the inner side of each lower letter-block (Fig. 286). In plate 4 there were two strokes, and, in addition, a line across the external



FIG. 286.



FIG. 287.

angle of each of the four letter-blocks (Fig. 287). The colour of the impression was changed from rose to vermilion, varying in depth of tone.

### III.—*With Large White Letters in Angles.*

Of plates 5 and 6 no notice whatever is found, and if constructed they were never submitted for approval. In 1865 the design was again modified, principally by making the blocks in the angles and the letters in them larger, and introducing the number of the plate in small discs at each end of the word "POSTAGE" in the upper tablet (Fig. 288). No further alteration was made till 1876, during which period impressions from plates 7 to 14 appeared in consecutive order. The stamps of the altered design first appeared on August 1st, 1865, plate 7 having been approved on June 3rd of that year. An alteration was made in the paper in 1865 by substituting machine-made for hand-made, with precisely the same watermark as before; but in 1872 the stamps appeared with the same watermark, made from a new set of "bits," the outlines of the garter being more regular than in the former set, and this continued to be used until the paper was changed to "crown."



FIG. 288.

It is somewhat remarkable that while plate 9 was in use in 1867 these stamps were almost universally printed with the paper inverted so that the garter watermark appeared with the buckle at the top, and this continued till the paper with the new garter was brought into use in 1872. The better opinion seems to be that this was only to mark the commencement of the printing under a new contract with De La Rue and Co., of March, 1867, and being so begun it was not changed till 1872. The colour of the impression continued to be vermilion-red, the earlier printings varying from dark to pale, and the later ones being pale.

#### IV.—*With Large Coloured Letters in Angles.*

In March, 1876, the design was again somewhat modified, the principal alterations consisting in the angle letters and plate-numbers being in colour on a white ground (Fig. 289). The first plate was 15.



FIG. 289.

The paper and perforation remained as before, as also the colour of the impression; but about March, 1877, the stamps appeared with the colour altered to pale sage-green, and continued so long as plates 15 and 16 were in use. When plate 17, which was registered in sage-green in July, 1877, was brought into use in August, 1880, the colour was changed

to mouse-brown, the stamps in that colour being issued about September 1st of that year.

Plate 17 was then modified by bringing the two right and left panes together so as to make two panes of 120 stamps each, and the paper was changed from "garter" to "crown" paper, similar to that used for the 1d., 1880. Plate 18 was the last constructed, and continued to be printed from until the stamp was superseded by one of similar value in the unified series of 1884. No change

was made in the gauge of the perforation, but in March, 1880, this work was transferred from Somerset House to the factory of De La Rue and Co., and the sheets of the 4d., printed from plate 17 on "garter" paper, were perforated at the latter factory by a new set of punches, which perforated the vertical space between the panes down each side of the stamps abutting on it, and not down the centre of the space.

The following is a short summary of the issue :

THE 4D. (1855). PERFORATED 14.

I.—*No Letters in Angles. Watermark "Small Garter."*

1855. 4d. carmine. Paper thick, glazed, more or less blue.

*Watermark "Medium Garter."*

1856. 4d. carmine. Paper thick, glazed, more or less blue.

4d. carmine-rose. Paper white.

*Watermark "Large Garter."*

1857. 4d. carmine-rose. Paper white.

II.—*Small Letters in Angles. Paper White. Watermark "Large Garter."*

1862. 4d. vermilion-red (shades). I on side of lower letter block.

1864. 4d. vermilion-red (shades). II on side of lower letter blocks.

III.—*Large White Letters in Angles. Paper White. Watermark "Large Garter." From March, 1867 to 1872, the Watermark is generally inverted. Plates numbered 7 to 12.*

1865. 4d. vermilion-red.

*Watermark "Large Garter," modified. Plates 12 to 14.*

1872. 4d. vermilion-red, pale vermilion.

IV.—*Large Coloured Letters in Angles. Paper White. Watermark "Large Garter," modified. Plates 15 to 17.*

1876. 4d. pale vermilion. Plate 15.

1877. 4d. pale sage-green (shades). Plates 15 and 16.

1880. 4d. mouse-brown. Plate 17.

*Watermark "Crown" (1880). Plates 17 and 18.*

1881. 4d. mouse-brown (shades).

The stamp was superseded in 1884 by the 4d. of the unified series.



## 2.—THE 6D. (1856).

The next stamp which appeared was one of 6d., issued on October 21st, 1856, to supersede the embossed stamp of similar value. This stamp was also manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and surface-printed. The head of the Queen was in a circle, with POSTAGE and SIX PENCE in coloured letters on plain straight tablets above and below (Fig. 290). When the issue of a surface-printed stamp of 6d. was determined on, it was also contemplated to issue one of 1s. As the "garter" paper would not afford the ready division of the sheets into what were called post-office sheets, of the value of £1, a new paper was



FIG. 290.

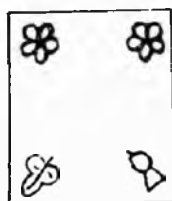


FIG. 291.

ordered, in which the panes should be of twenty each, these being disposed on the entire sheet in four rows of three, and the plates made in a similar manner, a distance equal to the length of a stamp separating the panes horizontally, and a space, about half-inch wide, being left vertically between the panes. The paper was hand-made, and watermarked with four heraldic emblems—two roses, a thistle, and a shamrock—one in each corner (Fig. 291), so as not to interfere with the head; and this paper continued in use with the same watermark up to 1867, being also employed for the stamps of 1s., 3d., and 9d., subsequently issued. Only one pair of moulds for this paper

appear to have been made, as internal evidence shows that they were mended up more than once during the eleven years they were in use, for in many cases the "bits" are found inverted or out of place.

### I—*No Letters in Angles.*

Although the issue did not take place till October 21st, 1856, yet the first plate was approved on March 29th, 1856, the registered impression being on blue thick "safety" paper. The first plate of the 1s. was approved on June 27th, 1856, the impression from which was also on similar paper; but before the actual issue of either of these two stamps the blue thick "safety" paper was abandoned, and a thinner white paper substituted for it.

Early specimens, however, especially those that have been exposed to damp, show that there still remained some small portion of the prussiate of potash in the paper, as many specimens are found bluish or mottled with blue. Only one plate was used before the design was modified, though a second was prepared, but was not submitted for approval. The colour of the impression was dull purple.

### II.—*With Small Letters in Angles.*

About September, 1862, the stamp appeared of a modified design, a hyphen being introduced between SIX and PENCE



FIG. 292.



FIG 293.

and small letters inserted in each angle (Fig. 292). About two years afterwards a second plate, numbered 4, was brought

into use, the impressions from which are distinguishable from those of the first plate by the presence of a fine line across the four angles in the letter-blocks (Fig. 293). The impression was in dull lilac, varying in depth of tone; the perforation was as before. In fact, no alteration ever took place in the gauge during the continuance of the existence of this stamp.

### III.—*Large White Letters in Angles.*

On April 1st, 1865, the stamp appeared with a further modification of the design—the letters in the angles were made larger, and the number of the plate, which was 5, was inserted in small discs above the lower letter-blocks (Fig. 294). The impression remained as before; but while the next plate, numbered 6, was in use the paper was changed, and in place of the hand-made paper, watermarked with “heraldic emblems,” a machine-made paper, watermarked with “spray of rose,” was substituted (see *infra*, Fig. 311).



FIG. 294.

Stamps on this paper, printed from plate 6, appeared in June, 1867, and as the stocks printed on the hand-made paper became exhausted, those on the new paper were substituted for them, no fresh consignment of the hand-made paper having been dispatched from the mills after the middle of 1866. Plate 7 was defective and was not used, but plates 8 and 9 followed in due course, and plate 10 was also approved, though only one sheet was printed for registration. No other changes were made except that the colour of the impression in 1868 was in bright violet. In plates 8 and 9 the hyphen between SIX and PENCE was removed, and the colour was more purple. The colour of the impression throughout Type I. is officially known as purple, but the shades vary much.

IV.—TYPE II.—*Large White Letters in Angles.*

In April, 1872, the 6d. appeared in a new type, the head of the Queen being enclosed in a hexagonal band within the rectangular framing (Fig. 295). The number of the plate was as in the previous issue, in discs above the lower letter-blocks, the first plate being numbered 11. The impression was in chestnut-brown, but about June of the same year it was changed to light yellow-brown, and so continued during the rest of the time that plate 11 was in use, and during a portion of the printing from plate 12. While this latter plate, however, was in use the colour of the impression was changed from light yellow-brown to greenish-black.



FIG. 295.

V.—TYPE II.—*Large Coloured Letters in Angles.*

On April 1st, 1874, the stamp appeared with the design modified, the principal difference being that the number of the plate was introduced into the two side angles of the hexagonal border (Fig. 296). The impression was, as before, in greenish-black, commencing with plate 13 and continuing without change to 17. Specimens of plate 13 are known in light yellow-brown, but these came from the sheets not required for registration, six having been printed for that purpose previously to the colour being changed.



FIG. 296.

On January 1st, 1881, the stamp appeared on paper watermarked "crown" (1880) (see *infra*, Fig. 319), plate 17 having been adapted for printing the sheet in two panes by bringing the six upper plates into one pane and the six lower ones into another. Plate 18 came into use in 1882, printed on similar paper.

On January 1st, 1883, the stamp appeared printed in lilac from plate 18, and over-printed in carmine with a large numeral of value. This continued in use till April 1st, 1884, when the stamp was superseded by the 6d. of the unified series. The reason of this change was, that as the stamp was on January 1st, 1883, to supersede the Inland Revenue stamp of similar value, it was thought advisable to change the colour to one of a more fugitive nature.

The following is a short summary of the issue :

THE 6D. (1856). FIRST TYPE. PERFORATED 14.

I.—*No Letters in Angles. Paper White, but occasionally Bluish. Watermark "Heraldic Emblems." No hyphen between "SIX" and "PENCE."*

1856. 6d. dull purple.

II.—*Small Letters in Angles. Paper White. Watermark "Heraldic Emblems," with hyphen.*

1862. 6d. dull purple (shades).

1864. The same, with diagonal lines across outer angles.

III.—*Large White Letters in Angles. Paper White. Plates numbered.*

1865. 6d. dull purple (shades), with hyphen. Watermark "heraldic emblems." Plates 5 and 6.

1867. 6d. dull purple, with hyphen. Watermark "spray." Plate 6.

1868. 6d. bright violet, with hyphen. Watermark "spray." Plate 6.

1869. 6d. purple (shades), without hyphen. Watermark "spray." Plates 8 and 9.

THE 6D. (1872). SECOND TYPE. PERFORATED 14.

IV.—*Large White Letters in Angles. Paper White. Plates numbered. No hyphen.*

1872. 6d. chestnut-brown. Watermark "spray." Plate 11.

6d. light yellow-brown. Watermark "spray." Plates 11 and 12.

1873. 6d. green-black. Watermark "spray." Plate 12.

V.—*Large Coloured Letters in Angles. Paper White. Plates numbered at the Sides. No hyphen.*

1874. 6d. green-black. Watermark "spray." Plates 13 to 17.

1881. 6d. green-black. Watermark "crown" (1880). Plates 17 and 18.

1883. 6d. lilac (over-printed in carmine). Watermark "crown" (1880). Plate 18.

Superseded April 1st, 1884, by one of similar value in the unified series.

### 3.—THE 1S. (1856).

#### I.—*No Letters in Angles.*

The next surface-printed stamp that was issued was that of 1s., intended to replace the embossed stamp of 1847. The issue took place November 1st, 1856 (Fig. 297). The impression was in green, on paper watermarked with "heraldic emblems," similar to that employed for the 6d. (1856), and the perforation was similar.



FIG. 297.

#### II.—*Small Letters in Angles.*

The stamp appeared in October, 1862, with small letters in the angles, and on each side (in the oval band enclosing the head of the Queen) was the figure "1" (Fig. 298).



FIG. 298.



FIG. 299.

The plate was, however, the second one that had been constructed, the first having been in use from 1856 to 1862. Another plate, bearing the figure "2," was also made, which had fine lines crossing the exterior angles

(Fig. 299). This latter plate was approved June 16th, 1862, but was never "put to press," though imperforate specimens are known. It is said that the plate was subsequently found to be defective, though it was not defaced till May, 1866.

Philatelic eyes have discovered that in the stamp lettered K D, there is a small white circle round the K. This was probably caused either by some accidental displacement of the letter plug, or the mending of a defective letter.

### III.—*Large White Letters in Angles.*

In February, 1865, the 1s. appeared with larger letters in the angles, and bearing the figure 4 as the number of the plate, which was the true number (Fig. 300). The impression was, as before, on the paper watermarked with "heraldic emblems," and no change took place until August, 1867, when it appeared on the paper watermarked with "spray," (see *infra*, Fig. 311), and was followed by plates 5, 6, and 7, printed on similar paper. Impressions, therefore, from plate 4 are found on both kinds of paper.



FIG. 300.

### IV.—*Large Coloured Letters in Angles.*

In September, 1873, the stamp was issued with large coloured letters in the angles (Fig. 301), commencing with plate 8, which was followed by plates 9 to 13, all printed in green on "spray" paper; but on January 1st, 1880, while plate 13 was in use, the colour of the impression was changed to orange brown. In June, 1881, the paper watermarked "crown" (1880) was substituted for that with "spray," and plate 13



FIG. 301.

was made to consist of two panes, by bringing the six upper panes into one pane and the six lower ones into another. Impressions from plate 13 are, therefore, found on paper watermarked with both "spray" and "crown." Plate 14 was brought into use in 1883, and continued until the stamp was superseded by one of a similar value in the unified series.

After January 1st, 1883, the stamp was allowed to do duty as a fiscal adhesive, but the colour was not changed as in the 3d. and 6d. A printing was, however, made in lilac from plates 13 and 14, but not over-printed, and was subsequently destroyed, with the exception of some few very rare specimens.

The following is a short summary of the issue:

THE 1S. (1856). PERFORATED 14.

I.—*No Letters in Angles. Paper White, but occasionally Bluish. Watermark "Heraldic Emblems."*

1856. 1s. green (shades).

II.—*Small Letters in Angles. Paper White. Watermark "Heraldic Emblems."*

1862. 1s., green to dark green. Plate numbered 1.

III.—*Large White Letters in Angles. Paper White.*

1865. 1s. dark green (shades). Watermark "heraldic emblems." Plate 4.

1867. 1s. green, bluish-green (shades). Watermark "spray." Plates 4 to 7.

IV.—*Large Coloured Letters in Angles. Paper White.*

1873. 1s. bluish-green (shades). Watermark "spray." Plates 8 to 13.

1880. 1s. pale brown-orange. Watermark "spray." Plate 13.

1881. 1s. pale brown-orange. Watermark "crown" (1880). Plates 13 and 14.

Superseded April 1st, 1884, by one of similar value in the unified series.



## 4.—THE 9d. (1862).

I.—*Small Letters in Angles.*

This issue commenced January 15th, 1862, the stamps being printed from the second plate that was made (Fig. 302), as on taking an impression from plate 1 it was found to be defective and was rejected. A third plate was also made, the impressions being distinguishable from those of



FIG. 302.



FIG. 303.

the second by a fine line across the outer angles (Fig. 303), but specimens are so rare that only a very few copies can have been printed. The colour of the impression was olive-ochre, on the twelve-pane paper watermarked with "heraldic emblems," similar to that employed at the same period for the 6d. and 1s.

II.—*Large White Letters in Angles.*

On December 1st, 1865, the stamp appeared with the design altered, large letters in the angles being substituted for the small ones (Fig. 304). The plate was also numbered 4 in small discs above the lower letter-blocks. This was the right number, as plate 1 had been rejected. The impression was in olive-ochre, on paper watermarked "heraldic emblems"; but in March, 1869, it appeared on that watermarked "spray." Another plate, numbered 5, was made and registered but was not used, and the stamp ceased to be issued in 1877.



FIG. 304.

The following is a short summary of the issue :

THE 9D. (1862). PAPER WHITE. PERFORATED 14.

I.—*Small Letters in Angles. Watermark "Heraldic Emblems,"*

1862. 9d. olive-ochre (shades).\*

II.—*Large White Letters in Angles. Plate numbered.*

1865. 9d. olive-ochre (shades). Plate 4. Watermark "Heraldic emblems."

1869. 9d. olive-ochre. Plate 4. Watermark "Spray."

The stamp ceased to be issued in September, 1877.

### 5.—THE 3D. (1862).

I.—*Small White Letters in Angles.*

The issue of this stamp dates from May 1st, 1862. The first plate was not accepted. The second one showed a background (Fig. 305), and stamps were printed from it and issued as specimens; but before the issue to the



FIG. 305.



FIG. 306.



FIG. 307.

public took place, this background was removed (Fig. 306). Another plate was also made and approved, in which a white dot was introduced into the border on each side, underneath the floreated ornament (Fig. 307); this third plate was not, however, used, though a few specimens are known printed from it, being from the surplus sheets struck off for its registration. The impression was in carmine, on the twelve-pane paper watermarked "heraldic emblems," the same as that employed for the 6d., 1s., and 9d.

\* Specimens are known used postally printed from a plate with lines across the outer angles, as also from plate 5; but the plates do not appear to have been "put to press," and such specimens probably come from the surplus registration sheets.

## II.—*Large White Letters in Angles.*

On March 1st, 1865, the stamp appeared with large white letters in the angles, and the number of the plate introduced in small discs above the floreated ornament on each side (Fig. 308). The issue commenced with plate 4, the impression being in carmine, on the same paper as before; but about August, 1867, it appeared on paper watermarked with "spray," and so continued through the rest of the issue printed from plate 4, and during the period that plates 5 to 10 were in use. Impressions from plate 4 are, therefore, found on paper watermarked both with "heraldic emblems" and with "spray."



FIG. 308.

## III.—*Large Coloured Letters in Angles.*

On July 15th, 1873, the stamp appeared with a change of the lettering in the angles (Fig. 309), similar to that which has been noticed in the 4d., 6d., and 1s.; this change was made when plate 11 was brought into use.



FIG. 309.



FIG. 310.

Plates 12 to 20, with the exception of plate 13, which was defective and was rejected, were successively "put to press," the impression being in carmine, varying in depth of tone, on paper watermarked with "spray"; but at the end of 1880 this paper was superseded by that watermarked with

"crown" (1880), and plate 20 was adjusted accordingly, so that impressions from plate 20 are found on both kinds of paper. Plate 21 was brought into use in 1882. The impression continued to be in carmine until January 1st, 1883, when the stamp appeared printed in lilac on "crown" (1880) paper, and over-printed with "3d." in carmine, to do duty for the Inland Revenue stamp of similar value (Fig. 310). It continued in use until it was superseded by one of similar value of the unified series on April 1st, 1884.

The issues may be thus summed up:

THE 3D. (1862). PAPER WHITE. PERFORATED 14.

I.—*Small Letters in Angles. Watermark "Heraldic Emblems."*

1862. 3d. carmine (shades).\*

II.—*Large White Letters in Angles. Plates numbered.*

1865. 3d. carmine (shades). Watermark "heraldic emblems."  
Plate 4.

1867. 3d. carmine (shades). Watermark "spray." Plates 4 to 10.

III.—*Large Coloured Letters in Angles. Plates numbered.*

1873. 3d. carmine (shades). Watermark "spray." Plates 11 and  
12, 14 to 20.

1881. 3d. carmine (shades). Watermark "crown" (1880). Plates  
20 and 21.

1883. 3d. lilac (over-printed in carmine). Watermark "crown"  
(1880). Plate 21.

Superseded April 1st, 1884, by one of similar value in the unified series.

## 6.—THE 10D. (1867).

This stamp, issued July 1st, 1867, was created specially for the payment of the rate to Australia *via* Marseilles, and it was on its issue and that of the 2s., next noticed, that the new paper was introduced, machine-made, and water-

\* Specimens are known as having been used postally printed from a plate with small dots under the floreated ornament, but the plate was not "put to press." and such specimens came from the surplus registration sheets.

marked with a "spray of rose" (Fig. 311). The disposition of the watermarks on the entire sheet remained the same as in the former paper, namely, in twelve panes of twenty each, each pane of stamps being a post-office sheet of 16s. 8d. The last of the hand-made "emblems" paper was supplied in 1866, and when that was used up all the stamps which had heretofore been printed on it were for the future printed on the new machine-made "spray of rose" paper. A copy of the 10d. has been found printed on the "emblems" paper, which doubtless arose from a sheet of this paper having been accidentally mixed with the new paper.\*



FIG. 311.



FIG. 312.

The stamp had large white letters in the corner letter-blocks, and the number of the plate was inserted in white figures on solid discs above the two lower ones (Fig. 312). One plate was approved March 22nd, 1867. Plate 2 was approved August 30th, 1867, but was not employed in printing the issue, only six copies having been struck from it, some of which got into circulation, as used copies have been found. When the rate to Australia was altered the demand for the stamp became so small that it ceased to be issued in 1877.

\* As each sheet was at that period stamped in the margin with a mark indicating the value to be printed on the sheet, this error could not have taken place in the hands of the contractor; but the sheet must have been given out at the storekeeper's office, where the "emblems" and "spray" paper were both entered under the one head of "Flowers," both being twelve-pane paper.

The impression was in reddish-brown, and the stamps were perforated 14, with a single vertical row of perforation between the panes.

The issue was as follows:

THE 10D. (1867). PAPER WHITE. PERFORATED 14.

1867. 10d. reddish-brown (shades). Plate 1. Watermark "spray."

*Variety.*

10d. reddish-brown. Plate 1. Watermark "heraldic emblems."

### 7.—THE 2S. (1867).

The immediate object of the creation of this stamp, and of the next one of 5s., appears to have been to facilitate the prepayment of heavy foreign and colonial letters. The stamp had large white letters in the corner letter-blocks, and the number of the plate above the lower ones, as in the 10d. (Fig. 313); the impression was also on similar paper. One plate was approved in May, 1867, and the stamps printed from it were issued on July 1st of that year. Plate 2 is stated to have been spoilt in the making; but plate 3 was approved early in 1868, though never "put to press." Some few specimens used postally are known, six sheets having been printed from the plate, one only of which was required for registration.



FIG. 313.

The colour of the impression was bright blue at first, but shades both darker and lighter than the normal colour are found. On January 1st, 1880, when the colour of the 2½d. was changed to blue, the colour of the 2s. was altered to pale brown-red, but there appears to have been only one printing in this colour, and the stamp ceased to be issued on October 1st of that year.

The issue may be summed up as follows :

THE 2S. (1867). PAPER WHITE. WATERMARK "SPRAY."  
PLATE NUMBERED.

1867. 2s. blue, light to dark. Plate 1.\*

1880. 2s. light brown-red. Plate 1.

The stamp ceased to be issued October 1st, 1880.

### 8.—THE 5S. (1867).

This stamp, issued like those of 10d. and 2s. on July 1st, 1867, was of larger size than the ordinary ones. Although the head was the same as in the current stamps, yet it was enclosed in a wide circular framing within the rectangle, leaving space at the top and bottom for tablets inscribed respectively "POSTAGE" and "5 SHILLINGS," the number of the plate being in a solid-coloured disc above the middle of the lower tablet (Fig. 314). In each angle



FIG. 314.

were white letters on coloured blocks. Two plates, numbered 1 and 2, were approved in 1867. The impressions from plate 1 lasted till 1874, when plate 2 was used. Plate 3 was spoilt in the manufacture, and plate 4 was approved in November, 1874; but though more than one sheet was probably printed on the "Maltese cross" paper, yet no copies have been found as having been issued.



FIG. 31

The impression was on machine-made paper, watermarked with Maltese crosses in panes of twenty, four of which made the sheet (Fig. 315). The

\* Specimens are known printed in blue in 1868 from plate 3, plate 2 having been rejected. These come from the surplus registration sheets.

colour was bright rose, which became paler about 1874, when plate 2 was in use.

In October, 1882, the stamp appeared printed on paper watermarked with a large single-lined anchor (Fig. 316), which superseded the "Maltese cross" paper, the sheets being arranged in two panes of fifty-six stamps each.\*



FIG. 316.

Plate 4 was at the same time brought into use, having been arranged to adapt it to the new paper and re-registered in its altered form. The impression was in bright rose.

The stamp continued in use until superseded by one of a modified design on April 1st, 1884.

The perforation of this stamp, as also of all those of similar size, was 15 by 15½ up to 1880; but when the perforation was transferred to the manufactory of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. it was 14. As no stamps of plate 2 are known perforated 14, it is to be presumed that there was no printing between 1880 and October, 1882, when the paper was changed to "large anchor," and plate 4 brought into use.†

#### THE 5s. (1867).

##### I.—*Large White Letters in Angles. Plates numbered.*

1867. 5s. rose (shades). Paper white. Watermark "cross." Perforated 15 by 15½. Plates 1 and 2.

1882. 5s. rose. Paper white or slightly blue. Watermark "large anchor." Perforated 14. Plate 4.†

The stamp was superseded April 1st, 1884, by one of an altered design.

\* This paper was also used for the Inland Revenue stamps of 3d. and 6d., and is often found slightly azured.

† Although six sheets from plate 4 were struck off in 1874 on "Maltese cross" for registration purposes, no copies are known to exist



## 9.—THE 2½d. (1875).

Great Britain having joined the General Postal Union from July 1st, 1875, under the provisions of which the postage to those countries that were within the Class A was reduced to a uniform single rate of 2½d., a stamp was prepared to defray that rate.

The head of the Queen was within an octagonal band, inscribed with the value in words at the sides, "POSTAGE" at the top, and the value in figures on a tablet at the foot. Letter-blocks were in the angles carrying large coloured letters, and below the upper ones was the plate-number.

The plate consisted of 192 stamps, divided into two panes of ninety-six stamps each in eight rows of twelve, and as no paper was then in use adapted for this disposition of the stamps, they were printed on the paper then in use for the small Inland Revenue stamps of 1d., watermarked with a "small anchor," and adapted for a



FIG. 317.



FIG. 318.

plate of 240 stamps in a single pane (Fig. 317). The printing began in April, 1875, from plates 1 and 2, which were followed in June by plate 3. Impressions from all these three plates are found on the paper water-marked with "small anchor."\* This paper was at times bluish,

\* The impressions from plate 3 on "orb" paper are rarer than those on "small anchor" paper, which shows that the larger part of this printing was on the latter paper. An impression from each of the plates 4 and 5 was struck off for registration on "small anchor" paper; but as the contractors had that paper in hand no warrant for any extra sheets was issued.

and at other times white. Impressions from plate 1 are as common on bluish paper as on white; but those from plate 2 are rarely found on bluish, while those from plate 3 have not yet been found on paper so tinged, though probably they exist, as the colour of the "small anchor" paper was at that period very capricious.

About the month of June, 1876, while plate 3 was in use, the new paper was delivered, which was watermarked with "orb" (Fig. 318), in two panes of ninety-six each, and the printing from plates 3 to 17 from that period went on without any change, until the colour of the impression was altered. The impression was in lilac-rose, and so continued till January 1st, 1880, when the stamps appeared in bright blue. This alteration of the colour occurred while plate 17 was in use, so that stamps are found printed from this plate both in lilac-rose and in blue. No other changes were made throughout the printings from plates 18, 19, and 20.

On April 8th, 1881, the stamps from plate 21 made their appearance printed on "crown" (1880) paper, in two panes of 120 stamps each. The impressions from plates 22 and 23 were also on similar paper, plate 23 being the last used when the stamp was, on April 1st, 1884, superseded by that of similar value in the unified series.

The following is a short summary of the issue :

2½d. (1875). PERFORATED 14.

I.—*Watermark "Small Anchor." Plates numbered.*

1875. 2½d. lilac-rose. Paper bluish. Plate 1.  
2½d. lilac-rose. Paper white. Plates 1, 2, 3.

II.—*Watermark "Orb." Paper White. Plates numbered.*

1876. 2½d. lilac-rose (shades). Plates 3 to 17.  
1880. 2½d. sky blue (shades). Plates 17 to 20.

III.—*Watermark "Crown,"* 1880. *Paper White. Plates numbered.*

1881. 2½d. sky blue (shades). Plates 21, 22, 23.

Superseded April 1st, 1884, by one of similar value in the unified series.

#### 10.—THE 8D. (1876).

This stamp, created to prepay the rate to Australia *via* Brindisi, had for its design the head of the Queen within a frame, the sides of which were vertical and the top and bottom curved. On the upper curve was "POSTAGE," and on the lower "EIGHTPENCE." There were coloured letters in the angles, and the plate-number was at the sides in uncoloured discs. The impression was on the paper water-marked "large garter," in four panes of sixty each, and the first part of the impression was in pale brown-red,\* but before the issue to the public took place this was changed to chrome-yellow. There was only one printing of 20,000 sheets, and when the rate of postage was changed the demand became so small that it was withdrawn from the list in 1880. The perforation was 14. Some of the sheets were perforated vertically down the middle of the space between the panes; others had no perforation at all between the panes; while others were perforated down the margins of these inside stamps; but no explanation has been found as to how this was done. The whole of the issue was perforated at Somerset House.

1876. 8d. chrome-yellow. Paper white. Watermark "large garter" (1873). Perforated 14. Plate 1.

#### 11.—THE 10S. (1875).

On September 25th, 1875, a stamp of 10s. was issued of a size similar to that of 5s. The inner frame, bearing the inscription, was similar in shape to that of the 8d.,

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\* Specimen copies were prepared, and some few not over-printed with "Specimen" escaped the destruction of the first edition.

with an exterior fancy-shaped rectangular frame, in the angles of which were the letters in white. The impression was in slate-grey on the paper watermarked with "Maltese cross," and the perforation was 15 by 15½.

In May, 1883, the paper was changed, as in the 5s., to that watermarked with "large anchor" (Fig. 316), and so continued until the stamp was issued in a new type on April 1st, 1884. There has only been one plate of the value, the number of which is at the foot. The stamps on this latter paper were perforated 14.

1875. 10s. slate-grey. Plate 1. Paper white. Watermark "Maltese cross." Perforated 15 by 15½.

1883. 10s. slate-grey. Plate 1. Paper white or bluish-white. Watermark "large anchor." Perforated 14.

Superseded April 1st, 1884, by one of a new design.

## 12.—THE £1 (1875).

On the same day that the stamp of 10s. was issued, another of the value of £1 was also issued. This stamp was similar in size to the 10s., and was printed on similar paper, watermarked with "Maltese cross"; the perforation was also 15 by 15½. The colour was brownish-lilac.

In November, 1882, the stamp appeared on paper watermarked with "large anchor" (Fig. 316), the perforation being 14.

When the 10s. and the £1 were printed on the "large anchor" paper, the plates were, as in the case of the 5s., altered so as to consist of 112 stamps in two panes of fifty-six each, in place of eighty in four panes of twenty each, which was the arrangement of the "Maltese cross" paper.

This "large anchor" paper was the same as that in use for the Inland Revenue stamps of 3d. and 6d. then current, and was at times perfectly white, and at

others bluish. It does not appear to have been entirely exhausted till 1884, as specimens printed on the bluish paper up to that date are frequently found.

1875. £1 brownish-lilac. Plate 1. Paper white. Watermark "Maltese cross." Perforated 15 by 15½.

1882. £1 brownish-lilac. Plate 1. Paper white or bluish-white. Watermark "large anchor." Perforated 14.

Superseded April 1st, 1884, by one of a new design.

### 13.—THE 1D. (1880).

On the expiration of the contract with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., for the manufacture of the stamps of 2d. and under, the Post-Office urged the Inland Revenue Department to furnish it with stamps of these values more resembling those of the higher values, in which the gum was more adhesive and the paper not so hard. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and Messrs. De La Rue and Co., both tendered for the supply of surface-printed stamps, but the tender of the latter was the lower, and it was accepted. The chief novel feature of the new stamps was that they were printed by steam, and probably for that reason a coarser style of engraving was employed than for the stamps manufactured up to that time, which had all



FIG. 319.

been printed in hand-presses. The 1d. stamp of the new design began to appear on January 1st, 1880, and took the place of that of the old issue as the stock became exhausted. The colour chosen for the impression was Venetian red, and a machine-made paper was introduced, watermarked with "crown" (Fig. 319), of a new design,

arranged in two panes of 120 each in ten rows of twelve. The letters in the angles were retained, but the number

or the plate was suppressed on the new stamps. The perforation was the same as before.

As there were no varieties in this stamp, it is not necessary to give any summary either of this or the other stamps that followed it.

14, 15, 16.—THE  $\frac{1}{2}$ D.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ D., AND 2D. (1880).

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the new types were issued in October, 1880, and the 2d. followed in November. There is nothing remarkable about the issue, the stamps of which were similarly engraved to the 1d., and as the designs are well known it is superfluous to describe them. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was specially welcomed, as the small line-engraved stamps had never been popular, for they lacked adhesiveness, were inconvenient in use, and carried on the face of them a poverty-stricken appearance, as if they were made so small for the purpose of saving paper and printing.

No letters in the angles, nor any number of the plates, were inserted in these stamps, which were printed on the new paper watermarked "crown," the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in green, the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Venetian red, the 2d. in carmine-red, and were perforated 14 as before.

17.—THE 5D. (1881.)

On March 15th, 1881, a new value was issued representing the double Postal Union rate. The head of the Queen was within an irregularly-shaped upright oval, above which, on a solid straight tablet, was "POSTAGE," and below "FIVE PENCE" on a similar tablet. The impression was on the paper watermarked with "crown" (1880), and in dark violet, almost black, giving it a very funereal appearance. The perforation was as usual.

others bluish. It does not appear to have been entirely exhausted till 1884, as specimens printed on the bluish paper up to that date are frequently found.

1875. £1 brownish-lilac. Plate 1. Paper white. Watermark "Maltese cross." Perforated 15 by 15½.

1882. £1 brownish-lilac. Plate 1. Paper white or bluish-white. Watermark "large anchor." Perforated 14.

Superseded April 1st, 1884, by one of a new design.

### 13.—THE 1D. (1880).

On the expiration of the contract with Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., for the manufacture of the stamps of 2d. and under, the Post-Office urged the Inland Revenue Department to furnish it with stamps of these values more resembling those of the higher values, in which the gum was more adhesive and the paper not so hard. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., and Messrs. De La Rue and Co., both tendered for the supply of surface-printed stamps, but the tender of the latter was the lower, and it was accepted. The chief novel feature of the new stamps was that they were printed by steam, and probably for that reason a coarser style of engraving was employed than for the stamps manufactured up to that time, which had all

been printed in hand-presses. The 1d. stamp of the new design began to appear on January 1st, 1880, and took the place of that of the old issue as the stock became exhausted. The colour chosen for the impression was Venetian red, and a machine-made paper was introduced, watermarked with "crown" (Fig. 319), of a new design,



FIG. 319.

arranged in two panes of 120 each in ten rows of twelve. The letters in the angles were retained, but the number

or the plate was suppressed on the new stamps. The perforation was the same as before.

As there were no varieties in this stamp, it is not necessary to give any summary either of this or the other stamps that followed it.

14, 15, 16.—THE  $\frac{1}{2}$ D.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ D., AND 2D. (1880).

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the new types were issued in October, 1880, and the 2d. followed in November. There is nothing remarkable about the issue, the stamps of which were similarly engraved to the 1d., and as the designs are well known it is superfluous to describe them. The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was specially welcomed, as the small line-engraved stamps had never been popular, for they lacked adhesiveness, were inconvenient in use, and carried on the face of them a poverty-stricken appearance, as if they were made so small for the purpose of saving paper and printing.

No letters in the angles, nor any number of the plates, were inserted in these stamps, which were printed on the new paper watermarked "crown," the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in green, the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Venetian red, the 2d. in carmine-red, and were perforated 14 as before.

17.—THE 5D. (1881.)

On March 15th, 1881, a new value was issued representing the double Postal Union rate. The head of the Queen was within an irregularly-shaped upright oval, above which, on a solid straight tablet, was "POSTAGE," and below "FIVE PENCE" on a similar tablet. The impression was on the paper watermarked with "crown" (1880), and in dark violet, almost black, giving it a very funereal appearance. The perforation was as usual.



## 18.—THE FISCAL STAMPS OF 1881 AND 1882.

I.—*The Fiscals of 1881.*

The inconvenience of having two adhesive stamps of 1d., one for postage purposes and the other an Inland Revenue stamp for receipts of £2 and upwards and for drafts, was so self-evident that an arrangement was made in 1881 between the Inland Revenue Department and the Post-Office by which, on payment by the latter to the former of a certain annual sum, the postage-stamp of 1d. was allowed to supersede the Inland Revenue stamp of the same value. Accordingly, by the "Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881," it was provided "that on and after June 1st, 1881, postage duties might be paid by the use of 1d. adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to postage duty or to any particular description of instrument"; and *vice versâ*, postage-stamps were allowed to be used in place of such fiscal stamps.

It was doubtless intended that under this provision of the Act, the ordinary-sized Inland Revenue stamps then current should alone be admitted to postal use, as they alone were in stock; but there was nothing to prevent the use of the larger-sized stamps of 1860. As soon, therefore, as the Act came into operation, not only these stamps, but the other 1d. fiscals, namely, the "Receipt" stamps, blue, of 1853; the "Draft" stamps, buff, of the same date; and the "Draft payable on Demand or Receipt" stamps, of 1854, that were in the hands of the public, were disinterred, and in the confusion were allowed to do duty as postage-stamps, although all those issued prior to 1860 were not included in the Act, the privilege being confined to those stamps *not appropriated on the face of them to any particular description of instrument*. Although,

therefore, many of these stamps are found duly postmarked and recognised as having done postal duty, they were only admitted accidentally and not intentionally, and there is no question that the use of the stamps inscribed "Receipt," "Draft," and "Draft payable on Demand or Receipt," was not in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

Shortly before the issue of the Inland Revenue stamp of 1d., in June, 1860, an Act came into operation imposing a duty of 1d. on extracts from the Registers of Births, &c., and on delivery warrants, for which purposes the Inland Revenue Department had created a provisional stamp of 1d. by over-printing some of the "Draft payable on Demand or Receipt" stamps with "INLAND REVENUE" in red, and had thus deprived them of their special character. These, therefore, together with the large-sized Inland Revenue stamps of June, 1860, were available for postage purposes along with the smaller stamps of 1867, of which there were three types. In the first of these, issued September 1st, 1867, the spandrels were filled with a pattern of network. In the second, issued in 1868, the network was absent, and the head of the Queen had the ends of the ribbons confining the hair slightly shaded. There was also a sub-type of this stamp, differing very slightly, due possibly to a re-touch of the die. The third type, issued in 1878, had the ribbons more shaded. The large stamps from 1855 to 1864-5 were printed on paper watermarked with "anchor and cable," or, as it is termed, "foul anchor," and after that date on paper watermarked with "large anchor" (Fig. 316).\*

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\* When the single-lined watermark of "large anchor" was first introduced in 1864, the anchor was 16mm. high. In 1871 the size was increased to 18mm., and in 1881 to 20mm. In referring to this watermark we have not distinguished between these sizes, for all the postage-stamps printed on "large anchor" are on that in which the anchor is of 20mm. The "large anchor" paper from the first was adapted for 112 stamps in two panes of fifty-six, in seven rows of eight.

watermarked with "small anchor" (Fig. 317), in one pane of 240 stamps, and perforated 14, up to the end of 1880, when the watermark was changed to "orb" (Fig. 318). The large stamps were perforated 15 by 15½, and the smaller ones 14.

When the distinction between the adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of 1d. and the postage-stamps of similar value came into force on June 1st, 1881, there was a considerable stock in hand of the small Inland Revenue stamps on "orb" paper. There was also some stock of the 1d. postage-stamp (Venetian red), and a new stamp was in preparation bearing the inscription "Postage and Inland Revenue," which was partially issued on June 28th, 1881, and was the first type of that now in use. As soon as the stock of the 1d. Venetian red was exhausted, the Post-Office, for some days, only sold the 1d. Inland Revenue stamps for postal use, when the new 1d. stamp of June 28th, 1881, gradually took the place of the other issues. This stamp will be referred to later, in order not to interrupt the history of the fiscal stamps.

The following is a list of those stamps unappropriated on the face of them to any particular instrument, and consequently legally admissible to do postal service :

- 1860. 1d. purple, mauve. "Draft payable on demand or receipt," over-printed "INLAND REVENUE" in red. Paper white or bluish. Watermark "foul anchor." Perforated 15 by 15½.
- 1860. 1d. purple. "INLAND REVENUE," large size. Paper white or bluish. Watermark "foul anchor." Perforated 15 by 15½.
- 1864-5. 1d. purple. Same as the last, but watermark "large anchor" of 16mm.
- 1867. 1d. purple. Ordinary size. Paper white or bluish. Watermark "small anchor." Perforated 14. Type I. Netted ground.
- 1868. 1d. purple. Similar to the last, but ground uncoloured. Type II.
- 1877. 1d. purple. Similar to the last, but die re-touched, the ornaments in the angles being larger. Type II. modified.

1878. 1d. purple. Similar to the last, but ribbons more shaded.  
Type III.
1881. 1d. purple. Similar to the last, but paper watermarked  
with "orb." Type III.

## II.—*The Fiscals of 1882.*

The experiment of 1881 having proved successful, it was determined to extend it to some other adhesives of the Inland Revenue, and by an Act passed in 1882 it was enacted that on and after January 1st, 1883, "any stamp duties of an amount not exceeding 2s. 6d., which might legally be denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument, and any postage-duties to the like amount, might be denoted by the same adhesive stamps"

The fiscal stamps covered by this enactment were called in by the Inland Revenue Department on December 31st, 1882, with the exception of an embossed stamp of 2s. 6d., which, being much in demand by house-agents, remained in use till it was replaced by a surface-printed stamp of similar value in July following. Some which remained in the hands of the public were used postally, though almost entirely by those who wished to possess specimens that had done postal duty.

The stamps consisted of two kinds: One in which they were made by the ordinary embossing dies not appropriated to any special purpose, struck in colour on paper on which the words "INLAND REVENUE" had been previously printed in green; the other, of two adhesive stamps of 3d. and 6d. of large size, that of 6d. being an oblong rectangle and double the size of the 3d.

The embossed stamps were:

1. 1860, April 4th, 3d. and 6d. Struck in pink, on blue wove Whatman paper; imperforate.

2. 1861, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d. Struck as in No. 1, in pink; imperforate.
3. 1871, January 1st, 2d., 9d. Struck as in No. 1, in pink; imperforate.
4. 1871, July 27th, 2d., 9d., 1s., 2s. 6d. Struck as in No. 1, in pink; perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .\*
5. 1874, 1s. Struck in pink, on white wove paper, watermarked "small anchor"; perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , the words "INLAND REVENUE" being printed in thinner capitals.
6. 1875, October 27th, 2d., 9d., 1s., 2s. 6d. Similar to the last and on similar paper, but struck in vermilion; perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .
7. 1882. Similar to the last, but on paper watermarked "orb"; perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

### Surface-printed stamps :

1. 1860, June 15th, 3d. Impression in purple, on azure or white paper, watermarked with "foul anchor"; perforated 15 by  $15\frac{1}{2}$ .
2. 1860, September, 6d. Impression in purple, on similar paper with similar perforation.
3. 1865, 3d. and 6d. Same as before, but paper watermarked with "anchor" of 16mm., changed in 1871 to "anchor" of 18mm.; perforated 15 by  $15\frac{1}{2}$ .
4. 1882, 3d. and 6d. Similar to the last, but paper azure or white, watermarked with "large anchor" of 20mm.; perforated 14.

### 19.—THE 1D. (1881).

The consideration of the fiscal stamps has a little disturbed the chronological order, and it will now be necessary to go back to June, 28th 1881, when Type I. of the present 1d. stamp made its appearance. This stamp showed on the face of it that it was hurriedly prepared, to prevent any break in the supply of 1d. stamps which were to serve the purposes of both the Inland Revenue Department and the Post-Office, and it was lettered in the oval band enclosing the head, "POSTAGE AND INLAND

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\* This perforation of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  was done by a single-line machine in use at Somerset House.

REVENUE." There were fourteen curiously-shaped pearls in each angle of the frame, and the lettering was poor.

The colour was changed from red to a dull lilac, officially called "purple"; but some few were at first printed in a pale reddish tint of lilac, though not issued in London, having been all sent into the country. The reason for the change of colour was, that for some years previously the surface-printed stamps of the Inland Revenue had all been printed in a kind of purple, which was considered to be proof against the possibility of a stamp cancelled with pen and ink being cleaned and used a second time. There are many colours that could be used for printing stamps that would be disintegrated by detergents which would remove cancelling-marks made with the postal obliterating-stamps and printer's ink; but as the stamps were to be used when both kinds of obliterations were practised, it was considered requisite that they should be printed in inks that were fugitive when any kind of detergent was used. The purple was of this nature, and was termed "doubly-fugitive." The only other doubly-fugitive colour that the chemists have succeeded in producing is a dull green. The singly-fugitive colours are far commoner, and there is no lack of them. The question of the ink when fugitive colours are required is one of those problems which are far more difficult to solve than at first sight would appear. The difficulty is to get an ink adapted for surface-printing that is fugitive, and not soluble in water. Aniline colours and water-colours have been tried in some countries, but the wetting of the backs is apt to dissolve the colour.

The English line-engraved stamps were printed with an oleaginous ink that was fugitive. All collectors know how the colour rubs off, and how much it is deteriorated if the stamps are only put into a bath. Since the unification of

the stamps up to 1s. has been adopted, the authorities have been obliged to make the best they could out of the two doubly-fugitive colours of purple and green, and to fall back on singly-fugitive colours where they considered the danger to be small. This will be seen more as we examine the stamps manufactured since the date of the unification consequent on the Acts of 1881 and 1882.

The new 1d. stamp was printed in doubly-fugitive purple, on the paper watermarked with "crown" (1880), and the perforation was 14.

In December, 1881, Type II. made its appearance. The engraving was better, the lettering was larger, and the pearls in the frame, of which there were sixteen in each angle in place of fourteen, were more evenly formed. In other respects there was no change made.

1881, June. 1d. purple. Paper white. Watermark "crown" (1880).  
Perforated 14. Type I., with 14 pearls in each angle of the frame.

1881, December. 1d. purple. Same as before, but with 16 pearls in each of the angles. Type II.

## 20.—THE £5.

On May 1st, 1882, a stamp of £5 was created, but was not put on the list of stamps sold at the post-offices, though kept at the principal offices, chiefly for the purpose of accounting for small sums received for unpaid letters. A new plate was not constructed, but that which had been used for telegraph purposes was made to serve by erasing the word "TELEGRAPHS," and after the stamps had been printed the word "POSTAGE" was inserted in the blank label by a second printing, an ornament being introduced at each end to compensate for the difference in the length of the two words. The stamp is an oblong rectangle, double the size of the large stamps of 2s. 6d., 5s., &c., measuring

31mm. by 54mm. The impression is in orange-vermilion, on paper watermarked "large anchor," which at first was frequently bluish, but is now uniformly white. The perforation is 14.

#### 21.—THE 2S. 6D.

A surface-printed stamp of 2s. 6d. was issued on July 1st, 1883, replacing the embossed fiscal stamp of similar amount. The head is similar to that in the 1d., 1881, but is surrounded with heavy framing, making it of similar size to the stamps of 5s., 10s., and £1. The inscription at the top is "POSTAGE & REVENUE," and at the bottom, "2 SHIL<sup>s</sup> & 6 PENCE." The impression is in purple, upon paper watermarked with "large anchor," which at first for the most part was bluish, but for some time past it has been uniformly white. The perforation is 14.

#### 22.—THE UNIFIED SERIES OF 1884.

At last, on April 1st, 1884, after prolonged throes, the Inland Revenue Department issued the long-expected stamps of 1s. and under, inscribed "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," which were to take the places of the existing postage-stamps and of those fiscal stamps that had been dealt with by the Acts of 1881-2. Some foretaste of what was to be expected had been afforded by the issue, on August 1st preceding, of the 9d. value required for the Parcel Post, which commenced its operations on that day. No change was made in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, except that its colour was changed from green to slate. It did not then take its place as a revenue stamp, it not having been decided that a penny might be composed of two half-pennies, which, however, was allowed after some correspondence had taken place. No change was made in the 1d. The impression of all the values was on "crown" (1880) paper, adapted for 240 stamps in two panes of 120, there



being marks in the margins of the sheets of 4d. and upwards indicating where the sheets might be divided to form post-office sheets.

From the very first the issue was condemned by the public, who were not accustomed to stamps of the oblong form common to four out of the nine values, nor to the stamps being only in two colours. So far as the Inland Revenue Department was concerned, the stamps were no doubt considered perfect, as they were all printed in one or other of the two doubly-fugitive colours. The spandrels were all uncoloured, and in them were the double letters. The value was indicated in figures as well as words, but notwithstanding this the Post-Office began to complain. The difficulties of sorting were much increased, and there was a constant liability to make mistakes between the different values. It therefore soon became evident that the whole series was a failure, and that after all the old principle was right that different values should be indicated by different colours. The perforation was 14.

The following is a list of the types :

1. Head within a pointed shield—1½d. purple ; 5d. green.
2. Head within a square—2d. purple ; 6d. green.
3. Head within a circle—2½d. purple ; 9d. green.
4. Head within a hexagon—3d. purple ; 1s. green.
5. Head within an upright oval, resembling the 1d. — 4d. green.

Of these, the head in a square and the head in a circle were transverse-oblong rectangles.

23.—THE ½D., 5S., 10S., AND £1 OF APRIL 1ST, 1884.

Some other changes were made at the same time that the issue of the unified series took place.

*The ½d.*

It has already been stated that the design of this value adopted in 1880 was not changed, but it was printed in slate in place of green.

*The 5s.*

The former design was modified. The letters in the angles were in colour on white in place of white on colour, and the inscriptions were in white letters on coloured ground in place of colour on white. The number of the plate was suppressed, and tablets inserted in the sides carrying the numeral of value. The impression was in carmine on paper watermarked "large anchor," and the perforation was 14.

*The 10s.*

This was an adaptation of the design of the stamp of £1 (1878). The letters in the angles were altered to coloured on white, and the lower inscription was altered to TEN SHILLINGS. The disc at the foot carrying the plate-number was replaced by a floret, and tablets were inserted on the sides carrying the numerals of value. The impression was in blue on paper watermarked with "large anchor," and the perforation was 14.

*The £1*

This was an adaptation of the telegraph stamp of similar value, which it resembled in all points except that the word "POSTAGE" was substituted for "TELEGRAPHS," and in place of the number of the plate, which was in the blocks at the two upper angles, letters were inserted. The impression was in brown-lilac, on paper watermarked "crown," the stamp, which was 22mm. by 57mm., taking up the space of three crowns. The perforation was 14.

As the three stamps last described are still in use, it will be better to complete the history of them down to 1897.

When the 5s. and 10s. first appeared, some copies were on paper slightly azure, but the impression is now on paper quite white. The colours have slightly varied in shade, and in the case of the 10s. in tint also, as it is found in cobalt and in French blue.

In 1888 an error was made in the printing of the £1, and it appeared on paper watermarked with three orbs; but after the printing was exhausted, the proper paper was again employed. The colour of the impression had also gradually become browner, and as it appeared to be not impossible that the colour might be imitated by photography, it was changed to green at the end of 1890, and so appeared in January, 1891, and is the colour now in use.

- 1884.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. slate. Paper white. Watermark "crown." Perforated 14.
- 5s. carmine. Paper white or bluish at first, afterwards white. Watermark "large anchor." Perforated 14.
- 10s. French blue. Paper white or bluish at first. Watermark "large anchor." Perforated 14.
- 10s. French blue and cobalt. Paper white. Otherwise the same as the last.
- £1. purple-brown. Paper white. Watermark "crown" (1880). Perforated 14.
- 1888. £1. The same, but watermark "orb" (error).
- 1891. £1. green (shades). Watermark "crown" (1880).

#### 24.—THE CURRENT ISSUE (1887).

The condemnation of the issue of 1884, not merely by the public, but by the Post-Office officials, led to the recognition of the propriety of the Post-Office having a preponderating voice in the question of the stamps it employed, as it was the party most interested, more especially since its stamps were employed for revenue

purposes. A committee was therefore appointed, consisting of the Controller of the London Postal Department as chairman, two other officers of the Post-Office, with two from the Stamp Department at Somerset House, who were instructed to thoroughly investigate the question and report the result. This committee proceeded to take evidence, and some of the members visited the manufactories at Paris, Malines, Berlin, and Vienna, to see the mode of manufacture of the French, Belgian, German, and Austrian stamps. It is clear from the report of the evidence taken by the committee that no pains were spared to collect information before arriving at conclusions which were the foundation for the issue of 1887.

In some respects there was a new departure. The great fault with all the stamps that had previously been manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. was that the profile of the face was dependent on the lines of the shading, as in the present stamp of one penny. The consequence was that the head was not salient, being in a bastard kind of anaglyptic engraving, and the lines of shading in the profile were all but mixed up with those of the background. In the new stamps the head is either on a solid background, or is defined by an outline on an uncoloured one; this latter, it is said, gave great trouble to the engraver, as it was necessary that in the die the outline should be as sharp as a knife—the very thing, however, to prevent forgery, for which purpose it is important that a stamp should not be capable of imitation by every petty engraver. It will be seen that all the heads on the solid ground are alike, and those on the uncoloured ground are also alike *inter se*, but differ from those on the solid ground, though they are, it may be supposed, as nearly alike as the engraver could make them. It seems a pity that some modification of the *rd.* was not made, as

it still retains its old inscription, but it was considered inadvisable to meddle with it.

The impression in two colours was also an innovation, as also the introduction of coloured paper. The bi-coloured printing, being much more costly than the simple printing, was applied to those stamps for which the demand was the smallest, and it must be allowed that it is perfectly carried out by the contractors, and the stamps of 4d., 4½d., 9d., and 10d., are specimens of double printing of the highest class. It was found impossible to print these stamps at the outset from plates larger than were adapted for twenty stamps. All the other values are printed in panes of 120.

The ½d. is the only stamp on white which is printed in singly-fugitive colour; in all the rest doubly-fugitive colour enters largely into the printing, or is compensated by the paper being in a fugitive colour, so that due precautions were taken against fraudulent cleaning of the stamps. The question of inserting letters in the angles was considered by the committee, and it was deemed unnecessary to continue the system.

Some of the plates were ready early in 1886, as the ½d. was registered on April 9th, the 2d. in July, the 2½d. and 1s. in August, the 3d. in September, but the rest were not registered till November; and as the year 1887 was that of the Queen's Jubilee, it was determined to make the issue of the whole of the values on January 1st of that year. The series has thus been termed the Jubilee series. In 1890 the series was augmented by the issue of a stamp of 10d., and again subsequently by one of 4½d., principally to prepay the then 2lb. rate of the parcel post, which has since been reduced to 4d.

The colours of the impressions have varied a little during the ten years since the stamps were issued, the

doubly-fugitive colours having become brighter. The coloured paper has not varied in tint, except that specimens of the 3d. have been found on deep chrome-yellow, which was, however, quite accidental, and to assure uniformity of tint as far as is possible, the quantity estimated as being required for a year's consumption is made at one time.

It may have been noticed that in the sheets of some of the values the pane of stamps is surrounded by a line in the colour of the stamps, and in those printed in two colours the continuous line is in the colour of the impression from the "key-plate"; and there is a second line, partial or continuous, in the colour of the impression from the "duty-plate."\* Thus, in the case of the 1½d., there is a continuous line of purple from the key-plate and a continuous line of green from the duty-plate. In the 2d. the line is continuous from the key-plate and broken from the duty-plate. But all these, as also the bi-coloured blocks in the 4d., 4½d., 9d., and 10d., are only introduced by the printers to equalise the pressure on the plates in the printing, and are of no philatelic interest. The same may be said of the letters of the alphabet found under the stamp last but one of the bottom row of some of the values. This was introduced in the 1d. in 1884, for facilitating the keeping of the accounts, and was extended to the ½d. in 1887. The letter indicates the set of plates then being printed from, and is changed when another set of plates is made up, and the system of check is so perfect that when by mistake some sheets were printed with the letter "N," which ought to have been from the next set, the error was at once discovered at Somerset

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\* In the bi-coloured stamps, for the printing of which two plates are required, that which prints the part on which is the value is termed the "duty-plate"; while that which prints the other portion is called the "key-plate."

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The impression in two colours was also an innovation, as also the introduction of coloured paper. The bi-coloured printing, being much more costly than the simple printing, was applied to those stamps for which the demand was the smallest, and it must be allowed that it is perfectly carried out by the contractors, and the stamps of 4d., 4½d., 9d., and 10d., are specimens of double printing of the highest class. It was found impossible to print these stamps at the outset from plates larger than were adapted for twenty stamps. All the other values are printed in panes of 120.

The ½d. is the only stamp on white which is printed in singly-fugitive colour; in all the rest doubly-fugitive colour enters largely into the printing, or is compensated by the paper being in a fugitive colour, so that due precautions were taken against fraudulent cleaning of the stamps. The question of inserting letters in the angles was considered by the committee, and it was deemed unnecessary to continue the system.

Some of the plates were ready early in 1886, as the ½d. was registered on April 9th, the 2d. in July, the 2½d. and 1s. in August, the 3d. in September, but the rest were not registered till November; and as the year 1887 was that of the Queen's Jubilee, it was determined to make the issue of the whole of the values on January 1st of that year. The series has thus been termed the Jubilee series. In 1890 the series was augmented by the issue of a stamp of 10d., and again subsequently by one of 4½d., principally to prepay the then 2lb. rate of the parcel post, which has since been reduced to 4d.

The colours of the impressions have varied a little during the ten years since the stamps were issued, the

doubly-fugitive colours having become brighter. The coloured paper has not varied in tint, except that specimens of the 3d. have been found on deep chrome-yellow, which was, however, quite accidental, and to assure uniformity of tint as far as is possible, the quantity estimated as being required for a year's consumption is made at one time.

It may have been noticed that in the sheets of some of the values the pane of stamps is surrounded by a line in the colour of the stamps, and in those printed in two colours the continuous line is in the colour of the impression from the "key-plate"; and there is a second line, partial or continuous, in the colour of the impression from the "duty-plate."\* Thus, in the case of the 1½d., there is a continuous line of purple from the key-plate and a continuous line of green from the duty-plate. In the 2d. the line is continuous from the key-plate and broken from the duty-plate. But all these, as also the bi-coloured blocks in the 4d., 4½d., 9d., and 10d., are only introduced by the printers to equalise the pressure on the plates in the printing, and are of no philatelic interest. The same may be said of the letters of the alphabet found under the stamp last but one of the bottom row of some of the values. This was introduced in the 1d. in 1884, for facilitating the keeping of the accounts, and was extended to the ½d. in 1887. The letter indicates the set of plates then being printed from, and is changed when another set of plates is made up, and the system of check is so perfect that when by mistake some sheets were printed with the letter "N," which ought to have been from the next set, the error was at once discovered at Somerset

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\* In the bi-coloured stamps, for the printing of which two plates are required, that which prints the part on which is the value is termed the "duty-plate"; while that which prints the other portion is called the "key-plate."



House, and the contractors were allowed to cross out the wrong letter and print in the correct one.

All the stamps bear the inscription of "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," and as they are in current use it is not necessary to give any summary of the issue. A few printing errors have been made in some of the values, such as an inverted sheet, which renders the watermark inverted; a sheet printed on the wrong side. But such mistakes as the latter seldom pass the inspection, and a certain allowance for spoil is provided for in the contract.

### *Official Stamps.*

In 1882 the stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 6d. then current were over-printed in black, with "I. R." near the top and "OFFICIAL" near the bottom, in Egyptian capitals, for the use of the officials of the Inland Revenue Department;\* and other values have been since similarly over-printed as occasion required. The following is a list of these stamps, with the dates of their issue:

1d., purple (Type II., 1881), issued September 27th, 1882.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., green (1880), issued October 28th, 1882.

6d., green-black (1881), plate 18, issued November 30th, 1882.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., slate (1884), issued May 8th, 1885.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple (1884), issued March 12th, 1885.

1s., green (1884), issued March 12th, 1885.

5s., carmine (1884), issued March 12th, 1885.

10s., blue (1884), issued March 12th, 1885.

£1, lilac-brown; watermark "crown" (1884), issued March 12th, 1885.

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\* Although the officers of the Inland Revenue Department correspond with the principal office in London free of postage, yet they have not the same privilege in corresponding on business between themselves or with the public. The small values are much used for this purpose, while the larger ones are used by the Department principally for foreign correspondence.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion (1887), issued January 21st, 1888.

1s., green (1887), issued March 15th, 1889.

£1, lilac-brown, watermark "orb" (1888), issued 1890.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple on blue (1887), issued 1892.

£1, green (1891), issued April 13th, 1892.

### *Army Official Stamps.*

In September, 1896, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the current series were over-printed in black, with "ARMY OFFICIAL" in black for the use of the Army Pay Department. The over-print is in two lines of Egyptian capitals, one of which is near the top and the other near the bottom of the stamp.\* The letters of the over-print are the same on the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values, but that on the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. is of a different type, being thicker.

### *Government Parcels.*

On the inauguration of the Parcel Post, on August 1st, 1883, two stamps were employed for the use of Government offices, of the values of 9d. and 1s., made by over-printing in black the then newly-issued stamp of 9d. of the unified series and the current 1s. with "GOVT. PARCELS," in two lines of Egyptian capitals; and other values have since been similarly over-printed. The following is a list:

9d., green (1883), issued August 1st, 1883.

1s., brown-orange, watermark "crown" (1881), issued August 1st, 1883. Plates 13 and 14.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple (1884) issued April 30th, 1886.

6d., green (1884), issued April 30th, 1886.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d., purple and green (1887), issued October 29th, 1887.

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\* In the over-printing plate of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2d., the final "L" in "official" was in some cases deprived of its foot, either partially or entirely, and in all cases the foot was very short. This has since been remedied, and a new over-printing plate brought into use.

6d., purple on red (1887), issued December 19th, 1887.

9d., purple and blue (1887), issued August 21st, 1888.

1s., green (1887), issued March 25th, 1890.

2d., green and carmine (1887), issued December, 1891.

4½d., green and red (1892), issued September 15th, 1892.

1d., purple (1881), issued June 21st, 1896.

### *Office of Works.*

In 1896 the ½d. and 1d. of the current issue were overprinted with O.W. OFFICIAL in black, for the use of the Office of Works.

½d., vermilion-red.

1d., purple.

### *Stamps for British Offices in Turkey.*

The Turkish rate of postage under the Postal Union is 40 paras for a single letter, and as that is not quite the equivalent to 2½d., the British stamps used in the Consular post-offices were in 1885 surcharged with the equivalent Postal Union rates of Turkey. The following stamps of the issue of 1884 were so surcharged in black :

2½d., lilac, with 40 paras.

5d., green, with 80 paras.

2s. 6d., lilac, with 12 piastres.

The 2½d. and 5d. of the issue of 1887 have also been similarly surcharged in black :

2½d., purple on blue, with 40 paras.

5d., purple and blue, with 80 paras.

In consequence of a lack at Constantinople of stamps of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. surcharged with 40 paras, the letters dispatched on February 24th, 1893, were stamped with stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., surcharged in black with 40 paras. This was done in the office there. The number so used was very limited, as the new supply arrived a day or two after. There are, however, many forged ones which are difficult to detect, and the sole safeguard appears to be a copy on the original letter.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., vermilion, surcharged with 40 paras.

### ***Stamps for other Offices Abroad.***

Temporary assistance has at various times been afforded by the Inland Revenue Department to dependencies abroad by supplying them with postage-stamps. These have been generally furnished by using the values printed from the unappropriated dies, which are of the values of 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 8d. printed in purple; of 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. in green; and of £1 and upwards in purple.\* In some cases, however, such as the first issue for CYPRUS, the issue of 1892 for the PROTECTORATE OF THE OIL RIVERS, one of the issues for BRITISH BECHUANALAND, as also for the BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, the issues of 1888 and 1891 for ZULULAND, a series has been made by over-printing the postage-stamps in black with the name of the dependency. The use of these stamps does not appear, however, to be confined to the Consular offices, but is in the nature of a general issue, belonging therefore to the history of the stamps of these dependencies.

As there is no value of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the unappropriated series, whenever this value has been required it has been

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\* Stamps printed from what are termed the unappropriated dies were first issued about 1872 for fiscal purposes. Being furnished with blank tablets, they can be appropriated to any particular service by over-printing the objects on the tablets. Thus the stamps for contract-notes, transfers, patents, military telegraphs, &c., were made, and they have been applied for postal service as mentioned above.

supplied by the postage-stamp. Thus, in the stamps from the unappropriated dies over-printed "ARMY TELEGRAPHS," the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value was supplied by using the postage-stamp.

### *Railway Letter-Fee Stamps.*

Under the provisions of the Post-Office Acts of 1 Vict., both the sender and carrier of any letter otherwise than through the Post-Office are liable to penalties, save in some few excepted cases. The Post-Office claimed no monopoly for the conveyance of newspapers, single copies of which are frequently sent by the railways, and as it appeared that it would be a matter of great convenience to the public to be able to send letters by a similar mode of conveyance without being liable to penalties for so doing, the Postmaster-General in 1890 applied himself to devise some mode by which this might be done without prejudice to the Post-Office. For this purpose he agreed with all the principal railway companies in Great Britain and Ireland to act as the agents for the Post-Office for the conveyance of any single letter over their lines for 3d., of which 1d. should be the share of the Post-Office and 2d. that of the railway company; and a stamp of 3d., inscribed "Postage and Railway Service," was designed. It was found, however, that the use of such a stamp would necessitate keeping accounts with each railway company, so a simpler method was adopted, whereby the share of the Post-Office was represented by an ordinary postage-stamp of 1d., and that of the railway company by a stamp of 2d. provided and affixed by it, the company engaging to obliterate both of the stamps.

A general type for the stamp of the railway companies, of the value of 2d., was agreed upon, the principal features being a shield, in the centre of which is "2D." within

a circular band, inscribed "FEE FOR CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE POST LETTERS BY RAILWAY," enclosed in a rectangular frame, with the name of the company on tablets at the top and bottom (Fig. 320). As each company provides its own stamps, they differ in details as also in colour. Most of them are in green of various shades, and some few in red or blue. They are not postage-stamps according to strict definition, for they have no franking power of their own, and only acquire it when used in conjunction with a post-office postage-stamp of 1d., but they are part of the machinery by which the Post-Office carries out this particular service. The system came into operation on February 1st, 1891. A list of the railway companies that have agreed with the Post-Office for this service may be found in the "Postal Guide."



FIG. 320.

*Erratum* at page 282. — The colours of the 10d. and 6d. in the list of the dies of the embossed stamps have been inadvertently transposed.

## GREECE.

The stamps of Greece have until very recently received but scant treatment at the hands of English philatelists, arising possibly from the small number of varieties in the types, and from the difficulty of obtaining reliable information in regard to their early history. For the most part the stamps have been carelessly printed, and there has been utter failure in maintaining a uniformity of colour. The varieties dependent on the impression are therefore very numerous, and this may possibly have tended to discourage collectors. A well-known philatelist, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, has, however, recently made a study of these stamps, and with his permission we shall avail ourselves of some of the fruits of his labour.\*

The currency of Greece is in lepta and drachmæ, the drachma of the nominal value of a franc being divided into 100 lepta, but this has only been the currency since Greece acquired its independence in the early part of the present century. It was not till 1860 that the postal service appears to have been organised on modern lines, the law regulating the rates to be charged on letters, patterns, printed matter, &c., having been passed May 24th, 1860. This was supplemented by decrees of June 8th, 1860, August 24th, 1860,

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\* The papers on the Greek stamps by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton were published in the *Philatelic Record and Stamp News* for 1897, to which those who wish to study these stamps more deeply are referred.

and September 5th, 1861. The first of these described the prospective postage-stamps with their values and colours; the second stated that the colours had been modified; and the third had relation to matters connected with the service, but the stamps were not issued till October, 1861.

### ISSUE I.—1861.

#### PARIS IMPRESSION.

|                                             |                                           |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—October<br>1st (13th), 1861. | IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed,<br>in Paris. |
| DESIGN.—Head of Hermes.                     | GUM.—White; also yellow.                  |
| PAPER.—Tinted plain wove.                   | IMPERFORATE.                              |

The art of Athens did not lie in the production of postage-stamps, for application was made to Paris, and those first issued were printed there. M. Albert Barre, who had succeeded his father as principal engraver to the Mint, and who engraved the French stamps of 1853, was applied to, and the design of the French stamps was adopted as the model for those of Greece, the head of Hermes, more commonly referred to by his Roman name of Mercury, being substituted for that of Ceres as it appeared on the French stamps of 1849, and the inscriptions changed to adapt them to Greece and its currency. The head of Hermes with the petasus or winged-helmet was to the right, and in the frame at the top was ΕΛΛ. ΓΡΑΜΜ. (Ellenikon Grammatosemon, Greek letter-stamp), while at the foot was the value in lepta (Fig. 321).



FIG. 321.

M. A. Barre engraved the matrix die on steel in relief and the numerals of value were alone added in the



secondary dies from which the plates were constructed. It has hitherto been assumed that the plates were made and the stamps printed by M. Hulot, the contractor for the French stamps, at the manufactory in the Paris Mint; but the relations between M. A. Barre and M. Hulot were at that time very strained, and there can be but little doubt that the plates were made under the direction of M. A. Barre at the printing establishment of Ernest Meyer in Paris, and that the printing was done there. This is evidenced by Mr. Beckton possessing a horizontal strip of three stamps of 20 lepta taken from the bottom row, below which, at a distance of 13mm. and therefore outside the plate, is a line immediately above the imprint of the printer, "TYPOGRAPHIE ERNEST MEYER, RUE DE VERNEUIL 22, À PARIS."

The plates were constructed for 150 stamps, and appear not to have been composed of single electrotypes.

The impression was on ordinary wove paper, tinted more or less deeply, and, unlike the French stamps, this tinting was not on the face, but the paper was tinted throughout.

Two kinds of gumming are found on those printed in Paris. The one which appears to be the first, was thin, tough, white gum; the other was a yellowish, thicker gum, and disposed to crack.

On the back of the 10 lepta, in orange-red on blue paper, large double-lined numerals, 7½mm. high, were printed in the colour of the impression. This appears to have been a suggestion of M. A. Barre. In 1858-59, M. A. Barre made some experiments in constructing plates of steel, in the course of which he used a die of the French type with "00 POSTES 00" in the frame at the foot, and "ESSAI 1858" at the top. One of the essays printed in blue had on the back the numerals "10,"

similar to those on the Greek stamps, and in the margin is "Presse mecanique essai 1861 Albert Barre," all in his handwriting. It is probable, therefore, that it was originally a suggestion for the French stamps to obviate the difficulty arising from the numerals of value on the face being so small, and to facilitate their recognition. As this required that the sheet should pass a second time through the press, it was of course objected to by M. Hulot, who had just had his price for the manufacture of the stamps cut down from 1½fr. to 1fr. per 1000. The introduction of the system of printing the numerals on the back of the stamps seems, therefore, to have originated with M. A. Barre, and his suggestion was carried out subsequently in the Greek stamps when they were printed in Athens, except for the small values of 1 and 2 lepta, in which the extra cost of the double printing was spared.

Some copies of the 10 lepta printed in Paris are found without figures on the back, but these were never issued, and no obliterated specimens are known to exist. They are not the same colour, being more of a crimson tint, and must be regarded as essays.

All the stamps were issued imperforate; and, in fact, no stamps were perforated till 1889.

The following are the colours of the Paris impression:

1. 1l., chocolate-brown (shades), reddish-chocolate on cream.
2. 2l., olive-ochre, buff, on yellowish.
3. 5l., emerald-green on greenish.
4. 10l., orange-red on blue.
5. 20l., blue (shades) on bluish.
6. 40l., violet (shades) on blue.
7. 80l., rose (shades) on cream.

## ATHENS IMPRESSION.

DATE OF ISSUE.—End of 1861. DESIGN.—As before.

PAPER.—White and tinted IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed,  
plain wove. in Athens.

GUM.—Yellowish.

It is not known how many stamps were printed in Paris, but the plates must have been sent to Athens before the close of 1861, as the stamps of 1 lepton and 10 and 20 lepta were in use early in 1862. Mr. Beckton puts the date of issue of the 10 and 20 lepta as early as November, 1861, and that of the 11. and 21. in December, 1861. He also states that the earliest specimens of the 10 lepta, in yellow-ochre on bluish, and of the 20 lepta, dark blue on bluish, are found without numerals on the back, but that they are both very uncommon. The existence of the 40 lepta without numerals has also been chronicled; but this is from a late printing, probably about 1872, and is due to imperfect printing. With these exceptions, the whole of the values gradually made their appearance, printed at Athens, and with the numerals of value on the backs, save in the 11. and 21., the numerals being about  $6\frac{1}{4}$  mm. high.

Although with the exception of the 1 lepton and 2 lepta, the stamps printed in Athens bore numerals indicative of the value on the backs, yet this is not the only point which serves to distinguish between the two printings. In those printed in Paris, the shading on the face is composed of a series of dots and fine lines, the first two or three lines of the shading on the cheek being composed of dots only. In those printed in Athens, the shading of the cheek and neck is in almost continuous unbroken lines, that on the cheek resembling whiskers, and the whole stamp appears coarse in comparison

with the Paris impression (Fig. 322). It is true that Mr. Beckton, who has made a thorough study of these stamps, finds ample evidence of the existence of two printings in Paris of the whole issue with the exception of the 10 lepta, the later printing being heavier than the first; yet the distinction between these and the printings in Athens is perfectly marked, though it may be difficult for an unpractised eye, in the case of the early Athens printings of the 1 lepton and 2 lepta, which have no numerals on the back, to distinguish between them.



FIG. 322.

When the plates were sent from Paris, a pressman was also sent for the purpose of instructing the Athens workmen in the art of surface-printing, and a supply of paper and of some of the colours appear also to have been sent. The early impressions of some of the values were therefore well executed, but they speedily degenerated and became so coarse that many philatelists have boldly stated that they could not have been printed from the same plates as those which served for the Paris impression. But all their theories, such as strengthening the lines on the plates (which was simply impossible), the construction of new plates from a strengthened die (which is absurd), are contrary to tradition; and other causes for the deterioration must be sought for, which it does not seem difficult to find. In surface-printing, the lines of shading are in relief on the plate, and in order that the impression should be perfect, it is necessary that the coloured ink should be compounded with a proper medium, transferring the colour to the dry paper under light pressure, and that the plate should be kept perfectly clean. There is ample evidence to

show that this latter rule was not observed, as when the plates were cleaned, in 1870, they, for a time, yielded better impressions. The blotchy nature of many of the impressions, and the way in which some of the colours appear at times to have been thinned down, is evidence, we think, of bad compounding. Carelessness and ignorance appear, therefore, to have been the causes of the inferiority of the Athens printings, and possibly the factory may not have been furnished with such *matériel* as is necessary to turn out good work rapidly.

When the supply of paper sent from Paris along with the plates was exhausted, recourse must have been had to some other source, as there are considerable variations in the tints and in the quality, but the differences are not so important as to require examination by the ordinary collector.

Although the stamps of the type of 1861 continued to be in use till superseded by those of the type of 1886, yet it will be better to make a first halt at the end of 1875, and to mention the phases through which the stamps passed up to that time. The numerals of value appear to have been printed on the sheets before the impression of the stamps, and though it was intended that they should be of the same colour as that of the impression, there is frequently a difference in tone, as the two impressions were printed at different times.

For some cause or another, a fresh setting-up for printing the numerals "5" on the back of the 5 lepta was made about 1863. The numerals differ in shape from those first employed, more especially noticeable in the form of the head, the curve at the top being longer, and the rest of the figure wider and rounder. It will be convenient to designate these as Type I. and Type II.

About 1870 some assistance was sought from Germany, a new printing-press was set up, and the plates were

cleaned by an experienced workman. In the whole of the values printed at that time the impressions are good, and afford sufficient evidence that they emanated from the original Paris plates.

The impressions of the 20 lepta, taken in 1870, are perhaps the commonest. These also show a feeble condition of the background, which many philatelists have attributed to a worn state of the plate; others contend that it is due to the printing, but as neither appears to be supported by adequate evidence, it will be sufficient to mention the fact. Mr. Beckton has noticed that in the sheets of the 1 lepton, printed from the cleaned plate in 1870, there are two flaws, one at the bottom of the pearl circle of the forty-fourth stamp, and the other consisting of a white blotch under the hair at the back of the head, found in the fifty-fifth stamp. These continued to the close of the series of this type, and evidently show that the same plate was in use to the end of the chapter, and if this were so in the case of the stamp for which there was the largest demand, it may be assumed that in all probability there were no fresh plates made during the issue.

In 1872 a change seems to have been made in the paper, as all the values appeared on very thin paper, and a separate series may be found of these, though they are not divided in the subjoined list, which, with the exception of No. 10, were all printed at this time on thin paper.

The obliterating marks made use of during the period from the introduction of the stamps down to 1876, were either similar to the French cancelling mark of small points with the index number of the post-office in the centre, or the dated stamp of the receiving-office, which appears gradually to have superseded the former.

The colours of the different printings are very numerous, but the following are the principal :

8. 1l., chocolate-brown, brown, olive-brown, pale brown, black-brown, reddish-brown, ochre-brown, grey-brown on cream.
9. 2l., yellow-brown (shades), bistre-ochre, stone on cream.
10. 5l., Type I., bluish-green on greenish.
11. 5l., Type II., green, light green, emerald-green on greenish.
12. 10l., yellow-ochre, orange (shades), russet on bluish.
13. 20l., dark blue, greyish-blue, pale blue, indigo on bluish.
14. 40l., violet, red-violet, brown-lake, bistre on bluish.
15. 40l., solferino on greenish.
16. 80l., rose, carmine on cream.

In this issue and in that of 1876, so long as the numerals of value were printed on the back, there were many errors in them, such as being out of place, upside down, wrong ones, &c., but these are only curiosities showing the carelessness of the printer.

In 1876 the stamps entered upon a new phase, as the colours of the paper on which they were printed were to a certain extent modified, and the 1, 5, 10, 20, and 40 lepta began to be printed on cream-coloured paper, more or less buff. The numerals were still printed on the back of the 5, 10, 20, and 40 lepta, as also on any printings that there may have been of the 80 lepta, but this stamp became useless, and was withdrawn on December 31st, 1881. This issue is remarkable from the fact that it was the last in which the stamps appeared with numerals on the back.

On May 20th, 1876, two new values of 30 and 60 lepta were issued, the first printings of which were made in

Paris. The 30 lepta was in two tints of chocolate-brown, one of which was slightly olive, and was printed on cream-coloured paper. The 60 lepta was in dark green on greenish. There were no numerals on the back.

In September, 1876, these two values began to appear, printed at Athens, and there is just the same difference between the two printings as there is between the Paris and Athens printings of the other values. Between this date and 1882, when the colour was altered, the 30 lepta appeared in brown and red-brown on cream, and in black-brown on buff, as also on cream. The 60 lepta was printed in dark green on buff, neither of the values having numerals on the back.

Between October, 1878, and 1880, the 5, 10, 20, and 40 lepta appeared on cream-coloured paper, without numerals on the back. The 1 lepton was also printed in red-brown on cream, and the 2 lepta in ochre on cream.

In 1882 the colours of the 20 and 30 lepta were changed, the 20 lepta to rose and the 30 lepta to blue, which was the last change that was made prior to the advent of the stamps of the new type.

The stamps were all issued imperforate, though many are found rouletted and perforated unofficially. Copies, however, of the 1, 2, 5, and 10 lepta on cream-coloured paper, without figures on the back, are said to have been perforated officially *11½* about 1891. As these must have been remains of old stock, they were possibly so perforated from a desire of gratifying collectors.

The following is a summary of the later portion of the history of the Athens impression of the stamps of the type of 1861:

1876.—*Printed in Athens. No Numerals on the Back.*

17. 1l., chocolate on buff and cream.



*With Numerals on the Back.*

- 18. 5l., green (shades) on cream.
- 19. 10l., orange and orange-red on cream.
- 20. 20l., blue and ultramarine on cream.
- 21. 40l., rose on cream and on white.

*May 20th, 1876.—Printed in Paris. No Numerals on the Back.*

- 22. 30l., brown and olive-brown on cream.
- 23. 60l., dark green on greenish.

*September, 1876.—Printed in Athens. No Numerals on the Back.*

- 24. 30l., brown on cream and buff, red-brown on cream.
- 25. 60l., green on buff.

*1878-80.—Athens Printing. No Numerals on the Back.*

- 26. 1l., red-brown (shades), yellow-brown on cream and buff.
- 27. 2l., ochre on cream.
- 28. 5l., green (shades) on cream, buff, and white.
- 29. 10l., orange, orange-yellow on cream.
- 30. 20l., indigo on cream.
- 31. 40l., pale lilac, mauve on cream.

*1882.—Athens Printing. No Numerals on the Back. All on Cream-coloured Paper.*

- 32. 1l., yellow-brown (shades), grey-brown.
- 33. 2l., bistre.
- 34. 20l., red, rose, and pale rose.
- 35. 30l., ultramarine, washy-blue, blue.

*1891.—Perforated 11½ (?).*

- 36. 1l., red-brown, yellow-brown on cream.
- 37. 2l., ochre on cream.
- 38. 5l., green on cream.
- 39. 10l., orange on cream.

## ISSUE II.—1886.

## BELGIAN IMPRESSION.

|                                    |                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—April 1st,<br>1886. | IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.<br>PERFORATION.—Imperforate,<br>and perforated 13½ and<br>11½. |
| DESIGN.—Head of Hermes.            |                                                                                             |
| PAPER.—Plain white wove.           |                                                                                             |

On April 1st, 1886, three stamps, of the values of 20 and 50 lepta and 1 drachma, of a new design made their appearance. The stamps were designed and the dies engraved in Belgium, as appears from the initials H.H. and A.D. under the ornament at the foot, being those of H. Heindrickx and A. Doms, the designer and engraver of the Belgian stamps. They were printed at the Belgian Stamp Manufactory at Malines. The design shows the head of Hermes to the right on a circular solid ground of about 13mm. in diameter, within a rectangular frame in which is ΕΑΛΛΑΣ at the top and the denomination at the foot, on each side of which are squares carrying the numeral of value. The rest of the frame is filled up with Greek ornamentation. The numerals of value in the square blocks are on a plain uncoloured ground in the 25 and 50 lepta, and on a lined ground in the 1 drachma (Fig. 323).



FIG. 323.

The paper was white wove, smooth, and of good quality. The stamps were not perforated.

- 40. 25l., light blue.
- 41. 50l., greyish-green.
- 42. 1dr., grey.

Early in the following year the series was completed by the issue of—

- 43. 1l., brown.

- 44. 2l., light yellow-brown.
- 45. 5l., light green.
- 46. 10l., orange-yellow.
- 47. 20l., rose.
- 48. 40l., violet.

#### ATHENS IMPRESSION.

In March, 1889, the stamps began to appear, printed at Athens from the Belgian plates, an impression which may easily be distinguished from the Belgian one by the inferior manner in which the work was done, and from the poor and varying colours which were employed. The paper also was rougher, though not so bad as in the stamps of the former type, and was white wove, each sheet being watermarked with Greek words signifying "Paper of the Public Service," so that occasionally portions of the letters appear on the stamps. The 1 lepton was the first to appear, and was followed by the other values, with the exception of the 50 lepta, as the stocks of those printed in Belgium became exhausted.

The 1 lepton was followed early in May, 1889, by the 20 lepta, red; and the 25 lepta, ultramarine. The order in which they appeared being the 20 lepta, red, and the 25 lepta, ultramarine, on May 10th, 1889; the 10 lepta, orange, on June 20th following; the 5 lepta in August, 1889; and the 40 lepta, violet, in June, 1891. No Athens printing of the 50 lepta is known.

All the stamps issued prior to May 21st, 1889, were issued imperforate, but on that day a perforating machine obtained from Paris commenced operations, and, according to the report of the Director of the establishment at Athens, some sheets of all the values of the stamps printed in Belgium, with the exception of the 50 lepta and 1 drachma, were perforated, together with some of the 1 lepton

and 20 lepta of those printed in Athens. The machine gave a perforation of  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , but before many sheets were perforated it broke down from the want of skill in the operators, and specimens thus perforated are rare.

The stamps therefore continued to be issued imperforate until the Government, tired of waiting for the repair of the Paris machine, obtained a single-line one giving a gauge of  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and this commenced operations on March 30th, 1891. The 40 lepta, violet, of the Athens impression, issued in June, 1891, appeared both imperforate and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

It would appear that the Paris machine was about the same time again set to work, for in May, 1891, the 2 lepta, in pale yellow-ochre, appeared perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and this was subsequently followed by the 40 lepta, violet; but there is no evidence of any further use of this machine after this date.

On January 13th, 1893, the 25 and 40 lepta appeared in altered colours, the 25 lepta being changed to violet, and the 40 lepta to blue. These stamps were issued imperforate, and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

In 1895 the 1 drachma, printed at Athens, made its appearance perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and also imperforate.

The following is a summary of the stamps printed at Athens, and of the perforation of the Belgian and Athenian printings.

1. — *Issued between March, 1889, and 1895. Printed at Athens, and issued Imperforate.*

- 49. 1l., brown, dark brown.
- 50. 2l., pale bistre, ochre.
- 51. 5l., green (shades).
- 52. 10l., yellow-ochre, orange (shades).
- 53. 20l., carmine, rose.
- 54. 25l., blue, indigo, ultramarine.

- 55. 25l., red-violet.
- 56. 40l., red-violet.
- 57. 40l., blue (shades).
- 58. 1dr., grey, lilac-grey.

2.—*March, 1889. Belgian Printing. Perforated 13½.*

- 59. 1l., brown.
- 60. 2l., ochre.
- 61. 5l., green.
- 62. 10l., orange-yellow.
- 63. 20l., red.
- 64. 25l., blue.
- 65. 40l., violet.

3.—*March, 1889. Athens Printing. Perforated 13½.*

- 66. 1l., brown.
- 67. 20l., red.

4.—*March, 1891. Belgian Printing. Perforated 11½.*

- 68. 10l., orange.
- 69. 20l., carmine.
- 70. 25l., blue.
- 71. 40l., violet.
- 72. 50l., bronze-green.
- 73. 1dr., grey.

5.—*March, 1891-1896. Athens Printing. Perforated 11½.*

- 74. 1l., brown, dark brown.
- 75. 2l., ochre.
- 76. 5l., green (shades).
- 77. 10l., ochre-orange (shades).
- 78. 20l., carmine, rose.
- 79. 25l., indigo, blue.
- 80. 25l., red-violet.
- 81. 40l., red-violet.
- 82. 40l., blue.
- 83. 1dr., grey.

6.—*May, 1891. Athens Printing. Perforated 13½.*

84. 2l., yellow-ochre (shades).

85. 4ol., violet.

Before taking leave of this series, it may be well to caution the collector of used stamps against forgeries of the stamps of the type of 1886. Although the Athens printing is very poor, and the details of the engraving are very often clogged with colour, yet a close comparison of the forgeries with a genuine stamp will serve as a test. These forgeries do not appear to have been made specially for collectors, but to defraud the Post-Office, as most of the postmarks appear to be genuine.

### ISSUE III.—1896.

#### OLYMPIC GAMES.

|                                    |                                                          |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—April 6th,<br>1896. | PAPER.—Plain white wove.<br>IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed. |
| DESIGNS.—Various.                  | PERFORATION.—14.                                         |

In the hope of raising a sum of £20,000 towards the expenses of the revival of the Olympic games in April, 1896, the committee applied to the Government for permission to issue a series of postage-stamps, and this was authorised by a decree allowing the stamps of the Olympic games of the values of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, and 80 lepta, and 1, 2, 3, and 5 drachmæ, to be used concurrently with the ordinary postage-stamps up to the month of October, 1896. The subjects were selected by the committee, and the engraving of the dies was entrusted to M. E. Mouchon, of Paris, and the stamps were printed there at the Government factory. They may be good specimens of wood-engraving, but as a whole they must be considered as being **very commonplace** productions, and not worthy of collection. In fact, the issue, when it was first projected, was at once denounced by collectors as

being speculative and unnecessary, and would not have found place in this history had it not been that subsequent events showed that the Government employed the issue on its own account after October, 1896. In that month a decree was made prolonging the use of the stamps to March, 1897; but on the 14th (26th) of that month a further decree was made continuing this prolongation for a year, which was followed by another in April, ordering them to be used so long as the stock lasted, after which the issue of stamps of the type of 1886 would be again resumed. Two reasons were alleged for this: The first



FIG. 324.



FIG. 326.



FIG. 325.

that the Government was not satisfied with the designs of the projected new series as sent from Paris, and had applied to Vienna; and the other, that political affairs so engrossed its attention that it was impossible to arrive at any immediate decision.

As, therefore, the series appears to have been legitimated, it is proper to include it among the regular issues.

The designs may be thus shortly described. All the values bear inscriptions in Greek: those in the upper part signifying "Olympian Games, Greece, 1896," and in the

lower part "Athens," with the denomination of the value, the numerals of value being in the lower angles.

The 1 lepton and 2 lepta show two gladiators contending (Fig. 324).



FIG. 327.



FIG. 328.

The 5 and 10 lepta, a quoit-thrower (Fig. 325).

The 20 and 40 lepta, an amphora decorated with a figure of Minerva between two cocks (Fig. 326).

The 25 and 60 lepta, a quadriga (Fig. 327).

The 1 drachma, the Stadion, where the games were held (Fig. 328).



FIG. 329.



FIG. 330.

The 2 drachmæ, Hermes, after the statue by Praxiteles (Fig. 329).

The 5 drachmæ, Victory, after the statue by Peonias (Fig. 330).



The 10 drachmæ, the Acropolis of Athens (Fig. 331).



FIG. 331.

The total amount of the stamps ordered from Paris was nearly 20,000,000, but as only 20,000 of the 60 lepta were ordered, this value became at once the subject of speculation, and the whole stock was bought up, but an order having been at once

given for an additional supply, the attempt to "corner the market" was frustrated, as also was one in the case of the 40 lepta, of which a further supply was also furnished from Paris.

The impression is on plain white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated 14. The gum is white.

The following are the colours of the various values :

- 86. 1l., ochre.
- 87. 2l., lake.
- 88. 5l., lilac.
- 89. 10l., grey.
- 90. 20l., brown.
- 91. 25l., brick-red.
- 92. 40l., violet.
- 93. 60l., black.
- 94. 1dr., ultramarine.
- 95. 2dr., bistre.
- 96. 5dr., green.
- 97. 10dr., brown.

On the retreat of the Greek troops from Northern Thessaly during the Turco-Grecian War of 1897, the public treasuries at Trikhala, Larissa, Karditza, and Agia fell into the hands of the enemy. The treasuries in these towns contained large supplies of stamps of the type of 1886 and of the Olympic Games, which were looted either by the

lawless Greek mob or by the Turks. To guard against further disasters of this kind, the Government ordered the State treasuries to stamp the sheets of all the stock in their custody with the special hand-stamp of each treasury. As this was of but little or no use, a new order was issued that the *stamps* should be stamped before they were delivered to the post-offices, so that many of the Olympic Games' stamps are found with the Treasury stamp on the face. As this interfered with the Post-Office cancellation, a new order was issued directing that the Treasury stamp should be applied on the back of the stamps. The Treasury stamp is round, with a crown and the inscription "Treasury," and the name of the province, in Greek, in the centre, and is found in black, blue, or violet.

The circumstance is mentioned as some collectors might be puzzled to account for what appear to be two obliterating marks on the same stamp.

### ***Postage Due Stamps.***

On March 1st, 1875, a series of postage due stamps, consisting of twelve values, was brought into use. They were manufactured at Vienna, and were of large dimensions, measuring 24mm by 20mm. The design, which was common to all, consisted of a rectangular frame of Greek pattern, within which was a circular band bearing an inscription in Greek signifying "complementary postage-stamp." The impression was in green, varying in shade. The difference in the values was made by a second printing on the blank portion within the circular band, consisting of a numeral with the denomination above it in a curve, and Greek words signifying "to collect" in a corresponding curve underneath, all in black (Figs. 332 and 333). The stamps were perforated, though an entire series can be

formed of unperforated copies, which probably were those first dispatched. The perforation, as in many of the stamps manufactured in Vienna, was done by single-line machines giving various gauges. They are not an interesting series, and when they first appeared, collectors



FIG. 332.



FIG. 333.



FIG. 334.

made varieties of the colour, which varies between yellow-green, blue-green, green, and greyish-green; but now those who make varieties depend mostly on the perforation, as series can probably be made of most if not all of the various gauges, which consist of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, and 13 by  $10\frac{1}{2}$ , of which  $10\frac{1}{2}$  is the most common. The values were 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90 lepta, and 1 and 2 drachmæ.

In 1878 a change was made in the type of the inscriptions in the interior, which were printed in black. The words "lepta," &c., were in larger type, and in place of the higher values of 1 and 2 drachmæ they were expressed as 100 and 200 lepta (Fig. 334). The perforations vary as in the former issue, but are for the most part  $10\frac{1}{2}$  or 13. A few are found imperforate, and there are examples of the omission of a line of perforation, an error not uncommon where single-line machines are used. The values are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, and 200 lepta, printed in green of various shades.

## HAMBURG.

Of the three Hanseatic towns Bremen had taken the lead in issuing postage-stamps, but on January 1st, 1859, each of the other two, Hamburg and Lubeck, issued a series of stamps, those of Hamburg being for the use of the city and its suburbs, as also for the bordering States, for Holland and Great Britain.\* The general continental letters were forwarded by the post-offices of Thurn and Taxis, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Hanover, and Mecklenburg, each of which had offices in the city. The currency was in marks and schilling, a Hamburg mark, equivalent to about 1s. 2d., being divided into 16 schilling, and this continued until the unification of the German currency in 1875.

### ISSUE I.

|                                   |                                                  |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1859. | PAPER.—White hand-made, watermark of wavy lines. |
| DESIGN.—Large numeral on Arms.    | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.<br>GUM.—Brownish.       |

### IMPERFORATE.

The issue of January 1st, 1859, consisted of seven values,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 9 schilling. The design common to all was that of a large open-shaded numeral of value superposed on the Arms of Hamburg, composed of a castle with three towers, the centre one of

---

\* The letters from the Hanseatic towns for Great Britain must be understood as "ship letters."

which was covered by a dome surmounted by a cross, and above each of the others was a star (Fig. 335). On



FIG 335.

a scroll above the castle was "HAMBURG," and on a similar scroll underneath was "POSTMARKE." The value in words was in the sides of the frame, "Schilling" being on the right side. As the words on the left side varied in length, small ornaments were introduced to fill up the vacant spaces before and after the shorter words. There are also some other

small differences in the dies for each value. The dies appear to have been engraved in Hamburg, probably by chemotype.

The plate was composed of ninety-six casts taken from the dies in type-metal, arranged in twelve rows of eight, there being an interval of  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the vertical rows and of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the horizontal rows. In the intervals between the vertical rows were lines made by printer's rule, but there were none between the horizontal rows, which accounts for specimens being found with lines on the sides, but with none at the top or bottom.\* Each horizontal row was also numbered in the margin.

The paper was white wove, and was traversed horizontally by twelve rows of undulating lines bounded by a single-lined frame, each undulation being about 15mm. deep. It was intended that an undulation should be under each stamp, but the outside stamps frequently show only a portion of the design, and through misfeeding of the press an outside row is found at times printed wholly on the unwatermarked portion of the paper, and such stamps have been described as being on plain paper,

\*An example of this is shown in Fig. 338.

though only due to carelessness in the printing. On the top of each sheet were the words "Hamburgische Postmarken."

The stamps were printed in ordinary book printing-presses, and were gummed with a brownish gum, which, in many cases, makes the paper appear of a yellowish colour. They were not perforated.

The following are the colours of the various stamps :

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., black.
2. 1sch., brown.
3. 2sch., red.
4. 3sch., Prussian blue.
5. 4sch., yellow-green, green.
6. 7sch., orange.
7. 9sch., yellow.

## II.—THE ISSUES OF 1864.

DESIGNS.—Variations of design of 1859.

PAPER.—As before.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.

IMPERFORATE.

In consequence of an alteration in the rate of postage to Schleswig-Holstein, a stamp of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  schilling was issued March 1st, 1864, and one of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  schilling on April 1st following.

Why the authorities resorted to lithography for this issue is not clear, but probably because the stamps were wanted immediately. The  $1\frac{1}{4}$  schilling showed a central design resembling that in the series of 1859, but was on a background of a network pattern, and the frame was composed of a straight tablet at the foot, extending the entire width of the stamp, and inscribed "POSTMARKE"; tablets on the sides carried the value in words, and an arched tablet at the top was inscribed "HAMBURG." In the upper angles were crosses on a solid coloured ground (Fig. 336).

The paper used for the impression was that watermarked with undulations. The stamps were arranged at a distance from each other, both vertically and horizontally, of 3mm., and with lines between them in both directions. There was no inscription on the top of the sheet, nor were there any figures opposite to the rows of stamps.

The impression was in lilac, but specimens are found in reddish-lilac, lilac-grey, greenish-grey, yellowish-grey, dull blue, and violet: how many of these varieties may be attributed to atmospheric influences it is difficult to say, except that some of them undoubtedly are.



FIG. 336.



FIG. 337.

It would seem that later on in the same year another transfer was made, as the stamps are found closer together on the sheet, being  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, vertically and horizontally, with lines between and numerals opposite each vertical and horizontal row. In this transfer the impression was on the watermarked paper, and the colour of it was deep red-lilac, but it was very indistinct and blurred.

The design of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, issued April 1st, 1864, showed the central design similar to that on the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, within a rectangular frame. There were crosses in the squares at the four angles, and the inscriptions in the frame were disposed in the same manner as in the other stamps (Fig. 337).

The impression was in green on the watermarked paper, the stamps on the sheet being distant from each other  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., horizontally and vertically, with lines in the spaces between. There were numerals at the ends of each vertical and horizontal row. The stamps, like those of the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  schilling, were issued imperforate, but were gummed with nearly white gum.

8.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., lilac, grey-lilac, greenish-grey, yellowish-grey, dull blue, violet, red-lilac.

9.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., dark green, green.

### ISSUE III.

Between September, 1864, and April, 1865, all the above-described stamps appeared perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , the perforation being by single-line machines. There were no other changes during 1865, except that in February of that year the colour of the 7 schilling was altered from orange to violet; but as one more stamp was added to the series on watermarked paper in June, 1867, it may perhaps be better to describe this now, though it interferes with the chronological arrangement.

From what cause is not clear, but tradition says that the stock of lithographed stamps of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  schilling required replenishing, and as a new provision could not satisfactorily be made from the existing lithographic stones, it was resolved to recur to the old type of 1859, and print it by typography (Fig. 338). It will be well to designate this



FIG. 338.

as type 1859, to distinguish it from the lithographed stamp of the same value issued in 1864. The execution of the work was very poor in comparison with that of the issue



of 1859, and seems to bear on its face either hurry or cheapness. The impression was in green on the water-marked paper.

This stamp was issued in June, 1867, and completes the issues on watermarked paper. The following is a list of those issued perforated 13½:

10. ½sch. (type 1859), black.
11. 1sch. (ditto), brown.
12. 1¼sch. (type 1864), lilac, grey-lilac, mauve, violet.
13. 2sch. (type 1859), vermilion-red.
14. 2½sch. (type 1864), green, yellow-green.
15. 2½sch. (type 1859), dark green, green.
16. 3sch. (ditto), Prussian blue, ultramarine.
17. 4sch. (ditto), yellow-green.
18. 7sch. (ditto), orange.
19. 7sch. (ditto), violet (1865).
20. 9sch. (ditto), yellow.

Specimens of all, or nearly all, the values, especially those which are unperforated, are found without any traces of a watermark, due, as has been above stated, to printing some beyond the range of the watermark. In the case of the 1¼ and 2½ schilling of 1864, both these stamps are found printed on plain white wove paper of poor quality, both imperforate and perforated roughly 13½ and also 11½; but these are reprints, and were never heard of until after the stamps of Hamburg had been superseded by those of Germany.

#### ISSUE IV.

On April 5th, 1866, a series of envelopes with embossed stamps of the values of ½, 1¼, 1½, 2, 3, 4, and 7 schilling was issued. These envelopes were manufactured in the State printing-works at Berlin, the stamps being all similar to each other in design, which consisted of the numeral

and Arms on a ground of solid colour, within an octagonal frame, or rather an upright rectangular one with canted angles. The inscriptions were similar to those on the stamps of 1859, and in the slanting sides of the frame were stars.

The die of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling was made use of for the construction of a plate for an adhesive stamp of that value, the plate being adapted for 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. The impression was embossed in colour on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were rouletted 10 in line (Fig. 339).



FIG. 339



FIG. 340.

In the month of June following, the lithographed stamp of the  $1\frac{1}{4}$  schilling was superseded by an embossed one of similar value, of the type of that on the envelope. The stamp was, however, a complete rectangle, the angles being filled in with slanting parallel lines. The stamps were rouletted 10 in line (Fig. 340).

The colours of these two stamps were :

21.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., rose.
22.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., purple.

The stamps of the North German Confederation took the place of the Hamburg stamps on January 1st, 1868, and the remaining stock in hand was afterwards sold to a dealer.

No reprints have been made of the typographed stamps, but the lithographed stamps of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  schilling have been reprinted on plain unwatermarked paper of poor

quality, and are both found unperforated or perforated roughly  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , though some have been better perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , the lithographic stones being in the hands of a dealer who can print them as required. The embossed stamps of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  schilling were also reprinted or counterfeited in 1872 and 1892, but as these reprints are much rarer than originals, the collector has not much to fear, and has only to guard against those of the lithographed stamps of 1864. Forgeries of the other values are common, but they are badly executed, and a collector with ordinary care can guard against them. As cancelled stamps, especially of the higher values, are more rarely to be found than uncanceled ones, forgeries of the cancelling marks are by no means uncommon. The genuine cancelling marks ordinarily found, consist of a dated stamp of the city, generally circular; but one of those very commonly found is of four thick parallel lines 20mm. long and about 5mm. apart. Another is of four thin parallel lines, sometimes struck twice, one across the other. There is also another of four wavy lines, but this appears to be only met with in the early issues.

#### LOCAL STAMP FOR HAMBURG.



FIG. 341.

When the stamps of Hamburg were superseded on January 1st, 1868, by those of the North German Confederation, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the city a special stamp was prepared at Berlin, resembling in design that of the kreuzer series of the North German Confederation (Fig. 341).

This stamp has been already described along with the series for the North German Confederation, to which the reader is referred.

## HANOVER.

King William IV. was King not only of Great Britain but also of Hanover, and on his death, June 20th, 1837, Queen Victoria succeeded to the crown of Great Britain, while that of Hanover passed to Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, his next surviving brother. On the death of King Ernest, November 18th, 1851, he was succeeded by his son, who ascended the throne as George V. He, having taken up arms against Prussia, in 1866, was defeated, driven from his throne, and Hanover having been annexed to Prussia the whole of its stamps, with the exception of a few sheets, were burnt; unused originals are consequently becoming scarce.

The currency was the thaler, divided into 24 gutengroschen of 12 pfennige each, but after 1858 it was divided into 30 groschen of 10 pfennige each.

### ISSUE I.

|                                    |                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—Dec 1st, 1850.      | PAPER. — Coloured wove, watermarked with single-lined frames of about the size of the stamps. |
| DESIGN.—Arms and numeral of value. |                                                                                               |
| IMPRESSION.—Typographed.           | GUM.—Coloured red.                                                                            |

### IMPERFORATE.

The first issue consisted of a single stamp of 1 gutengroschen, the design showing a large open numeral inscribed "GUTENGR." in a shield with an arabesque ground, surmounted by the Anglo-Hanoverian Arms.

A scroll at the foot, with the ends running up by the sides of the shield, bore the inscriptions of "HANNOVER" at the bottom, with the numeral of value on each side; on the left was "FRANCO"; and on the right "EIN GGR." (Fig. 342).



FIG. 342.

The die was engraved by Herr Fickenscher, a Hanoverian engraver, and the plate was made, and the stamps printed by hand-presses, at the type foundry and printing works of Senator

Culemann, in Hanover, the forme being composed of 120 casts in twelve rows of ten.

The stamp was printed in black on coloured paper, manufactured at Osnabruck, and watermarked with single-lined frames of about the size of the stamps.

The gum was red, but this colour was somewhat modified later on, and after 1859 became more of a carmine tint, varying at times to orange-red, until it was discontinued in 1864. What was the real reason for employing coloured gum does not appear, but tradition says that it was useful in the cases of stamps becoming detached from the letters, as the red stain showed that the letters had been stamped but had lost the stamps during transit. This explanation seems rather lame, for even if it were of any use when there was only one stamp, it could be of none where there were several; the fact of the gum being coloured is, however, of some importance, as will be seen hereafter.

The stamp prepaid the single rate of postage on letters for the interior, and also to Bremen, Bremerhaven, Hamburg, Hagenburg, Ritzebüttel, and Vegesack, in each of which towns there were Hanoverian post-offices.

The stamp was not perforated.

1. 1ggr., black on light blue and grey-blue.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 21st, 1851. DESIGN. — Resembling the former.

PAPER. — Coloured wove, watermarked with oak-branches. IMPRESSION AND GUM.—As before.

IMPERFORATE.

Hanover having joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, a series of stamps was issued on July 21st, 1851, for defraying the rates of postage within the Union. The stamps were all of similar design, resembling that of the 1 gutengroschen, but in the shield in the centre the numerals were on a ground of solid colour and the values were represented by fractions of a thaler:  $\frac{1}{30}$  THALER



FIG. 343.



FIG. 344.

(Fig. 343),  $\frac{1}{15}$  THALER (Fig. 344), and  $\frac{1}{10}$  THALER. The first of these had the numeral "1" on each side of "HANNOVER" in the scroll, and in the right-hand part of the scroll "EIN SGR.," while the other two were similarly made to represent 2sgr. and 3sgr.

The dies were engraved by Fickenscher, and the stamps printed at Culemann's works. The paper was hand-made coloured wove, and bore a watermark for each stamp of two branches of oak-leaves bent in the form of an oval within a single-lined rectangular frame, somewhat resembling those on the first issue for Prussia. The paper did not vary much in colour during the time that the issue lasted, the

most notable variation being in that of the  $\frac{1}{30}$  thaler. The colour of the 1 gutengroschen was changed to green, as blue was required for the  $\frac{1}{15}$  thaler, corresponding to 2 silbergroschen, so as to render the colours more conformable with those generally adopted in the Union. The gum was red.

2. 1ggr., black on greyish-green, yellow-green.
3.  $\frac{1}{30}$ th., black on salmon.
4.  $\frac{1}{15}$ th., black on greyish-blue.
5.  $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on orange-yellow and lemon.

A stamp of smaller value for prepaying the postage on matter under wrapper was issued on April 15th, 1850.



FIG. 345.

The design consisted of a large numeral "3" with PFENNIGE in an upturned curve underneath, and "HANNOVER" above, surmounted by a crown, all on an upright oval ground of vertical lines. Around the upper part of the oval was a cartouche with scroll-ends, inscribed "EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN," the whole being enclosed in a single-lined rectangle (Fig. 345). The stamp therefore represented both  $\frac{1}{3}$ ggr. and  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr.

The impression was on white wove paper, watermarked with oak-branches, and the gum was red.

6. 3pf., rose, brownish-rose.

The colour of the paper on which the  $\frac{1}{30}$  thaler was printed was modified in February, 1855, and a much darker colour was employed. Many philatelists consider the darker shade to have been that first made use of, but an examination of used copies seems to show that the impression on salmon was the first, and that on crimson the later one.

7.  $\frac{1}{30}$ th., black on crimson.

## ISSUE III.

|                                            |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1856.       | PAPER — White wove, un-<br>watermarked, under-print<br>of network. |
| DESIGN, IMPRESSION, and<br>GUM.—As before. | IMPERFORATE.                                                       |

Objections having been made to the use of coloured paper, an experiment was tried in 1855 of printing a coloured network of fine lines on white paper before the stamps were printed on it. This was done by means of stereo plates, which printed the network on the sheets, with an ornamental border round the four margins. The network ran horizontally, and, as at first proposed, was of close mesh. The  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler, printed in black on white paper,



FIG. 346.



FIG. 347.

previously covered with a yellow or orange network, is said to have been put in circulation at the end of 1855 (Fig. 346). The 3 pfennige was also printed in brown-red on white paper, previously covered with a similar network in black (Fig. 347), but it was never issued. Other values are also known, as essays, but the  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler was the only one with network of close mesh that was actually issued. The closeness of the mesh, however, was found to produce a blotchy impression, and the other values, issued on January 1st, 1856, were printed on a network of much coarser mesh (Figs. 348 and 349), the  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler being



most notable variation being in that of the  $\frac{1}{30}$  thaler. The colour of the 1 gutengroschen was changed to green, as blue was required for the  $\frac{1}{15}$  thaler, corresponding to 2 silbergroschen, so as to render the colours more conformable with those generally adopted in the Union. The gum was red.

2. 1ggr., black on greyish-green, yellow-green.
3.  $\frac{1}{30}$ th., black on salmon.
4.  $\frac{1}{15}$ th., black on greyish-blue.
5.  $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on orange-yellow and lemon.

A stamp of smaller value for prepaying the postage on matter under wrapper was issued on April 15th, 1850.



FIG. 345.

The design consisted of a large numeral "3" with PFENNIGE in an upturned curve underneath, and "HANNOVER" above, surmounted by a crown, all on an upright oval ground of vertical lines. Around the upper part of the oval was a cartouche with scroll-ends, inscribed "EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN," the whole being enclosed in a single-lined

rectangle (Fig. 345). The stamp therefore represented both  $\frac{1}{3}$ ggr. and  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr.

The impression was on white wove paper, watermarked with oak-branches, and the gum was red.

6. 3pf., rose, brownish-rose.

The colour of the paper on which the  $\frac{1}{30}$  thaler was printed was modified in February, 1855, and a much darker colour was employed. Many philatelists consider the darker shade to have been that first made use of, but an examination of used copies seems to show that the impression on salmon was the first, and that on crimson the later one.

7.  $\frac{1}{30}$ th., black on crimson.

## ISSUE III.

|                                            |                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1856.       | PAPER — White wove, un-<br>watermarked, under-print<br>of network. |
| DESIGN, IMPRESSION, and<br>GUM.—As before. | IMPERFORATE.                                                       |

Objections having been made to the use of coloured paper, an experiment was tried in 1855 of printing a coloured network of fine lines on white paper before the stamps were printed on it. This was done by means of stereo plates, which printed the network on the sheets, with an ornamental border round the four margins. The network ran horizontally, and, as at first proposed, was of close mesh. The  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler, printed in black on white paper,



FIG. 346.



FIG. 347.

previously covered with a yellow or orange network, is said to have been put in circulation at the end of 1855 (Fig. 346). The 3 pfennige was also printed in brown-red on white paper, previously covered with a similar network in black (Fig. 347), but it was never issued. Other values are also known, as essays, but the  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler was the only one with network of close mesh that was actually issued. The closeness of the mesh, however, was found to produce a blotchy impression, and the other values, issued on January 1st, 1856, were printed on a network of much coarser mesh (Figs. 348 and 349), the  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler being

similarly printed as soon as the impression of 1855 was exhausted.



FIG. 348.



FIG. 349.

No other changes were made, the stamps being unperforated, and gummed with red gum.

*Network with Fine Mesh.*

8.  $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on network of orange-yellow (shades).

*Network with Coarse Mesh.*

9. 3pf., dull rose on network of black and grey.  
 10. 1ggr., black on network of green.  
 11.  $\frac{1}{30}$ th., black on network of rose.  
 12.  $\frac{1}{15}$ th., black on network of blue.  
 13.  $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on network of yellow, orange-yellow.

The 1 gutengroschen was withdrawn from circulation on October 1st, 1858, when the currency was changed, and the inland single rate of postage altered to 1 groschen.

#### ISSUE IV.

|                                                                                 |                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — February 15th, 1859.                                           | PERFORATION. — Unperforated, till July, 1864. After that, rouletted 16 <i>en arc</i> or scallop. |
| DESIGN. — Head of King George V., except for values in fractions of a groschen. | GUM. — Rose, varying to orange-red. White after 1864.                                            |
| PAPER. — Plain white wove.                                                      |                                                                                                  |

IMPRESSION. — Typographed.

On February 15th, 1859, the series with the values expressed in fractions of a thaler was superseded by

one of an entirely new design, the 3 pfennige alone remaining unchanged. The new stamps showed the head of King George V. on a solid coloured ground within a pearled circle, inclosed in a single-lined rectangular frame, 22mm. by 19mm., with small ornaments in the angles, the ground within the frame being composed of vertical lines. The value, "1 (2 or 3) GROSCHEN," was in a curve above the head, and "HANNOVER" in a curve below it (Fig. 350).

The dies were engraved by Brehmen, engraver to the Mint, from a photograph, and the plates were made and the stamps printed at the works of Culemann. The plates were electrotyped, and, as before, were constructed for 120 stamps.



FIG. 350.



FIG. 351.

The paper was plain white wove, without any watermark. The gum, which up to this time had been red, was changed to a rose colour; from time to time it varied in depth of tone, and was occasionally of an orange tint.

A new value of  $\frac{1}{2}$  groschen was issued on April 1st, 1860, and was of a separate design, consisting of a post-horn with a crown above it. Above these was "HANNOVER" in a straight line, and at the foot was " $\frac{1}{2}$  Groschen," the whole being within a single-lined rectangular frame (Fig. 351). The impression was in black, on plain white wove paper. The colour of the gum was rose.

A new value of 10 groschen, of the same type as that of the 1, 2, and 3 groschen, was added on March 1st, 1861

the only variation being in the size of the numerals of value which were much larger in the stamp of 10 groschen than in the other values. The impression was in dull green, on plain white wove paper. The gum was coloured rose, varying in depth of tone. This stamp was only in use at the chief post-offices, principally for large packets and registered letters, and it seems doubtful whether there was any great demand for it, as it was not rouletted when the other values were so issued in 1864, and it is now scarce (Fig. 352).

On November 10th, 1861, the colour of the 3 groschen was changed from yellow to greyish-brown, in order to make the colour more in conformity with that which had



FIG. 352.



FIG. 353.

been adopted generally for that value throughout the German-Austrian Union. No other change was made, and the gum was rose.

On December 1st, 1863, the stamp of 3 pfennige was issued in an altered colour, being printed in green, and with a modification of the type and of the value, the inscription on the cartouche being changed from "EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN" ( $\frac{1}{3}$  sgr.) to "DREI ZEHNTEL SILBERGROSCHEN" ( $\frac{3}{10}$  sgr.) so that the value in the cartouche was identical with that in the centre (Fig. 353). The gum was rose, but it is also found with white gum.

In 1864 the stamps above described, consisting of the 3pf., green, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black, the 1gr., rose, the 2gr., blue, and the 3gr., brown, began to appear rouletted 16 *en arc* or scallop.\* No alteration was made in any other respect, and the gum was rose; but before the end of the year 1864 the colour of the gum was changed to yellowish or white, and so continued till October 1st, 1866, when the stamps of Prussia superseded those of Hanover. The postal administration of Hanover ceased to exist at that date, being absorbed by that of Prussia, and the stamps being no longer available for postal purposes, the remaining stock in hand was destroyed.

The issues from February, 1859, may be thus summed up:

PLAIN WHITE WOVE PAPER. GUM, ROSE. UNPERFORATED.

*February 15th, 1859.*

- 14. 3pf. ( $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr.), rose.
- 15. 1gr., rose, carmine, lake-rose.
- 16. 2gr., blue, ultramarine.
- 17. 3gr., yellow, orange-yellow.

*April 1st, 1860.*

- 18.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black.

*March 1st, 1861.*

- 19. 10gr., dull green, yellow-green.

*November 10th, 1861.*

- 20. 3gr., greyish-brown (shades).

*December 1st, 1863.*

- 21. 3pf. ( $\frac{1}{10}$ sgr.), green (shades).

---

\* The 2sgr. has not been found with rose-coloured gum rouletted.

PLAIN WHITE WOVE PAPER. GUM, WHITE.  
UNPERFORATED.

1864.—*Beginning.*

22.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black.

PLAIN WHITE WOVE PAPER. GUM, ROSE (SHADES).  
ROULETTED 16 EN ARC.

23. 3pf. ( $\frac{1}{10}$ sgr.), green. (July, 1864.)

24.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black. (December, 1864.)

25. 1gr., rose. (July, 1864.)

26. 3gr., grey-brown. (August, 1864.)

PLAIN WHITE WOVE PAPER. GUM, WHITE. ROULETTED  
16 EN ARC.

27. 3pf. ( $\frac{1}{10}$ sgr.), green.

28.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., black.

29. 1gr., rose.

30. 2gr., ultramarine.

31. 3gr., grey-brown.

There do not appear to have been any special cancellation stamps made use of in the Hanoverian post-offices. For the most part, they are found cancelled with a round dated stamp of the day and month ; at other times, with the name of the office in large letters in a straight line, either with or without a rectangular frame ; some few, also, were at the first only pen-marked. The obliterations were, for the most part, in blue.

### *Reprints.*

Besides a considerable number of essays and colour-proofs, many of the stamps have been reprinted at various times. The following were all officially reprinted in 1864 :

1gr., 1850, on blue and greyish-blue.

3pf., 1856, rose, large network in black.

1ggr., 1856, black, large network in green.

$\frac{1}{30}$ th., 1856, black, large network in rose.

$\frac{1}{18}$ th., 1856, black, large network in blue.

$\frac{1}{10}$ th., 1856, black, large network in yellow.

All the above were gummed with white gum, and were printed on plain white wove paper, in blocks of four only, and the network did not cover the outside margins of the blocks.

The  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler, orange, of 1851, was also reprinted in 1889, but without watermark, along with the  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler, large network in yellow, from an original electrotpe in the hands of a printer in Hanover.

Of the stamps issued between 1859 and 1861, the 3 pfennige, rose, has been reprinted more than once, as also has the  $\frac{1}{2}$  silbergroschen, black, the electrotypes being in the hands of a Hamburg dealer; but the reprints are from etouched dies. In the 3 pfennige, rose, the gum is pink. The 3 groschen (head of King George V.) was reprinted in 1891 in yellow and brown from an electrotpe in the hands of a Berlin dealer, but this die has also been retouched. The gum is white except in a very small first printing, in which it was slightly red.

The 3 groschen, brown, has also been rouletted, but the gauge is 13 in place of 16.

From the above list it will be seen that, in almost every case, the reprints are gummed with white gum.





## HELIGOLAND.

Heligoland (*Holy Land*), in German Helgoland, is a small rocky island about three-fourths of a square mile in area, situated near the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, about five-and-twenty miles from the mainland. It has a harbour, with a sandy shore, from which rise precipitous rocks about 200ft. high, and the houses are built partly on the shore and partly on the high table-land. Some thousands of visitors frequent it during the summer months for sea-bathing, but its permanent population is about 2000, the major part of whom are engaged in fishing. The inhabitants are of Frisian origin, and the language is Frisian, which is a patois composed of Anglo-Saxon and Norse. It was taken from the Danes by the British in 1807, and was governed by a council and an English Governor up to 1890, when, on August 9th of that year, Great Britain ceded it to Germany. It had been regarded as a British colony, but the Governor was almost the only British resident. Although the Government accounts were kept in English currency, yet that of the island was the Hamburg mark of about 1s. 2d. until 1875, when, on the change of currency in Germany to one of marks and pfennige, it was also altered to that adopted throughout the German Empire.

Up to 1867 the post-office in Heligoland was under the administration of that of Hamburg, and made use of the

postage-stamps of that city; but on December 20th, 1866, the governor issued a proclamation that on and after January 1st, 1867, the administration would be transferred to the island, and that postage-stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 6 schilling, Hamburg currency, would be provided for its use.

The Secretary of the Government of Heligoland applied through the Postmaster of Hamburg to the Government printing-works in Berlin to furnish the necessary stamps. It does not appear what were the precise instructions, but an approximate idea can be formed from the stamps themselves. The colours of the island—red from its red rocks, green from the verdure on the table-land, and white from its sands—were to figure on them, with the head of Queen Victoria. The white was supplied by the paper, but the red and green required a bi-coloured impression, which, as has been seen in the notice of the bi-coloured stamps of Great Britain, necessitated two plates in the printing, one for each colour.

The difficulties attendant on this printing were doubtless the cause of delay, and it was not till about April 15th, 1867, that the stamps were actually issued.

## ISSUE I.

### HAMBURG CURRENCY.

|                                                  |                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—April 15th,<br>1867.              | IMPRESSION.—Printed typographically and embossed. |
| DESIGN.—Head of the Queen within coloured frame. | GUM.—Yellowish.                                   |
| PAPER.—Plain white wove.                         | PERFORATION.—Rouletted in line till 1869.         |

The head of the Queen was embossed in white on a solid coloured ground of an upright oval shape, and enclosed in a rectangular frame measuring  $21\frac{1}{2}$  mm. by 19 mm. outside, the oval having a major axis of 15 mm. The dies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling were both constructed

in the same manner, the frame having a single line inside, and measuring 16mm. by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Fig. 354). Those for the 2 and 6 schilling were constructed differently, for there was no interior line to the frame, which was composed of separate tablets (Fig. 355). As the engravings of the two types show the distinguishing features, it will not be necessary to describe the position of the inscriptions, and it will suffice to say that in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling they were in colour on white, and in the 2 and 6 schilling they were in white on colour. In the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling the colour of the frame and of the oval ground of the head was the same, the second colour only affecting the



FIG. 354.



FIG. 355.

spandrels; in the 2 and 6 schilling the oval ground of the head and the spandrels were in one colour and the frame in another. The dies for embossing the head were engraved on steel by Schilling, the engraver to the Imperial printing-works in Berlin, who also engraved two frames, one to serve for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling and the other for the 2 and 6 schilling. In these latter values the die of the head included the spandrels, and was rectangular.

The die for the central part of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling was a simple upright oval with another die for the spandrels, which was rectangular, with the oval space for the head hollowed out.

The plates were composed of fifty electrotypes made from the dies, in blocks or singles, and arranged in five rows of ten. There was no difficulty in the plates for the 2 and 6 schilling. One plate served to print the frames, and another to print the whole of the interior and emboss the head. In the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling, the editor of the *Timbre-Poste* (who has made a profound study of these stamps) is of opinion that in the first issue the oval head and frame were printed by one operation, and the spandrels by a second.\* This was doubtless the case in the second issue of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling in the following year, for which a fresh die was made, but it seems doubtful whether the issue of 1867 was so printed. From the ovals being frequently found so much out of register, not only with the spandrels but with the frames, it would seem more probable that these were struck by a third operation, and to obviate this a new die was made in the following year, in which the oval head and frame were in one die. The full examination of the question is too abstruse for ordinary collectors, and it has only been mentioned here to account for specimens of the first printing of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling being frequently found with the head out of register. The principal difficulties in the Heligoland stamps do not arise from the manner in which they were made, but from the numbers of reprints of some of the values that have been and are being made. The impression was on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were rouletted.

The first supply consisted of 400 sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, 800 of the 1 schilling, 2000 of the 2 schilling, and 4000 of the 6 schilling. A fresh supply of the stamps of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling soon, therefore, became necessary, and a printing of 100 sheets was furnished in July, 1868. The new

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\* "Heligoland et ses Timbres," par J. B. Moens.

printing was from a fresh die, in which the head and frame, re-engraved by Schilling, were in one piece, with blank spandrels. This simplified the printing, as the spandrels only had to be inserted in the second colour by the second operation. The head was a trifle smaller than that in the 1867 issue, being 11mm. in place of 11½mm. in height, and the lock of hair under the chignon was somewhat in the form of a comma. This has been called Type II., to distinguish it from the former type. All these were rouletted in line, and as the next supply was perforated, it will be better to sum up the issues of 1867 and 1868 before entering upon these.

1. ½sch., frame and central oval blue-green, spandrels carmine.
2. 1sch., frame and central oval carmine, spandrels blue-green.
3. 2sch., frame blue-green, central oval and spandrels carmine.
4. 6sch., frame carmine, central oval and spandrels blue-green.
5. ½sch. (Type II.), frame and central oval blue-green, spandrels carmine.

Only 100 sheets of this last stamp having been ever printed, it is the rarest of all the Heligoland stamps.

#### ISSUE I.—*Continued.*

##### THE ½ AND 1 SCHILLING PERFORATED, 1869 AND 1871.

No other printings of the 2 and 6 schilling were made after that of 1867; but between 1869 and 1873, several printings of the ½ schilling were made, differing principally in the colour of the centre oval and frame, which varied from yellow-green to dark green and olive-green. In 1871 a new printing of the 1 schilling, from a new die, made

its appearance. This die resembled that of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling (Type II.), and was constructed in a similar manner. The head was not quite the same, as there was a trifling addition made to the wavy bands. These came over the ear, which was not the case in the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling (Type II.). The head on this die has been called Type III.

During this period the paper did not vary much, except in thickness and quality; but in 1873 the impressions were on paper of a coarser grain, showing the cross wires of the bed. The gum throughout the whole of this issue and the former one was thick and yellowish.

These several printings of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling were perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  vertically by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  horizontally, and were done either by a comb machine or by one perforating the entire sheet in one operation.

6.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., frame and central oval pale green, yellow-green, green (shades), olive-green (shades), spandrels bright carmine.
7. 1sch., frame and central oval carmine (shades), spandrels yellow-green.

#### ISSUE I.—*Continued.*

##### NEW VALUES, 1873.

A new postal contract having been made with the Imperial German Postal Administration, which took effect on June 15th, 1873, the issue of new fractional values of 1 schilling became necessary, and stamps of the values of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling were ordered from the Imperial printing-works of Berlin. The first issue took place in August, 1873.

In all the three values the spandrels were uncoloured. For the  $\frac{3}{4}$  schilling the die of the 2 and 6 schilling was utilised, the whole of the inscriptions at the top and bottom *within* the vertical exterior lines of the frame and

the spandrels being removed, and two portions engraved " $\frac{3}{4}$  SCHILLING  $\frac{3}{4}$ ," made for the top and bottom\* (Fig. 356). In the printing, therefore, the whole of the stamp, with the exception of the upper and lower tablets, was in one colour, and the tablets were in a second.



FIG. 356.

New frames were made for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, and were printed in green with the central oval in red for the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, and in red with the central oval in green for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling. The head in the central oval for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling was the same as that made use of for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 schilling in 1867, and was therefore of Type I., similar to that used for the  $\frac{3}{4}$  schilling.

In one of the supplies of 2000 sheets of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling, dispatched from Berlin on September 23rd, 1873, the colours were inadvertently reversed, the frame being printed in green, with the central oval in red like the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling. A fresh supply was accordingly ordered, which was dispatched from Berlin on November 11th following; but only 1500 sheets of those printed in error were returned and destroyed. There were consequently 500 sheets or 25,000 stamps not returned.

The paper was similar to that employed in 1873, being thick with lines in it, and the gum was yellowish, as in the preceding issues. The perforation was also similar,  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

8.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sch., frame carmine (shades), central oval green (shades).
9.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sch., frame yellow-green, central oval carmine (error).

\* It may be noticed that extremities of the exterior vertical lines of the frame were not removed, as they are entirely in the colour of the central part.

10.  $\frac{3}{4}$ sch., central oval and sides carmine, top and bottom tablets green.

11. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., frame yellow-green, central oval carmine.

The above were supplied at various times between August 8th, 1873, and December 21st, 1874.

## ISSUE II.

### IN BRITISH AND GERMAN CURRENCY.

|                                                |                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—February 15th, 1875.            | IMPRESSION.—Printed typographically and embossed.              |
| DESIGN.—Embossed head of the Queen in an oval. | PERFORATION.—14 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , as before. |
| PAPER.—Rough white wove, showing the wires.    | GUM.—As before.                                                |

Although it was announced that the Imperial currency of Germany would come into use on January 1st, 1875, and that stamps of the values of 1 pfennig=1 farthing, 2pf.=2 farthings, 3pf.=3 farthings, 10pf.=1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 25pf.=3d., and 50pf.=6d., would then be issued, yet in consequence of unforeseen delays the issue did not take place till February 15th, 1875.

The dies were engraved by Schilling, and the design for all of the stamps was the same, though the treatment was varied, the three colours being still preserved in each value. The head of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, of 1868, which was of Type II., formed the centre, which was enclosed in a garter with the buckle at the foot of the stamp. In the garter "HELIGOLAND" was in the upper part, the numeral of value and the English denomination on the left, and the German denomination on the right, with the numeral of value above it, all within a double-lined rectangular frame, the outside line being a thick one.

There were three types: (1) The lettering was in colour and the numerals were white on colour (Fig. 357); (2) The



lettering and numerals were both in colour on white (Fig.



FIG. 357.



FIG. 358.



FIG. 359.

358); (3) The lettering and numerals were both of them in white on colour (Fig. 359).

12. The 1 farthing, 1pf. (Type I.), had the frame carmine, centre green.
13. The 2 farthings, 2pf. (Type I.), had the frame green, centre carmine.
14. The 3 farthings, 5pf. (Type II.), had the frame carmine, centre green.
15. The 1½ pence, 10pf. (Type II.), had the frame green, centre carmine.
16. The 3 pence, 25pf. (Type III.), had the frame carmine, centre green.
17. The 6 pence, 50pf. (Type III.), had the frame green, centre carmine.

These stamps were all delivered perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . During the time that they were in use, which was up to August, 1890, there were several printings, and the colours varied in tint, but there were no other varieties.

It is as well to remark that the values given as equivalents in English currency were only approximations; but this was of no consequence, as the stamps were always purchased in German currency. This is, perhaps, more marked in the issue of 1876, in which  $2\frac{1}{2}$  farthings were made equivalent to 3 pfennige, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pence to 20 pfennige.

ISSUE II.—*Continued.*

On May 1st, 1876, two new values were issued which were practically alike in type, the design showing an escutcheon in the centre surmounted by a crown, all within an upright oval, enclosed in a thick lined rectangular frame, the spandrels being fitted in ornament (Fig. 360). The dies were engraved on copper by Herr A. Schiffner, and the stamps printed as before at Berlin. The determination to represent the three colours of green, red, and white on the escutcheon necessitated no less than four printings, as the outline of the escutcheon and crown were in black, the edges of the escutcheon and the crown in yellow, the red in the crown and on the escutcheon required a third, and the green on the escutcheon a fourth, the frame being in one of the colours on the escutcheon. There was no limit to the expense provided that the stamps could be made attractive to collectors.



FIG. 360.

The inscriptions over and under the Arms within the oval were as before, and were printed in the colour of the frame. The values were " $2\frac{1}{2}$  farthings, 3 pfennige," and " $2\frac{1}{2}$  pence, 20 pfennige," the frame being green in the first and red in the second. The stamps were printed in small sheets of thirty or forty, in rows of ten, and were perforated as before.

18.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  farthings, 3pf., frame green.

19.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pence, 20pf., frame red.

The last two stamps that were issued were of larger value (1 and 5 marks), and probably were issued for financial reasons. The order was given to the Berlin establishment in June, 1879, and the stamps were issued on September 1st in

that year. The 1 mark showed a large numeral, on which was a crown, and round the numeral was a tricoloured scroll, the green, red, and white. Heligoland was at the top, printed in red, "Sh" on the left side, and "Mk" on the right side, both in German letters; the rectangular frame was in green, and composed of two lines, a thick and a thin one (Fig. 361).

In the 5 marks the frame was similar, except that the interior thin line had a small ornament in the angles. In the centre of the frame was a large numeral on a lined ground within a tricoloured oval band, surmounted by a crown in yellow and red. "Sh" was on one side, "Mk"



FIG. 361.



FIG. 362.

on the other, both in German letters; "HELIGOLAND" was at the foot, printed in red (Fig. 362). The German lettering in both stamps was in black.

The stamps were perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , as before, but some few were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ : these latter, however, were proofs, though some few were surreptitiously used postally.

20. 1 mark, red, green, and black.

21. 5 marks, red, green, yellow, and black.

The stamps ceased to be valid after August 9th, 1890 and were superseded on the following day by those of the German Empire.

The history of the stamps of this miserable little island is very wearisome; but as of late they have attracted

more attention than they deserve, it is a necessary penance to which the collector has to submit.

Before entering on the question of the reprints, it will be well to state what became of the remains of stocks of the various stamps, and for this purpose we must refer to the researches of the editor of the *Timbre-Poste*.

When the new series, with the values in Imperial German currency, was issued, in 1875, the whole of the stock in schilling was sold to Herr Goldner, a dealer in Hamburg. The exact numbers are not known, but the following are approximately the numbers sold :

- 1867. 2sch., about 75,000.
- 6sch., about 40,000.
- 1869.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., about 30,000.
- 1sch., about 700.
- 1873.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sch., about 60,000, frame in rose.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., about 20,000, frame in green (error).
- $\frac{3}{4}$ sch., about 40,000.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., about 51,000.

### ***Reprints.***

Perhaps in the entire range of the European stamps there are none that present greater difficulties to the collector arising from reprints than those of Heligoland. All the values in schilling have been reprinted over and over again until the plates are now nearly worn out. The reprints have been bolstered up with forged post-marks, which have also been applied to the originals to give them greater value in the eyes of collectors, and it appears to be impossible to do more than make a few general observations by which many of the reprints may be detected. In some cases, and it is to be feared in a great many, no words would suffice to distinguish between the originals

and the reprints, and it is only by very close observation that even an expert can form a correct opinion.

A reprint of the values of 1869, 1871, and 1873 was made at Berlin for Goldner, in 1875, at the request of the Heligoland authorities, consisting of 1500 sheets of each of the values, except those of  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, of which only 1000 sheets were printed; all these were perforated and gummed like the originals. As this reprint was made shortly after the issue in Imperial German currency, the head made use of for these latter stamps was that employed for the  $\frac{3}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, which was of Type II., whereas in the originals the head was of Type I. The reprints of the rest can only be distinguished by observing the colours, and the paper is surfaced and not rough.

In the winter of 1878-9 there was considerable distress in the island, and in January, 1879, Goldner purchased all the dies and plates that had been used for the schilling values, with the liberty of printing from them and selling the stamps. As the Imperial printing-office would not print for private persons, the further reprints were ordered for Goldner through the Heligoland authorities, and from 1879 to 1884 reprints were made of *all* the schilling values, unperforated; of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 6 schilling, rouletted; of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 6,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , though the 2 and 6 schilling had never been issued perforated. The last reprint was dispatched from Berlin on January 23rd, 1885. In 1879 Goldner also purchased the dies and plates of the 1, 2, and 3 pfennige from the authorities of Heligoland, and reprints were made from these at Berlin on his account along with the schilling values.

Goldner not being able, after 1885, to obtain further authority from Heligoland to have the stamps printed at

Berlin, applied to a firm at Leipsic, and all the stamps, except that of 3pf., No. 18, were reprinted there in 1888, and perforated  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 6 schilling being also rouletted.

The reprints since that date have been made at Hamburg as wanted. The perforation at Hamburg is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, and is done by single-line machines. These reprints are badly executed, and the embossing is generally very indistinct.

With respect to the stock of stamps in hand when the island was handed over to Germany, on August 9th, 1890, and they were superseded by those of the German Empire, an inventory was made, showing that it consisted of the following :

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 21,735 stamps of 5pf. | 16,748 stamps of 50pf. |
| 76,629 „ „ 10pf.      | 5,977 „ „ 1 mark       |
| 74,269 „ „ 20pf.      | 7,330 „ „ 5 mark       |
| 54,219 „ „ 25pf.      |                        |

less stamps to the amount of 868 mark 60pf., which had been sold while the inventory was being taken.

In this inventory there were included 20,000 stamps of 20pf., and 5000 of 1 mark, which were only ordered at Berlin on July 30th, 1890, although the bill authorising the cession of the island to Germany had passed the House of Lords, and been read a second time in the House of Commons on July 25th. These stamps were not delivered in Heligoland till August 16th, seven days after the cession. The craving to make money out of collectors died very hard, and it cannot be said that this last struggle reflected any credit upon the postal authorities.

This lot was bought by a local syndicate at about three-fourths of the face-value, and the dies and plates used for the printing are now in the Imperial Post Museum at Berlin. The above values have not, therefore, been

reprinted, and never will be. Although the stamp of 5 mark has not been reprinted, yet it has been forged, but a little examination will serve to detect the forgeries. In the genuine, the lines of the frame are perfectly straight, the corners sharp, and the outlines of the crown angular. The top of the "5" overhangs a little on the left and finishes on the right with a ball. The end of the ribbon hangs down vertically.

The obliteration of the departure office of the island was one with Heligoland in a circle and the date within it, and was affixed in black. When the stamps were obliterated on the arrival of the letters in Germany, the spelling was Helgoland.



## HOLLAND.

The stamps of Holland will be described under the heading **Netherlands**.

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## HOLSTEIN.

For an account of the Holstein Stamps, *see* under **Schleswig-Holstein**.

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## HUNGARY.

The stamps of Hungary have been described under **Austria**.

With regard to the issue of 1881, the engraving of the watermark on page 60, as taken from that shown in a recent catalogue, is *not* correct. The letters are not "K L," but "k r," somewhat like Fig. 363. There was so much difference of opinion as to these letters that we referred the question to Vienna, and are informed that from 1881 to 1887 the first letter was 13mm. high, and the second 9mm. In 1887 these sizes were modified, and since then the first letter has been 15mm. high and the second 10mm. These letters stand for "Krajczar," the Hungarian word for kreuzer, and are not in interlacing circles, but in ovals, in which the major axis is about 39mm. and the minor one about 33mm.



FIG. 363.



## ICELAND.

Though Iceland has formed a portion of the Kingdom of Denmark for upwards of five centuries, it was not till 1873 that a separate series of postage-stamps was created for its use. They were manufactured at Copenhagen, and resembled in design those of the then current issue of Denmark. The currency was also the same: namely, the skilling, 96 of which made a rigsbankdaler, and when the decimal currency was adopted in Denmark, in which the krona, worth about 1s. 1½d., was divided into 100 öre, a similar change was made in Iceland, the word "öre" being changed to "aur," to adapt it to the language of the island.

### ISSUE I.

|                                      |                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1873. | DESIGN, PAPER, and PER-<br>FORATION.— Similar to<br>the Danish issue of 1870. |
| GUM.—Brownish.                       |                                                                               |



FIG. 364.

The design resembled that of the Danish stamps of 1870, the inscription in the upper part of the oval band being "ISLAND," and in the lower part the same as in the Danish stamps; but in those of Iceland every capital "I" in the inscriptions is dotted, and there is one over the "o" in "POST" (Fig. 364).

The paper was white wove, watermarked with crown. The frames and centres were all printed in one colour. The perforation varied, as in Denmark, being either  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14 or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13. The gum was brownish.

The issue of January 1st, 1873, consisted of four values, 2, 4, 8, and 16 skilling, but a further value of 3 skilling was added on April 1st following.

1. 2sk., blue, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.
2. 3sk., grey, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.
3. 4sk., carmine, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.
4. 8sk., brown, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.
5. 16sk., yellow, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.

The whole of the values, with the exception of the 3 skilling, are known imperforate, but only in an unused state. They are probably proofs, or from imperforate sheets obtained by favour.

## ISSUE II.

|                                                                 |                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1876.<br>GUM.—Brownish, later on<br>white. | DESIGN, PAPER, and PER-<br>FORATION.— Similar to<br>the Danish issue of 1875. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

In July, 1876, the stamps appeared with the values altered to that of the new currency of "aur."

The design was similar to that of the Danish stamps of 1875 (Fig. 365), but they were printed in one colour, except the higher values of 50 and 100 aur, which were added to the series in 1892. The paper was that watermarked with crown, and the stamps were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, one value only (the 5 aur, blue) being found perforated also  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13. The gum was at first brownish, but later on was white.



FIG. 365.

The values and colours of those issued in July, 1876, were :

6. 5a., blue (shades).
7. 6a., grey (shades).
8. 10a., carmine.
9. 16a., brown.
10. 20a., purple (shades).
11. 40a., green.

The above are also known imperforate.

In July, 1882, a new value of 3 aur was added to the series, and the colours of the 5, 20, and 40 aur were altered.

12. 3a., yellow, ochre-yellow.
13. 5a., green (shades).
14. 20a., blue, dull blue, ultramarine.
15. 40a., red-violet (shades).

In September, 1892, a further addition was made to the series by the issue of two stamps of higher values, which were printed in two colours, the frames and spandrels in one colour and the oval in another. There was no other change.

16. 50a., blue, centre in rose.
17. 100a., brown, centre in blue.

As the 3 aur is principally used for prepayment of the rate on newspapers within the island, the consumption is large, and the stock in hand failing, a provisional issue was made on November 1st, 1897, by surcharging 8000 copies of the 5a., green, with "Prir" (three), in black, in type of two sizes, and the numeral "3" in red underneath.

This issue being disposed of in three days, 6000 more were surcharged in a similar manner, but without the numeral "3" in red.

18. "Prir, 3," on 5a., green, surcharge in black and red. (Two varieties.)  
 19. "Prir," on 5a., green, surcharge in black. (Two varieties.)

When these latter were bought up, the Post-Office required the postage to be paid in cash.

The 5 aur, green, appeared early in 1898, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13, and has since been followed by the 3, 6, 10, and 20 aur, similarly perforated.

## *Official Stamps.*

### ISSUE I.

|                                   |                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1873. | DESIGN, PAPER, and IMPRESSION.—Similar to that of the ordinary issue. |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|

Simultaneously with the issue of the first series of the ordinary stamps on January 1st, 1873, two stamps of 4 and 8 skilling were issued for official use. They were of the same type as the others, but the inscription in the lower part "PJÓN. FRÍM." in place of "PÓSTFRÍM." The gum was brownish, and the perforation  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, but the 4 skilling is also found perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13. The two stamps are known unperforated.

1. 4sk., green.
2. 8sk., blue.

### ISSUE II.

|                                      |                                                |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1876.           | PAPER, IMPRESSION, and PERFORATION.—As before. |
| DESIGN.—Value on a shield.           |                                                |
| GUM.—Brown at first, white later on. |                                                |

When the issue in "aur" was made, the official stamps were of a new design. Within an upright oval, enclosed in a rectangular frame, was a shield carrying the numeral of value on a ground of solid colour, and surmounted by a crown.

In the upper part of the frame was "ISLAND," and in the lower the value in aur. On the left side was "PJÖNUSTU," and on the right "PÖSTFRIM." There were ornaments in the angles, and the spandrels were in solid colour (Fig. 366). The paper was that watermarked "crown," and the perforation was  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14. The gum was brownish.



FIG. 366.

3. 10a., blue and ultramarine.

4. 20a. green (shades).

In the year 1878 a new value of 5 aur was added, and in 1882 a further one of 3 aur. In 1895, a higher value of 50 aur was also added. These were all similarly printed to the values issued in 1876, and similarly perforated. The gum on these is white.

5. 3a., yellow.

6. 5a., brown and pale brown.

7. 50a., violet, mauve.

About June, 1898, the 3 aur appeared perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13. It seems probable, therefore, that this perforation will be gradually extended to all the values, both of the ordinary and the official stamps.



## IONIAN ISLANDS.

This group of islands, consisting principally of Corfu, Cephalonia, Cerigo, Ithaca, Paxo, Santa Maura, and Zante, belonged to Venice from the fourteenth century until they became the property of France in 1797, in virtue of the Treaty of Campo Formio. In 1800 they were formed into the Republic of the Seven Islands under Russia and Turkey, but were restored to France in 1807 by the Treaty of Tilsit. In 1809 they were taken by the English, and by the Treaty of Paris were, in 1815, formed into an independent State, under the protection of Great Britain, and a constitution was granted, the chief executive power being vested in a Lord High Commissioner, appointed by Great Britain. The Ionian Parliament having more than once expressed a desire that the islands should be annexed to Greece, and the government of them having become troublesome, the transfer of them to that kingdom was made by Great Britain in 1864.

The Ionian Parliament passed a law in July, 1857, authorising the creation of postage-stamps for defraying the rates between the several islands constituting the group and for communicating with the mainland, but it was not till May 1st, 1859, that the stamps were brought into use. The local currency at the time was the obole, equal in value to about one halfpenny, but the accounts were kept in English currency.

The stamps were of three values,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2d., and were manufactured by Perkins, Bacon, and Co. Only one die was engraved and one plate made use of, as the stamps were all of the same design, and no value was shown upon them, the sole distinction residing in the colour of the impression. The design showed the diademed profile of the Queen to the left, within an upright oval garter, inscribed



FIG. 367.

ΙΟΝΙΚΟΝ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ (Ionian State), in Greek characters (Fig. 367). The design was engraved in line on steel, on an engine-turned ground, and the plate consisted of 120 stamps, in ten rows of twelve.

The paper on which the stamps were printed was hand-made, the sheets being nearly a square of about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and for the 1d. and 2d. resembled that used by the same manufacturers for the stamps of New South Wales, 1856, watermarked with double-lined numerals of value.\* For the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. plain hand-made paper was made use of.

The colour of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was orange, but in the 1d. and 2d. the usual order was reversed, for the 1d. was blue and the 2d. carmine-red. As no value was expressed on the face of the stamps, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co. would therefore naturally print the carmine on the paper watermarked **II**, and the blue on that watermarked **2**, in conformity with every then known precedent.

The stamps were issued unperforated, and as they were only for inter-insular use, and for conveying letters, &c., to the mainland, the consumption was but small. Unused copies were very common for some years after the issue

\* The paper seems to have been made specially for these stamps, in small sheets, as there are deckle edges on every side. The stamps were not laid down on the plate very evenly. See *Monthly Journal*, Vol. VIII., p. 133.

ceased, but used copies have always been scarce; these generally bear a portion of the date stamp, but they were frequently cancelled with a cross in pen and ink, a species of obliteration when the stamp is not attached to the original letter which can scarcely be depended on.

The stamps continued in use until the islands were given up to Greece on June 8th, 1864.

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., orange.
2. 1d., blue.
3. 2d., carmine.



# APPENDIX.



## ERRATA AND OMISSIONS.

---

### Alsace and Lorraine.

*Page 26, 10th line from foot.*—The perforation is really  $14\frac{1}{2}$  vert. by 14 hor.

### Austria, Austrian Italy, and Hungary.

Although it was mentioned at *page 29* that varieties exist in the inscription at the foot of some of the stamps of the first issue, yet the nomenclature of those which show them most distinctly was not given. In the 9kr. and 15centes. the numeral is nearer the top line of the tablet in some stamps than in others, and in the 45centes. the distance of the numeral from the left extremity of the tablet is found to vary.

The existence of two minor varieties in Issue II, *page 32*, might have been mentioned, as they are recorded in many catalogues. They are found in all the values in kreuzer and soldi except the 3kr. and 3sld., green, and serve to show that at some time previously to these values being printed in green the dies were re-touched or re-engraved. There are also two varieties of the newspaper stamp, Issue II., *page 49*, which was in concurrent use.

*Page 48.*—The second type of the Newspaper Stamp of 1851 is regarded by many philatelists as a forgery, and the weight of evidence seems to point in that direction.

*Page 61.*—The following additions have been made to Issue III., for Hungary, with the numerals in black. The lined ground in each case is in a pale shade of the colour of the impression, save in the 5kr., where they are red.

- 26. 2kr., mauve (1898).
- 27. 3kr., green (1898).
- 28. 5kr., rose (1891).
- 29. 10kr., blue (1898).
- 30. 20kr., grey (1898).

#### **Baden.**

*Page 70, 1st line, No. 3.*—For bluish-green, read black or bluish-green.

#### **Bavaria.**

*Page 94.*—To the unpaid letter stamps should be added:

- 13. 2pf., pearl-grey; over-print in carmine (1895).

#### **Belgium.**

*Page 100.*—Dr. Legrand makes the earlier perforations to be 13 or  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , but they mostly gauge  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and compounds of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and the later  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . The gauges are, however, very irregular and many not well defined.

*Page 117.*—It is stated that none of the values, except the 10c. and 20c. (1849), have been reprinted. It appears, however, that impressions from the original dies of the 10c. and 20c. (1849) have been recently struck on thin unwater-marked paper, as also of the 1c. and 10c. (1861), the 10c., 30c., 40c., and 1fr. (1865), and the 1c. (1866)—Nos. 12, 9, 18, 20 to 23—all imperforate. Further investigation renders it doubtful if the 10c. and 20c. (1849) were reprinted in

1866 from the original plates, and whether the so-called reprints were not also impressions struck from the dies.

The colour of the 50c. (No. 75) was altered to grey in 1897, but its issue was deferred till the stock in ochre was exhausted.

75A. 50c., grey.

### Denmark.

*Page 169.*—The perforation given as  $13\frac{1}{2}$  is really  $13\frac{1}{2}$  vert. by about 14 hor.

*Page 172.*—To the stamps which have recently appeared, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , or more accurately  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 13, may be added the 3 öre, blue and grey, the 50 öre, brown and violet, and the 100 öre, grey and yellow.

### Finland.

*Page 184.*—In the list the references to the types are wrong. Figs. 164 to 168 should be 175 to 179, respectively.

### France.

*Page 227.*—To the French stamps surcharged for Zanzibar may be added the Postage Due Stamps of 5c., 10c., 15c., 30c., and 50c., which, at the end of 1897, were surcharged as in Fig. 220.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 5c., blue, surcharge in red.

1a. on 10c., brown, surcharge in red.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 15c., green, surcharge in red.

3a. on 30c., carmine, surcharge in black.

5a. on 50c., violet, surcharge in black.

### Germany.

*Page 257.*—A series was over-printed "China," at the end of 1897.

### Gibraltar.

*Page 261.*—Issue V. has been omitted.

At the end of 1895, the 1p. appeared of the same design as that of Issue IV., but the value was in a second colour. Two other values similarly printed have since been issued.

30. 20c., olive-green and brown.

31. 1p., light brown and ultramarine.

32. 2p., black and carmine.

In 1898, all the current stamps were over-printed in black with "Morocco Agencies," in two lines, for the use of the British post-offices in Morocco.

### **Great Britain.**

*Page 282, lines 15 and 17 from top.*—The colours of the 10d. and 6d. in the list of the dies of the embossed stamps have been inadvertently transposed.

*Page 328.*—In 1896 the 10d., purple and red, was surcharged, in black, with "4 piastres," for the use of the British post-offices in the Levant.

10d. purple and red, surcharged with 4 piastres.

*August, 1898.*



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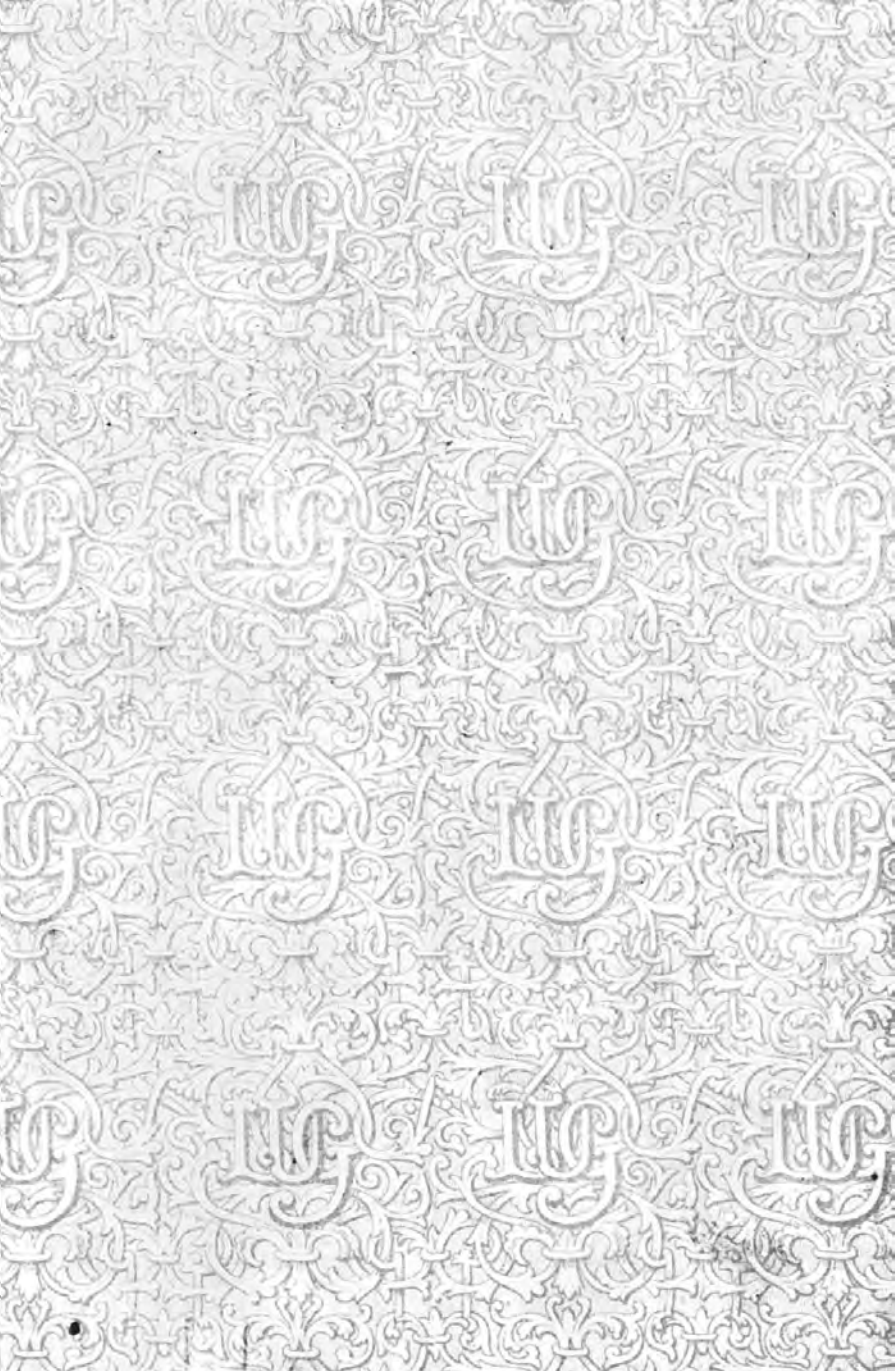
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VOL. II.



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1900.

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## PREFACE.

Mr. Westoby had completed the MS. of this work within the last few weeks of his life, and the final sheets have been seen through the press by me at the request of his family.

This, the latest work of one of the most accomplished, and certainly the most sound of philatelic writers, is a worthy monument to his memory. In it he has popularised the subject he treats of, while the advanced specialist will find indubitable proofs of the master hand that, alas! will no more instruct and delight.

Of the many services to the science rendered by him, none is more noticeable than the present work, in which the fruit of his long experience, and the results of his matured judgment, are placed before the student with all the author's accustomed perspicuity and skill.

Other writers there may be more elaborate and technical, other descriptions more diffuse and detailed, but for a manual, combining precision with accuracy, succinctness with clearness, it will be difficult to find an equal, and impossible to find a superior.

FREDERICK A. PHILBRICK.

*(Past President of the Philatelic Society, London.)*

*February, 1900.*



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# THE ADHESIVE POSTAGE-STAMPS OF EUROPE.

VOL. II.



## ITALY.

The Kingdom of Italy, as at present constituted, was formed by a union of the Lombardo-Venetian States, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, the Romagna and the Pontifical States, with Piedmont, each of which, prior to this union, had separate postal administrations and distinct series of postage-stamps. As these various States, either voluntarily or by conquest, were gradually joined to Piedmont, or, as it was called, the Kingdom of Sardinia, the postal requirements of each State were provided for either by the creation of special series of stamps or by the use of those of Sardinia, until, by the formation of the Kingdom of Italy, they were united under one postal administration. The stamps of these various States, so long as they had separate postal administrations, are examined separately, but those of Sardinia are so interwoven with those subsequently used for the Kingdom of Italy, that they are generally treated as belonging to that kingdom. This may not appear to be very logical, but it will be found to be the most convenient mode to adopt.

The currency of the Kingdom of Sardinia, and that which now prevails throughout Italy, is the lira, of the value of a franc, divided into 100 centesimi.

### ISSUE I.—FOR THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

|                                            |                           |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1851.          | PAPER.—Plain white wove.  |
| DESIGN. — Head of King Victor Emmanuel II. | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed. |
|                                            | GUM.—Yellow.              |
|                                            | IMPERFORATE.              |

The issue of January 1st, 1851, consisted of three values, all of which were similar in design, showing the head of King Victor Emmanuel II. to the right, on an upright oval solid ground within a rectangular frame,  $21\frac{3}{4}$ mm. by 19mm. (Fig. 1). In the frame at the top was "POSTE," with "c" to the left of it and the numeral of value to the right; the value in words was in the bottom, "FRANCO" (free) in the left side, and "BOLLO" (stamp) in the right; the spandrels being filled in with conventional ornaments.



FIG. 1.

The stamps were designed and manufactured by the Chevalier Matraire, an engraver at Turin, and were lithographed in sheets of 100 on plain white or yellowish-white wove paper, rather thick. They were gummed with yellow gum, and were not perforated.

1. 5c., black.
2. 20c., blue (shades).
3. 40c., rose (shades), magenta.

### ISSUE II.—FOR THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1853. | GUM.—Whiter.          |
| DESIGN.—As before.         | IMPRESSION.—Embossed. |
| PAPER.—Coloured wove.      | IMPERFORATE.          |

In July, 1853, the former series was replaced by a new one, in which the head of the king was in an upright

oval, within a rectangular frame, inscribed as in the former issue, and embossed on thin, coloured wove paper.\* The dies were engraved, the plates constructed, and the stamps embossed by Matraire, who contracted with the Government for the supply. The stamps were not perforated, and were, for the most part, gummed with nearly white gum.

4. 5c., green paper (shades).
5. 20c., blue paper (shades).
6. 40c., rose paper (shades).

### ISSUE III.—FOR THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA.

DATE OF ISSUE.—April 13th, 1854.      DESIGN, IMPRESSION, and GUM.—As before.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.      IMPERFORATE.

The embossing on coloured paper did not prove to be a success, as the design was in many cases almost invisible, and on April 13th, 1854, the series was superseded by another on plain white wove paper. In this new series the frames were printed in colour by lithography previously to the embossing, leaving the oval in the centre uncoloured (Fig. 2). The stamps were, as before, manufactured by Matraire, and the same embossing plates that served for the series of 1853 were employed for the new issue.



FIG. 2.

7. 5c., green, pale green, yellow-green.
8. 20c., blue (shades), dark blue.
9. 40c., carmine red, solferino.

\* The embossing plates were the same as were employed for the next issue, but as the design is almost invisible on the coloured paper of the actual stamps, it would be quite invisible in photographic copies.

ISSUE IV.—FOR THE KINGDOM OF SARDINIA, EXTENDED  
SUBSEQUENTLY TO OTHER STATES.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan., 1856. | IMPERFORATE, except some |
| DESIGN, PAPER, IMPRES-     | values perforated about  |
| SION, and GUM.—As          | March, 1862.             |
| before.                    |                          |

In January, 1856, the 40 centesimi appeared of a new design, but which was really only a modification of the former one. Instead of the frame with the inscriptions and the spandrels in the angles being embossed on a solid coloured ground, this part of the stamp was printed by lithography, the inscriptions, &c., being in white on a coloured ground, and the head of the king was subsequently embossed on the uncoloured oval. The 40c. was followed in February, 1856, by the 20c., similarly printed (Fig. 3), and by the 5c. in March, 1857. In January,



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

1858, two other values of 10c. and 80c. were added; and in January, 1861, another value of 3 lire. Like the former stamps they were manufactured by Matraire, and were issued unperforated.

Victor Emmanuel II., who, since March, 1849, had been King of Sardinia, was declared King of Italy by the Italian Parliament that assembled at Turin early in 1861. The single postage rate throughout the Kingdom of Sardinia and those States which had joined it was at that time 20 centesimi, but by a decree of the king, dated November

30th, 1862, a uniform rate of postage of 15c. for the new Kingdom of Italy was ordered to take effect from January 1st, 1863; and it was also ordered that the existing stamp of 20c. should at that date be suppressed, and replaced by one of 15c. of similar design and colour. This value was therefore added to the series, and was issued unperforated.

All the values, with the exception of the 5c. and 3 lire, made their appearance in the month of March, 1862, perforated 12, varying to  $11\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 4); the perforation was roughly and unevenly done, sheets being known only partially perforated. Perforations of other gauges are found, though not on stamps that had subsequently passed through the post in due course, and there is every reason to think that these perforations were privately done or are fictitious. As regards those perforated 12 or  $11\frac{1}{2}$  which emanated from the Post-Office, the perforation was not universal, nor does it appear to have been more than experimental, as it was not persevered with, none of the stamps of 15c. issued in January, 1863, being found perforated except with a forged perforation.

The issue may be summed up as follows:

*Imperforate.*

10. 5c., green, yellow-green, olive-green.
11. 10c., brown, grey-brown, light yellow-brown (shades).
12. 15c., blue (1863).
13. 20c., blue (shades), dark blue, suppressed January 1st, 1863.
14. 40c., vermilion, orange-red, rose-red.
15. 80c., yellow-ochre, yellow, orange-yellow.
16. 3l., bronze.

*Perforated 12 or  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , March, 1862.*

17. 10c., brown, light yellow-brown.
18. 20c., blue.

19. 40c., rose-red.

20. 80c., orange-yellow.

The 5, 20, and 40c. of Issues II., III., and IV. have been reprinted, but not the other values of Issue IV., the plates having been in private hands since about 1871. Besides this, after the death of Matraire all the spoiled sheets, trials of all kinds, proofs, and rejected stamps found in his factory were offered for sale, about 1868. Among these were stamps of all the four series in colours varying from those of the original issues, stamps in which the head was embossed upside down relatively to the frame (not an uncommon error when stamps are printed at intervals by two operations), stamps printed on both sides of the paper, and generally what may be termed the spoil and sweepings of the factory.

The only variety the existence of which is well established is that in one of the stamps on the plate of 40c. of Issue IV., there is an exterior line round the frame, due to some clumsiness in making the transfer. There are also a few instances of stamps that had regularly passed through the post, in which the embossed head is inverted; this tends to prove that the mass of topsy-turvie are nothing better than spoil found in the workshops of Matraire.

The first issue is generally found obliterated heavily, but the subsequent ones usually bear the dated stamp of the office of departure.

#### ISSUE V.—FOR ITALY.

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January | DESIGN. — Head of King    |
| 11th, 1863.              | Victor Emmanuel II.       |
| PAPER.—Plain white wove. | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed. |
| GUM.—Nearly white.       | IMPERFORATE.              |

The new kingdom required new postage-stamps, and a number of proposals were submitted at the end of 1862 and in the early part of 1863, but the Government finally

decided to entrust the manufacture of the new series to De La Rue and Co., and as a temporary provision for the new rate of 15c., as also to avoid the confusion created by the substitution of the stamp of 15c. for that of 20c. in the last series, one of 15c. of a new design was issued on January 11th, 1863. The stamp was lithographed on plain white wove paper, and the design showed the head of the king to the left on an upright oval ground of horizontal lines within a rectangular frame, in the lower angles of which were "15" on the left and "c" on the right, the position being reversed in the upper angles (Fig. 5). The value was at the lower part of the frame in words, and in the other three sides were "FRANCO BOLLO—POSTALE—ITALIANO." The stamp was issued imperforate, and no perforated copies are known, except forged ones.



FIG. 5.

21. 15c., blue.

## ISSUE VI.

|                                          |                                             |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—December 1st, 1863.       | PAPER.—White wove, water-marked.            |
| DESIGN.—Head of King Victor Emmanuel II. | IMPRESSION.—Surface printed.<br>GUM.—White. |
| PERFORATION.—14.                         |                                             |

The new issue, manufactured by De La Rue and Co., began to make its appearance on December 1st, 1863. The design showed the head of King Victor Emmanuel II. on a ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval band enclosed in a rectangular frame, the pattern in the spandrels differing in each value. The oval band was inscribed "POSTE ITALIANE" in the upper part, and with the value in words in the lower (Fig. 6).



The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 on white wove paper, watermarked for each stamp with a crown (Fig. 7), and there was on the sheet an under-print of a species of diapered pattern almost invisible, which may be presumed to



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

have been intended as a protection against forgery. The perforation was 14, and the gum was white.

The following are the values first issued, with their respective colours :

- 22. 5c., bronze-green (shades), sea-green.
- 23. 10c., buff, orange-buff, yellow-ochre.
- 24. 15c., blue, sky-blue.
- 25. 30c., chocolate-brown.
- 26. 40c., rose, carmine.
- 27. 60c., lilac.
- 28. 2l., orange-red.

The state of the finances, as disclosed in the Budget of 1864, was such that it became necessary to increase the rate on letters within the kingdom, and, accordingly, by a decree of the king, made December 8th, 1864, this rate was changed from 15c. to 20c. from January 1st, 1865. As the stamps of 15c. were those principally in demand there was at the time a considerable stock in hand, and to utilise this it was determined to surcharge the stamps with "20c."

and to have a new design for the permanent issue which should show the cancelling marks more clearly.

To provide for immediate wants, a supply of stamps of 15c. was ordered to be struck off in London and sent over surcharged (Fig. 8)\*, and as the order was large and time pressed, De La Rue and Co. appear to have employed two additional plates, the impressions from which may be distinguished from those printed from the original plate by the following marks on the stamps: In one of the new plates four white dots were inserted in the stamps—one above and another below each of the side ornaments



FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.



FIG. 10.

in the oval band round the head (Fig. 9); and in the other, in addition to these four dots eight others were inserted in the spandrels (Fig. 10). The stock in hand, and that called in from the various post-offices, was subsequently surcharged, at the head office in Turin, by a workman sent over by De La Rue and Co. There are consequently three types of these surcharged stamps, the colour of the surcharge in all being dark brown.

29. 28c. on 15c., blue (shades).

30. 20c. on 15c., blue (shades); four dots on each stamp.

---

\* It may be remarked that the "c" in the upper left angle is uniformly broken in the upper part of the curve.

31. 20c. on 15c., blue (shades); twelve dots on each stamp.

The stock of 15c., surcharged with 20c., lasted much longer than was anticipated, and the definitive stamp of 20c. was not issued until May 1st, 1867.



FIG. 11.

This stamp was also manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and showed the head of the king on a ground of horizontal lines within a rectangular frame, in which, in coloured letters on a white ground, were the value, "20 Cent." at the bottom, "Fco BOLLO" in the left side, "POSTALE" at

the top, and "ITALIANO" in the right side (Fig. 11). The stamps were surface-printed on the paper watermarked "crown," and perforated 14.

32. 20c., pale blue, blue, dark blue.

On August 1st, 1877, the stamp last described was issued in orange-yellow in place of blue, and the 10c. of the issue of 1863 was, at the same time, changed from buff to blue.

33. 10c., blue (shades).

34. 20c., orange-yellow, orange.

## ISSUE VII.

|                                     |                                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — August 15th, 1879. | PAPER, IMPRESSION, PERFORATION, and GUM.—As before. |
| DESIGN. — Head of King Humbert.     |                                                     |

King Humbert succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Victor Emmanuel II., October 9th, 1878, and by a decree dated July 27th, 1879, it was announced that new stamps of 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 30c., and 50c., and 2 lire, would be issued on August 15th following. Those

of 5c., 25c., and 50c. were the first to appear, and showed the portrait of King Humbert, three-quarters to the right, on a horizontally-lined ground, within an oval band enclosed in a rectangular single-lined frame, and touching it on each of the four sides. The oval band was rather wider than in the issue of 1863 and the lettering of the inscriptions more distinct. The inscription in the upper part of the band was similar to that in the issue of 1863, but in the lower part "CENTESIMI" preceded the word indicating the value instead of following it.

These stamps were followed by those of 10c. and 30c. and 2 lire as the stocks of the former issue became exhausted. The designs in the spandrels were varied in each



FIG. 12.



FIG. 13.

value. These stamps were also manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and were printed on paper similar to that before employed, watermarked with crowns, but without any visible under-print (Figs. 12 and 13). They were, as usual, perforated 14.

- 35. 5c., green.
- 36. 10c., dull rose.
- 37. 20c., orange-yellow.
- 38. 25c., blue, ultramarine.
- 39. 30c., brown.

40. 50c., aniline purple.

41. 2l., vermillion.

An error is recorded as being found in the lower inscription of one of the stamps in the plate of the 5c., where the "I" in "CINQUE" resembles an inverted "P," as seen by philatelic eyes.

An alteration of the postal law, which took effect on August 1st, 1889, required some changes in the values of the stamps, and advantage was taken of this to introduce a modification of the designs by inserting in the stamps the numerals of value as well as the value in words. The decree of July 20th, 1889, which preceded the issue, stated that the design of the 5c. would be altered to one bearing



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.



FIG. 16.

the Royal Arms; that the 10c., 20c., and 25c., of the issue of 1879 would remain unchanged; and that new values of 40c., 45c., and 60c., and 1l. and 5l. would be issued, all bearing the portrait of the king. The decree further notified that all stamps bearing the portrait of the late king would cease to be valid after January 1st, 1890.

The stamps of 40c., 45c., and 60c., and 1l. and 5l. above mentioned, were accordingly issued, the portrait of King Humbert being the same as in the issue of 1879, but the

designs of the frames were altered, showing the numerals of value in the four angles, and the lettering in the oval band round the head was larger and more distinct. The 1l. (Fig. 14) and 5l. were printed in two colours. They were all manufactured by De La Rue and Co., printed on the "crown" paper, and perforated 14.

The 5c. of the new design did not appear till November 1st, 1889, and showed a shield on which was the cross of Savoy surmounted by a crown, and with the collar and badge of the Order of St. Maurice round the lower part, all on a solid ground within an oval coloured band, on which were the usual inscriptions in white letters (Fig. 15).<sup>\*</sup> The numeral of value was in each of the angles of an irregularly-shaped rectangle. The impression was like that of the rest of the series.

A decree of March 13th, 1890, authorised the surcharge of the stamps of 30c. and 50c. of the issue of 1879, which had become useless, with "20 centesimi." These accordingly appeared in July, 1890, bearing a surcharge in black of "Cmi. 20" at the foot of the stamps (Fig. 16).

In June, 1891, the stamp of 5 lire appeared of a new design, and in altered colours. In the new design the head of the king was on a circular ground, and the inscriptions in straight lines at the top and bottom of the stamp, the numeral of value being in each of the four spandrels (Fig. 17).

In November of the same year the design of the 5c., 1889, was modified, the lettering in the oval band being in colour on white ground, in place of white on coloured ground,

<sup>\*</sup> The reason of the change of type assimilating it to that of the stamps of 1c. and 2c. subsequently issued, which were more especially stamps for newspapers and printed matter, was probably that the value was employed for similar purposes in the Postal Union; but we have included this value in the general issue, and, considering the number of types of the various values, have followed the mode of division adopted by Messrs. Collin and Calman, as being less confusing to the collector than would have been the case had we strictly adhered to chronological order.

and the ground within the oval band was composed of horizontal lines in place of being in solid colour (Fig. 18).

In 1893 an alteration was introduced into the design of the 25c., which was extended, with some slight modification, to the designs of the values subsequently issued. The oval band did not extend beyond the upper half, the lower part being done away with in order not to interfere with the insertion of *large* numerals in the lower angles, between which was "CENT." (Fig. 19).

In the early part of 1893 the 45c. appeared with a somewhat similar alteration. The lower part of the oval



FIG. 17.



FIG. 18.



FIG. 19.

band was suppressed, and large numerals were inserted in the lower angles, with "CENTESIMI" between them (Fig. 20). The notice of the Post-Office announcing the issue, stated that the alterations in the designs had been made for the purpose of rendering the obliteration more visible.

Later on in the same year the 20c. appeared with the lower part of the oval band suppressed. The numeral of value in this case was in the middle of the space under the head, and on the left was "CENT." and on the right "VENTI," both on scrolls.

About the middle of the year 1896 the design of the 10c. was altered; the lower part of the oval band was suppressed, the value in words introduced at the foot in a straight table

and above this on each side were the numerals of value (Fig. 21).

At the beginning of the year 1897 the design of the 5c. was again changed; "POSTE ITALIANE" was on a scroll above the oval on which were the Arms of Savoy, and the numerals of value were in the lower angles in discs, with



FIG. 20.



FIG. 21.



FIG. 22.

"CENT." between (Fig. 22). It is considered as being a companion stamp to the 1c. and 2c. of 1896.

The issues from August 1st, 1889, may be thus summed up :

42. 1889, 40c., brown.
43. „ 45c., dull green.
44. „ 60c., aniline purple.
45. „ 1l., yellow, centre brown.
46. „ 5l., green, centre carmine.
47. „ 5c., green (arms, first type).
48. 1890, 20c. on 30c. (1879), brown, surcharge in black.
49. „ 20c. on 50c. (1879), purple, surcharge in black.
50. 1891, 5l., blue, centre carmine (new type).
51. „ 5c., green (arms, second type).
52. 1893, 25c., blue (new type).
53. 1895, 45c., olive-green (new type).
54. „ 20c., orange-yellow (new type).



- 55. 1896, 10c., dull rose (new type).
- 56. 1897, 5c., green (arms, third type).

## *Official Stamps.*

On January 1st, 1875, a series of stamps was provided for official use. The design, which was common to all, showed a transverse oval band within a rectangular frame the spandrels being filled in with ornaments varying in each value. The band bore the inscriptions FRANCOBOLLO in the upper part and DI STATO in the lower. In the centre of the oval was the value, in large shaded numerals on a white ground. The stamps were all printed in the same colour, on the paper watermarked "crown," and were of the same size as the ordinary ones, but as they were transverse the watermark appeared sideways. They were manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and perforated 14.\*

As they were not in conformity with subsequent regulations of the Postal Union the use of them was discontinued after December 31st, 1876. A large portion of the stock was sold to dealers at a very cheap rate, while some were made use of for franking printing matter after having been surcharged for that purpose. The following is a list of the values :

- 1. 0,02 (2c.), lake.
- 2. 0,05 (5c.), lake.
- 3. 0,20 (20c.), lake.
- 4. 0,30 (30c.), lake.
- 5. 1,00 (1l.), lake.
- 6. 2,00 (2l.), lake.
- 7. 5,00 (5l.), lake.
- 8. 10,00 (10l.), lake.

---

\* The design of these stamps is shown in Fig 26.

## *Newspaper and Printed Matter Stamps.*

### SARDINIA.

By a decree of King Victor Emmanuel, dated September 20th, 1860, two stamps of the value of 1c. and 2c., to measure 20mm. by 18mm., were ordered to be issued on January 1st, 1861. The decree stated that they were to have the numeral of value in an oval within a rectangular frame, which should bear the inscriptions, "FRANCO BOLLO" at the top, "GIORNALI" in the left side, "STAMPE" in the right side, and "CENT. UNO" (or "DUE") at the bottom, and the colour of both was to be black.

The stamps were manufactured by Matraire in the same way as the letter-stamps of 1856. The frame, inscriptions, and the whole of the stamp, except a small oval in the centre, were lithographed, and upon the oval was embossed a fancy numeral of value. As the oval was small, the rectangular frame was filled in with a ground of vertical wavy lines (Fig. 23).



FIG. 23.

The 1c. has been found bearing the figure "2" by mistake for "1," and the 2c. with the figure "1"; but this latter is only known among the stamps found in the factory of Matraire after his death along with several in which the central design had been embossed upside down.

1. 1c., black, grey-black.
2. 2c., black, grey-black.

### ITALY.

On May 1st, 1862, the 2c. appeared in yellow in place of black. No other change was made.

3. 2c., yellow, orange-yellow.

Along with the series of letter-stamps ordered from De La Rue and Co., in 1863, a stamp of 1c. was included, which was issued contemporaneously with the other values. The design showed a large open uncoloured numeral "1," about 16mm. high, on which was a coloured tablet inscribed "CENTESIMO." This was within a rectangular frame, in which was "POSTE" at the top and "ITALIANE" at the foot, the interior being filled in with ornamentation (Fig. 24). The impression was like that of the other stamps on paper watermarked "crown," and the perforation was 14, though specimens were found unperforated.

4. 1c., bronze-green (shades).



FIG. 24.



FIG. 25.

When the postage on letters for the interior was raised on January 1st, 1865, from 15c. to 20c., that on journals was also augmented, and a new stamp of 2c. was ordered. This was issued on March 1st, 1865, and the design showed a large double-lined numeral "2" within a rectangular frame, the value "DUE CENTESIMI" being in the body of the numeral. The frame resembled that of the 1c. (1863), and was filled in with ornamentation (Fig. 25). The impression was on the paper watermarked "crown," and the perforation was 14, though imperforate specimens are at times met with.

5. 2c., brown, red-brown.

In February, 1878, a large number of all the values of the "official stamps" were utilised for printed matter by surcharging them in blue with a large numeral "2" in the left lower angle and "C" in the right, and cancelling the old value with wavy lines, four thick ones between five thin ones (Fig. 26). There do not appear to be any varieties, except that the surcharge was in some cases applied the wrong way of the stamps, the whole having been found with the surcharge inverted.



FIG. 26.

6. 2c. on 0,02, lake and blue.
7. 2c. on 0,05, lake and blue.
8. 2c. on 0,20, lake and blue.
9. 2c. on 0,30, lake and blue.
10. 2c. on 1,00, lake and blue.
11. 2c. on 2,00, lake and blue.
12. 2c. on 5,00, lake and blue.
13. 2c. on 10,00, lake and blue.

In 1890, there was still in stock the remainder of a series of stamps that had been issued partly in 1884 and partly in 1886, for postal packets. They were of large size, and will be described hereafter. The stamps had ceased to be employed, and with a view of making use of the remainder, they were, in October, 1890, ordered to be surcharged in black, with "Valevole per le stampe" (good for printed matter), and with 2 centesimi. The first part of the surcharge was at the top of the stamp, in two lines of small roman letters, and the other was expressed by "C<sup>mi</sup>" in the left lower angle, and "2" in the right one, the old value being barred with two lines (Fig. 27). The stamps

so surcharged were to remain valid till the end of June, 1891. The issue was made on December 1st, 1890.

- 14. 2c. on 10c., olive-green.
- 15. 2c. on 20c., blue.
- 16. 2c. on 50c., red.
- 17. 2c. on 75c., green.
- 18. 2c. on 1.25c., yellow.
- 19. 2c. on 1.75c., brown.



FIG. 27.



FIG 28.

On May 1st, 1891, the 5c. of 1879 (Head of King Humbert), which had been superseded by that of 1889 (arms), was surcharged in black with "C<sup>m</sup> 2" at the foot of the stamp (Fig. 28).

- 20. 2c. on 5c. (1879), green.

In September, 1896, the 1c. and 2c. were issued of new designs. The arms of the Cross of Savoy on a shield were surmounted by a crown, and with the collar and badge of St. Maurice occupied the centre. In the 1c. the value in numerals was in each of the four angles, and in words on the right and left sides of the rectangular frame (Fig. 29). In the 2c. the value was in words on a scroll under the shield, and in numerals on each side of the framing, while "POSTE

ITALIANE" was on a scroll above the shield (Fig. 30). The stamps, like the others, were manufactured by



FIG. 29.



FIG. 30.

De La Rue and Co., printed on the paper watermarked "crown," and perforated 14. \*

- 21. 1c., brown.
- 22. 2c., brown-red.

### *Parcel Post Stamps.*

On July 1st, 1884, four stamps were issued for the use of the parcel post, viz., 50c. and 75c., 1 lira 25c., and 1 lira 75c. They were of large size, measuring  $28\frac{3}{4}$ mm. by  $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and bore in the centre the profile of King Humbert to the right. Two other values of 10c. and 20c. were added on May 1st, 1886. The head in the centre was in an upright oval on a groundwork of horizontal lines, but the frames differed in each value, though all showed the inscription, PACCHI POSTALI, on a cartouche with scroll ends over the top of the oval, and the value at the foot on a scroll with the numeral in the centre of it.\* The impression was on the paper watermarked "crown,"

---

\* The design is shown in those over-printed for printed matter, issued December 1890 (Fig. 27).

on which an almost invisible design had been printed before the impression on the stamp. The stamps were perforated 14.

1. 10c., olive-green.
2. 20c., blue.
3. 50c., red.
4. 75c., green.
5. 1l. 25c., yellow.
6. 1l. 75c., brown.

### *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

On January 1st, 1863, a stamp of 10c. was issued for unpaid letters. It was manufactured by Matraire, being lithographed on plain white wove paper. The design showed a coloured tablet, 5mm. by 12mm., on which was "10.C." Above this, in a single-lined frame, was "SEGNA," and underneath, in a similar frame, "TASSA," all within an ornamental transverse oval frame. The stamp was not perforated (Fig. 31).

1. 10c., yellow, orange-yellow, ochre, light pale brown.



FIG. 31.



FIG. 32.

On March 1st, 1869, the above stamp was superseded by one manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and surface-printed, the design showing the value—"0.10"—on a diapered ground within a transverse oval band, inscribed in

the upper part "SEGNATASSA," and in the lower "CENT. DIECI," all within a rectangle, the spandrels being filled in with ornamentation (Fig. 32). The impression was on the paper watermarked "crown," which of course appeared sideways on the stamp, and the perforation was 14.

2. 10c., orange-buff.

On January 1st, 1870, the system was extended to the whole kingdom, and a series of values were issued, the frames being all of the same design, and the value in the centre inserted by a second printing in another colour. The stamp was a transverse, oblong rectangle, and in the frame at the top was "SEGNATASSE," and at the bottom "CENTESIMI," or "LIRE." The frame inclosed an uncoloured oval, the spandrels being filled in with conventional ornamentation, and on this uncoloured oval the values were printed, in large numerals (Fig. 33). It may be remarked that all the inscriptions—SEGNATASSE, CENTESIMI, and LIRE—were in the plural. The impression was on the paper watermarked "crown," and the perforation was 14.



FIG. 33.

The values first issued consisted of:

3 to 9. 1c., 2c., 5c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c., buff, numerals in maroon.

10. 11. 11., 21., blue, numerals in brown.

In 1871 there was added:

12. 10c., buff, numerals in maroon.

In 1874 two higher values were added:

13, 14. 51. and 101., blue, numerals in brown.

In the year 1891 the values of 1c. and 2c. were withdrawn, and the remaining stock was utilised by printing on



the oval, over the numerals of value, a design in black, the numerals forming the new value being in two discs on a ground of horizontal lines (Fig. 34). In this manner the following values were created :



FIG. 34.

15. 10 surcharged in black on 2c., buff and maroon.

16. 20 surcharged in black on 1c., buff and maroon.

17. 30 surcharged in black on 2c., buff and maroon.

In 1894 a stamp of 20c. was added to the series.

18. 20c., buff, numerals in maroon.

In 1892 the 1 lire appeared with the numerals in carmine-red, and in 1895 the 10 lire also appeared with the numerals in the same colour.

19. 1l., blue, numerals in carmine-red.

20. 10l., blue, numerals in carmine-red.

There are two stamps of high value—50l. and 100l.—that bear SEGNATASSE in the inscription, and were originally



FIG. 35.



FIG. 36.

intended to be used on unpaid letters, but were really employed as vouchers for the fees received on money orders,

and were affixed on the monthly reports of each office to show the amount of fees received during the month. The stamps were issued January 1st, 1884, and the use of them was discontinued July 1st, 1895. They were of large size, the design showing the numerals of value (50 or 100) on a diapered ground within a narrow rectangular frame, differing in each value, and measuring  $28\frac{1}{2}$  mm. by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Over this were the inscriptions "SEGNATASSE—DA—LIRE—CINQUANTA" or "CENTO," in four lines, the word "Lire" being in large capitals immediately over the numerals (Figs. 35 and 36). As the fee-accounts were, after a certain period, disposed of as waste paper, obliterated copies are very common.

21. 50l., green.

22. 100l., brown-red.

### ***Stamps for Foreign Post-Offices.***

On January 1st, 1874, the values then current in the kingdom were issued to the foreign post-offices with "ESTERO"



FIG. 37.



FIG. 38.

printed on them in a curve. The stamps were essentially the same in designs and colours as those in use in home; but the corner ornaments were altered, and in many cases parts were removed, examples of which are shown in Figs. 37 and 38. Like the other stamps, they were the work

of De La Rue and Co., and were printed by them on the paper watermarked "crown," and were perforated 14.

1. 1c., bronze-green.
2. 2c., brown, pale brown.
3. 5c., green-grey.
4. 10c., buff.
5. 20c., blue.
6. 30c., brown, red-brown.
7. 40c., rose.
8. 60c., purple.
9. 2l., scarlet.

There were some errors in the manufacture, which some collectors appreciate, and therefore a list of them is given :

Surcharge inverted, 1c., 40c.

Surcharge omitted, 1c.

Angles not altered, 1c., 10c., 30c.

Lower angles not altered, 10c., 30c.

Upper left angle not altered, 10c.

Lower right angle not altered, 5c., 10c.

The 1c. has also been found with three dots in the upper right angle.

After the interchange of colour of the 10c. and 20c. on August 1st, 1877, a similar change was made in those surcharged "Estero," and they appeared in the altered colours in January, 1879.



FIG. 39.

10. 10c., blue.

11. 20c., orange-yellow.

The values of the regular issue of 1879 (head of King Humbert) have also been similarly treated, the ornaments in the angles having been altered (Fig. 39). The

dates when they appeared are indicated in the following list:

12. 5c., green (February, 1882).
13. 10c., rose (April, 1883).
14. 20c., orange-yellow (March, 1881).
15. 25c., blue (April, 1881).
16. 50c., purple (May, 1881).
17. 2l., scarlet. This has not been actually brought into use.

### ERITREA.

By a decree of King Humbert, of November 27th, 1892, the post-offices of the Colony of Eritrea issued on January 1st, 1893, the current stamps of the kingdom over-printed with "Colonia Eritrea." The surcharge was



FIG. 40.



FIG. 41.

printed on the stamps at the Government printing-works, and consisted of "Colonia Eritrea," in lower-case and in a straight line on the stamps of 1c., 2c., and 5c., and of the same in small capitals in a curve on the higher values (Figs. 40 and 41).

1. 1c., bronze-green.
2. 2c., brown.
3. 5c., green (arms, first type, Fig. 15).

4. 10c., rose.
5. 20c., orange-yellow.
6. 25c., blue.
7. 40c., brown.
8. 45c., dull green.
9. 60c., purple.
10. 1l., orange and brown.
11. 5l., green and carmine.

In 1895-98 the stamps of 10c., 20c., 25c., and 45c. of the new types of 1893 to 1896 were similarly surcharged together with the 5c. (arms, third type). An example is shown in that on the 20c. (Fig. 42).

12. 5c., green (arms, third type).
13. 10c., dull rose.
14. 20c., orange-yellow.
15. 25c., blue.
16. 45c., dull green.



FIG 42



## LUBECK.

The free City of Lubeck, the smallest of the three Hanseatic towns, commenced to issue postage-stamps on the same day as Hamburg, and in the same currency of 16 schilling to a Hamburg mark, of the value of about 1s. 2d.

### ISSUE I.

|                                     |                                                              |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January 1st, 1859. | PAPER.—White wove, water-marked till 1862; after that plain. |
| DESIGN.—Arms.                       |                                                              |
| IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.           | GUM.—Yellowish, varying.                                     |
| IMPERFORATE.                        |                                                              |

Pursuant to a notice of the Lubeck Post-Office, adhesive stamps of the values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and 4 schilling were issued January 1st, 1859. The use of them was optional, but those who made use of them were requested to affix them in the left upper corner of the face of the letter.\* The  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. was for town letters and matter under wrapper; the 1sch. for letters addressed to places beyond the town and the nearer Mecklenburg offices; the 2sch. for Hamburg and Bergedorf; the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. for the more distant Mecklenburg offices; and the 4sch. for the German Postal Union. The stamps were therefore in the nature of local ones, as most of the ordinary foreign letters were conveyed

\* This continued to be the recognised mode of affixing the stamps until 1864. The envelopes issued July 1st, 1863, had the stamp in the left upper angle; but those issued in April, 1864, had it in the right one.

either by the Danish Post or by that of Thurn and Taxis, both of which had offices in the town.

The design, which was common to all the values, showed the Arms of Lubeck on a field *d'or* (heraldically represented by a dotted ground), within three scrolls arranged in the form of an inverted horseshoe; the lower one was inscribed "POSTMARKE," and on the two side ones was the value in words, "SCHILLING" being on that to the right. In a straight line at the top was "LÜBECK," and in each of the angles of the rectangle was the numeral of value, in white on a solid ground of colour (Fig. 43).



FIG. 43.



FIG. 44.

The manufacture of the stamps was entrusted to H. G. Rahtgens, a printer in Lubeck. They were printed lithographically, and the design for each value was separately drawn, as there are minute differences in them; and it may be well to mention here some secret marks which are to be found on the stamps, as they may, to a certain extent, be useful to detect an imitation, though unfortunately some of the forgers seem to be acquainted with them. There is a small ornament at the foot of the stamp, the centre of which consists of a horizontal line. A minute dot above this line represents  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., while a similar dot under the line represents 1sch. Thus, for example, in the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. there is a dot above the line in the middle; in the

2sch. one under each end of the line, in the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. two under the line and one above the line.

The transfers were arranged on the stone in ten rows of ten, so as to make a sheet of 100 stamps. In making up the 2sch. two transfers of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch. were accidentally inserted at the bottom of the sheet in place of transfers of the 2sch. To remedy this mistake, the lithographer erased the " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " from the angles and inserted "2," but omitted to alter the inscription in words, so that in each sheet of the 2sch. there are two stamps lettered on the left scroll "ZWEI EIN HALB," though they have the correct numerals in the angles. That the error was so corrected is evident, as the numerals differ in shape from the normal ones.\*

The paper was obtained from Matz, a stationer in the town, who had on hand a stock of thin, fancy paper, watermarked throughout with small flowers of myosotis (Fig. 44). The stamps were issued imperforate, and the sheets were gummed with yellowish gum, according as they were required for use.

The following were the colours:

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., lilac.
2. 1sch., orange.
3. 2sch., chestnut-brown.
4.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., rose.
5. 4sch., green, yellow-green.
6. 2sch., lettered "zwei ein halb," chestnut-brown (error).

The stock of the small values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and 1sch. becoming exhausted, a further printing of 1100 sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and 499 of the 1sch. was made in April, 1862,

\* The whole printing consisted of 400 sheets of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., 200 sheets of the 1sch., 1386 of the 2sch., 500 of the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., and 1499 of the 4sch. There were therefore 2772 stamps of 2sch. with the error, which accounts for their rarity.



but on white wove paper without any watermark. In all other respects, save some slight difference in colour, they were exactly similar to those printed in 1859.

7.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., lilac, no watermark.

8. 1sch., yellow, no watermark.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1863. IMPRESSION.—Embossed in colour.

DESIGN.—Arms in an oval.

ROULETTED.—In line, 12.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.

GUM.—White.

In consequence, it is said, of the stamps being extensively forged, a new series was ordered from the Government printing-works at Berlin; and as it was determined to issue a series of envelopes as well as of adhesives, the same dies were utilised for both. These were engraved by Schilling, and showed the Arms on a solid ground, within an engine-turned upright oval band, inscribed "LUEBECK" in the upper part, "SCHILLING" in the lower part, while the numerals of value were in uncoloured discs at the sides



FIG. 45.

(Fig. 45). There was no rectangular framing to the stamps, but they were rouletted 12 in line. The issue of the new series was made July 1st, 1863, when the stamps of the preceding series ceased to be issued, though any remaining in the hands of the public were allowed to be valid till the end of the year.

The stamps were embossed in colour on plain white wove paper in sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten, and, as in most of the adhesive stamps embossed in Berlin, the rows were numbered in the margins.

The following were the values and colours :

9.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., green.
10. 1sch., orange-red.
11. 2sch., deep rose.
12.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ sch., ultramarine.
13. 4sch., greyish-brown.

A further printing of the 1sch. was made and issued in 1867. In this the colour was orange, and the stamps were rouletted 10 in line.

The total number of sheets printed at Berlin was about 5000, of which nearly one-half remained in stock when the Lubeck post-office administration ceased to exist on January 1st, 1868.

#### ISSUE III.

|                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—April 1st, | PAPER.—Plain white wove.  |
| 1864.                     | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed. |
| DESIGN.—As before.        | IMPERFORATE.              |

Up to 1864 the Danish Post had an office in Lubeck ; but when the Duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenberg were detached from Denmark this office was abandoned, and on April 1st, 1864, the postage between Lubeck and the Duchies was fixed at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. To provide for this rate a stamp of that value was lithographed by Rahtgens, the design showing the Arms of Lubeck on a dotted ground within an upright oval band, with inscriptions similar to those on the embossed series (Fig. 46).



FIG. 46.

The stamps were lithographed in sheets of 100, and there were two printings—one in March, 1864, of 525 sheets, and the other in November of the same year, of 517 sheets. The stamps were not perforated.

14.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., brown, light brown.

## ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Dec. 1st, 1865.      DESIGN, PAPER, IMPRESSION,  
and ROULETTING.—As in  
the issue of 1863.

On October 1st, 1865, the postage between Lubeck and Travemunde on the one side, and Hamburg, Bergedorf, and Geesthacht on the other, was reduced to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, and a stamp to provide for the new rate was ordered from Berlin, together with an envelope of similar value. The first supply of 202 sheets was sent in November, 1865, and a further supply of 200 sheets in May, 1867, printed in a brighter colour than the first.

The design resembled that of 1863, except that the frame was octagonal instead of oval, and the rectangle was completed on the adhesives by adding angles in diaper pattern. The stamps were rouletted 12 in line (Fig. 47).



FIG. 47.

15.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., pale mauve, bright mauve.

This was the last stamp issued, as the postal administration of Lubeck was absorbed by that of the North German Confederation on January 1st, 1868.

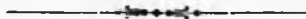
The residue of the stocks in hand, consisting of 3180 sheets of the first issue, 2280 sheets of those printed at Berlin, and 310 sheets of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch., were sold on January 11th, 1869, to a Paris dealer

The cancelling marks on the Lubeck stamps are for the most part dated stamps. Some are found with the letters L or T (Lubeck or Travemunde) within three concentric circles, while others have the name in red or black.

The issue of 1859 was reprinted at some time or other, but at what date is not known. They were first noticed in

1883, the reprint being in small sheets of twenty-five ; but they are so scarce that nothing is known of their history. The whole of the Berlin issue, including the 1½sch., was reprinted in 1871, and sold for the benefit of the Saxon soldiers in the hospital at Lubeck ; but they can be readily distinguished from the originals, as they show no embossing and were not rouletted. These have also now become scarce.

The issue of 1859 has been extensively forged in London and Hamburg, but on unwatermarked paper. This is a sufficient test as regards all the values, except the ½sch. and 1sch., the second printing of which was on plain paper. In these the forgery is not so easy of detection.



## LUXEMBURG.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was annexed to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, and William Frederick, Prince of Orange, who in that year had assumed the title of "King of the Netherlands," became also Grand Duke of Luxemburg. On his abdication, in 1840, the Grand Duchy passed to his successor, William II., who, on his death in 1849, was succeeded by his son, William III. The Grand Duchy also formed part of the Germanic Confederation, and had a Prussian garrison in its capital; but after the Confederation had been dissolved France objected to the continuance of this garrison, and by a Treaty made in London, in 1867, the Great Powers declared the Grand Duchy to be neutral territory. On the death of William III., in 1890, the succession passed to the present Grand Duke Adolphus, Duke of Nassau. Political events since 1815 have somewhat altered the original limits of the territory, a portion of it having been annexed to Belgium, while a part of the Duchy of Limburg has been added to it.

The Grand Duchy joined the German-Austrian Postal Union as and from January 1st, 1852, and at once commenced to take steps to provide postage-stamps. The currency was in francs and centimes, like that of its immediate neighbours, France and Belgium; but a stamp

of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  centimes, equivalent to 1 silbergroschen, was agreed to be provided for defraying the single rate within the Union.

### ISSUE I.—HEAD OF THE GRAND DUKE, KING WILLIAM III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Sept. 15th, 1852. PAPER.—Yellowish-white  
wove, watermarked.

DESIGN.—Head of the Grand Duke, King William III. IMPRESSION.—Copper-plate.  
GUM.—Yellowish.

IMPERFORATE.

Prior to making arrangements for manufacturing the stamps, the Government sent M. Barth (a Luxemburg engraver), accompanied by M. Michel (a mechanic), to Brussels to examine the mode in which the Belgian stamps were manufactured, and they seem to have recommended that a similar mode should be adopted for those of Luxemburg. The dies were engraved on steel, in recess, by M. Barth, and the engraving was reproduced by him on copper plates by steel rollers, as was done in Belgium. The moulds for making the paper, watermarked with a large capital **W** for each stamp, were prepared by M. Michel, who also provided the necessary presses. Two values only were to be issued, one of 10 centimes for the single rate within the Grand Duchy, and the other of 1 silbergroschen for States within the German-Austrian Postal Union, and the sheets were composed of 200 stamps in twenty rows of ten. Two plates for each value were made, each containing 100 stamps.

The design showed the head of the Grand Duke, King William III., to the left, on a ground of cross-hatched horizontal and vertical lines within an upright oval frame, enclosed in a rectangle,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by  $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Above the oval was "POSTES," and the value in words was underneath, small numerals of value being inserted in the upper

angles and ornaments in the lower ones. The stamps were, of course, unperforated (Fig. 48).



FIG 48.

A Ministerial notice of September 10th, 1852, announced that the issue would take place on the 15th of the same month; but the Grand Ducal decree, authorising the issue, appears to have been forgotten, as it bears the date of November 30th, 1852, when the stamps had been in use for more than ten weeks. The use of them was optional, and was not made

obligatory till January 12th, 1855.

The stamps continued in use till 1861, during which time there must have been several printings, especially of the 1 silbergroschen, as the colour varied much. It would also seem that the stock was considerably in advance of the requirements, for copies are found in use as late as 1880.

1. 10c., black and grey-black.

2. 1sgr., brown-red, red, orange-red, rose, salmon.

No special system of obliteration appears to have been in force, as various cancelling marks are found, such as parallel bars, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm. apart, "FRANCO," "P.D.," &c., and very commonly the ordinary dated stamps of the office.

## ISSUE II.—ARMS.

|                            |                                                      |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF FIRST ISSUE.—      | PAPER.—Plain white wove.                             |
| September 29th, 1859.      | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.                             |
| DESIGN.—Arms of Luxemburg. | PERFORATION.—Imperforate, rouletted, and perforated. |
|                            | GUM.—Yellowish-white.                                |

(1) PRINTED AT FRANKFORT, 1859 TO 1874.

A law of December 2nd, 1858, authorised the creation of other values in addition to those issued in 1852. The

cost of the manufacture of the stamps of 1852 had, however, proved to be so heavy, that it was decided to adopt some other system for the new stamps. Several tenders were made for the supply, but that of Dressler, a typesetter at Frankfort, appeared to be the most favourable, and was accepted. Dressler employed L. Kurz, an engraver at Frankfort, who afterwards engraved the Arms dies for the Baden stamps, to engrave the matrix die in relief on copper. The values were inserted in the die in movable type, and casts were taken in plaster from which electrotypes were made singly, 250 for the 10c. and 125 for each of the other values, the sheets of these latter consisting of 100 stamps while those of the 10c. consisted of 200.

The design showed the arms of the Grand Duchy on a shield, surmounted by a crown on a closely cross-hatched upright oval ground. Round the upper part was a band inscribed "G. D. DE LUXEMBOURG," and underneath was a small scroll inscribed "centimes," in small letters, the numerals of value being at each end of the scroll. The rectangle was completed with conventional ornamentation (Fig. 49). It would appear that Dressler first delivered the electrotypes for the 10c., 12½c., and 30c., and later on for those of 37½c. and 40c., and probably for the 25c., but of this latter we find no notice.



FIG 49.

The printers of Luxemburg were not able to print from the electrotypes when they got them, and application was made to the firm of C. Naumann, of Frankfort, who had previously printed bonds for the Grand Duchy. The samples submitted by that firm in July, 1859, were so



satisfactory that a contract was entered into with it for the supply. The paper employed was white wove without any watermark.

The 30c. was the first to appear, and the notice, dated September 29th, 1859, announcing its issue, stated that the 10c. and 12½c. would be issued as soon as the stocks in hand of those values, with the head of the King Grand Duke, were exhausted. Other values of 25c. (2 silbergroschen), 37½c. (3 silbergroschen), and 40c. were issued October 20th, 1859.

The new series was thus composed :

3. 10c., blue and dark blue.
4. 12½c., rose.
5. 25c., brown.
6. 30c., mauve.
7. 37½c., green.
8. 40c., vermilion.

These stamps were all issued imperforate.

The cancelling mark was for the most part the ordinary dated stamp of the office, but some are found with one of small lozenges, such as would be produced by channels cut on a plain hand-stamp crossing each other diagonally.

Before any further change was made, stamps of smaller values, 1c., 2c., and 4c. were created for the payment of postage on newspapers and printed matter, but as they were of a different design and presented some features varying from those for the prepayment of correspondence, it will be better to postpone the description of these and complete the account of the letter stamps printed at Frankfort.

In July, 1865, the Grand Duchy, in conformity with the wishes of the German-Austrian Postal Union, agreed to alter the colours of the 25c. and 37½c. to those adopted

generally throughout the Union, which had chosen rose for the 12½c. (1 silbergroschen), blue for the 25c. (2 silbergroschen), and bistre or pale yellow-brown for the 37½c. (3 silbergroschen), and these stamps began to appear in the altered colours according as the stocks in the former colours became exhausted. The colour of the 10c. was changed from blue to lilac, which became a slate-lilac in 1871, and the 30c. was changed to mauve. A new value of 20c., in brown, was also added in October, 1867, to prepay the new rate of postage to Belgium. These stamps were all printed by Naumann, and from July, 1865, were all rouletted in coloured lines.

The following are the colours of the series between 1865 and 1874 :

9. 10c., lilac, red-lilac, slate-lilac.
10. 12½c., rose, carmine.
11. 20c., yellow-brown, grey-brown, chestnut-brown.
12. 25c., Prussian blue, ultramarine.
13. 30c., mauve.
14. 37½c., bistre.
15. 40c., orange, pale orange.

The stamp of 37½c., representing 3 silbergroschen, having become useless in 1868, it was withdrawn from circulation, but a new value of 1 franc being required in 1872 for postal orders and registration purposes, the stock of the 37½c. was, in October, 1872, surcharged in black with "UN FRANC" in Egyptian capitals over the original value (Fig. 50). Unused and unsurcharged specimens, therefore, of the 37½c., bistre, of this issue have become scarce.

16. 1fr on 37½c., bistre, surcharge in black.

It will now be necessary to go back to the year 1860, when stamps for defraying the postage on journals and printed matter were introduced, the examination of which

has been deferred, so as not to interfere with the history of the general series.

Pursuant to a notice, dated December 3rd, 1860, two stamps, one of 2c. and the other of 4c., appeared on that day, for the purpose of defraying the postage on journals and printed matter. The design of these stamps showed the Arms of the Grand Duchy on a shield, surmounted by a crown within a circle, and on each side of the circle was a smaller one, carrying the numeral of value. On a scroll above was "G.D.deLuxembourg," in small letters



FIG. 50.



FIG. 51.

with capital initials, and on a scroll underneath was the value in capitals. The rectangle was completed with a fancy pattern, and there was no exterior line (Fig. 51). The dies were probably made in the factory of C. Naumann, and the stamps were printed there on plain unwatermarked paper, like those of the general issue. In consequence of a reduction of the rate of postage on journals and printed matter a new value of 1c. was added on January 1st, 1863. The stamps were all issued imperforate.

- 17. 1c., red-brown.
- 18. 2c., black.
- 19. 4c., yellow-ochre, orange-yellow.

In July, 1865, the 1 centime, red-brown, appeared rouletted in line, and in October, 1867, the 2c., black, appeared similarly rouletted, and in October, 1868, the 4c. The colour of this latter stamp was altered to greyish-green in August, 1871, and was also rouletted in line.

20. 1c., red-brown, orange-brown, rouletted in line.

21. 2c., black, rouletted in line.

22. 4c., yellow, orange-yellow, rouletted in line.

23. 4c., greyish-green, rouletted in line.

In March, 1872, the colour of the 1c. was changed to brown, and appeared rouletted in coloured lines.

24. 1c., brown, rouletted in coloured lines.

This completes the history of the stamps printed at Frankfort; but before going on to those printed elsewhere it will be well to mention some errors found in the inscription of the value in these printings. One is constant; throughout the whole of the printings all the stamps of 10 centimes have a defective "t," so that the inscription looks like "ceniimes." In the 37½ centimes, in both the unperforated and the rouletted series, an error of "centines" is found, and in the rouletted series the 12½ centimes has one of "centites." There are a few others that have been remarked, but as these errors do not appear to have been found in the new electrotypes made at Leipsic, it is clear that they were caused by some imperfections in those made at Frankfort. Some philatelists have been of opinion that M. Dressler, being a type-founder, cast the types in metal, but the evidence tends to show that they were made by the electro process, and that the defective letters are probably due to the moulds having been made of plaster. The engraver, L. Kurz, is still living, though long ago retired from business, and as his books have been destroyed he can only

speak from recollection, but he certainly made the electrotypes of the Arms series of Baden, in 1859, from plaster moulds.

(2) PRINTED IN LUXEMBURG, 1874 to 1879.

M. Pierre Bruck, a Luxemburg printer, at the end of 1873, petitioned the Government to allow him to print the stamps in preference to their being printed at Frankfort, and in October, 1874, his request was acceded to. He first tried the 4c., green, but was not very successful, for the electrotypes were worn; but by making use of those only which were in the best condition he succeeded in delivering stamps of that value and of the 10 centimes in November, 1874. He also ordered a perforating machine; but as it had not arrived at that date, both these stamps were issued unperforated.

The colours of this impression were :

- 25. 4c., blue-green (newspaper stamp).
- 26. 10c., rosy-lilac

M. Bruck, finding the electrotypes so much worn, ordered new ones to be made at Leipsic, and at various times between 1874 and 1881 delivered printings of all the stamps, including a new value of 5c., of the journal and printed matter type, which were issued at the dates mentioned in the subjoined list. These were printed on plain white wove paper, and were perforated 13.

*Newspaper and Printed Matter Stamps.*

- 27. 1c., brown (January 15th, 1878).
- 28. 1c., pale brown (March 25th, 1875).
- 29. 2c., black (March 25th, 1875).
- 30. 4c., green (March 25th, 1875).
- 31. 5c., yellow (shades) (June 24th, 1876).

*Letter Stamps.*

32. 10c., rosy-lilac (April 7th, 1875).
33. 10c., lilac (October 20th, 1875).
34. 10c., blue-lilac (May 10th, 1876).
35. 12½c., violet-rose (May 10th, 1876).
36. 12½c., carmine (May 22nd, 1877).
37. 25c., blue (May 14th, 1877).
38. 30c., violet-rose (January, 1879).
39. 40c., orange (February 5th, 1880).
40. 1f. on 37½c., bistre (September 20th, 1879).

With regard to the last named, the surcharge in black was not in capitals, as on that printed in Frankfort, but in small letters (sans-serif) with capital initials (Fig. 52), and in one of the surcharges the "F" of "Franc" is either a damaged letter or a "P."



FIG. 52.

## (3) PRINTED AT HAARLEM, 1880.

The printing in Luxemburg not proving satisfactory, it was at the beginning of 1880 transferred to Haarlem, where the stamps of the Netherlands' Government were printed, and the new printings were put in circulation as the state of the supplies in hand required. The first to appear, in March, 1880, were the 2c., black, the 10c., lilac, and the 25c., blue, which were perforated 12 by 12½. The other values printed at Haarlem were the 1, 5, 12½, 20, and 30c., which, together with the 1, 10, and 25c., were perforated 13½; as also 12 by 12½, the first stamp on each row being 12 by 11½; and some few were perforated with other compounds.

The issue was well printed, and the gum was white.

41. 1c., brown.

- 42. 2c., black.
- 43. 5c., yellow.
- 44. 10c., lilac.
- 45. 12½c., rose.
- 46. 20c., greyish-brown.
- 47. 25c., blue.
- 48. 30c., violet-rose.

### ISSUE III.—EMBLEMATICAL FIGURES.

|                                    |                                                          |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—December 1st, 1882. | DESIGN. — Figures emblematical of Agriculture and Trade. |
| PAPER.—Plain white wove.           |                                                          |
| IMPRESSION.—Typographed.           | PERFORATION.—Various.                                    |
| GUM.—As before.                    |                                                          |

For some time it had been in contemplation to have a series of stamps of a new design, and it was expected that the new series would have been issued in 1881, but the stock in hand of the Arms series was so considerable that it was not till December 1st, 1882, that stamps



FIG. 53.

of the new design were put in circulation. This design was due to M. A. Marc, the editor of the *Illustration*, and was evidently a variation of that of the French stamps of 1876. The die, which was common to all the values from 1 centime to 5 francs, was engraved by M. E. Mouchon, the engraver of the French stamps, and his initials, together with those of A. Marc,

in monogram, and the date in 1882, are on the bale under the right knee of the figure of Mercury. The figures were emblematical of Agriculture and Trade, and the design was so arranged as to provide for the insertion of a large numeral of value, as in the French stamps (Fig. 53).

The stamps were manufactured at Haarlem, and were printed on plain white wove paper, and perforated various gauges, but principally  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , or 12 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

The following were the values and colours :

- 49. 1c., pearl-grey.
- 50. 2c., light brown, grey-brown.
- 51. 4c., bistre.
- 52. 5c., pale green.
- 53. 10c., carmine.
- 54.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ., blue-grey.
- 55. 20c., orange.
- 56. 25c., ultramarine.
- 57. 30c., olive-green.
- 58. 50c., pale brown.
- 59. 1fr., lilac.
- 60. 5fr., orange-brown

#### ISSUE IV.—PORTRAIT OF GRAND DUKE ADOLPHUS.

|                                          |                                                     |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1891.               | PAPER.—Plain white wove.                            |
| DESIGN.—Portrait of Grand Duke Adolphus. | IMPRESSION.—Line-engraved.                          |
|                                          | PERFORATION.— $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ . |
|                                          | GUM.—White.                                         |

On July 23rd, 1891, two stamps of the value of 10c. and 25c. appeared, having for their design the full-faced portrait of the Grand Duke Adolphus, on a ground of cross-hatched horizontal and vertical lines within an upright oval band, intercepted in the lower part by discs carrying the numerals of value. In the band was "GRAND DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG," and between the discs was "CENTIMES." The upper angles of the rectangle enclosing the oval were filled in with ornaments (Fig. 54).



FIG. 54.



The stamps were engraved in line and printed at Haarlem, in small sheets of twenty-five, on plain white wove paper, and were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . They seem to have been prepared by way of experiment, as they were not issued to the public but were for Court use.

61. 10c., carmine.

62. 25c., blue.

It would appear that the stamps were approved, for in the month of February, 1892, it was said that a supply of the new issue had arrived at Luxemburg, consisting of values of 10,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 20, 25, 30,  $37\frac{1}{2}$ , and 50c., and 1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and 5 francs, but only those of 10 and 20c. were then issued, the issue of other values being deferred until the stocks of the current series were more exhausted. These stamps were all manufactured and printed at Haarlem, in sheets of 100, in ten rows of ten, on plain white wove paper, and were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . The issue of the  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 25, 30,  $37\frac{1}{2}$ , and 50c. did not take place till February 20th, 1893, and the 1fr., 2fr., 50c. and 5fr. were not issued till March 29th, 1893.

A decree of July 20th, 1893, ordered that from October 1st of that year no stamps would be sold by the Post-Office other than the 1, 2, 4, and 5 centimes of the issue of 1882, and those of 1891 and 1892 with the portrait of the Grand Duke; but the public were allowed to use any after that date that they still might have in their possession.

The following is a list of the values and colours :

63. 10c., carmine.

64.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., slate-blue.

65. 20c., orange.

66. 25c., ultramarine.

67. 30c., olive.

68. 37½c., green.  
 69 50c., pale brown.  
 70. 1fr., purple.  
 71. 2½fr, grey-black.  
 72. 5fr., lake.

# ISSUE V.—HEAD OF GRAND DUKE ADOLPHUS.

DATE OF ISSUE.—May, 1895.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.

DESIGN. — Head of Grand Duke.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.—12½.

In May, 1895, the following values—1, 2, 4, 5, and 10 centimes appeared, of a new design, showing the classic



FIG. 55.



FIG. 56.

profile of the Grand Duke to the right on a solid ground within a pearled oval, which almost touched the exterior line of the rectangular frame on the sides and top, leaving a space at the foot on which was "CENT," on each side of which were large discs carrying the numerals of value and intercepting the oval. The inscription, "GRAND DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG," was within the pearled oval (Figs. 55 and 56).

The die was well engraved, and the stamps were printed at Haarlem from electro-plates, in sheets of 100, on plain white wove paper; the perforation was 12½.

The colours were :

- 73. 1c., pearl-grey.
- 74. 2c., grey-brown.
- 75. 4c., olive.
- 76. 5c., green.
- 77. 10c., carmine.

It is probably the intention to substitute surface-printed stamps for the line-engraved series, as occasion may require.

The only other remark that has to be made on these series representing the present Grand Duke is that the 12½, 20, 30, 37½, and 50 centimes appeared in 1896, with a perforation of 11 in place of 12½.

### ***Official Stamps.***

A Government circular of June 4th, 1875, notified the issue of official stamps, the object of which was explained in the following manner: "The Postal Union treaty of October 9th, 1874, which was to take effect from July 1st, 1875, provided that all official correspondence, except such as related to the postal service, between countries within the Union was liable to postage-rates, to be prepaid by stamps. The Government, therefore, had determined to issue a series for prepaying such correspondence, and the stamps were to be affixed on the dispatches by an officer of the post-office to which the sender took them." The current stamps were, therefore, ordered to be over-printed for the purpose, and M. Victor Buck, a printer in Luxemburg, was charged with the operation.

The over-print consisted of the word "OFFICIEL," 25mm. long, in thick capitals of 2mm., and in its normal position was applied diagonally from the left lower angle to the right upper one. M. Buck, however, seems to have been

content with printing it anyhow on the stamps, for besides printing it in its normal position, the sheet was frequently inverted in putting it in the press, and the over-print, therefore, was upside down from the right upper to the left lower angle (Figs. 57 and 58). Again other varieties have been found showing that there was a setting-up for some of the stamps in which the word was printed diagonally from the left upper angle to the right lower one, and if the sheet were inverted this would read upside down from the right lower angle to the left upper one.



FIG. 57.



FIG. 58

The over-print was in black, and was applied to the following stamps :

*Frankfort Printing. Rouletted in Coloured Lines except the 2 Centimes, which was Rouletted in Line.*

1. 1c., brown.
2. 2c., black.
3. 10c., slate.
4. 12½c., rose, violet-rose.
5. 20c., grey-brown, chocolate.
6. 25c., ultramarine, blue.
7. 30c., red-lilac.
8. 40c., orange, pale vermillion.
9. 1fr. on 37½c., bistre.

*Local Printing. Perforated 13.*

- 10. 1c., brown.
- 11. 2c., black.
- 12. 4c., green.
- 13. 5c., yellow, orange-yellow.
- 14. 10c., lilac, grey-lilac, rosy-lilac.
- 15. 12½c., rose, lilac-rose.
- 16. 25c., blue.
- 17. 1fr. on 37½c., bistre.

*Haarlem Printing. Perforated 12½ by 12, &c.*

- 18. 25c., blue.

The whole of the above, with the exception of Nos. 2, 3, 6, 13, 17, and 18, have been found printed on the sheet inverted when put into the press. No. 9 is also found



FIG. 59.



FIG. 60.

with the over-print reading from the upper left to the lower right angle, and No. 2 with it reading from the lower right to the upper left angle.

In 1878, the type of the over-print was changed, and though the letters were of nearly the same height, yet its length was 24mm. in place of 25mm. This was printed rather more regularly, as only the variation from the normal position is found, due to the sheet having been inverted in the printing (Figs. 59 and 60).

The following is a list of those with the second type of the over-print, which was also in black.

*Frankfort Printing. Rouletted in Coloured Lines.*

- 19. 1c., red-brown.
- 20. 20c., grey-brown.
- 21. 30c., reddish-lilac.
- 22. 40c., orange.
- 23. 1fr. on 37½c., bistre.

*Local Printing. Perforated 13.*

- 24. 1c., brown.
- 25. 2c., black.
- 26. 4c., green.
- 27. 5c., yellow.
- 28. 10c., lilac.
- 29. 12½c., rose.
- 30. 25c., blue.

*Haarlem Printing. Perforated 13½.*

- 31. 1c., brown.

Of these, Nos. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 29 are found printed on the sheet inverted, when put into the press. There are some minor varieties in both these issues, consisting of double over-prints, &c., which are only sought after by the specialist, and show the carelessness of the printer.

The over-print of "OFFICIEL" was at length objected to by the central office of the Postal Union at Berne, and another mode of ear-marking the stamps was consequently adopted. This consisted in printing on them the letters **S. P.** (Service Publique), in black, and they thus appeared in December, 1881.



FIG. 61.

The letters were Egyptian capitals of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and were 3mm. apart, with a full stop after each, though specimens are known in which the letters are wider apart and one or both stops wanting (Fig. 61).\*

This surcharge of **S. P.** was applied to the following:

*Frankfort Printing. Rouletted in Coloured Lines.*

32. 40c., orange.

*Local Printing. Perforated 13.*

33. 1c., brown.

34. 4c., green.

35. 5c., yellow.

36. 1fr. on  $37\frac{1}{2}$ c., bistre.

*Haarlem Printing. Various Perforations.*

37. 1c., brown.

38. 2c., black.

39. 5c., yellow.

40. 10c., grey-lilac.

41.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose.

42. 20c., grey-brown.

43. 25c., blue.

44. 30c., lilac-rose.



FIG. 62.

On December 1st, 1882, simultaneously with the issue of the values in Issue III., they also appeared overprinted with **S. P.**, in Roman capitals of 2mm., the letters being  $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. distant from each other, and each followed by a full stop, which, however, is found wanting occasionally after one or both of the letters (Fig. 62).

\* The engravings of Figs. 51 and 61 are inadvertently transposed.

It is needless to give a list of the values so over-printed, as it will be found on referring to Issue III. The over-print was in black.

45 to 56. 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 10c., 12½c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 50c., 1fr., 5fr., over-printed with S. P. in Roman capitals.

In 1883, the 5 francs, pale brown, appeared over-printed in black, with S. P. in thick italic capitals.

57. 5fr., pale brown.

It was a well-known fact that many over-prints had been forged for collectors, as the value of the stamp was much enhanced by its being over-printed for official purposes, the stamps not being sold at the post-offices for the use of the public. It is, therefore, probable that the authorities in Luxemburg were aware of the demand for overprinted stamps, and availed themselves of this to dispose of old stock, for we find that in 1884 some values of the Arms series, which had then become obsolete, were over-printed with S. P. in similar type to that used for the over-print of the Emblematical series of 1882, as in Fig. 62. The following are found with this over-print in Roman capitals, but we are not aware that any one has been found used postally:

*Frankfort Printing. Rouletted in Coloured Lines.*

58. 40c., pale orange.

*Local Printing. Perforated 13.*

59. 4c., green.

60. 1fr. on 37½c., bistre.

*Haarlem Printing. Perforated 13½.*

61. 1c., brown.

62. 2c., black.



- 63. 5c., yellow.
- 64. 10c., lilac.
- 65. 12½c., rose.
- 66. 20c., brown.
- 67. 30c., rosy-lilac.

On November 1st, 1891, simultaneously with the appearance of the stamps of 10 and 25 centimes, showing the

portrait of the Grand Duke Adolphus, the stamps were over-printed with **S. P.**, in Egyptian capitals of 3mm., in each of the upper angles, and as the other values of the same type appeared they were similarly over-printed. The same over-print was also applied to the stamps of 1895 (Fig. 63), but as it is now applied to all the stamps immediately on their issue, it is superfluous to give any separate list of them.



FIG. 63.



## MALTA.

From 1530 to 1798 this island was the residence of the Ancient Order of the Knights of St. John, but in the latter year it was taken by Bonaparte, who left there a French garrison. After a long blockade by the British fleet, the garrison capitulated in 1800, and the island remained in the occupation of Great Britain, the possession of it by that Power being subsequently confirmed by the Treaty of Vienna.

The earliest notice of postage-stamps being used in Malta dates from 1857, when stamps of Great Britain of the then current issues of 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. were sent out for the use of the British Post-Office there, and continued to be used for ex-insular purposes till the end of 1884. These were originally cancelled with a large capital "M" in the centre of a transverse oval of parallel lines, and of which there were two types. This cancellation continued to be used till 1859, when it was superseded by one in which the "M" was replaced by "A.25."

The British Post-Office did not distribute the letters and postal matter received by it, but the distribution in the island, and in the neighbouring one of Gozo, was made by the Maltese Post-Office, at a charge of one halfpenny. To facilitate its operations, this local post in 1860

determined to issue a stamp for prepaying this rate, and a notice, dated November 10th, 1860, announced that such a stamp would be issued on December 1st following.

### ISSUE I.

|                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—December 1st, 1860. | PAPER.—Various.              |
| DESIGN.—Head of Queen Victoria.    | IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed. |
|                                    | PERFORATION.—Various.        |
|                                    | GUM.—White.                  |

The stamp was manufactured by De La Rue and Co., and showed the diademed profile of the Queen on an elongated octagonal ground of horizontal lines within a rectangle, the ground of which was composed of a diapered pattern. On a tablet at the top was "MALTA," and at the foot was another inscribed "ONE HALFPENNY" in two lines. There were ornaments of the heraldic emblems and of laurel-branches (Fig. 64).



FIG. 64.

The early part of the history of this stamp is not very clear, for we find the stamp printed in buff, on plain white wove paper, and also on azure paper, similar to that employed by De La Rue and Co. for the Sierra Leone and Ceylon stamps of 1861, and among those on azure paper imperforate specimens are known. The weight of evidence tends to show that the first dispatch in 1860 was on white wove paper, perforated 14, which was probably done by a single-line machine, and that the next, in 1862, was on azure paper.

In 1863, the printing was on paper watermarked "Crown CC," which had then been introduced, and the stamps continued to be printed on this paper till July, 1881. During this period the colour, which was at first a dull

buff, was changed to yellow-buff in 1871, and to golden-yellow in 1875. The perforation was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  up to 1871, after which perforations of 14 and of combinations of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and 14 are found.

In July, 1881, the stamps appeared printed in yellow-buff, on paper watermarked with "Crown CA," and perforated 14.

The various phases may be thus summed up :

1860 to 1863.

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., buff on white wove, perforated 14.
2.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., buff on azure wove, perforated 14.

*Variety.*

3.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., buff on azure wove, imperforate.

1863 to 1881.

- 4 and 5.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., buff on white wove, watermarked "Crown CC," perforated 14 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 6 and 7.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow-buff on same paper, perforated 14 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 8 and 9.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow-buff on same paper, perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by 14 and 14 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .
10.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., golden-yellow on same paper, perforated 14.

1881.

11.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., yellow-buff on white wove, watermarked "Crown CA," perforated 14.

## ISSUE II.

|                                              |                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January 1st, 1885.          | PAPER.—White wove, watermarked "Crown CA," except the 5s. |
| DESIGN.—Head of the Queen in various frames. | IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.                              |
| PERFORATION.—14.                             |                                                           |

At the end of 1884 a notice was issued by the Maltese Post-Office, dated December 9th, to the effect that postage

stamps of Great Britain would cease to be available for the payment of postage on letters from Malta and Gozo after December 31st, 1884, and that Maltese postage-stamps were to be used after that date. The issue was put on sale in Valetta on December 27th, 1884, and consisted of six values— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., and 1s.

The design of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was not changed, but it was printed in green in place of buff. In the 1d. the head of the Queen was in a frame much resembling that of the 8d. of Great Britain (Fig. 65). The 2d., 4d., and 1s. were all of the same design, showing the head of the



FIG. 65.



FIG. 66.



FIG. 67.

Queen within a circle, with the name at the top of the rectangular frame, on a straight tablet, and the value on a similar tablet at the foot (Fig. 66). In the  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. the head was within an oval band, carrying the inscriptions (Fig. 67).

The new designs were plentifully ornamented with Maltese crosses, of which there are no fewer than sixteen in the 1d. In all cases there was a dot *before* and after "MALTA." The impression was on paper watermarked "Crown CA," and the perforation was 14. Later on in the year, the series was reinforced by the addition of a stamp of the value of 5s. of larger dimensions, the design of which

showed a large Maltese cross, with the head of the Queen on a circular ground in the centre (Fig. 68). It was



FIG. 68.

printed on "Crown CC" paper, the watermark appearing sideways.

The following were the colours :

12.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green.
  13. 1d., rose, carmine.
  14. 2d., green-grey.
  15.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., French blue.
  16. 4d., brown.
  17. 1s., violet.
  18. 5s., rose.
-

## MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Although the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin did not issue postage-stamps till 1856, yet it appears to have joined the German-Austrian Postal Union some years before, and to have been desirous of issuing stamps; but its currency, which was in thalers and schillinge (forty-eight of which made one thaler), presented some difficulty in providing equivalents to the rates in the Union. The equivalents that were finally agreed upon were that 1 silbergroschen should be represented by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  schillinge, 2 silbergroschen by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  schillinge, and 3 silbergroschen by 5 schillinge. The letter rates for the interior were 1 schilling up to three German miles, 1 schilling 6 pfennige, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling, from three to six miles, and 3 schillinge above that distance, and the rate on printed matter under 1 loth was  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling.

These various rates were all provided for by three stamps of 1, 3, and 5 schillinge, but the stamp of 1 schilling was so constructed that it could be divided into four parts of  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling each, an invention which was subsequently adopted in Brunswick, as has been already seen.

### ISSUE I.

|                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — July 1st, 1856. | PAPER.—Plain white wove. |
| DESIGN.—Arms of Mecklenburg.     | IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
|                                  | IMPERFORATE.             |
|                                  | GUM.—White.              |

The supply of stamps was ordered from the Prussian Government printing-works at Berlin. The 1 schilling

consisted of four small stamps of  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling each in two rows of two, the size of the combined four being about 21mm. square. The design on each of the four stamps showed the head of a buffalo—the arms of Mecklenburg—on a dotted ground, heraldically representing a field *d'or* within a square frame, inscribed "SCHILLING" in the lower part and "MECKLENB. SCHWERIN FREI-MARKE" in the other sides, the numerals of value being in the angles (Fig. 69).



FIG. 69.

The 3 and 5 schillinge were similar to each other in design, and showed the buffalo's head on a dotted ground within a shield, surmounted by a grand ducal coronet on an uncoloured ground within a frame 21mm. square, in which were inscriptions similar to those on the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling, save that the lower one was "SCHILLINGE," and the numerals in the angles were respectively 3 and 5 (Figs. 70 and 71).



FIG. 70.



FIG. 71.

The impression was on plain white wove paper, and the sheets consist of 120 stamps in twelve rows of ten. The 480 electrotypes for the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling were arranged in groups of fours in two rows of two,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. distance from each other, and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. between each group. The stamps were not perforated. The first supply was received from Berlin



in June, 1856, and the issue took place on July 1st following.

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., brownish-red (shades).
2. 3sch., yellow, orange-yellow.
3. 5sch., blue (shades).

The supply of stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling dispatched from Berlin at the beginning of June, 1864, and which were issued in the following month, showed a new arrangement of the electrotypes. The groups of four were arranged with a space of nearly 3mm. between them, which allowed of a rouletting in line between each group. The paper on which the stamps were printed was smoother and showed the marks of the web on holding it to the light.

4.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., pale brownish-red, pale rose-red, rouletted 12.

## ISSUE II.

|                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—October,   | DESIGN AND IMPRESSION.— |
| 1864.                     | As before.              |
| PAPER.—Smooth white wove. | ROULETTED.—12.          |

A notice from the Post-Office, dated September 30th, 1864, informed the public that as soon as the stock of the 5 schillinge, blue, was exhausted it would appear printed in brown, and that the dotted ground in the new stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$  schilling had been suppressed. The sheets also of these two stamps were only to consist of 100 stamps in place of 120.

No other alterations but those mentioned in the notice were made, and the stamps appeared in the following month, both rouletted in line 12.

5.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., brick-red, rose-red, carmine.
6. 5sch., grey-brown, red-brown.

In September, 1865, the 3sch. appeared rouletted in line 12, and was followed in October, 1866, by a new

value of 2sch., of the same type, rouletted in line 12. The 3sch. was printed in sheets of 120, the 2sch. in sheets of 100.

In June, 1867, the 3sch. was issued, printed in a brownish shade of yellow, and rouletted in line 12; and in September, 1877, the 2sch. was issued in bluish-grey, also rouletted in line 12. These printings were in sheets of 100.\*

7. 3sch., orange-yellow (September, 1865).
8. 2sch., reddish-violet (October, 1866).
9. 3sch., brownish-yellow (June, 1867).
10. 2sch., blue-grey, lilac-grey (September, 1867).

The stamps continued in use till December 31st, 1867, when, the Grand Duchy having joined the Confederation of the North of Germany, they were superseded on January 1st, 1868, by the stamps of the Confederation, a notice of the Post-Office, dated December 27th, 1867, informing the public that the stamps of the Confederation in groschen would be then introduced. In April, 1868, the stock remaining on hand, consisting of 84,302 stamps, and 86,672 envelopes, were sold to a dealer in Schwerin for £15.

The stamps are almost universally found cancelled with the round dated stamp of the office of departure. Some few have the name of the office in a straight line.

None of the stamps of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have been reprinted.

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\* For the printing of the 3sch. in 1867, in sheets of 100, the plate was reconstructed, and the distance between the stamps increased. In those of 1865 the stamps were 23mm. square up to the lines of rouletting, while in those of 1867 they were nearly 24mm.

## MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

The portion of Mecklenburg which belonged to the Grand Dukedom of Mecklenburg-Strelitz did not issue stamps till October, 1864, until which time the postal service had been conducted by the Thurn and Taxis administration.

The currency was a mixed one, as both that of the thaler divided into 48 schillings was in use, and that in which it was divided into 30 silbergroschen.

DATE OF ISSUE.—October 1st, 1864. PAPER.—Plain white and smooth wove.

DESIGN.—Arms of the Grand Duchy. IMPRESSION.—Embossed in colour.

PERFORATION.—Rouletted 12.

A series of envelopes, of the value of 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen, were issued on the same day as the adhesives (October 1st, 1864), and the adhesive stamps of the same values were identical in design with that of the stamps on these envelopes. Besides these, three other values of adhesives were issued:  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  silbergroschen and 1 schilling, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen being substituted for the corresponding values of the Thurn and Taxis issue, and the 1 schilling for local letters. The central design was common to all, and consisted of the arms of Mecklenburg, a buffalo's head on a shield surmounted by a grand ducal coronet, which, with the frame,

was embossed in colour. The arms were on a solid ground of colour, and in the  $\frac{1}{3}$  silbergroschen,  $\frac{1}{4}$  silbergroschen, and 1 schilling were within a rectangular frame, the sides of which were engine-turned; while in the angles were the numerals of value on square blocks of solid colour. The inscriptions on the frame were "MECKLENB." on the left side, "STRELITZ" on the right, "EIN VIERTEL" or "EIN DRITTEL" on the top of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$  silbergroschen, and "SILB. GR." at the bottom (Fig. 72). In the 1 schilling, "EIN" was at the top, and "SCHILLING" at the bottom. In the 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen the central design was on a solid, upright, oval ground, enclosed in an octagonal



FIG. 72.



FIG. 73.

engine-turned frame, having "MECKLENB. STRELITZ" in the upper part, the value in words in the lower part, and the numerals of value in uncoloured discs in the sides (Fig. 73).

The stamps were all manufactured at the printing-works of the Prussian Government in Berlin, and were embossed in colour on plain white wove smooth paper in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, numbered in the margins, and rouletted in line 12.

The colours were :

1.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., orange-yellow, red orange.
2.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., green and dark green.

3. 1sch., violet.
4. 1sgr., rose, carmine.
5. 2sgr., ultramarine (shades).
6. 3sgr., bistre.

The Grand Duchy having joined the North German Confederation, a notice dated December 17th, 1867, announced that on and after January 1st, 1868, the stamps of the Confederation would be substituted for those of the Grand Duchy

It is not known how many stamps were in stock when they ceased to be issued, but the number must have been comparatively small, as some of the values are becoming rare. Of the  $\frac{1}{4}$  silbergroschen only 100 sheets were printed in orange-yellow, the next printing being in red orange.

The cancelling marks were, for the most part, the round dated stamp of the departure office, though some are found with a semi-circular stamp, and others with the name of the office of departure in a straight line.

None of the stamps of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have been reprinted.

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## MODENA.

The Duchy of Modena was governed by the House of Este from the thirteenth century down to 1796, when the then reigning duke was expelled by the French. In 1814 it was restored to the family in the person of the Archduke Francis IV., whose mother was the Duchess D'Este. On his death, in 1846, the duchy passed to his son, Duke Francis V. Soon after the Italian War of 1859 broke out, his subjects rose against him, and he fled to Verona, June 11th, 1859, and on the 17th Dr. L. C. Farini was made dictator. On August 20th following, a National Assembly, which had been convoked, pronounced the fall of the House of Este, and voted for union with the Kingdom of Sardinia, the annexation to that kingdom being confirmed by a plebiscite on March 12th, 1860. It now, therefore, forms part of the Kingdom of Italy.

The currency was in lire and centesimi, 100 centesimi making one lira of the value of a franc.

The first issue of stamps owes its existence to a postal convention made at Milan, November 21st, 1849, between the Emperor of Austria for the Lombardo-Venetian States on the one side, and the Dukes of Modena and Parma on the other, for the interchange of correspondence. It was not, however, till December 31st, 1851, that a decree was issued to the effect that postage-stamps of 5, 10, 15, 25, and 40 centesimi would be issued at once.

## ISSUE I.

|                                   |                                                            |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—June 1st,<br>1852. | PAPER.—Coloured wove, with<br>the exception of the 1 lira. |
| DESIGN.—Arms of Este.             | GUM.—Yellowish-white.                                      |
| IMPRESSION.—Typographed.          | IMPERFORATE.                                               |

Until recent investigations by Dr. Emilio Diena, so well known as an Italian philatelist, the actual date of issue of the series was involved in obscurity; but it has now been clearly shown that it took place on June 1st, 1852.\* It had been intended that the stamps should have been furnished from Vienna, but in consequence of great delay, it was resolved to manufacture them at Modena. The engraving of the die on steel and making the matrices in copper were entrusted to the firm of Rocca, Rinaldi, and Algeri, of Modena, who also furnished the casts in type-metal to serve for the printing-blocks. These included the entire design with the exception of the inscription at the foot, that of the value, which was inserted in movable type.

The design showed the arms of the House of Este, an eagle displayed with a coronet above it, and olive branches up the sides, enclosed in a rectangular frame, in which at the top was "POSTE ESTENSI" (Post of the House of Este), and at the foot—"CENT 5," 10, &c., LIRA 1. (Fig. 74).



FIG. 74.

All the values, with the exception of the 1 lira, were printed in black on coloured wove paper, in sheets of 240, in four panes of sixty, the 1 lira being printed in black on white wove paper, watermarked with a double lined capital A—the initial of the maker, Agostino Amici. The impression was in sheets of 260, in thirteen rows of twenty.

\* Emilio Diena. "I francobolli del Ducato di Modena," 1894.

None of the stamps of Modena were ever perforated, and the varieties in this series arise from shades in the colour of the paper, and from errors in the printing of the values at the foot.

The following is a list of the values, with the colours of the paper :

1. 5c., green, olive-green.
2. 10c., rose (shades).
3. 15c., yellow, orange-yellow.
4. 25c., buff (shades).
5. 40c., sky-blue, dark blue.
6. 1l., white.

The typographical errors are numerous ; but as they are principally found in unused stamps, it seems not unlikely that when they were noticed the stamps were not issued. This is disputed by some philatelists, but the majority of the errors were not recorded until after the issue had been brought to a conclusion by the events mentioned in the next series.

The following is a list of the principal errors on stamps postally used :

- 5c., green, CENI, CNET, C&NT, no numeral.  
 10c., rose, CENE, EENT, CE&T, CNET, CE Z T.  
 15c., yellow, CETN, no numerals.  
 40c., blue, CENE, CE&T, 49 CENT, CNET, 4C CENT.

It will be seen that most of these errors are caused by wrong letters or letters dropped out, while others are caused by displacement.

## ISSUE II.

### THAT OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

|                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — October | DESIGN.—Arms of Sardinia. |
| 15th, 1859.              | PAPER.—Plain white wove.  |
| IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |                           |

The revolution of 1859 was followed by the vote of a National Assembly, declaring for the annexation of the



Duchy to the Kingdom of Sardinia. Until this was accepted by the latter, it was necessary to provide for the postal service, which was partially done by using Sardinian stamps; but as the supply of these was not sufficient it was decided to issue a new series, containing values in harmony with those of Sardinia, and by a dispatch of the Minister of Finance of August 31st, 1859, stamps of 5, 15, 20, 40, and 80 centesimi were ordered to be provided, having in the centre the arms of Sardinia, with the words "PROVINCIE MODENESI" placed in the most suitable position.

The engraving of the die on steel and the furnishing of the necessary matrices for making the casts in type-metal were entrusted to Carlo Setti, an engraver in Modena, and he delivered the die, along with 256 casts, at the end of September.

The design showed the arms of Sardinia in the centre on a shield, with the collar of the Annunziata round it, surmounted by a crown, on an uncoloured ground within a rectangular frame, with "FRANCO BOLLO" at the top, the value at the bottom, "PROVINCIE" on the left side, and "MODONESI" on the right (Fig. 75), which latter was a mistake for "MODENESI." Arrangements were at once made for printing the stamps, the first batch of which were delivered October 12th, 1859, and the issue took place on the 15th of the same month.



FIG. 75.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 120, divided into four panes of thirty, on plain white wove paper, at the printing-office of C. Vincenzi, who supplied the paper and gummed the sheets. The colours were:

7. 5c., green, dark-green, grey-green.
8. 15c., brown, pale brown, grey-brown.

9. 20c., lilac, violet-blue (shades).
10. 40c., carmine, rose (shades).
11. 80c., orange (shades).

There does not appear to have been more than one printing of any of the values, except the 20c.\* Some typographical errors have been found, as also some due to the omission of stops, but many of the errors result from imperfect printing. Thus, in the 15c. the figure "1," and in the 20c. that of the "o," have been found missing, while in the 80c. there is a similar omission of either the "8" or the "o."

The following show errors in the lettering of the value :

15c., brown, 14 for 15.

20c., lilac, ECNT, CENT.

On January 1st, 1860, Modena, together with Parma and the Romagna, were formed into a province under the name of Emilia, and early in January, 1860, an order was issued that the provisional stamps should be superseded by those of Sardinia; but as there was some delay in obtaining a sufficient supply of these stamps, those of the Provisional Government continued to be used till about the middle of the year 1860.

There have been no reprints of either series, but Government remainders existed in considerable quantities, and were sent to Turin and disposed of. Forgeries are not uncommon, but are readily detected with ordinary care.

The principal obliterations are circular dated stamps, the name of the post-town in a straight line (with and without frame), a lattice-work square stamp, and a large oval stamp with white bars crossing each other diagonally, so as to leave a number of black lozenge-shaped marks.

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\* Dr. E. Diena states that there were 1000 sheets printed of each of the values, and a second printing of 1000 more of the 20c.

There is also a mark of nine parallel bars, with a shield in the middle showing the Savoy Cross.

### *Newspaper Tax Stamps.*

These are in reality fiscal-stamps, and not postage-stamps. A Customs' Convention was made between Modena, Parma, and Austria, which came into force on February 1st, 1853; and by this, amongst other things, foreign political newspapers were subjected to a tax of 9 centesimi. This tax was indicated by a hand-stamp inscribed "STATI ESTENSI CENT. 9." between two concentric circles, and in the centre "GAZZETTE ESTERE" (foreign newspapers).

On April 1st, 1853, an adhesive stamp, of the same type as the postage-stamps, was substituted for the hand-



FIG. 76.



FIG. 77

stamp, with the inscription at the foot "B.G. ('Bollo Gazzette,' or stamp for newspapers) CEN. 9." There were two types of this, the earlier one, in which the letters "B.G." were in large capitals (Fig. 76), of which only fifty sheets of 240 stamps were printed, and the other, in which they were smaller (Fig. 77). Of this latter 1600 sheets were printed, and another printing was made in 1855. The impression was in black, on violet coloured wove paper.

1. 9c., B.G., large capitals, violet
2. 9c., B.G., small capitals, violet.

In October, 1857, there was a further printing, in which the letters "B.G." were omitted, but these stamps were never issued.

The Convention was put an end to on October 31st, 1857, and on November 1st the Duchy of Modena fixed the tax at 10 centesimi. The stamp to denote this was provided by printing the postage-stamp of 10c. on lilac-coloured paper.

3. 10c., black on lilac.

An error of CENI for CENT exists, a numeral "1" having been inserted for "I."

As the use of a stamp so closely resembling those of the current issue led to confusion, one of an entirely different design was issued on February 18th, 1859, showing the eagle displayed, surmounted by a coronet within a circular band, inscribed in the upper part "TASSA GAZZETTE" (tax on newspapers), and in the lower part "CENT. 10," within a square frame with ornaments in the spandrels (Fig. 78). The die was engraved, on brass, by F. Ricco of Modena, and the stamps were printed by the official printer, on plain white wove paper, and were not perforated. They continued in use up to the advent of the Provisional Government in August, 1859, when the tax was abolished.



FIG. 78.

4. 10c., black on white.

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## MOLDAVIA.

For the account of the Stamps of Moldavia *see* under Roumania.

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## MONACO.

Until the year 1884 the Principality of Monaco was content to use the postage-stamps of France, but in that year an arrangement was made between the reigning Prince Charles III. and the French Minister of Posts and Telegraphs that a special series should be made for the use of the principality. The first instalment of this series was issued on July 1st, 1885, when it was announced that the three values of 5, 15, and 25 centimes then issued might be used either alone or in conjunction with the stamps of France, and that the other values would appear as soon as they could be manufactured. These latter were issued on September 7th following, and a notice was afterwards given that, after the end of the year, the stamps of France would cease to be available for prepaying postage in the principality.

### ISSUE I.

#### HEAD OF PRINCE CHARLES III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1885. PAPER.—Wove, white, or coloured.

DESIGN.—Head of Prince Charles III. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.—13½ by 14.

GUM.—White.

The design showed the head of Prince Charles III. to the right on a circular ground of horizontal lines, shaded

more deeply on the right than on the left, enclosed in a rectangular frame. On a straight tablet at the top was "PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO" in one line. In each of the lower angles was the numeral of value in colour on a plain tablet, and between them was a small tablet inscribed "POSTES." The die was engraved on steel by E. Mouchon, of Paris, and his name appears below the stamp on the right, while on the left is the name of the designer, D. Dupuis (Fig. 79).



FIG. 79.

The stamps were manufactured at the French Government factory, in the Rue d'Hauteville, and were in sheets of 300, in panes similar to those of France, and were similarly perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, the gum being also similar. There was, however, no colouring composition applied to the paper before the impression.

Issued July 1st, 1885, on plain white wove paper.

1. 5c., blue (shades).
2. 15c., rose (shades).
3. 25c., green.

*Completion of the Series, Issued September 7th, 1885.*

(a) On plain white wove paper.

4. 1c., olive-green.
5. 2c., purple.

(b) On plain coloured wove paper.

6. 10c., brown on straw.
7. 40c., steel-blue on rose.
8. 75c., black on rose.
9. 1fr., black on yellow.
10. 5fr., carmine on green.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—1891.

PAPER, IMPRESSION, PER-

DESIGN.—Head of Prince

FORATION, AND GUM.—

Albert I.

As before.

On September 10th, 1889, Prince Charles III. died, and was succeeded by his son Prince Albert I., but no change was made in the stamps till 1891, when a new series began to make its appearance. The design shows the head of Albert I. to the left in the upper left of the stamp, while to the right is a crowned female figure seated on a block in the right lower angle, holding in her right hand a shield, with the arms of the principality upon it.



Fig. 80.

The inscription at the top is as in the former issue, but "POSTES" is on a tablet in the left lower angle, the space between it and the circle enclosing the head being filled with foliage. Over the head of the female figure is the motto, "DEO JUVANTE," on a scroll (Fig. 80). Under the stamp is the name of the engraver, E. Mouchon, in italic capitals, towards the left, and,

as there is no other name, it is probable that the design, as well as the die, was due to M. Mouchon.

The stamps were manufactured at the French Government factory, and the impression is on white or coloured wove paper, and the perforation  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

The new series began to make its appearance on April 1st, 1891, when the stamp of 1 franc appeared, and this was subsequently followed by the other values of the series, which is composed thus :

11. 1c., olive-green.
12. 2c., violet.
13. 5c., blue.

14. 10c., brown on yellow.
15. 15c., rose.
16. 25c., green.
17. 40c., steel-blue on rose.
18. 50c., violet on orange.
19. 75c., brown on straw.
20. 1fr., black on yellow.
21. 5fr., rose on green.

Since 1891 some of the stamps, notably those of 1c., 50c., and 5fr., have appeared in rather brighter colours, seeming to be due to fresh printings having been made.

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## MONTENEGRO.

This mountainous principality, as its name denotes, was originally part of the ancient Illyricum. It was afterwards a portion of Servia, and was added to the Turkish Empire in the sixteenth century. The inhabitants are of the Slav race, the language being the Servian, or, rather, a dialect of the Slavonic,\* and in religion they belong to the non-united Greek Church. In the eighteenth century they rebelled, and established an hereditary hierarchical government in the family of Petrovich Njêgosch, who was the Vladika, or ruler, combining the functions of chief priest, civil governor, and commander-in-chief. This was permitted, though not recognised by the Porte. In 1852, Danilo I., who succeeded to the government, declined to assume the ecclesiastical functions, and declared himself an independent prince. This led to a war with Turkey; but after peace had been restored, Prince Danilo was assassinated in 1860, and was succeeded by his nephew Nikita, or Nicholas. Again war broke out with Turkey, in which the Montenegrins were worsted, and Turkish supremacy was recognised in 1862. During the Russo-Turkish war Montenegro once more declared war, joining the Servians, and ultimately, by the treaty of San Stefano, was declared

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\* The characters are similar to those employed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Servia, being Russian with the addition of some Slavonic ones.

independent of Turkey, and was so recognised by the Berlin Treaty of 1878.

The currency is similar to that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, being the florin of the nominal value of 2s., divided into 100 novics or novtch, the same as the Austrian kreuzer.

DATE OF ISSUE.—May, 1874.

PAPER.—White wove.

DESIGN.—Head of Prince Nikita.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.—Various.

GUM.—Yellowish-white.

The stamps showed the head of Prince Nikita, or Nicholas, three-quarters to the right, between two branches of laurel on an uncoloured ground, within a rectangular frame with ornaments in the angles. The stamp measured 23 by 19½mm., and the inscriptions in the frame were in Russo-Sclavonic characters, that to the left signifying "Stamp," that at the top "Post," that on the right was "TSR. GORE" for "Tsernagora" (the native name of Montenegro), and at the bottom was "NOVTCH," with the numeral of value (Fig. 81).



FIG. 81.

The stamps were manufactured at the Imperial printing-works at Vienna, the whole of the values, of which there were seven, being of the same type. The paper was white wove, and the stamps were perforated 10 or 10½, and compound.

The following were the values and colours :

1. 2nov., yellow.
2. 3nov., green and yellow-green.
3. 5nov., red (shades).
4. 7nov., violet.
5. 10nov., blue.

6. 15nov., bistre.

7. 25nov., slate-violet.

About the year 1880 there was evidently a fresh printing of all the values, as about that time some modifications of the colours are found, as also changes in the perforation, which, between 1880 and 1890, varied, being at times  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, and compounds of these.

The following is a list of those found with the last-mentioned perforations :

8. 2nov., yellow.

9. 3nov., green.

10. 5nov., red.

11. 7nov., mauve.

12. 10nov., violet.

13. 15nov., bistre.

14. 25nov., slate-violet.

In the following year the 7nov. appeared in rose, and in 1892 the 25nov. was printed in violet-brown. These were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, and compound.

15. 7nov., rose.

16. 25nov., violet-brown.



FIG. 82.

On July 25th, 1893, all the values appeared over-printed with two words, one at the top and the other at the bottom, with the date 1493 on the left side, and 1893 on the right (Fig. 82). The issue only lasted till the 29th, and was made to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into Montenegro. The over-print was made at Cetinje, and, as in most local over-prints, those curious in such things can find stamps printed upside down, and the 2, 3, and 5nov. may be found with the date 1494,

in place of 1493. It is needless to give a list of them, as all the values in stock were over-printed. The over-print was in black; three stamps, however, the 10nov., blue, the 15nov., bistre, and the 25nov., violet-brown, are noted as having been over-printed in red as well as in black.

Some additional values were issued in 1894, which were of the same type as the rest of the series. This issue was perforated  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 17. 1nov., lavender.
- 18. 20nov., pale red-brown.
- 19. 30nov., purple-brown.
- 20. 50nov., ultramarine.
- 21. 1fl., dark blue-green.
- 22. 2fl., chocolate-brown.

The 1nov. and 20nov. are also found perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

On September 1st (13th), 1896, a complete series of stamps of the orthodox commemoration shape and size (an oblong rectangle of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  by 33mm.), consisting of all the current values in novics and florins, was issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the dynasty of the reigning family. The design, common to all, showed a view of Cetinje, the capital, but the issue was regarded by collectors as one simply of local interest, and, like those issued to commemorate the introduction of printing into the principality, were considered to be superfluities not worthy of collecting. The issue is said to have been due to the influence of a speculator, who was also responsible for many of the changes in, and additions to, the stamps of San Marino, as also for the following alterations in the colours of the general issue for Montenegro, which appeared on May 1st, 1898, perforated  $10\frac{1}{2}$  or  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 23. 2nov., bright green.
- 24. 3nov., red.

- 25. 5nov., orange-yellow.
- 26. 7nov., violet-grey.
- 27. 10nov., lilac-red.
- 28. 15nov., brown.
- 29. 25nov., blue.

There is nothing to remark on as to the cancelling marks, which are the dated stamps of the office.

### *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

At the end of the year 1894 a series of unpaid letter stamps was issued, consisting of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 50nov., the design showing a large uncoloured numeral on a solid ground within a circular band, carrying inscriptions in Russo-Sclavonic characters. At the foot of the rectangle, which measures 20 by 17mm., is "NOVTCHIE," or "NOVTCHIEA." Across the numeral is the value in words (Fig. 83).



FIG. 83.

The impression is on white wove paper, and the stamps are perforated, some 10½ and others 11½.

The following is a list of the values and colours :

- 1nov., rose-red.
- 2nov., yellow-green.
- 3nov., orange.
- 5nov., olive-green.
- 10nov., violet.
- 20nov., ultramarine.
- 30nov., blue-green.
- 50nov., pearl-grey.

## ***Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp.***

In October, 1895, a stamp was issued of the value of 10 nov., for the purpose of defraying the cost of obtaining a receipt for letters and articles sent by the post, and therefore was somewhat in the nature of a registration fee. The rectangle measures 24 by 20 mm., and in the centre, on a circular solid ground, is the head of the prince to the right. Over this is a cartouche carrying an inscription, and underneath are two tablets, also carrying inscriptions. In the two lower angles are the numerals of value, and in the two upper ones the letters A. R. (Accuser Réception) (Fig. 84). The impression is in two colours, blue and red, on plain white wove paper, and the perforation is 11½.



FIG. 84.

10 nov., blue and red.

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## **NAPLES.**

For the account of the Stamps of Naples *see* under the heading **Two Sicilies.**

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## NETHERLANDS.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands may be said to be of recent creation, as it was only in March, 1815, that William Frederick, Prince of Orange, assumed the title of "King of the Netherlands," the Kingdom consisting of Holland and Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. In 1830, Belgium revolted and became a separate Kingdom, and a portion of the territory of the Grand Duchy was annexed to it. On the abdication of William Frederick, the Kingdom and Grand Duchy passed to his son, William II., and at his death, in 1849, to William III. On the death of the latter, on November 23rd, 1890, the Grand Duchy, with the title of Grand Duke, passed to a prince of the House of Nassau, while the Kingdom of the Netherlands descended to the Princess Wilhelmina, daughter of William III. The Kingdom of the Netherlands now therefore virtually consists of Holland only, with its colonies, but as the title remains unchanged, and the stamps are inscribed "NEDERLAND," they are described under that head rather than under that of Holland.

The currency has been uniformly in gulden and cents, the gulden, worth about 1s. 8d., being divided into 100 cents.

## ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1852. PAPER.—White wove, hand made, watermarked.  
 DESIGN.—Head of King William III. to the right. GUM.—Brownish, varying to white.  
 IMPRESSION.—Copper-plate. IMPERFORATE.

The approaching issue of a series of postage-stamps for use within the kingdom, consisting of three values—5, 10, and 15 cents—was announced by a decree dated November 12th, 1851. The actual issue took place on January 1st, 1852; the design, common to the three values, showed the head of the king to the right, on a horizontally-lined ground, in an oval frame within a rectangle, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  by



FIG. 85.



FIG. 86.

17 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. At the top was "POST ZEGEL" (post stamp), and in the left lower angle the numeral of value, and "C" in the other angle, all the inscriptions being on tablets with vertically-lined grounds (Fig. 85). The die was engraved in recess on steel by M. Jacques Wiener, of Brussels—the engraver of the dies for the first two series of stamps for Belgium—and the stamps were laid down on copper-plates in four panes of twenty-five each. The paper was hand-made, greyish-white wove, and watermarked with post-horns slung, and so arranged that the watermark should appear on each stamp (Fig. 86). Around the sheet was a marginal watermarked frame of four parallel



lines, with "POST ZEGELS" in the four sides. Like all hand-made paper it varied in thickness, but for the most part it was thick and hard, and therefore inclined to wear the plates, so that during the latter part of the issue a paper with less size in it was employed. The stamps were printed by the copper-plate process, and were not perforated. The first printing of the 5 cents was in dark blue; but in November, 1861, it was ordered to be printed in a lighter shade, to render the obliteration more distinct. The issue consisted of three values.

1. 5c., dark blue, blue and light blue.
2. 10c., lake-red (shades).
3. 15c., orange, orange-yellow.

## ISSUE II.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—May 12th,  | PAPER.—Plain white wove.   |
| 1864.                     | IMPRESSION.—Line-engraved. |
| DESIGN. — Head of King    | GUM.—As before.            |
| William III. to the left. | PERFORATION.—12 by 12½.    |

The desire to have the stamps perforated necessitated the construction of new plates, as the stamps were laid down too closely together on the old plates to allow of their perforation. In the new design the king was represented in uniform, and the stamp was of a larger size, being  $21\frac{1}{2}$  by  $17\frac{1}{4}$  mm. The dies were engraved on steel by M. Kaiser, of Amsterdam, and showed the head of the king on a ground of lines cross-hatched vertically and horizontally within an oval frame. Under the oval frame was "POSTZEGEL," and in the upper angles the numeral of value in the left, and "C" in the right (Fig. 87). The stamps were printed by the copper-plate



FIG. 87.

process, in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, on plain greyish-white wove paper, and were perforated 12 by 12½.

4. 5c., blue (shades).
5. 10c., lake-red (shades).
6. 15c., orange-yellow (shades).

### ISSUE III.

|                                                  |                              |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — October 1st, 1867.              | PAPER.—Plain white wove.     |
| DESIGN. — Head of King William III. to the left. | IMPRESSION.—Line-engraved.   |
|                                                  | PERFORATION.—Various gauges. |
|                                                  | GUM.—White.                  |

A decree of September 4th, 1867, ordered the creation of new values to provide for further extension of the postal service. These were to be of a new design, to be applied to all the values according as the stocks of the former series became exhausted. Stamps of 20, 25, and 50 cents appeared on October 1st, 1867, the design showing the head of King William III. to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines within a circular band of thirty-six loops, intercepting the rectangular frame on the two sides. In the upper part of the frame was "NEDERLAND," and in the lower the numeral of value, followed by "CENT." (Fig. 88). The die was



FIG. 88.

engraved on steel in recess by Mr. J. Nusser, of Dusseldorf, and the stamps were printed in sheets of 100 by the copper plate process at the printing-works of Messrs. Enschedé and Son, in Haarlem, who, since 1866, have printed the stamps for the Government.

The matrix die included the whole stamp, with the exception of the numerals of value, and printings made about 1870-1 show slight differences in the numerals

sufficient to indicate the construction of another set of plates.

The paper was ordinary plain white wove, and the perforation at first was 12 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and the whole of the values were so perforated. Later on some of the values appeared perforated  $10\frac{1}{2}$  by 10, but this appears to have been confined to the 5, 10, 15, and 20 cents, as also does the perforation of about 14 which is found some time after 1871. The gum was generally yellowish-white.

In the following list no distinction is made between the two plates, and all values were perforated 12 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  by 10, and about 14, except the 25 and 50 cents, which are only known as perforated 12 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

7. 5c., ultramarine (shades).
8. 10c., lake-red (shades).
9. 15c., russet-brown (shades).
10. 20c., green (shades).
11. 25c., purple.
12. 50c., gold.

The perforations down to 1888 were very irregular, and appear, with the exception of that of 12 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , to have been done by single-line machines, and doubtless Messrs. Enschedé and Son had many such machines in their works.\* The whole of the values are also known imperforate, and seem to date from some time in 1870, but such specimens of this and of any subsequent issues were unofficial, and were probably obtained by favour.

The only other variety which requires mentioning is that the 5, 10, 15, and 20 cents were for a short time, in

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\* The varieties in perforation are so erratic, especially in those values for which the demand was the largest, as to lead to the conclusion that when fresh printings of any values were made, no attention was given to observing any uniformity in the gauge, and the varieties are not therefore particularised, but they may be found in the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors," by Messrs. Collin and Calman.

1871, printed on bluish paper, and were perforated about 14, though specimens with other gauges are said to exist.

#### ISSUE IV.

|                                      |                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1869. | PAPER.—Plain white wove. |
| DESIGN.—Arms.                        | IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
|                                      | PERFORATION.—Various.    |
| GUM.—As in the last issue.           |                          |

On January 1st, 1869, two stamps of 1 and 2 cents were issued for prepaying the postage on printed matter, and may be considered as a supplement to the general issue of 1867. The design showed the arms of the kingdom on a shield surmounted by a crown, on an uncoloured ground within a circle of pearls (Fig. 89). The rectangle measured  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by 18mm. The die was engraved by Mr. J. Nusser, of Dusseldorf, and the plates for printing the stamps typographically were constructed by Virey Brothers, of Paris.



FIG. 89.

The impression was on plain white wove paper, the colour of the 1 cent being black, and that of the 2 cents yellow-ochre; but in May, 1869, the colour of the 1 cent was altered to green, and a new value of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents was added, which was printed in rose. No further change was made until November, 1870, when two more values of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents were added, the first of which was printed in yellow-brown and the latter in mauve, which fell into purple in 1871. The printing and perforation were done at Haarlem, the latter showing varieties, as some of the stamps appear to have been perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by a machine perforating a whole pane of 100 at one operation, as was common on the Continent, while

others were perforated rather roughly 13 to 14 by single-line machines.

The following is a list according to the dates of their issue :

13. 1c., black.
14. 2c., yellow-ochre.
15. 1c., green.
16.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose.
17.  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., yellow-brown.
18.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., mauve, purple.

### ISSUE V.

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, | PAPER.—Plain white wove. |
| 1872.                    | IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
| DESIGN.—Head of King     | PERFORATION.—Various, as |
| William III.             | before.                  |
| GUM.—Yellowish to white. |                          |

A decree of June 6th, 1872, announced the appearance of a new series for July 1st, the first to appear being



FIG. 90.



FIG. 91.

the 5, 10, and 20 cents, together with a new value of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gulden, the other values appearing as the old stocks became exhausted. The design showed the head of the

king to the left, on a horizontally-lined ground within a pearled circle. The values in cents were all of one type, "NEDERLAND" being on a scroll above the head, and the arms surmounted by a crown in each of the upper angles of the rectangle, which measured 22 by 18mm. At the foot, on a straight tablet with scroll ends, was the numeral of value, and "CENT" without any stop after it, which is found in the preceding issue (Fig. 90). The  $2\frac{1}{2}$  gulden was printed in two colours; the head was the same as in the other values, but the frame was larger, the stamp measuring  $24\frac{1}{2}$  by 19mm. The value was in a scroll at the top, and "NEDERLAND" at the bottom (Fig. 91).

The dies were engraved on steel in relief at the State printing-works in Berlin, the head being copied from a portrait of the king by H. F. C. ten Kate, a Dutch artist, and the stamps were printed at Haarlem on plain white wove paper, in sheets of two panes of 100 each.

The values first issued were perforated 14, but during the period from 1872 to 1888 the perforations varied so much between  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and 14 and compounds that it would only confuse the ordinary collector to attempt to bring order out of disorder.\*

The 15 cents of the new type appeared in 1873, and the 25 cents in 1875, in which year a new value of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents was added to the series. A decree of November 20th, 1888, ordered a further addition of three more values— $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ , and 100 cents—and these values were issued on December 15th of that year, all of the type of the issue in cents. These stamps are, it is said, only known perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or 12 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

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\* Stamps in which the gauge of the perforations vary so much as in those printed at Haarlem were for the most part perforated by single line machines, and the manufacturers seem to have made use of the first which came to hand, so that what was the gauge one day was possibly not that of the next day.

The entire series consisted of the following :

19. 5c., dull blue.
20.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., red-brown.
21. 10c., rose.
22.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., pearl-grey.
23. 15c., brown-orange.
24. 20c., yellow-green.
25.  $22\frac{1}{2}$ c., blue-green.
26. 25c., purple.
27. 50c., bistre.
28. 1gld., purple.
29. 2gld. 50c., rose, centre blue.

### ISSUE VI.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Dec., 1876.

DESIGN.—Large numerals in  
centre.

PAPER, IMPRESSION, PER-

FORATION, AND GUM.—  
As in the last.

An issue of stamps of a new type for defraying the postage on printed-matter, superseding that of 1869, was made on December 1st, 1876.



FIG. 92.

The design showed the value in large numerals within an uncoloured circular space in the centre of a rectangle, 22 by  $17\frac{3}{4}$  mm. The numerals of value were also repeated in each angle ; between them at the top was "NEDERLAND" on a tablet, and between those at the foot another tablet inscribed "CENT." The ground was composed of arabesques (Fig. 92).

The stamps were entirely manufactured at Haarlem, and printed there typographically on plain white wove paper. Those first issued were perforated 12, but there are other

perforations or combinations of  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . They are also known imperforate. The colours have varied somewhat during the twenty years that the issue has lasted. The following are the principal :

- 30.  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose, reddish-rose.
- 31. 1c., green, emerald-green.
- 32. 2c., yellow-ochre, olive-yellow.
- 33.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., violet, purple.

### ISSUE VII.

DATE OF ISSUE.—October, 1891. PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND GUM.—As before.

DESIGN. — Head of Queen Wilhelmina. PERFORATION. — Small size,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; large, 11 by  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

King William III. died November 23rd, 1890, and was succeeded by his daughter, the Princess Wilhelmina, then in her eleventh year; and when new supplies began to be required in 1891, the stamps of the former issue were replaced by others of exactly the same design, with the sole exception that the head of the young Queen to the right was substituted for that of the late King (Fig. 93). The die for the head was, it is said, as in the case of the former issue, engraved at Berlin, and the printing of the stamps was done at Haarlem. The series was augmented in 1892 by a new value of 3 cents, and the whole series was issued between 1892 and 1894 in the following colours, the stamps being perforated 12 or  $12\frac{1}{2}$ :



FIG. 93.

- 34. 3c., orange-yellow.
- 35. 5c., dull blue.



- 36. 7½c., russet-brown.
- 37. 10c., rose, red-rose.
- 38. 12½c., grey, greenish-grey.
- 39. 15c., orange-brown.
- 40. 20c., green, yellow-green.
- 41. 22½c., blue-green.
- 42. 25c., violet.
- 43. 50c., bistre (shades).
- 44. 1gld., dull lilac.
- 45. 2gld. 50c., rose-red, centre blue.

In 1894, the colours of the above stamps were slightly modified. In 1896, the 50 gulden was made of the same size and type as the 2½ gulden, and the 1 gulden was similarly changed. A value of 5 gulden was also issued of similar size and type.

The following is a list of the principal changes :

- 46. 5c., ultramarine.
- 47. 7½c., brown.
- 48. 10c., aniline rose.
- 49. 12½c., pearl-grey.
- 50. 15c., pale yellow-brown.
- 51. 20c., emerald-green.
- 52. 22½c., dark green.
- 53. 50c., green, centre pale chestnut-brown.
- 54. 1gld., red-brown, centre olive-green.
- 55. 2gld. 50c., bright rose, centre ultramarine.
- 56. 5gld., bronze-green, centre red-brown.

### ISSUE VIII.

Queen Wilhelmina having attained her legal majority on August 31st, 1898, a new series is being prepared, the various values of which will take the place of those in Issue VII. according as the stocks in hand are exhausted.

On September 6th, the day of the Coronation, a small supply of a stamp of 1 gulden, of the design shown in Fig. 94, was put on sale at various post-offices in Holland, but was shortly after withdrawn, owing, it is said, to the portrait not meeting with approval in the highest quarter. It may not, therefore, prove to be the exact type of the approaching issue. The stamp is of the large size, but the impression is in one colour only.



FIG 94.

57. 1gld., dull light green.

### *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

The unpaid letter or postage-due stamps of the Netherlands are a very uninteresting series to any but specialists. They have, however, attracted their attention on account of some small differences that exist in the frames, which it may be well to point out before describing the stamps, leaving it to each individual collector to please himself as to collecting them.

Four types of the frames are known, that is, of all not comprised within the central circle, and these types depend upon the number of links in the chain-pattern of the circle, and the position of the links with regard to the other portions of the frame. The general design of the stamps is a large numeral of value within a chain-pattern circle, above which is **TE BETALEN** (to pay) in sans-serif capitals, and at the foot **PORT** in Roman capitals. To fix the position of the links with regard to the other parts of the frame, the vertical line of the "T" in **BETALEN**, prolonged so as to fall on the link, presents

the readiest test when applied to the stamp itself, though it may not be so clear in a photogravure.



FIG. 95.



FIG. 96.

Type I.—The vertical line of the “T” is over the middle of a link, and there are thirty-four links in the chain (Fig. 95).

Type II.—The vertical line of the “T” if prolonged would pass between two links, and there are thirty-three links in the chain. The “O” in PORT is also more circular than in Type I. (Fig. 96).



FIG. 97.



FIG. 98.

Type III.—This much resembles Type I., but there are thirty-two links in the chain, and the “O” in PORT is round. The “T” would pass through the left end of a link (Fig. 97).

Type IV. is readily distinguished from the others. The word PORT is in larger capitals, and commences and ends

much closer to the sides of the frame. The chain is finer, and there are thirty-seven links in it. The "T" would pass rather to the right end of a link (Fig. 98).

### ISSUE I.

#### ON COLOURED PAPER.

In June, 1870, two stamps of 5 and 10 cents were issued for denoting the sum to be paid on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid local letters. The design showed a large numeral of value in the circular space in the centre of the stamp. The stamps were manufactured by Enschedé and Son, of Haarlem, printed typographically in colour on coloured wove paper, and were perforated 13 (Fig. 99).



FIG. 99.

So far as appears from an examination of several copies of these stamps the 5 cents belongs to Type IV., and the 10 cents to Type II., but possibly other types exist.

1. 5c., brown, on yellow paper.
2. 10c., carmine, on blue paper.

### ISSUE II.

#### ON WHITE PAPER.

On April 1st, 1871, the system was extended to the general post letters, and stamps of 1,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 15, 20, and 25 cents, and 1 gulden were issued. In all these the frames were printed in blue on plain white wove paper, and the value in numerals (with "CENT" underneath) was inserted in black by a second printing, except in the 1 gulden, in which the value was wholly in words and in red.

These frames were printed in sheets of 200 stamps, and in the printings since about 1880 all the four types above mentioned are found in every sheet; whether this was so from the first it is difficult to determine, as possibly more than one reconstruction of the plates took place.

In June, 1887, the 5 and 10 cents were printed in blue on plain white wove paper.

In 1890-1 the plates were reconstructed, and Type IV. was omitted.

The perforation of the series was as erratic as in the postage-stamps, having been 12,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 13, and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and combinations of these.

The series was therefore :

- 3 to 11. 1c.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ c.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., 5c., 10c.,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., 15c., 20c., and 25c., frames in blue, numerals in black.
- 12. 1gld., frame in blue, value in centre in words in red.

In 1894, the stamps began to appear with the colour of the frame modified, the impression being in ultramarine in place of dull blue. The plates also were reconstructed and composed wholly of Type III., which was either retouched or re-engraved.

- 13 to 21. All the above values, 3 to 11, with frames in ultramarine; perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

It is stated that at the end of 1896 there was an issue of the 1c.,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., 5c., and 10c., all of Type I.



## NORWAY.

There are, perhaps, no countries in Europe the stamps of which appear to have attracted the attention of philatelic students so little as those of Scandinavia, and yet, compared with many other countries, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden present a very clean record. There has been no manufacturing of stamps for purposes other than those required for the postal services, and though they are possibly wanting in artistic merit, yet they present some features which render them interesting to the collector. But those of Norway have recently formed the subject of an interesting study by Mr. Harrison, the Hon. Sec. of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and with his permission we shall avail ourselves of some of the fruits of his labours, especially on points that have hitherto been involved in obscurity.\*

Norway, though ruled by the same sovereign as Sweden, has an independent government, administered by the "Storthing," or parliament, of 114 members, divided into an Upper and a Lower House, the former of which only meets at long intervals, so that legislation is at times carried on but slowly.

When postage-stamps were first introduced into Norway in 1854-5, Oscar I. was King of Sweden and Norway. On his death in 1859 he was succeeded by his son, Charles XV.,

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\* See a series of papers by Mr. A. H. Harrison, in the *Philatelic Record and Stamp News*, 1897 and 1898.

who died in 1872, when his younger brother, Oscar II. became king, and he was crowned King of Norway at Drontheim, in 1873.

The currency was the speciedaler, worth about 4s. 7d., divided into 120 skilling: but on January 1st, 1877, it was assimilated to that of Sweden, and is now the krona, worth about 1s. 1½d., divided into 100 öre.

By a law of August 12th, 1848, the postage on letters in Norway had been fixed at 4 skilling for a single letter not exceeding one lod in weight for a distance of twenty Norwegian miles (140 miles English), and at 8 skilling for any greater distance, the lod being about the same weight as the loth in Germany and the lot in Russia, or a little less than ½oz.

A law of July 7th, 1854, which was executory on January 1st following, repealed the law of August 12th, 1848, and fixed the rate at 4 skilling per single letter, irrespective of distance, and ordered a stamp to be created for the prepayment of the rate.

A decree of September 29th, 1854, stated that the stamps would be delivered to the Post-Office in sheets of 200 stamps each, and for this reason the date of the issue has been generally given as September 29th, 1854, though the law ordering the issue and establishing a uniform rate did not come into effect till January 1st, 1855.

### ISSUE I.

|                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January   | DESIGN.—Arms.               |
| 1st, 1855.                 | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.   |
| PAPER.—Greyish-white wove, | GUM.—Yellowish, and roughly |
| hand-made, watermarked.    | applied.                    |

IMPERFORATE.

The design showed a lion rampant holding an axe, part of the Arms of Norway, on a ground of vertical lines within

a shield. This was surmounted by a crown, the whole being on a circular ground of horizontal lines, above which was "FRIMÆRKE," and underneath was "4 SKILLING." In the spandrels were ornaments on a solid ground of colour. The stamp measured 22 by 18½mm. (Fig. 100).

The paper was greyish-white wove, hand-made, varying in thickness, and the sheets were adapted to receive 200 stamps in twenty rows of ten, each stamp having a



FIG. 100.



FIG. 101.

watermark of a lion and an axe, though it is almost invisible, and even when visible is seldom in the centre of the stamp (Fig. 101).

The stamp appears to have been designed by Zarbell, a mechanic at Christiania, and was lithographed by him in sheets of 200, the transfers being from one common engraving. They were not perforated. The gum was yellowish, and rather roughly and thickly applied.

1. 4sk., Prussian blue.

#### ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—November, 1856. PAPER.—Greyish-white wove, hand-made.

DESIGN.—Head of King Oscar I. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.—13.

GUM.—As before.

Arrangements made with the postal authorities of various countries during 1855, necessitated the creation of a stamp



of a higher value than 4 skilling, and as the stamp of 1854 was poorly executed, it was determined to apply for a supply to Sweden. A decree of November 7th, 1856, authorised the issue of stamps of 4 skilling, blue, and 8 skilling, rose, to take the place of the first issue as soon as the stock was exhausted.

The design showed the head of the king (Oscar I.) to the left, on a solid ground within a pearled circle, enclosed in a rectangular, solid-coloured frame, 22 by 19mm. The spandrels were composed of vertical wavy lines, and on the frame in the upper part was "NORGE." Up



FIG. 102.

the right side and down the left was "FRIMÆRKE," and the value in words was at the foot, numerals of value being in the lower angles and ornaments in the upper ones (Fig. 102). The same matrix served for all the values, the lower part of the frame, on which was the value, being separately engraved on the secondary dies from which the printing-plates were constructed.

The paper was greyish-white wove, hand-made, varying in thickness, and the sheets were adapted for 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. The paper was plain without watermark, except that in the margins were two wavy lines, finished at each corner with a lion and an axe in watermark.

The stamps were typographed in the Swedish Government printing-offices at Stockholm, and were perforated 13.

2. 4sk., Prussian blue (shades).
3. 8sk., dull rose (shades).

Early in 1857 two other values of 2 and 3 skilling were added for prepayment of the postal rates in towns. These

were of similar design and similarly perforated to those previously issued.

4. 2sk., yellow, orange-yellow.
5. 3sk., lilac, grey-lilac.

### ISSUE III.

|                                      |                           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—August 31st,<br>1863. | PAPER.—As in last issue.  |
| DESIGN.—Arms on a shield.            | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed. |
|                                      | PERFORATION.—13½ by 14½.  |

The Norwegian authorities being desirous that the stamps should be manufactured in Norway, offers and specimens were submitted to them in 1862, and resulted in their entering into an arrangement with Schwenzen's Lithographic Works, in Christiania, for the production of a new series, which commenced to appear on August 31st, 1863, and to which a new value of 24 skilling was added.

The design showed the lion and axe on a vertically-lined shield, surmounted by a crown, within a rectangle, 21 by 16½mm. Within the rectangle, on a ground of lines crossing each other diagonally, "NORGE," slightly arched, was at the top, and at the bottom "SKILL," preceded by the numeral of value. In tablets on each of the sides was "FRIMÆRKE" (Fig. 103).



FIG. 103.

The paper was similar to that made use of in the former issue, being greyish-white wove, hand-made, and the sheets were watermarked in the margins with two parallel wavy lines, and a lion and an axe in the angles.

The stamps were lithographed in sheets of 100, composed of twenty-five blocks of four, arranged two and two, each of the four differing slightly from one another. Mr. Harrison has made a minute dissection of the four

varieties, from which it appears probable that two separate engravings or drawings were made of that portion of the design which did not vary; from one or both of these transfers were taken and arranged in blocks of four, to which the values were added, and the whole design was touched up. Twenty-five transfers of the block of four were then laid down on the printing-stone.

The stamps were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  vertical by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal by a perforating-machine obtained from England.

The 8 and 24 skilling appeared on August 31st, 1863, the 4 skilling in January, 1864, the 2 skilling in 1865, and the 3 skilling in 1866.

The following are the colours :

6. 2sk., yellow.
7. 3sk., lilac, brownish-lilac.
8. 4sk., blue (shades).
9. 8sk., rose-red (shades).
10. 24sk., light brown.

#### ISSUE IV.

|                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—June 1867.  | PAPER.—As in last issue, and |
| DESIGN.—Resembling that of | also machine-made            |
| the last issue.            | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.     |
| PERFORATION.—As before.    |                              |

It must be supposed that the former issue did not give satisfaction, for the authorities entrusted the manufacture of a new issue (which began to appear in June, 1867) to Messrs. Petersen, of Christiania, who for many years continued to manufacture the stamps for the Government.

The design was similar to that of the last series, differing only in the details. In place of the background of diagonally crossing lines, it was composed of vertical lines, and the lion, which was large in the former series and cramped up for space, was smaller. The numeral of

value was also placed in each of the lower angles, leaving "SKILL." in the middle (Fig. 104).

The values of 2 and 4 skilling appeared in June, 1867, and these were printed on the same paper as the former issue—greyish-white, hand-made, watermarked in the margin; but for the other values subsequently issued, a thinner, unwatermarked paper was made use of, which was probably machine-made, as this is preferable for typographic printing. The 24 skilling is not found in this series, but a new value of 1 skilling was added in 1868, when some reductions were made in certain of the postage rates.



FIG. 104.

The same matrix die served for all the values, the numerals of value at the foot being alone added in the secondary dies, from which casts in type-metal were made. The sheet, as before, consisted of 100 stamps, which were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ . The gum was at first yellowish-brown, but was afterwards lighter in colour.

The following is a list of the values and colours :

11. 1sk., slate.
12. 2sk., yellow, orange-yellow.
13. 3sk., lilac, mauve.
14. 4sk., blue.
15. 8sk., rose.

#### ISSUE V.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Jan. 1, 1872. IMPRESSION AND PERFORA-

DESIGN.—Post-horn. TION.—As before.

PAPER.—Machine-made, watermarked.

On January 1st, 1872, the 3 and 4 skilling appeared in altered colours, and of a new design. This showed a post-horn, shaded, above the ring of which was a

crown on a vertically-lined background, within a solid-coloured oval band, inscribed "NORGE" in the upper part, and with the value in words in the lower. In the spandrels were winged wheels. Within the ring of the post-horn was a large numeral of value on an uncoloured ground (Fig. 105).



FIG. 105.

The matrix die embraced the whole of the design with the exception of the word before SKILLING denoting the value in words, which was engraved separately on secondary dies, and the numeral in the ring of the post-horn. The printing-plate was composed of casts in type-metal taken from the secondary dies, and arranged in ten rows of ten.

The paper was machine-made, and was watermarked all over with post-horns, which for the most part are almost invisible, even in the blank margins. They are in all sorts of positions, and appear to have been made by the "dandy" when the pulp was too wet: the watermark was consequently all but effaced by the time it arrived at the end of the machine. The paper varied in colour, substance, and quality, being grey, white, and coloured yellow by the gum, thick and thin, hard and porous—remarks which are also common to the next issue.

The stamps, which measured 21mm. by 17mm., were manufactured by Petersen, and printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten. The 1 and 2 skilling were not issued till 1873, and in October of that year a new value of 7 skilling was added, to provide for a change in the postal rates. The perforation was  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , as before.

The series was composed as follows:

16. 1sk., green (shades).
17. 2sk., blue, ultramarine.

- 18. 3sk., carmine (shades).
- 19. 4sk., violet, purple, mauve.
- 20. 7sk., russet.

On July 1st, 1875, consequent on the entry of Norway into the Postal Union, the stamp of 7 skilling was replaced by one of 6 skilling.

- 21. 6sk., russet.

### ISSUE VI.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1877. PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION.—As before.

DESIGN.—As in the last issue.

On January 1st, 1877, the stamps appeared in the altered currency, with the values in öre in place of skilling. No change was made in the design, except in the lower part of the oval band, where the inscription was "POSTFRIM.," followed by the numeral of value and "ÖRE" (Fig. 106). Everything in the design was comprised in the matrix die, except the numerals of value in the centre and those on the oval band. As these latter were engraved separately, several varieties in the shape and size of the numerals are found. Both in this issue and in the next, the full stop after "POSTFRIM" is occasionally wanting. It scarcely appears necessary to endeavour to account for this defect, but it probably arose from some want of care in making the moulds.



FIG. 106.

The issue may be said to have continued till 1883-4, and, at some period or other during its continuance, when fresh plates of the 5 and 10 öre were required, the system of constructing them was changed. Up to that time Petersen had constructed them from separate blocks cast in type-metal, coppered on the face; but in the new plates

of 5 and 10 öre the blocks are stated to have been made by the electrotpe process, and as the later impressions of these values are finer and more free from faults than the earlier ones, there is a certain amount of internal evidence to support this statement. Of one thing, however, there is no doubt: fresh plates of these values were made, as Mr. Harrison has demonstrated that though there are some small errors in the later printings, yet they do not occur in anything like the same number as in the earlier ones, nor do they occur in the same stamps on the sheets.

The paper was the same as in the former issue, water-marked all over with post-horns, and the stamps were similarly printed in sheets of 100, and perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

The values first issued were 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 20, 25, and 50 öre; but in October, 1878, two other values of 35 and 60 öre were added to the series, together with three higher values of 1 krona, 1 krona 50 öre, and 2 krone, which, as they were of a special design confined to these three values, are described and listed separately.

The values and colours of this series in öre were:

- 22. 1 öre, drab.
- 23. 3 öre, orange.
- 24. 5 öre, blue, ultramarine.
- 25. 10 öre, dark rose.
- 26. 12 öre, green.
- 27. 20 öre, brown (shades).
- 28. 25 öre, mauve (shades).
- 29. 35 öre, blue-green.
- 30. 50 öre, marone.
- 31. 60 öre, dark blue.

The earlier printings of the 5 öre were in blue, the later ones in ultramarine.

The design of the values in krone, issued in October, 1878, showed the portrait of King Oscar II. three-fourths to the right on a vertically-lined ground in an upright oval within a fancy framing of a rectangular form (Fig. 107). On a curved tablet above the portrait was "NORGE," and on a straight tablet underneath was "Kr.," followed by the numerals of value 1.00, 1.50, or 2.00, as the case might be. On one side of the frame was "POST," and on the other "FRIM." The stamps were bi-coloured, the medallion in the centre being in one colour and the frame in another, consequently requiring two plates for printing.



FIG. 107.

The dies were engraved by Herr Krüger, of Berlin, and the plates, each for 100 stamps, were made by the electrotype process. Those for the frames were complete in all respects, except the values, and these were engraved separately by hand on each stamp on the plate; consequently they are found to differ from one another in some minute particulars, and there may be said to be 100 varieties of each value dependent on the engraving of the numerals.

The stamps were printed by Petersen on paper similar to that employed for the other values, and were similarly perforated. Mr. Harrison states that upwards of 1,000,000 of each of the values were printed and delivered in August, 1878, and that, after the lapse of more than nineteen years, upwards of 600,000 of the 1 krona, 900,000 of the 1 krona 50 öre, and 800,000 of the 2 krone remained on hand.

32. 1kr., frame in light green, centre in deep green.
33. 1kr. 50 öre, frame in ultramarine, centre in bright blue.
34. 2kr., frame in rose, centre in brown.



## ISSUE VII.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Early in 1883. PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION.—As before.  
 DESIGN.—Post-horn, unshaded. GUM.—Yellowish to white.

Early in 1883, the stamps began to appear with the design modified, inasmuch as the shading was removed from the post-horn; but no change seems to have been made in any other part of the design, so that the alteration might have been made by simply removing the shading

from the die (Fig. 108). The printing of the stamps was at the same time undertaken by the Government, and has since been carried on in its works at Christiania. No change was made in the paper or in the perforation, and the gum was yellowish to almost white. Some differences are still to be found in the small numerals of value, as they continued to be separately engraved on



FIG. 108.

the stamps, but this was not universally the case, as some are found repeated in groups of four electrotypes, and in some the numeral must have been engraved on the die from which the electrotpe was made.

The following is a list of the values issued in 1883 and in February, 1884 :

35. 3 öre, orange-yellow, yellow.
36. 5 öre, green, blue-green, yellow-green.
37. 10 öre, carmine-red, brown-red, rose-red.
38. 12 öre, pale green.
39. 20 öre, pale brown.
40. 25 öre, mauve.

In August, 1883, the colour of the 20 öre was changed to blue, and at the end of 1884 that of the 12 öre was

altered to yellow-brown. In 1887 the colour of the 10 öre was slightly modified, and it appeared in violet-red.

41. 20 öre, blue, ultramarine.

42. 12 öre, yellow-brown.

43. 10 öre, violet-red.



FIG. 109.

In July, 1888, an issue of 2 öre was made by surcharging the 12 öre yellow-brown, with "2 öre," in black (Fig. 109).

44. 2 öre on 12 öre, yellow-brown, surcharge in black.

In 1890-1, values of 1 and 2 öre of the same type as the other values were issued. The earlier printing of the 1 öre was coarsely made in black-brown, but the impression of 1891 showed a better printing in brownish-grey.

45. 1 öre, black-brown, brownish-grey.

46. 2 öre, yellow-brown, reddish-brown.

### ISSUE VIII.

|                                              |                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January, 1894.                | PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.                                                                   |
| DESIGN.—As before, but inscription modified. | PERFORATION.— $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $14\frac{1}{2}$ ; and later, $12\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{1}{2}$ . |

In January, 1894, the stamps began to appear of the same design as before, but with a modification of the inscriptions in the oval band, which, instead of being in Egyptian capitals, were in Roman capitals (Fig. 110). The new die was engraved on steel by Trousen, a native engraver; and, as in the previous matrix die, the numerals of value were fitted into the ring of the post-horn, and it did not comprise those in the band. There was no appreciable



FIG. 110.

change in the paper, which is stated to be manufactured at Bergen, and the first values issued were perforated as before; but in those subsequently issued the perforation gauges  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  (*a*),  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  (*b*).

47. 1 öre, drab, yellow-brown; perforated *b*.
48. 3 öre, orange-yellow; perforated *a* and *b*.
49. 5 öre, pale-green; perforated *a* and *b*.
50. 10 öre, rose; perforated *a* and *b*.
51. 20 öre, blue; perforated *a* and *b*.
52. 25 öre, mauve; perforated *b*.
53. 35 öre, blue-green; perforated *b*.
54. 50 öre, marone; perforated *b*.

There have been no reprints of any of the stamps of Norway. In 1888 the remainders of the issues in skilling, as also of those of 3, 5, 10, 12, and 20 öre of the issue of 1877, were sold to the *chef de cabinet* of the President of the Council of Ministers, to be taken as required, provided that the quantity was not yearly less than a certain specified amount. They could therefore be doled out according to the requirements of collectors, and the sale gave rise to unfavourable criticism at the time.

Mr. Harrison mentions an order of January 15th, 1853, directing that the stamps should be cancelled in black with a fluted stamp; but this did not last long, as another order of January 26th, 1856, directed that the Post-Office were to send in their cancelling stamps, to be replaced by others with an index number in the centre, and that in the meanwhile the date-stamp was to be used. This stamp with the



FIG. III.

number resembled that used in Denmark for a similar purpose (Fig. 111). The date-stamp is, however, the commonest, and seems now to be universally used.

### *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

On July 1st, 1889, three stamps of 1, 10, and 50 öre were brought into use for denoting the amount to be paid on letters not prepaid or insufficiently paid. The design showed the numeral of value with "at betale" underneath within a rectangular frame, in the upper part of which was "NORGE," and in the lower "PORTOMÆRKE," while on each side was "ÖRE," with a crown above it, and a post-horn underneath (Fig. 112).

The stamps were typographed on the paper watermarked with post-horns, and were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

In October following another value of 20 öre was added, and was followed in October, 1894, by one of 4 öre, both perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , but the 20 öre has since appeared perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  by  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . The entire series, therefore, consist of:

1. 1 öre, grey-brown.
2. 4 öre, claret.
3. 10 öre, rose.
4. 20 öre, ultramarine.
5. 50 öre, violet-brown.



FIG 112.

Although the Government issues of stamps have been of a moderate quantity, both in types and in varieties, yet the same cannot be said of some of the local stamps issued in various towns under concessions from the Government. Thus in 1880 and 1884 there were issues

from Aalesund, in 1885 for Arendal, in 1865 for Bergen, in 1878 for Christiansund, in 1868 for Drammens, in 1865 for Drontheim or Throndhjems, in 1887 for Grimstad, in 1888 for Hammerfest, in 1888 for Holmestrand, in 1882 for Hortens, in 1886 for Kragerö, in 1888 for Levanger, in 1886 for Mandal, in 1888 for Namsos, in 1888 for Stenkjaer, in 1884 for Tonsberg, and in 1881 for Tromsö. Many of these confined their issues to a few stamps; but in the case of Drammens, the stamps issued between 1868 and 1889 number, according to the catalogue of M. Moens, ninety-seven (including those that were hand-stamped). Some of these stamps have been made, no doubt, for speculative purposes, and are quite unworthy of attention; others are not devoid of interest, but as these papers are limited to Government issues, the fact of the existence of these stamps is merely mentioned.

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## OLDENBURG.

The Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, now forming part of the German Empire, is composed of what was formerly the Duchy of Oldenburg, to which were annexed the Principalities of Lubeck and Birkenfeld. It has a sea-board to the north, but is hedged in on the east, south, and west by what was formerly the Kingdom of Hanover. Its postal service was originally under the administration of Thurn and Taxis; but when it was annexed to the French Empire in 1811, that service was put an end to. After it was restored in 1814 it provided a postal administration of its own, and in 1851 joined the German-Austrian Postal Union, at once taking measures to provide postage-stamps for the service of the Union.

The currency was similar to that of Bremen, being the thaler divided into 72 grote, each of 5 schwaren; but after June 15, 1857, the division of the thaler was altered to 30 groschen, each of 12 schwaren.

According to the decree of December 28th, 1851, announcing the approaching issue of the stamps, the values with the equivalents were given as being:

$\frac{1}{30}$  thaler, equal to  $2\frac{2}{3}$  grote=1sgr.

$\frac{1}{18}$  thaler, equal to  $4\frac{1}{3}$  grote=2sgr.

$\frac{1}{10}$  thaler, equal to  $7\frac{1}{3}$  grote=3sgr.

## ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 5th, 1852. PAPER.—Coloured wove.  
 IMPRESSION.—Lithographed  
 DESIGN.—Numerals on a shield, in black.  
 GUM.—Greyish.  
 IMPERFORATE.

The design of the stamps was very similar to that of the first issue for Hanover. The fraction of a thaler was on an uncoloured shield, surmounted by the Grand Ducal Arms, displayed on a mantle and with a coronet above them.



FIG. 113.

A scroll round the other three sides was inscribed "OLDENBURG" at the bottom, on the left side the value in grote, and on the right that in silbergroschen (Fig. 113). A pencil-sketch of the proposed design was submitted by Gerhard Stalling, a printer and lithographer in the town of Oldenburg; and this having been approved, the manufacture of the stamps was entrusted to

him. The design for each value was engraved on stone, from which transfers were taken on India paper and laid down on the printing-stone in ten rows of ten.

Of the  $\frac{1}{30}$  thaler there are three varieties in the design, two of which point to two separate engravings, while the other may be only a retouch. In the  $\frac{1}{15}$  thaler there are also three, if not four, varieties, two of which are due to separate engravings, while the others are probably only retouches. In the  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler only one type is found.

Although it is scarcely within the scope of these pages to do more than refer to these varieties, yet as they have always attracted the attention of collectors, it may be advisable to point out some of the more salient marks

which serve to distinguish them, especially as every commencing collector, who wishes to guard himself against imitations, should get into the habit of carefully examining his stamps.

In the  $\frac{1}{30}$  thaler the first variety (1) may be recognised by the point at the bottom of the shield being over the left stroke of the "N" in "OLDENBURG," and there is a space of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the "H" in "THALER" and the indentation on the left lower portion of the shield. The stamp measures  $20\frac{1}{2}$  by  $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

(2) The second is similar to the above, but the indentation in the shield is pointed, and touches the "H" in "THALER." Several authorities consider that the first variety is a retouch of that here placed as the second.

(3) In the third variety the point at the foot of the shield is over the centre of the "N," and touches it. The lettering of "THALER" is thicker, and there is a horizontal stroke at the top of the "A." The stamp is rather wider, and measures  $20\frac{1}{2}$  by 18mm.

Both of these two latter varieties are found side by side on the same sheet in about equal numbers.

In the  $\frac{1}{15}$  thaler the first variety (1) may be recognised by the indentation in the left side of the shield being pointed and nearly touching the "H" in "THALER," and the point of the shield is over the left stroke of the "N." The stamp measures about  $20\frac{1}{2}$  by 18mm.

(2) In the second variety the indentation on the left is rounded, the point of the shield is nearer the centre of the "N," and the serif on the numeral "1" is more distinct. Size,  $19\frac{3}{4}$  by  $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

There are two other varieties which are considered as sub-varieties of No. 1, due to retouches of the engraving of the first variety. In the first of these there is a space of



nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the indentation on the left of the shield and the "H" in "THALER," and the shading of the mantle is heavier. In the second the corner ornaments have been retouched, and the top inner line of the frame runs through to the exterior vertical line.

The first printings of the stamps were delivered on January 3rd, 1852, and the issue was made on the 5th.

The impression was in black on coloured wove paper, blue for the  $\frac{3}{10}$  thaler, rose for the  $\frac{1}{5}$  thaler, and yellow for the  $\frac{1}{10}$  thaler. The gum was greyish, and composed of three-fourths of gum arabic and one-fourth of dextrine

1.  $\frac{1}{30}$ th.,  $2\frac{2}{3}$ gr., 1sgr., black on blue, dull blue, grey-blue.
2.  $\frac{1}{15}$ th.,  $4\frac{1}{3}$ gr., 2sgr., black on rose, flesh.
3.  $\frac{1}{10}$ th.,  $7\frac{1}{3}$ gr., 3sgr., black on yellow, pale yellow.

On January 30th, 1855, a notice was issued from the Post-Office announcing that on February 1st then next, a stamp of 4 schwaren, similar in type to the other values, would be issued for defraying the postage of matter sent under wrapper. The design of this stamp was similar in all respects to those already described, except that the value on the shield was " $\frac{1}{3}$  SILB. GR.," and on both the side scrolls was "4 SCHW." The stamp was engraved and lithographed by Stalling.

4.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., 4schw., black on green.

## ISSUE II.

|                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1859. | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed. |
| DESIGN.—Arms on a shield.  | GUM.—As before.           |
| PAPER.—Coloured wove.      | IMPERFORATE.              |

The alteration of the currency to one in which the thaler was divided into 30 groschen of 12 schwaren was made in

1857, and a new issue commenced to appear in July, 1859, in which the equivalent in grote was suppressed.

The design consisted of the Grand Ducal Arms on a shield, above which was a coronet, all on an uncoloured upright oval ground, with "OLDENBURG" on a scroll above it, and the value in words on a scroll below it. On the sides of the central oval were small ovals carrying the numeral of value. The rectangular frame measured 23 by 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm (Fig. 114.)

The stamps were designed and lithographed by Stalling, and, as in the case of the former issue, a separate engraving on stone was made for each value. In other respects there was no change, the stamps being lithographed on coloured wove paper.



FIG. 114.

The following are the values and the colours of the paper :

5.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., black on green.
6. 1sgr., black on blue, grey-blue.
7. 2sgr., black on rose.
8. 3sgr., black on yellow.

### ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1861.      DESIGN.—Arms, as in Issue II.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.

IMPRESSION, &c.—As before.

A Post-Office circular, dated December 15th, 1860, announced that on January 1st, 1861, coincident with an issue of stamped envelopes, a new issue of adhesives would be made, printed in colour on white paper, the values being  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen. The former

engravings of the  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen were made use of for this new issue, and possibly some of the existing transfers; but there is evidence that in some of the values, at least, new transfers must have been laid down, as there are errors in the new printings that did not occur in those of 1859. For the new values of  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  silbergroschen new engravings were made, in which the coronet was as nearly as large as the coat of arms: these were on a solid ground inclosed within an upright oval (Fig. 115). The engraving was very



FIG 115.

poor, but the whole issue shows bad workmanship both in laying down the transfers on the stones and in the printing. The former caused many minor varieties to be found, which are eagerly sought after by some. Thus, in the  $\frac{1}{3}$  and 3 groschen, "OLDENBURG" is made into "OLDEIBURG," "Dritte" and "Drittd" are found for "Drittel"

in the  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., and there are several distorted and imperfect letters. The printing was defective, for the impressions were frequently blurred, while in others the coloured ink had not adhered to the design laid down on the stone. The paper was white wove, some of it rather thick. There does not appear to have been any alteration in the gum. The stamps were not perforated.

The following are the colours of the various stamps :

9.  $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr., orange and orange-yellow.
10.  $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., green, yellow-green, moss-green.
11.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sgr., light yellow-brown, reddish-brown.
12. 1sgr., pale blue, greenish-blue, ultramarine, Prussian blue.
13. 2sgr., brick-red (shades).
14. 3sgr., yellow (shades).

## ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1862. IMPRESSION.—Embossed in  
 DESIGN.—Arms within engine- colour.  
 turned oval border. PERFORATION.—Rouletted in  
 PAPER.—Plain white wove. line.  
 GUM.—White.

To conform with the colours adopted in the German-Austrian Postal Union for the values of 1, 2, and 3 groschen, and to provide something better than the last issue, a new series was ordered to be made at the Government printing-works in Berlin. The notice stated that there would be five values,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 4 groschen, and that the stamp of  $\frac{1}{2}$  sgr. would be withdrawn. The design showed the arms of the Grand Duchy, surmounted by a coronet embossed on a solid-coloured ground within an upright oval band, on which, on an engine-turned ground, were "OLDENBURG" in the upper part, and the value in groschen in the lower. The numerals of value were on discs in the sides of the oval frame (Fig. 116). There was no exterior rectangular frame. The arms were engraved on steel by Schilling: from this Weitmann, a mechanician, made a punch, with the aid of which he sunk five dies of the arms, around which oval rings were engine-turned and engraved by Schilling, and fifty lead moulds taken from each completed die. These were clamped together in five rows of ten, and two electroplates of each were taken, making, when combined, the printing-plate of 100 stamps. The rows were numbered at the top, bottom, and sides, as was the practice in almost all the stamps embossed at Berlin.



FIG. 116.

The stamps were printed on plain white wove paper, and were rouletted in line, about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  till the commencement of 1867, when they were rouletted 10. They were gummed with white gum.

15.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., green (shades).
16.  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., orange (shades).
17. 1 gr., rose (shades).
18. 2 gr., ultramarine (shades).
19. 3 gr., yellow-brown (shades).

The stamps ceased to be issued on December 31st, 1867, when they were superseded by those of the North German Confederation, and the stock remaining on hand was subsequently sold.

There have been no reprints of any of these stamps. The stones for the first three issues were always kept under lock and key when not required for use, and were defaced when new issues were made. The plates for Issue IV. were defaced at Berlin, February 18th, 1868, and the dies are now in the Imperial Museum there.

The obliterating marks were, for the most part, either the oblong rectangular dated stamp or the round one. Some were also stamped with "Franco," but the general instructions were to make use of the receiving-office stamp.

As may naturally be expected where stamps printed by lithography are scarce, the number of forgeries is in an inverse ratio. It seems impossible to lay down any rules to guide the collector. The descriptions have been given at considerable length so as to put him on his guard as far as possible; but as all the values of the first and second issues, and the new ones of the third, were from separate engravings, nothing but a diagnosis of every one of these would enable him to detect a forgery of the design.

## PARMA.

The Duchy of Parma—composed of the provinces of Parma and Piacenza, with the States annexed—was a creation of the sixteenth century, and after many changes it came, in 1847, into the possession of Charles Louis of Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, who took the title of Duke Charles II. In 1849 he abdicated in favour of his son, Duke Charles III., who was assassinated March 27th, 1854, when his son, Robert, a minor, was proclaimed Duke, his mother, the Duchess—whose father, the Duke de Berri, was also assassinated in 1820—being the regent. The war in the Austrian States of Italy in 1859 produced a revolution in the Duchy, which was only separated from them by the River Po, and the Duchess retired to Switzerland. A Provisional Government was then formed, the Count Pallieri being the governor; and in September, 1859, a general vote of the people declared for annexation to the Kingdom of Sardinia. The Duchy, therefore, subsequently became absorbed in the Kingdom of Italy.

The currency was in lire and centesimi, similar to that in the adjoining Duchy of Modena.

The first issue of stamps owed its creation to the same cause as that which led to the issue in Modena, namely, a postal convention made at Milan, November 21st, 1849, between the Emperor of Austria for the Lombardo-Venetian States on the one side, and the Dukes of Modena and

Parma on the other, which provided for the interchange of correspondence with the Lombardo-Venetian States. It was not, however, till September 17th, 1851, that a decree was made ordering the creation of postage-stamps of 5, 10, 15, 25, and 40 centesimi.

### ISSUE I.

#### DUKE CHARLES III.

|                                   |                                           |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—June 1st,<br>1852. | PAPER.—Plain wove, coloured<br>and white. |
| DESIGN.—Fleur-de-lis.             | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.                  |
| GUM.—Yellowish.                   | IMPERFORATE.                              |

A notice of March 7th, 1852, emanating from the Post-Office of Parma, announced that the issue of the stamps mentioned in the decree would take place on June 1st following. The design was engraved by Pintelli, an Italian engraver, the design showing the fleur-de-lis of Bourbon on a circular ground of horizontal lines, surmounted by a Ducal coronet within a rectangular frame with a Greek pattern in the sides. In the frame at the top was "STATI PARM.," and at the bottom was the value. The rest of the stamp was filled in with lines cross-hatched vertically and horizontally (Fig. 117).



FIG 117.

The impression was from casts of type-metal in sheets of eighty stamps in four panes of twenty each, and was in black on paper of various colours. The stamps were, of course, imperforate.

The colours were :

1. 5c., black on yellow or greenish-yellow.
2. 10c., black on white.
3. 15c., black on rose.

4. 25c., black on violet, mauve.
5. 40c., black on blue.

In 1854, for some reason or other, but possibly from the supply of coloured paper not being in stock when the stamps were required, the following values were provisionally printed in colour on white paper :

6. 5c., yellow, orange-yellow.
7. 15c., red (shades).
8. 25c., brown-red.

## ISSUE II.

### DUCHESS MARIE LOUISE, REGENT.

|                                                            |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1857.                                 | PAPER.—Plain white wove.          |
| DESIGN. — Fleur-de-lis, with<br>branches of oak and olive. | IMPRESSION AND GUM.—As<br>before. |

In July, 1857, the 25 centesimi appeared of a new design, or, rather, of one which it is said had been prepared for the original issue, but had been rejected by Duke Charles III., who did not approve of the oak and olive branches which figured on the design. After his assassination the design was again proposed, and having been approved by the Duchess Regent was given to Formenti, an Italian engraver, to engrave the die and prepare the matrices for casting the blocks in type-metal. The design showed the Bourbon fleur-de-lis within a small oval on an escutcheon surmounted by a coronet with branches of oak and olive up the sides. At the top was "DUC. DI PARMA, PIAC. ECC." (Ducati di Parma, Piacenza, eccetera), and at the foot the value, in a straight line.



FIG. 118.



The stamp was printed typographically from type-metal casts on plain white wove paper, in sheets of seventy-two in nine rows of eight.

In January, 1858, the stamp of 25 centesimi was followed by one of 40 centesimi of the same design (Fig. 118), and in March, 1859, by one of 15 centesimi. The stamps were imperforate.

- 9. 15c., vermilion-red (shades).
- 10. 25c., brown, red-brown.
- 11. 40c., blue (shades).

### ISSUE III.

#### PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

DATE OF ISSUE.—End o. DESIGN.—Name and value  
August, 1859. within a frame.

PAPER.—Plain white wove. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
GUM.—Yellowish.

Although the Duchess Regent had quitted Parma in May, 1859, and a Provisional Government under Count Pallieri had been at once formed, yet it was not till September, 1859, that the annexation to Sardinia was actually voted. In the meanwhile the Post-Office was administered in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, and in June the Count Pallieri applied to Turin for a supply of postage-stamps. A royal decree of July 5th extended to Parma the postal laws of Sardinia, and the new rates were announced by a notice from the Parma Post-Office, dated July 9th, 1859. The stamps received from Turin were those of 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 centesimi of the then current issue (1855), already described under "Italy," and they were issued in Parma on July 25th, 1859, a notice from the Post-Office declaring that after August 1st the use of the Parma stamps was to cease, and those of Sardinia were to be alone valid. These latter

stamps can only be distinguished from those used in Sardinia by the obliterations.

The supply of stamps from Turin must have been but small, as on August 2nd the Director of the Parma Post-Office applied for more, but the Government at Turin was not able to furnish them. Under these circumstances the Director of the Post at Parma determined to issue a provisional series, and as there was no time for preparing new designs, the dies, &c., that had been formerly used in 1853 for the newspaper-tax stamps were utilised for the purpose. The stamps, therefore, simply bore the words "STATI PARMENSI" in two straight lines at the top, under which was "CENTESIMI" in an arch over the numeral of value, all within an octagonal frame with curved sides (Fig. 119). The stamps were printed at the Government printing-office on plain white wove paper, in sheets of sixty stamps in ten rows of six, from type-metal casts, and were not perforated. The issue was made some time before the end of August, 1859.



FIG. 119.

The colours were as follow :

12. 5c., green, yellow-green, blue-green.
13. 10c., brown (shades).
14. 20c., blue (shades).
15. 40c., vermilion, brown-red.
16. 80c., yellow, olive-yellow, chrome-yellow.

A few errors have been found, due to wrong or defective letters in the inscriptions.

The stamps continued in use up to the end of April, 1860, but as early as January 12th of that year the stamps of Sardinia were brought into use, as they were then issued

for the Emilian provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna.

There has been no reprinting of any of the Parma stamps, but there are forgeries. A little care in examining the lettering of those of August, 1859, will protect the collector from being swindled by these. Most of the forgeries are rather better executed than the originals, but they are lithographed and not type-printed.

The cancelling marks on the earlier stamps are commonly the name of the departure office, and occasionally "ANNULLATO," but the later ones bear the office-dated stamp. The stamps issued by the Provisional Government are rarely found obliterated, and it is doubtful if the 80c. was ever postally used, for in the few obliterated specimens known, the cancelling marks look very like forgeries.

### *Newspaper Tax Stamps.*

It has been already mentioned that, by a customs' convention with Austria, a tax of 9 centesimi was imposed on foreign newspapers entering Modena, and a similar provision was made in the convention between Austria and Parma. To represent this tax a hand-stamp was brought into use on February 1st, 1853, consisting of three concentric circles. Within the inner one was the Bourbon fleur-de-lis surmounted by a crown, which latter was in the second circular space, together with "CENT. 9." In the outer one was "GAZETTE ESTERI," and opposite to that "PARMA" or "PIACENZA."

The hand-stamp was superseded in April, 1853, by an adhesive one of similar value and of the design (Fig. 118) which, in August, 1859, was utilised for the provisional issue of ordinary stamps, and has been already described. The impression was in black, on blue paper.

The convention having been put an end to on October 31st, 1857, the tax was reduced to 6 centesimi, and on November 1st a stamp similar to that of the 9 centesimi was issued, the impression being on pink paper. This stamp remained in use till July 6th, 1859, when the tax was suppressed by the Provisional Government.

There are a few errors, principally of defective letters, in both the 9 and the 6 centesimi. The 9 centesimi was printed in sheets of sixty in ten rows of six, and the 6 centesimi in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten.

February 1st, 1853. 9c., hand-stamp, black.

April, 1853. 9c., black on blue.

November 1st, 1857. 6c., black on pink.

The stamps were purely fiscal, but have found their way into collections of postage-stamps.



## POLAND.

In 1847 the central portion of what had constituted the Kingdom of Poland was annexed by Russia to the Empire. The currency is the same as that of Russia—100 kopecs equivalent to 1 rouble.

|                                      |                           |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1860. | PAPER.—Plain white wove.  |
| DESIGN.—Arms of Russia.              | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed. |
|                                      | PERFORATION.—12.          |
| GUM.—Yellowish.                      |                           |

On January 1st, 1860, a single adhesive stamp of 10 kopecs was issued in Poland. It resembled in type the stamp of similar value for Russia, but the impression was in blue and rose, the ground of the central oval, on which were the arms, being in rose, as also was the network ground of the stamp. The inscription under the oval was in Polish "ZŁOT KOP. 10," and in the band surrounding the central oval the inscriptions were in Russian, the value being on the left side and the weight on the right side (Fig. 120).



FIG. 120.

The stamp was, in all probability, lithographed in Warsaw. The execution was poor, and the perforation, 12, roughly done. The impression was on plain white wove paper.

The stamp is generally found obliterated with a cancelling mark of four concentric circles, with an index number in the centre.

10kop., blue and rose (shades of both colours).

The stamp was suppressed on April 1st (13th), 1865, since which date no stamps, other than those of the Empire, have been in use in Poland.



## PONTIFICAL STATES.

Those States of Italy which were formerly subject to the temporal authority of the Vatican are known indifferently under the various names of the Pontifical States, the States of the Church, or the Roman States. Previously to the year 1859 they embraced a large portion of Central Italy, but the war and the Revolutions of 1859-60 wrested from the dominion of the Church the Romagna, the Marches, and Umbria, comprising about three-fourths of its former territory, and the Pontifical States became reduced to the provinces of Rome and Comarca, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri, and Frosinone. When the Italian troops entered Rome on September 20th, 1870, this remnant was swept away, and became merged in the Kingdom of Italy. In October, 1870, the stamps of the Pontifical States were suppressed and replaced by those of Italy.

The currency was in scudi and bajocchi until 1867, 1 scudo, of the value of about 50 pence English, being divided into 100 bajocchi. After 1867, the lira, divided into 100 centesimi, was substituted for the old currency.

In the reign of Pope Pius IX. a decree of Cardinal Antonelli, dated November 29th, 1851, introduced new regulations for the postal service, and ordered the creation of postage-stamps. A subsequent order of the Minister of Finance, dated December 19th following, indicated the values which were to be issued on January 1st, 1852.

## ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1852. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
GUM.—Yellowish-white.

DESIGN.—Tiara and keys. PAPER.—Coloured wove.

IMPERFORATE.

The order for manufacturing the stamps was given to M. Salviucci, the Director of the printing-office of the Apostolical Chamber, and he employed Jean Valagna, a type-founder,



FIG. 121.



FIG. 122.



FIG. 123.



FIG. 124.



FIG. 125.



FIG. 126.



FIG. 127.



FIG. 128.

to furnish the printing-dies for the various values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 bajocchi. The portion of the design common to all showed the Papal tiara above two crossed



keys, and an inscription "FRANCO BOLLO POSTALE" above, with the value "BAJ. 1" (2, 3, &c.) underneath, except in



FIG. 129.



FIG. 130.



FIG. 131.

the  $\frac{1}{2}$  bajoccho, where the value was in full, as "BAJ. MEZZO." The frames all differed in shape and in details, but it will be superfluous to describe them farther, as the engravings show the differences in the designs (Figs. 121 to 128). The type-metal casts were clamped together in a chase to form the printing-plates.

The paper was coloured wove, and appears to have been purchased from any quarter whence it could be had. It varied, therefore, very much in colour, and also in the size of the sheets; but to obviate any loss on this latter account the size of the printing-plates was regulated according to the dimensions of the sheets. There was consequently no fixed number of stamps on each sheet; sometimes there were sixty-four, at other times eighty, or even 120. In the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 3, and 4 bajocchi there were double lines of separation between the stamps, but not in the 5, 6, or 7 bajocchi, or in the higher values subsequently issued, except the 8 bajocchi.

It being found necessary to provide stamps of a higher value than those comprised in the first issue, values of 8 and 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo were added on October 1st, 1852, the impression being on white, or yellowish-white, paper (Figs. 129 to 131).

The stamps were all printed in ordinary typographic presses, the colour of the impression being in black for all the values except the 50 bajocchi and 1 scudo, and were issued imperforate.

The following is a list of the values and principal colours of the paper:

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ baj., black on iron-grey, blue-grey, violet-grey, olive-grey, lilac-grey, violet, reddish-violet.
2. 1baj., black on blue-green (shades).
3. 2baj., black on yellow-green, sea-green.
4. 3baj., black on buff, yellow-ochre.
5. 4baj., black on brown, buff, straw, yellow.
6. 5baj., black on rose (shades).
7. 6baj., black on green-grey, grey, lilac-grey.
8. 7baj., black on blue, grey-blue.
9. 8baj., black on white and yellowish-white.
10. 50baj., dull blue, ultramarine on white, and yellowish-white.
11. 1 scudo, rose, flesh on white, and yellowish-white.

Very great laxity is said to have existed in the manufacture of the stamps, not all those that were printed finding their way into stock. There was also neglect in obliterating them when used, the employes of the Post-Office appearing to think it was a saving of trouble to omit the cancellation; and it was not till October, 1855, that Prince Camillo Massimo, the Superintendent of the Post-Office, issued a peremptory order for their cancellation, and caused proper cancelling stamps to be sent to the offices. This stamp was of the design shown in Fig. 132. Several, however, are found cancelled with "ANNULLATO."



FIG. 132.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—September 21st, 1867. PAPER.—White, faced with colour.

DESIGNS. — Taken from the former issue. IMPERFORATE. — After February, 1868, perforated 13.

IMPRESSION.—As before.

The currency having been changed throughout the Papal dominions in July, 1866, it became necessary to issue a series of stamps in the new currency of centesimi, and by a decree of the Minister of Finance, the series was to consist of seven values, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, and 80 centesimi, which were to be issued on September 21st, 1867. No alteration was made in the designs, which it must be supposed had proved quite satisfactory, and seven of them were taken and adapted to the new currency. In the new series, the inscription on the  $\frac{1}{2}$  bajoccho was changed to "TRE CENTESIMI," that on 1 bajoccho to "80 Cent.," that on 2 bajocchi to "2 Cent.," that on 3 bajocchi to "5 Cent.," that on 4 bajocchi to "20 Cent.," that on 6 bajocchi to "40 Cent.," and that on the 8 bajocchi to "10 Cent." In this latter a trifling alteration was made by removing the small ornament at the end on the bow of each of the keys.

The casts were made in type-metal by Montarsolo, a type-founder, and the printing-plates were constructed, for the most part, of eighty casts clamped together in a chase, being separated from each other by double lines, except in the 80 centesimi, where the vertical lines are sometimes absent. The paper was to have been white, but Prince Massimo insisted on its being faced with colour and glazed, being of opinion that the stamps would present a much more beautiful appearance if printed thus. Many of the stamps are found, however, on unglazed paper. The impression was in black on all the stamps.

12. 2c. (type of 2 baj.), on yellow-green.
13. 3c. (type of  $\frac{1}{2}$  baj.), on rosy-grey and greenish-grey.
14. 5c. (type of 3 baj.), on greenish-blue.
15. 10c. (type of 8 baj.), on vermillion.
16. 20c. (type of 4 baj.), on dark red.
17. 40c. (type of 6 baj.), on pale yellow.
18. 80c. (type of 1 baj.), on rose and lilac-rose.

In February, 1868, the above series began to appear roughly perforated 13 by a single-line machine, and though the series only lasted till October, 1870, when it was superseded by that for the Kingdom of Italy, yet the paper shows great varieties in colour in some of the values. The following list will, however, suffice to show the principal varieties :

19. 2c., yellow-green (shades).
20. 3c., rosy-grey, greenish-grey.
21. 5c., blue and greenish-blue.
22. 10c., vermillion, vermillion-red.
23. 20c., brown-red, red, rose-red, dark red, solferino.
24. 40c., yellow (shades).
25. 80c., rose (shades).

The 20 centesimi is also found on unglazed paper of an amaranth colour. Amongst the stock in hand, when the stamps were suppressed, there were found some of the 10 centesimi on vermillion and 20 centesimi on solferino, which were neither gummed nor perforated.

There are several minor varieties in this series, arising from defective letters, absence of stops after cent or the numeral, but in the 2 centesimi there is never any stop after the numeral.

None of the stamps have been reprinted officially, but some of the type-cast blocks of the centesimi series

found their way to Florence in an unaccountable manner, and there fell into hands that reprinted them in shoals, perforated and unperforated, gummed and ungummed, coloured paper of all shades, glazed and unglazed, so that it is difficult at times to distinguish between the reprints and the originals.

Those of the reprints that are perforated do *not* gauge that of the originals, which is 13 on *all* four sides, except in one solitary case; for out of fourteen varieties of perforations of the reprints, only one gauges 13 all round.

After the stamps were superseded by those of Italy the remainder of the stock was disposed of, and all the values are plentiful except the 3 centesimi.

The stamps have, of course, been forged, but only two are known as having been postally used—the 5 and 8 bajocchi, both of which were used at Bologna. The rest of the forgeries have been made for collectors, but they all vary in some particulars from the stamp itself; and as the illustrations are taken from photographs, a comparison of any doubtful specimens with them made by the collector himself will be far better than indicating the points of difference, which the next forger will take care not to stumble over.



## PORTUGAL.

The stamps of Portugal may appear at first sight to be complicated and to present considerable difficulties, but these arise chiefly from the number of varieties in the types, and from the mass of provisionals that of late years have been made out of old stock. These latter interfere very much with the regular order of the issues, and it may be said that during the whole reign of Dom Luis, down to the last issue in 1898, there has been a continual state of unrest. It will probably tend to simplify this part of the history to break it up into sections where any special features stand in the way of making it continuous.

The entire history extends over no more than about forty-five years, yet during that time four sovereigns have occupied the throne, whose faces figure on the stamps in one way or another. The first issue was made in July, 1853, during the reign of Donna Maria. In November of the same year she died, and was succeeded by her son, Dom Pedro V., who died in 1861, and who was succeeded by his brother, Dom Luis. On the death of the latter, in October, 1889, his son, Dom Carlos, came to the throne.

The currency has alone remained unchanged, and is in reis, 1000 of which are equivalent to about 4s. 3d. In the Postal Union, 50 reis was adopted as the nearest equivalent to 25 centimes, so that 2 reis were reckoned to

be worth about 1 centime, but in consequence of the depreciation in the value of silver this rate has been recently altered.

### ISSUE I.—DONNA MARIA.

|                                   |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st,<br>1853. | IMPRESSION.—Embossed in<br>white on coloured ground. |
| DESIGN.—Head of Donna<br>Maria.   | PAPER.—Plain white wove,<br>thin.                    |
| GUM.—Brown.                       | IMPERFORATE.                                         |

The stamps showed the head of Donna Maria to the left in a pearled circle, and were designed and the dies engraved at Lisbon by Francesco de Borges Freire, whose



FIG. 133.



FIG. 134.



FIG. 135.

initials, F. B. F., figure in relief on the base of the bust. There were four values, 5, 25, 50, and 100 reis, the design of the frame differing in each; and it may be noticed that with the exception of the addition of a stamp of 10 reis, in 1862, no change was made in the values or in the general design of the frame appropriated to each until 1866, for though there were some alterations in the details in some of the frames in the series of 1855, yet these were not of sufficient importance to interfere with the general design (Figs. 133-5).\*

\* The illustration of the 100 reis is not given, but the frame resembles that of the same value in the next series (Fig. 136).

The 5 reis was for the postage on newspapers and printed matter; the 25 reis, with its multiples, for the letter rates.

The stamps were manufactured at the Mint in Lisbon, the four values being embossed on white wove paper, which for the most part was thin, and frequently was almost cut through by the outer edge of the die. The sheets consisted of twenty-four stamps in six rows of four, and they were gummed with a brownish gum.

The issue was made on July 1st, 1853.

1. 5r., chocolate, red, and yellow-brown.
2. 25r., pale blue, blue, dark blue.
3. 50r., yellow-green, green.
4. 100r., lilac.

The varieties in the tones of colour in the 5 and 25 reis indicate that several printings were made of these two values; besides which, there must have been a second plate of the 5 reis, as a variety is found which is supposed to have been issued in 1854; in this there is a slight difference in the lower angles, and no curl at the bottom of the chignon. The outline of the neck was also altered.

5. 5r., chocolate and red-brown (variety).

#### ISSUE II.—DOM PEDRO V.

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—February  | PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—  |
| 1st, 1855.               | As before.              |
| DESIGN.—Head of the King | GUM.—Brownish, and also |
| to the right.            | white.                  |

There were the same number of values in this series as in the last.

The design, showing the head of the king, Dom Pedro V., to the right was engraved by F. de Borges



be worth about 1 centime, but in consequence of the depreciation in the value of silver this rate has been recently altered.

### ISSUE I.—DONNA MARIA.

|                                   |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st,<br>1853. | IMPRESSION.—Embossed in<br>white on coloured ground. |
| DESIGN.—Head of Donna<br>Maria.   | PAPER.—Plain white wove,<br>thin.                    |
| GUM.—Brown.                       | IMPERFORATE.                                         |

The stamps showed the head of Donna Maria to the left in a pearled circle, and were designed and the dies engraved at Lisbon by Francesco de Borges Freire, whose



FIG. 133.



FIG 134.



FIG. 135.

initials, F. B. F., figure in relief on the base of the bust. There were four values, 5, 25, 50, and 100 reis, the design of the frame differing in each; and it may be noticed that with the exception of the addition of a stamp of 10 reis, in 1862, no change was made in the values or in the general design of the frame appropriated to each until 1866, for though there were some alterations in the details in some of the frames in the series of 1855, yet these were not of sufficient importance to interfere with the general design (Figs. 133-5).\*

\* The illustration of the 100 reis is not given, but the frame resembles that of the same value in the next series (Fig. 136).

The 5 reis was for the postage on newspapers and printed matter; the 25 reis, with its multiples, for the letter rates.

The stamps were manufactured at the Mint in Lisbon, the four values being embossed on white wove paper, which for the most part was thin, and frequently was almost cut through by the outer edge of the die. The sheets consisted of twenty-four stamps in six rows of four, and they were gummed with a brownish gum.

The issue was made on July 1st, 1853.

1. 5r., chocolate, red, and yellow-brown.
2. 25r., pale blue, blue, dark blue.
3. 50r., yellow-green, green.
4. 100r., lilac.

The varieties in the tones of colour in the 5 and 25 reis indicate that several printings were made of these two values; besides which, there must have been a second plate of the 5 reis, as a variety is found which is supposed to have been issued in 1854; in this there is a slight difference in the lower angles, and no curl at the bottom of the chignon. The outline of the neck was also altered.

5. 5r., chocolate and red-brown (variety).

#### ISSUE II.—DOM PEDRO V.

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—February  | PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—  |
| 1st, 1855.               | As before.              |
| DESIGN.—Head of the King | GUM.—Brownish, and also |
| to the right.            | white.                  |

There were the same number of values in this series as in the last.

The design, showing the head of the king, Dom Pedro V., to the right was engraved by F. de Borges

Freire, whose initials are at the base of the bust in recess. The stamps were manufactured at the Mint as before, and the issue was made on February 1st, 1855.

The impression was on white wove paper, which for the most part was thin, and in sheets of twenty-four, as before. The gum was similar to that employed in the first issue, rather brown, though varying to nearly white.

There were two distinct issues of the 5 reis and of the 25 reis: one (*a*) in which the king's hair was straight, and the other (*b*) where it was curled.



FIG. 136.

(*a*) Straight hair, issued February 1st, 1855 (Fig. 136). The whole four values were of this type, but there are five varieties of the 5 reis and two varieties of the 25 reis, all of which depend on differences not affecting the

central portion of the design, but are of such a nature as can only be accounted for by re-engravings of the other portions.

These differences can be best verified by a close examination of the stamps themselves, but the following may serve as general tests:

In the 5 reis the first variety has only seventy-five pearls in the circle round the head; the second has seventy-six; the third has likewise seventy-six, but differs from the second inasmuch as the upper inscription is in larger letters, and the R R in "CORREIO" are shorter than the other letters; the fourth has eighty-two pearls, and the fifth eighty-nine. There are also several other differences in the details of the ornaments in the spandrels.

The two varieties of the 25 reis may be distinguished thus: In the first, the pearls do not touch each other

and the RR in "CORREIO" are close to one another. In the second, which is supposed to be the later one, the pearls touch one another and the R R are wide apart.

The issue consisted of:

6 to 10. 5r., red-brown (five varieties).

11 and 12. 25r., blue (two varieties).

13. 50r., green.

14. 100r., lilac.



FIG. 137.

(b) With curled hair, issued May, 1856 (Fig. 137).

Only two values, the 5 and 25 reis, are found in this type. Of the 25 reis there are two types, one in which the pattern of the engine-turned work in the border is fine, and the other in which it is much coarser and the lettering larger.

15. 5r., brown, red-brown, yellow-brown.

16 and 17. 25r., blue (two varieties).

In January, 1857, the colour of the 25 reis was altered, and it appeared in rose, of the type with the coarser engine-turned work.

18. 25r., rose (shades).

### ISSUE III.—DOM LUIS.

#### *Embossed, Type I.*

DATE OF ISSUE.—1862-64.

PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND

DESIGN.—Head of Dom Luis  
in various frames.

GUM.—As in preceding  
issue.

Dom Luis succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, in 1861, and in the following year a fresh series began to appear, having as its design the head of Dom Luis to the left. The frames of the 5, 25, 50, and 100 reis were similar to those for the same values in the

former issues, but another value of 10 reis was added, the head being in an upright oval within a curvilinear octagonal frame (Fig. 138). The dies were, as before, engraved by F. de Borges Freire, and the stamps manufactured at the Mint, being embossed in sheets of twenty-four. There were two varieties of the 5 reis, dependent on the distance between the numeral "5" and the frame.\*



FIG. 138.

- 19 and 20. 5r., brown, red-brown, yellow-brown (two varieties).  
 21. 10r., orange, chrome-yellow.  
 22. 25r., rose (shades).  
 23. 50r., yellow-green, blue-green.  
 24. 100r., lilac.

*Embossed, Type II.*

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 25th, 1866. PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

DESIGN.—Head of Dom Luis; IMPERFORATE. Perforated 12½ tablets with curved ends. in 1867.

GUM.—Yellowish and white.

On July 25th, 1866, a new series began to appear, in the following order: The 5, 10, and 15 reis were the first issued, and these were followed by two new values of 20 reis and 80 cents. The 25 and 100 reis did not appear till February, 1867, when a new value of 120 reis was also issued.

The design was common to all the values, and showed the head of the king embossed on an upright oval solid ground with a cartouche on each side, that to the left

\* These varieties are mentioned as they are generally noticed in catalogues, but in some of the values in the two subsequent issues similar varieties occur showing either that the numerals were movable or were engraved on secondary dies. They are of no importance for the ordinary collector.

inscribed "PORTUGAL," and that on the right "CORREIO," while above and below, on a scroll tablet, was "REIS" in the centre, with the numerals of value on each side. The die was engraved by C. Wiener, of Brussels, and his initials are on the ground of the oval under the bust (Fig. 139). The stamp measured  $23\frac{3}{4}$  by  $20\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



FIG. 139.

The stamps were manufactured at the Mint, and the plates were constructed to print twenty-eight stamps in seven rows of four. The paper was plain white wove, moderately thick, and the gum was yellowish.

Issue of 1866-67. Not perforated.

- 25. 5r., black, grey-black.
- 26. 10r., orange-yellow, yellow.
- 27. 20r., bistre (shades).
- 28. 25r., rose (shades).
- 29. 50r., yellow-green, blue-green.
- 30. 80r., orange-vermilion.
- 31. 100r., dark lilac.
- 32. 120r., Prussian blue and light blue.

In July, 1867, the 20r. made its appearance perforated, the Government having earlier in the year ordered a machine from Gouweloos Brothers, of Brussels. This machine seems to have been adapted for perforating a sheet of twenty-eight stamps at one operation, giving a gauge of about  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . The whole of the values last enumerated appeared perforated as fast as it was practicable, and in 1870 a new value of 240 reis was added to the series, which was thus composed:

- 33. 5r., black, grey-black.
- 34. 10r., yellow, orange-yellow.

- 35. 20r., bistre.
- 36. 25r., rose (shades).
- 37. 50r., yellow-green, green.
- 38. 80r., orange, orange-red.
- 39. 100r., lilac (shades).
- 40. 120r., blue (shades).
- 41. 240r., violet (shades).

*Embossed, Type III.*

|                                                          |                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—1870-73.                                  | PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As         |
| DESIGN.—Head of Dom Luis;<br>tablets with straight ends. | before.<br>PERFORATION.—Various. |

It would seem that the stamp, as engraved by C. Wiener, was not deemed satisfactory, for, in 1870, a new die was engraved by Sr. Campos, of Lisbon, the design being little better than a servile imitation of that engraved by Wiener, but brought more up to date, as the king was furnished with a small moustache. The stamp was nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm. wider than the former one, and the side inscriptions were in larger letters. The ends of the tablets above and below the oval were straight instead of being curved, and the best that can be said is that the engraver succeeded in making an ugly-looking design still more ugly (Fig. 140). The stamps were manufactured at the Mint,



FIG. 140.

and the plates constructed for twenty-eight stamps as before. Another machine was also added, which gave a perforation of about  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , so that the entire issue is found in both gauges. Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and also  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 42. 5r., black.
- 43. 10r., yellow.
- 44. 20r., olive-bistre.

45. 25r., rose.
46. 50r., green.
47. 80r., orange.
48. 100r., lilac, lavender.
49. 120r., blue, bright blue.
50. 240r., lilac (shades).

On August 2nd, 1875, consequent on a change of postal-rates, a stamp of 15 reis, of which there are two varieties dependent on the numerals being close or wide apart, was added to the series; also two stamps, one of 150 reis and the other of 300 reis, as multiples of the Postal Union rate of 50 reis. These were also perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

51. 15r., brown to pale brown.
52. 150r., blue, pale blue.
53. 300r., mauve.

To avoid confusion, the colours of the 10, 50, 150, and 300 reis were subsequently altered, that of the 50 reis being changed to blue as the colour of the Postal Union single rate.

54. 10r., blue-green, yellow-green (1879).
55. 50r., blue (shades) (1879).
56. 150r., yellow (1880).
57. 300r., slate-violet, violet (1887).

#### TYPOGRAPHED.—HEAD OF DOM LUIS IN PROFILE.

|                                      |                                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January, 1880.      | PAPER.—Plain white wove.                            |
| DESIGN.—Head of Dom Luis in profile. | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.                            |
|                                      | PERFORATION.— $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ . |
|                                      | GUM.—Yellowish to white.                            |

In 1879 it was decided to adopt another and cheaper mode of manufacturing the stamps, for which purpose an experimental issue of one value, that of 25 reis, was first made, and its issue took place in January, 1880. The



design showed the classic profile of the king to the left on a solid ground, within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "PORTUGAL CONTINENTE," and in the lower "25 REIS 25," the whole enclosed in a rectangle, the spandrels being filled with linear work (Fig. 141). The stamp measured  $23\frac{1}{2}$  by  $19\frac{3}{4}$  mm., and was perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . The design does not appear to have met with approval, as it was changed within a few months for one of the type next described. To distinguish between the two types, the first is designated "Type I., 1880."



FIG. 141.



FIG. 142.

In May following, the same value appeared, in which the design showed the head of the king to the left, in ordinary dress, as in Fig. 142, on a ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval band, inscribed as in the last stamp, but the lettering was smaller than in the former one, and in white on a coloured ground. There were ornaments in the spandrels, and the perforation was  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , "Type II., 1880."

In June, 1880, the last-described stamp was followed by one of 5 reis, with a similar head within an upright oval band, and similarly inscribed, save that the lettering was in colour on white, and the spandrels ornamented with a different design (Fig. 142).

In January, 1881, the 50 reis was issued with a similar head on a circular ground of horizontal lines. The inscriptions were the same as in the 5 and 25 reis, but were in two cartouches, one outside the upper part of the circle and the other outside the lower part. The rest of the stamp was filled in with conventional ornaments. These last two stamps were also perforated 12½.

As the above constitute the whole of the typographed stamps that had as their design the head of the king in profile, it will be better to give a list of them in the order of their issue before commencing the next series.

- 58. 25r. (Type I.), pearl-grey (January, 1880.)
- 59. 25r. (Type II.), grey, lilac-grey, mauve (May, 1880).
- 6c. 5r., black (June, 1880).
- 6r. 50r., blue (January, 1881).

#### PORTRAIT OF DOM LUIS.

|                                    |                                                      |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—March 1st,<br>1882. | PAPER.—White wove. After<br>July, 1884, thick white  |
| DESIGN.—Portrait of Dom<br>Luis.   | wove, smooth or ena-<br>melled.                      |
| PERFORATION.—11½, 12½, and<br>13½. | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.<br>GUM.—Yellowish to white. |

In 1882 a new design was introduced, in which the portrait of King Luis was three-quarters to the right, in an upright oval band, on a ground of horizontal lines. The frames alone varied in each value. The stamps all bore "PORTUGAL" in the upper part of the frame or on the band surrounding the head, and the value in the lower part. The words "CORREIOS" and "TELEGRAPHOS" also appeared on the stamp, showing their postal and telegraph use.

The 25 reis was the first to appear, the portrait of the king being within a circular band (Fig. 143), and was shortly afterwards followed by the 50 reis, with the head

within an upright oval band (Fig. 144). The 5 reis appeared in March, 1883 (Fig. 145), and a new value of 500 reis in June, 1884 (Fig. 146). The 10 reis was added in July, 1884 (Fig. 147), printed in bright green, said to be aniline. The 25 reis later on appeared in bright red-brown, and the 50 reis in bright blue.



FIG. 143.



FIG. 144.



FIG. 145.



FIG. 146.



FIG. 147.

No further new types were issued till 1887, the stamps of the embossed series of 1870 being in concurrent use with the typographed ones for all values not represented by them. In 1882, the colour of the 20 reis was somewhat modified, and it appeared in pale buff, but on December 24th, 1884, it was issued in a new colour, being in carmine. There were two varieties of this latter printing, dependent on the distance that the numerals were from one another and from the frame.

A stamp of 1000 reis was also issued in June, 1884, of the type of the embossed stamps of 1870.

In June, 1884, a stamp of 2 reis was issued, which showed a large numeral "2" in the centre of an upright oval within a band, inscribed in the upper part "CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS," and in the lower part DOIS REIS. The ground inside and outside the oval band was of horizontal lines (Fig. 148). The stamp was perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . Although it bore "CORREIOS" as part of the inscription, yet it does not appear to have been used for other than telegraph purposes.



FIG. 148.



FIG. 149.



FIG. 150.

In 1884 a new kind of paper was introduced. It was very white, thick, and brittle, with an enamelled surface. Any collector may make a double series of those showing the portrait of Dom Luis three-fourths to the right that were issued prior to about July, 1884, dependent on the paper, though possibly the 500 reis only exists on the enamelled paper, and the 2 reis on the ordinary paper as well as on the enamelled.

On July 1st, 1887, the 20 reis, embossed, was superseded by a typographed stamp of similar value (Fig. 149), and the 25 reis appeared in a new type, being the fourth since January, 1880 (Fig. 150). In both the portrait of King Luis, three-quarters to the right, was within an upright,

oval band, within a rectangular frame; but in the 20 reis the inscription in the band was only "PORTUGAL" in the upper part, and the value in words in the lower; while in the 25 reis the inscription was "CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS PORTUGAL" in the upper part, and the value in the lower. At the same time also the 500 reis appeared in violet in place of black. The perforation of the 20 and 25 reis was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and also  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

The following is a list of the stamps issued between March 1st, 1882, and May 1st, 1892, in the order of their issue. Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $13\frac{1}{2}$ :

- 62. 1882, 25r., brown, pale brown.
- 63. 1882, 50r., Prussian blue.
- 64. 1883, 5r., grey-black.
- 65. 1884, 500r., black.
- 66. 1884, 2r., grey-black.
- 67. 1884, 10r., bright green, dark green (aniline).
- 68. 1884, 25r., bright red-brown (aniline).
- 69. 1884, 50r., bright blue (aniline).
- 70. 1887, 20r., bright rose (aniline).
- 71. 1887, 25r., purple, lilac-rose.
- 72. 1887, 500r., violet.

The printings of the above, Nos. 66 to 72, that were made after June, 1884, were on paper more or less enamelled.

The following embossed stamps (Type of 1870), which were in concurrent use with those printed typographically, were, with the exception of the 20 reis, pale buff, and the 1000 reis, black, printed on similar paper. They were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or  $13\frac{1}{2}$ :

- 73. 10r., yellow-green.
- 74 and 75. 15r., pale brown (two varieties).
- 76. 20r., pale buff. Superseded December 24th, 1884, by

- 77 and 78. 2or., carmine (two varieties).  
 79. 8or., yellow, orange.  
 80. 10or., lavender.  
 81. 15or., yellow.  
 82. 100or., black.

With regard to the above-mentioned perforations, Mr. Marsden, who is the best authority on the stamps of Portugal, states that those of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  were by machines perforating twenty-eight stamps at a time, and the size of the sheets was adapted to suit the machines. The 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 reis, with the full face of Dom Luis, were also arranged in sheets of 150, and were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  by a rotary machine. There was also an old machine perforating 14, but it appears to have been but little used, as specimens of that gauge are rare.\* It follows, therefore, that the stamps in sheets of twenty-eight were perforated either  $12\frac{1}{2}$  or  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and those in sheets of 150 were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### ISSUE IV.—DOM CARLOS.

|                                                |                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—May 1, 1892.                    | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.                                                |
| DESIGN.—Head of Dom Carlos I.                  | PERFORATION.— $11\frac{1}{2}$ , $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and $13\frac{1}{2}$ . |
| PAPER.—Thick wove enamelled white or coloured. | GUM.—Yellowish, and also white.                                         |

Dom Carlos succeeded his father on October 19th, 1889, but it was not till May 1st, 1892, that any stamps bearing his portrait appeared, when one of 25 reis was issued, followed on June 1st by those of 5, 10, and 50 reis; and subsequently stamps of 80, 15, 20, 75, 100, 150, 200, and 300 reis appeared. They were all of the same design, showing the portrait of the king three-fourths to the left in an upright oval within a

\* The only values known perforated 14 are the 5, 10, 25, 80, and 100 reis of the issue 1870. The perforations given as  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$  do not gauge quite accurately.

rectangular frame, the value being in the upper part, "CONTINENTE" at the foot, "CORREIOS" down the left side, and "PORTUGAL" up the right side (Fig. 151). The impression was on wove enamelled paper, white for all the values up to 80 reis, and coloured for those of 100 reis and upwards. All the values are found perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , except the 5 and 25 reis, which were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . Other values besides these two are also found perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 151.

The following were the values :

- 83. 5r., orange.
- 84. 10r., red-lilac.
- 85. 15r., brown.
- 86. 20r., pearl-grey.
- 87. 50r., blue.
- 88. 75r., carmine.
- 89. 80r., pale-green.
- 90. 100r., brown on buff.
- 91. 150r., carmine on rose.
- 92. 200r., blue on blue.
- 93. 300r., blue on buff.

#### ISSUE V.—PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

A Ministerial Order of May 7th, 1892, announced that the old stamps remaining in stock would be utilised as stamps of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis by surcharging them with that value, but before the order was carried into execution it seems to have struck the authorities that it would be more profitable not to lower the values to a uniform one of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis, but to make some addition to the design which would

render them acceptable to collectors. The 5 and 10 reis of the issues of 1883 and 1884, Nos. 64 and 67, appeared on July 25th, 1892, over-printed horizontally in black with "PROVISORIO" in capitals, this over-print being 19mm. long on the 5 reis and 13mm. on the 10 reis (Figs. 152 and 153).

94. 5r., black.

95. 10r., green.



FIG. 152.



FIG. 153.



FIG. 154.

The plan seemed to answer so well that a new over-print was made of "PROVISORIO," 25mm. long, in Egyptian capitals, which was printed diagonally across the stamps from the left lower corner to the upper right (Fig. 154). This was printed in black on the following:

96. 20r., rose (aniline) (1887), No. 70.

97. 25r., lilac-rose (1887), No. 71.

98. 80r., orange (embossed), No. 79.

And on the following in red:

99. 5r., grey-black, No. 64.

100. 10r., green, No. 67.

101. 15r., pale brown (embossed), Nos. 74 and 75.

102. 50r., blue, No. 69.

In 1893 an addition was made to the diagonal over-print of PROVISORIO, the year "1893" was placed horizontally in



the upper angle, and the following were so over-printed (Fig. 155) :

- 103. 5r., grey-black, slate, No. 64, in red.
- 104. 10r., green, No. 67, in black.
- 105. 20r., rose, No. 70, in black.
- 106. 25r., lilac-rose, No. 71, in black.
- 107. 50r., blue, No. 69, in red.
- 108. 80r., orange, No. 79, in black.



FIG. 155.



FIG. 156.

The 25 reis, red-lilac, issue of 1887, No. 69, and the 80 reis, orange, of the type of 1870, No. 79, were surcharged with new values in addition to the over-print of "1893" (Fig. 156).

- 109. 20r. on 25r., lilac-rose, surcharge in black.
- 110. 50r. on 80r., orange, surcharge in black.
- 111. 75r. on 80r., orange, surcharge in black.

#### ISSUE VI.—DOM CARLOS, 1895.

DATE OF ISSUE.—November 1st, 1895. PAPER. — Plain white or coloured wove.

DESIGN. — Head of Dom Carlos I. IMPRESSION.—Typographed. GUM.—White.

PERFORATION.—11½.

A Ministerial Order of October 10th, 1895, announced the intention to issue an entirely new series of stamps on November 1st following. The design showed a portrait of

the king three-quarters to the left within a circular band, interrupted opposite the upper angles with small shields bearing the Arms of Portugal, and at the bottom by a tablet to receive the numeral of value, on each side of which was "REIS," the rest of the lower angles being filled with oak and laurel foliage (Fig. 157). The die was engraved by M. E. Mouchon, of Paris, and some of the plates were probably constructed for 150 stamps, while others were for twenty-eight stamps, as the perforations are  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . The impression is in colour on plain white wove paper for all the values under 100 reis, and the numerals in the tablet at the foot are all in black except in the 500 reis, in which they are in red.



FIG. 157.

The following are the values and colours:

- 112.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., grey.
- 113. 5r., orange.
- 114. 10r., pale green.
- 115. 15r., brown.
- 116. 20r., mauve.
- 117. 25r., dark green.
- 118. 50r., blue.
- 119. 75r., carmine.
- 120. 80r., violet.
- 121. 100r., blue on blue.
- 122. 150r., brown on yellow.
- 123. 200r., violet on mauve.
- 124. 300r., blue on rose.
- 125. 500r., black on blue.

The rate of 50 reis having been raised to 65 reis in consequence, it is said, of the depreciation in the value of

silver, new values of 65, 115, 130, and 180 reis were added to the series on July 1st, 1898, by virtue of a decree of May 30th preceding. Another decree of the same date announced that the colours of the 15 and 25 reis would be changed on January 1st, 1899, to green and rose respectively.

The following are the colours of the new values :

- 126. 65r., slate on white.
- 127. 115r., brown-red on rose.
- 128. 130r., bistre on yellow.
- 129. 180r., greyish light-brown on rose.
- 130. 15r., pale green.
- 131. 25r., rose.

The 15 reis now resembles the 10 reis so closely in colour that it is probable that it will be changed or the stamp withdrawn. The perforation is  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

### *Newspaper Stamp.*

In July, 1867, a stamp of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis was issued for defraying the reduced rates on newspapers. The design consisted of the value in large numerals in the centre of a transverse oval band, inscribed in the upper part "DOIS REIS E MEIO," and in the lower part "CORREIO." On a tablet at the top was PORTUGAL, and on another at the foot was JORNAES. The frame measured  $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by  $20\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Fig. 158). The stamps were typographed on plain white wove paper, and were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 158.

- 132.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., bronze-green.

In 1887 the stamp appeared printed on the thick white enamelled paper, and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 133.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ r., olive-yellow, ochre.

## *Reprints.*

As may be supposed from the number of designs that have been made, and from the general multiplicity of stamps that have been issued, the reprints are in like proportion.

The first issue (Donna Maria) was reprinted officially in 1864, and again in 1885; but this latter was only for official purposes, and very few of the reprints ever got into the hands of the public. The reprints of the 5 reis are of the second variety.

This appears to have been the only series that has been reprinted twice, but in 1885 the reprinting extended to the whole of the stamps that had been issued up to that date. Thus the four values of the series of 1855, Dom Pedro V., were reprinted, the 5 reis being from a new die, and the 25 reis being of the second variety. The two values of 1856 were also reprinted, the 25 reis being of the type with the fine background, and the impression in both blue and rose.

The stamps of Dom Louis, of 1862, were also reprinted, the 5 reis in both varieties, as were also those of 1866 and 1870, those of 1866 being found imperforate except the 240 reis, and the whole perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , which is the perforation of the reprint of the 1870 series, including the newspaper stamp of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis.

The profile stamps of 1880 and 1881 are also said by Dr. Kalckhoff to have been reprinted, but these are not so recorded by other philatelists. One great test of all these reprints of 1885 is that they were not gummed, and the paper was the dead white chalky paper.

## *Cancelling Marks.*

There is no great order in the Portuguese obliterating marks, as when fresh hand-stamps were furnished the old

ones do not appear to have been called in, but down to about the end of 1853 the cancelling marks ordinarily found are a number in the centre of a round stamp, about  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. in diameter, with from twenty to twenty-two horizontal bars (Fig. 159). In those most used the bars are thicker and not so close together, there being only about eleven, and the recess lines on the hand-stamps are frequently crossed by others at right angles, so that the



FIG. 159.



FIG. 160.



FIG. 161.

cancelling mark is in points (Fig. 160). About 1861 is found an upright oval stamp, with the index number in the middle, and with eight broad bars (Fig. 161); but during the issue of 1870 this became less common, until it was generally superseded by the ordinary dated stamp.

### *Commemorative Stamps.*

In 1894 the committee for erecting a statue in honour of Dom Henrique, the Navigator, who was born in 1394, solicited the Government to assist in paying the cost by issuing a series of stamps commemorative of the 500th anniversary of his birth. These stamps were in use from March 4th to 13th, 1894, and were of three designs. The first, for values of 5, 10, 20, and 25 reis, showed Dom Henrique on the prow of a caravel; the second, for

values of 50, 75, 80, and 100 reis, showed him bidding adieu to the first exploring expedition in 1419; and the third, for values of 150, 300, 500, and 1000 reis, showed him with outstretched arms, one resting on an armillary sphere and the other on a globe. Fig. 162 is a sample being a copy of one of the values of the first design.

The stamps were oblong-rectangular,  $20\frac{1}{2}$  by 30mm., and were lithographed on white wove paper, except the three highest values, which were on coloured paper. The gum was white, and the perforation 14.



FIG. 162.

In 1895 another series, commemorative of the birth of S. Antonio of Padua, was permitted to have currency from June 13th to the end of the month. This was a purely speculative issue like the former, and did not prove successful, as it is doubtful if the receipts covered the cost of the production. The stamps were lithographed, it is said, at Leipsic, there being four designs—one for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  reis; the second for values of 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 reis; the third for values of 50, 75, 80, and 100 reis; and the fourth for values of 150, 200, 300, 500, and 1000 reis.

Not content with the attempt to foist so many speculative stamps on collectors, a series in honour of the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco di Gama, consisting of eight values, all of different designs, was issued on April 1st, 1898, to be in use for a certain number of days, and to these were added a series of six values of unpaid letter-stamps.

The above issues have been referred to because they have been actually issued by the authority of the Government, but they are universally condemned as purely

speculative, and made, not for the requirements of the Post-Office, but to raise money out of collectors.

Portugal is most liberal in supplying its dependencies with postage-stamps, and separate issues are now made for them; but on January 1st, 1868, the nearer dependencies of the Azores and Madeira were supplied with postage-stamps of the current issue of the mother country, over-printed with "AÇORES" or "MADEIRA," commencing, there-



FIG. 163.



FIG. 164.

fore, with the issue of 1866 (Figs. 163 and 164). In the Azores this continued throughout the succeeding issues up to 1892, during which time there were five types of the lettering; but in Madeira it ceased after the issue of 1880-1, up to which time the lettering had been varied once. The fact is mentioned to account for those stamps of Portugal that are found over-printed for these two dependencies.

## PRUSSIA.

Although Austria had taken the lead in introducing adhesive stamps into its postal service Prussia was not far behind, and by the energy of its administration rapidly took the lead in postal matters throughout Germany, for it was chiefly owing to Prussia that the German-Austrian Convention of April, 1851, was made for the interchange of correspondence between Prussia and Austria and such other States as might adhere to its conditions. The currency was that of the silbergroschen and pfennige, twelve of which made a silbergroschen, ten of which were equivalent to one shilling.

### ISSUE I.

#### REIGN OF FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.

A decree of King Frederick William IV., dated December 21st, 1849, introduced new regulations for the postal service, the single rates being fixed at 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen, according to distance, and a commission of  $\frac{1}{2}$  silbergroschen on packets and money orders. It also announced that stamps would be prepared; but it was not till October 30th, 1850, that a circular from the Minister of Trade and Works announced that the issue would take place on November 15th, 1850.



DATE OF ISSUE.—November 15th, 1850. DESIGN. — Head of King Frederick William IV. to the right.  
 PAPER.—White and coloured ; IMPRESSION.—Line-engraved.  
 watermarked.

## IMPERFORATE.

The design showed the head of the king on a ground of lines cross-hatched horizontally and vertically, within a rectangular frame  $21\frac{1}{2}$  by 18mm., in the upper part of which was "FREIMARKE," and the value in words in the lower, the numerals of value being in the two lower angles (Fig. 165). The die was engraved on steel by Eichens, an engraver at Ber'lin, and the plates, made of steel, contained



FIG. 165.



FIG. 166.

150 stamps in fifteen rows of ten. The paper was hand-made, watermarked with branches of laurel forming a wreath (Fig. 166), and was manufactured by Ebart Brothers of Berlin, the watermarks being enclosed in a single-line frame, with "FREIMARKE—DER—KOENIGL. PREUSS—POST" on the four sides in watermark.

The impression was on white paper for the  $\frac{1}{2}$  silber-groschen, and on coloured paper for the other values, and the gum was a compound of two parts of gum arabic and one part of a composition of three-quarters dextrine and one quarter animal glue. The printing, gumming, and glazing were done at the workshops of a copper-plate printer in Berlin, as the State Printing-works did not then exist.

1. 6pf., vermilion on white.
2. 1sgr., black on dull rose, claret.
3. 2sgr., black on blue and dark blue.
4. 3sgr., black on yellow and pale yellow.

On May 1st, 1856, a stamp of the value of 4 pfennige was added, which, by a Ministerial Order of April 11th preceding, was stated to be for matter sent under wrapper. The impression was on white watermarked paper.

5. 4pf., green on white.

## ISSUE II.

### REIGN OF FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.

DATE OF ISSUE. — June, 1857.      DESIGN.—Head of the King on solid ground.

PAPER.—White wove.      IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

Economy, which in the manufacture of stamps is often found to be not altogether consistent with good work, seems to have been the reason which induced the Government in 1856 to adopt another mode of manufacture less costly than the former, and a notice from the Post-Office, dated December 28th, 1856, informed the public of the impending change. It has been assumed that the issue of the new stamps took place on January 1st, 1857, but no specimens dated earlier than June appear to have been found. The head of the king was engraved on wood by Schilling, and was on a solid ground, with a frame resembling that in the former issue, and with similar inscriptions (Fig. 167).



FIG. 167.

Electrotypes were made from the die, and the stamps were printed in the State Printing-works, on plain white wove paper, in sheets of a similar size to those of the former

issue. As the paper was machine-made wove without any watermark, a network was printed upon it before the impression of the stamps in a preparation of lead, which was only visible when acted on by certain chemicals, or by exposing it to the fumes of sulphur.

Only the three higher values are found in this issue, the 4 and 6 pfennige previously issued doing duty along with those of the new type. The gum was whiter than in the former issue, but coarser and more inclined to crack.

The issue consisted of:

6. 1sgr., rose (shades).
7. 2sgr., sky-blue, light blue, blue.
8. 3sgr., yellow, orange-yellow.

### ISSUE III.

#### REIGN OF FREDERICK WILLIAM IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—September, 1858. DESIGN.—Head of the King on lined ground.

PAPER, IMPRESSION, &c.—As before.

In 1858 the design of the 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen was modified, and the new stamps began to appear in September, when they took the place of the former issue, as the stocks in hand became exhausted. The 4 pfennige was also issued of a similar type early in 1859. This modification consisted in the alteration of the background, which was cross-hatched horizontally and vertically as in the first issue (Fig. 168).



FIG. 168.

The stamps were printed on plain white wove unwatermarked paper, on which the invisible network had been previously printed.

9. 4pf., green, deep green.
10. 1sgr., rose (shades).

11. 2sgr., blue (shades).

12. 3sgr., yellow, orange-yellow.

In May, 1860, a new printing of the 6 pfennige of 1850 was made on white wove paper, with the invisible network. Many catalogues give this stamp as being on plain white unwatermarked paper, on which the network had *not* been printed previously to the impression, and also place its date as 1857 instead of 1860. The above particulars are given on the highest German authorities, from a full examination of obliterated copies and of the records of the State Printing-works.

13. 6pf., vermilion.

#### ISSUE IV.

##### REIGN OF WILLIAM I.

|                                      |                                 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—October 1st,<br>1861. | PAPER.—Plain white wove.        |
| DESIGN.—Prussian eagle displayed.    | IMPRESSION.—Embossed in colour. |
| GUM.—White.                          | PERFORATION.—Rouletted in line. |

A Post-Office circular of September 19th, 1861, announced that after October 1st following the stamps would be of a new design, which was common to the adhesives and to a fresh series of envelopes. Economy had therefore something to do with the new issue, but the principal reason for a change in the design was that King Frederick William IV. had died on January 2nd, 1861, and was succeeded by William I., who subsequently became the German Emperor. The design showed the Prussian eagle displayed, and on the shield on its breast was a monogram of F.R. (Frederick Rex) in script. The matrix die was engraved on steel by Schilling, and the secondary dies and electroplates were constructed in the usual manner as practised in the State Printing-works of Berlin. The frames of the 4 and 6

pfennige were octagonal, while those of the 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen were upright ovals (Figs. 169 and 170). All bore "PREUSSEN" in the upper part, and the value in words in the lower. In the oval frames the numerals of value were in discs in each side of the frame, and in the octagonal stamps the numerals were at the four angles



FIG. 169.



- FIG. 170.

outside the frame. The electroplates were for fifty stamps in five rows of ten, and three of these plates formed the printing-plate, the sheets consisting of 150 stamps, the rows being numbered in the four margins. The impression was by embossing in colour. There was about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm. between the stamps horizontally, and about 2 mm. vertically. They were rouletted 10 in line.

14. 4pf., green (shades).
15. 6pf., orange, orange-red.
16. 1sgr., rose.
17. 2sgr., Prussian blue, ultramarine (shades).
18. 3sgr., light yellow-brown (shades).

The 3sgr. was printed in yellow-brown to correspond with the colours adopted by the German-Austrian Postal Union.

A Post-Office circular of March 6th, 1865, announced that a stamp of 3 pfennige in violet would be added to

the series, and this appeared on April 1st following. It was similar in all respects, except the value, to those of the 4 and 6 pfennige.

19. 3pf., violet (shades).

#### ISSUE OF STAMPS OF HIGHER VALUES.

|                                     |                                                          |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—December 15th, 1866. | PAPER.—Patent transparent, resembling goldbeaters' skin. |
| DESIGN.—Large numeral of value.     | IMPRESSION.—Copper-plate printed.                        |
| PERFORATION.—Rouletted in line.     | GUM.—White.                                              |

A notice of November 24th, 1866, announced that after December 15th following, stamps of 10 and 30 silbergroschen would be supplied to the officials of the post-offices for affixing to articles sent by parcel post, and they were also used for registration purposes. These stamps were not issued to the public, but were affixed to the articles by the officials. They were of separate types, and were engraved and printed in the State Printing-works. The design of the 10 silbergroschen showed large open numerals in the centre of a transverse oval band, with PREUSSEN in the upper part and "SILB. GR." in the lower, the rest of the band being filled in with small Prussian eagles. There was no exterior frame to the rectangular ground around and within the oval. The 30 silbergroschen showed open numerals within a transverse oblong rectangular frame, with similar inscriptions at the top and bottom, and the rest of the frame filled in with small Prussian eagles. The ground of each was composed of the value repeated in diamond type. Thus, in the 10 silbergroschen, the ground was composed of thirty-two horizontal rows of "ZEHN SILBERGROSCHEN," repeated three times; in the ground of the 30 silbergroschen there were twenty rows

of "DREISSIGSILBERGROSCHEN," repeated twice; between the double lines of the central numerals was "POSTMARKE."\* The plates, consisting of 100 stamps, were made at the State Printing-works, where the stamps were printed. The impression was on a thin patent transparent paper, resembling goldbeaters' skin, the invention of an American, and was struck on the side that was afterwards gummed, so that the design was reversed or negatived, in order that the stamp, as looked at from the ungummed side, should be positive. If an attempt was made to remove the stamp, the paper left all, or the greater part, of the colour behind it adhering to the article to which it was affixed.

The stamps measured  $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 22mm., and were rouletted in line.

20. 10sgr., rose and rose-red.

21. 30sgr., dull dark blue.

#### ISSUE V.

##### REIGN OF WILLIAM I. (1867).

|                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — July 1st, 1867.   | DESIGN.—Arms of Prussia.          |
|                                    | PAPER.—Plain white wove.          |
| PERFORATION.—Rouletted in line 16. | IMPRESSION. — Embossed in colour. |
|                                    | GUM.—White.                       |

Prussia, having purchased the remaining rights of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, as previously mentioned in the account of the stamps of Germany, from July 1st, 1867, was obliged to provide a series of stamps in kreuzer values until further arrangements were made. A temporary series was therefore issued on July 1st, 1867, having as its principal design the Prussian eagle, as in the stamps of 1861, but within a hexagonal frame, intercepted at the

\* The illustration given in the stamps of the German Empire shows the general features of the design on the stamp.

sides by a large block for the numerals of value, which formed part of the solid background on which the eagle reposed. At the top was "PREUSSEN," on an engine-turned ground, and at the bottom "KREUZER," on a similar ground (Fig. 171).

This was embossed on plain white wove paper, and rouletted in line 16. The sheets were of 150 stamps in fifteen rows of ten, numbered in the margins.

The following were the values and colours :

- 22. 1kr., yellow-green.
- 23. 2kr., orange, orange-red.
- 24. 3kr., rose, carmine.
- 25. 6kr., Prussian blue, ultramarine.
- 26. 9kr., light-brown, bistre.



FIG. 171.

The whole of the Prussian stamps were superseded on January 1st, 1868, by those of the North German Confederation, already described under "Germany."

The obliterating marks on the Prussian stamps are for the most part in the early issues four concentric circles, in the centre of which is the index number of the dispatch office (1 to 1987). The dated stamp, either round or oblong rectangular, was frequently used, especially in the later issues.

The whole of the values of the first issues, 4 and 6 pfennige, and 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen, were reprinted on plain unwatermarked paper in 1864. They were again reprinted in 1873, but on paper watermarked with the laurel-wreath. The first reprints can, of course, be immediately detected by the absence of the watermarks. In the second reprint the colour is fresher and brighter than in the original 6 pfennige, and the colours of the paper



of the 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen are paler, that of the 3 silbergroschen being grey rather than yellow. In the 4 pfennige the colour is too bright and fresh.

The 1, 2, and 3 silbergroschen of the second issue, with solid background, were also reprinted in 1863. They have one dot after "SILBERGR." instead of two. Fortunately, they are very rare, as are the reprints of the same values on the cross-hatched ground.



## ROMAGNA.

The Romagna was the name given to the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna, which before 1859 formed part of the Pontifical States.

On the departure of the Austrian troops from Bologna on June 12th, 1859, a Provisional Government was at once nominated by the Municipality, and on August 6th following Colonel Cipriani was elected Governor of The Romagna.

The stamps then in use in the provinces were those of the Pontifical States, but the stock in hand was small, and the Post-Office at Bologna was soon compelled to allow stamps to be cut in half, and attempted to borrow from other States while measures were being taken to provide temporary stamps.

On August 30th, 1859, Colonel Cipriani issued a decree abolishing and declaring invalid all stamps bearing the Pontifical Arms, and announcing that new stamps would be issued on the following day, with the legend in a frame of "FRANCO BOLLO POSTALE ROMAGNE," and the value in bajocchi in the centre; the currency being the same as was then in use in the Pontifical States, 100 bajocchi making 1 scudo, of the value of about 4s. 2d. English, a bajoccho being therefore equivalent to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

## ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—September 1st, 1859. PAPER.—Coloured wove.  
 IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
 DESIGN.—Value within a frame. GUM.—At times white, more frequently brownish.  
 IMPERFORATE.

The name of the engraver of the original die is not known. The design consisted of a rectangular frame bearing the inscription mentioned above, "ROMAGNE" being at the foot. In the corners were ornaments, and in the centre was the numeral of value with "BAI" underneath



FIG. 172.

(Fig. 172). The original die bore the whole of the design except the numeral of value, which was movable, and was probably engraved on copper, from which nine secondary dies, one for each value, were taken by the electro process, and from these secondary dies casts were made in type-metal by Amonti Brothers of Bologna; 120 of each value were required to form the printing-plate, which was constructed by arranging these in a chase in two panes of sixty each in six rows of ten. The coloured paper, differing for each value, was obtained at Turin, and was in sheets about 12½ in. by 8½ in., uniform in thickness except the straw colour and rose used for the ½ and 8 bajocchi, which are thicker than the rest.

The printing was done in the Government Printing-office of Volpe and Sassi in ordinary book printing-presses. The gum was at times white, but more frequently brownish, and occasionally altered the tint of the violet and blue paper.

The following were the values and colours of the paper, the impression being uniformly in black :

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ baj., straw-colour.
2. 1baj., dark grey.
3. 2baj., yellow.
4. 3baj., dark green.
5. 4baj., russet.
6. 5baj., reddish-violet.
7. 6baj., yellow-green.
8. 8baj., rose.
9. 20baj., light blue.

There has been some controversy as to whether the 6 bajocchi was ever issued, and it has been excluded from some catalogues ; but there is no real doubt on the matter, for cancelled specimens have been found on original letters, the genuine character of which is fully established. The obliterating mark usually consists of bars in a lozenge-shaped frame, as used in the Pontifical States ; but, unfortunately, this is easily forged, and cannot be depended upon by itself.

Although forgeries of these stamps may not torment the collector, yet he may probably meet with many which are no better than imitations. The number of casts required for each value was 120, as has been mentioned above, or 1080 in all. On May 28th, 1862, 599,400 stamps of the various values which had then become obsolete were sent from Bologna to the head office in Turin, together with 1056 casts out of 1080, and seven matrices out of nine. The casts were badly packed, and being in type-metal there was scarcely a single one which was not injured in transit. As to the stamps, they seem to have been taken by anyone, and the only record of the sale of any appears to be that of a considerable number

being sold to M. Melfi, of Antwerp, in 1879. As to the casts, when in 1891-92 the Minister wished them to be collected together in Rome, only 594 with one matrix, that of the 8 bajocchi, remained to be sent. The rest had all disappeared, and whether they were lost by sending some to the capital, which had been transferred to Florence in 1860, or whether they had been melted at Turin, is not known; but some were obtained from the Post-Office of Turin by M. Usigli, who made reprints from them, and subsequently disposed of some of the casts to M. Moens, of Brussels. They were in a bad state, and M. Moens gave them to his engraver to repair, who appears to have made sixteen electrotypes of each value. These were used for making reprints, though not to any large extent,\* and in 1895 M. Moens disposed of them to a dealer in Paris, who made no use of them, but sold them to J. Goldner, of Hamburg. In his hands the sixteen electrotypes of each value were made into sixty, and printings were made; but although the electrotypes had been taken from original casts, these had been so doctored that the impressions made from them are really imitations, and not reprints.†

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\* It is but fair to say that M. Moens, whose honourable transactions as the oldest dealer in the world are beyond question, sold them only as reprints, but that did not prevent a purchaser from palming them off as originals, and we think that in all cases of reprints each stamp should have "R" printed on the back. It would save young collectors an infinity of doubt and trouble, and protect them from being victimised by unprincipled or ignorant dealers.

† For more ample details regarding these stamps, the reader is referred to "Les Timbres-Poste de Romagnes," by Dr. E. Diana and J. B. Moens. Brussels, 1898.

## ROUMANIA.

This kingdom, at one time known as the Danubian Principalities, was formed by a union of the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, governed by their respective sovereigns, called hospodars, who were elected for life, but the provinces were under the suzerainty of Turkey. By the Treaty of Paris, of 1858, the powers agreed that the provinces should continue disunited, but the desire of the inhabitants for union was so great that, on the death of the hospodars of both provinces a few months later, Prince Alexander Couza was elected hospodar of Moldavia on January 17th, 1859, and of Wallachia on February 5th following. This election having been recognised by the great powers, the definitive union of the provinces, under the name of Roumania, was proclaimed in December, 1861, and was acknowledged by the Porte.

Prince Couza was compelled to abdicate in February, 1866, and on April 20th following Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected hospodar of the united provinces. After the Russo-Turkish war Roumania was declared independent by the treaty of San Stefano, and subsequently by that of Berlin, and its independence recognised by England, France, and Germany, in 1880; and on May 23rd, 1881, the prince was crowned King of Roumania.

The history of the first issues and of the postal arrangements was for many years involved in obscurity, and it was

owing to the persistent enquiries of M. Moens, of Brussels, that in 1870 it was discovered that a series of *four* stamps was issued for Moldavia on July 15th, 1858. As no stamps were current in Wallachia prior to the union of the two provinces, it will be necessary to examine those of Moldavia in the first instance.

The currency was the piastre, which was, it is said, previously to the union in 1859, of the value of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., divided into 40 paras, but after that date it was of the value of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., divided into 40 paras or paraleas. After 1868 the currency of the Latin Union was adopted in Roumania, although it did not join the Union, and the "leu," equivalent to a franc divided into 100 bani, became the currency of the kingdom.

### ***Moldavia.***

The first attempt to provide a regular postal service originated in a memorial, prepared by Prince Demetrius Cantacuzene in 1857-8, which was subsequently approved by the Moldavian Administrative Council and also by Prince Caimacan (Deputy Grand Vizier) Végoridi, and a tariff was adopted of 27 paras for single letters travelling not more than about seventy miles, double the rate (54 paras) beyond that distance, triple (81 paras) for heavier letters, and 108 paras for registered letters, all within the limits of the province, the foreign postage being in the hands chiefly of Austria, which had post-offices in Jassy and Galatz. These rates seem curious, but it is explained that there were two currencies, one for the State and the other for trade, which may possibly mean that there was a silver and a paper currency, which latter was not at par. A dispatch of July 1st, 1858, from the Minister of Finance to the Secretary of the Stamp Printing-office was accompanied by four seals,

or hand-stamps, with which the stamps were to be made, and sufficient were delivered to the Postal Administration to put them in circulation on the 15th of the same month.

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 15th, 1858. PAPER.—Coloured wove or laid.

DESIGN.—Arms of Moldavia in a circle. IMPRESSION.—Hand-struck.

The design, which was common to all four values, consisted of the outline of the head of a bull with a five-pointed star between the horns (the Arms of Moldavia), the lips touching the ring of a post-horn, in the centre of which were the numerals of value. Around this, in a circular form, was the inscription, PORTO SCRISOREI (letter postage-stamp) in Slavonic characters occupying about two-thirds of a circle, the whole within a single-lined circle. The design on the four hand-stamps was doubtless intended to be identical, but there are some small differences between them, sufficient to show that they were separately engraved; the face of the bull is, however, nearly identical in the four values, and has the same parenthetical nostrils (Fig. 173).



FIG. 173.

The stamps were struck by hand on coloured paper, the 27 paras being on rose-coloured paper, with very wide laid lines, as was also the 108 paras. The 54 paras was on light green laid, and the 81 paras on azure wove. The sheet contained thirty-two impressions in four rows of eight.

1. 27par., black on rose, laid.
2. 54par., blue on green, laid.



3. 81par., blue on azure, wove.
4. 108par., blue on rose, laid.

The cancelling mark on the stamps consists uniformly of two concentric circles, between which, in the upper part, is the name of the departure office, "JASSY," &c., and in the lower part "MOLDOVA," with the date of the day and month in the centre of the inner circle. It was struck in greenish-blue.

The stamps are rare, the 27 and 81 paras especially, and until 1868 the very existence of the former was unknown to collectors. Unused specimens of the 81 paras were known much earlier, as a dealer in Paris obtained specimens soon after they were issued. An inventory was made in February, 1859, of the unsold stock, and the following figures will serve to show in some degree the comparative rarity of the stamps :

27par., struck, 6,000 ; sold, 3,675.  
 54par., struck, 10,000 ; sold, 4,756.  
 81par., struck, 2,000 ; sold, 693.  
 108par., struck, 6,000 ; sold, 2,568.

It is almost superfluous to say that stamps so rare have been very extensively imitated, and a large number of such imitations came from the Austrian post-office in Jassy, which was ever ready, from 1863 to 1868, to supply collectors with unused specimens of all except the 27 paras, the existence of which does not appear to have been known to them, and none were left in the Moldavian post-office, which never reprinted them. In all of these spurious copies the head of the bull is an imitation of that on the original stamps, and though there are no fewer than four counterfeits of each of the 54, 81, and 108 paras, not one is a good imitation.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—November 1st, 1858. PAPER.—Azure and yellowish-white wove *pelure*.\*

DESIGN.—Arms of Moldavia in a rectangle. GUM. — Thick, yellowish, crackly.

IMPRESSION.—Hand-struck.

A dispatch of the Minister of Finance, dated September 17th, 1858, addressed to the Administrative Council, recommended the adoption of a uniform rate of 40 paras for a single letter and 80 paras for a registered one in place of the differential rates, and this recommendation having been approved by the Council, it was ordered to be carried into execution on November 1st, 1858. This was notified to the Superintendent of the Stamp Office by the Finance



FIG. 174.



FIG. 175

Minister on October 19th, who, at the same time, sent the hand-stamps of 40 and 80 paras, and one of 5 paras for journals.

The shape of the stamp was altered in the new issue, and the design, which consisted of the arms and post-horn

\*What philatelists term *pelure* paper—a term borrowed from the French—is not exactly wove tissue paper, as it is sized, but is the thinnest kind of foreign post paper.

as before, was within an upright, single-lined frame of a rectangular form with rounded angles, the 5 paras being 18 by 15½mm., the 40 paras 19½ by 16½mm., and the 80 paras 19½ by 17mm. The value was no longer in the ring of the post-horn, but was at the top, and repeated at the bottom, of the stamp, in Slavonic characters; up the left side was PORTO, and down the right GAZETEI, in the 5 paras, and SCRISOREI in those of the 40 and 80 paras, in Roman capitals (Figs. 174 and 175). It should be noted that in these stamps the star between the horns of the bull—which have the extremities pointing outwards—is a six-pointed one.

The stamps were struck on small sheets of bluish *pelure* paper in four rows of eight, the third and fourth rows being upside down relatively to the other two. The gum was yellowish-white, thick, and crackly.

In June of the following year the stamps appeared on yellowish-white wove *pelure* paper, as also during the continuance of the issue on thin white wove. Collectors can, therefore, if so minded, make two series dependent on the paper, besides the first on bluish *pelure*.

(a) Issued November 1st, 1858; on bluish *pelure* paper:

5. 5par., black.
6. 40par., Prussian blue, grey-blue.
7. 80par., red, vermilion-red.

(b) Issued June, 1859; on yellowish-white *pelure*, and on thin white wove paper:

8. 5par., black.
9. 40par., pale blue, greenish-blue.
10. 80par., dark red, vermilion-red.

The cancelling marks on these stamps were either those used for the first issue, or of various designs—oval,

flag-shape, parallelograms, &c.—with the word “FRANCO,” and the name of the dispatching office, with the date of the day and month introduced into the design. These are found in carmine, red and violet, also in greenish-blue.

These stamps, like those of the first issue, have been extensively imitated, and for many years collectors accepted as genuine a stamp of 5 paras with the extremities of the horns curved inwards, and also recognised a variety of the 40 paras, while they considered one of the 80 paras as doubtful. Further investigations have, however, clearly demonstrated that there was only one genuine type of each value in both issues, and for that reason a specially minute description of the stamps has been given.

## *Roumania.*

### ISSUE I.

|                                            |                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—June 25th,<br>1862.         | IMPRESSION. — Hand-struck<br>till 1864, after that typographed. |
| DESIGN.—Arms of the two<br>Principalities. | GUM.—Yellowish, crackly, and<br>uneven.                         |
| PAPER.—Various.                            |                                                                 |

### IMPERFORATE.

When the Government of the Danubian Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia became united under Prince Couza, and their union under the name of Roumania had been recognised by the Great Powers and the Porte in December, 1861, it became necessary to extend the postal system to the united Principalities, the capital of which was fixed at Bucharest. A decree ordering the creation of new stamps of the values of 3, 6, and 30 paras was made in April, 1862, the stamp of 3 paras being for journals, the 6 paras for local letters, and the 30 paras to prepay the single rate on letters within the united Principalities, and

to be in the national colours of yellow, blue, and red. The issue was made on June 25th following.



FIG. 176.

The design showed the Arms of Wallachia on the left half of the stamp, consisting of an eagle displayed with a crown above it, and on the right the bull's head and star of Moldavia, with a post-horn under the two. The inscriptions above and below, and on the right side, were similar to those of the 40 and 80 paras of the second issue of Moldavia, except that the value was in Roman capitals in place of Slavonic, and "FRANCO" was substituted for "PORTO" on the left side. The whole was inclosed in a rectangular double-lined frame with canted angles, measuring 21mm. by 20mm. (Fig. 176).

The stamps were hand-struck on very thin white wove paper, as also on laid, in sheets about 8in. by 5in., in four rows of eight, at very unequal distances from each other, the two lower rows being upside down relatively to the two upper ones.

As the demand for these stamps became larger, the process of stamping by hand could not keep up with the requirements, and typographic printing was resorted to, for which purpose forty *clichés* of each value were arranged in five rows of eight, at less irregular distances from each other, so that the sheet was no



FIG. 177.

larger than before, the whole forty *clichés* not occupying more than about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. The stamps in the two lower rows were upright; in the middle row they were placed sideways, the four first having the tops of the stamps to the left and the other four the tops to the right, the twentieth and twenty-first stamps being therefore foot to foot, and in the two upper rows they were upside down (Fig. 177).\* The stamps were printed by an ordinary hand-press, and the impression is much clearer than in those struck by hand. The collector may therefore easily make two series if so minded, and specialists can add the varieties of paper.

The following is a list of the principal varieties of colour in the printings of 1862 and 1864 on very thin white wove paper, and also on greyish-white paper, laid horizontally or vertically:

- 11. 3par., yellow, orange-yellow, orange.
- 12. 6par., rose, red, pale red, vermilion-red.
- 13. 30par., light to dark blue, Prussian blue.

## ISSUE II.

|                                      |                                                    |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1865. | PAPER. — White or bluish-<br>white, wove and laid. |
| DESIGN. — Head of Prince<br>Couza.   | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.<br>GUM.—Yellowish.       |

After the *coup d'état* of Prince Couza and the adoption of a new Constitution, in 1864, a reduction was made in the rates of postage, which necessitated the creation of other values. The head of the prince was also made to figure upon the new series which was issued on January 1st, 1865.

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\* The engraving of the type of this issue is a vertical strip from the second, third, and fourth rows, and shows how the *clichés* were arranged in the chase when printed typographically.

The design consisted of the head of Prince Couza to the right, on a solid upright oval ground within a rectangular frame, the intervals in the inside of the frame being filled in with vertical lines. The numerals of value were within uncoloured blocks at each angle of the frame, in the top of which was the value in words, in the bottom "FRANCO," "POSTA" up the left side, and "ROMANA" down the right side, on a ground of a lattice-work pattern (Fig. 178). The value was expressed in "parale," and in the 20 parale there are two types which may readily be distinguished from each other, as in the one the central oval touches the frame at the bottom, and in the other there is an intervening space; the numerals in the angles also differ. These two varieties appear alternately on the sheet, which consisted of sixteen rows of twelve, with the addition of two-thirds of a row so as to make the total of 200 stamps on the sheet.



FIG. 178.

The stamps were lithographed at Bucharest on plain white wove paper, but the 2 and 5 parale are both found on white laid paper, and the 20 parale on bluish white wove. With these explanations the following list is that of the values and colours:

14. 2par., yellow, orange.
15. 5par., blue, light to dark.
- 16 and 17. 20par., red, rose-red (two varieties).

It was intended to issue a series printed typographically, and an order was sent by Prince Couza to Paris for the manufacture of such a series; some values were printed at the end of 1865, which were exhibited in Paris in 1867, showing the head of the prince in a pearled circle, but

on February 22nd, 1866, the prince was compelled to abdicate, and by a *plébiscite* Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected hospodar on April 20th, 1866, and took the oaths to observe the Constitution in July following.

### ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—August 1st, 1866. DESIGN.—Head of Prince Charles.

PAPER.—Coloured wove. IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.  
GUM.—Thin white.

A new issue, with the head of Prince Charles, appeared on August 1st, 1866. The design showed the numeral of value in each of the angles of the rectangular frame, enclosing the head of the prince to the left on a solid ground within a pearled circle. In the upper part of the frame was "POSTA ROMANA," and at the bottom the value in words. In the sides was a Greek pattern. The head was identical in all the values, but the frames were drawn separately for each value, and there are two distinct varieties in that of the 20 parale, in one of which the Greek pattern in the right upper portion starts from right to left, commencing under the "o" of 20; and in the other it starts from left to right, commencing under the "2" of 20. In the former there are fewer bricks in the background, and there is a dot under the "D" of "DECI" (Fig. 179).



FIG. 179.

The stamps were manufactured at Bucharest, and were lithographed in oblong sheets, composed of twelve rows of seventeen, except that the two upper ones only consist of



fifteen each, so as to make a sheet of 200 stamps. The paper was coloured wove, and was thicker and more strongly tinted in the first printings than in those of 1867, so that two distinct series may be found, consisting of impressions on thick or thin paper. The two varieties of the 20 parale do not, of course, invariably occur side by side, for the number of stamps in a row being odd would not allow of it, and there is evidence that there were three transfers of these stamps, which were the most in demand; but, roughly speaking, the sheet consisted of about two-thirds of the first variety and one-third of the second. The impression was in black and the stamps were imperforate.

1866. *Coloured Thick Wove.*

- 18. 2par., black on yellow (shades).
- 19. 5par., black on blue.
- 20. 20par., black on red (shades), variety 1.
- 21. 20par., black on red (shades), variety 2.

1867. *Coloured Thin or Medium Wove.*

- 22. 2par., black on yellow.
- 23. 5par., black on blue (shades).
- 24. 20par., black on rose-red (shades), variety 1.
- 25. 20par., black on rose-red (shades), variety 2.

ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—February 1st, 1868. DESIGN.—Head of Prince Charles.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed. PAPER.—Plain white wove.  
GUM.—As before.

At the beginning of 1868, the currency having been changed and made to consist of the leu, equivalent in value to a franc, divided into 100 bani, it was requisite to make a new issue in the altered currency.

The design showed the head of Prince Charles to the left within a pearled circle, and in its general features

resembled the last issue. There were ornaments in the angles, and the numerals of value were at the bottom of the frame before and after "BANI," and on the sides was a double Greek border (Fig. 180).

The stamps were lithographed at Bucharest, in colour, on plain white wove paper, in sheets of 100 in seven rows of fourteen, the two upper rows being lengthened to fifteen to make up the 100.\* The gum was as before and the stamps were not perforated. The printings in the lighter shades were the first.

26. 2b., yellow, orange.†

27. 4b., pale to dark blue.

28. 18b., rose, rose-red.



FIG. 180.

Several small errors are found in this series, as in all those printed by lithography, but in the 2 bani one stamp in the last row has an F—or what looks very like one—in place of a P in "POSTA," and seems to have been an attempt to mend an imperfect transfer.

### ISSUE V.

DATE OF ISSUE.—April, 1869.

DESIGN.—Head of Prince Charles.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed, the two higher values in two colours.

PAPER AND GUM.—As in the preceding issue.

IMPERFORATE.

Up to the end of 1868, the postal system only extended to the conveyance of postal matter within the kingdom,

\* The arrangement of the stamps on the sheets is that given by Herren Fränkel and Wassermans, and differs somewhat from that given by Messrs. Duerst and Beckton in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vol. V., to which the reader is referred if he wishes to go deeper into the study of the Rumanian stamps. It seems to be scarcely a question which concerns the ordinary collector.

† A variety of the 2 bani has been noticed, but as it is only dependent on the distance between the head and the pearled circle, it is probably only due to the transfer.

but on January 1st, 1869, it was enlarged, and the Government undertook the dispatch of foreign letters. The rates for the interior were also revised, and it became necessary to provide stamps of other values than those then current, and the new issue commenced to appear in the month of April, 1869.

The design showed the head of Prince Charles to the left on a solid ground within an upright oval band, intercepted at the top and bottom by straight tablets, the upper one of which bore the value in words, while in the lower one was "BANI," with the numerals of value in each of the angles. On the oval band was "POSTA ROMANA." Portions of a Greek pattern frame on the sides completed the rectangle, which measured  $23\frac{1}{2}$  by  $19\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (Fig. 181).



FIG. 181.

The stamps were lithographed at Bucharest on plain white wove paper of medium thickness in sheets of 100, arranged on the stone as in the preceding issue. The two higher values of 25 and 50 bani were printed in two colours, the frame being in one colour and the central oval in another. The stamps were not perforated.

The following were the values and colours :

29. 5b., yellow to orange-yellow.
30. 10b., Prussian blue, dark blue, ultramarine.
31. 15b., vermilion, vermilion-red, red.
32. 25b., yellow, orange ; centre blue,
33. 50b., blue ; centre rose-red.

The 15 bani is recorded as being found on yellowish wove paper, and also on paper slightly blue.

In May, 1870, there was another printing of the 2 bani of 1868, on white and yellowish-white wove paper and in a deep orange, and at the same time a stamp of 3 bani appeared, of the same type. As the 4 bani had become a useless value, it is the opinion of those philatelists who have closely examined the stamps that the transfer of the 4 bani was employed in the printing of this stamp by a simple alteration of the numerals of value. The impression was on white and on yellowish-white paper.

The stamp of 3 bani remained in use till 1872, when it is said some copies were perforated 12, but they were never so issued, and the perforation was, in all probability, done for speculative purposes, as it was not the official gauge.

34. 2b., deep orange.

35. 3b., mauve, brownish-mauve, lilac, violet

## ISSUE VI

|                                               |                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January 1st, 1871.           | PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND GUM.—As before. |
| DESIGN. — Head of Prince Charles, with beard. | IMPERFORATE, AND PERFORATED 12½.       |

The lithographic impressions of some of the values of Issue V. showing signs of deterioration, the 5, 10, 15, and 25 bani were re-drawn and the type was varied. A beard was also added to the profile of the prince. In other respects there was not much alteration (Fig. 182).

The stamps were lithographed at the Government Printing-works in Bucharest in sheets of 100. The paper was similar to that used for the issue of 1869, though some few specimens of



FIG. 182.

the 10 bani are found on white laid and on yellowish-white wove, and the 5 bani on the latter.

36. 5b., vermilion, carmine, rose.

37. 10b., yellow (shades).

38. 15b., red.

39. 25b., brown, dark olive-brown.

At the end of 1871 the colour of the 10 bani was altered to blue, and the 15 bani dropped out of circulation.

40. 10b., blue, dark blue, ultramarine.

Up to this time the stamps had all been issued unperforated; but the Government having purchased a single-line machine, the following stamps appeared perforated 12½ in January, 1872:

41. 5b., vermilion, red, carmine, rose.

42. 10b., blue (shades), ultramarine.

43. 25b., brown, yellow-brown, dark brown.

The 10 bani, yellow, and the 25 bani are also said to have been perforated, but were never so issued, and, like the 3 bani, were probably only speculative.

## ISSUE VII.

A dearth of stamps of 10 bani having occurred, a provisional issue of this value was made in September, 1872, and was accompanied by a small printing of the 50 bani. The design of the 10 bani was that of the stamp of similar value of the series for 1871, and that of the 50 bani was similar in its form to that of 1869, but with the profile of the prince bearded. They were very poorly executed, and have been called the "defective issue," being full of small errors, which afford abundant specimens to those who collect such varieties. They were

lithographed in sheets of 100, like those of 1871, and the 10 bani is found on white wove paper, on yellowish wove, and on vertically laid paper; the 50 bani on white wove. They were not perforated.

44. 10b., blue, ultramarine (shades).

45. 50b., blue (centre red).

### ISSUE VIII.

|                                                     |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — October 15th, 1872.                | PAPER.—White wove tinted.            |
| DESIGN.—Head of Prince Charles in a pearled circle. | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.             |
|                                                     | PERFORATION.—13½ by 14, and various. |
|                                                     | GUM.—White.                          |

No collector can have failed to remark the state of unrest that existed in the stamps of Roumania during the two years preceding the last provisional issue; but this arose from the great delay that occurred in the manufacture of a new issue which had been entrusted to M. Hulot, of Paris, early in 1870, for it was mentioned in the *Timbrophile* of April of that year. The Franco-German war, together with the siege of Paris, was the principal factor in the delay, and it was some time after its conclusion before M. Hulot could do more than supply home wants, especially as he had to provide additional values for the new rates of postage which State necessities had increased. The issue for Roumania did not, therefore, take place till October 15th, 1872.

This issue, manufactured and printed by M. Hulot at the Paris Mint, bore a striking resemblance to the French stamps then current, both in design and in the colours of the impression. The design showed the head of the prince to the left on a solid ground within a pearled circle enclosed in a rectangular frame, 22 by 18½mm., in the top of which was "ROMANIA," and in the bottom "POSTA,"

with the numeral of value and "B" for bani on each side. There were ornaments in the angles, and the spandrels were filled in with rather coarse vertical lines; but the design exhibited the fault of the French one in the small numerals of value without the redeeming quality of a high class of engraving (Fig. 183).\*



FIG. 183.

The printing-plates were composed of electrotypes, either in blocks or singles, and the sheet was of 300 stamps in two panes of 150, arranged in fifteen rows of ten. The paper was plain wove, tinted like the French stamps, and 60,000 sheets were printed, and

perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, which was the French gauge.

The following were the values and colours:

46.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ b., bronze-green on greenish.
47. 3b., yellow-green on greenish.
48. 5b., yellow-ochre on pale buff.
49. 10b., blue on bluish-white.
50. 15b., red-brown on pale buff.
51. 25b., orange on pale buff.
52. 50b., rose on pale rose.

The supply of 18,000,000 of stamps furnished by M. Hulot lasted for some time, and it was not till 1876 that some of the values began to appear printed at Bucharest from the Paris plates, the 5 bani appearing in October and the 15 bani in November of that year, as also the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bani. These were printed on plain white wove paper, and were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . There can be

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\* Dr. Legrand says of these stamps that they had the "false air" of French stamps. It is somewhat curious that the sheets bore the French control mark or "Controle T.P."

no mistake made between those printed in Paris and the Bucharest impression, as the latter is very coarse and the paper white or very slightly tinted. The perforation also is different.

- 53. 1½b., bronze-green (shades).
- 54. 5b., olive-yellow, brown-olive.
- 55. 15b., red-brown (shades).

Another single-line perforation machine, giving a gauge of 11 with small and rather irregular holes, seems to have been introduced in 1877, for the above values, issued in 1877 and 1878 were all perforated 11, as was also the 10 bani issued in September, 1877.

The following values are therefore so found :

- 56. 1½b., bronze-green (shades).
- 57. 5b., olive-yellow, brown-olive.
- 58. 10b., blue (shades); indigo, end of 1877; ultramarine, end of 1878.
- 59. 15b., red-brown (shades).

To provide for a foreign postal rate of 30 bani, which had up to that time been defrayed by two stamps of 15 bani, a new value of 30 bani was issued in December, 1878, of the same type as the rest of the series, and was perforated 11.

- 60. 30b., vermilion.

In the sheets of 10 bani a curious error existed, which is supposed to have been caused by one of the electrotypes of the 5 bani having been accidentally inserted into the printing-plate of the 10 bani, so that there was one stamp of the 5 bani in every sheet of the 10 bani. It is said that when this error was discovered, the faulty stamp was removed from the sheet by the officials; but such was the demand for the stamp by collectors, that the



with the numeral of value and "B" for bani on each side. There were ornaments in the angles, and the spandrels were filled in with rather coarse vertical lines; but the design exhibited the fault of the French one in the small numerals of value without the redeeming quality of a high class of engraving (Fig. 183).\*



FIG. 183.

The printing-plates were composed of electrotypes, either in blocks or singles, and the sheet was of 300 stamps in two panes of 150, arranged in fifteen rows of ten. The paper was plain wove, tinted like the French stamps, and 60,000 sheets were printed, and

perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 14, which was the French gauge.

The following were the values and colours:

46.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ b., bronze-green on greenish.
47. 3b., yellow-green on greenish.
48. 5b., yellow-ochre on pale buff.
49. 10b., blue on bluish-white.
50. 15b., red-brown on pale buff.
51. 25b., orange on pale buff.
52. 50b., rose on pale rose.

The supply of 18,000,000 of stamps furnished by M. Hulot lasted for some time, and it was not till 1876 that some of the values began to appear printed at Bucharest from the Paris plates, the 5 bani appearing in October and the 15 bani in November of that year, as also the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bani. These were printed on plain white wove paper, and were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . There can be

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\* Dr. Legrand says of these stamps that they had the "false air" of French stamps. It is somewhat curious that the sheets bore the French control mark or "Controle T.P."

no mistake made between those printed in Paris and the Bucharest impression, as the latter is very coarse and the paper white or very slightly tinted. The perforation also is different.

- 53. 1½b., bronze-green (shades).
- 54. 5b., olive-yellow, brown-olive.
- 55. 15b., red-brown (shades).

Another single-line perforation machine, giving a gauge of 11 with small and rather irregular holes, seems to have been introduced in 1877, for the above values, issued in 1877 and 1878 were all perforated 11, as was also the 10 bani issued in September, 1877.

The following values are therefore so found:

- 56. 1½b., bronze-green (shades).
- 57. 5b., olive-yellow, brown-olive.
- 58. 10b., blue (shades); indigo, end of 1877; ultra-marine, end of 1878.
- 59. 15b., red-brown (shades).

To provide for a foreign postal rate of 30 bani, which had up to that time been defrayed by two stamps of 15 bani, a new value of 30 bani was issued in December, 1878, of the same type as the rest of the series, and was perforated 11.

- 60. 30b., vermilion.

In the sheets of 10 bani a curious error existed, which is supposed to have been caused by one of the electro-types of the 5 bani having been accidentally inserted into the printing-plate of the 10 bani, so that there was one stamp of the 5 bani in every sheet of the 10 bani. It is said that when this error was discovered, the faulty stamp was removed from the sheet by the officials; but such was the demand for the stamp by collectors, that the

Government in 1880 printed whole sheets of the 5 bani in the colour of the 10 bani, though of a darker shade than the original colour.

In April, 1879, the colours were modified, and towards the end of 1879 the 3 bani was added to the Bucharest printing. All these values were issued perforated 11, but this perforation is not found again after the first printing of the two stamps of the next issue (August, 1880), when it appears to have been replaced by another machine giving a more regular perforation of  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , which was used either by itself or in combination with that gauging  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . The  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , 3, 5, 10, and 50 bani, are found perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 10 bani  $13\frac{1}{2}$  and compound of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 61.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ b., black.
- 62. 3b., olive-green.
- 63. 5b., green (shades).
- 64. 10b., carmine, rose.
- 65. 15b., vermilion-red.
- 66. 25b., blue (shades).
- 67. 50b., ochre.

Whether the electrotpe of the 5 bani had been removed from the plate of the 10 bani prior to the change of colour is not quite clear, though it is probable that it had not; but the stamp was never issued in the new colour of the 10 bani, and was either removed from the printed sheet or cancelled with the word "ANNULATO," applied diagonally. Specimens are known, but it is most probable that these are either forgeries or reprints, as it is known that the 5 bani was reprinted along with several other "gems" in 1880, in rose, dark rose, and dark blue.\*

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\* See *Le Timbre Poste* for October, 1880, where a list of the "gems" is given. See also *The London Philatelist* for March, 1893.

## ISSUE IX.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Aug., 1880. PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—  
 DESIGN.—Head of Prince As in the last.  
 Charles. PERFORATION.—11 and 11½.

This can scarcely be called a new issue, as it was nothing more than a change of the design of the 15 and 25 bani, which were said to have been forged. The head of the prince was within a pearled circle on a horizontally-lined ground, and on a cartouche above was "POSTA ROMANA." In the lower angles were large numerals of value, with "BANI" in graduated letters between them (Fig. 184). The stamps were typographed on plain white wove paper at Bucharest, and were perforated 11 and 11½, as also 13½ by 11½. The 25 bani is also recorded as perforated 13½.



FIG. 184.

68. 15b., dull reddish-brown (shades).

69. 25b., blue (shades), dull blue.

Roumania having been declared independent by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and its independence recognised by the Great Powers in 1880, Prince Charles was proclaimed King of Roumania by the Chambers in March, 1881, under the title of Charles I., and was crowned on May 22nd following. No new issue of stamps was immediately made, but the next issue marked the event, as a crowned eagle was over the head of the king.

## ISSUE X.

DATE OF ISSUE.—Aug. 1885. PAPER.—Plain wove, white or  
 DESIGN.—Head of King tinted; embossed 1889.  
 Charles I. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
 PERFORATION.—11½, 13½, and compound.

The stamps of the new design began to appear in August, 1885, showing the head of the king to the left on

a solid ground within a circular band, over which was a crowned eagle with outspread wings. In the upper part



FIG. 185.

of the band was "POSTA ROMANA," and in the lower angles were two very large blocks carrying the numerals of value, with "BANI" on a tablet between them (Fig. 185). The stamps were manufactured at Bucharest, and printed typographically on plain white wove paper, in sheets of 130 in ten rows of thirteen. They are also found printed on paper tinted either blue or straw colour.

In 1887 the colour of the 3 bani was changed from olive-green to lilac, and is found on both white and tinted paper, but in olive-green it is only found on tinted-

*On White Wove.*

- 70. 1½b., black.
- 71. 3b., mauve, purple, violet.
- 72. 5b., blue-green.
- 73. 15b., red-brown, chocolate.
- 74. 25b., blue (shades).

*On Tinted Wove.*

- 75. 1½b., black on bluish.
- 76. 3b., olive-green on bluish.
- 77. 3lb., lilac on bluish.
- 78. 5b., blue-green on bluish.
- 79. 10b., rose-red, rose on straw.
- 80. 15b., red-brown on straw.
- 81. 50b., ochre on straw.

The above lists give but very few of the shades, which were numerous. The perforation was 11½ or 13½ or compound.

In 1889 the paper was changed and a thin yellowish-white wove paper introduced, and the stamps appeared

with a coat of arms embossed upon them, which was done after the printing, and, as a rule, on the backs of the stamps, though exceptions occur. These embossed stamps constitute another variety in this issue.

- 82.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ b., black.
- 83. 3b., violet, lilac.
- 84. 5b., green.
- 85. 10b., red, red-brown.
- 86. 25b., blue.

### ISSUE XI.

|                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—Feb., 1890.  | DESIGN. — Head of King   |
| PAPER.—Thin yellowish-white | Charles I. in an oval.   |
| wove, and white wove;       | IMPRESSION, PERFORATION, |
| watermarked in 1893.        | AND GUM.—As before.      |

In February, 1890, the stamps began to appear of a new design, in which the head of the king was on a horizontally-lined ground within a solid upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "ROMANIA," and in the lower part the value in words. The rectangular frame measured  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by 19mm., and in each of the angles was the numeral of value (Fig. 186).



FIG. 186.

The stamps were manufactured at Bucharest, and the impression was, as before, in sheets of 130 stamps, and on the thin yellowish-white wove paper of the preceding issue, and the stamps were similarly embossed, but in February, 1891, the embossing ceased, the impression being on the same paper until superseded by ordinary white wove. In 1892 the paper again was very thin, but white, and so remained till about the end of 1893, in November of which

year two stamps of high values—1 leu and 2 lei—were introduced; these were printed on white wove paper, watermarked "P R." In February, 1894, the 3, 5, 25, and 50 bani appeared printed on the same watermarked paper, which was intended for the next issue, to which the 1l. and 2l. properly belong though issued in 1893, and are listed in that issue so as not to interfere with the completion of that of the type of 1890. The perforation throughout remained as before—11½, 13½, or compound.

(a) 1890. *Embossed.*

- 87. 1½b., lilac-rose.
- 88. 3b., mauve.
- 89. 5b., emerald-green.
- 90. 10b., rose-red, orange-red.
- 91. 15b., grey-white.
- 92. 25b., blue.
- 93. 50b., orange.

(b) 1891. *On Plain White Wove Paper; thin in 1892.*

- 94. 1½b., lilac-rose, red.
- 95. 3b., violet (shades).
- 96. 5b., pale green.
- 97. 10b., brick-red.
- 98. 15b., grey-white.
- 99. 25b., blue.
- 100. 50b., orange.

(c) 1894. *On White Wove, Watermarked P. R.*

- 101. 3b., violet.
- 102. 5b., pale green.
- 103. 25b., blue.
- 104. 50b., orange.

## ISSUE XII.

DATE OF ISSUE.—March, 1894.

PAPER.—White wove, water-marked.

DESIGN.—Head of King

Charles I., in various frames.

PERFORATION.— $13\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , or compound.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

It has already been mentioned that two of the values, 11. and 21., were issued in 1893. The series showed a new portrait in profile of the king to the left on a horizontally-lined ground, which was oval in all the values except the



FIG. 187.



FIG. 188.



FIG. 189.



FIG. 190.



FIG. 191.



FIG. 192.

$1\frac{1}{2}$  bani, in which it was rectangular, with canted angles. The frames differ in all the values, save in the 11. and 21., which are similar to each other, and the 25 and 50 bani, in which the frames are similar to that of the 5 bani, and



all have "ROMANIA" in the upper part, and the numerals of value at the foot or in each of the lower angles (Figs. 187 to 192). The stamps were manufactured at Bucharest, and are rather large,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  by 19mm. They were printed on white wove medium paper, watermarked with P R (Posta Romana) in single-line capitals of about 13mm. high. The perforation was as before.

The following is a list of the values and colours :

- 105.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ b., black.
- 106. 3b., brown.
- 107. 5b., blue.\*
- 108. 10b., green.
- 109. 15b., rose-red.
- 110. 25b., violet.
- 111. 50b., orange.
- 112. 1 leu, bistre-brown, centre rose.
- 113. 2 lei, orange, centre brown.

In 1896 another value of 1 bani was added to the series, of the same type as the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bani.

- 114. 1b., light chestnut-brown.

In 1898 a further value of 40 bani of the type of the 5 bani was added to the series, the value being especially used for registered letters of the interior.

- 115. 40b., dark green.

### ***Jubilee Issue of 1891.***

A circular of the Post-Office, dated May 7th (19th), 1891, announced that on the occasion of the jubilee of twenty-five years of the reign of the king special stamps would be issued, which, during the three days of the

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\* It is stated that a stamp of the 25 bani was found in the sheets of the 5 bani, but that all were destroyed—except those that were not—and the offending *cliché* removed from the printing-plate.

celebration, were to be used exclusively on all correspondence within the interior of the kingdom. The stamps were therefore current during the three days, May 21st to 23rd, 1891, and the design, common to all, showed the head of the king to the left within an oval band, inscribed in the upper part "ROMANIA," and in the lower "JUBILEUL DE 25 ANI AL DOMNIEI REGEIUI CAROL I." The numeral of value was in the upper left and lower right angles of the rectangle, and "BANI" in graduated letters in the other angles (Fig. 193). The stamps were typographed on plain white wove paper, and perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  or  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 193.

- 116.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ b., rose.
- 117. 3b., pale violet.
- 118. 5b., pale green.
- 119. 10b., brick-red.
- 120. 15b., brown.

### *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

On May 1st, 1881, a series of unpaid letter stamps were issued, all the values of which were alike except the large numeral in the centre of a transverse oval within a rectangular frame, measuring  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by 28mm. On tablets in the sides was "POSTA ROMANA"; on a tablet at the top "TAXA DE PLATA" (tax to pay); and on one at the bottom "BANI" (Fig. 194). The impression was typographed in red-brown on plain white wove paper, and the first



FIG. 194.

perforation was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , though other perforations exist for some of the values.

2b., 5b., 10b., 30b., 50b., 60b., red-brown on plain white wove paper.

In 1886 the colour of the 10 and 30 bani was in a pale shade.

In 1887 the colour was changed, and the 2, 5, 10, and 30 bani appeared in green on white wove paper; in 1889 on yellowish; and in 1890 to 1892 on paper marked with the arms. These were followed in 1893 by the 50 bani. The 60 bani was not issued in green till 1896, when it was also on the paper marked with the arms.

2b., 5b., 10b., 30b., green on white wove, yellowish wove, and white wove stamped with the arms.

50b., 60b., green on white wove stamped with the arms.

In 1898 the whole of the values were printed in green on the paper watermarked P. R., and perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

2b., 5b., 10b., 30b., 50b., 60b., green on white wove, watermarked P R.

### *Delivery Stamp.*

A stamp of 25 bani was issued on September 15th, 1895, exactly similar in design to the unpaid letter stamps, but the inscription in the top tablet was "TAXA DE FACTAGIU" (charge for portorage) (Fig 195). The stamp was printed on paper stamped with the arms, and was perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 195.

25b., orange-brown; end of 1896, brick-red.

## **ROUMELIA.**

**Commonly known as Eastern Roumelia or Southern Bulgaria.**

By the treaty of Berlin, Eastern Roumelia was constituted a province, with Philippopolis as its capital, and a certain degree of autonomy was to be granted to it under a Christian governor, nominated by the Sultan. The scheme for its government was approved by the Sultan and the other Powers in May, 1879, and one of the clauses of the convention regulating its relations with Turkey provided that the Imperial Government should create a special series of postage-stamps for the province, and until that was done Turkish stamps should be used, which should be marked so as to show their source. The Imperial Government was in no hurry to provide the special issue, but at length promised to do so, and in the meantime it commenced sending to the Roumelian Government over-printed stamps of its own issues. The first that were sent were stamps of 10 paras, of the issue of September, 1876, over-printed in blue with "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE" in small capitals, the two words being curved so as to form a kind of pointed oval. The Roumelian Government refused to accept them, but the Turkish Government sent further supplies of various other values of its own stamps, to the amount, altogether, of 50,000

piastres, without any over-print. The Roumelian Government refused to make use of them, considering that if they did the special series would never be furnished.\* A compromise was at length made, and the Roumelian Government agreed to accept the 50,000 piastres' worth of stamps so soon as the special stamps were ready to be issued, and that previously to their issue they should be stamped with R. O. The first instalments of the special series—consisting of two values, 5 and 10 paras—were issued on January 19th, 1881, and at the same time the Turkish stamps were issued, stamped in blue with "R. O." in capitals of 12mm. high. These letters were stamped by hand at Philippopolis, not only on the stamps sent without over-print, but also on those of 10 paras that had been over-printed at Constantinople, though copies of the latter are known that duly passed the post without the addition of the letters "R. O.," which were really unnecessary, as the stamps were already ear-marked.

Before describing the special issue it will be better to dispose of the over-printed Turkish stamps.

(1) Stamps of Turkey, stamped with R. O. in blue. The actual use of Nos. 2, 4, and 5 appears to be doubtful.

*!(a) Stamps of Issue of January, 1876.*

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  pre, green and black.
2. 2 ipres, red-brown and black.

*(b) Stamps of Issue of April, 1876.*

3. 10 paras, lilac and black.
4. 20 paras, green and black.
5. 1 piastre, yellow and black.

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\* One reason why the Roumelians would not use the Turkish stamps was that the value of the stamps to be furnished by Turkey was to be divided between the two Governments. The sending unsurcharged stamps was a sort of reprisal, as the Roumelians had issued a postcard for internal communications which was objected to by Turkey.

*(c) Stamps of Issue of September, 1876.*

6. 10 paras, lilac-rose and black.
7. 20 paras, violet and green.
8. 2 piastres, buff and black.
9. 5 piastres, rose and blue.

(2) Stamps of Turkey, issue of September, 1876, over-printed in blue with "ROUMELIE ORIENTALE."

10. 10 paras, lilac-rose and black.
11. 10 paras, lilac-rose and black, stamped in blue with R. O.

***Issue for Eastern Roumelia.***

|                                                              |                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January 19th, 1881.                         | PAPER AND IMPRESSION.— As in Turkish stamps of September, 1876.                    |
| DESIGN.—Resembling that of Turkish issue of September, 1876. | PERFORATION. — $13\frac{1}{2}$ until July, 1884; after that date $11\frac{1}{2}$ . |

The design of the stamps of this issue was merely a modification of that of the Turkish stamps of September, 1876, which were then current. This modification consisted in introducing a curved tablet above that inscribed "EMP. OTTOMAN," on which was "Eastern Roumelia," in Greek. Above this, on the left side, was the equivalent in French; on the top the same in Turkish; and on the right side in Bulgarian or Russo-Slavonic (Fig. 196).



FIG. 196.

The paper and impression were similar to that of the Turkish stamps of September, 1876, and the perforation was also similar, being  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 5 and 10 paras appeared on January 19th, 1881, the remaining values being issued on March 1st following.

12. 5 paras, black and olive.
13. 10 paras, black and green.
14. 20 paras, black and rose.
15. 1 piastre, black and blue.
16. 5 piastres, red and blue.

In July, 1884, the perforation of the Turkish stamps was altered from  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and a similar change was made in the issue for Eastern Roumelia. It will not be necessary to recapitulate the values and colours in which no alteration was made.

The stamps were manufactured very carelessly, and, like as in the Turkish stamps of that date, some were upside down on the sheet, a *cliché* of the 10 paras was in the sheet of the 20 paras, some were not perforated at all, and others partially so.

In September, 1884, the colours of the stamps were altered, the whole, with the exception of the 5 paras, being similar to those adopted in Turkey in the month of July preceding. These stamps were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

17. 5 paras, violet and pale violet.
18. 10 paras, green and pale green.
19. 20 paras, rose and pale rose.
20. 1 piastre, blue and pale blue.
21. 5 piastres, brown and pale brown.

It is doubtful whether the 20 paras was ever issued, but it was brought into stock. The 1 and 5 piastres do not appear to have ever been brought into stock.

### ***Stamps of Southern Bulgaria.***

On September 18th, 1885, a revolution broke out at Philipopolis with the object of uniting the province to

its more powerful neighbour, the Principality of Bulgaria, with which it has since become incorporated under the name of Southern Bulgaria.

The revolutionists at once seized on the Post-Office and the stamps in stock. These latter were, however, all re-issued after having been hand-stamped, in either black or blue, with the lion of Bulgaria rampant, the re-issue taking place on September 22nd, four days after the revolution.

The surcharges were of two types:\*

(1) The lion of Bulgaria had no frame round it (Fig. 197), and of this there were two varieties: one in which the lion was 16mm. high, and the other in which it only



FIG. 197.



FIG. 198.



FIG. 199.

measured 14mm., the length of the tail being also proportionately shorter.

(2) The lion was within an octagonal single-line frame, with an inscription above and below, signifying "Southern Bulgaria." The stamps with this latter surcharge did not appear until two days after those first described. There were also two varieties of this type, dependent in some degree upon the size of the lion, but they can be more

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\* The word "surcharge" is used by philatelists in its French sense, not being confined to any alteration in the value of the stamp, but embracing everything subsequently printed or stamped by hand upon it.



readily distinguished one from the other by noticing the second letter of "JOUJNA" in the upper inscription: in one it is circular, as in Fig. 198; in the other it is oval (Fig. 199).

The surcharges were stamped in either black or blue.\*

(1) Stamps surcharged with "Lion" without frame in one or other of the varieties:

*On Issue of 1881.—Nos. 12 to 16.*

- 22. 5 paras, black and olive; in blue.
- 23. 10 paras, black and green; in blue.
- 24. 20 paras, black and rose; in blue and black.
- 25. 1 piastre, black and blue; in blue and black.
- 26. 5 piastres, red and blue; in blue and black.

*On Issue of 1884.—Nos. 17 to 19.*

- 27. 5 paras, violet and pale violet; in black and blue.
- 28. 10 paras, green and pale green; in black and blue.
- 29. 20 paras, rose and pale rose; in black and blue.

(2) Stamps surcharged with "Lion," within an octagonal frame, in one or other of the varieties:

*On Issue of 1881.—Nos. 12 to 16.*

- 30. 5 paras, black and olive; in black.
- 31. 10 paras, black and green; in black.
- 32. 20 paras, black and rose; in black.
- 33. 1 piastre, black and blue; in black and blue.
- 34. 5 piastres, red and blue; in black and blue.

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\* The lists are given on the authority of Moens' Catalogue, but it is doubtful whether some of the varieties were ever used postally, while others were not known till long after the stamps had ceased to be used. In the list given in the *Philatelic Record* for December, 1885, no surcharge in blue of the "Lion" in frame is recorded, but used copies of Nos. 35, 36, and 37 are known.

*On Issue of 1884.—Nos. 17 to 19.*

- 35. 5 paras, violet and pale violet ; in black and blue.
- 36. 10 paras, green and pale green ; in black and blue.
- 37. 20 paras, rose and pale rose ; in black and blue.

As all the surcharges were stamped by hand, they are found not only in their normal position, but sideways and inverted. Some also escaped the surcharge, while others received it twice.

The surcharged stamps did not continue long in use, for a circular of the Director-General of the Post-Office, dated September 27th, 1881 (October 9th), was addressed to all the post and telegraph offices, together with a supply of Bulgarian stamps which were to be employed in all the offices from October 1st (13th), and a further circular, dated September 30th (October 12th), was addressed to the same offices ordering that from the next day none of the stamps of Eastern Roumelia, with or without "Lion," must be accepted.

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## RUSSIA.

The postage-stamps of Russia have from their first issue down to the present time been popular with collectors, for they have been uniformly well and carefully manufactured, and owing to their bright colours have presented an attractive page in a collection. To the specialist they possibly may not be so interesting, for the varieties are but few, and though many of the stamps are bi-coloured, yet very few errors in printing have got into circulation. The principal varieties are those dependent on the shades of the colours and the paper employed. This latter has been of three kinds, and it will avoid some repetition to make a few general observations upon it. That first used was hand-made, watermarked with numerals; then came a wove paper, varying in thickness and having no watermark; and after that a laid machine-made paper, watermarked in the manner noticed hereafter. This last-named paper in its normal position has the laid lines horizontally across the stamp, but specimens are frequently found in which the lines run vertically. There is nothing, however, to show that this was intentional, nor that it depended on any other cause than the way in which the sheet was cut, or in which it was presented to the press. It does not seem necessary therefore for the ordinary collector to regard this, and no separate lists will be made of any such varieties.

There is one feature regarding the paper which ought, however, to be mentioned. From the first the paper before having the stamps printed upon it was coated with a preparation of what is said to be oxide of zinc, similar to that employed in making enamelled paper, and this has been applied more or less thickly. The effect of this is that, even when thinly applied, any detergent used to clean the stamp would inevitably ruin it, and when thickly applied, the whole impression comes off in a film if the stamp is put into water. The colours are very bright on the thickly-coated paper, which is frequently attributed to the use of aniline colours in the printing, but the brightness appears to be due solely to the enamel on the paper. Collectors should therefore be on their guard in removing any paper from the backs of used copies—especially also as the colours are thin, for the enamel prevents them from being absorbed by the paper. The stamps have always been manufactured at the State Printing-works in St. Petersburg. The currency in Russia has been uniformly in roubles and kopecs, 100 of which make a rouble, equivalent to about 3s. 2d.

#### ISSUE I.—1857 to 1875.

|                                                              |                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—December 10th (22nd), 1857.                   | IMPRESSION. — Typographed and embossed.    |
| DESIGN.—Arms on an upright oval.                             | PAPER.—White wove, water-marked and plain. |
| PERFORATION.—Imperforate, perforated 15, and afterwards 12½. | GUM. — Yellowish-white and tough.          |

A stamp of the value of 10 kopecs was issued on December 10th (22nd), 1857, the design showing an upright oval coloured band on a mantle surmounted by a crown all on a diapered ground within a rectangle  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by  $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm., in each angle of which was the numeral

of value. The oval band was inscribed in the upper part "Postage Mark," in Russian, and in the lower "10 kop. for 1 lot,"\* also in Russian. This latter inscription was also repeated underneath the oval. By a second printing the Russian Arms of a double-headed eagle surmounted by a crown and with post-horns underneath were embossed in white on a coloured ground within the oval (Fig. 200).



FIG. 200.

The paper was thick hand-made white wove, watermarked with a large thick numeral "1," 15mm. high, and was lightly coated before the printing.

The impression of the entire stamp except the central oval space, which was left clear for the reception of the arms, was in brown, and in the oval the arms were embossed in white relief on a blue ground.

The stamp was issued imperforate, but about January 10th, 1858, it appeared perforated 15 as in the above illustration, and was accompanied by two other values of 20 and 30 kopecs of similar design. The inscription in the lower part of the oval and underneath it was "20 kop. for 2 lot" in that of 20 kopecs, and "30 kop. for 3 lot" in that of 30 kopecs.

The paper on which these latter stamps were printed was similar to that employed for the 10 kopecs, but was watermarked with large numerals "2" and "3," 15mm. high. The paper was only lightly coated.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 100 in four panes of twenty-five stamps each, in five rows of five, in which all the values in kopecs have since been printed.

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\* A lot or loth is the thirty-second part of a Russian Funt equal to about 0.9028lb, avoirdupois, and is therefore equivalent to about 0.45oz.

In November, 1858, the use of the watermarked paper was abandoned, and the impression was on plain white wove paper, varying in thickness. The perforation was also altered and made  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

In July, 1864, three stamps, of the values of 1, 3, and 5 kopecs, were added to the existing series. These stamps were a revelation to collectors at that time, showing, as they did, the care and neatness that characterised the manufacture of even the small values of the Russian stamps. These stamps were typographed in black on a coloured ground, the arms in the oval being on a ground of coloured horizontal lines, while the rest of the ground outside the oval band, with the exception of the discs in the angles carrying the numerals of value, was composed of a pattern in which the value was repeated in small numerals, resembling that on the Thurn and Taxis stamps of 5 and 10 silbergroschen. This was printed in the same colour as that within the oval band (Fig. 201).\* The upper inscription on this band was "Postage Mark," in Russian, as in the other values; but in the lower the value was shown in Roman numerals.



FIG. 201.

The impression was on plain white wove paper, heavily coated, and the stamps were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

The 10 kopecs, brown with blue centre, also appeared about the same time, printed on plain white wove paper, both thick and thin, and both heavily coated. This was also perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

In June, 1865, the perforation of all the stamps was changed from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to 15, the original gauge, and these are

\* The ground of the 1 kopec was composed of "1" in a hexagonal pattern, the 3 kopec of "3" and III. in circles and squares, while in the 5 kopec triangles on their apices represented "V."

ound printed on both thick and thin plain white wove paper, heavily coated.

About August, 1866, the 5, 10, and 20 kopecs were printed on laid paper heavily coated.

In the year 1868 the stamps commenced to appear printed on a new paper, watermarked with wide-laid horizontal lines about fourteen to the inch, crossed in the same direction by wavy zigzag lines, each zigzag being about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., so arranged as to form designs of a lozenge-shape all over the paper, and in these lozenge-shape spaces were, in open Russian script capitals, one of the initial letters of four Russian words, signifying "Office for the preparation of Government paper."

The whole of the values were issued on this paper between 1868 and 1871, and may be found with the laid lines running vertically, though the normal position is that they should run horizontally. The sheets were but slightly coated.

One of the very few errors in printing occurred in that of the stamp of 3 kopecs in 1870. The green ground of the 3 kopecs was inadvertently printed in the pattern of that of the 5 kopecs, composed of inverted triangles. The following is a general summary of the various issues from December, 1857, to 1875 :

*December, 1857. Thick Wove Paper; Watermark Numerals; lightly coated; imperforate.*

1. 10kop., dark brown, centre blue.

*January, 1858. The same; perforated 15.*

2. 10kop., dark brown, centre blue.

*1858. Similar Paper but thinner; perforated 15.*

3. 10kop., brown, centre blue.
4. 20kop., blue, centre orange.
5. 30kop., carmine, centre green.

*November, 1858. White Wove Paper; no Watermark; heavily coated; perforated 12½.*

6. 10kop., brown and pale brown, centre blue.
7. 20kop., blue, centre orange-yellow.
8. 30kop., carmine, centre green.

*July, 1864. White Wove Paper; no Watermark; heavily coated; perforated 12½.*

9. 1kop., black on orange-yellow or yellow ground.
10. 3kop., black on green ground.
11. 5kop., black on lilac ground
12. 10kop., red-brown, centre blue; thick paper.

*June, 1865. Paper as in 1864; thick and thin; heavily coated; perforated 15.*

13. 1kop., black on orange-yellow ground.
14. 3kop., black on green ground.
15. 5kop., black on pearl-grey ground.
16. 10kop., red-brown, centre blue.
17. 20kop., blue, centre orange.
18. 30kop., carmine, centre green.

*September, 1866. White Laid Paper; no Watermark, heavily coated; perforated 15.*

19. 5kop., black, lilac-grey ground.
20. 10kop., red-brown, centre blue.
21. 20kop., blue, centre orange-yellow.

*October, 1868 to 1871. White Laid Paper; Watermark zigzags; lightly coated; perforated 15.*

22. 1kop., black on orange-yellow or yellow ground.
23. 3kop., black on green or yellow-green ground.
24. 5kop., black on violet or lilac ground.
25. 10kop., red-brown, centre blue.



26. 20kop., blue, centre orange.

27. 30kop., red, centre green.

1870. *Variety.*

28. 3kop., black on green ground, pattern of that of the 5kop. (error).

### ISSUE II.—1875 to 1883.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1875. PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION. — As in

DESIGN. — As before, with 1868. slight modifications.

On July 1st, 1875, an alteration in the rates of postage came into operation, Russia having joined the General Postal Union. For this purpose, two new values of 2 and 8 kopecs were issued, and the 30 kopecs ceased to form part of the new issue. The 2 kopecs was of similar design to the 1, 3, and 5 kopecs, the background being composed of "2" and "II." in hexagons. The 8, 10, and 20 kopecs were similar to one another in design, and were printed in two colours as before, but the inscriptions were altered. In place of the value in words being in the lower part of the oval band, Roman numerals of value, VIII., X., and XX., were introduced, with a small ornament before and after, and the inscription under the oval was the value in words in a straight line, all reference to the weight being suppressed as in Fig. 201. The ground of these three stamps was also altered to a diapered pattern. The paper was that introduced in 1868, and was lightly coated. The perforation remained the same.

29. 2kop., black on red ground.

30. 8kop., grey, centre rose.

31. 10kop., red-brown, centre blue.

32. 20kop., blue, centre orange.

On April 1st, 1879, in consequence of the Postal Union rate on a single letter having been fixed at 7 kopecs in place of 8 kopecs, the stamp for the latter value was withdrawn, and one of 7 kopecs, of the same type and colour, was substituted for it (Fig. 202).



FIG. 202.

33. 7kop., grey and grey-black, centre rose.

### ISSUE III.—1883 to 1889.

DATE OF ISSUE.—December 26th, 1883.

DESIGN.—As before, slightly modified.

PERFORATION.—15, or 15 by 14½, except the 3½ and 7 roubles.

PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

Although there were no changes in the general design of this issue, yet there were several minor alterations.

The values of 1, 2, 3, 5, and 7 kopecs were retained, but the background in all was of a similar diapered pattern, of the same colour as the rest of the impression (Fig. 203).



FIG. 203.



FIG. 204.

The series was completed by the additional values of 14, 35, and 70 kopecs, and 3½ and 7 roubles, all multiples of 7 kopecs.

The design of the 14, 35, and 70 kopecs resembled that of the 10, 20, and 30 kopecs of the former issues, but the inscription in the lower part of the oval band was "kopecs," in Russian, with the numerals of value at each end in Arabic figures; while under the oval the value was repeated in words on a solid-coloured curved tablet in white letters. The perforation of all the above was 15, or 15 by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 204).

The design of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and 7 roubles was entirely new, and the stamps were of larger size, 29 by  $24\frac{1}{2}$  mm. An ornamental rectangular frame, 5 mm. wide, enclosed an upright oval medallion, on which the arms were embossed in colour. The spandrels were filled in with ornaments (Fig. 205). The colour of the ground on which the arms were embossed was not confined to the oval, but extended to the other portions of the stamp, leaving the inscriptions free from colour.



FIG. 205.

These inscriptions were "Postage Mark," in Russian, on each side, and the value at the top and bottom. The stamps were printed in a single pane of twenty-five in five rows of five, on the laid paper watermarked with zigzags, there being a blank margin of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. round the sheet. The perforation was  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

The following is a list of the stamps of 1885:

34. 1kop., orange-yellow, yellow.
35. 2kop., blue-green, yellow-green.
36. 3kop., **carmine**.
37. 5kop., brown-lilac.
38. 7kop., blue, dark-blue.

39. 14kop., light blue with centre in rose.
40. 35kop., purple with centre in green.
41. 70kop., light chestnut brown with centre in orange.
42. 3roub. 50kop., black and pearl-grey; perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .
43. 7roub., black and orange: perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

#### ISSUE IV.—1889.

DATE OF ISSUE.—May 2nd (14th), 1889. PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

DESIGNS.—Various. PERFORATION.— $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

A notice from the Administration of the Post informed the public that the international postage-rates were raised to 10 kopecs for 15 grammes in place of 7 kopecs, and new stamps were accordingly issued on May 2nd (14th), 1898, to defray the new rates. The new values were 4, 10, 20, and 50 kopecs, and 1 rouble.

The design of those of the 4 and 10 kopecs showed the arms as before, with thunderbolts above the post-horns,



FIG. 206.



FIG. 207.

surrounded by a horseshoe-shaped band inscribed "POSTAGE MARK," in Russian, and the value below within a rectangular frame with voided angles, 21 by 15mm., which was on a diapered ground the same colour as that of the stamp. This was perforated so as to bring it to the ordinary size of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 206).

The design of the stamps of 20 and 50 kopecs was similar, but the arms in the central oval were embossed on a ground of a second colour, and the numerals of value underneath was also of that colour (Fig. 207).

The design of the 1 rouble was similar, but larger, the rectangle with voided angles measuring 26 by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  mm., while the whole stamp measured 31 by  $26\frac{1}{2}$  mm. In addition to the numeral of value underneath the oval and in the same colour, the numerals were repeated on each side of the stamp on a white ground. The ground of the stamp was in a light shade of brown, composed of horizontal lines within the frame and an engine-turned pattern of fine lines outside (Fig. 208).



FIG. 208.



FIG. 209.

The impression was on the watermarked laid paper, and the stamps were perforated about  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , except the 1 rouble, which was perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

The following are the colours of the stamps :

44. 4kop., rose.
45. 10kop., indigo-blue.
46. 20kop., blue, centre and numeral in red.
47. 50kop., lilac, centre and numeral in green.
48. 1roub., chocolate-brown, centre and numeral in orange.

Since the issue of the above stamps all the values of the issue of 1883, with the exception of the 70 kopecs, have appeared with thunderbolts added above the post-horns. There has been no change in the perforation, which continues to be about  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , except the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and 7 roubles, in which it is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 209).

The following are those of the 1883 issue, with thunderbolts added :

49. 1kop., yellow and orange-yellow.
50. 2kop., yellow-green.
51. 3kop., carmine.
52. 5kop., brownish-violet.
53. 7kop., dark blue.
54. 14kop., light blue, with centre in rose.
55. 35kop., purple, with centre in green.
56. 3roub. 50kop., black and pearl-grey.
57. 7roub., black and orange.

The Russian stamps are found, for the most part, obliterated by a round dated stamp. Those of the first issue are frequently pen-marked, and for some years obliterating stamps of points in a circle, in a lozenge, or in a square form, were used, while some few have an obliteration of concentric circles.

There have been no reprints nor any forgeries that would deceive the most inexperienced collector, if he will only bear in mind the fact that the stamps have always been carefully manufactured, and that there has been no rough work.

### ***St. Petersburg and Moscow.***

As early as December 1st, 1845—three years before the introduction of envelopes for the empire—one of 5 kopecs was issued by the Government for the city post of

St. Petersburg, and in the following month one of similar value was issued for that of Moscow. In September, 1863, after the introduction of adhesive stamps for the empire, one of 5 kopecs was issued, which, from its inscription, signifying "Stamp for the Town," was for use in the above-named cities, though it is usually known as the St. Petersburg stamp. At the time of its issue there was no imperial stamp of the value of 5 kopecs; and, though one was issued in the following year, this local stamp continued for some time in use concurrently with it, and was allowed to be used for the same purposes as the imperial stamps.

The design consisted of the Arms of Russia in the centre, as shown in the engraving (Fig. 210). The stamp was printed in two colours, blue and black, the arms being in black on a ground of blue dots within a square with voided angles; the circular engine-turned portion surrounding the square was in black, and the ground, on which were the upper and lower inscriptions, was in vertical black lines on an under-print of blue dots, the angles being in black on white. The



FIG. 210.

inscription in black above the square signified "Price 5 kop." The upper and lower inscriptions, "Stamp—Town post."

The stamp measured 22 by 16mm., and was typographed on plain white wove paper, coated with a preparation; it was perforated 12½.

1. 5kop., black and blue.

## ***Russian Levant.***

### THE RUSSIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

In January, 1864, the Russian Steamship Navigation Company—which carried mails between Odessa and the

Russian and Turkish coasts of the Black Sea, as also to some parts of the Mediterranean—was supplied by the Government with a large stamp of  $42\frac{1}{2}$ mm. square to prepay the charges for the conveyance of matter under wrapper.

The design showed the Arms of Russia on an uncoloured circular ground of about 20mm. diameter, round which was engine-turned work, and an exterior band of solid colour touching the outer line of the square frame. The band was inscribed in Russian, “Despatch under crossed band to the East, 6kop. per lot” (Fig. 211).

The stamp was typographed on plain white wove paper and was manufactured at St. Petersburg; but it only remained in use for a few months.

1. 6kop., blue,  
pale blue,  
dark blue.



FIG. 211.

In 1865 two stamps of small size—22 by  $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.—made their appearance, and as they were very roughly lithographed and were speedily superseded by others of analogous designs, they have been termed the “provisional issue.” They were lithographed at Odessa, and the only instructions that were given to the lithographer were that he was to make them something like the Government issue. They bore no indication of value, but the one was



considered as representing 5 kopecs for printed matter, and the other 20 kopecs for letters. The Russian arms and a steamship formed the design, and in the 5 kopecs the arms were under the ship, while in the 20 kopecs the arms were above the ship, the arms and the ship being in fancy frames in each value. At the top of the 5 kopecs were five Russian letters, being the initial letters of words signifying "Russian Company of Navigation and Trade." In the 20 kopecs these letters were distributed, the first two being on the sides near the centre, and the three others at the foot.\* Each stamp of the two values was separately drawn on the stone, and as there were sixty-three stamps of each value, in nine rows of seven, there were sixty-three varieties of each of them.

They were lithographed on plain white wove paper in two colours.

2. 5kop., brown and blue.†
3. 20kop., blue and red.

The company not being satisfied with the stamps, the lithographer at Odessa prepared something better, in which the stamps were laid down on the stone by transfer from a single design appropriated to each value. These stamps were brought into use at the beginning of 1866, the two designs resembling those of the former issue, but the letters were placed on tablets and the ornamental frames for the arms and the ship were more carefully drawn. The size was  $21\frac{1}{2}$  by 16mm., and they were printed in colour on plain white wove paper varying in thickness, covered with a horizontal network of crossed lines except over

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\* The designs were rough lithographs, similar to those represented in the next issue.

† Many catalogues give the values as 2 and 20 kopecs; but as given by the company at Odessa to M. Lubkert, they were 5 and 20 kopecs. The stamps were principally used by the agents of the company, who received letters, &c., or transmission to other ports to which the vessels were proceeding.

the tablets carrying the lettering, which were left white (Figs. 212 and 213).

4. No value (5kop.), red, pale and dark, on blue network.
5. No value (20kop.), blue, on red network.



FIG. 212



FIG. 213.

In 1868 the lithographer proposed an alteration in the network, and on March 10th, 1868, the stamps appeared with the network running vertically and not extending over the arms and the ship. These were only in use for a very short time, as new stamps had been ordered from St. Petersburg. The impression was on plain white wove paper as before.

6. No value (5kop.), vermilion, red on pale blue network.
7. No value (20kop.), blue; on red network.

On May 1st, 1868, stamps of the values of 1, 3, 5, and 10 kopecs appeared of a new design, showing a large fancy numeral of value in the centre, with "КОП." underneath it on an upright oval, lattice-work ground, within a band inscribed in Russian, "Oriental Correspondence." In the angles of the rectangle, 22 by 16mm., were triangular ornaments.\* The stamps were typographed

\* The design is shown in the succeeding engravings.

at the Imperial Works at St. Petersburg, on the paper laid horizontally watermarked with undulating lines coated with the preparation, and were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

8. 1kop., dark brown and brown.
9. 3kop., dark green and green.
10. 5kop., dark blue and blue.
11. 10kop., carmine and green.

In 1872 the same values appeared on paper laid horizontally or vertically watermarked with undulating lines and coated, the stamps being perforated 15 by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

At the end of 1876 an alteration was made in the rate of postage on letters, and the 10 kopecs was surcharged by hand in either black or blue with a large numeral "8" (Fig. 214). This surcharge is found both on those perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and on those perforated 15 by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ , as the stocks on hand at the various stations were called in for the purpose of being surcharged.

12. 8 on 10kop., carmine and green; surcharge in black or blue.



FIG. 214.



FIG. 215.

In 1879 the rate was reduced to 7 kopecs, and the stamps were surcharged in black or blue with a short, thick numeral of "7" (Fig. 215). This is also found

applied to the 10 kopecs, perforated both  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and 15 by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .

13. 7 on 10kop., carmine and green; surcharge in black or blue.

A short time after another type of the numeral "7" came to hand, which was longer and thinner than the preceding. This also was stamped in black and blue, and ever since its appearance up to the present time there has been a difference of opinion among philatelists as to whether the surcharge is genuine or not. The head of the Russian Post-Office at Constantinople, who held that office in 1879, declares in 1897 that it is, and that there were two surcharging hand-stamps in use at Constantinople. The suspicious circumstance is that the existence of this second type was not known till some time after the issue of the definitive stamp of 7 kopecs in July, 1879. Looking at the evidence on both sides, it does not appear sufficient to establish the *use* of the stamp of the second type of the "7," though it may have been made by the officers of the company; and it is not therefore listed here among the stamps issued by the company.\*

In July, 1879, a new series of three values, 1, 2, and 7 kopecs, of the same design as that of 1868 (Fig. 216), was issued, the stamps being manufactured at the Imperial Works at St. Petersburg, and printed on the paper watermarked with undulations and laid vertically or horizontally. The impression was in black, except in the 7 kopecs, on a coloured network; and the perforation of the stamps was  $15$  by  $14\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 216.

\*The latest arguments in favour of these stamps will be found in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March, 1897; those on the other side in the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* for July, 1898.

- 14. 1kop., black, with yellow or orange-yellow network.
- 15. 2kop., black, with rose network.
- 16. 7kop., carmine, vermilion, with grey network.

In 1884 the colours were altered, and a value of 5 kopecs was added to the series, which was printed and perforated similarly to that of July, 1879.

- 17. 1kop., orange, with yellow network.
- 18. 2kop., green, with pale green network.
- 19. 5kop., violet, with pale violet network.
- 20. 7kop., blue, with pale blue network.

In January, 1890, the postage was raised from 7 to 10 kopecs, and a stamp of this value was added, similar to that of 1872, but in rather a paler shade.

- 21. 10kop., carmine, with green network.

### *Local Stamps.*

The posting and distribution of letters has frequently presented great difficulties in many parts of Russia, and only a few years since it was said that there were many villages which had not a post-office within 100 miles. Possibly, however, this was not of much importance in former years, as out of twenty-three millions of serfs, emancipated in 1861, very few could either read or write. The establishment, in 1864, of rural councils which have the charge of the primary education within their districts has made vast changes, and the spread of education has necessitated greater postal facilities.

Some of these rural councils appear to have also occupied themselves with improvements of the postal service of the districts under their administration, and early in 1869 the first specimen of a rural stamp arrived in England, being one for a district in the government of

Moscow. Some for other districts soon followed, and the Imperial Government, seeing the services that might be rendered by these local posts, issued a decree, dated September 3rd, 1870, empowering the *ziemstwo*, or governing council of each district, to create local or rural posts, and at the same time permission was given to make use of postage-stamps, provided that these essentially differed in design from those issued for the empire.

Consequent on this permission, about 150 rural districts have, up to 1898, issued stamps for postal communications within the respective districts, some of them in large numbers, and all of varied designs. These alone would form a separate treatise, and it is beyond the scope of these pages to enter upon a description of them. In many cases it is probable that the sale to collectors exceeds the requirements of the district, yet they are perfectly genuine, being issued under the authority of the governing body, and there are many collectors who find interest in them, especially from the fact that the designs, though rough and for the most part lithographed in colours, are far removed from the hackneyed style of many State issues.\*

In 1862 a local stamp was issued for franking correspondence within the district of Wenden, in Livonia. Its use was purely local, and would not have attracted more attention than any other stamp of the kind had it not been that in the sixties anything and everything in the shape of a stamp used on letters was collected. This stamp, therefore, with its subsequent issues, found a place in the catalogues and printed albums of the period, from which it has not been dislodged. It is for this reason alone that the stamps issued by this post will be described,

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\* The best catalogue of these stamps is that by Mr. W. Herrick, which commenced to appear in the *American Journal of Philately* on August 31st, 1894.

though they do not appear to differ from any other Russian local stamps, except that their use was only tacitly allowed, and not specially authorised by the Imperial Government.

### *Wenden (Livonia).*

The province of Livonia, of which Riga is the capital, has belonged to Russia since 1721, and has Wenden for one of its chief towns. About 1862 a stamp is said to have been issued to pay for the transmission of postal matter within the district, but under what authority the issue was made is not clear, though probably the enterprise was originally a private one; nor does it appear quite clear that the stamp was actually used. No value is expressed on the face, but it is understood to represent 2 kopecs. The design consists of two concentric circles, the outer one being triple-lined, and of 18mm. in diameter. Between these circles is the inscription "WENDENSCHER KREIS BRIEF-POST" (Wenden district letter-post) in German, which was the prevailing language of the district, and within the inner circle is an ornament (Fig. 217).



FIG. 217.

The stamps were lithographed on plain white wove paper, and gummed with yellowish gum.

1. 2kop., blue, pale blue.

In the same year (1862) a stamp of another design appeared, which was a transverse oblong rectangle, 18 by 28mm. The frame was composed of nineteen double-lined festoons, with smaller festoons between on the top edge, a similar pattern running down the two sides, and the bottom edge was composed of thirty-eight single-lined festoons, while in each angle was a St. Andrew's

cross in white on a solid-coloured ground.\* The interior of the frame had a ground-work of undulating horizontal lines crossed diagonally by other undulating lines, and upon this was printed in four lines of ordinary type: "Briefmarke—des—WENDEN-schen Kreises."

The ground was lithographed in rose on plain white wove paper, and the inscription printed in black.

2. 2kop., black on rose ground-work.

This stamp does not appear to have been long in use, and is rare, and in the following year the ground-work was printed in green and over-printed in black, with "Packenmarke" substituted for "Briefmarke" (Fig. 218), while a stamp of a new design was employed for letters. This stamp for postal parcels is stated to have represented 4 kopecs, but bears no indication of value.

3. 4kop., black on green, and yellow-green.



FIG. 218.



FIG. 219.

The stamp for letters issued at the same time was of the ordinary shape,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by 16mm. The design consisted of a central solid-coloured upright oval, with an ornamented outer edge, above which was "Briefmarke" in a straight line, and under it "Wendenschen Kreises" in an upturned curve, all on a watted ground, there being small ornaments in the angles of the rectangle (Fig. 219). This was

\* These particulars are mentioned as the stamp has been forged, but the festoons differ in the forgeries.



lithographed in red, and by a second operation the central oval was filled in with green. The impression was on white wove paper.

4. 2kop., red, with green centre.

In 1864 the centre of the oval bore the Arms of Wenden, a griffin in white on the green ground, but the portion printed in red remained unaltered. This change was said to have been made by permission of the Imperial Government (Fig. 220).

5. 2kop., red, with griffin on green in the centre.



FIG. 220.



FIG. 221.

The use of the arms being, however, objected to by a company that considered it had the sole right to make use of them, the stamp was superseded in 1865 by a re-issue of that of the type of 1863, which appears to have continued in use till July, 1870, when a modification was made in the design. In that of July, 1870, the background was of a diaper pattern, the outer edge of the central oval was in festoons, and the green portion was smaller, having a white ring surrounding it (Fig. 221). The stamps were lithographed as before.

6. 2kop., carmine, with green centre.  
7. 2kop., red, with green centre.

In 1872 the design was again re-drawn and modified, and the stamps were for the first time issued perforated. The oval in the centre had a mailed arm upon it, holding a sword, and on the framing round it was the inscription "BRIEFMARKE WENDENSCHEN KREISES," the rectangle being filled in with a network pattern, and with ornaments in the angles. The inscriptions, therefore, above and under the oval were suppressed, the oval frame being made larger to contain them (Fig. 222).

The stamp was lithographed on plain white wove paper, the frame in vermilion-red, and the ground of the central



FIG. 222.



FIG. 223

oval in carmine-red; the framing surrounding the oval, as also the arm and sword, were in blue-green. The perforation was  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

8. 2kop., red and blue-green.

In 1875 the design was again modified. Little change was made in the centre, which was again printed in red, with the arm and sword in green; but the whole of the rest was printed in blue-green, and the ground-work was no longer of network but of vertical lines. The numeral "2" was also introduced in small ovals near each of the four angles of the rectangle. The impression was on plain white wove paper, and the perforation was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 223).

9. 2kop., blue-green or grey-green and red.

In 1879 the stamp appeared with the centre as before, but the ground of the stamp was suppressed. The inscription on the framing surrounding the oval was altered to "WENDISCHE KREIS—BRIEFMARKE," and the value in words was underneath, and was in numerals in discs in each of the four angles. All except the oval centre, which was in red with the arm and sword in green, was printed in green on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$  (Fig. 224).



FIG. 224.

10. 2kop., green, with red centre.

In 1880 the design was not altered, and in the central oval was the arm and sword in green on a red ground, but the rest of the stamp, which was in green in the issue of 1879, was printed in brown upon yellowish wove paper. The perforation was  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , as before.

The last change made was in 1885, and consisted in printing the frame in black instead of brown, on plain white wove paper. The paper of this impression is found very thick and very thin. The perforation of the stamps was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

11. 2kop., black, red, and green.

The stamp seems to have since fallen into disuse.



## SAN MARINO.

Not far from Rimini, and at the point which divides Emilia from The Marches, will be found on a rocky eminence the town of San Marino, which, together with some few villages comprised within an area of about twenty-two square miles, constitutes the territory of the oldest and smallest republic in the world. It has existed as a republic for fourteen centuries, and in all the changes that have taken place its independence has been recognised. It is governed by an assembly of sixty members, chosen for life, one-third from the upper class, one-third from the middle class, and one-third from the peasantry. Two of the members are chosen every six months, who act jointly as regents.

Up to the year 1877 the stamps of Italy were employed, but by a postal convention of March 2nd, 1877, which came into operation in the following month of July, it was agreed that the republic should be allowed to have special stamps for its own use.

The currency is the same as in the rest of Italy.

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1877. DESIGN.—The arms, three towers on hillocks, except the 2 centesimi.

PAPER.—White wove; water-mark "crown" of Italy. PERFORATION.—14.

IMPRESSION.—Surface-printed.

The design showed a transverse oval band within a rectangular frame,  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by  $22\frac{1}{4}$  mm., the band being inscribed

in the upper part REP. DI S. MARINO, and in the lower part BOLLO POSTALE, the two inscriptions being separated by CENT on the left side and the numeral of value on the right. Under the oval band was "LIBERTAS." In the 2 centesimi the value was in the oval on a ground of wavy lines; but in the other values were the Arms of San Marino, consisting of three towers on hillocks on a shield surmounted by a crown, all on a solid background (Figs. 225 and 226).



FIG. 225.



FIG. 226.

The impression was on paper similar to that employed for the Italian stamps, watermarked with a crown, which appeared sideways on the stamps. They were manufactured by De La Rue and Co, perforated 14, and gummed with white gum.

The first issue was composed of:

1. 2c., green.
2. 10c., sky-blue.
3. 20c., vermilion.
4. 30c., brown.
5. 40c., violet.

Two other values were added in 1890:

6. 5c., orange-yellow.
7. 25c., claret.

There were no further changes till 1892, when the Post-Office seems to have been advised by a speculator

not only to change the colours of the stamps, but in the meanwhile to give an impetus to the sale of the stock in hand by surcharging them. Accordingly, 20,000 stamps of 10 centesimi and 10,000 of 30 centesimi were surcharged, in black, with "C<sup>M</sup> 5" in three varieties in the shape of the numeral "5," and 40,000 stamps of 20 centesimi with "C<sup>M</sup> 10," also in three similar varieties, which were bought up at once on speculation. Besides the varieties above-mentioned there were several minor ones, and some catalogues make as many as ten varieties of the surcharge of 5 centesimi, and seven of that of 10 centesimi (Fig. 227).



FIG. 227.

8. 5c. on 10c., blue; surcharge in black.
9. 5c. on 30c., brown; surcharge in black.
10. 10c. on 20c., vermilion; surcharge in black.

The fact that the 10 centesimi was surcharged with 5 centesimi, and that fresh supplies of 10 centesimi were made by surcharging the 20 centesimi, shows at once that the surcharge of these values was an unnecessary one.

On July 15th, 1892, the 5 and 30 centesimi were issued in altered colours, and other values were added of similar type, except that the stamp of 1 lira was printed with a yellow ground-work, and the numerals of value were added in the upper angles. There was no change in the paper or perforation.

11. 5c., olive-green.
12. 30c., orange-yellow.
13. 40c., brown.
14. 45c., pale green.
15. 1 lira, red with yellow ground-work.

In September of the same year the 20c., vermilion, of 1877 appeared surcharged in another way, the numerals "10" being printed in black over "CENT," and "20" in the two side escutcheons.

16. 10 on 20c., vermilion; surcharged in black.

In March, 1894, the series of July, 1892, was reinforced by the addition of some new values, including those of 2 and 5 lire, these latter being printed similarly to the 1 lira.

17. 2c., blue.

18. 10c., blue-green.

19. 15c., lake.

20. 65c., orange-brown.

21. 2 lire, brown with buff ground-work.

22. 5 lire, maroon with blue-green ground-work.

Early in 1895 changes were again made in the colours, and the following were issued:

23. 2c., rose; carmine, 1897.

24. 20c., lilac.

25. 1 lira, sky-blue.

In 1898 the colour of the 5 centesimi was modified, and the stamp was issued in grey-green.

26. 5c., grey-green.

### *Local Issue.*

|                                   |                                                |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—February,<br>1899. | PAPER.—White wove, water-<br>marked as before. |
| DESIGN. — Emblematical<br>figure. | IMPRESSION. — Copper-plate<br>printed.         |
| PERFORATION.— 14½ by 14.          |                                                |

In February, 1899, an issue was made of two stamps, solely for internal use, of a new design, showing an

emblematical figure in the centre within an upright rectangular frame. At the foot is a tablet, inscribed REP. S. MARINO, above the ends of which are blocks, that to the left being inscribed "c," and the other with the numeral of value. The other inscriptions in the frame are FRANCOBOLLO—POSTALE—PER L'INTERNO (Fig. 228). The stamps are printed by the copper-plate process, on white wove paper, watermarked "crown," and, like the issue of 1877, are manufactured by De La Rue and Co. As in this process the sheets are damped before printing and gummed after, there is an unequal shrinking in the drying, and the stamps are not perforated by the ordinary comb machine but by single-lined machines, giving a gauge of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 14.

27. 2c., brown.

28. 5c., orange-brown.



FIG. 228.

### *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

In April, 1897, San Marino, still desirous of adding to its philatelic importance, issued a series of unpaid letter stamps. The design consists of a transverse oval band within a rectangular frame, inscribed in the upper part as in the ordinary issue, and in the lower SEG NATASSE in lieu of BOLLO POSTALE. There are no numerals on the sides, and the frames for all the values are alike in design. The value is printed in the centre of the oval on an uncoloured ground in brown (Fig. 229). The impression is on the paper watermarked "crown," and the perforation 14.



FIG. 229.



- 29 to 33. 5c., 10c., 30c., 50c., 60c., green and brown.  
 34 to 36. 1l., 5l., 10l., rose and brown.

### *Celebration Stamps.*

On September 20th, 1894, an issue of stamps of 25 centesimi, 50 centesimi, and 1 lira was made to celebrate the inauguration of the new palace and the installation of the two new regents, on September 30th of that year. The stamps were of large size, and were lithographed. They were allowed to be used postally between September 20th and October 9th, but collectors did not respond, for they regarded them as being of such a purely speculative nature as not to be worth collecting. The



FIG. 230.

25 and 50 centesimi had pictures of the new palace in the centre, and portraits of the two regents in discs. The design of the 1 lira is shown in the illustration (Fig. 230).



## SAXONY.

As Saxony at once decided to join the German-Austrian Postal Union of April 6th, 1850, it was necessary to take measures for providing postage-stamps, and as Bavaria had issued stamps in November, 1849, the Government applied to the postal administration of that kingdom for information. In reply, the authorities in Bavaria sent to Dresden copies of all the regulations that had been made relating to the issue of postage-stamps, together with specimens of the stamps that had been issued. As the question of deciding upon an entire issue required much deliberation, it was determined to commence by providing a stamp of small value for prepaying the rate of postage on journals and printed matter, and on June 22nd, 1850, a notice appeared that from July 1st following, articles under wrapper destined for any place within the circuit of the royal post of Saxony, or for Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, the Mecklenburgs, Anhalt-Schwarzburg, Waldeck, or Hamburg, must be prepaid with stamps of 3 pfennige for every loth (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) in weight, and that the post-office had prepared such stamps, the sale of which would commence on June 29th, though they were not to be used till July 1st.

The currency of Saxony was the thaler, worth about 3s., divided into 30 neugroschen, 1 neugroschen being equivalent in value to a silbergroschen, but divided into 10 pfennige.

## ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1850. DESIGN.—Numeral of value.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

The issue consisted of only one value, and from the first was not regarded as of a permanent nature, for only 25,000 sheets, or 500,000 copies, were printed, of which 463,078 were sold, and the remaining 36,922 were, in December, 1851, burnt at Leipsic by the order of the Government. Unused copies of the stamp are therefore very scarce, and used ones command a high price, a state of things which the forgers have done their best to remedy. Collectors should consequently be especially on their guard in purchasing these stamps.

The stamps were manufactured in the printing-works of J. B. Hirschfeld, a printer and lithographer at Leipsic, the 1 kreuzer of Bavaria being taken as the model for the design, which showed a large open numeral covered with a maze-work pattern on a ground composed of fragments of wavy lines within a frame 18½mm. square. The frame was about 3¼mm. wide, and in each of the angles was an ornament of the form shown in the engraving (Fig. 231). Attention should be carefully directed to these corner ornaments with their star-like centres, as they will be referred to later on as one of the tests to distinguish the genuine stamps from the forged.



FIG. 231.

The die was engraved on metal in relief, most probably on copper, by chemotype, that is, by the *aqua fortis* process; and from this moulds were taken in plaster, from which Arnold, the stereotyper in Hirschfeld's works, took casts in type-metal. The stamps were not all of exactly the same

size, which was due to the unequal shrinking of the moulds in drying; besides which, it is more than probable that Arnold, to save time, used some of his first castings to produce moulds for others.

The sheet consisted of twenty stamps arranged in four rows of five, distant from each other about 2mm., with lines of printer's rule between the casts running vertically down the sheet uninterruptedly; but the horizontal lines were broken and did not touch the vertical lines. The vertical line between the fourth and fifth stamps is, however, all but, if not quite, invisible. The paper was ordinary white wove, and the printing was done on an ordinary typographic hand-press.

The gum was yellowish, and the stamps were, of course, not perforated. The cost of the manufacture was about 1s. 6d. per 1000.

1. 3pf., brick-red (shades), brownish-red.

## ISSUE II.—GENERAL ISSUE OF 1851.

DATE OF ISSUE.—August 1st, 1851. PAPER. — Plain white and coloured wove.

DESIGNS.—Arms and profile of King Frederick Augustus II. IMPRESSION. — Arms, typographed; profile, copper-plate.

GUM.—Yellowish-white.

In the course of the deliberations on the production of the general issue, various modes appear to have been examined and considered; wood-engraving was objected to, and line-engraving considered to be too expensive. Designs were submitted by Hirschfeld and others, and those of Hirschfeld met with approval; but before the order was given, a proposal was made by Messrs. C. C. Meinhold and Sons, of Dresden, a firm well known for the production of engravings by the glyphographic process. The

upshot was, that the manufacture of the 3 pfennige was given to Hirschfeld, and his designs for the higher values were handed over to Messrs. Meinhold and Sons to carry out by the copper-plate process at a total cost of about 2s. 2½d. per 1000.\*

The series consisted of 3 pfennige and ½, 1, 2, and 3 neugroschen. The design of the 3 pfennige showed the Arms of Saxony on a shield surmounted by a crown on a solid coloured ground within an oval. On a scroll above was "SACHSEN," and on another scroll underneath was the value in words; numerals of value were in the sides, and the rectangle, 23½ by 18¾mm., was filled in with



FIG. 232.



FIG. 233.

ornaments (Fig. 232). The impression was typographed in colour on plain white wove paper.

The design of the four higher values showed the head of King Frederick Augustus II.† in profile to the right, on a solid coloured ground within an oval, and with inscriptions as in the 3 pfennige, except that the lower inscription was "Neu-Grosch," separated by the numeral of value (Fig. 233). The stamps were similar in size to that of the 3 pfennige, and the impressions were in black on coloured wove paper.

\* The contract with Meinhold and Sons also provided that for printing in colour on white the price would be 1s. per 1000 more than for the black on coloured paper.

† Frederick Augustus III., Elector of Saxony, became King Frederick Augustus I, pursuant to a treaty made with France in 1806 after the battle of Jena.

The 3 pfennige was printed in sheets of 120 from casts taken in type-metal. The other values were in sheets of a similar size, and were printed from copper-plates.

2. 3pf., arms, green, yellow-green on white.
3.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., black on grey.
4. 1ngr., black on rose.
5. 2ngr., black on blue.
6. 3ngr., black on yellow.

In August, 1851, a Leipsic office informed the head office that a sheet of stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr. had been sent to it printed on the blue paper of the 2ngr. Of these, ninety-five had been sold before the error was discovered, thirty-two of which had been returned by the purchasers, who had paid 2ngr. each for them; sixty-three had, however, been used as stamps of 2ngr., and the remaining fifty-seven were returned to the head office. This error is consequently esteemed as a great rarity by its possessors.

7.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., black on blue (error).

### ISSUE III.—ISSUE OF 1855.

DATE OF ISSUE.—June, 1st, 1855. PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

DESIGN.—Profile of King John.

King Frederick Augustus II. died on August 9th, 1854, and was succeeded by his brother John. New stamps with the profile of King John to the left (Fig. 234) were ready by the end of the year, but the issue did not take place till June 1st, 1855. No alteration was made in the 3 pfennige, which continued to be of the arms design. The other values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and 3ngr. were manufactured as



FIG. 234.

before by Messrs. Meinhold and Sons, the manufacture remaining in their hands till 1863, during which period new plates were made for the values of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1ngr., which were the values most in request, as three varieties of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., dependent on the form of the numerals on the sides, are found, and two in those of the 1ngr.\*

The impression was on coloured wove paper, as before, but the sheets contained 100 stamps in lieu of 120.

On April 24th, 1856, the series was augmented by the issue of two stamps, one of 5ngr. and the other of 10ngr. These were of similar type to the other neugroschen values, but were printed in colour on plain white wove paper, which varied, as they are found on thick yellowish-white paper and on thin bluish-white.

This series may be thus summed up :

*June 1st, 1855.* Impression in black, on coloured paper.

8.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., grey, bluish-grey.
9. 1ngr., rose (shades).
10. 2ngr., blue, dark blue.
11. 3ngr., yellow (shades).

*April 24th, 1856.* Impression in colour, on white paper, yellowish, and bluish.

12. 5ngr., vermilion-red, russet-brown.†
13. 10ngr., blue and greenish-blue.

In November, 1857, complaints having been made that the 5ngr. stamps were brown rather than vermilion, as had

\* It must not be assumed that these were the only extra plates made use of, for on June 11th, 1863, Meinhold and Sons sent to the Dresden Post-Office the original dies of the six values, together with four reliefs and five printing-plates of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., two reliefs and five printing-plates of the 1ngr., two reliefs and three printing-plates of each of the 2ngr. and 5ngr., and one relief and two printing-plates of the 10ngr. The plates of the 3ngr. do not appear to have been sent at that time.

† This impression in brown was a mistake. There were 100,000 stamps printed in this colour, of which 62,200 were sold. The rest were exchanged by the contractor and burnt.

been ordered, the contractors were called upon to take back a large number and replace them by others in vermilion-red.

14. 5ngr., vermilion-red (shades).

#### ISSUE IV.—EMBOSSSED SERIES OF 1863.

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, | PAPER.—Plain white wove. |
| 1863.                    | IMPRESSION.—Embossed.    |
| DESIGN.—Arms.            | PERFORATION.—13.         |

In March, 1861, the head of the Prussian Post-Office called attention to the confusion that was created by so many States of the German-Austrian Postal Union using stamps of corresponding values in different colours, and suggested that all stamps of similar value, whether expressed in schilling, grote, groschen, or kreuzer, should be printed in the same colour, and that the same rule should apply to stamped envelopes, which should have the stamp in the right upper angle, and the adhesives placed in the same position; and he advised new issues to be made to carry out these suggestions. It was also suggested that no stamps of a higher value than 5 silbergroschen should be issued.

The various States, as we have seen in those already considered, approved of these suggestions. Saxony also promised to take measures to carry them into effect, and invited engravers to send in designs for a new issue. Four firms only competed: Hirschfeld, Meinhold and Sons, Blockman and Son, of Dresden, and Giesecke and Devrient, of Leipsic. The tender of the latter firm was accepted, the design consisting of the Arms of Saxony surmounted by a crown on a ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval engine-turned band with a scalloped outer edge. On the band was "SACHSEN" in the upper part, the denomination in the lower part, and in the sides the numeral



of value in discs, this being repeated below the arms, which were embossed in white relief (Fig. 235). The 3 pfennige and the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr. differed from the other values, being



FIG. 235.



FIG. 236.

enclosed in a rectangular frame, with the numerals of value in the spandrels (Fig. 236). The stamps were embossed on plain white wove paper in sheets of 100, and were perforated 13.

The advent of the new issue was notified by a circular dated from Leipsic, June 19th, 1863, and the stamps were issued on July 1st following.

#### *First Type.*

15. 1ngr., rose (shades), lilac-rose.
16. 2ngr., blue, Prussian blue, ultramarine.
17. 3ngr., brown, reddish-brown, bistre.
18. 5ngr., violet, slate-violet, grey-violet.

#### *Second Type.*

19. 3pf., yellow-green, green, blue-green, grey-green.
20.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ngr., vermilion, orange.

In 1867, complaints were made of the varying colours of the 5 neugroschen, and the contractors printed some in a reddish-lilac shade, but this was objected to as resembling too closely that of the 1 neugroschen, and the stamps were not put on sale, but a greyish shade of violet was adopted.

The issue was still current when, on January 1st, 1868, the postal administration of Saxony was merged in that of the North German Confederation, and the stamps of the latter were substituted for those of Saxony.

The ordinary obliterating marks are a date stamp, round or oblong, in black; and after about 1854 a round trellis-work stamp, both with and without a number in the middle, is common, stamped frequently in blue (Fig. 237). The date stamp, however, is the one most commonly met with.



FIG. 237.

A few words should be added which may serve as a guide to detect some of the forgeries of the 3 pfennige of 1850. In the ornament in the corners, which is in the shape of a quartre-foil, the interior design is in the shape of a four-rayed star, or rather a round, uncoloured centre to a St. Andrew's Cross. In the left upper corner ornament there is a curved line opposite to each extremity of the cross. This curved line is wanting opposite the left upper extremity of the cross in all the other corner ornaments, and also opposite the upper right extremity of the cross in the right upper ornament, and this right extremity is long while the left one is very short, as also is the upper right one in the right lower ornament. In the inscriptions, the "s" and "a" in "SACHSEN" almost join, as also do the "r" and "e" in "DREI." There is a break in the inner line of the frame opposite the "i" of "DREI." These are the principal tests given by Messrs. Collin and Calman, and in their catalogue enlarged engravings are given of the corner ornaments. In the genuine stamps there is also a full stop after "FRANCO," which, curiously enough, is absent in most of the illustrations.

## SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

It will tend to simplify the history of the stamps issued for the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein jointly, and for the two Duchies separately, if prefaced by a brief account of the circumstances under which they were issued. In 1814, the two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, to the latter of which was annexed that of Lauenburg, were restored to Denmark, which became a member of the Germanic Confederation in respect of Holstein and Lauenburg. The inhabitants of the latter were essentially German, while many of those of Schleswig were also German. The union, therefore, of the Duchies with Denmark was never one of hearts, and they were constantly in a state of ferment, insurrections being of frequent occurrence. During one of these, which broke out in 1848, a Provisional Government that had been formed by the rebels issued two postage-stamps in November, 1850, but they did not continue long in use, as the Duchies were again brought under the control of Denmark in 1851.

On the death of Frederick VII. of Denmark, in November, 1863, Prince Frederick of Augustenburg laid claim to the Duchies, and in December, 1863, entered Kiel as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein. This led to further complications, and at length federal execution was

ordered, Austria and Prussia making war against Denmark. Ultimately, in October, 1864, peace was signed at Vienna, on the terms of Denmark giving up the Duchies to the allies. By a convention made at Gastein, August 14th, 1865, Austria was to have the temporary government of Holstein, and Prussia that of Schleswig, while Lauenburg was absolutely ceded to the latter, Austria receiving compensation in money. After the war between Austria and Prussia the Duchies were incorporated with the latter on December 24th, 1866.

The currency in Schleswig and Holstein was the mark current, worth about 1s. 2d., divided into 16 schilling. In Lauenburg the currency was that of Mecklenburg, in which 48 schilling were equivalent to a thaler of 3s. The Danish money was also used, in which 96 skilling were equivalent to 1 rigsbankdaler, worth about 2s. 3d. Four skilling Danish were therefore equivalent to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  schilling of Schleswig-Holstein and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  schilling of Lauenburg equal to about  $1\frac{1}{8}$ d. English.

### *Schleswig and Holstein.*

|                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—November | DESIGN.—Arms embossed in |
| 15th, 1850.             | an oval.                 |
| PAPER.—“Dickinson.”     | IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
| IMPERFORATE.            |                          |

On November 15th, 1850, two stamps of 1 and 2 schilling were issued by the Provisional Government, which informed the public of their approaching issue by a circular dated from Kiel, November 4th, preceding. The manufacture of the stamps was entrusted to Messrs. H. W. Köbner and Lemkuhl, printers at Altona, who engaged to furnish the matrix and patrix dies, with all the necessary material, for 1000 marks ct., and print the stamps at the rate of 10 schilling per 1000.

The design consisted of a double-headed eagle, displayed on a ground of horizontal lines within a single-lined rectangle 21 by 18½mm., in the centre of which was an uncoloured upright oval, with the arms embossed in white; in the upper corners were small upright ovals with the letters S. H. (Schleswig-Holstein), and in the lower corners were similar ovals for the numerals of value. Above the central oval was "POST," and underneath "SCHILLING" (Fig. 238.)



FIG. 238.

The dies were engraved by M. Claudius, of Altona, and the printing-plates were made of eighty separate blocks arranged in ten rows of eight. Three plates were required for the manufacture: one for the eagle, another for the frame, and a third for the embossing of the head.

The paper employed was "Dickinson," with one blue thread running vertically through the stamp, and was obtained from the same manufacturers that supplied similar paper for the Bavarian stamps. Between November 10th, 1850, and February 14th, 1851, 1,300,000 stamps of 1 schilling and 700,000 of 2 schilling were delivered in four batches, and there was no great difference in the shades of the colours employed. The stamps continued to be issued till about May, 1851, after which time those remaining in the hands of the public were allowed to be used till August, 1851, the Danish stamps having again come into use in May, 1851.

The stamps were for the most part obliterated with a mark consisting of seventeen parallel bars within a circle, with the index number of the office in a rectangular space in the centre. Others are found with a dated stamp, but

though stamps to the amount of 125,000 marks were printed, only about 1600 marks' worth were sold, and the rest were sent to Copenhagen.

1. 1sch., dark and light blue, dull blue.
2. 2sch., dark and light rose, dull rose.

## *Holstein and Lauenburg.*

In 1864, political events began to enter largely into the history of the stamps of the Duchies, and on February 18th, 1864, an official notice was issued from Kiel, informing the public that on March 1st then next, a stamp of 1½ schilling current, or 4 skillings rigsbank currency, would be issued, and that Danish stamps would not be available for postage purposes in the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—March 1st,  
1864.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.  
IMPERFORATE.

DESIGN.—Numerals in a square  
frame.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.

The design of the stamp showed a circular uncoloured space within a square frame of 19mm., in the angles of which were post-horns. In the frame on the left side were the letters "HRZGL," in the top "POST," and on the right "FRM" (Herzogliche Post Freimarke—Ducal Postage Stamp), and at the bottom "4 SRM." (4 Skilling Reichs Münze). In the central circular space was "1½ SCHILLING CRT." The ground of the rest of the stamp was of horizontal wavy lines (Fig. 239).



FIG. 239.

The stamps were lithographed by Köbner and Co., of Altona, in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten; but previously to the printing the sheets were covered with an under-print of wavy lines of a greyish colour, which was only rendered clearly visible by chemical action, leaving on the top of the sheet, in the margin, the inscription "HERZOGliche POST FREIMARKEN," in large capitals. In the central portion of each stamp a capital P was also left clear of the under-print. There were three types of the stamp, which appeared in the following order: Type I., in which the wavy ground in the spandrels was close, the lettering small, and there were stops after the letters in the sides; Type II., in which the lines of the wavy ground were coarser and farther apart, the lettering larger, and there were stops after the letters in the sides; Type III., in which the lines of the wavy ground were coarse, as in Type II., but the letters in the frame were larger, and there were no stops after them. Fig. 239 is from this latter type.

The impression was on white wove paper. The stamps were issued imperforate, though in some catalogues specimens of the first and third types are mentioned as being rouletted. This rouletting is, however, quite unofficial.

3. 1½sch. (Type I.), blue, light blue.
4. 1½sch. (Type II.), blue.
5. 1½sch. (Type III.), blue, light blue.

## ISSUE II.

Early in April, 1864, another notice appeared (dated Kiel, April 4th, 1864) to the effect that, as the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg formed a territory of the German-Austrian Postal Union, the stamps would be altered in

the next issue, and instead of 4 S R M. they would bear "1½ S L M." (Schilling Lauenburgische Münze) and the numerals in the centre would be larger.

To give a little more time to get rid of the stock in hand of the former issue, the stamps of the new issue were not put in circulation till about the end of May, 1864. The design was similar to that of the previous issue, but the numerals in the centre were double-lined and much larger, and not confined within a circle, and the inscription "SCHILLING CRT." was in an upturned curve under the numerals, the space within the frame being occupied with these, except some small ornaments in the angles. In the right side of the frame the lettering, representing Freimarken, was composed of five letters, F R M R K, so as to balance the five on the other side (Fig. 240). There was an under-print, in pink, of a diagonal pattern, which showed a capital "P" in the centre of each stamp free from the under-print, and above the first row in the sheet, which consisted of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, was "HERZOGLICH HOLSTEINISCHE POSTFREIMARKEN," in large capitals.



FIG. 240.

The stamps, like the former, were lithographed by Köbner and Co., of Altona, on white wove paper by two operations. They were rouletted in line about 7½.

6. 1½sch., light blue, blue, grey-blue.

By a notice of April 27th, 1864, the stamps of 1½ schilling were allowed to be cut into two, and employed either for making up an amount to be considered as equivalent to 1 silbergroschen, or for use for local letters and printed matter.



The stamps were lithographed by Köbner and Co., of Altona, in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten; but previously to the printing the sheets were covered with an under-print of wavy lines of a greyish colour, which was only rendered clearly visible by chemical action, leaving on the top of the sheet, in the margin, the inscription "HERZOGICHE POST FREIMARKEN," in large capitals. In the central portion of each stamp a capital P was also left clear of the under-print. There were three types of the stamp, which appeared in the following order: Type I., in which the wavy ground in the spandrels was close, the lettering small, and there were stops after the letters in the sides; Type II., in which the lines of the wavy ground were coarser and farther apart, the lettering larger, and there were stops after the letters in the sides; Type III., in which the lines of the wavy ground were coarse, as in Type II., but the letters in the frame were larger, and there were no stops after them. Fig. 239 is from this latter type.

The impression was on white wove paper. The stamps were issued imperforate, though in some catalogues specimens of the first and third types are mentioned as being rouletted. This rouletting is, however, quite unofficial.

3.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. (Type I.), blue, light blue.
4.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. (Type II.), blue.
5.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. (Type III.), blue, light blue.

## ISSUE II.

Early in April, 1864, another notice appeared (dated Kiel, April 4th, 1864) to the effect that, as the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg formed a territory of the German-Austrian Postal Union, the stamps would be altered in

the next issue, and instead of 4 S R M. they would bear "1½ S L M." (Schilling Lauenburgische Münze) and the numerals in the centre would be larger.

To give a little more time to get rid of the stock in hand of the former issue, the stamps of the new issue were not put in circulation till about the end of May, 1864. The design was similar to that of the previous issue, but the numerals in the centre were double-lined and much larger, and not confined within a circle, and the inscription "SCHILLING CRT." was in an upturned curve under the numerals, the space within the frame being occupied with these, except some small ornaments in the angles. In the right side of the frame the lettering, representing Freimarken, was composed of five letters, F R M R K, so as to balance the five on the other side (Fig. 240). There was an under-print, in pink, of a diagonal pattern, which showed a capital "P" in the centre of each stamp free from the under-print, and above the first row in the sheet, which consisted of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, was "HERZOGlich HOLSTEINISCHE POSTFREIMARKEN," in large capitals.



FIG. 240.

The stamps, like the former, were lithographed by Köbner and Co., of Altona, on white wove paper by two operations. They were rouletted in line about 7½.

6. 1½sch., light blue, blue, grey-blue.

By a notice of April 27th, 1864, the stamps of 1½ schilling were allowed to be cut into two, and employed either for making up an amount to be considered as equivalent to 1 silbergroschen, or for use for local letters and printed matter.

*Schleswig. 1864.*

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE OF THE     | PAPER.—Plain white wove. |
| 4SCH.—March 15th 1864.   | IMPRESSION.— Embossed in |
| DATE OF ISSUE OF THE     | colour.                  |
| 1½SCH.—April 1st, 1864.  | PERFORATION. — Rouletted |
| DESIGN.—Numeral of value | 11.                      |
| in an oval.              | GUM.—White.              |

The allied forces of Austria and Prussia occupied Flensburg on February 7th, 1864, and no time was lost in superseding the Danish postage-stamps. A notice emanating from the Commissioners of Austria and Prussia, dated Flensburg, March 14th, 1864, announced the issue of a stamp of 4sch. for the Duchy of Schleswig, and also stated that on April 1st following a stamp of 1½sch. would be on sale in the post-offices of Schleswig. The reason for the issue of the two stamps was that the first of them was in Danish currency, and is said to have been objected to on that account, and one in Hamburg currency was at once ordered to take its place; but not being ready in time, the one bearing the value in Danish currency was issued, and continued in use for sixteen days, till April 1st, when that of 1½sch. took its place.



FIG. 241.

Both of the stamps were manufactured at the State Printing-works in Berlin, and were similar to each other in design, which showed the value in large numerals on an upright oval ground of solid colour within an engine-turned frame, inscribed in the upper part "HERZOGTH. SCHLESWIG," and in the lower part "SCHILLINGE," for the 4 schillinge (Fig. 241), and 'SCHILLING,' for that of 1½ schilling. They were embossed

in colour on plain white wove paper, in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, and were rouletted in line about 11.

7. 4sch., carmine, issued March 15th, 1864.

8. 1½sch., green, issued April 1st, 1864.

## *Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg.*

DATE OF ISSUE.—February 22nd, 1865, to September 10th, 1865. DESIGN, &c.—As in the preceding.

In the year 1865, prior to the Convention of Gastein, stamps were issued under the authority of Austria and Prussia for the whole territory comprised in the Duchies. The stamps were not issued at once, but by several successive orders, which it is unnecessary to quote; but the first of the series was of the value of ½sch., and was issued about February 22nd, 1865.

This stamp, like those previously issued for Schleswig, and those issued for the same Duchy in November, 1865, were manufactured at the State Printing-works at Berlin, and were embossed on plain white wove paper, in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, and rouletted in line about 11. The following are the dates of issue of the various stamps comprised in the series, with the inscriptions upon them :

The stamp of ½sch., issued February 22nd, 1865, was intended for printed matter and for local letters. It bore the numeral of value in the centre, and the upper inscription was "SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN," while the lower was "SCHILLING" (Fig. 242).

In June, 1865, another value, with inscriptions the same as in the ½sch., and with "1½" in the central oval, was issued.

In August, 1865, one of 1⅓sch. was issued, the value in the central oval being "1⅓ SCHILLING (=15gr.)" in three lines, and in the lower part of the frame was a star.

On August 18th, 1865, a stamp of 2sch. for prepayment of the rate to Denmark was issued, similar in design to that of  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., but with a large numeral "2" in the central oval.

On September 10th, 1865, a further addition was made by the issue of a stamp of 4sch., similar to that of  $1\frac{1}{3}$ sch.



FIG. 242.



FIG. 243

save in the inscription in the central oval, which was "4 SCHILLING (=3sgr.)." (Fig. 243.)

This issue, therefore, consisted of:

9.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., carmine, issued May, 1865.
10.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., green, issued June, 1865.
11.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ sch., lilac, issued August, 1865.
12. 2sch., ultramarine, issued August, 1865.
13. 4sch., yellow-brown, issued September, 1865.

### *Schleswig, 1865.*

DATE OF ISSUE.—November 1st, 1865. DESIGN, &c.—Asia Schleswig, 1864.

After the Convention of Gastein of August 14th, 1865, which took effect on November 1st following, separate stamps were ordered to be issued for Schleswig and for Holstein.

Those for Schleswig were issued on November 1st, 1865, the values being the same as those of the issue for Schleswig-Holstein of 1865. The designs of the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{3}$ , and 2sch.

were similar, as also were the inscriptions, except that in the upper part of the oval frame "HERZOGTH . SCHLESWIG" was substituted for "SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN."

The 1½sch. and 4sch. were the same as those issued for Schleswig in March and April, 1864, but were printed in different colours (Fig. 244); while the designs of the



FIG. 244.



FIG. 245.

½, 1½, and 2sch. were similar to those of the Schleswig-Holstein issue of 1865 (Fig. 245). The colour of the 1¼sch. varied much; those of the other values were more constant.

The issue, therefore, was:

14. ½sch., green.
15. 1¼sch., dull lilac (shades), blue-lilac, reddish-lilac, violet, grey-lilac (various tints), dull purple.
16. 1½sch. (1sgr.), rose.
17. 2sch., ultramarine.
18. 4sch., light grey-brown.

### *Holstein, 1865.*

DATE OF ISSUÉ. — November  
1st, 1865.

DESIGN.—Numerals in an oval.

PAPER.—Thin white wove.

IMPRESSION. — Embossed in  
colour.

PERFORATION.—Rouletted in  
line, 7½.

A notice from the Government of the Duchy of Holstein, dated from Kiel, October 5th, 1865, informed the public

that the stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{3}$ , 2, and 4sch., theretofore common to Schleswig and Holstein, would be replaced by a fresh series on November 1st following, and that the former stamps would cease to serve for the prepayment of postage throughout the postal districts of the Duchy after October 31st.

On November 1st, 1865, stamps of five values,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{3}$ , 2, and 4sch. were issued, the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and 2sch. being of one type, and the  $1\frac{1}{3}$  and 4sch. being of another.

In the first of these the central numeral on a solid ground was within a pearled upright oval, surrounded by a frame of solid colour, on which was the inscription in the upper part "HERZOGTH. HOLSTEIN," and in the lower "SCHILLING," in white letters, the two inscriptions being separated from each other by stars. It should be remarked that in the 2sch. the value on the stamp is "SCHILLING," not "SCHILLINGE," as in the previous stamps for Schleswig. (Fig. 246.)



FIG. 246.



FIG. 247.

In the second type the value in the central oval was " $1\frac{1}{3}$  SCHILLING (=1Sgr.)" or "4 SCHILLING (=3Sgr.)"; in an engine-turned border was the inscription in the upper part, "HERZOGTHUM HOLSTEIN," in coloured letters, and in the lower part a star (Fig. 247).

The dies for the stamps were engraved by M. Claudius, of Altona, and the stamps were manufactured by Messrs.

Köbner and Co., of the same place. There were 200 *clichés* made from the dies, but the plates consisted of 100 in ten rows of ten, and the impression was on thin white wove paper. They were rouletted about  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , while those which had been made at Berlin were rouletted about 11.

The stamps were embossed, but show very feeble relief, and the work altogether was much inferior to that of the State Printing-works at Berlin.

The following were the colours :

*Type I.—Inscriptions on Solid Border.*

- 19.  $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., yellow-green.
- 20.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., lilac.
- 21. 2sch., pale blue.

*Type II.—Inscriptions on Engine-turned Border.*

- 22.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ sch., (1sgr.), carmine.
- 23. 4sch. (3sgr.), light yellow-brown.

In February, 1866, the  $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., Type I., was replaced by another stamp of the same value with inscriptions on an engine-turned border, that in the upper part being "HERZOGTH. HOLSTEIN," and in the lower part "SCHILLING."

At the commencement of July, 1866, the 2sch., Type I., was replaced by another stamp of similar value, with inscriptions as in that of the  $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch. last described. Both the above stamps were manufactured by Messrs. Köbner and Co., of Altona, and were rouletted in line about  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 24.  $1\frac{1}{4}$ sch., mauve.
- 25. 2sch., blue.

As by the Treaty of Prague, of August 23rd, 1866, the Duchy of Holstein was ceded to Prussia, a circular was



issued on November 5th, 1866, notifying that the stamps of 1865 for Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, and for Schleswig and Holstein separately, would be available for postage throughout the Duchies. These were incorporated with Prussia on December 24th, 1866, when the stamps of that kingdom were in concurrent use until they, as well as those of the Duchies, were superseded on January 1st, 1868, by the stamps of the North German Confederation.

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## SERVIA.

Servia, for several centuries, formed a portion of the Turkish empire, though it was frequently in a state of rebellion against its suzerain. The inhabitants are of the Sclavonic race, and are mostly Christians of the Greek Church, so that it is by no means surprising that they took advantage of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 to again declare war with Turkey. By the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, the independence of Servia was recognised, and some territorial additions were made to the principality, which since 1829 has been governed by an hereditary prince of the house of Obrenovitch.

Postage-stamps were first introduced in 1866 when Michael Obrenovitch was the reigning prince under the title of Michael III. He was assassinated in Belgrade, the capital, on June 10th, 1868, and was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Milan IV., who was declared king by the Assembly in 1882. King Milan abdicated in 1889 and was succeeded by his son Alexander, then about thirteen years of age, when the country was governed by a Regency until Alexander assumed the royal authority, April 1st (13th) 1893.

The language in Servia is essentially the Sclavonic. Its currency is now in para and dinars, one dinar of the value of a franc being divided into 100 para. Formerly,

however, the currency was similar to that of Turkey, in which 40 para are equivalent to 1 piastre.

It has not been known till recently at what date the first issue of stamps actually took place. A decree of October 31st, 1866, was known which regulated their use and sale, though it is clear that they had been seen in use previously to that date. Mr. G. B. Duerst, the latest writer on these stamps, has been able to fix the date of issue at a much earlier period than is assigned to it by other philatelists, and that which he has given appears to be not only in complete accordance with the facts attendant on the history of the first issue, but to throw light on points hitherto involved in obscurity.\*

This philatelist has by patient perseverance disinterred a decree dated May 1st, 1866, by which regulations were made for the reorganisation of the Servian post. Provisions were also made for the introduction of postage-stamps, to serve for letters and for the conveyance of matter under wrapper, the rate of postage on letters being fixed at 20 para per  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and on matter under wrapper the lowest rate was 10 para per oz. A tax of 2 para was imposed on foreign newspapers up to 1oz. in weight, with an addition of 1 para for every  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. above that weight.

To carry out these objects, stamps of 1, 2, 10, 20, and 40 para had been ordered to be manufactured at Vienna, but these were not ready by May 1st, and were not delivered till the month of June. This delivery consisted of printings from the plates of the 10, 20, and 40 para, together with the plates themselves, as also plates of the 1 and 2 para of similar design; but impressions from these latter had been countermanded, as other provisions had, in the meanwhile, been made by the issue of stamps of 1 and 2 para, which were manufactured at Belgrade, and were issued to the

\* Servia, by Mr. G. B. Duerst, *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, vol. ix., p. 25.

post-offices on the frontiers of Austria, Turkey, and Roumania, in May, 1866, to express the tax on foreign newspapers entering the country. Like the newspaper tax stamps of Austria, Parma, &c., they were of a fiscal nature, but as they have ordinarily found a place among the regular postal issues, it will perhaps be better to conform to the usual practice and describe them as a first, though provisional, issue, more especially as the same values in the permanent issue of 1866 were applied to a similar purpose.\*

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—May, 1866. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
 DESIGN.—Arms of Serbia. GUM. — Brownish, then  
 PAPER.—Coloured wove. yellow.

The design of the 1 and 2 para showed the Arms of Serbia in a shield on a mantle, surmounted by a coronet on a solid ground within a pearled circle enclosed in a rectangle  $21\frac{1}{2}$  by 18mm, the remainder of the rectangle being filled in with horizontal lines. In the upper part was an inscription, "K. C. POCHTA" (Royal Serbia Post), and at the foot was "PARA," or its dual "PARE," with the numeral of value on each side (Fig. 248).

The die is said to have been engraved on wood, from which twelve casts for each value were made in type-metal, and were rather roughly executed, as most of them present slight differences in some of the details. Twelve of these casts, arranged in three rows of four, formed the printing-plate. The paper was wove, either coloured throughout or



FIG. 248.

\* That the primary use of the stamps of 1 and 2 para was the payment of the tax is clear, from the fact that the regulations contained no rate of postage to which they could be applicable.

faced with colour. There were two printings, the first of which was very small, and was on thicker paper than the second, and the gum was browner. In the second printing many of the impressions are blotchy, and the ground-work is no longer in continuous lines, but in broken ones or points, owing doubtless to the wear of the casts, and the colour, both of the impression and the paper, is not uniform. The stamp of 2 para is found on paper of the colour of that of the 1 para, but this must either be a proof or a sheet printed accidentally on the wrong paper. The stamps are not found obliterated, as they were solely used by the officials of the post-office, and were of no value in the hands of the public.

1. 1p., bronze-green on rose and lilac-rose.
2. 2p., violet-brown on lilac-grey.
3. 2p., copper-red, chocolate, on lilac.
4. 2p., green on rose (error).

## ISSUE II.

|                                        |                          |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st,<br>1866.      | PAPER.—Plain white wove. |
| DESIGN.—Head of Prince<br>Michael III. | IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
|                                        | PERFORATION.—12.         |
|                                        | GUM.—Yellowish.          |

The stamps were not chronicled till after October 1st, 1866, which has been hitherto assumed to be the date of issue; but July 1st is given by Mr. Duerst, and appears to be the more correct for several reasons, which are too long to enter upon.\* The design showed the profile to the left of Prince Michael III. within a pearled circle with a solid ground in the upper part, while the lower was

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\* The first mention is in *Le Timbre-poste* for November, 1866, and comprised the 10, 20, and 40 para, Issue II., and the 1 and 2 para of Issue III. So little was known about them that in *The Philatelist* of December, 1886, they were spoken of as "impostors."

composed of horizontal lines. The stamp was of large size, the rectangular frame measuring 25 by  $21\frac{1}{2}$  mm. Over the head was a scroll inscribed in the Servian language, "Royal Servia Post." The value was at the foot, and the numerals of value were repeated in the four angles (Fig. 249). The plates, as before stated, were made at Vienna, and the issue was printed there on plain white wove paper, and the stamps perforated 12.



FIG. 249.

5. 10p., orange-yellow.
6. 20p., rose.
7. 40p., blue.

### ISSUE III.

|                                 |                                                      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — October, 1866. | DESIGN.—As in Issue II.                              |
| IMPRESSION.—Typographed.        | PAPER.—White or yellowish wove, ordinary thickness ; |
| PERFORATION.— $9\frac{1}{2}$ .  | very thin white wove.                                |
| GUM.—Yellowish.                 |                                                      |

The printing-plates of the 10, 20, and 40 para, as dispatched from Vienna, were accompanied by similar plates for the values of 1 and 2 para, and printings from all these plates were made at Belgrade, the issue commencing in October, 1866. The printing was much inferior to that made at Vienna, and the colours were coarser. The paper employed was plain white wove, though some of the stamps of 1, 2, and 20 para, printed at the end of 1868, are found on yellowish paper, but the greater part of the printings of the 10, 20, and 40 para were on very thin white wove paper. The stamps were perforated  $9\frac{1}{2}$  by a single-line machine (Fig. 250), but in 1868 the 1 and 2 para were issued unperforated (Fig. 251), and so continued till the

advent of the next series. These latter stamps were used for the same purposes as those of the first issue, but there was nothing on the face of them to indicate their special



FIG. 250.



FIG. 251.

use, and they appear to have been sold to the public. Obliterated copies are known, but it is very doubtful how far they are genuine.

The following is a summary of this issue :

(a) Plain white wove paper.

- 8. 1p., green (shades).
- 9. 2p., brown (shades).
- 10. 20p., rose (shades).
- 11. 40p., ultramarine (shades).

(b) Very thin white wove paper.

- 12. 10p., orange, orange-yellow.
- 13. 20p., rose (shades).
- 14. 40p., ultramarine (shades).

(c) Yellowish wove paper (end of 1868).

- 15. 20p., rose.

(d) Plain white wove paper, *imperforate* ; 1868.

- 16. 1p., green (shades).
- 17. 2p., brown (shades).

(e) Plain yellowish wove paper, *imperforate*; end of 1868.

18. 1p., olive-green.

19. 2p., bistre.

In the sheets of the 2 pare, one of the stamps has "F" as the final letter of "PARE," arising probably from an accident to the foot of the "E"; and in the sheets of the 1 para, one of the stamps shows a point after "PARA." A few other minor varieties are also found, due possibly to some retouches of the stamps on the plates.\*

#### ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1869.

PAPER.—Plain white wove, varying in thickness.

DESIGN.—Head of Prince Milan IV.

PERFORATION.— $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, and

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

compound.

In July, 1869, a new series commenced to make its appearance, the design showing the head of Prince Milan IV., then about fourteen years of age, and was of smaller size than the stamps of the last issue, as the rectangle measured 23 by 19mm. The same design served for the entire series, the only difference being in the numerals of value in the four angles. The head of the prince was in a circle on a solid ground of colour, above which was "POCHTA" (Post) and underneath "PARA," both in Slavonic characters. The frame was of a cable pattern, and the spandrels were filled in with diaper work (Fig. 252). The stamps were printed typographically at Belgrade on plain white wove paper, varying in thickness, but the die was probably engraved in Vienna. The perforation appears to have been done by two single-line machines, one with a gauge of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  and the other with a gauge of 12, though neither worked very regularly, as

\* As "PARA" was used in all the values except the 2 par., where it was "PARE," it would appear that the latter was in the dual.



those gauges were not always accurate. Most of the values are found perforated  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , and also 12; but all of them with a perforation compounded of the two, and other varieties are also recorded.\*

The issue was composed of:

- 20. 1p., yellow (shades).
- 21. 10p., bistre (shades).
- 22. 15p., yellow (shades).
- 23. 20p., ultramarine (shades).
- 24. 25p., rose-red.
- 25. 35p., bluish-green.
- 26. 40p., violet (shades).
- 27. 50p., dark green, emerald green.

The shades are numerous, and in many of the stamps the colours at times appear as if they had been prepared with



FIG. 252



FIG. 253.

too much oil, for the impression shows through on the backs of the stamps.

In August, 1872, the 1 para appeared imperforate.

- 28. 1p., yellow (shades), imperforate.

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\* Compound perforations of two of the gauges, 9,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , 10, 11,  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , 12, or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  are recorded as found in some of the values. These irregularities seem to point to the perforation of this issue being done by contractors on behalf of the Government. Some of the smaller variations were probably due to inferior work, but the maintenance of a uniform gauge does not seem to have been regarded as a matter of any importance thirty years ago.

Prince Milan attained his majority on August 22nd, 1872, when the regents surrendered the government to him, and on June 1st, 1873, a stamp of 2 pare was issued, in which the head of the prince was re-engraved on an uncoloured ground; the inscription over the circle was altered to "KNG. SERB. POCHTA" (Royal Servian Post), and that below the circle was "PARE," all in Slavonic characters (Fig. 253). It was issued imperforate, but specimens perforated 12 are known.

29. 2p., black on plain white wove; imperforate.

In 1879 new plates of the 10, 20, and 25 para of the issue of 1869 were brought into use, and the stamps were separated from each other by intervals of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in place of being distant about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., as in those printed previously, the stamps therefore have larger margins, but no alteration was made in the design or in the perforation.

30. 10p., bistre, red bistre, orange.

31. 20p., ultramarine, blue.

32. 25p., rose.

### ISSUE V

DATE OF ISSUE. — January 1st, 1881.      DESIGN. — Portrait of Milan IV.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.      IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.— $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.

Early in 1880 preparations were made for a new issue, the die for which was engraved in Vienna. The series was not, however, issued till January 1st (13th), 1881, the design showing the portrait of Milan IV. three-quarters to the left, in uniform, on a ground of horizontal lines within a circular frame, intercepted with leaves of oak and olive



FIG. 254.

on the sides and by two large uncoloured blocks in the lower angles carrying the numerals of value, between which was "POCHTA," and above the circle was "SERBIYA," both being in Slavonic characters. The rest of the rectangle of  $21\frac{1}{2}$  by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  mm. was filled in with ornamentation (Fig. 254).

The impression was made at Belgrade on plain white wove paper in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, and the stamps were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.

33. 5p., green, grey-green, blue-green.

34. 10p., rose (shades).

35. 20p., yellow.

36. 25p., blue, ultramarine.

37. 50p., brown, violet-brown.

38. 1 dinar, violet.

#### ISSUE VI.

DATE OF ISSUE.—February, 1890. PAPER.—Plain thin white wove.

DESIGN.—Head of King Alexander I. IMPRESSION.—Typographed. PERFORATION.— $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.

King Milan having abdicated in 1889 was succeeded by his son Alexander, and a new series was issued in

February, 1890, the design showing the profile of the young king to the left on a lined ground within a rectangular frame  $21\frac{1}{2}$  by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  mm. On a scroll in the upper part was "SERBIYA," and at the foot "POCHTA," both in Slavonic characters, with blocks in each of the lower angles carrying the numerals of value (Fig. 255). The die was said to have been engraved at Berlin, though



FIG. 255.

that seems doubtful. The impression was made, as before, at Belgrade, on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.

- 39. 5p., green, blue-green.
- 40. 10p., rose (shades).
- 41. 15p., violet.
- 42. 20p., orange, orange-yellow.
- 43. 25p., blue.
- 44. 50p., brown.
- 45. 1 dinar, lilac.

### ISSUE VII.

DATE OF ISSUE. — October, 1894.      DESIGN.—Head of King Alexander I.

PAPER. — Thin white wove, with filaments of coloured thread.      IMPRESSION AND PERFORATION.—As before.

King Alexander having assumed the royal authority in 1893, a new issue was made in October, 1894, in which the design showed the profile of the king to the left, in uniform, in a medallion, with laurel-branches on the sides in a rectangle 21 by 16½ mm. Above the oval was "SERBIYA," in Slavonic characters, and at the foot the value, the numerals being in each of the angles (Fig. 256). The die was probably engraved in Vienna, but the stamps were printed at Belgrade on thin white wove granite paper, with filaments of coloured thread in the substance of it, and were in sheets of 100 in four panes of twenty-five. The perforation was 13½ by 13.



FIG. 256.

- 46. 5p., green.
- 47. 10p., carmine.
- 48. 15p., lilac.
- 49. 20p., orange.
- 50. 25p., blue.

51. 30p., bistre-brown.

52. 1 dinar, blue-green.

In January, 1896, the 1 dinar appeared printed in brown-yellow on similar paper tinted light blue and perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 13, and at the same time a new value of 1 para was added to the series, printed on ordinary white wove paper and perforated similarly to the 1 dinar.

53. 1 dinar, brown-yellow, on light blue.

54. 1 para, dull red.

Since the above date, the 1, 5 and 19 para of this series have appeared perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

Many of the stamps of Servia are found obliterated with pen-strokes, but the dated stamp is the ordinary mode of cancellation. Very few dangerous forgeries are known, except of the 1 and 2 para of October, 1866, of both of which engravings from the genuine stamps have been given, and the stamps of July, 1869. In the counterfeits of the latter the last link of the chain pattern at the right is circular.

### *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

DATE OF ISSUE.—May 1st, 1895. PAPER.—Thin white wove, with filaments of coloured thread.

DESIGN.—Numeral in centre.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.— $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.

The design showed a double-headed eagle displayed surmounted by a crown on a vertically-lined ground within a rectangular frame. On the breast of the eagle was a plain disc carrying the numeral of value. On a tablet in the upper part of the frame was "PORTO MARKA," in Slavonic characters, and at the foot "PARA," with the numeral of value on each side (Fig. 257).



FIG. 257.

The stamps were printed at Belgrade on thin white wove paper, with filaments of coloured thread in it. The perforation was  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 13.

1. 5p., lilac-rose.
2. 10p., dark blue.
3. 20p., orange-brown.
4. 30p., green.
5. 50p., carmine.

In February, 1899, the 20 para appeared, printed on plain white wove paper of ordinary thickness, perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 6 20p., orange-brown.
- 

## SICILY.

For the history of the stamps of Sicily, *see* the **Two Sicilies**.

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## SPAIN.

The history of the stamps of Spain is rendered long and somewhat tedious by reason of the multiplicity of issues, due partly to caprice, but chiefly to political events and attempts to baffle forgers. The following preliminary remarks may throw some light on these two latter causes :

(1) When stamps were first introduced into Spain, in 1850, Isabella II. was on the throne. In 1854, insurrections began to be the order of the day, but the queen continued to govern nominally till 1868. At the end of September of that year she fled for refuge to France, and in 1870 formally abdicated in favour of her son, Alfonso, then about thirteen years of age. In the meanwhile, on the flight of the queen, the country was under the rule of provisional governments until, in December, 1870, Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emmanuel, accepted the crown. Surrounded by difficulties caused by the country being harassed by internal dissensions, he abdicated in February, 1873. These internal dissensions were principally due to Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, who, in 1872, caused himself to be proclaimed king in the north of Spain as Carlos VII., and a civil war was the result, which was not finally brought to a close till 1876. After the abdication of Amadeus, the government was carried on as a republic under a new

constitution; but the nation, wearied by continual disputes, welcomed a manifesto of Alfonso, issued in 1874, and he entered Madrid in January, 1875, and was proclaimed king as Alfonso XII. He reigned wisely till November, 1885, when he died, and the present king, Alfonso XIII., born in May, 1886, a few months after the death of his father, succeeded to the throne; the government has, during his minority, been carried on in his name by his mother, Queen Maria Christina, as regent.

(2) There is no country in Europe in which so many forgeries of stamps have been made to defraud the Post-Office as in Spain. This was principally owing to the temptation held out by the inferior quality of the work. But instead of remedying this, the authorities resorted to continual and sudden changes in the designs, demonetising previous issues at a few days' notice, and an interesting collection of these forgeries, which duly passed through the post, might be formed. Forgeries also to deceive collectors are common; some of those of the older and scarcer stamps have probably been done by photogravure, as the designs have been reproduced so accurately, and the imitation is so perfect, as at first sight to deceive the most wary. But by far the larger part of the counterfeits, whether made to deceive the Post-Office or collectors, have been produced by lithography; and where stamps were so badly manufactured as some of the Spanish issues, the lithographic printing of the forgeries was no worse than that of the genuine stamps. In the great majority of cases the collector will find that his protection is in the design, and as in almost every series the design throughout the various values is identical, varying only in that portion in which the value is expressed, a close comparison with any stamp of the same issue will be likely to detect a suspected forgery. There is one element that must not be disregarded.



Since 1865 the Spanish stamps have been uniformly perforated 14 vertical by about 14½ horizontal, and very few forgeries will stand this test.

The weights in Spain affecting the postal service were, up to 1867, the libra, equal to about 1lb. avoirdupois, divided into 16 onzas, each onza being again divided into 16 adarmes. In 1867 the French metrical system of grammes, hectogrammes, &c., was introduced.

Up to the end of 1865 the currency was in reales and cuartos. The real varied, but the real *de billon* used in the Post-Office consisted of 8½ cuartos, and was worth about 2½d. English; the cuarto was also sub-divided into 4 maravedis. From January 1st, 1866, to the end of June, 1867, the currency was reckoned in escudos, an escudo (worth about 2s. English) being divided into 10 reales or 100 centimos, the real being, as before, equivalent to 8½ cuartos; but from July 1st, 1867, the escudo was divided into 1000 milésimas, and this continued till the end of September, 1872, since which time the value has been expressed in pesetas and centimos, 1 peseta being equal to 4 reales, and therefore worth about 10d. English.

#### ISSUE I.—1850.

|                                            |                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1850.          | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.<br>GUM.—Yellowish.                             |
| DESIGN.—Head of Queen Isabella II. Type I. | PERFORATION.—No stamps of any series were issued perforated before 1865. |
| PAPER.—Plain white wove.                   |                                                                          |

A notice of October 24th, 1849, mentioned that the rates of postage had been fixed in the following manner :

On single letters under 6 adarmes, 6 cuartos.

On double letters from 6 to 8 adarmes, 8 cuartos.

On double letters from 8 to 12 adarmes, 12 cuartos.

On registered single letters, 5 reales.

On registered double letters, 10 reales.

On registered single letters to colonies and on single letters for abroad, 6 reales.

The intermediate rate of 8 cuartos was abandoned before January 1st, 1850, when the issue, consisting of stamps of 6 and 12 cuartos, and of 5, 6, and 10 reales, was made all of the same general design, showing the diademed head of Queen Isabella II. on a horizontally-lined ground within a rectangular frame. They were engraved separately, and none of them are exactly of the same size, as they varied from 21 to 22½mm. by 17 to 18mm. In the 6 cuartos the head was turned to the left, in all the other values to the right. In the upper part of the frame was the value; at the bottom the date, 1850; on the left side "CORREOS";



FIG. 258.



FIG. 259.

and on the right "FRANCO," in the 6 and 12 cuartos (Figs. 258 and 259), and "CERTIFICADO" in the higher values of the 5, 6, and 10 reales.

The dies for each value were engraved on copper in recess by Don Bartolemeo Coromina, and transfers were taken, which were laid down on the lithographic stone. Those of 6 and 12 cuartos were in panes of eighty-five stamps, each pane of the 6 cuartos representing 60 reales, and each pane of the 12 cuartos representing 120 reales. The stamps of 5, 6, and 10 reales were in panes of 100 each.

The paper was plain white wove, varying in thickness, and most of the values are found on both thick and thin, while the 6 cuartos is also found on thick yellowish.

When letters containing securities or like articles were registered, they were examined at the post-office, closed, and a receipt given to the sender. A "certificado" stamp was then affixed, and on the letter being delivered to the addressee, the envelope, with the stamp, was retained by the postman, and sent back to the office from which the letter came, thus furnishing proof of the delivery of the letter. The stamps which bore "certificado" upon them had no signification beyond ordinary postage-stamps when they were applied to foreign letters, and the issue of 1854 was the last in which this difference in the inscriptions is found.

The following were the colours :

1. 6ctos., black, grey-black.
2. 12ctos., lilac, grey-lilac.
3. 5r., dark red (shades).
4. 6r., blue (shades).
5. 10r., green (shades).

All the stamps of Spain were printed at the Government Works in Madrid, *Fabrica del Sello*, and were sent thence to the post-offices on orders issued from the Accountant's office.

#### ISSUE II.—1851.

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, | PAPER.—Plain white wove.  |
| 1851.                       | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  |
| DESIGN.—Profile of Queen    | GUM.—White or yellowish.* |
| Isabella II. Type II.       |                           |

A notice of the Post-Office, dated December 22nd, 1850, informed the public that, from January 1st then

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\* The gum continued to be white, or yellowish-white, throughout the issues, the chief difference being that it varied in thickness. It will not, therefore, be further referred to.

next, the stamps of the issue of 1850 would be no longer valid, but might be exchanged for those of the new issue up to the 15th of that month.

The design of the new series showed the profile of the queen, with a diadem of pearls to the right, on a solid ground within an upright oval band, which, with some small ornaments in the spandrels, filled the rectangle of 22 by 18mm. In the band were the inscriptions of "CORREOS, 1851," in the lower part, and the value in words in the upper part, preceded by "FRANCO" in the cuartos values and by "CERTIF<sup>o</sup>." in the reales values (Fig. 260).



FIG. 260.

The dies were engraved by Coromina, and the proof struck from the matrix die, after it was defaced in 1873, shows that a great part of the inscriptions in the band were in movable type, or in engraved portions which could be adjusted to form the different values. The plates were composed of separate electrotypes, arranged in panes of eighty-five, the sheets of all the values being composed of 170 stamps in two panes of eighty-five.

The impression was on white wove paper, for the most part thin, but specimens are found on thicker paper.

There has been much controversy whether the stamp of 2 reales was issued with the other values on January 1st, or whether its issue took place later in the year to enable the rate of postage to Sardinia, fixed by a convention of September 29th, 1851, at 8 reales, to be paid in stamps, which could not be done by a combination of the other values; but as 1432 stamps of the 2 reales were used before the end of the year, of which not more than half would be required for the Sardinian rate, it seems probable

that the issue took place with the other values on January 1st, 1851. There has also been another controversy over a specimen that has been found of the 2 reales in the colour of the 6 reales, obliterated with the cancelling mark then in use. This we consider to have been an error of printing, while others, who can scarcely have compared it with the known essay of the 2 reales in blue and with the 6 reales in blue, confidently assert that it is an essay that in some way or other has been obliterated.

The issues comprise the following values :

6. 6ctos., black, grey-black.
7. 12ctos., lilac (shades).
8. 2r., orange-red.
9. 5r., rose-red (shades).
10. 6r., blue (shades).
11. 10r., green (shades).
12. 2r., blue (error).

### ISSUE III.—1852.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1852. DESIGN.—Head of Queen Isabella II. Type III.

PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

A notice from the Post-Office, dated December 20th, 1851, announced that from January 1st, 1852, the stamps of the issue of 1851 would be withdrawn, and would be no longer available for postage, but that any would be exchanged within fifteen days for stamps of a new type. It was also stated that a stamp of 10 reales would not form part of the new series, as two stamps of 5 reales might be used to defray any postage of 10 reales.



FIG. 261.

The design showed the profile of the queen to the left on a solid circular ground. At the foot was "CORREOS . 1852" on a straight tablet, and on a similar tablet at the top "FRANCO 6 (or 12) C<sup>s</sup>," or "CERT<sup>no</sup> 2 (5 or 6) R<sup>s</sup>," as the case might be (Fig. 261).

The die was engraved by Coromina, as before, and the only changeable part was the inscription on the upper tablet. The stamps were printed, as before, on plain white wove paper, from plates made from electrotypes, in sheets of two panes of eighty-five stamps each.

The series was thus composed :

- 13. 6ctos., rose, carmine.
- 14. 12ctos., lilac, brown-violet.
- 15. 2r., orange-red (shades).
- 16. 5r., green (shades).
- 17. 6r., dull-blue (shades).

#### ISSUE IV.—1853.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1853. DESIGN.—Head of Queen Isabella II. Type IV.

IMPRESSION AND PAPER.—As before.

An order of the Post-Office of December, 1852, informed the public that from January, 1853, the stamps of the issue of 1852 would cease to be available for postage, but that up to January 6th they might be exchanged for those of the new issue.

The design showed the profile of the queen to the right on a solid ground within a pearled oval enclosed in a rectangular frame  $18\frac{1}{2}$  by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. On a straight tablet at the top was "CORREOS . 1853," and on a similar one at the foot "FRANCO 6 (or 12) C<sup>s</sup>" or "CERT<sup>no</sup> 2 (5 or 6) R<sup>s</sup>"; the spandrels were filled in with horizontal lines (Figs. 262 and 263).

The matrix die, without the lettering, was engraved by Don José Perez Varela, and the plates, consisting, as before,



FIG. 262.



FIG. 263.

of two panes of eighty-five stamps each, were made at the Government Works, where the stamps were manufactured.

The impression was on rather thin white wove paper.

The following were the colours of the several stamps :

- 18. 6ctos., carmine-red.
- 19. 12ctos., red-violet (shades).
- 20. 2r., orange-red.
- 21. 5r., yellow-green (shades).
- 22. 6r., dark blue.

The 6 cuartos was forged. In the forgery the pearls at the top and bottom on the left finished entire, while in the genuine these are only half ones.

#### ISSUE FOR MADRID.—1853.

The course of the regular issues will now be interrupted in order to mention a special issue for Madrid, which was made in 1853, and superseded at the end of October, 1854.

DATE OF ISSUE.—April 10th, 1853. PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As in the last.

DESIGN.—Arms of Madrid.

Letter-boxes having been introduced in various parts of Madrid, a Royal Decree, of November 3rd, 1852, authorised

the creation of a stamp of 3 cuartos for defraying the postage on letters within the city; in this was included the cuarto which the recipient of every letter had to pay to the postman. A notice of the Post-Office, dated April 6th, 1853, announced that the issue would take place on the 10th of that month.

The design showed the Arms of Madrid on an oval shield, surmounted by a crown and ornamented with branches of laurel on a solid octagonal ground within a rectangle  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by 18mm.



FIG. 264.

At the top part of the rectangle was "CORREO INTERIOR," and at the foot "FRANCO," with the value; the rest being filled in with horizontal lines (Fig. 264).\*

The die was engraved by Varela, and the stamp printed (like the other postage-stamps) typographically, at the Government Works, on ordinary plain white wove paper.

### 23. 3ctos., bronze.

On October 8th, a Ministerial order announced that a stamp of 1 cuarto would be substituted for that of 3 cuartos from the 15th of the same month. This, of course, did not include the postman's cuarto. Another stamp of a similar design, but of the value of two cuartos, was prepared, including the cuarto for the postman, but was not issued though printed ready for issue, as it was determined to provide one applicable to the whole of Spain.

The 1 cuarto was similar in design and all other elements to the 3 cuartos which it superseded on October 15th, 1853 and continued in use till November 1st, 1854.

### 24. 1cto., bronze.

\* The type of the 3 cuartos was the same as that of the 1 cuarto, save in the value.



## ISSUE V.—1854.

|                                                     |                                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, and November 1st, 1854. | PAPER.—White wove, sometimes yellowish; also bluish. |
| DESIGN.—Arms.                                       | IMPRESSION.—As before.                               |

(1) The series which appeared on January 1st, 1854, consisted of only four values—6 cuartos, 2, 5, and 6 reales. The design showed the Arms of Castile and Leon quartered on a shield, those of Bourbon being on a shield of pretence, surmounted by a crown and surrounded with the collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece, on a ground of solid colour. At the top, on a straight tablet, was "CORREOS . 1854," and at the bottom, on a similar tablet, "FRANCO" or "CERT<sup>DO</sup>" (Fig. 265) followed by the value.



FIG. 265.



FIG. 266.

The die was engraved by Varela, and the impression was on plain wove paper, white, though at times yellowish.

(2) Three stamps of 2 and 4 cuartos and 1 real were issued on November 1st, 1854, together with a new printing of the 2 reales.

The principal difference in the design of the new values was that the arms were on an uncoloured ground (Fig. 266). They were issued in conformity with a circular of the Post-Office, dated September 27th, 1854, explaining the object of the issue. That of the 2 cuartos was for the

postage in towns, and consequently superseded the special issue for Madrid and the projected issue of the 2 cuartos of the same type; the 4 cuartos was for single letters for the Interior and the Canaries; the 1 real for single letters to Cuba and Porto Rico; and the 2 reales for double letters to the same places, for single letters to the Philippines, and for registered letters; the 5 and 6 reales were withdrawn.

The impression of the 2 and 4 cuartos was on white, and also on bluish, wove paper, on which latter the 2 reales is also found.

The 2 cuartos was also printed on the paper of the next issue, but was never issued.

The issue of 1854 may be thus summed up:

(1) *Arms on a Coloured Ground.*

- 25. 6ctos., carmine (shades).
- 26. 2r., vermilion (shades).
- 27. 5r., yellow-green (shades).
- 28. 6r., blue, dark blue.

*The same, on Bluish Paper.*

- 29. 2r., brown-red (November, 1854).

(2) *Arms on an Uncoloured Ground, on White Wove.*

- 30. 2ctos., green, yellow-green.
- 31. 4ctos., carmine (shades).
- 32. 1r., dark and very dark blue, light blue.

*The same, on Bluish Paper.*

- 33. 2ctos., green.
- 34. 4ctos., carmine.

There are two forgeries of the 4 cuartos (No. 31), both of which are lithographed, and may readily be distinguished

from the genuine by their coarseness and by observing the shape of the lions in the arms.

Before proceeding to the next issue it may be remarked that there was necessarily a large accumulation of remainders of the stamps issued down to 1854, arising from the fact of every issue being demonetised when the next issue was made. These were all burnt in 1856, but the remainders of the issue of 1854 were differently treated: they were obliterated with black bars across them, and then disposed of, and this system continued to be employed in the case of some remainders down to 1870. Those of 1870 to 1889, cancelled by punching a hole through them, are stamps that had been used for telegrams.

#### ISSUE VI.—1855, 1856 to 1859.

|                                                              |                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—April 1st,<br>1855, and January 1st,<br>1856. | PAPER.—Hand - made, water-<br>marked till April 1856;<br>after that machine-made,<br>not watermarked. |
| DESIGN.—Head of Queen<br>Isabella II. Type V.                | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.                                                                              |

A new issue was to have been made on January 1st, 1855, but on December 15th, 1854, the Postmaster-General was informed that the new series showing a bust of the queen was not ready, and the issue could not take place before April 1st following, as the engraving required to be made with care, and other precautions were being taken against the forgery of the stamps. A circular from the Post-Office of March 8th, 1855, announced that the issue would be made on April 1st, and from that date the stamps of the former issue would not be valid for postage.

The design showed the head of the queen to the right crowned with a laurel-wreath on a solid ground within a pearled circle, enclosed in a rectangular frame 22 by 18mm. (Fig. 267). In the upper part of the frame was

"CORREOS," and in the lower the value. The ground was composed of dots.

The die was engraved by Varela, and the stamps were printed in panes of 100. The design remained unaltered till the issue of February 1st, 1860, but changes were made in the paper which serve to divide the issue into three epochs.



FIG. 267.



FIG 268.

(1) *On Paper Watermarked with Loops.*

This was hand-made paper, more or less blue, watermarked with rows of loops running horizontally across the sheet, so arranged that a portion of a row appeared at the top and a portion of the next lower row at the bottom of each stamp if printed as was intended (Fig. 268).

The series printed on this paper appeared on April 1st 1855, and was composed of the following values:

- 35. 2ctos., green, yellow-green.
- 36. 4ctos., carmine, red, brown-red, and violet-red.
- 37. 1r., blue, greenish-blue.
- 38. 2r., brown-violet, red-violet.

One of the electrotypes of the 2 reales was by mistake inserted in the forme of the 1 real, and is, therefore, found printed in blue in place of violet.

- 39. 1r., blue (error).

There were three forgeries of the 4 cuartos (No. 36), but the watermark was imitated in only one of them; but though this was well imitated, yet in the design the pearls were irregular and the letters of the inscription larger.

(2) *On Paper Watermarked with Lattice-work.*

This paper was white, hand-made, rough, and watermarked with lines crossing each other diagonally, so as to form lattice-work.

The series printed on this paper was issued January 1st, 1856, and was as follows:

- 40. 2ctos., green, yellow-green.
- 41. 4ctos., carmine, rose-red.
- 42. 1r., blue, greenish-blue.
- 43. 2r., brown, red-brown, violet-brown.

The 4ctos. was forged, but in the forgery the head was smaller, and the upper lip scarcely appeared.

(3) *On Plain White Wove Paper.*

A notice of the Post-Office, dated April 11th, 1856, stated that the watermarked paper being exhausted the stamps would be printed on unwatermarked paper. This paper was machine-made ordinary white wove, varying in thickness, and no further change was made during the time that this series remained in use, except that the printings show many varieties of shades and tints.

- 44. 2ctos., green, yellow-green.
- 45. 4ctos., carmine, rose-red.
- 46. 1r., blue, dark-blue, greenish-blue.
- 47. 2r., lilac, dark lilac, brown-lilac, mauve.

The 4 cuartos is found printed in lilac, but whether this arose from an electrotype of the value being inserted by mistake in the forme of the 2 reales, or whether it was

from a sheet printed in the wrong colour, is not clear, but probably from the latter cause.

The 2 cuartos was forged; four different forgeries of the 4 cuartos, one of the 1 real, and two of the 2 reales have also been found, all of which have been used postally.

By a postal treaty made with France, a single rate of 12 cuartos was to come into operation on February 1st, 1860, and stamps of 12 cuartos were prepared; but as it was subsequently determined to issue by that date a series of a new design, they were never made use of, and were sold by the Government, cancelled with bars in black.

#### ISSUE VII.—1860, 1861.

DATE OF ISSUE. — February 1st, 1860.      DESIGN. — Diademed head of Queen Isabella II.

PAPER.—Coloured lightly.      Type VI.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

A notice of the Post-Office, dated January 17th, 1860, announced that the issue of a new series would take place on February 1st, and that the stamps of the former issue would, after that date, cease to be valid.

The design showed the diademed head of the queen to the left on a solid circular ground, "CORREOS" at the top on a scroll, and the value on a straight tablet at the foot (Fig. 269). The die was engraved by Varela, and the stamps were printed as before, but on wove paper, lightly coloured.

A new value of 12 cuartos was comprised in the series to defray the rate of postage agreed upon between Spain and France. A further value of 19 cuartos was added on September 14th, 1861, to defray the rate agreed upon between Spain and



FIG. 269.

Belgium, under a convention of February 20th preceding, and which came into force on August 1st, 1861.

The complete series was as follows :

48. 2ctos., green, yellow-green (shades) on greenish.
49. 4ctos., orange-red, orange (shades) on greenish or bluish.
50. 1r., blue (shades) on greenish.
51. 12ctos., carmine (shades) on yellow or buff.
52. 2r., lilac (shades), reddish-lilac on lilac or bluish.
53. 19ctos., brown on reddish-buff.

Four forgeries of the 4ctos., two of the 2 reales, and one of each of the 1 real and 12ctos. have been found, all used postally.

#### ISSUE VIII.—1862, 1863.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 16th, PAPER.—Coloured or white  
and August 1st, 1862. wove.

DESIGN.—Head of Queen IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
Isabella II. Type VII.

A notice of the Post-Office, dated July 1st, 1862, announced that, in consequence of various forgeries, a new series would be issued, and that the 4 cuartos would appear on the 16th of the same month ; and a further circular of July 18th stated that the other values would be on sale on August 1st, 1862, when the former stamps would cease to be valid.



FIG. 270.

The design of the new series showed the diademed profile of the queen to the left on a solid ground within an upright oval band, with pearls in the inner line, inscribed "ESPAÑA" at the top, the value at the bottom, and

"CORREOS" on the sides. In the spandrels were the Arms of Castile on one side and those of Leon on the other (Fig. 270).

The die was engraved by Varela, and the stamps were printed on paper of various colours.

54. 2ctos, blue (shades) on bright yellow.
55. 2ctos., blue (shades), indigo on light yellow.
56. 4ctos., brown, black-brown on reddish-buff.
57. 4ctos., chocolate-brown on yellowish-white.
58. 1r., brown (shades), red-brown on light yellow.
59. 1r., brown, red-brown on saffron.
60. 12ctos., blue (shades), black-blue on dull rose.
61. 12ctos., pale blue on white (probably faded).
62. 2r., green (shades), yellow-green, glossy, greasy sap-green on dull rose.
63. 19ctos., carmine on bluish.
64. 19ctos., dull carmine on yellowish-white.

A forgery of the 4ctos., used postally, was discovered.

#### ISSUE IX.—1864.

|                                                     |                                                    |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>and March 1st, 1864. | DESIGN. — Head of Queen<br>Isabella II. Type VIII. |
| PAPER.—Coloured wove.                               | IMPRESSION.—As before.                             |

The forgery of the 4 cuartos hurried on the issue of the value in a new type, and on December 24th, 1863, it was announced by the Post-Office that the stamp would be issued on January 1st following, after which date the current 4 cuartos would cease to be valid. The remainder of the series of the same design was not issued till March 1st, 1864.



FIG. 271.



The design showed the diademed head of the queen to the left, on an upright oval solid ground within a band, in the upper part of which was "CORREOS" and in the lower part the value with the date 1864. Ornamental work filled the spandrels (Fig. 271). The die was engraved by Varela, and the stamps were printed on coloured wove paper.

- 65. 2ctos., blue (shades) on light lilac.
- 66. 4ctos., carmine-red (shades) on flesh.
- 67. 4ctos., vermilion-red (shades) on flesh.
- 68. 1r., red-brown (shades) on bluish-green.
- 69. 12ctos., green, yellow-green on dull pale rose.
- 70. 2r., blue (shades) on dull pale rose.
- 71. 19ctos., lilac (shades) on dull pale rose.

Amongst the stamps disposed of by the Government cancelled with horizontal black lines were some stamps of the 2 reales, blue, perforated 14. These were from sheets which had been sent to Gouweloos Bros., of Brussels, to enable them to show the perforation that their machines would produce, and it was in consequence of the approval of the sample that two single-line perforating machines were ordered from that firm, which commenced operations in the following year.

#### ISSUE X.—1865.

|                                                |                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1865.           | IMPRESSION.—Typographed in<br>one or two colours.                          |
| DESIGN.—Head of Queen<br>Isabella II. Type IX. | PERFORATION.—Imperforate<br>to June 1st, after that<br>date perforated 14. |
| PAPER.—Plain white wove.                       |                                                                            |

A notice from the Post-Office dated December 31st, 1864, announced that a new issue would appear the next day, and that in eight days from that date no stamps of the issue of 1864 would be valid.

The design showed the diademed head of the queen to the left on a ground of horizontal lines within an upright oval band intercepted by small shields in the spandrels, the upper ones bearing the Arms of Castile and Leon, and the lower ones the value. The upper part of the band was inscribed "ESPAÑA," and the lower part "CORREOS," the sides being filled with ornaments (Fig. 272). The die was engraved by Eugenio Julia, and the impression was on plain white paper, but the 12 and 19 cuartos were printed in two colours, the central oval in one colour, and the frame in another.



FIG. 272.

The perforating machines ordered from Brussels began to work early in the year, the stamp of 4 cuartos being the first that appeared, but a circular of the Post-Office, dated April 11th, 1865, announced the speedy appearance of the other values, though they were not put on sale in Madrid till the following June.

As the values of the unperforated and of the perforated are identical, and there are no great differences in the colours, they are comprised in one list.

- 72. 2ctos., carmine, rose (shades).
- 73. 4ctos., blue, dark blue, dull blue.
- 74. 1r., yellow-green, green (shades).
- 75. 12ctos., blue, light, dark, and dull blue, centre rose.
- 76. 2r., violet, lilac, rose-lilac, dull rose, yellowish-rose, carmine, flesh, yellow-brown.
- 77. 19ctos., brown, dark-brown, red-brown, centre rose.
- 78 to 83. The same, perforated 14.\*

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\* Specimens of the 12 cuartos, perforated and unperforated, are known with the centre printed upside down.

## ISSUE XI.—1866.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1866. DESIGN.—Head of Queen Isabella II. Type X.

PAPER.—Similar to the last. IMPRESSION.—Typographed. PERFORATION.—14.

A notice from the Post-Office, dated December 30th, 1865, announced a new series for January 1st, 1866, and stated that the stamps of the current issue would be demonetised after the lapse of eight or ten days.



FIG. 273.

The design showed the diademed head of the queen to the left on a lined ground within a circle. In the upper spandrels were crowned shields, one bearing the Arms of Castile, the other those of Leon, and on a curve between them was a cartouche, inscribed "CORREOS." On a straight tablet at the foot was the value (Fig. 273).

The die was engraved by Varela, and the impression was on plain white wove paper, and the perforation was 14.

- 84. 2ctos., rose, pale rose.
- 85. 4ctos., blue, light blue.
- 86. 10c. de esc. (centimos de escudo), green (shades).
- 87. 12ctos., orange, orange-yellow.
- 88. 20c. de esc., lilac, pale-lilac.
- 89. 19ctos., brown, dark-brown.

Consequent on a forgery of the 20c. de esc., a notice of the Post-Office, dated July 20th, 1866, announced that a new stamp would be issued on August 1st following, after which the former stamp of similar value would not be valid.

The stamp issued on August 1st, 1866, was made from

the die of the issue of 1864, with the date altered to 1866, and the value inserted of "20C<sup>mos</sup>." It was printed on white wove paper, and perforated 14.

90. 20C<sup>mos</sup>., lilac, pale-lilac, on white.

# ISSUE XII.—1867, 1868, AND 1869.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1867, &c. DESIGN.—Head of Queen Isabella II. Type XI. and

PAPER.—Plain white wove. numerals.

IMPRESSION AND PERFORATION.—As in the last.

A notice from the Post-Office, dated December 20th, 1866, was sent out with specimens of the new issue which was to be made on January 1st, 1867.

The design showed the head of the queen on a lined ground to the left within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "CORREOS DE ESPAÑA," and in the lower part the value. There were six values, as in the preceding issue, but the frames all differed in the spandrels, and the lettering varied in size (Fig. 274).



FIG. 274.

The dies were engraved by E. Julia and Coromina, the impression was, as before, on plain white paper, and the perforation was 14.

91. 2ctos., dark and light brown, yellow-brown.
92. 4ctos., light blue, dark blue, sky-blue.
93. 10c. de esc., bluish-green.
94. 12ctos., orange-yellow (shades).
95. 20c. de esc., lilac, red-lilac.
96. 19ctos., rose.

A royal decree of May 15th, 1867, ordered that from July 1st then next the decimal system was to come into force, and the single rate on letters for the interior was

fixed at 25 milésimas de escudo, and that on newspapers and printed matter at 10 milésimas de escudo. The stamps of 2 and 4 cuartos were withdrawn.

The stamp of 25 milésimas de escudo was similar in type to the values issued in January, but the rectangular frame differed in design, and the lettering in the band was in colour on white instead of being in white on colour. A stamp of 50 milésimas de escudo issued at the same time was of the same type, the only difference being in the substitution of "50" for "25" (Fig. 275).



FIG. 275.



FIG. 276.

The design of the 10 milésimas de escudo showed a large uncoloured numeral on a solid coloured disc within a rectangular frame, which was inscribed "ESPAÑA" at the top, "CORREOS" at the bottom, the value in words in the sides, and the value in the four angles in Arabic figures. Within the frame, above the disc, was "FRANQUEO" in graduated letters, and below it "IMPRESOS" in similar letters (Fig. 276).

The dies of these stamps were engraved by Julia, the impression was, as before, on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 14.

- 97. 25mil. de esc., blue (shades), centre rose.
- 98. 50mil. de esc., brown, light and dark brown.
- 99. 10mil. de esc., brown, yellow-brown.

Consequent on a reduction in the rate on printed matter a new value of 5 milésimas de escudo became necessary, and one resembling in type that of the 10 milésimas de escudo was prepared and issued on November 1st, 1867, the principal differences being that the large numeral "5" in the centre was on a horizontally-lined ground in place of a solid ground, and the inscriptions in the frame were in thinner letters. The numeral of value in the angles was a Roman "V." The impression, &c., was as before.

100. 5mil. de esc., green, dark and light, blue-green.

Although the two stamps of 5 and 10 milésimas de escudo bore on them the words "FRANQUEO IMPRESOS" (appearing to dedicate them exclusively to the prepayment of postage on printed matter), yet an order of the Minister, dated August 20th, 1868, declared that they might be used for correspondence.

A revolution broke out in Madrid in September, 1868, and on the flight of the queen a Provisional Government that was formed issued an order, dated September 30th, 1868, directing, amongst other things, that the postage-stamps should be stamped with the words "Habilitado por la Nacion" over the bust of the queen.

Some philatelists assert that two types of the hand-stamp for making this surcharge were prepared at the Mint, from which copies were taken in electrotpe and furnished to the various post-offices. On the other hand, there are others who recognise only one of these as official; but as the latter appear to be in the minority we will describe both, the first being that which all agree was official:

(1) The first, known as the Biscay type, was impressed in black, and the three lines of the surcharge, "HABILITADO POR LA NACION," show the following characteristics: The surcharge was all in Roman capitals, those

in the first line being  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, those in the second  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and those in the third  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The length of the lines was 21, 9, and  $16\frac{3}{4}$ mm., and the spaces between the first and second and second and third lines were respectively  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., the entire depth being  $8\frac{3}{4}$ mm. (Fig. 277).



FIG. 277.

(2) The second, known as the Andalusian type, was impressed in blue, and the following were the characteristics: The surcharge, similar to the last, was all in Roman capitals, their height in the three lines being respectively  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The lengths of the lines were respectively  $21\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ , and 17mm. The distances of the lines apart were 1mm. between the first and second, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. between the second and third, the whole depth being  $10\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

All writers agree that any other surcharges—such as that attributed to Valladolid (which is somewhat similar to those described, but is 14mm. in depth), that of H P N belonging to the Canaries, that of H P N in an oval attributed to Murcia, and several others—were not official, but were made by small juntas, or revolutionary councils, which in the confusion did what they liked without reference to the Provisional Government at Madrid. Most of these were applied only to certain values, and we shall not give any list of them, but confine it to those on which the surcharges fully described above have been applied.

Both types (1 and 2) were applied to the following, (1) in black and (2) in blue:

*Issue of January 1st, 1867.—Nos. 93 to 96.*

101. 102. 10cent. de esc., bluish-green.

103. 104. 12ctos., yellow.

105, 106. 20cent. de esc., lilac, reddish-lilac.

107, 108. 19ctos., rose and pale rose.

*Issue of July 1st, 1867.—Nos. 97 to 99.*

109, 110. 10mil. de esc., brown, yellow-brown.

111, 112. 25mil. de esc., blue, dark and pale blue,  
centre rose.

113, 114. 50mil. de esc., brown, yellow-brown.

*Issue of November 1st, 1867.—No. 100.*

115, 116. 5mil. de esc., dark and light green, blue-green.

In December, 1868, the colour of the 19 cuartos was changed from rose to brown, and by a notice of the Post-Office, dated January 29th, 1869 (though the stamps mentioned in it were issued about January 1st), it was announced that the stamps of 5 and 10 milésimas de escudo were to remain in use concurrently with the then existing 12 and 19 cuartos, and that the 25, 50, 100, and 200 milésimas de escudo were changed. The 25 milésimas de escudo was the same as that of the similar value in the preceding issue of 1867 (No. 97), but was printed in one colour; the 100 and 200 milésimas de escudo were adaptations of the 12 and 19 cuartos (Nos. 94 and 96); but the 50 milésimas de escudo was of a new design, the die for which was engraved by Coromina, and differed from the other stamps, more especially in the value in numerals being introduced into the ornaments of the spandrels in the left angles, and "M" in the right ones (Fig. 278).



FIG. 278.



The new issue, therefore, consisted of the following:

- 117. 25mil. de esc., blue, dark and light blue.
- 118. 50mil. de esc., violet, brownish-violet.
- 119. 100mil. de esc., brown.
- 120. 200mil. de esc., green, dark green.
- 121. 19ctos., brown, light brown.
- 122 to 131. The whole of the above are also found surcharged with "HABILITADO POR LA NACION" in both of the types, (1) in black and (2) in blue.

In September, 1869, the colour of the 12 cuartos was, in consequence of a forgery, changed from orange-yellow to orange-red.

- 132. 12 cuartos, orange-red.

#### ISSUE XIII.—JAN. 1ST, 1870, TO SEPT. 30TH, 1872.

A decree dated December 18th, 1869, ordered the fusion of the postal and telegraph services and the creation of new stamps bearing the name of "COMUNICACIONES," which should be applicable to both services. Stamps therefore of higher value than had theretofore been necessary for the postal service were required for the combined services.

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January      | PAPER.—White and coloured |
| 1st, and June 9th, 1870.    | wove.                     |
| DESIGN.—Allegorical head of | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  |
| Spain.                      | PERFORATION.—14.          |

A notice of the Post-Office of January 18th, 1870, announced that the new stamps had been issued and would take the place of the former issue, save that those of 12 and 19 cuartos would remain in use, and that until those of 1, 2, 4, and 10mils. de esc., created by the decree of December 18th, 1869, for printed matter, were issued,

the stamps of 5 and 10 mils. de esc. of the former issue were to be employed.

The design showed the head of a female, emblematical of Spain, bearing a mural crown with a star above it within a rectangle 22mm. by 18mm. Above the head on a scroll was "COMUNICACIONES," and the value was underneath the head on a similar scroll (Fig. 279).



FIG. 279.

The die was engraved by Julia, whose initials appeared on the base of the neck. The stamps were manufactured as before, and perforated 14. The impression of those issued on January 1st, 1870, was on plain white wove paper, as was also that of the 4 and 10 mils. de esc., which were not issued till June 9th, 1870, but the 1 and 2 mils. de esc. issued at the same time were on coloured wove.

The following is a list of the entire series :

(1) *Printed on Coloured Wove Paper.*

- 133. 1mil. de esc., violet and lilac on flesh.
- 134. 1mil. de esc., lilac and mauve on reddish-buff.
- 135. 2mil. de esc., black on flesh.
- 136. 2mil. de esc., black on reddish-buff.

(2) *Printed on White Wove Paper.*

- 137. 4mil. de esc., light-yellow brown.
- 138. 10mil. de esc., rose-carmine.
- 139. 25mil. de esc., lilac, violet (shades), mauve.
- 140. 50mil. de esc., blue, ultramarine.
- 141. 100mil. de esc., red-brown (shades), yellow-brown.
- 142. 12ctos., flesh, brown-red (shades).
- 143. 200mil. de esc., dark and light brown.
- 144. 19ctos., yellow-green, pale green.

145. 400mil. de esc., green, blue-green, yellow-green.  
 146. 1esc. 600mil., lilac, brown-lilac.  
 147. 2esc., blue and pale blue, sky-blue.

ISSUE XIV.—OCTOBER 1ST, 1872, TO JUNE 30TH, 1873.

This issue was made after Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, had been proclaimed king.

|                                      |                                                        |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—October 1st,<br>1872. | PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND<br>PERFORATION.—As be-<br>fore. |
| DESIGNS.—Various.                    |                                                        |

A notice, dated September 17th, 1872, announced that a series of thirteen values would appear on October 1st following to provide for the change in the currency, which was altered to pesetas and centimos, the peseta, equivalent to 4 reales or  $\frac{2}{3}$  escudo, being divided into 100 centimos.

The thirteen stamps comprised in the series were of four different designs, two of which were more especially for printed matter and two for *comunicaciones*.

(1) Within a small frame of 16mm. square was a transverse oval surmounted by a royal crown, and in a curve below "de cent" de peseta," the numeral " $\frac{1}{4}$ " being in the oval. In the frame were "Correos España" at the top and bottom, and " $\frac{1}{4}$  cent" de peseta" in italics on the sides. The stamp was not perforated (Fig. 280).\*



FIG. 280.

(2) The second design was similar to that of the 5mils. de esc. of November, 1867, having a large "2" in the centre, Roman figures of II. in the angles, and the inscription on the sides being "DOS CENTS DE PESETA," but the

\* It is remarkable that this stamp bore the inscriptions as " $\frac{1}{4}$  cent" de peseta" in lieu of  $\frac{1}{4}$  "cent" de peseta"; the inscriptions were never altered, though the stamp was re-engraved in 1873 and 1877.

inscription in the lower part of the frame was "COMUNIC" in place of "CORREOS" (Fig. 281).

(3) The design of the higher fractions of peseta showed the portrait of King Amadeus, three-quarters to the right, on a horizontally-lined ground within an oval in a rectangle 22 by 18½ mm. Above the oval was "COMUNICACIONES" in graduated characters, and in each



FIG. 281.



FIG. 282.



FIG. 283.

of the lower angles the numeral of value in a block, so that the same matrix could be used for all the values. Between the blocks was "ESPAÑA" in graduated letters, preceded and followed by "C" (Fig. 282).

(4) The design of the peseta values showed the profile of the king to the right, in an oval, the value being in words on a tablet at the foot, above which, in the lower spandrels, was "ESP."; above the oval was "COMUNICACIONES" (Fig. 283).

The first type was engraved by Don L. Plañol, the others by Julia, whose name appears in 3 and 4.

The impression was, as before, on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were perforated 14, with the exception of the ¼c. de peseta, which was not perforated.

148. First type, ¼c. de p., blue (shades).

149. Second type, 2c. de p., violet, lilac (shades).

150. Second type, 5c. de p., yellow- and blue-green, grey-green.
151. Third type, 6c. de p., blue (shades).
152. Third type, 10c. de p., violet (shades).
153. Third type, 12c. de p., lilac (shades).
154. Third type, 25c. de p., brown (shades).
155. Third type, 40c. de p., yellow-brown (shades).
156. Third type, 50c. de p., blue-green (shades).
157. Fourth type, 1p., lilac and pale lilac.
158. Fourth type, 4p., yellow-brown (shades).
159. Fourth type, 10p., blue-green (shades).

An alteration in the rates, which came into operation on January 1st, 1873, necessitated some corresponding changes in the stamps. Those of 5, 6, 10, and 12c. de peseta (Nos. 150 to 153) were withdrawn, and new stamps of 5c. de peseta and of 20c. de peseta, both of the third type, were issued, while the colour of the 10c. de peseta was altered to blue.

160. Third type, 5c. de p., carmine (shades).
161. Third type, 10c. de p., ultramarine.
162. Third type, 20c. de p., violet (shades).

#### ISSUE XV.—JULY 1ST, 1873, TO JUNE 30TH, 1874.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1873. DESIGN.—Figure seated holding an olive-branch.

PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION.—As before.

King Amadeus having abdicated in February, 1873, it was decided to issue a new series on July 1st, 1873. The stamp of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de peseta was altered by substituting a mural crown for the royal one (Fig. 284). The rest of the series was of a uniform design, showing a female figure seated with an olive-branch in her hand, emblematical of peace, and by her side was a shield bearing the Arms of

Castile, Leon, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada, on a ground of horizontal lines within a rectangular frame. On a scroll at the top was "COMUNICACIONES," "ESPAÑA" on the sides, and the value in a tablet at the foot (Fig. 285). The die was engraved by Julia.



FIG. 284.



FIG. 285.

The impression was, as before, on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were perforated 14, except the  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de peseta, which was not perforated.

- 163.  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., green, yellow-green, blue-green.
- 164. 2c. de p., orange-yellow.
- 165. 5c. de p., rose, lilac-rose.
- 166. 10c. de p., green, yellow-green, blue-green.
- 167. 20c. de p., black, grey-black.
- 168. 25c. de p., brown, yellow-brown.
- 169. 40c. de p., violet (shades).
- 170. 50c. de p., blue, dull blue.
- 171. 1p., lilac, lilac-grey.
- 172. 4p., yellow-brown.
- 173. 10p. brown-violet.

ISSUE XVI.—JULY 1ST, 1874, TO JULY 31ST, 1875.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1874. DESIGN.—Allegorical figure of Justice.

PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION.—As before.

In 1874 the Carlist war was at its height, and the Government, pressed for money, sold the supply

of stamps to a company for four years from July 1st, 1874.

The design, common to all the values in the series, showed an allegorical figure of Justice seated within a circle. In the circle to the left was "COMUNICACIONES," and to the right the value. Under the figure was the date, "1874," and under the circle, "ESPAÑA" between the numerals of value (Fig. 286).

The die was engraved by Julia, and the impression was, as before, on plain white wove paper, the perforation being 14.



FIG. 286



FIG. 287.

- 174. 2c. de p., bright yellow.
- 175. 5c. de p., violet, mauve.
- 176. 10c. de p., blue, chalky blue.
- 177. 20c. de p., blue-green.
- 178. 25c. de p., chestnut-brown.
- 179. 40c. de p., mauve (shades).
- 180. 50c. de p., orange, orange-yellow.
- 181. 1p., yellow-green, emerald green.
- 182. 4p., rose, rose-red.
- 183. 10p., black.

A forgery of the 10 centimos de peseta having been discovered in September the stamp was suppressed, and one of the same value was issued on October 1st, 1874, the design showing the Arms of Castile, Leon, Aragon,

Navarre, and Granada on a shield, which was on a lined ground within a rectangle, at the top of which, on a straight tablet, was "COMUNICACIONES," and on a similar tablet at the foot the value (Fig. 287). The die was engraved by Plañol, and the impression was on plain white wove paper, the perforation being 14.

184. 10c. de p., brown, yellow-brown.

ISSUE XVII.—AUGUST 1ST, 1875, TO MAY 31ST, 1876.

DATE OF ISSUE.—August 1st, 1875. PAPER.—Thin white wove, with number on back.

DESIGN.—Profile of King Alfonso XII. to the right. IMPRESSION AND PERFORATION.—As before. Type I.

This series was preceded by a circular dated July 16th, 1875, announcing its issue for August 1st following, and that the stamps would show the bust of the king, and would be substituted for the values of the old series with the exception of the small stamp of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de peseta.

The design showed the profile of King Alfonso XII. to the right in an oval within a rectangular frame, in the upper part of which was "COMUNICACIONES," and in the lower part the value. In the angles were the Arms of Castile and Leon. In the spandrels were small stars (Fig. 288). The die was engraved by Julia, whose name is at the base of the neck.



FIG. 288.

The impression was, as before, on plain white wove paper, but on the back of each stamp, printed in blue, was a rectangular frame, within which, surrounded by a dotted ground, was a small parallelogram containing the number that the stamp occupied in the sheet, from 1 to 100, and



at the top of each sheet, on the back, was *Sociedad de timbre comunicaciones*, also printed in blue.

The series was as follows :

- 185. 2c. de p., dark and light brown.
- 186. 5c. de p., lilac and reddish lilac.
- 187. 10c. de p., blue and pale blue.
- 188. 20c. de p., yellow-brown.
- 189. 25c. de p., rose, carmine.
- 190. 40c. de p., brown and pale brown.
- 191. 50c. de p., violet, reddish lilac, bluish lilac.
- 192. 1p., black and grey-black.
- 193. 4p., green and dark green.
- 194. 10p., ultramarine, pale blue.

#### ISSUE XVIII.—JUNE 1st, 1876, to JULY, 1878.

DATE OF ISSUE.—June 1st, 1876. PAPER.—White wove, water-marked.

DESIGN.—Head of Alfonso XII. Type II. IMPRESSION.—Line-engraved. PERFORATION.—As before.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken in the last issue by the addition of the design on the backs, the company seemed unable to cope with the forgers, and accordingly applied to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., of London, to supply the stamps for a new issue, and to make use of water-marked paper for the impression. It only shows that good work baffled the forgers, for these were the only stamps in which they did not succeed in defrauding the Post-Office.



FIG. 289.

The design showed the portrait of the king, three-quarters to the right, within an upright oval. At the top, on a straight tablet, was "COMUNICACIONES," and in each of

the lower angles were the numerals of value on blocks, with "C" PESETA," or "PESETA," as the case might be, between them (Fig. 289).

The impression was from steel plates on glazed white wove paper watermarked with a tower. The perforation was 14.

- 195. 5c. de p., brown, yellow-brown.
- 196. 10c. de p., blue and dark blue.
- 197. 20c. de p., bronze-green.
- 198. 25c. de p., red-brown, brown.
- 199. 40c. de p., black-brown.
- 200. 50c. de p., green, yellow-green.
- 201. 1p., blue, dark blue.
- 202. 4p., brown-violet (shades).
- 203. 10p., vermillion-red.

In 1877 a fresh printing was made of most of the values on thin unglazed paper. The following are recorded as found on the thinner paper :

- 204. 5c. de p., yellow-brown.
- 205. 10c. de p., bright blue.
- 206. 25c. de p., brown.
- 207. 50c. de p., green.
- 208. 1p., blue.
- 209. 4p., brown-violet.
- 210. 10p., light vermillion.\*

---

\* There are two varieties in the design of the frame part in most of the stamps in this series. These have been carefully analysed by Mr. Castle in a paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, November 11th, 1898. The one runs through the whole of the values with the exception of the 10 pesetas, and the other through the 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos, and 1 peseta, together with the 10 pesetas. It was previously known that some stamps showed a sign of retouch, but Mr. Castle finds this is confined to some of the stamps on the plates of the 5 centimos of the first variety, and the 10 and 50 centimos of the second. The two varieties point to the use of a second die for the construction of the plates of the second type, and the retouch to the use of more than one plate of the three values affected by it. See *London Philatelist*, vol. 8, p. 2.

In October, 1877, a new issue was made of the small stamp of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. de pes. similar to that of October 1st, 1872 (Fig. 280). The die was, however, re-engraved, as the crown slightly varied from that on the stamp of 1872; but the inscriptions of " $\frac{1}{4}$  cent\* de peseta" were not altered. This stamp is referred to in official documents as of the value of 1 centimo de peseta—that is, it is considered as being composed of four stamps, like the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It was not comprised in the four years' lease of the stamps to the company, and as no change was made between July, 1873, and October, 1877, the consumption was probably but small.

The new issue was printed, as before, on plain white wove paper, unwatermarked, and the stamps were not perforated.

211.  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. de p., green, yellow, and blue-green.

#### ISSUE XIX.—JULY, 1878, to APRIL 30TH, 1879.

The lease of the stamps to the company expired on June 30th, 1878, and a Post-Office notice of June 6th



FIG. 290.



FIG. 291.

announced that all the stamps then current, except the 1 centimo de peseta, would be replaced by a new series on July 1st following.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1, 1878. PAPER.—Plain white wove.  
 DESIGN.—Head of King Alfonso XII. Type III. IMPRESSION AND PERFORATION.—As before.

The design showed the profile of the king to the right within a horizontally-lined oval enclosed in a rectangular frame, in the upper part of which was "COMUNICACIONES," in double-lined Egyptian capitals, and at the bottom the value (Figs 290 and 291).\*

The die was engraved by Julia, whose name appears at the bottom of the bust, and the stamps were printed as before and perforated 14.

- 212. 2c. de p., brown-lilac (shades).
- 213. 5c. de p., yellow, orange-yellow.
- 214. 10c. de p., brown (shades).
- 215. 20c. de p., black, grey-black.
- 216. 25c. de p., olive (shades).
- 217. 40c. de p., red-brown.
- 218. 50c. de p., blue-green (shades).
- 219. 1p., grey, lilac-grey.
- 220. 4p., dark violet.
- 221. 10p., blue and dark blue.

The 25 centimos de peseta and all the peseta values are said to have been forged.

ISSUE XX.—MAY 1ST, 1879, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.

DATE OF ISSUE.—May 1st, 1879. DESIGN.—Head of King Alfonso XII. Type IV.  
 PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION.—As before.

A circular of the Post-Office, dated February 27th, 1879, announced that a new series, including all the values except the 1 centimo, would be issued on May 1st following, and

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\* The type of the lettering at the foot of the stamps of this series varies in the different values. In the 2, 5, 20, 25, and 40 centimos, the lettering is "CENT. PESETA" in Egyptian capitals; in the 10 and 50 centimos it is "C. DE PESETA" in Roman capitals; and in the peseta values it is in thick Roman capitals "UNA PESETA" or "4 (10) PESETAS."

In October, 1877, a new issue was made of the small stamp of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. de pes. similar to that of October 1st, 1872 (Fig. 280). The die was, however, re-engraved, as the crown slightly varied from that on the stamp of 1872; but the inscriptions of " $\frac{1}{4}$  cent<sup>s</sup> de peseta" were not altered. This stamp is referred to in official documents as of the value of 1 centimo de peseta—that is, it is considered as being composed of four stamps, like the  $\frac{1}{4}$  schilling of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It was not comprised in the four years' lease of the stamps to the company, and as no change was made between July, 1873, and October, 1877, the consumption was probably but small.

The new issue was printed, as before, on plain white wove paper, unwatermarked, and the stamps were not perforated.

211.  $\frac{1}{4}$  c. de p., green, yellow, and blue-green.

#### ISSUE XIX.—JULY, 1878, to APRIL 30TH, 1879.

The lease of the stamps to the company expired on June 30th, 1878, and a Post-Office notice of June 6th



FIG. 290.



FIG. 291.

announced that all the stamps then current, except the 1 centimo de peseta, would be replaced by a new series on July 1st following.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1, 1878. PAPER.—Plain white wove.  
 DESIGN.—Head of King Alfonso XII. Type III. IMPRESSION AND PERFOR-  
 ATION.—As before.

The design showed the profile of the king to the right within a horizontally-lined oval enclosed in a rectangular frame, in the upper part of which was "COMUNICACIONES," in double-lined Egyptian capitals, and at the bottom the value (Figs 290 and 291).\*

The die was engraved by Julia, whose name appears at the bottom of the bust, and the stamps were printed as before and perforated 14.

- 212. 2c. de p., brown-lilac (shades).
- 213. 5c. de p., yellow, orange-yellow.
- 214. 10c. de p., brown (shades).
- 215. 20c. de p., black, grey-black.
- 216. 25c. de p., olive (shades).
- 217. 40c. de p., red-brown.
- 218. 50c. de p., blue-green (shades).
- 219. 1p., grey, lilac-grey.
- 220. 4p., dark violet.
- 221. 10p., blue and dark blue.

The 25 centimos de peseta and all the peseta values are said to have been forged.

ISSUE XX.—MAY 1ST, 1879, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1889.

DATE OF ISSUE.—May 1st, 1879. DESIGN.—Head of King Alfonso XII. Type IV.  
 PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION.—As before.

A circular of the Post-Office, dated February 27th, 1879, announced that a new series, including all the values except the 1 centimo, would be issued on May 1st following, and

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\* The type of the lettering at the foot of the stamps of this series varies in the different values. In the 2, 5, 20, 25, and 40 centimos, the lettering is "CENT. PESETA" in Egyptian capitals; in the 10 and 50 centimos it is "C. DE PESETA" in Roman capitals; and in the peseta values it is in thick Roman capitals "UNA PESETA" or "4 (10) PESETAS."

that the matrix die that had been prepared for the war-tax stamps would be made use of for the new series; that the war-tax stamps would cease to be employed on letters and other postal matter which were liable to be so taxed, and would be replaced by postage-stamps corresponding to the rate and the surcharge established by the Budget of 1877-78. The war-tax stamps of 5 and 15 centimos would consequently be suppressed after April 30th, 1879.



FIG. 292.

The design showed the profile of the king to the left within a horizontally-lined upright oval in a rectangle, in the upper part of which was "CORREOS Y TELEG<sup>s</sup>," and the value on a tablet at the foot (Fig. 292).

This die was engraved by Julia, whose name is at the bottom of the bust, and the impression was on white wove paper, as before, and the stamps similarly perforated.

The colours of the 5, 10, and 25 centimos were altered to make them in harmony with those adopted generally in the Postal Union.

- 222. 2c., black, grey-black.
- 223. 5c., green, pale green.
- 224. 10c., rose, carmine.
- 225. 20c., brown.
- 226. 25c., ultramarine (shades).
- 227. 40c., bistre-brown.
- 228. 50c., yellow, chrome-yellow.
- 229. 1p., carmine, pale rose.
- 230. 4p., grey.
- 231. 10p., olive-bistre (shades).

The 25 and 50 centimos, as also all the values in peseta have been found forged.

ISSUE XXI.—JAN. 1ST, 1882, TO SEPT. 30TH, 1889.

DATE OF ISSUE. — January 1st, 1882. PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION.—As before.

DESIGN. — Head of King Alfonso XII.

No new series was issued on January 1st, 1882, but new values were rendered necessary on account of an alteration in the rates of postage, which from January 1st, 1882, were fixed at 15 centimos for the interior, 30 centimos for Cuba and Porto Rico, 50 centimos for the Philippines, and 75 centimos for registered letters. A supplementary issue was therefore made of the values required for the altered rates.



FIG. 293.

The design showed the profile of the king to the left on an upright oval horizontally-lined ground within a rectangle above the oval; on a curved tablet was "CORREOS Y TELEGR<sup>FOR</sup>," and on a straight tablet at the foot the value (Fig 293).

The die was engraved by Julia, whose name is on the base of the bust, and the impression was on plain white wove paper, and the perforation 14.

232. 15c., flesh, pale vermilion, yellow.

233. 30c., mauve.

234. 75c., slate.

ISSUE XXII.—OCTOBER 1ST, 1889.

DATE OF ISSUE. — October 1st, 1889. PAPER, IMPRESSION, AND PERFORATION. — As before.

DESIGN. — Head of King Alfonso XIII.

A notice from the Post-Office, dated September 2nd, 1889, announced that a new series would be issued



on October 1st following, embracing all the values except that of 1 centimo, bearing a portrait of the king, Alfonso XIII., and that these stamps might be used concurrently with the existing ones up to December 31st, 1889.



FIG. 294.

The design showed the profile of the king, then a child of little more than three years old, to the right in a horizontally-lined upright oval within a rectangular framing which had been prepared for a new issue with the head of the late king. At the top of the frame, on a tablet, was "COMUNICACIONES," and on a similar tablet at the foot the value in centimos or pesetas (Fig. 294).

The die was engraved by Julia, whose name is on the base of the bust, and the impression was, as before, on plain white wove paper, the stamps being perforated 14.

- 235. 2c., blue-green (shades).
- 236. 5c., ultramarine (shades).
- 237. 10c., yellow-brown.
- 238. 15c., violet-brown.
- 239. 20c., yellow-green.
- 240. 25c., dark blue.
- 241. 30c., dark olive-green.
- 242. 40c., chocolate-brown.
- 243. 50c., rose, lake.
- 244. 75c., orange.
- 245. 1p., dark purple.
- 246. 4p., carmine.
- 247. 10p., vermilion-red.

The 1 peseta has been found forged.

## *Stamps for Official Use.*

On July 1st, 1854, four stamps were issued for official use, but they had no value expressed upon them, only the weight which they would severally frank.

The type of those issued in 1854 very closely resembled that of the series of postage-stamps then current, showing the Arms of Spain, with those of Bourbon, on a shield of pretence, within a double-lined rectangular frame. At the top was "CORREOS. 1854," and at the bottom the weight (Fig. 295).



FIG. 295.



FIG. 296.

The die was engraved by Varéla, and the stamps were printed typographically like the ordinary stamps, the impression, however, being in black on coloured wove paper, a particular colour being appropriated to each of the four stamps.

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$  o., black, on yellow.
2. 1 o., black, on rose.
3. 40., black, on pale green.
4. 1 libra, black, on lilac-blue.

On January 1st, 1855, a new series of the same four kinds was issued, but of a different type, and with no date in the inscription. These showed the arms on an upright oval surrounded by the collar of the Golden Fleece

and surmounted by a crown, within a double-lined oval, in which was "CORREO OFICIAL" in the upper part and the weight in the lower (Fig. 296).

The die was engraved by Varela, and the stamps printed, as before, in black, on coloured wove paper.

The use of the official stamps was suppressed on August 1st, 1866, but as they were in use for about eleven years the colours of the paper varied considerably during that period.

5.  $\frac{1}{2}$ o., black, on pale yellow, straw, chrome-yellow.
6. 10., black, on dark rose, light rose, salmon.
7. 40., black, on green, yellow-green, sea-green.
8. 1 libra., black, on lilac-blue, grey.

### *Stamp for Deputies.*

The correspondence of members of the Chamber of Deputies passed free of charge for postage, and from 1877 down to 1895 their letters were stamped with a hand-

stamp, but in 1895 an adhesive stamp of 15 centimos of the current type was appropriated to the Chamber by printing it in a colour different from that of the ordinary stamp. For this purpose it was printed in yellow.



FIG. 297.

1. 15c., yellow.

In 1896 a stamp was issued of a new design, showing the Arms of Spain and Bourbon surmounted by a crown. Round the sides and bottom of the shield carrying the arms was a band, inscribed "CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS" (Fig. 297).

The stamp was printed on plain white wove paper, and perforated 14.

2. No value, rose.

In 1898 the colour was altered to blue.

3. No value, blue.

### *Franking Stamps for Authors.*

Señor Diego Castell Fernandez, by trade a lithographer, had for many years worked at the engraving of the postal maps for Spain, and in 1866 published a small pamphlet of eighteen pages, under the title of "Cartilla Postal de España," containing instructions for addressing letters in the mode desired by the Post-Office. The work was considered so useful that it was sent, in 1868, to 25,000 primary schools in Spain, and in consideration of its general utility the privilege of sending it free by post was given to the author for six months, from January 1st to June 30th, 1870, provided that it was sent under wrapper.

Señor Castell prepared a stamp to be affixed on the wrapper, the design showing an envelope within an upright oval band, inscribed "CARTILLA POSTAL DE ESPAÑA." The impression was on plain white wove paper, the stamps being lithographed in sheets of twenty-eight in four rows of seven, all differing from one another in details.

The stamps were not perforated.

No value, light blue.

In July, 1881, a somewhat similar privilege was granted to Señor Duro for franking his work on the stamps of Spain, to which we are indebted for many particulars of their history. The design showed an open book in the centre, one leaf inscribed "SELLOS DE CORREO," and the other "RESEÑA HISTORICO." This was in an upright oval within a rectangular frame, in the upper part of which,

on a straight tablet, was "FRANQUICIA," and in the lower, on a similar tablet, "POSTAL."

The stamp was lithographed on plain pale buff wove paper, and was not perforated.

No value, black on pale buff.

This stamp has been reprinted on paper of various colours.

These stamps cannot, however, be said to possess any philatelic interest, as the privilege was granted to private individuals for a special purpose.

### *Stamps of the Carlist Insurrection.*

The history of the stamps of Spain can scarcely be concluded without referring to those issued under the authority of Don Carlos, who, in 1872, caused himself to be proclaimed King of Spain, under the title of Carlos VII., in the northern provinces of the kingdom. In 1873 he entered Spain, and the operations began to assume more vigour. A circular issued by the Royal Council of Regency of the Government of Navarre, dated December 15th, 1873, ordered the establishment of a postal service by which official and private letters were to be conveyed to Bayonne by certain lines through the Biscayan-Navarre country, but the first Carlist stamps made their appearance some time before any definitive organisation of the post was attempted. Rumour had been long rife that an issue was being prepared, but it is doubtful whether any were used before July 1st, 1873.

#### ISSUE OF JULY, 1873.

*For the Provinces of Biscay, Navarre, Guipuscoa, and Alava.*

The stamp of the value of 1 real, when it first came to hand, was not believed in. It showed a head in an

upright oval within a rectangle  $24\frac{1}{2}$  by 18mm., "FRANQUEO" in the upper part on an arched tablet, the value "1r1" in each of the lower angles, and "ESPANA" between (Fig. 298). It was lithographed by M. Closeau, of Bayonne, and printed on white wove paper, varying in thickness; and there were two transfers, one in which the sheet was composed of eighty-four stamps, and the other in which the number was 121. The head, it was said, bore no resemblance to the photographs of Don Carlos, and there was no tilde, or circumflex, over the "N" in "ESPANA." The impression was in pale blue.



FIG. 298.

1r., pale blue.

#### ISSUE OF SEPTEMBER, 1873.

The mistake of the want of the circumflex was altered in the transfer, which consisted of eighty-four stamps. Later on a fresh transfer was made, in which the sheet consisted of 180 stamps in fifteen rows of twelve.

1r., pale blue.

The stamp has been reprinted in both varieties for the use of collectors, but the reprints are blotchy.

On July 1st, 1874, another stamp was employed, showing the head of the Pretender to the right, crowned with laurels, on a solid circular ground within a rectangle  $23\frac{1}{2}$  by  $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Over the head in a curve was "ESPAÑA" on a scroll, and in the lower angles was the value, with "FRANQUEO" between (Fig. 299). The stamp was lithographed on plain white wove paper, and was not perforated.

1r., lilac, reddish-lilac, grey-lilac.

On March 1st, 1875, two values of 50 centimos and 1 real were issued of somewhat similar design, showing the head of Don Carlos to the right on a solid circular ground within a rectangular frame 22mm. by 18mm. In the frame



FIG. 299.



FIG. 300.

at the top was an inscription "DIOS PATRIA REY" (God, country, king). In the sides was a Greek pattern, and at the foot "ESPAÑA," with the value on each side (Fig. 300). The stamps were lithographed on plain white wove paper, and were not perforated.

1. 50c., green, yellow-green, light green.
2. 1r., brown, dark brown.

### *Province of Catalonia.*

On the advance of Don Carlos into Catalonia a stamp was issued on April 15th, 1874, by the orders of the Commissary-General, and was to be of the value of 47 centimes of a real, or 4 cuartos. The design showed the head of Don Carlos, without any laurels, to the right, on an upright oval ground of horizontal lines within a rectangle 21½mm. by 18mm. In the upper part on an arched tablet



FIG. 301.

was "DIOS. PATRIA. REY," and at the foot on a straight tablet "CORREOS 16 M<sup>a</sup>.V<sup>a</sup>," or 16 copper maravedis. On the left was "ANO DE 1874," and on the right "CATALUNA" (Fig. 301). The stamp was lithographed on plain white wove paper in sheets of 100.

16m., rose, bright rose.

Some defects of lettering in the transfers have been noticed, and there is one on the thirty-seventh stamp, where the inscription of the value is 10 in place of 16.

### *Province of Valencia.*

A stamp of  $\frac{1}{2}$  real was issued in the Province of Valencia, in September, 1874, the design showing the head of Don Carlos to the right on an upright oval ground of horizontal lines within a rectangle, which is filled in with lines radiating from the central oval. On an arched scroll in the upper part is "ESPAÑA VALENCIA," and under the oval is "CORREOS  $\frac{1}{2}$  REAL" (Fig. 302). There are two varieties, which are in alternate horizontal rows on the sheet. In one the ends of the upper scroll touch the rectangular frame, and there are three horizontal lines above the head, and the value in figures is in the middle of the space between "CORREOS" and "REAL" in the lower scroll.



FIG. 302.

In the second variety, "ESPAÑA" and "VALENCIA" seem to form one word; the ends of the upper scroll are  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame; there are only two lines above the head; and in the lower scroll the numerals are very close to "REAL."

The stamps were lithographed on plain white wove paper, and were not perforated.



$\frac{1}{2}$  real, rose, dark rose.

After the war was concluded, some stamps very similar to these came into the hands of dealers from Carlist sources, but they seem to be only imitations, and they are therefore only referred to. One lot, which came in 1875, was printed in vermilion, and a second lot was in lilac-rose.

### *War-Tax Stamps.*

These stamps are not properly postage-stamps, as they represented a transitory tax levied on letters and stamped papers and documents in addition to the ordinary stamps. The first issue was made in aid of the expenses of the Carlist insurrection by a decree dated October 2nd, 1873. By this decree a war-tax of 5 centimos was imposed on all letters, whatever might be the weight, which circulated in the interior and the adjacent islands, comprising those sent to the dependencies beyond the sea, letters for the same town being exempted.\* The tax was to commence on January 1st, 1874, when the issue of the stamp of 5 centimos took place, as also of 10 centimos for defraying the tax on stamped documents, but the latter was not intended for letters, though from subsequent decrees it would appear that its use was allowed to represent the war-tax of 5 centimos and part of the postage. However that may be, the values under 1 peseta are included in the lists given below, except in those of 1897 and 1898.

#### ISSUE I.—JANUARY 1ST, 1874, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1874.

The design showed the Arms of Spain on a shield, surmounted by a mural crown, within an upright oval band,

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\* Although the war-tax on letters, post-cards, &c., was only chargeable on those intended for Spain and its dependencies, the stamp was frequently applied to those circulating within the Postal Union either as tax- or postage-stamps.

inscribed in the upper part "IMPUESTO DE GUERRA" (war-tax), and the value in the lower part. The angles of the rectangle surrounding the whole were completed with a lined ground, on which were ornaments (Fig. 303).



FIG. 303.

The die was engraved by Julia, and the impression was on plain white wove paper, the stamps being perforated 14.

1. 5c. de p., black, grey-blue.
2. 10c. de p., violet.

#### ISSUE II.—JANUARY 1ST, 1875, TO MAY 31ST, 1876.

The design was changed on January 1st, 1875, and showed the Arms of Spain, as before, in an oval band, which was intercepted at the top by a scroll inscribed "IMP<sup>TO</sup> DE GUERRA"; on the two sides was "ESPAÑA," and "CENT" at the bottom, with the numeral of value in each lower angle (Fig. 304).



FIG. 304.

The die was engraved by Planol, and the impression was on plain white paper, the stamps being perforated 14.

3. 5c., green, dark-green, grey-green.
4. 10c., violet, lilac.

#### ISSUE III.—JUNE 1ST, 1876, TO MAY 1ST, 1879.

On June 1st, 1876, the stamps were issued of a new design, showing the profile of King Alfonso XII. to the left within an upright oval band, inscribed in the upper part "IMPUESTO DE GUERRA," and the value in the lower part. The issue consisted of five values, 5, 10, and 25 cent. de peseta and 1 and 5 pesetas (Fig. 305). The die was engraved

by Julia, whose name is at the base of the bust. The impression was on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were perforated 14.

The issue was supplemented in September, 1877, by two other values of 15 and 50 cent. de peseta, but not of the same type: the ornaments in the frame were different, there was no oval band, and the inscriptions were on straight tablets



FIG. 305.



FIG. 306.

at the top and bottom (Fig. 306). The die was, like that for the other values, engraved by Julia, and the impression and perforation were similar.

There is not the least evidence that either the 1pes. or the 5pes. were ever used for postal purposes, but with regard to the other values the Director-General of the Post, in announcing the approaching issue of the 15 and 50 centimos, stated that it being impossible to provide the new stamps of 15 and 50 centimos by September 1st, 1877, correspondence franked with stamps of 5, 10, and 25 centimos of the said tax would be admitted until they could be exchanged for those stamps.

5. 5c. de p., green (shades), grey-green (1876).
6. 10c. de p., blue (1876).
7. 15c. de p., red-brown (1877).
8. 25c. de p., black (1876).
9. 50c. de p., yellow (1877).

A new issue embracing all the above values was prepared and printed ready for use on May 1st, 1879, but by a decree of February 4th of the same year the war-tax stamps were ordered to be suppressed, so that the new series was never used. The die engraved for this series was subsequently utilised for the postal issue of May 1st, 1879, by a simple alteration of the inscription at the top.



FIG. 307.



FIG. 308.

In 1897, the war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands again compelled the Government to add 10 per cent. to the stamps on papers and documents, and stamps, of the type shown in Fig. 307, were issued printed in blue-green; but the tax was not at first extended to letters, though it apparently was so before the end of the year. In July, 1898, the date was altered from 1897-1898 to 1898-1899, and the colour of the impression changed to black. The series consisted of eleven values, but only that of 5 centimos represented the tax on letters. The impression was in both series on plain white wove paper, and the perforation was 14.

10. 5c., blue-green (1897).

11. 5c., black (1898).

In the latter part of 1898, a stamp of another design, of the value of 5 centimos, made its appearance. The design is shown in Fig. 308, and the stamp was made from the

die of that for Cuba by removing the inscriptions and replacing them by others.

12. 5c., black.

We will close the history of these stamps with a few remarks on the cancelling-marks most commonly found on them ; but as those orders of the Post-Office that have been disinterred do not deal with the cancellation, what we have

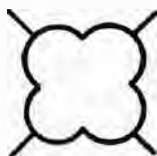


FIG. 309.

to say must be derived from examining the stamps themselves. The issue of 1850 is found cancelled with pen and ink, with an elliptical mark of four bars, with the name of the office with a large capital letter, and with the mark something like that shown in Fig. 309, but with arrow heads at the end of the four lines. This

latter mark is found specially on the issues of 1851, 1852, and 1853, but in this latter year a stamp, similar to that shown in Fig. 310, was used, as also in 1854. In 1855 the mark is frequently of parallel thick bars, about nine in number, graduated in length so as to form a rhomboid, as also bars arranged parallel to one of the sides of a rhomboidal frame. One that is found in use in 1866 is a circle with a double-lined cross in the centre, and about the same time many are found with only a pen and ink obliteration. The great majority of all the stamps are cancelled with the ordinary stamp of the office, the whole showing that there was no general system of obliteration prevailing in the offices. There were constant



FIG. 310.

changes in the head of the Post-Office department, for between 1850 and 1885 there were no fewer than thirty Directors-General of the Post without counting the *ad interims*. Stamps and Postmasters-General were changed whenever forgeries or thefts were discovered, though as regards the former the fault lay, in a great measure, in the stamps themselves, which offered such an easy prey to the forger, many of them being no better than lithographs.

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## SWEDEN.

Sweden is one of those kingdoms of Europe whose postal arrangements have not been interfered with by political changes since the first issue of postage-stamps in 1855. At that time, King Oscar I., the son of Bernadotte, was on the throne. He died in 1859, and was succeeded by his son, Charles XV., who, on his death in 1872, was succeeded by his brother, Oscar II.

When the first issue of postage-stamps was made in 1855, the currency was the riksdaler, of the value of about 1s. 9d., divided into 48 skilling banco; but in 1858 the riksdaler was divided into 100 öre,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  öre being taken as equivalent to 4 skilling banco. In 1878 the riksdaler was superseded by the krona, of the same value, so that the currency both in Sweden and Norway is now the krona, worth about 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., divided into 100 öre.

### ISSUE I.

|                                      |                                             |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1855.       | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.                    |
| DESIGN.—Arms of Sweden.              | PERFORATION.—14, and $13\frac{3}{4}$ by 14. |
| PAPER.—Hand-made greyish-white wove. | GUM.—Brownish.                              |

The issue took place on July 1st, 1855, and consisted of five values, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 24 skilling, to defray the varying

rates of postage, but by a law of the Riksdag, of 1857, a uniform rate of 4 skilling was fixed as the charge for a letter, not exceeding one lod in weight, throughout the kingdom, irrespective of distance. The design showed the Arms of Sweden, consisting of three crowns on a shield, surmounted by a royal crown, within a rectangular frame 21 by 18mm., the ground within the frame being of a diapered pattern. In the frame at the top was "SVERIGE" between solid coloured blocks carrying the numerals of value. At the bottom, on a solid tablet, extending the whole width of the stamp, was the value in words.\* On each side was "FRIMÄRKE" (Fig. 311).



FIG. 311.

The matrix die included the whole of the stamp, except the numeral blocks in the upper angles and the tablet at the bottom, which were added separately for each value, the printing-plate being composed of 100 casts in type-metal, arranged in ten rows of ten.

The paper was wove, greyish-white, hand-made, varying much in thickness, so much so that specialists make series for thick and thin paper. It bore no watermark except in the margins of the sheets outside the part occupied by the stamps, which was traced out by a frame of two parallel lines, with an ornamental design in each angle, terminated by a crown; and it will save repetition to mention here that this latter watermark continued to be made in the sheets so long as the hand-made paper remained in use, though

\* As, possibly, everyone may not be acquainted with the values in words in the Swedish language, the following are those which appear on the stamps: 1. En, or Ett; 2. Två; 3. Tre; 4. Fyra; 5. Fem; 6. Sex; 8. Åtta; 9. Nio; 10. Tio; 12. Tolf; 20. Tjugo; 24. Tjugufyra; 30. Trettio; 50. Femtio. On the old stamps 20 is Tjugo and 30 Trettio.



the addition of the parallel lines was discontinued in the set of moulds made, probably, about 1865.

The printing was done on ordinary typographic presses at the State Printing-works in Stockholm, where the manufacture of the stamps was carried on. The gum was of a brownish colour, and so continued for the next twenty years, when yellowish-white gum was used.

The stamps were issued perforated, the gauge being 14 varying to 13 $\frac{1}{4}$  vertically and 14 horizontally; but as the variation is small, it may possibly have arisen from defects in the working of the machine, and not from a different set of punches, though an examination of specimens rather leads to the belief that two single-line machines were made use of at first.

The following were the values and the principal varieties of the colours:

1. 3sk. bco., green and bluish-green.
2. 4sk. bco., blue (shades), lilac-blue.
3. 6sk. bco., grey, yellowish-grey.
4. 8sk. bco., brownish-yellow, yellow, olive-yellow.
5. 24sk. bco., vermilion (shades).

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1858.      DESIGN.—Similar to the last.

PAPER AND GUM.—As before.

PERFORATION.—14.

On July 1st, 1858, the stamps appeared with the design slightly modified, and with the value in "öre" in place of "skilling banco." The size of the lettering on the sides was reduced, and that on the lower tablet made larger and more distinct. The stamp measured 20 by 17mm. (Fig. 312).

There was rather more uniformity in the paper, and the perforation was more regular than in the former issue. The

colours of the impression, however, varied considerably, as there were several printings, for with the exception of the 9 öre, which was withdrawn at the end of March, 1866, the series continued in use till July, 1872. Two varieties of the 12 öre are recorded, the figure "1" being thicker in one than in the other, and other small varieties of a similar kind have been found. Too much dependence, however, must not be placed on small differences in solitary specimens, as in many cases the printing was so bad that the shape of the letters was distorted, and the whole stamp blurred.



FIG. 312.

The following is a list of the values and principal colours :

6. 5 öre, green (shades), yellow-green (shades).
7. 9 öre, violet, lilac, reddish-lilac.
8. 12 öre, blue (shades), French blue.
9. 24 öre, yellow, orange (shades).
10. 30 öre, bistre-brown, brown, chocolate.
11. 50 öre, rose, carmine, brown-red.

### ISSUE III.

|                                    |                                           |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—December 1st, 1862. | PAPER, IMPRESSION, PERFORATION, AND GUM.— |
| DESIGN. — Lion couchant, arms, &c. | As before.                                |

On December 1st, 1862, a stamp of the value of 3 öre was issued to supersede a stamp that had been in use since 1856 as a local stamp for Stockholm, and had no value expressed on it, though it represented 1 skilling banco up to the change of the currency in 1858, and after that 3 öre. This stamp will be described later on. As, however, it was occasionally used in combination for ordinary postal

purposes, it was decided to supersede it by one without any indication of local use upon the face of it.

The design showed the arms on an oval shield, with rays at the back and a lion couchant in front, and with "SVERIGE" in a curve above, occupied the upper half of the stamp, which measured 21 by 17mm. In the lower half was "3 öre," and on a tablet below "3 FRIMÄRKE 3." (Fig. 313.)



FIG. 313.



FIG. 314.

The impression was on the hand made wove paper, and the perforation was 14, though slight variations of this gauge are found.

## 12. 3 öre, light brown, bistre-brown.

On April 1st, 1866, two values of 17 and 20 öre were issued, the design of which somewhat resembled that of the 3 öre; but it was much better executed, and these were probably the first stamps printed at Stockholm from plates made by the electrotpe process. The reason of the issue seems to have been an alteration in some of the rates of postage, and specially that to Norway. The stamp of 9 öre was at the same time withdrawn.

The design showed the arms as in that of the 3 öre, but the lion reposed on a solid block, on which were the numerals of value in large uncoloured figures, below which was "FRIMÄRKE" on a tablet (Fig. 314). The impression was on the hand made wove paper, and the perforation 14.

13. 17 öre, grey, slate-grey, lilac.  
 14. 20 öre, brick-red, vermilion, brown-red.

#### ISSUE IV.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1872. PERFORATION.—14; changed to 13 in 1877.

DESIGN.—Numeral of value GUM.—Brownish.

in centre, except in the PAPER.—Hand made; changed to machine made in 1877.  
 1 riksdaler.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

On July 1st, 1872, a series appeared of a new design, the chief feature being that, with the exception of the 1 riksdaler, all the values in öre had in the centre a large numeral of value on a solid ground of colour within a circular band, inscribed in the upper part "FRIMÄRKE," and in the lower part the value in words. Below the circular band, which nearly touched the upper part of the rectangular frame, was "SVERIGE" on the diapered ground of the stamp (Fig. 315). The stamp measured  $19\frac{1}{2}$  by  $17\frac{1}{4}$  mm. The 1 riksdaler had for its central design three crowns on a horizontally-lined ground within the circular band in place of numerals.



FIG. 315.

The frame, comprising all but the central portion, was common to all the values, but the central part, with the numeral of value and the inscription round it, was introduced into the secondary dies from which the electrotypes were made, the plate consisting of 100 electrotypes in ten rows of ten.

The paper was the hand made wove up to some time in 1877, for a new perforation of 13 was introduced in 1877,

and stamps are found on hand made paper perforated both 14 and 13. This machine-made paper was white and of moderate substance, and has since continued to be used in place of the hand made.

The stamps were typographed, and the variations in the colours were very great. The 1 riksdaler was printed in two colours—the frame in one colour and the centre in another; and it was not till May, 1878, that it appeared as 1 krona. In the printing of December 15th, 1879. a curious mistake was made in that of the 20 öre, the explanation of which is that one of the electrotypes in the fourth row was damaged and was replaced by one of 30 öre, the numeral of value in the centre of which was altered, but the value in words in the band carrying the inscription belonging to the 30 öre was by inadvertence not altered. The printing consisted of 6000 sheets, 1583 of which were, it has been said, issued to various post-offices before the error was discovered, and 970 of these sheets had been sold.\*

In the following list of the values and principal colours the difference of perforation has not been noted; but all the values, though not all the colours, are found perforated both 14 and 13, both of which perforations were done by machines, which perforated a sheet of 100 at one operation.

15. 3 öre, yellow-brown (shades), bistre-brown.
16. 4 öre, grey (shades).
17. 5 öre, yellow-green, green, blue-green.
18. 6 öre, violet, lilac, reddish-lilac, grey.
19. 12 öre, blue, dark and light blue.
20. 20 öre, vermilion (shades), orange.
21. 24 öre, yellow (shades), orange.

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\* "The Postage Stamps of Sweden," by Sven Lindhé.

- 22. 30 öre, yellow-brown (shades), brown.
- 23. 50 öre, rose-red, rose, carmine.
- 24. 1 riksdaler, yellow-brown or brown, centre blue or French blue.
- 25. 1 krona, bistre, centre blue (May, 1878).
- 26. 20 öre, vermilion. Value in words, "TRETIO ÖRE" (error).

### ISSUE V.

|                                              |                             |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January 1st, 1885.          | PAPER.—Plain white wove.    |
| DESIGN. — Head of King Oscar II. First type. | IMPRESSION.—As in the last. |
|                                              | PERFORATION.—13.            |
|                                              | GUM.—White.                 |

A reduction in the rate of postage within the kingdom from 12 öre to 10 öre coming into effect on January 1st, 1885, a stamp of that value was issued, having for its design the head of King Oscar II. to the left on a solid-coloured oval medallion, above which was "SVERIGE," and underneath the numerals of value, with "ÖRE" on each side on scrolls (Fig. 316).



FIG. 316.

The impression was similar to that of the series last described, and the perforation was 13. The gum was whiter than before, though this had been altered some time previously. The colour of the first printing was dull rose, but towards the end of the year 1885 the colour was brighter, being in aniline. A faint white line was also introduced at the back of the head to detach it more clearly from the background.

- 27. 10 öre, dull rose.
- 28. 10 öre, rose, carmine (aniline colours).

In 1886 the stamps of this and the preceding issue commenced to appear with the outline of a post-horn

printed in blue on the back of each stamp, and in the marginal angles on the front of each sheet there was one of larger dimensions. In other respects there was no alteration, and the stamps with this addition appeared at the dates given in the following list :

29. 3 öre, yellow-brown and bistre-brown (1887).
30. 4 öre, grey (shades) (1886).
31. 5 öre, green, yellow-green (1886).
32. 6 öre, lilac, reddish lilac (1886).
33. 10 öre, rose, head of Oscar II., Type I. (1886).
34. 20 öre, vermilion (shades) (1886).
35. 30 öre, brown (shades) (1886).
36. 50 öre, rose, carmine (1887).
37. 1 kr., bistre, centre dark blue (1887).

It will be seen that the 12 and 24 öre, which had become useless, are not included in



FIG. 317.

the above list, for pending the production of a new issue, and probably with a view of utilising the old stock, they were in October, 1889, surcharged with 10 öre, by over-printing them in dark blue, with a circular design covering the inscriptions with an engine-turned network, and the central numerals with three crowns on a lined ground. In each of the upper angles was "10," and "TIO ÖRE" over the value in words at the foot (Fig. 317).

38. 10 öre on 12 öre, blue.
39. 10 öre on 24 öre, yellow.

About 20,000 sheets of the 12 öre, and 2000 sheets of the 24 öre, were so surcharged.

## ISSUE VI.

|                                                |                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—March 13th,<br>1891.            | PAPER.—Machine made white<br>wove, watermarked. |
| DESIGN.—Head of King<br>Oscar II. Second type. | IMPRESSION.—Copper-plate<br>process.            |
| GUM.—Yellowish-white.                          | PERFORATION.—13.                                |

On March 13th, 1891, the 5, 10, and 20 öre made their appearance, according to a notice emanating from the Post-Office dated on that day, having for their design the head of King Oscar II., resembling that on the issue of 1885, but engraved in line in recess. The head was on an almost solid ground, and the shading of the face is a good specimen of engraving (Fig. 318). The 30 öre of a similar design appeared in the following month of September and the 50 öre in November, their issue having been delayed to exhaust the old stock of these values.



FIG. 318.

The paper was white wove, rather thin, and watermarked with the royal crown for each stamp. The steel plates contained 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, and the impression was by the copper-plate process, in which the Royal Printing-works were not always very successful.

- 40. 5 öre, green, yellow-green, pale green.
- 41. 10 öre, carmine, pale carmine.
- 42. 20 öre, blue, slate blue.
- 43. 30 öre, brown.
- 44. 50 öre, grey.

In December, 1896, two other values were added to the series:

- 45. 15 öre, red-brown.
- 46. 25 öre, orange.



## ISSUE VII.—PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF 1891.

In consequence of the reduction of the local postage rate from 3 öre to 2 öre, a stamp of the latter value was issued on July 10th, 1891. There was a project then under consideration for an issue of stamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 öre of a new type, but as this was not ready to be carried into immediate execution the stamp of 2 öre was provisionally issued of the same design as that of the issue of 1872, printed on plain white wove paper, with a post-horn in blue on the back of each stamp. The perforation was 13. It was prepared in a hurry, and there are some variations in the shape of the numerals, while in every alternate stamp in the fourth and ninth rows there is a full-stop before and after "FRIMÄRKE" in the inscription.

47. 2 öre, orange (shades).

## ISSUE VIII.

DATE OF ISSUE.—July, 1892. PAPER.—White wove, water-  
 DESIGN.—Numeral of value. marked.  
 IMPRESSION.—Typographed. PERFORATION.—13.  
 GUM.—White.

In July, 1892, the 1 and 4 öre of a new design made their appearance, and were followed later on in the year by the 2 and 3 öre. The design showed a large central numeral of value in an upright oval within a fancy-shaped rectangular frame 20 by 18mm. They bore the usual inscription, and were not remarkable, except from being printed in two colours, the centre oval and the outlines of the numeral, as also the ground-work of the spandrels, being in one colour, and the rest in another (Fig. 319).



FIG. 319.

The stamps were printed typographically in sheets of 100 on the paper watermarked with a crown, and were perforated 13.

- 48. 1 öre, yellow-brown, oval, &c., in French blue.
- 49. 2 öre, dark blue, oval, &c., in yellow.
- 50. 3 öre, brown, oval, &c., in orange.
- 51. 4 öre, carmine, oval, &c., in French blue.

## *Local Stamp.*

### *For Use in Stockholm.*

|                                  |                                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—July 1st, 1856.   | PAPER.—Hand made greyish-white wove. |
| DESIGN. — Inscription in centre. | IMPRESSION.—Typographed.             |
| GUM.—Brownish.                   | PERFORATION.—14, or 14 by 13½.       |

On July 1st, 1856, a stamp without any value expressed on it, though it represented 1sk. till July, 1858, and after that 3 öre, was issued for local use in Stockholm. The design showed a transverse oblong rectangle  $17\frac{1}{2}$  by  $20\frac{1}{2}$  mm., with an oval in the centre, within which was a small tablet. In the upper part of this oval was "FRIMÄRKE," "FÖR" on the tablet, and "LOKALBREF" in the lower part (Fig. 320).



FIG. 320.

The stamp was printed typographically from type-metal casts, in sheets of 100, on the same paper as that used for the regular series, and similarly perforated.

No value expressed (1sk. or 3 öre), black.

On January 1st, 1862, the colour was altered to bistre-brown, but no other change was made.

No value expressed (3 öre), bistre-brown.

As the stamp was occasionally used to prepay the rates on letters other than those of the local post, it was

superseded on December 1st, 1862, by a stamp of 3 öre of the general series as hereinbefore noticed.

Beyond common lithographic imitations the Swedish stamps have not attracted the attention of the forgers, save in the case of the local stamp for Stockholm. This forgery is perforated 12, and the full stop at the end of "LOKAL-BREF" ranges with the foot of the "F," which it does not in the genuine.

### *Reprints.*

Although it has been officially denied that there were any reprints made before 1871, yet it is known that the first issue, together with the local stamps in black and brown, must have been reprinted in 1868, as M. Moens received them at that date. These reprints were on the hand-made paper, but were in small sheets of nine stamps, as many of the type-metal casts were unfit for use. It is said that only about 150 sets were printed, and these were perforated 14, varying. The colour of the 3 skilling banco was pale green, and that of the 6 skilling banco dull lilac, but the other values were very similar in colour to the originals. The 3 skilling banco and the locals were again reprinted in 1871 and similarly perforated, and this second reprinting probably extended to the other values, as variations in the colours are noticeable, which would scarcely have occurred had they all been reprinted at the same time.

In 1885 another reprint was made embracing not only the first issue in skilling banco and the local in both colours, but Series II. in öre, the stamp of 3 öre (lion couchant), the 17 and 20 öre of 1866, and the 1 riksdaler of 1872. These reprints of 1885 were made for the Postal Union, and were never sold. They were printed on plain white wove paper, and perforated 13.

## *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1874. PAPER.—Hand made till 1877; after that plain white wove machine made.  
 DESIGN.—Large numeral of value. PERFORATION.—14 till 1877; after that 13.  
 IMPRESSION.—Typographed. GUM.—Brownish.

The design of these stamps showed a large, uncoloured numeral, of from 5 to 6mm. high, in a solid disc, about 9mm. in diameter, in the centre of a rectangle 20 by 17½mm., with a diagonal ground-work. On a tablet above is "LOSEN," signifying "to pay," and on another tablet below the value in words (Fig. 321).

The stamps were printed typographically in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, on the hand made paper on which



FIG. 321.



FIG. 322.

the general issue was printed up to 1877, when the machine made white wove was substituted.

The stamps were all printed in one colour in varying shades, except the 1 krona, which had then superseded the "riksdaler," and was in two colours, the upper left diagonal half being in blue and the lower right one in buff (Fig. 322).

Like as in the general issue, the stamps were perforated 14 up to about the middle of 1877, and 13 after that date.

1. 1 öre, black.
2. 3 öre, rose (shades).
3. 5 öre, pale to dark brown, olive-brown.
4. 6 öre, yellow, orange-yellow.
5. 12 öre, vermilion (shades).
6. 20 öre, blue, pale and dark blue.
7. 24 öre, purple, lilac, lilac-grey, grey.
8. 30 öre, green, yellow-green, blue-green.
9. 50 öre, pale yellow-brown, ochre.
10. 1 krona, blue and brown, pale blue and buff.

The stamps ceased to be employed after 1892.

### *Official Stamps.*

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,  
1874.

DESIGN.—Arms with sup-  
porters.

PAPER AND PERFORATION—  
Varying as in the "Unpaid  
Letter Stamps."

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

On January 1st, 1874, a series of stamps for official use within the kingdom was prepared for those entitled to employ them, and they still continue to be used.



FIG. 323.

The stamps are in the form of a transverse oblong rectangle 20 by 34mm., having as the design the Arms of Sweden with supporters within an oval band intercepted at each end by an upright oval band with the numeral of value within it, and inscribed "TJENSTEFIMÄRKE"

(official postage-stamp). On the oval band round the arms is "SVERIGE" in the upper part and the value in words in the lower part (Fig. 323).

The stamps were printed typographically in sheets of fifty in ten rows of five, and in one colour except the 1 krona, which, as in the unpaid letter stamps, is half in pale blue and half in buff. The perforation was 14 up to 1877, and 13 after that date.

1. 3 öre, brown, bistre.
2. 5 öre, green and yellow-green.
3. 6 öre, reddish-lilac, mauve, grey.
4. 12 öre, blue, dark blue.
5. 20 öre, vermilion, orange-vermilion.
6. 30 öre, brown, pale and dark brown.
7. 50 öre, rose (shades).
8. 1 krona, light blue and buff, blue and light brown.

At the end of 1884 the 6, 12, and 24 öre became practically useless, and the two latter ceased to be issued, though the 6 öre was allowed to remain in use so long as the stock lasted.

On the appearance of the postage-stamp of 4 öre in December, 1876, an official stamp of the like value was added to the series, which was perforated 14, and afterwards 13.

9. 4 öre, grey (shades).

In January, 1885, on the issue of the postage-stamps of 10 öre, an official stamp of the like value was also added to the series, perforated 13.

10. 10 öre, rose, carmine.

In October, 1889, coincident with the provisional issue of the postage-stamps of 12 and 24 ore, surcharged with 10 ore, the obsolete official stamps of similar values were surcharged in dark blue with a design which overprinted a crown on each of the small upright ovals, and

the new value on the lower part of the transverse oval (Fig. 324). These were perforated 13.

11. 10 öre on 12 öre, blue and pale blue.

12. 10 öre on 24 öre, yellow and orange-yellow.

As in the postage-stamps, so also in these stamps the surcharge is found in a few cases inverted, and such specimens are highly esteemed by the amateurs of workmen's blunders.



FIG. 324.

On the issue of the postage-stamp of the 2 öre in July, 1891, an official stamp of similar value was added to the series. In August, 1891, the colour of the 20 öre was changed to blue,

and in 1893 that of the 50 öre was changed to grey to conform with the colours of the postage-stamp issue of 1891. The perforation was 13.

13. 2 öre, orange.

14. 20 öre, dark blue.

15. 50 öre. pale grey.

### ***Private Local Stamps.***

Local stamps were issued by private companies in Gothenburg, Malmo, and Stockholm, in the years 1888 and 1889, those for Stockholm dating from December, 1887, but their use was very limited, and they possess no philatelic interest.



## SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Confederation, as settled in 1815, is composed of twenty-five independent states, forming twenty-two cantons, united in a perpetual league. By the constitution of 1848, the Federal Government is administered by an assembly in two divisions—a National Council and a Senate—Berne being the Federal capital.

Prior to the introduction of postage-stamps common to the whole Confederation, the cantons of Zurich and Geneva and the town of Bâle issued stamps for local, or cantonal, purposes under the authority of their respective councils. These, which are commonly known as "cantonal stamps," to distinguish them from the Federal issues, have, for various reasons, been always much prized by collectors. They were all printed by lithography on plain wove paper, either white or coloured, that of Bâle being embossed as well as lithographed. None of these stamps have ever been reprinted,\* but they have been more extensively imitated for the purpose of deceiving collectors than any

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\* This may not be strictly correct. Some specimens of the Zurich stamps appeared in the sixties, printed on thin white wove paper, but they were without the red lines, and were ungummed. Their history, as given by an accomplished Swiss philatelist, is that an application for specimens of these stamps was made to the Swiss Post-Office in September, 1862, by one of the Legations, and as the lithographic stones were found to be in existence, four sheets of each value were ordered to be printed. The impressions of the 6 rappen were sufficiently good, but those of the 4 rappen were so defective that only the three first vertical rows could be made use of, which, of course, only contained the three first types. The stones were then ordered to be defaced.



other European stamps, and much has been written pointing out the differences between the genuine ones and the imitations, for though these latter are so numerous, none have as yet been produced that are absolutely identical with the genuine. It would therefore be a hopeless task, and would only confuse the reader, to dissect the various imitations, and it seems better to describe somewhat fully those points in the genuine ones which are usually relied on to distinguish them from the imitations. If the reader will carefully follow these, he will be able to form a pretty accurate opinion as to the nature of his specimens, though, at the same time, he must beware of "doctored" stamps.

Previously to the law of 1850, which abolished all the moneys then in use throughout the various cantons, and substituted a uniform system and standard based upon the French, most of the cantons had different moneys, which did not pass current in others. Thus, in Zurich, where the German language prevailed, the currency resembled that of Southern Germany, and a florin consisted of 60 kreuzer, or rappen, so that a rapp was equivalent to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  centimes. In Bâle, the Swiss franc, of the value of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  francs French, was divided into 100 rappen. In Geneva the French system prevailed, and the franc was divided into 100 centimes.\*

Under the operation of the law of 1850, all the separate moneys were finally withdrawn from circulation, and the currency throughout the Confederation was expressed in francs and centimes, or rappen equivalent to centimes.

To save repetition it may be stated generally that all the cantonal stamps were issued imperforate, and that the gum was gum arabic, more or less yellow.

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\* It was said that if a traveller started from Geneva with French money, and went through all the cantons, changing the money of one into that of the next, he would find at the end that the greater part had been absorbed in exchange.

## Zurich.

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—March, 1843. PAPER.—Plain white wove.

DESIGN.—Numerals.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.

The stamps of Zurich take rank in priority of issue next after those of Great Britain, having been issued in March, 1843. A postal conference was held in Zurich in January, 1843, when divers regulations were made for improving the general postal service. The reform of that for the canton was also considered by its Council, and it was determined to create two postage-stamps of the value of 4 and 6 kreuzer, or rappen—that of 4 for the local service, and that of 6 for the cantonal service, the use of them being purely optional. The approaching issues were announced by a circular from the Post-Office, dated February 25th, 1843, and the stamps were issued early in the following month.

The design showed a large open numeral, about 12mm. high, on a ground of lines crossing each other diagonally within a rectangular frame, in the upper part of which, on fine horizontal lines, was "ZÜRICH," and at the foot, on a similar ground, was "Local-Tax" in the 4 rappen, and "Cantonal-Tax" in the 6 rappen. The side portions of the frame were composed of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  arcs of a circle up the left side and the same number down the right side, between which and the exterior line of the rectangle were small trifoliate ornaments on a ground of vertical lines. Within each arc towards the interior of the stamp was another trifoliate ornament on a plain ground, and in the angles, where the horizontal and vertical lines crossed each other, were four dots arranged in the form of a cross. The ground within the frame was composed of from sixty-three to sixty-five lines in groups of four, or parts of groups, slanting from the left upper corner to the right lower one, crossed diagonally from the left lower corner to the right upper



FIG. 325.—Type 1.



FIG. 326.—Type 2.



FIG. 327.—Type 3.



FIG. 328.—Type 4.



FIG. 329.—Type 5.



FIG. 330.—Type 1.



FIG. 331.—Type 2.



FIG. 332.—Type 3.



FIG. 333.—Type 4.



FIG. 334.—Type 5.

THE 4 RAPPEN.

THE 6 RAPPEN.

one by similar groups.\* There were five types of this

\* In the first type of the 6 rappen the second group of lines from the right upper corner consists of three lines and a double one so close together as almost to form one thick line, but it is not possible to show these minute details on photo-blocks, and probably some of the types are not arranged in their proper order, as shown by the diagrams.

background for each value, dependent on the commencement or finish of the lines in each of the angles (as shown in Figs. 325 to 334); but the order in which they were disposed on the sheet will best be seen by the diagrams (Figs. 335 and 336), in which the figures in the angles refer to the first group of lines crossing the angle diagonally.

|         |         |         |         |         |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1       | 4       | 4       | 4       | 4       | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 4       | 3       | 4       | 4       | 2       | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Type 1. | Type 2. | Type 3. | Type 4. | Type 5. |   |   |   |   |   |

FIG. 335.—THE 4 RAPPEL.

|         |         |         |         |         |   |   |   |   |   |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2       | 4       | 1       | 3       | 4       | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1       | 2       | 1       | 3       | 3       | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Type 1. | Type 2. | Type 3. | Type 4. | Type 5. |   |   |   |   |   |

FIG. 336.—THE 6 RAPPEL.

Attention to the distribution of the lines of the ground will generally form an almost infallible test of the nature of the specimen. The stamps are all 22mm. high, but in Types 1, 2, and 3, of the 4 rappen, they are 17½mm. wide, while those of Types 4 and 5 are nearly 1mm. wider. In the 6 rappen the stamps are of the uniform width of 18mm. It may also be remarked, that in the 6 rappen the words "Cantonal-Taxe" commence in all the types at ¼mm. from the frame, and in the first type finish at ¼mm.

from the frame; in the second type at  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; in the third at  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; in the fourth at  $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; and in the fifth at  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.\*

The stamps were lithographed in black on white wove paper by Esslinger, of Zurich, in sheets of 100, composed of the horizontal strip of five varieties, repeated twice, and in ten vertical rows; but before they were gummed and delivered to the post, the sheets were over-printed with red lines, alternately single and double, and which were vertical or horizontal according to the way the sheet passed through the press, though as specimens with horizontal lines are the rarer, it may be inferred that the vertical was the normal position. Used specimens are said to exist without this over-print, which might possibly have arisen from two sheets having inadvertently been passed together through the press, one of which only received the over-print; or the over-print may have faded past recognition, or has been washed off with chemicals. These stamps do not appear to have been suppressed till the Federal stamps came into use.

1. 4rp. black, with vertical red lines; 5 types.
2. 4rp. black, with horizontal red lines; 5 types.
3. 6rp. black, with vertical red lines; 5 types.
4. 6rp. black, with horizontal red lines; 5 types.

## ISSUE II.—STAMP OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

DATE OF ISSUE. — March, 1850.      DESIGN.—Arms of the Federation.

PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

The National Assembly of the Confederation, by a law of December 5th, 1848, decreed that from January 1st,

\* There are many other points on which philatelists rely, such as the lines in borders and the position of the inscriptions in relation to these lines. It may be remarked that the words "Local-Tax" are only followed by a stop in Type 1 of the 4 rappen; and in the 6 rappen the words "Cantonal-Tax" are followed by a stop only in Type 2. There is always a *tréma* (or two dots) over the "ü" in "Zürich." Many of the imitations of the cantonal stamps are described in a little work by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, published by the Lausanne Society.

1849, the Confederation would assume the direction of the Post-Office throughout the Swiss territory. So many difficulties were, however, met with—arising principally from the want of uniformity in the currency—that the progress was very slow, and it was not till June 4th, 1849, that the Federal Postal Administration issued a notice dividing the territory into certain postal circles, or rayons, a law of the same date prescribing the various rates of postage which were to come into operation on October 1st, 1849. These rates were :

First circle, or rayon, up to 10 leagues—5rp. for  $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.,  
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ rp. for  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Second circle, or rayon, up to 25 leagues—10rp. for  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15rp. for  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Third circle, or rayon, up to 40 leagues—15rp. for  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ rp. for  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

There was a fourth circle beyond 40 leagues, but as no stamps were ever issued specially for this rayon, it is useless to refer to it. The rates on newspapers and printed matter were to come into force on July 1st, 1849, and were at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  rappen for the first rayon, 5 rappen for the second, and so on, for every 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The State Council was also empowered to grant local posts to important places at rates of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  rappen for 1oz., 5 rappen for 2oz., &c. No stamps for the Confederation were, however, issued till April 5th, 1850.

In 1849, the local authorities of Geneva and Zurich applied to the State Council for permission to issue stamps, and this was granted, on condition that the designs should bear the Federal Arms of a white cross on a red field within a post-horn as the principal device.

The new stamp for the service of the canton of Zurich was issued in March, 1850, the design showing the Federal

from the frame; in the second type at  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; in the third at  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; in the fourth at  $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; and in the fifth at  $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.\*

The stamps were lithographed in black on white wove paper by Esslinger, of Zurich, in sheets of 100, composed of the horizontal strip of five varieties, repeated twice, and in ten vertical rows; but before they were gummed and delivered to the post, the sheets were over-printed with red lines, alternately single and double, and which were vertical or horizontal according to the way the sheet passed through the press, though as specimens with horizontal lines are the rarer, it may be inferred that the vertical was the normal position. Used specimens are said to exist without this over-print, which might possibly have arisen from two sheets having inadvertently been passed together through the press, one of which only received the over-print; or the over-print may have faded past recognition, or has been washed off with chemicals. These stamps do not appear to have been suppressed till the Federal stamps came into use.

1. 4rp. black, with vertical red lines; 5 types.
2. 4rp. black, with horizontal red lines; 5 types.
3. 6rp. black, with vertical red lines; 5 types.
4. 6rp. black, with horizontal red lines; 5 types.

## ISSUE II.—STAMP OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

DATE OF ISSUE. — March, 1850.      DESIGN.—Arms of the Federation.

PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

The National Assembly of the Confederation, by a law of December 5th, 1848, decreed that from January 1st,

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\* There are many other points on which philatelists rely, such as the lines in borders and the position of the inscriptions in relation to these lines. It may be remarked that the words "Local-Tax" are only followed by a stop in Type 1 of the 4 rappen; and in the 6 rappen the words "Cantonal-Tax" are followed by a stop only in Type 2. There is always a *tréma* (or two dots) over the "ü" in "Zurich." Many of the imitations of the cantonal stamps are described in a little work by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, published by the Lausanne Society.

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Second circle, or rayon, up to 25 leagues—10rp. for  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15rp. for  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Third circle, or rayon, up to 40 leagues—15rp. for  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ rp. for  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

There was a fourth circle beyond 40 leagues, but as no stamps were ever issued specially for this rayon, it is useless to refer to it. The rates on newspapers and printed matter were to come into force on July 1st, 1849, and were at the rate of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  rappen for the first rayon, 5 rappen for the second, and so on, for every 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The State Council was also empowered to grant local posts to important places at rates of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  rappen for 1oz., 5 rappen for 2oz., &c. No stamps for the Confederation were, however, issued till April 5th, 1850.

In 1849, the local authorities of Geneva and Zurich applied to the State Council for permission to issue stamps, and this was granted, on condition that the designs should bear the Federal Arms of a white cross on a red field within a post-horn as the principal device.

The new stamp for the service of the canton of Zurich was issued in March, 1850, the design showing the Federal



Arms with the cross outlined in black, the post-horn being suspended by two cords within a double-lined oblong rectangle of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  by  $19\frac{1}{2}$  mm. The ground-work round the post-horn was composed of horizontal lines in red, and



FIG. 337.

under it was "ORTSPOST . POSTE LOCALE," with a stop between the German and French inscriptions. In uncoloured spaces in the upper left and lower right angles was "R," and in the other ones " $2\frac{1}{2}$ ." The portion of the horn towards the mouthpiece was traversed by four lines, and that towards the bell with a like number, while in the portion

under the cross there were seventeen lines, several of which are incomplete. These seem to form microscopic letters, and were probably the name of the lithographer (Fig. 337).

The stamp was lithographed on plain white wove paper in small sheets of six stamps in three rows of two. The stamp was for a long time known as the "Winterthur stamp," Winterthur being a town within the canton, the circuit of which, by the decree of May 25th, 1849, included the cantons of Zug, Schaffhausen, and Thurgovia.

#### 5. $2\frac{1}{2}$ rp., black and red.

The cancelling mark on the stamps of Zurich was up to 1850 a cross (as shown in Fig. 338). This was applied in red at the Zurich office, and in black at the other offices in the canton, but it is also found in blue.

The stamps of 1850 were obliterated with P.P. (Port payé) in black, with stops after each letter, or in red or black with PP without stops within a circle.

The Federal issue of April 5th, 1850, does not seem to have been brought into



FIG. 338.

use in Zurich till October of that year, when the use of this transitory stamp ceased, though some cancelled specimens are found as late as September, 1851, and these bear the Federal cancelling mark of parallel lines in a rhomboidal form.

## *Geneva*

### ISSUE I.

DATE OF ISSUE.—September 30th, 1843.      DESIGN.—Arms of the canton.

PAPER.—Coloured wove.

IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.

The success that had attended the issue of the Zurich postage-stamps induced the Council of Geneva, in May, 1843, to refer a proposal for the issue of cantonal stamps to the Finance Department, which, on June 10th following, reported in favour of the project.

A notice, dated September 30th, 1843, announced that stamps had been prepared to represent the prepayment of the two cantonal rates of postage, and that they were on sale at the post-offices of Geneva and Carouge at the price of 5 francs per sheet of fifty double stamps,\* 10 centimes for one double stamp, or 5 centimes for a single one, the currency being the same as that of France. Two stamps together would frank a letter under 10z. from one commune of the canton to another, and one stamp would suffice for a similar letter within the same commune.

The double stamp was composed of two stamps of 5 centimes each, similar in design, connected by a tablet extending over the two. They were lithographed by

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\* According to this notice the stamps were in sheets of fifty, but according to the invoice of Schmidt, the lithographer, dated November 7th, 1843, the sheets were composed of 100 stamps, of which he printed 600 sheets; so that the stamps appear to have been printed in two panes of fifty each, in ten rows of five double stamps. For the preparation of the stone with 200 "little labels" he charged 75 francs; for printing the first 100 sheets, 12 francs; and for second edition of 500, 45 francs.

Schmidt, of Geneva, on coloured paper, and at the top of each sheet instructions for their use and the mode of application were printed, the name of the lithographer being added below. In these instructions, each single stamp was described as a "coat of arms."

The two stamps forming the double one, though identical in design, differed in some of the details, as will be noticed hereafter. The double stamp measured 18 by 31½mm.; the single one to the left measured 15½ by 14½mm.; that to the right 15½ by 15¼mm.; and the tablet on the top 2½ by 31½mm. This tablet bore the inscription

| IO. | PORT CANTONAL. | CENT. |
|-----|----------------|-------|
|-----|----------------|-------|

the central part being 20½mm. long, and each of the ends 5½mm., while the several parts of the inscription were followed by full stops. It may be here remarked that the first "A" in "CANTONAL" was not barred, but was like an inverted v, and the first "N" was badly formed. The

"A" in the inscription "TENEBRAS" was also not barred (Fig. 339).



FIG. 339.

The design of each of the single stamps showed, within a rectangular frame composed of a thick and a thin line, the Arms of Geneva on a shield, above which, on a ribbon, was the motto "POST TENEBRAS LUX," and above this "JHS," with

rays around it. Under the shield was "Post Local"; on the left side, about the middle, was "5"; and on the right side "c"; while in the vacant space in the upper part of the stamp was "Poste de Genève" in a curve. The points of difference between the left and right

portions of the double stamp are best shown by placing them side by side.

#### LEFT PORTION.

*Width.*— $14\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

*Frame.*—The inner vertical line on the left side is too long, and touches the exterior horizontal line top and bottom.

*Ribbon.*—The end on the left is 1mm. from the frame, and only "OST" is visible; while the end on the right touches the frame, and only "LU" is visible.

*Crown.*—Is on the head of the eagle.

*Eagle.*—The tail is  $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the frame of the shield.

*Poste de Genève.*—No stop after Genève. "P" touches the frame; "d" and "G" do not.

*Numeral.*—"5" is upright. The dot after it is equidistant from the "5" and the line of the shield; that after the "C" is nearer the frame.

#### RIGHT PORTION.

*Width.*— $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

*Frame.*—The inner vertical line on the right touches the exterior horizontal line at the top. In the upper left angle the inner horizontal line is broken.

*Ribbon.*—"POST" and "LUX" are both visible. The part with "LUX" on it is 1mm. from the frame; that with "POST" on it touches the frame.

*Crown.*—Is suspended over the eagle's head.

*Eagle.*—The tail nearly touches the frame of the shield.

*Poste de Genève.*—Stop after Genève. "P" and "G" touch the frame; "d" does not.

*Numeral.*—"5" leans slightly to the right. The dot after "5" is equidistant from the "5" and the line of the shield; that after "C" is also equidistant from the "C" and the frame.

Attention to the above points of difference between the two stamps will also be useful in judging of the genuine character of a specimen, for which purpose the colour of the paper should also be specially noticed, as it is a peculiar yellow-green, frequently described as apple-green.

1. 10c., black on apple-green.

### ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—April 1, 1845. PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—

DESIGN.—Arms redrawn. As before.

On April 1st, 1845, a notice was issued that from that date the difference in rates between local and cantonal letters

was abolished, and all cantonal letters under 10z. would be charged 5 centimes; a new stamp of 5 centimes was consequently issued, size 19½ by 16mm., showing the same arms and inscriptions as before, but with "Post Cantonal" at the foot (Fig. 340). It was lithographed by Schmidt, in sheets of 100 each, on paper similar in colour to that used for the double stamp.



FIG. 340.

The following points should be noticed: The letters "IHS" were very small; the extremities of the ribbon were nearly 1mm. from the frame; the numeral "5" was squat, and had a curved head; there were two small circles right and left of the key; there were stops after "Genève," after "5," and after "Cantonal," but none after "C."

## 2. 5c., black on apple-green.

Although these stamps bore on the face of them the value of 5 centimes, yet when the rate was reduced to 4 centimes they were sold at the post-office at the reduced price.

## ISSUE III.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1847. DESIGN.—Arms again re-drawn.

PAPER AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

In January, 1847, a new edition of the stamp of 1845 was made, in which the design differed in many details from the former, and is known as the "large eagle" type. The stamp was of the same size as that of 1845, but the wing of the eagle, though not the tail, touched the frame of the shield. The figure "5" was upright and the head straighter, and there was no stop after it. The letters "IHS" were as large as those of "TENEBRAS," and the remains of

letters in still larger size, imperfectly scatched out, may be traced. The form of the "G" in "Genève" was peculiar, the lower part being wide and the upper part narrow (Fig. 341). The first printing of this was in January, 1847, and was on apple-green paper; but a second one of 500 sheets, of 100 stamps each, was supplied on August 22nd, 1848, which came into circulation early in 1849, and was on dark green paper. These stamps were all supplied by Schmidt, being printed and gummed by him.



FIG. 341.

3. 5c., black on apple-green.

4. 5c., black on dark green.

#### ISSUE IV.—STAMPS OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

DATE OF ISSUE.—November, 1849. PAPER.—Plain white wove.  
IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.  
DESIGN.—Federal Arms.

It has been already stated in treating of the stamps of Zurich that Geneva applied to the State Council in 1849 for permission to issue local stamps, which was granted, subject to the condition that the Federal Arms should form the principal device.



FIG. 342.

The issue of the new stamp took place in November, 1849, the design showing a cross in white on a red ground within the ring of a post-horn, enclosed in a transverse oblong rectangle  $15\frac{1}{2}$  by 22mm. On a straight tablet at the top was "POSTE LOCALE," and under the post-horn was the value "4c.,"

which was, as has been before stated, the real rate for the local service (Fig. 342).

The stamp was lithographed in black on white wove paper, the red portion being, of course, printed by a second operation, as in all the other stamps printed in two colours. The sheets were small, consisting only of ten stamps.

As this stamp has been extensively imitated, it will be well to observe the following points in the genuine one: The upper left angle is imperfect, while in each of the angles on the right side a point indicates the angle. In the ornaments on each side of the value are four graduated dots. There are seventeen turns of the ribbon round the horn, all of the same size except the last two on the left, which are narrower, and are on a level with the first dot in the ornament.

5. 4c., black and red.



FIG. 343.

A few months after the issue of the above stamp the rate was raised to 5 centimes, and in March, 1850, the same stamp appeared with the value changed to "5c." (Fig. 343). This alteration was made by hand on the ten stamps laid down on the stone, and there were as many types of the numeral "5" as there were stamps, in some of which the remains of the former numeral, imperfectly erased, may be found.

6. 5c., black and red.

The regular order is here interrupted to refer to a stamp which is found to have been occasionally used in 1850 and 1851.

In February, 1846, stamped envelopes, of yellowish-white wove paper, manufactured in three sizes by Schmidt, were issued by the Post-Office of Geneva. On the upper right corner of the envelope a stamp of 5c. was

lithographed in green. It was rectangular, measuring 20½ by 17½mm., and was of similar design to the adhesive of 1847, but the details differed principally in that the eagle was crowned, and the wing touched the frame of the shield on the side, though not on the top. The letters "J H S" were larger than those in "TENEBRAS," and there were long rays at the back; the letters of "POST" and "LUX" were very small. There was a stop after "Genève," but none after "5," "C," or "Cantonal" (Fig. 344). This stamp is found used as an adhesive between August 1st, 1850, and the end of August, 1851, and it is a question that has given rise to much difference of opinion among philatelists whether all the specimens found that are genuine were cut from envelopes, as some undoubtedly were, or whether some were issued as adhesives. There is no doubt that some were printed in sheets as adhesives on thickish plain white wove paper, and were gummed, for unsevered pairs are known, and a block of five is also vouched for; but though this proves the fact of the stamp having been *printed* as an adhesive, yet it does not suffice to prove that it was *issued* as such. The question is too complicated to be discussed in these pages, and it will be sufficient to say that the opinions of the highest philatelic authorities are divided on it, but the preponderating weight is on the side that it was not issued as an adhesive. The use of it, whether cut from an envelope or from a sheet, must have been very small, as specimens are rare. Why the use was admitted at all in 1850-51 it is impossible to determine now: it was not in conformity with the orders of the Federal Council then in force, which directed that the



FIG. 344.



local stamps should bear the Federal Arms. Temporary exhaustion, or fear of exhaustion of the stock of stamps of March, 1850, may possibly have had something to do with it, as the use seems to have ceased after the next stamp was issued.

7. 5c., green on yellowish-white, and possibly on white.

In August, 1851, a stamp of a new design was issued, being an upright rectangle of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  by  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm., in the centre of which was the Federal cross in white on a red field within an escutcheon; "POSTE LOCALE" was on a scroll above, and "5 Centimes" on a tablet at the foot,



FIG 345.

the rest of the stamp being filled in with arabesque ornaments. It may be observed that the "o" in "LOCALE" is higher than the other letters; the little pointed ornament in the top of the frame enclosing the escutcheon is just under the first "L" of "LOCALE," and the arabesque above is in the form of a figure "8"; in the lower inscription the bottom point of the escutcheon is

a little to the right of the "t" in "Centimes," the final "s" of which is slanting and followed by a full stop (Fig. 345).

The stamps were, it is believed, lithographed at Geneva by Schmidt, but the size of the sheets does not appear to be known beyond the fact that they were small.

8. 5c., black and red.

This stamp continued in use till the end of 1851, when it was superseded by the Federal issue.

The cancelling marks on the stamps of Geneva, from 1843 to 1847, were of the pattern shown in Fig. 346, and

were in red; but in 1847, that shown in Fig 347 is found in red, and lasted till about November, 1849, being found especially on the 5 centimes, "large eagle," No. 3, and that



FIG. 346.



FIG. 347.



FIG. 348.

on dark green, No. 4, though in 1849 this latter stamp was also obliterated with a similar mark without the ornament in the centre of the cross. The mark (which is the original mark without the centre cross), shown in Fig. 348, is found in red, blue, or black on the 4 centimes of 1849, the 5 centimes of 1850, and the early copies of the 5 centimes, green on white. On August 1st, 1851, the Central Administration ordered all stamps to be obliterated with a rhomboidal mark (Fig. 349 or Fig. 350), and this is found on most of the stamps obliterated after that date, the first in black and the other in red, blue, or black. Occasionally



FIG. 349.

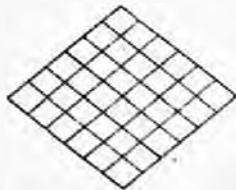


FIG. 350.

some of the local stamps employed at a later period (as any of those in the hands of the public were allowed to be used after the end of 1851) are found, with the

obliteration of "P P" in red within a single-lined, oblong rectangular frame.

The stamps of the 4 and 5 centimes of 1849 and 1850 were for many years known as the "Vaud" stamps, and that of 1851 as the "Neuchatel." The local post of Geneva, however, extended to the district of Nion, in the canton of Vaud, and there were other cantons besides Zurich and Geneva that had obtained permission to issue local stamps, of which they did not avail themselves. It is not, therefore, improbable that other cantons, where the currency was similar, may have made use of some of the Geneva stamps, for specimens of these transition stamps have been found obliterated in other places than within the Geneva circuit.

### *Bâle.*

On July 1st, 1845, a stamp was issued for the town of Bâle, the rectangular frame of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  by  $18\frac{1}{2}$  mm. being double-lined, and in the centre was a pigeon carrying a letter, embossed in white relief on a carmine-red ground, in the form of an escutcheon. Round the lower part was a tablet, inscribed "STADT-POST-BASEL," with hyphens between the words; in the upper part above the pigeon was a crozier, the Arms of Bâle; and in the lower spandrels were " $2\frac{1}{2}$ " and "Rp"



FIG. 351.

(Fig. 351). The impression was lithographed in black on a ground of blue lines, and the centre with the pigeon was embossed on the carmine-red ground, after the frame of the stamp had been printed by lithography.

There has been no reprint of the stamp, but about 1866 a few essays, struck off in vermilion-red and green, made

their appearance, and some of these have had the green chemically changed to blue. There are several forgeries, but none of the forgers seem to have noticed that in the inscription the "o" is almost vertical, and the "L" is so out of the horizontal that if it were prolonged it would pass between the "s" and "r" on the opposite side.

2½r., black, carmine, and blue.

The stamp remained in use till 1850, when it was superseded by the Federal issue. It was generally obliterated in red with a stamp of two concentric circles, having "BASEL" between them and the date in the centre. Other obliterations of "FRANCO" and "P. D." (Payée à Destination) in an oval exist.

## ***Federal Issues.***

### ISSUE I.—1850.

|                                         |                                           |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—April 5th,<br>1850.      | PAPER.—Plain wove, white<br>and coloured. |
| DESIGN.—Arms of the Con-<br>federation. | IMPRESSION.—Litho-<br>graphed.            |

The local stamps of the Confederation, of 2½rappen, began to appear early in April, 1850, together with two other values of 5 and 10 rappen.

The general design showed a white cross on a red field within an escutcheon, with an inscription on a scroll above, and the value near the foot, the whole on a ground of arabesques within a rectangular frame 22½ by 18mm. The stamps were all lithographed by Durrheim, of Berne, in black, and the field with the cross left white was printed by a second operation.

The 2½ rappen was of two kinds: one for the cantons where the French language prevailed, bore the inscription of "POSTE LOCALE" (Fig. 352) on the scroll; the other,

for those where the German language prevailed, was inscribed "ORTS-POST" (Fig. 353). In the 5 and 10 rappen (Figs. 354 and 355) the inscriptions were "RAYON I." and "RAYON II." respectively.



FIG. 352.



FIG. 353.

The stamps were disposed in panes of forty in five rows of eight, four of which panes, arranged two and two, made a sheet of 160 stamps. Each stamp in the pane was drawn separately on the stone, as is seen by the varieties in the pattern of the arabesque ground.

The stamps of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rappen were lithographed on plain wove paper; but those of 5 and 10 rappen were on



FIG. 354



FIG. 355

similar paper faced with colour, save in the centre, the paper for the 5 rappen being faced with blue, and that of the 10 rappen with yellow.

When the stamps first appeared in April, 1850, the cross in the centre was outlined by a black line, and as the outline was printed with the rest of the design in black, the cross left white in the printing in red was frequently out of register with it.\*

In June, 1850, the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rappen, both of the "POSTE LOCALE" and of the "ORTS-POST," appeared without the cross being outlined, it having been removed from the stone, at times somewhat imperfectly; and in October following, the 5 and 10 rappen also appeared with the outline removed.

The stamps issued during 1850 may therefore be summed up thus :

(1) *Cross Outlined in Black, April, 1850.*

1.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. (Poste locale), black and red on white; forty varieties.
2.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. (Orts-post), black and red on white; forty varieties.
3. 5r. (Rayon I), black and red on blue; forty varieties.
4. 10r. (Rayon II), black and red on yellow; forty varieties.

(2) *Cross with Outline in Black removed, June and October, 1850.*

5.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. (Poste locale), black and red on white; forty varieties.
6.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. (Orts-post), black and red on white; forty varieties.
7. 5r. (Rayon I), black and red on blue; forty varieties.

---

\* The introduction of an outline was an heraldic mistake. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$ r. with the outline are commoner than those without it, which are rare. The reverse is the case with the 5r. and 10r., which are rare with the outline.

S. 10r. (Rayon II), black and red on yellow; forty varieties.

For the third rayon, a postal notice stated that the postage might be made up by a blue and a yellow stamp, and that for the fourth rayon by two yellow ones.

The 5 rappen is found with a blue ground of various shades of colour: greenish-blue, pale blue, lilac-blue, slate-blue, dark blue, and grey-blue; and the 10 rappen on dark and light yellow, brimstone-yellow, and orange-yellow.

By an order of the Post, dated October 1st, 1850, it was directed that the stamps should be cancelled with "P.P.," "P.D.," or "FRANCO," or with a pen, that the order of April, 1850, which prescribed the cancelling with the stamp bearing the name of the office or the date, was to be considered as revoked, and that the local posts should conform to the new regulations.

A further order of August 1st, 1851, states that it was considered best to have uniformity in the cancelling marks, and, therefore, that from that date rhomboidal stamps of parallel lines were to be used: these are found in black, red, and blue (Fig. 349). Occasionally a stamp of the same shape, but with crossing lines, was made use of (Fig. 350).

## ISSUE II.—1852.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1852.      DESIGN AND IMPRESSION.—As before.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.

On December 9th, 1851, a Post-Office notice was issued that from January 1st, 1852, a change would be made in the stamps consequent on the adoption of the new currency. The postal system had also been improved and new rates established, which were 5 rappen, or centimes, for every  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. within the first rayon of two leagues;

10 rappen for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 5 rappen for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. within the second rayon of two to ten leagues; and 15 rappen for the first  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., with 5 rappen for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. beyond ten leagues. It was also announced that the impression would be in blue for the first rayon comprising the local post, in yellow for the second rayon, and in red for the third, reckoning from the point of departure. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$  rappen was consequently suppressed.

This is not the only instance of the postal notice appearing after the stamps had been issued, as specimens of the 5 centimes in blue on white have been found used in November, 1851; the 10 rappen also was never issued in yellow on white, for the trials made were so unsatisfactory that it continued to be printed in black on yellow.

The 15 rappen was in panes of ten stamps in two vertical rows, and was made by taking the second and third vertical rows of the "Orts-Post" stamp, altering the inscription to "RAYON III.," and making vertical lines on the



FIG. 356.



FIG. 357.

shield, leaving the cross clear (Fig. 356), so that the impression of this stamp could be made at one operation: this was not the case with the 5 rappen, blue on white, which still continued to have the shield in red. After a number of copies of the 15 rappen had been taken, the design was altered by erasing "Rp." and substituting "Cts."



for the use of those cantons where the French language prevailed (Fig. 357).

It would seem that a further supply of the 15 rappen became necessary, for, in April, 1852, a new issue was made. This may be distinguished from the former by the numerals being much larger, and the arabesques differ, as the stamps were made by taking the fourth and fifth vertical rows of the "Orts-Post" and adapting them in the same way as had been done for the former issue (Fig. 358).



FIG. 358.

All these stamps were lithographed by Durrheim, of Berne, and the issue in colour on white may be thus summed up (it should be mentioned that the printing of the 5 rappen, in blue on white, was from the original stone that had been used for the impression in black on blue):

*November, 1851.*

9. 5r., blue (pale to dark) and red on white; forty varieties.
10. 15r., rose, vermillion on white; ten varieties, small numerals.
11. 15c., rose, vermillion on white; ten varieties, small numerals, April, 1852.
12. 15r., rose, vermillion on white; ten varieties, large numerals.

Some stamps of the 5 rappen show the remains of the outline of the cross, which had been imperfectly removed.

Although the stamps of 15 rappen and 15 centimes were in small panes of ten only, yet they were laid down on the stone with a double line round them and repeated four

times to form a pane of forty, which was again repeated four times to form the sheet of 160.

### ISSUE III.—1854 TO 1862.

|                                                         |                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—September<br>27th, 1854.                 | PAPER.—“Dickinson.”                   |
| DESIGN.—Emblematical figure<br>of Helvetia (full face). | IMPRESSION.—Typographed in<br>relief. |
|                                                         | GUM.—Brownish-white.                  |

The way being now paved for a more permanent issue, the work was undertaken by the Mint at Berne, and the full-faced figure, emblematical of Helvetia, was selected as the design. This was on a lattice-work ground within an upright rectangular frame  $24\frac{1}{2}$  by 20mm.; the frame was inscribed “FRANCO” at the top, with the value in French and Italian on the two sides, and in German at the bottom, all the inscriptions being in white on a solid ground of colour (Fig. 359).



FIG. 359.

The paper varied in thickness, being thin at the first, but afterwards ordered to be thicker, and was similar to “Dickinson” paper, with a silk thread running horizontally across each stamp, the colour of which varied, as it is found in black, very dark green, yellow-green, yellow, white, red, purple, and blue, but the colours do not appear to have been exclusively used for particular values.\*

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\* The first printing of the 5, 10, 15, 20, and 40 rappen was on thin paper, with a thread of very deep green, which is only found in these values, for the 1fr., which appeared in February, 1855, was on paper with a black thread. The impression on the dark green thread paper was made at Munich, so that it is more than probable that the dies for the issue of 1854 were engraved and the plates constructed there; but it has not been possible to verify this, as the archives of the Swiss Post-Office are in course of removal to a new building, and are not available for reference at present. The paper with silk thread was also furnished by the same mills as supplied similar paper to the Bavarian Government. The subsequent printings show great varieties in the colours of the threads. The 2rp., which appeared in July, 1862, is only found

The stamps were printed in slight relief, and in panels of 100. The following is a list of the values and colours :

13. 5r., red-brown, brown, pale brown.
14. 10r., blue, pale blue, bright blue.
15. 15r., rose, pale rose.
16. 20r., orange-yellow, orange.
17. 40r., yellow-green, pale to dark green.†

In February, 1855, another value was added.

18. 1fr., pearl-grey.

In July, 1862, a further value was added.

19. 2r., pale grey.

#### ISSUE IV.—1862 TO 1882.

|                                                       |                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—September,<br>1862.                    | PAPER.—White wove. Plain<br>at first; afterwards<br>granite. |
| DESIGN.—Emblematical figure<br>of Helvetia (profile). | PERFORATION.—11½.                                            |
| IMPRESSION.—Typographed.                              | GUM.—Yellowish.                                              |

The use of the paper with coloured thread had to be dispensed with in order to introduce perforation of the stamps, and advantage was taken of this to modify the design. The figure of Helvetia was shown in profile. Large blocks carrying the numerals of value were placed in the four angles, but the denomination ceased to be added in all cases except that of the franc; on a tablet

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on paper with yellow-green and yellow threads, on which latter paper, which first appeared in 1857, all the values are found, while on the yellow-green, which was the last, all are found with the exception of the 1fr., which appears never to have been printed on other than paper with a black or yellow thread. Occasionally the thread which was intended to be nearest the surface of the back of the stamps is found wanting, and it is more than probable that the chlorine in the pulp may have affected some of the colours so as to make it difficult to determine what they were originally. Those who are curious to study the latest examination of the question of the colours of the threads are referred to a treatise on the issues of 1854-1863, by Dr. Von Bothmann, in a publication of the Berlin Philatelists' Club, in 1898.

† The 5rp. red-brown, and 40rp. yellow-green, are only found in the Munich printing.

between the two upper blocks was "HELVETIA"; and between the two lower ones "FRANCO." The sides of the frame were filled with conventional ornaments (Fig. 360). The backs of the stamps, after printing, were struck with a design of the outline of a cross within a double-lined upright oval, producing a small relief on the face of the stamp. The following is a list of the values and colours which appeared from time to time from September, 1862, and during 1863, as the stocks of the former issue became exhausted.



FIG. 360.

20. 2c., grey.
21. 3c., black.
22. 5c., brown, pale brown.
23. 10c., blue (shades).
24. 20c., orange (shades).
25. 30c., vermillion.
26. 40c., green.
27. 60c., bronze.
28. 1fr., bronze-gold, gold.

In 1867 the colours of the 10 and 30 centimes were changed, another value of 50 centimes was added to the series, and the 60 centimes was dropped.

29. 10c., rose (shades), brownish-rose.
30. 30c., ultramarine.
31. 50c., violet.

In September, 1868, a new value of 25 centimes was added.

32. 25c., green.

In 1874 the colour of the 2 centimes was altered, and in January, 1875, a new value of 15 centimes appeared.

33. 2c., pale brown, bistre.

34. 15c., yellow.

In March, 1878, the colour of the 40 centimes was changed.

35. 40c., grey.

In September, 1881, the stamps began to appear printed on a paper said to have been imported from the United States, in which red and blue filaments were introduced into the pulp in the course of the manufacture, and from its speckled appearance was termed "granite paper." All the above were stamped on the back with the cross, and were perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ . The issue consisted of:

36. 2c., olive-bistre.

37. 5c., chocolate-brown.\*

38. 10c., rose.

39. 15c., canary-yellow.

40. 20c., orange-red (November, 1881).

41. 25c., green.

42. 40c., grey (February, 1882).

43. 50c., violet.

44. 1fr., gold.

By some error in printing there was a double impression of some of the stamps of the 5 centimes and of the 50 centimes, one of which was inverted.

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\* In the 5c., as also in the 50c., is found what appears to be a double printing of the frame, the first printing being upside down. This, however, is not an error of printing, but was probably caused by a double impression on the mould of the electrotpe. The die was composite, the central portions being common to all the values, and were fitted into frames for the different values. The frame was by mistake inverted, and the mould struck from the die was re-struck after the position of the frame had been rectified, so that the inverted numerals and letters may be traced under those of the re-striking. A similar error is found in the 5c., No. 22, the 10c., No. 23, and the 25c., No. 32.

## ISSUE V.—1882.

DATE OF ISSUE.—April 1st, 1882. DESIGNS.—Arms; erect emblematical figure of

PAPER.—Granite and plain Helvetia.

white wove.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.— $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .

The last of the stamps of the former series had scarcely been issued before a change was made in the design.

There were two designs, (1) the first showing the cross on a ground of vertical lines, with an arched tablet above inscribed "HELVETIA," while an octagonal tablet below carried the numeral of value. This was enclosed in a rectangular frame  $20\frac{1}{2}$  by 18mm., in which on the sides and top was "FRANCO" in small capitals (Fig. 361). The design of the other (2) showed a female figure emblematic



FIG. 361.



FIG. 362.

of Helvetia, standing with her left hand on a shield carrying the Federal cross within an upright oval band on an almost solid ground. On a tablet above was "HELVETIA," and twenty-two stars were in the oval band, representing the twenty-two cantons. In the upper spandrels were the numerals of value, and in the lower ones were scrolls inscribed "FRANCO," the numeral of value being in large figures between them. The rectangle measured 21 by 18mm. (Fig. 362).

The impression of the stamps of the first type was on granite paper and also on plain white wove. The stamps of the second type were all printed on plain white wove paper.

In 1888 the colour of the impression of the 15 centimes was changed from yellow to lilac.

In March, 1891, a new value of 3 francs was added to the series of the second type, printed on plain white wove paper and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; and in 1894 another value of 30 centimes was added to the same series.

In 1899 the colour of the 5 centimes was altered to green, and the 25 centimes to blue, in conformity with the general desire of the Congress at Washington that all stamps of 5, 10, and 25 centimes, or their equivalents, for circulation within the Postal Union, should be in green, rose, and blue respectively.

The perforation was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , but towards the end of 1888, and during a portion of 1889, the 20, 25, 40, and 50 centimes and 1 franc appeared perforated  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; but the change was not approved, and only those values were so perforated. All the stamps had the arms embossed on them.

The series may be thus summed up:

*First Type, on Granite Paper, Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .*

- 45. 2c., ochre.
- 46. 3c., grey.
- 47. 5c., claret, dark lake-red.
- 48. 10c., rose.
- 49. 12c., pale blue.
- 50. 15c., yellow.
- 51. 15c., lilac (1889).

*First Type, on Plain White Wove, Perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .*

- 52. 2c., ochre.
- 53. 5c., claret.

- 54. 10c., rose.
- 55. 12c., pale blue.
- 56. 15c., yellow.

*Second Type, on Plain White Wove, Perforated 11½.*

- 57. 20c., orange.
- 58. 25c., blue-green, yellow-green.
- 59. 40c., dark grey.
- 60. 50c., blue.
- 61. 1f., lake.

*Second Type on Plain White Wove, Perforated 9½,  
1888-89.*

- 62. 20c., orange.
- 63. 25c., yellow-green.
- 64. 40c., grey.
- 65. 50c., blue, dark blue (1889).
- 66. 1f., lake.

*Second Type, on Plain White Wove, Perforated 11½,  
1891 et seq.*

- 67. 3f., brown-yellow (1891).
- 68. 30c., chestnut-brown (1894).
- 69. 25c., blue (1899).

*First Type, on Plain White Wove, Perforated 11½.*

- 70. 5c., yellow-green (1899).

### ***Unpaid Letter Stamps.***

Between July 1st, 1878, and September of that year, a series of stamps for unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters was issued. They were all of the same type except the 1 centime, and showed the numeral of value on an uncoloured space enclosed by a circle of twenty-two stars



within a rectangular frame 22 by 18mm. (Fig. 363); in the 1 centime the numeral was on a rayed background.



FIG. 363.

The frame was printed in light blue and the numeral in dark blue, and the stamps bore the impress of the cross within an oval.

The following is a list of the issues between July 1st, 1878, and February, 1880, all printed on plain white wove paper, and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and all in light blue and dark blue.

1 to 9. 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 50c., 100c., 500c.  
light blue and dark blue.

In 1882 the paper was granite, and the following are known as printed on this paper, and perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ :

10 to 14. 10c., 20c., 50c., 100c., 500c., light blue and dark blue.

In 1883 the colours were changed, the numeral of value being printed in scarlet and the frame in blue-green. The paper was granite, the cross in the oval stamped on each stamp, and the perforation  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

15 to 20. 5c., 10c., 20c., 50c., 100c., 500c., blue-green and scarlet.

At the end of 1884 the colour of the frame was modified, and was yellow-green, which, subsequently, about 1889, was again modified, and became of an olive tone. No other changes were made.

21 to 27. 3c., 5c., 10c., 20c., 50c., 100c., 500c., yellow-green and olive-green and scarlet.

In 1897 the 1 centime appeared in yellow-green and scarlet.

28. 1c., yellow-green and scarlet.

### *Hotel Stamps.*

Several stamps have found their way into catalogues and albums which are only stamps issued by hotel-keepers to pay the charge of conveying letters from the various hotels to the nearest post-office. They were started in 1864 by the proprietors of the Rigi Kaltbad and the Hôtel de Belalp, and the example was subsequently followed by the Rigi Schiedeck, the Rigi Kulm, the Maderanerthal, and the Kurort Stoos. They are of no philatelic interest, and are only mentioned to explain what they are. There are two types of all, except of the Rigi Kaltbad and the Kurort Stoos; but this latter makes up for its deficiency in types by its stamps being in blue, in red, and in green.

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## TURKEY.

Postage stamps were first introduced into Turkey in 1863, during the reign of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz, who had succeeded his uncle, Abdul-Medjid, in June, 1861. Abdul-Aziz was deposed in 1876, and his son was proclaimed Sultan as Murad IV., but was deposed three months after, and was succeeded by his brother, Abdul-Hamid II., the present Sultan.

The currency of Turkey is in piastres and paras, 40 paras being equivalent to a piastre, of the value of about 2½d.

The inscriptions and numerals on the stamps are in Turkish characters, varying but little from the Arabic, the prevailing language wherever the Mohammedan religion is the dominant one of the country. The only characters that are absolutely necessary for the collector to know are those denoting the numerals of value on the stamps, for in those issued before 1876 these numerals are only shown in Turkish characters. One (١), two (٢), five (٥), ten (١٠), twenty (٢٠), twenty-five (٢٥), severally pronounced bir, iki, besch, on, yirmi, yirmi-besch.

### ISSUE I.—1863.

|                                                 |                            |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st<br>(13th), 1863.     | PAPER.—Thin wove coloured. |
| DESIGN.—Thouhra of Abdul-<br>Aziz and crescent. | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed.  |
|                                                 | GUM.—White, or nearly so.  |
|                                                 | IMPERFORATE.               |

The series, consisting of four values—20 paras, and 1, 2, and 5 piastres—was issued on January 1st (13th), 1863, by

virtue of a Firman of the Sultan, Abdul-Aziz, dated 14th Ramadan, 1278 (March 14th, 1862). The object was for prepaying letters circulating within the empire, as foreign letters were not forwarded by the Turkish postal administration, but were handed over to the foreign postal agents for transmission.

The stamps were rectangular, varying a little in size, the 1 piastre being  $25\frac{1}{2}$  by 19mm., the 2 piastres  $24\frac{1}{2}$  by 19mm., the 5 piastres 25 by 20mm., and the 20 paras being of the same size.

The whole of the stamps bore essentially the same design, consisting of an upturned crescent, above which was the *thoughra*, or signature, of the Sultan. The crescent is part of the Arms of Turkey, while the *thoughra* is the official signature of the Sultan, which figures on all State documents emanating directly from him, though the elaborate piece of penmanship is really the work of an official. The *thoughra* on the stamps of 1863 represented words signifying "His Majesty Abdul-Aziz, son of Mahmoud, may he be always victorious." It is changed whenever a fresh Sultan comes to the throne, as may be seen by comparing that on the stamps of 1863 with that on those of 1892, on which is the *thoughra* of the present Sultan, Abdul-Hamid, and represents words signifying "His Majesty Abdul-Hamid, son of Medjid, may he be always victorious." The portrait of the Sultan has never figured on any of the Turkish stamps, for the strictest Mahomedans interpret a verse in the Koran forbidding statues, as including portraits, while others less strict, as the Persians, interpret it in a more literal sense, without regard to tradition. On the crescent was an inscription which, read from right to left, signified "Sublime Ottoman Empire."

The details varied in each value. Under the crescent was the Turkish numeral of value within a disc surrounded

by arabesque ornaments, differing in each value ; to the left of the disc were Turkish characters signifying paras or piastres, as the case might be, while to the right were similar characters showing the value in letters.

The pattern of the rectangular frame, as also that of the ornaments in its upper angles, differed in each value.

At the foot, below the frame, was a portion of a species of counterfoil in another colour, bearing an inscription (Fig. 364).



FIG. 364.

The stamps were lithographed at Constantinople in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten. The impression was in black, on very thin white wove paper, a kind of tracing-paper coloured with an oily colouring matter appropriated to each value, rendering it translucent, and

as this was applied by hand there was frequently great unevenness in its distribution, and the varieties of shades were numerous.

The second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth rows were printed upside down, relatively to those in the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth rows. Lines were drawn on the stone, separating the stamps from each other, horizontally and vertically, and between the first and second rows, the third and fourth, the fifth and sixth, the seventh and eighth, and the ninth and tenth, there was an interval of about 6mm. wide, on which a band was subsequently printed at the Treasury, bearing an inscription signifying "Fiscal control of the Sublime Empire," repeated as often as was necessary, each repetition occupying a space equal to about the width of three stamps, and was printed by a wooden block, on which the letters were engraved in recess. The horizontal line of separation between the

rows ran down the middle of this band, so that when the stamps were divided along the line, a portion of the control mark was at the foot of each. The band was printed carelessly, as stamps are occasionally found without it, or with it on the top, as also with it both at the top and bottom. It was in red on all the stamps except the 5 piastres, which was in blue, though specimens are recorded of this value with it in red.

Four of the values were also printed in black on paper coloured brown and red-brown, all with the control-band in blue; but these were for unpaid letters, and will be described later on.

In December, 1863, the 20 paras and the 1 piastre appeared on soft white wove paper of ordinary thickness, coloured on the face, though the 20 paras is known coloured yellow on both sides. The stamps were opaque, and the impression was evidently from a fresh transfer, as they were printed closer together than in the issue on tracing-paper, and there were no vertical lines between the stamps, except that the 20 paras is found with and without them, showing two transfers of that stamp.

The stamps of the first issue may be thus summed up.

(1) Lithographed in black on tracing-paper, coloured.

1. 20 (٢٠) paras, light yellow, chrome-yellow, band in red.
2. 1 (١) piastre, slate, light and dark violet, band in red.
3. 2 (٢) piastres, light blue, greenish-blue, dark blue, band in red.
4. 5 (٥) piastres, crimson (shades), crimson-lake, band in blue.

(2) Lithographed in black on ordinary white wove paper, coloured.

5. 20 (۲۰) paras, straw, yellow (shades), band in red.
6. ۱ (۱) piastre, lilac (shades), grey, violet, band in red.

This latter stamp is also catalogued as existing on paper coloured rose and sea-green. A stamp of 5 piastres was also recorded by M. Moens in his catalogue of 1883 as having been found on ordinary paper, but as it has been excluded from the subsequent edition it probably proved to be a mistake, though it is still found in some other catalogues.

A curious error has been found in the stamps of 20 paras (No. 5), consisting in the design being reversed or turned the other way. Four copies are known to exist, and there is no doubt that the stamp is perfectly genuine. Attempts have been made to solve the mystery as to how it happened, but philatelists differ, and every theory presents difficulties.

## ISSUE II.—CRESCENT AND STAR, JANUARY 1ST, 1865, TO SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1876.

|                                             |                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st<br>(13th), 1865. | PAPER.—Plain white wove.<br>IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
| DESIGN.—Crescent and star.                  | PERFORATION.—12½, and various.<br>GUM.—White.        |

### *Over-print, Type I.*

Early in the year 1864 it was an open secret in Paris that a new series was being manufactured there, but it was not till January 1st (13th), 1865, that it was issued at Constantinople. The series was printed typographically by M. Poitevin from *clichés* made by M. Duloz by a new process, by which *clichés* in relief were made from dies engraved in recess.

The design showed the Turkish crescent and star on a solid-coloured, upright, oval ground, edged with pearls,

outside of which was a band of arabesque work, the exterior touching the rectangular frame on all sides. In the four spandrels were Turkish characters, denoting the value, on solid-coloured discs (Fig. 365). The oval band was over-printed in black with Turkish inscriptions, that in the lower part being the value in words, and those on



FIG 365.

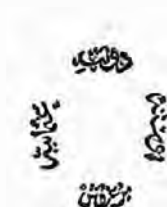


FIG. 366

the sides and top, reading round from the right to the left, signified "Post—of the Empire—Ottoman" (Fig. 366). So much in the subsequent history of the stamps of this type depends on the over-print, that the collector's attention is directed to it to enable him to determine to what part of the series a particular stamp belongs.

The impression was on plain white wove paper, in sheets of sixty.

The perforation was  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , and was done by a single-line machine, but specimens are also known imperforate.

An error is found in one of the stamps on the sheets of the 10 paras, caused by the absence of the dot in the Turkish numerals in the angles, thus making them appear to be "1," instead of "10." This continued as long as the plate was in use.

In 1866 some of the values, presumably printed at Constantinople, appeared with the star partially or totally deprived of its rays. It was said that this was due to accident, but the stamps of 20 paras and the 1 piastre



without rays are so common that this can scarcely be the true solution, and they were more probably due to bad printing or allowing the plate to get clogged.

The issue may be summed up thus :

7. 10 (۱۰) paras, chrome-green.
8. 20 (۲۰) paras, yellow, chrome-yellow.
9. 1 (۱) piastre, lilac, pearl-grey, light violet.
10. 2 (۲) piastres, sky-blue, Prussian blue, light blue.
11. 5 (۵) piastres, flesh, carmine (shades).
12. 25 (۲۵) piastres, vermilion (shades).
13. 1 (۱) para, green (error).

1866.

14. 20 (۲۰) paras, yellow, orange-yellow ; without rays.
15. 1 (۱) piastre, lilac, mauve ; without rays.

*Over-print, Type II.*

In 1867 the stamps began to appear with the inscriptions over-printed in black, of a new type. This will be readily detected, as the inscriptions, especially those on the sides and top, are shorter ; that at the top seeming to have only four letters in place of six (Fig. 367). This series was printed in Paris, and like the former was on plain white wove paper, the perforation being  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .



FIG. 367.

16. 10 (۱۰) paras, bronze-green. Inscriptions, Type II.
17. 20 (۲۰) paras, orange-yellow (shades). Inscriptions, Type II.
18. 1 (۱) piastre, pearl-grey (shades). Inscriptions, Type II.
19. 2 (۲) piastres, sky-blue, Prussian blue. Inscriptions, Type II.
20. 5 (۵) piastres, carmine (shades). Inscriptions, Type II.

21. 25 (٢٥) piastres, vermillion. Inscriptions, Type II.  
 22. 1 (١) piastre, pearl-grey, with inscriptions of  
 5 piastres (error).

*Over-print, Type III.*

The plates and dies of the last issue were despatched to Constantinople, but as they were unfortunately destroyed, together with the machinery for printing the stamps, in a great fire which burnt down the Post-Office, fresh plates had to be ordered in Paris. The new issue was made on October 16th (28th), 1868, and the first supplies are said to have been printed in Constantinople under the instruction of workmen sent from Paris. Several errors are found in the course of the printing, such as the over-printing being inverted, and there are others showing want of care, or skill, on the part of the printers. The over-print was also in a new type, Type III. (Fig. 368), which resembled Type I., as the inscriptions were larger than in Type II.; but those on the side were much more straggling than in Type I. The impression was on plain white wove paper, and the perforation  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and was done by a single-line machine. It will be seen from the list that the colours were also altered, which is said to have been rendered necessary on account of thefts of the former issues.

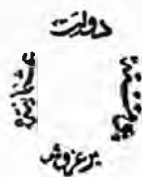


FIG. 368.

23. 10 (١٠) paras, violet, brown-lilac.  
 24. 20 (٢٠) paras, green (shades), yellow-green, grey-green.  
 25. 1 (١) piastre, yellow (shades).  
 26. 2 (٢) piastres, vermillion (shades).  
 27. 5 (٥) piastres, sky-blue, blue, grey-blue.  
 28. 25 (٢٥) piastres, flesh.

All the above values are found :

- (1) With few rays round the star.
- (2) With no rays round the star.
- (3) With the over-print inverted.
- (4) Without the over-print.
- (5) Imperforate, except the 1 piastre.

There are also a few other errors, such as double impressions of the over-print on some of the values.

In January, 1871, a new issue was made, which was really nothing more than a continuation of that of 1868, though it differs materially from it in appearance. The Turks, no longer assisted by French workmen, were left to themselves, and a very rough state of things was the consequence. There was no change in the type of the over-printing plates which remained of Type III., but the variation in the colour of the several values was endless; the inks were badly compounded and carelessly applied to the printing-plates, and the perforation during 1871 and 1872 was a pin perforation, which seems to have been done by some contrivance like a sewing-machine, as the distances of the holes from each other are very irregular and the lines of perforation very crooked. The pin perforations are found gauging anything between 5 and 11.

Due possibly to some experiments in 1872, the whole of the values are found with a pattern of points, in horizontal and vertical rows, impressed on the backs of the stamps. In the same year also the whole of the issue is found, in which the star has no rays.

In 1873 new plates for the 10 paras seem to have been brought into use, or the old ones cleaned, as the star was again furnished with rays, and there are some minute differences in the over-print. The perforation was also more regular, being 12 to 13.

This part of the issue over-printed with Type III. may be thus summed up :

(a) Pin perforated 5 to 11, very irregularly.

29. 10 (1\*) paras, brown-lilac, lilac, brown, pale brown.

30. 20 (2\*) paras, green (shades), yellow-green, grey-green.

31. 1 (1) piastre, yellow (shades).

32. 2 (2) piastres, red, orange-red, vermillion.

33. 5 (5) piastres, blue, grey, green, chalky, and dull blue.

34. 25 (25) piastres, dull rose, flesh.

The following are the principal varieties found in all the values :

(1) The star with but few rays.

(2) The star with no rays.

(3) Embossed on the back with pattern of dots.

In addition to these, most (if not all) of the values are found with the over-print inverted, and with numerous errors in printing and perforation.

(b) Perforated 12 to 13.

35. 10 (1\*) paras, lilac, rose-lilac, violet, grey, brown, and bistre.

#### *Over-print, Type IV.*

In November, 1874, the 10 paras appeared imperforate in reddish-lilac, and from a plate made either from a new die or from the former one retouched. The type of the over-print was also changed, and Type IV. may be described as being in a freer hand than before, especially noticeable in the word "POSTA" on the right (Fig. 369). The 1 piastre, as also the 20 paras, are found with a similar over-print. The stamps appeared perforated 13½

in January, 1875, and this appears to mark the period when a proper perforating machine was brought into use.

(1) Imperforate.

- 36. 10 (۱۰) paras, reddish-violet (shades).
- 37. 1 (۱) piastre, chrome-yellow (shades).

(2) Perforated 13½.

- 38. 10 (۱۰) paras, red-violet, lilac.
- 39. 20 (۲۰) paras, green (shades).
- 40. 1 (۱) piastre, yellow, chrome-yellow.

There are also varieties consisting of the over-print being inverted, as also of its being omitted. There are

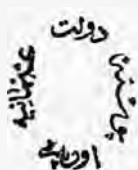


FIG. 369.

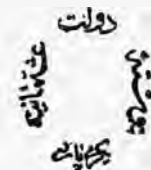


FIG. 370.

also some signs that new over-printing plates were brought into use in 1875, as the characters appear to be bolder in those perforated 13½ (Fig. 370), but no separate list has been made of them, and the evidence appears to be somewhat too doubtful to rely upon.

*Over-print, Type V.*

In January, 1876, the type of the over-print was again changed, the words being in a far more elaborate style, and arranged in the oval border, divided from one another by the space of about 1mm. (Fig. 371). There were two series of these stamps: (1) To provide for an international service, which was to commence on April 1st (13th), and the other (2) for use in the interior.

(1) The series for the international service consisted of stamps of 10, 20, and 50 paras and 2 and 5 piastres. These, in addition to the over-print in Turkish letters, were also over-printed in Roman letters with " $\frac{1}{4}$  Pre," " $\frac{1}{2}$  Pre," " $1\frac{1}{4}$  Pre," "2 Pres," and "5 Pres" respectively (Fig. 372). This additional over-printing furnished one more



FIG. 371.



FIG. 372.

element for the production of errors, for besides the ordinary ones of inverted Turkish over-prints, &c., the mistakes in the additional over-prints were very numerous. These, however, are of more interest to the specialist than to the general collector.

The perforation was  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

41.  $\frac{1}{4}$  Pre (10 paras), reddish-violet.
42.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Pre (20 paras), green.
43.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  Pre (50 paras), rose.
44. 2 Pres (2 piastres), yellow-brown.
45. 5 Pres (5 piastres), ultramarine.

(2) In April of the same year, 1876, the 10 and 20 paras, as also the 1 piastre, appeared with the over-print (Fig. 371). Stamps of 5 and 25 piastres were also prepared, though not issued, but whether these were intended to have been further over-printed with the value in Roman type is not clear. The perforation was  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . All the values

are found with the over-print inverted, and imperforate specimens of all are known to exist.

46. 10 (١٠) paras, violet, lilac.

47. 20 (٢٠) paras, green (shades), yellow, and blue-green.

48. 1 (١) piastre, yellow, chrome-yellow, ochre-yellow.

At the end of May, 1881, some months after the issue of the 2 piastres of the next series, the 2 piastres of the series of April, 1876, appeared in yellowish bistre; and on June 1st, 1882, the 20 paras of the same series appeared in grey, both perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

49. 20 (٢٠) paras, grey.

50. 2 (٢) piastres, yellowish bistre.

### ISSUE III.—1876.

DATE OF ISSUE.—September 3rd (15th), 1876. PAPER.—White wove, rather thin.

DESIGN.—Crescent. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

PERFORATION.— $13\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

On September 15th, 1876, the first stamp of a new type appeared, and was quickly followed by other values of the same type. The design, within a single-lined, rectangular frame, 23mm. by 19mm., showed the crescent in the upper part, within which were the inscriptions as before, signifying "Post of the Ottoman Empire." On the crescent was the value in words, and the numerals of value in Arabic were placed in the triangular spaces on each side left between the outer line of the crescent and the arched tablet, on which was "EMP. OTTOMAN." At the foot was the value, 10, 20, or 50 paras, and 2, 5, or 25 piastres, in small Roman capitals (Fig. 373.).



FIG. 373.

The stamps were type printed at Constantinople on thin white wove paper, and before the above design was printed on them another design was lithographed, consisting of Turkish inscriptions in white on a coloured ground, the most legible part of which are the numerals at the foot, "1291," equivalent to 1874-75, the date of the Postal Congress at Berne.

The perforation was 13½, though all the values are known unperforated.

The colours were :

51. 10 paras, black on lilac, rose-lilac.
52. 20 paras, violet (shades) on green.
53. 50 paras, blue on yellow (shades).
54. 2 piastres, black on yellow-brown.
55. 5 piastres, red and brick-red on light blue.
56. 25 piastres, claret on rose.

The addition of the under-print offered a further element for mistakes, and this is found inverted. The plate of the 5 piastres also contained by mistake an electrotpe of the 25 piastres, so that there is a 25 piastres in red on light blue.

In May, 1880, the colour of the 20 paras was changed to black, with an under-print in rose, and a value of 1 piastre was added, which, however, bore the inscription in Roman characters of "1 PIASTRES." These were perforated 13½, but specimens are found imperforate.

57. 20 paras, black, with under-print in rose.
58. 1 piastres, black, with under-print in blue.

There was the usual crop of errors ; but one of the most remarkable is in the 20 paras, which has been found in rose with under-print in black.

In April, 1881, another value of 5 paras was added to the series, and the error in the 1 piastre was rectified, the



final "s" being removed from the stamps on the printing-plate. The correction seems to have been made very clumsily, as the final "E" is frequently found defective. Errors arising from the inversion of the over-printing are also found. The perforation was  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

59. 5 paras, black, on under-print in olive.

60. 1 piastre, black, on under-print in blue.

In 1883 the colour of the 10 paras was altered, and it appeared perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , in black on blue-green, and is also found on a greyish-green.

61. 10 paras, black, on blue-green and grey-green.

Most of the above stamps of this issue, as also those of April and September, 1876, are found perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , this perforation being done by a single-line machine. They are scarce with this perforation, and how far it may be a genuine one is doubted by many philatelists, and there are suspicions that they were so perforated for the use of collectors. No doubt there was such a machine in existence, as the next series were issued perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

In July, 1884, a change was made, the under-print being of the same colour as the stamp, but in a lighter shade. The impression was, as before, on white wove paper, and the perforation was  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

The following were the values and colours:

62. 10 paras, green, under-print in pale green.

63. 20 paras, rose, under-print in pale rose.

64. 1 piastre, blue, under-print in pale blue.

65. 2 piastres, ochre, under-print in pale buff.

66. 5 piastres, brown, under-print in pale brown.

Similar faults to those in the 1 piastre, 1881, existed in this printing, so that probably the same plate served for the two issues.

In February, 1886, the 5 paras was added to the series, and the colour of the 25 piastres was altered to black on grey. These were perforated 11½.

67. 5 paras, lilac, with under-print in pale lilac.

68. 25 piastres, black, with under-print in pale grey.

The issue of the 5 paras and 25 piastres in the above colours had hardly taken place when a further modification was made, and the following were issued on March 20th, 1886, perforated 13½ :

69. 5 paras, black, with under-print in pale grey.

70. 2 piastres, orange, with under-print in light blue.

71. 5 piastres, blue-green, with under-print in pale green.

72. 25 piastres, bistre, with under-print in pale bistre.

In September, 1887, the 5 piastres of March 20th, 1886, in blue-green, with under-print in pale green (No. 71), appeared cut in halves diagonally, each of which was surcharged in black with *2 Piastres* in script. These were followed in December by further surcharges of "10 paras" on halves of the 20 paras, rose, with under-print in pale rose, of July, 1884 (No. 63); of "20 paras" on halves of 1 piastre, blue on pale blue, of the same issue (No. 64); of "1 piastre" on halves of 2 piastres, orange and light blue; and of "2 piastres" on halves of 5 piastres, blue-green on pale green (Nos. 70 and 71).

These surcharges may be thus summed up :

*September, 1887.*

73. 2 piastres, on halves of 5 piastres, blue-green on light green.

*December, 1887.*

74. 10 paras, on halves of 20 paras, rose on light rose.

- 75. 20 paras, on halves of 1 piastre, blue on light blue.
- 76. 1 piastre, on halves of 2 piastres, orange on light blue.
- 77. 2 piastres, on halves of 5 piastres, blue-green on pale green.

On March 1st (13th), 1888, the colours of the following stamps were changed, and they were issued perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

- 78. 5 paras, green, with yellow under-print.
- 79. 2 piastres, violet, with blue under-print. .
- 80. 5 piastres, brown, with grey under-print.
- 81. 25 piastres, red, with yellow under-print.

A further dividing of stamps of the 2 piastres, so as to serve for two stamps of the 1 piastre, is recorded as having taken place at Bagdad at the end of 1889 or the commencement of 1890. In this case two types of surcharge were employed, with which each half of the stamp of 2 piastres, violet on blue (No. 79), was stamped, the one



FIG. 374.



FIG. 375.

being composed of a Turkish inscription with "1 P" below it, and the other of a small circular one, in which was an inscription with "P 1" underneath (Figs. 374 and 375). The use of them was very limited, and they are proportionately scarce.

- 82. 1 piastre, on halves of 2 piastres, violet and blue, Type I.

83. 1 piastre, on halves of 2 piastres, violet and blue,  
Type II.

In June, 1890, the values of 10 and 20 paras and 2 and 5 piastres were issued in altered colours, and all were printed on paper with under-print in grey. They were perforated both  $13\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , and are also known imperforate. Faults in the printing of the 1 piastre are found similar to those that have been previously mentioned, showing that the same plate was still in use.

Perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ .

84. 10 paras, pale green.  
85. 20 paras, rose.  
86. 1 piastre, grey-blue.  
87. 2 piastres, olive-yellow.  
88. 5 piastres, orange-yellow.

In February, 1892, the 2 piastres, olive, was again made to serve at Bagdad for two stamps of 1 piastre, and each half was surcharged in black with a design of a new type, of a triangular form, with the lower angles rounded (Fig. 376). In this was a Turkish inscription, below which was "1 P."



FIG. 376.

89. 1 piastre, on halves of 2 piastres, ochre (No. 65).

#### ISSUE IV.—1892.

|                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — March, 1892. | PAPER.—Plain white wove.        |
| DESIGN.—Arms of Turkey.       | IMPRESSION. — Typographed.      |
|                               | PERFORATION.— $13\frac{1}{2}$ . |

In March, 1892, the stamps appeared of a new design. The Arms of Turkey, with the badges of all the orders suspended from them and with the thoughra of the reigning Sultan in the centre, were in a circle in the middle of a rectangular frame of rather large dimensions,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  mm. by

21mm., the design of the frame being different in every value. It will be superfluous to describe these various frames, and it will suffice to say that the values were shown in both Arabic and ordinary numerals, and there were numerous Turkish inscriptions on tablets, and in the lower part of the frame each value was given in words on a tablet in French (Fig. 377).



FIG. 377.



FIG. 378.

The impression was on plain thin white wove paper of a very ordinary description, and was typographed in sheets of 100 stamps, which were perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

The following are the values and colours :

- 90. 10 paras, grey-green.
- 91. 20 paras, rose.
- 92. 1 piastre, grey-blue.
- 93. 2 piastres, yellow-brown.
- 94. 5 piastres, pale-violet.

Early in 1897 the 10 paras grey-green appeared surcharged in red with the Arabic numerals over the original value and with 5 over the "10" and the Turkish equivalent in Arabic letters over the original value, while at the foot is "Cinq Paras" (Fig. 378).

- 95. 5 paras on 10 paras, grey-green, surcharge in red.

This completes the history of the stamps already issued, but as it has lasted for more than seven years a new one is in contemplation, and it is said that the designs have been approved.

### ***Stamps for Printed Matter.***

It appears that the postage on printed matter might be paid in copper money, in place of what in the order creating the values was called "good money"; and it was therefore necessary to distinguish between those used on letters and those for franking printed matter under the provisions of the Postal Union, and this was done by an over-print.



FIG. 379.

The first was the 10 paras of September, 1876, which appeared in April, 1879, over-printed in black, with the word "IMPRIMÉS" on a scroll, and was followed by the 20 and 50 paras and 2 and 5 piastres of the same issue (Fig. 379). The latter stamp is also chronicled as being over-printed in blue.

Stamps of September, 1876, over-printed :

1. 10 paras, black on lilac-rose, over-print in black.
2. 20 paras, violet on green, over-print in black.
3. 50 paras, blue on yellow, over-print in black.
4. 2 piastres, black on bistre, over-print in black.
5. 5 piastres, red on blue, over-print in black.
6. 5 piastres, red on blue, over-print in blue.

In 1886 the 20 paras, rose, of July, 1884, was used as a stamp of 10 paras by cutting it diagonally across; in some the halves were also stamped with "10," in black or blue. Others were perforated across diagonally, and similarly stamped.

7. 10 paras, half of 20 paras, rose.
8. 10 paras, half of 20 paras, rose, surcharged "10" in black.
9. 10 paras, half of 20 paras, rose, surcharged "10" in blue.



FIG. 38c.

In June, 1891, the stamps of June, 1890, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , appeared surcharged with a single line rectangle 18 by  $14\frac{1}{2}$  mm, in which diagonally were Turkish letters with "IMPRIMÉ" below (Fig. 38o). This was applied by a hand-stamp, in any position, in black. It is also found in red and blue, but those in red were probably done for collectors, and are not listed.

- 10, 11. 10 paras, pale green, surcharged in black and blue.
- 12, 13. 20 paras, rose, surcharged in black and blue.
- 14, 15. 1 piastre, grey-blue, surcharged in black and blue.
- 16, 17. 2 piastres, olive-yellow, surcharged in black and blue.
- 18, 19. 5 piastres, orange-yellow, surcharged in black and blue.

The stamps of the issue of March, 1892, were all surcharged with a similar design in black as they appeared.

20. 10 paras, green.
21. 20 paras, rose.
22. 1 piastre, blue.
23. 2 piastres, brown.
24. 5 piastres, lilac.

On February 1st, 1894, the surcharge was altered, and the same stamps appeared with a surcharge in Turkish only, signifying printed matter, without any frame.

25 to 29. Same, with surcharge in black in Turkish letters only.

At the commencement of 1897 the 10 paras of the issue of 1892, which at the same time was surcharged in red with 5 paras for the use of the public (No. 95), was surcharged in black with the addition of a Turkish inscription, signifying "printed matter" (Fig. 381), for newspaper purposes.\*



FIG. 381.

30. 5 paras on 10 paras, grey-green, surcharged in black.

### *Unpaid Letter Stamps.*

Stamps representing postage due or postage to be paid by the recipient were used in Turkey from the first appearance of postage-stamps, and were of the same type as the ordinary postage-stamps, but printed on other coloured paper or in other colours.

The first dates from January 1st, 1863, when the first series of postage-stamps was issued, and consisted of the values 20 paras, 1, 2, and 5 piastres. These were lithographed in black on paper coloured brown, and the control-band in all the values was in blue. There were many shades of the paper, which was coloured by hand; but in each of the values there were at least two distinct shades of brown. Some writers say that this was intentional, and was a guide to the officials where they had to affix

\* It does not appear that the newspaper stamps, which only differed from the ordinary issues by the surcharge of the word "Imprimé," or its equivalent in Turkish, were necessarily for the use of the public, but rather for the publishers of newspapers, and were probably issued to them at a discount. There is also a tax on posters and newspapers denoted by a fiscal stamp of 2 paras, of which since 1875 there are three types.



stamps of different values; that is, supposing they had to represent a postage due of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  piastres, they would use a stamp of 1 piastre in one shade of brown, and 20 paras, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, in another. However this may be, there are different shades of brown to be found down to 1888, the principal of which are mentioned in the following lists, but are not numbered separately.

*Issue of January 1st, 1863.*

1. 20 (20) paras, black on brown, yellow-brown, red-brown.
2. 1 (1) piastre, black on brown, yellow-brown, red-brown.
3. 2 (2) piastres, black on brown, yellow-brown.
4. 5 (5) piastres, black on brown, red-brown.

*Issue of January 1st, 1865.—Over-print Type I.*

*Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .*

5. 20 (20) paras, black on brown, red-brown.
6. 1 (1) piastre, black on brown, red-brown.
7. 2 (2) piastres, black on brown, red-brown.
8. 5 (5) piastres, black on brown, red-brown.
9. 25 (25) piastres, black on brown, red-brown.

*Issue of January 1867.—Over-print Type II.*

*Perforated  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .*

10. 20 (20) paras, black on buff and fawn.
11. 1 (1) piastre, black on buff and fawn.
12. 2 (2) piastres, black on buff and fawn.
13. 5 (5) piastres, black on buff and fawn.
14. 25 (25) piastres, black on buff and fawn.

Some only of these were brought into use, for in January, 1869, they were all printed in one colour, with the over-print Type III., and a border round the stamps of different tones of brown. (Fig. 382).

The following were employed perforated 13½ :

15. 20 (٢٠) paras, buff; border in red-brown and chocolate.
16. 1 (١) piastre, buff; border in red-brown and chocolate.
17. 2 (٢) piastres, buff; border in red-brown and chocolate.
18. 5 (٥) piastres, buff; border in red-brown and chocolate.
19. 25 (٢٥) piastres, buff; border in red-brown and chocolate.



FIG. 382.

In 1870 the same stamps appear pin perforated 7, 8, 9, 10. Most of them are found with the borders and inscriptions in red-brown and chocolate, and possibly they all existed, but the following are known :

20. 20 (٢٠) paras, buff; border in red-brown and chocolate.
21. 1 (١) piastre, buff; border in chocolate.
22. 2 (٢) piastres, buff; border in red-brown and chocolate.
23. 5 (٥) piastres, buff; border in red-brown and chocolate.
24. 25 (٢٥) piastres, buff; border in chocolate.

On March 1st (13th), 1888, stamps of 20 paras, 1 piastre, and 2 piastres were employed of the type of the issue of September, 1876, printed in black without any under-print. Perforation 13½.

25. 20 paras, black.
26. 1 piastre, black.
27. 2 piastres, black.

In March, 1892, the stamps of the issue of that date, of the same values as in 1888, were employed, all printed in black, and perforated 13½.

- 28. 20 paras, black.
- 29. 1 piastre, black.
- 30. 2 piastres, black.

### *Local Post of Constantinople.*

In virtue of a firman of the Sultan, dated August 15th, 1865, M. de Lianos, a Greek by birth, was authorised to establish a local post in Constantinople for distributing letters and newspapers within the city and its suburbs. The concession was for a period of six years, but the Turkish officials put such difficulties in his way that though he commenced operations in December, 1865, he was compelled to suspend them in July following.

After about seven years' consideration the Government came to the conclusion of delivering these local letters, and to distinguish the stamps used for that purpose by a special mark.

#### *1.—Type I. of Surcharge.*

In June, 1873, stamps of the current type were issued, stamped with "Local" in Turkish, within a single lined circle, about 16mm. in diameter, the word in Turkish being "CHEIR" (Fig. 383). There is also another type of this surcharge, in which the circle is rather oval and probably belonged to another hand-stamp. This surcharge was in black, red, and blue, on the following stamps:



FIG. 383.

#### (1) Stamps of 1869, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ , 12 :

- 1. 10 (1\*) paras, lilac.
- 2. 20 (2\*) paras, green.
- 3. 1 (1) piastre, yellow.

#### (2) Stamps of 1869, imperforate :

- 4. 10 (1\*) paras, lilac.

(3) Stamps of 1871, pin perforated :

- 5. 10 (١٠) paras, brown.
- 6. 20 (٢٠) paras, green.
- 7. 1 (١) piastre, yellow.

(4) Stamps of November 15th, 1871, imperforate :

- 8. 10 (١٠) paras, red-lilac.

(5) Stamps of 1873, perforated 12 :

- 9. 10 (١٠) paras, lilac, grey, bistre.

(6) Stamps of January 1st, 1875, perforated 13½ :

- 10. 10 (١٠) paras violet.
- 11. 20 (٢٠) paras, green.
- 12. 1 (١) piastre, yellow.

## 2.—*Type II. of Surcharge.*

Another type of surcharge was also in use simultaneously with that last described, in which the circle enclosing the inscription was composed of points in place of being plain (Fig. 384). The second type is found applied to the following :



FIG. 384.

(1) Stamps of 1869, perforated 13½ ; surcharge in black, red, and blue :

- 14. 10 paras, lilac.
- 15. 20 paras, green.
- 16. 1 piastre, yellow.

(2) Stamps of 1871, pin perforated : surcharge in black and blue :

- 17. 10 paras, lilac.
- 18. 20 paras, green.
- 19. 1 piastre, yellow.

(3) Stamps of November 15th, 1874, imperforate; surcharge in black, blue, red, and violet:

20. 10 paras, violet.

(4) Stamps of January, 1875, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; surcharge in black, blue, and red:

21. 10 paras, violet.

22. 1 piastre, yellow.

(5) Stamps of end of January, 1875, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; surcharge in black, blue, and red:

23. 20 paras, green.

24. 1 piastre, yellow.

(6) Stamps of April, 1876, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; surcharge in black, red, blue, and violet:

25. 10 paras, violet.

26. 20 paras, green.

27. 1 piastre, yellow.

(7) In 1878 the following appeared, surcharged in red on the stamps of January, 1876, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ :

28.  $\frac{1}{4}$  piastre, violet.

29.  $\frac{1}{2}$  piastre, green.

### 3.—*Type III. of Surcharge.*

On February 1st, 1881, the type of the last surcharge was modified by making two gaps of about 6mm. in the circle of points opposite to each other, and the following stamps are found surcharged with this type in black and blue (Fig. 385).



FIG. 385.

Stamps of April, 1876, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . They are also found imperforate:

30. 10 paras, violet.

31. 20 paras, green.

32. 1 piastre, yellow.

#### 4. — *Type IV. of Surcharge.*

On July 3rd, 1881, a new type of surcharge was made use of, in which the former inscription in Turkish of "CHEIR" had "LOCAL" underneath it, and was enclosed in an octagonal single-lined frame (Fig. 386).

This surcharge was applied in black and blue to the following :

Stamps of April, 1876, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$  :

- 33. 10 paras, violet.
- 34. 20 paras, green.
- 35. 1 piastre, yellow.



FIG. 386.

Besides the above the surcharges of Types I. and II. were applied to the 20 paras and 1 piastre of the unpaid letter-stamps.

Those on the unpaid letter-stamps may be summed up in the following manner :

(1) Unpaid letter-stamps surcharged with Type I.

Stamps of 1869, perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , border in red-brown ; surcharge in black :

- 36. 10 paras, buff.
- 37. 1 piastre, buff.

Stamps of 1870, pin perforated, border in red-brown ; surcharge in blue :

- 38. 20 paras, buff.

Similar stamps, border in brown ; surcharge in black, blue, and red :

- 39. 20 paras, buff.
- 40. 1 piastre, buff.

(2) Unpaid letter-stamps ; surcharged with Type II. in black, blue, and red :

Stamps of January, 1875.

41. 20 paras, buff.

42. 1 piastre, buff.

These stamps were withdrawn from use in June, 1875, so that any surcharges of Types III. and IV. were never officially applied to the unpaid letter-stamps.

The account of the Turkish stamps may now be brought to a close, not so much from lack of materials as from consideration for the collector, and brief references will only be made to a number of stamps found with the following types of surcharges :



FIG. 387.



FIG. 388.



FIG. 389.



FIG. 390.

These are called Katchak, or contraband stamps, and the reason of their use is thus described. Male and female servants at Constantinople generally come from the provinces or the Greek islands of the Archipelago, and frequently bring letters for their friends. If these are discovered at the Custom House they are taken to the post-office, where double postage is charged on the letter, half of which goes to the detector, and the other half to the post-office. Stamps for the double rate are then affixed, and stamped with a hand-stamp of one of the above types, which reads

"KATCHAK POSTA," denoting "Smuggled Post." The first type belonged to the Constantinople Post-Office, and was used on smuggled letters from the interior only. It was withdrawn in 1877 and replaced by Type II., which was used till 1880, when Type I. was again brought into use. Types III. and IV. were brought into use after Turkey had entered the Postal Union, and had opened a post-office at Galatz. Type III. was intended for letters coming from the interior, and Type IV. for Postal Union letters, but the distinction has not been kept up.

The demand for these stamps by collectors has induced the officials to make them wholesale, and we therefore refrain from giving any list, especially as they are nothing more than cancelling marks. Unused copies on intact gum are common, which must have been made for collectors, for the stamps are affixed by the post-office, and cancelled with the Katchak hand-stamp without any further obliteration, so that to be certain that the stamp has been officially used it should be on the letter itself.

The stamps have always borne the impression of the hand-stamp in black or blue.

There are also some stamps hand-stamped with a small triangle, within which are three Greek capital letters. These were used on stamps coming from the monastery of Mount Athos to denote their special use, the letters being the initials of the postmaster of the monastery (Fig. 391). They present no philatelic interest.



FIG. 391.

## *Thessaly.*

On the invasion of Thessaly by the Turks in the summer of 1897, Turkish stamps were substituted for those of Greece, but early in 1898, while awaiting the performance



by Greece of the conditions of the treaty of peace which had been agreed upon, the Turkish Government appears to have thought it a fitting opportunity of raising a little money out of collectors by creating a special series for Thessaly. The issue was perfectly speculative, and it is doubtful whether any were used

in Thessaly except for form sake. The series consisted of five values, 10, 20 paras, and 1, 2, and 5 piastres, all of the same general design, which is shown in Fig. 392. The stamps were manufactured at Constantinople, and the cleverest part about them is the arrangement of the twelve octagonal stamps



FIG. 392.

composing the sheet in such a manner that they could be perforated on all sides by a single-lined machine.

Upwards of 400,000 were printed of each of the values in paras, and about 300,000 of each of the values in piastres. The paper was plain white-wove, and the perforation 13.

- 10 paras, green.
- 20 paras, rose.
- 1 piastre, blue.
- 2 piastres, orange.
- 5 piastres, mauve.

## TUSCANY.

The first sixty years of the present century witnessed many changes in the history of the Grand Dukedom of Tuscany. In 1814 Ferdinand III., who had been expelled by the French in 1800, was restored, and on his death in 1824 was succeeded by Leopold II. His rule was not a wise one, and his subjects, as well as his army, having rebelled, he was compelled to withdraw from Florence to Bologna, and on April 27th, 1859, a provisional government was formed, and the King of Sardinia proclaimed dictator. He, however, declined the dictatorship, though he assumed the command of the army, but a constituent assembly having been convoked, declared for annexation with Sardinia, which was subsequently confirmed by a plebiscite in March, 1860; and in May of that year the postage-stamps of Tuscany ceased to be issued, and were superseded by those of Sardinia.

Up to 1860 the currency in Tuscany was the lira, divided into 12 crazie, or 20 soldi, or 60 quattrini, the lira being equivalent in value to a franc.

### ISSUE I.

|                                    |                                                          |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—April 1st,<br>1851. | PAPER.—Hand-made; azure at<br>first, afterwards greyish; |
| DESIGN.—Lion and shield.           | watermarked with coro-                                   |
| IMPRESSION.—Typographed.           | nets.                                                    |
| GUM.—Brownish.                     | IMPERFORATE.                                             |

The stamps were issued in conformity with the provisions of a convention between Austria and Tuscany for the

interchange of postal communications between the Lombardo-Venetian States and Tuscany. This convention came into force on April 1st, 1851, and the issue of the stamps took place on that day, and consisted of 1 and 2 soldi and 2, 4, and 6 crazie, to which other values were subsequently added.

The design showed the Florentine lion crowned, called by the Florentines "Marzocco," resting its right paw on a shield bearing the fleur-de-lys of Bourbon. The rectangular frame surrounding the central design, which was on a solid ground, was inscribed with the value at the bottom, "POSTALE" at the top, and "FRANCOBOLLO" and "TOSCANO" on the sides (Fig. 393). The dies were engraved in Florence, and blocks in type metal were cast from them at the foundry of Alessandri.



FIG. 393.

The paper was manufactured by Cici Brothers at S. Marcello de Pistoiese, and the sheets were adapted to receive 240 stamps in fifteen rows of sixteen stamps. It was hand-made blue wove, and each sheet was water-marked with twelve coronets in four rows of three, separated by single vertical lines, and above each row of three coronets were three horizontal lines, and underneath were two similar lines.

The stamps were manufactured at the Grand Ducal Printing-works, and their use was at first confined to the interior and the States embraced in the Convention with Austria. They were not perforated, and were gummed with brownish gum.

The following were the colours of the issue of 1851 :

1. 1 soldo, yellow, olive-yellow.
2. 2 soldi, red, brick-red.

3. 2cr., blue (shades).
4. 4cr., green, yellow-green.
5. 6cr., dark blue, slate-blue.

Consequent on postal conventions made with Sardinia, and also with France, the following additions were made to the series on July 1st, 1851 :

6. 1cr., carmine-red, red, brown-red.
7. 9cr., violet (shades), reddish-violet.

The next addition was made on September 1st, 1852, to facilitate the payment of the postage on newspapers and printed matter.

8. 1quat., black.

On November 1st, a stamp of 60 crazie, or 5 lire, was issued for the prepayment of heavy foreign correspondence, and at the same time the stamp of 2 soldi was suppressed.

9. 6ocr., brown-red.

It is not certain, but from evidence gathered from post-marked copies it is ascertained with some degree of certainty that towards the end of 1852 or beginning of 1853 the colour of the paper was modified, and was no longer azure but greyish-white, rather thinner than before, but with the same watermark. The following are found on this paper :

10. 1quat., black.
11. 1 soldo, chrome-yellow.
12. 1cr., carmine-red.
13. 2cr., dull blue, greenish-blue.
14. 4cr., dark green.
15. 6cr., blue, slate-blue.
16. 9cr., dull violet.

## ISSUE II.

DATE OF ISSUE.—March, 1853. PAPER.—Hand-made greyish,  
 DESIGN AND IMPRESSION.—watermarked with crossing  
 As before. wavy lines.

In 1853 a change was made in the watermark of the paper, but all the other elements remained without change. The change must have been made early in the year, as a specimen of the 2 crazie has been found dated in March, 1853. The new watermark consisted of rows of longitudinal loops, with the inscription "I I E R.R. POSTE TOSCANE," in large and small open capitals, extending diagonally from the left lower to the right upper corner across the sheet. The following were the values and colours:

17. 1quat., black.
18. 1 soldo, yellow.
19. 1cr., carmine-red, rose.
20. 2cr., blue (shades), greenish-blue.
21. 4cr., green.
22. 6cr., blue (shades).
23. 9cr., brownish-lilac.

All these were suppressed on December 31st, 1859.

It will be noticed that the 2 soldi and 60 crazie were only found on the azure paper, and both are rare. According to some authorities the whole of the other values were reprinted about 1864 on plain white wove unwatermarked paper, so that there would be no difficulty in distinguishing them from the originals; but the better opinion is that these were printer's trial proofs. An attempt was made in 1866 to reproduce the 2 soldi and 60 crazie, and the official azure paper of 1851 appears to have been employed, but the imitation was not quite successful. The printing-blocks of the two stamps were not in existence, and the blocks of some of the other values were made use of by altering the lower

inscription. In the 60 crazie the numerals were too small, and the letters too thick. The colours also were not those of the originals; the 2 soldi was red, with too much carmine in it, and the 60 crazie was rather brick-red than brown-red. Still they are dangerous, and it is better to be forewarned against them.

### *Newspaper Tax Stamp.*

On October 1st, 1854, a tax stamp on foreign newspapers was issued of the value of 2 soldi. It was very simple, as it was applied by the Post-Office only, and consisted of the value in the middle of two concentric circles, between which was "BOLLO STRAORDINARIO PER LE POSTE." The impression was on thin, greyish-white paper.

24. 2 soldi, black.

The stamp was suppressed on November 18th, 1859.

It is said to have been reprinted on thick white wove paper, but this may also have been a printer's proof, and is far more uncommon than the originals.

### ISSUE III.—PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

|                                      |                                                 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,<br>1860. | DESIGN.—Arms of Savoy.                          |
| PAPER.—Similar to that of<br>1853.   | IMPRESSION, IMPERFORATE,<br>AND GUM.—As before. |

On January 1st, 1880, the Provisional Government replaced the former issues by one having for its design a shield bearing the Savoy Arms displayed on a royal mantle surmounted by a crown. The inscriptions in the rectangular frame were the same as before, except that the values at the foot were in "CENTES" (Fig. 394), and the highest value, that of 3 lire, bore the inscription "3 LIRE IT." (three



FIG. 394.

Italian lire). The stamps were manufactured as before, the impression being on greyish-white paper similar to that used for the issue of 1853. They were not perforated.

The following were the values and colours :

25. 1c., brown-violet, dull mauve, reddish-violet.
26. 5c., green (shades), olive-green.
27. 10c., brown, chocolate-brown, black-brown.
28. 20c., blue (shades), grey-blue.
29. 40c., red, rose-red.
30. 80c., flesh (shades).
31. 3 lire it, orange-yellow-ochre.

None of these stamps have been reprinted officially except the 3 lire, which was reprinted on the paper watermarked with crown of 1851, so that it is readily detected by this, and by the difference in the type of the lower inscription. It is also said to have been forged on paper watermarked as that of 1853. The paper may have been purloined, but it seems more probable that the watermark was imitated. Fortunately these imitations are rarely met with, but the genuine stamp, unused as well as used, is rare.

The stamps of 1860 were all superseded in 1862 by stamps of the issue for Italy.



## TWO SICILIES.

The kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, which formerly constituted the United Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, are now merged in, and form part of, the Kingdom of Italy. The crowns of Naples and Sicily were originally united, early in the twelfth century, under the title of the Kingdom of "The Two Sicilies," and so continued for upwards of three centuries, when they became separated for a time; but in 1734 Spain, having made itself master of both kingdoms, Charles of Bourbon, son of the King of Spain, ascended the throne with the old title of King of the Two Sicilies. On Charles succeeding to the throne of Spain in 1759, he vacated that of the Two Sicilies in favour of his third son, Ferdinand. In 1806 Ferdinand fled from Naples to Sicily, and on the entry of the French, Joseph Bonaparte was made King of Naples. He abdicated in 1808, when Joachim Murat was made king. On his retirement to France in 1815, Ferdinand was reinstated in the kingdom under the title of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies. On his death in 1825 he was succeeded by Francis I.; the latter, in 1830, was succeeded by Ferdinand II., commonly known as King Bomba, who disgraced his reign with such a series of barbarities that on his death, in 1859, his successor, Francis II., was unable to cope with the spirit of rebellion



among the people, and Garibaldi, having driven the Neapolitan troops from Sicily, proceeded to Naples and entered the city on September 7th, 1860, King Francis II. having retired to Gaeta on the day preceding. By an overwhelming majority of the people of Sicily and Naples the annexation to Piedmont was voted on October 21st, 1861, and King Victor Emmanuel shortly after entered Naples, and on December 1st following visited Sicily.

It was during the reign of Ferdinand II. that postage-stamps were first issued, and although the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily were united under one crown, yet the constitutions were not the same, and each kingdom had its own budget, for which reason there were separate postage-stamps for each kingdom, Sicily not being permitted to use those of Naples, and *vice versa* the Sicilian stamps could not be used in Naples. This distinction was put an end to after they were both united to Piedmont, and so continued until both became absorbed in the Kingdom of Italy.

Until this latter event took place, the currency both in Naples and in Sicily was the ducat, of the value of about 40d., divided into 100 grana or 300 tornese.

### *Naples.*

|                                                       |                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — January 1st, 1858.                   | DESIGN.—Arms of the Two Sicilies.     |
| PAPER. — Hand - made, yellowish - wove, water-marked. | IMPRESSION. — Copper - plate printed. |
|                                                       | IMPERFORATE.                          |

A decree of King Ferdinand II., dated July 9th, 1857, ordered the creation of postage-stamps of the values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 grana, the use of which would be optional except in the case of newspapers and printed matter. The rate of postage was also fixed at 1 grano for

a letter of one sheet within the capital or the same postal circuit, and at 2 grana for the kingdom as far as Faro. The officers of the post-office were to cancel the stamps with "ANNULLATO" in black.

All the values bore as the principal design the Arms of the Two Sicilies, composed of the horse for Naples on the left, the symbol of Sicily on the right,\* and three fleurs-de-lys



FIG. 395.



FIG. 396.



FIG. 397.



FIG. 398.



FIG. 399.



FIG. 400.



FIG. 401.

\* This symbol is frequently called the "Trinacria," which is scarcely correct, as Trinacria is one of the ancient names of Sicily, derived from three promontories or capes, Faro on the north, Passaro on the south, and Buco on the west, which show the angles of its triangular form. This is symbolised by three human legs with the head of Medusa in the centre.

for Bourbon at the bottom. All the values were rectangular in form, those of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 grana being squares of  $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the others being upright rectangles of  $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high by 20mm. wide, except the 5 grana, which was only  $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide. They all bore similar inscriptions of "BOLLO DELLA POSTA NAPOLETANA," and the value. In the  $\frac{1}{2}$  grano the arms were within a circular band, carrying the inscription; in the 1 grano the arms were in a square, the inscriptions being in the sides of the frame; in the 2 grana the arms were in an octagonal frame carrying the inscription; in the 5 grana the frame was rectangular; in the 10 grana the frame was hexagonal; in the 20 grana it was lozenge-shaped; and in the 50 grana an upright oval (Figs. 395 to 401).

The dies were engraved by G. Masini, of Naples, and on each die he introduced a secret mark, consisting of a microscopic letter, being one of those which composed his name. In consequence of the very inferior printing of the stamps, these letters are, for the most part, illegible, but they nevertheless exist.

In the  $\frac{1}{2}$  grano there is a G followed by a full stop in the bottom frame nearly under the  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; in the 1 grano there is an M in the bottom label near the left fleur-de-lys; in the 2 grana there is an A in the lower right frame under the last letter of NAPOLETANA; in the 5 grana there is an S followed by a stop in the lower label near the left fleur-de-lys; in the 10 grana the letter I followed by a stop is in the lower frame towards the right; in the 20 grana the letter N followed by a stop is in the lower frame at the right of the angle formed by the lozenge; in the 50 grana is an I with two stops in the lower frame, almost under the o of 50. In this novel mode the engraver turned his own name of G. Masini into secret marks on the seven dies.

The plates consisted of 200 stamps in two panes of 100, the stamps on each pane being arranged in ten rows of ten, with spaces of about 4mm. between the horizontal rows of the smaller-sized stamps; but in the larger ones these spaces were about 3mm. Between the panes was a space of about 8mm.

The paper was yellowish hand made, the sheets measuring about 52 by 29mm. ( $20\frac{1}{2}$ in. by  $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.), and these were watermarked with forty fleurs-de-lys of 20mm. in four rows of ten, the whole arranged within a double-lined watermarked frame with "BOLLI POSTALI" in italic double-lined letters introduced in each of the side-margins. The initials of the maker were also in monogram in the lower margin.

The printing of the stamps was entrusted to G. de Maja under the superintendence of the Treasury, and the colour chosen for the whole of the values was lake-red. As the number of watermarks did not correspond with that of the stamps on the sheet, a specimen is rarely found with an entire watermark, but most frequently with part of one or with none at all.

The stamps of 2 grana, 10 grana, and 20 grana were extensively forged, and many of these are found which bear the "ANNULLATO" of the post-offices. They were all on white wove paper, not watermarked, with the exception of a forgery of the 10 and 20 grana, which was on white laid paper. Two different forgeries of the 2 grana are known to exist, and five of each of the 10 and 20 grana, but the secret mark is absent on all except in one of the 10 grana, where the 1 is slanting at 2mm. distant from the left corner, instead of upright at  $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the corner. It would take too long to examine the various points of difference in the several forgeries, but they are sought after as curiosities by collectors, probably from the fact that they are far more uncommon than used copies of the originals.

Garibaldi on entering Naples assumed the dictatorship, and, after defeating the Royal troops, the annexation of the kingdom to Piedmont was, as has been before mentioned, voted by plebiscite on October 21st, 1860. One of the first acts was to reduce the rate of postage on newspapers and printed matter to 1 centesimo of a lira or  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese. A notice to that effect, and that the stamps were ready, appeared in the official journal of November 5th, 1860, along with another regulating the city post from November 1st. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese stamp was probably issued at that date.

A provisional stamp was made by engraving "T" over the G in the plate of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  grano, which was done by G. de Maja, who printed a supply on the watermarked paper in blue (Fig. 402).

The stamp is rare, especially in an unused state, for on December 6th following it was superseded by another printed from the same plate, in which the design had been further altered by De Maja, who had scratched out the



FIG. 402.



FIG. 403.

design on each stamp on the plate, substituting in its place one in the form of a Savoy cross with a ground of vertical lines, and the remains of the old engraving are visible more or less according to the amount of erasing within the tines of the cross (Fig. 403). The impression from the plate so altered was also in blue, varying from dark

to light. This stamp continued to be used till it was superseded, on April 1st, 1861, by the issue prepared at Turin.

The following is a summary of the issues :

*Arms of the Two Kingdoms. January 1st, 1858.*

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., lake and pale lake.
2. 1gr., lake and pale lake.
3. 2gr., lake and pale lake.
4. 5gr., lake and pale lake.
5. 10gr., lake and pale lake.
6. 20gr., lake and pale lake.
7. 50gr., lake and pale lake.

*November, 1860.*

8.  $\frac{1}{2}$ tor., blue (shades).

*Cross of Savoy. December, 1860.*

9.  $\frac{1}{2}$ tor., blue (shades).

## *Sicily.*

Although postage-stamps were issued in Naples on January 1st, 1858, no issue was made in Sicily till January 1st of the following year. The great cause of delay seems to have been in the selection of a design. It was considered that as the arms had been made the subject of the design in Naples, the head of his Majesty should figure on those for Sicily ; this gave rise to much deliberation, and among the points discussed was the impropriety of cancelling the stamp by "Annullato" across the head of his most sacred Majesty, especially as a spirit of rebellion was very rife in Sicily. That difficulty was at last overcome by suggesting a cancelling stamp which should only obliterate the frame, leaving the head of his Majesty untouched ; and on February 28th, 1858, the various proposals were submitted to the

king. These proposals are found in a little work published by M. Moens, who translated them from the original documents, and were :

1st. A photographic proof of the sacred head of the King, our august Lord, to be engraved by the celebrated Aloisio.

2nd. A drawing of the cancelling stamp.

3rd. A design of the stamp and the proposed colours.

4th. A design of the stamp cancelled in the manner proposed.

The whole were approved by the king, whose next act was to sign a decree, dated July 5th, 1858, regulating the post, and announcing that postage-stamps would be issued on January 1st, 1859.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st, 1859.      DESIGN.—Head of King Ferdinand II.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.      IMPRESSION.—Copper-plate printed.

IMPERFORATE.

The design having, as stated above, been agreed upon, the work of engraving the die was given to Thomas Aloisio Juvara, a native of Messina, and a celebrated engraver both in recess and in relief.



FIG. 404.

The engraving showed the entire design, with the exception of the tablet at the foot, on which was the value. The head of the king, to the left, was on a solid ground, within a single-lined rectangular frame  $16\frac{3}{4}$  (vertical) by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  mm. (horizontal); outside the frame on the left was "BOLLO DELLA," at the top "POSTA," and on the right "DI SICILIA," all in

Roman capitals, the whole die measuring 20 by  $19\frac{1}{4}$  mm., to which has to be added the tablet at the foot, of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm., making the entire stamp  $23\frac{1}{2}$  mm. high (Fig. 404). The

engraving of the head, which was on steel, is a superb piece of work. It is not known when Aloisio completed the engraving, but the Sicilian Government purchased the necessary machinery, and employed François Lao, a typographic printer of Palermo, to prepare the plates and print the stamps. The plates were made from electrotypes, and consisted of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. From close examination by Dr. Emilio Diena, who has made a profound study of the stamps of the Two Sicilies, it appears that there is no evidence for the use of more than one plate for the values of 10, 20, and 50 grana, but there is evidence of the use of two for each of the values of  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 5 grana, and of three for each of those of the 1 and 2 grana. Some of the stamps on the plates appear also to have been touched up.

The paper was white wove without any watermark, and the sheets measured about 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The stamps were not perforated, and the gum was yellowish.

The colours varied, but the following are the principal :

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., yellow and orange-yellow.
2. 1gr., olive-green, dark green, olive-brown.
3. 2gr., blue (shades).
4. 5gr., carmine-red, brick-red, vermillion.
5. 10gr., dark blue, indigo.
6. 20gr., violet-black (shades).
7. 50gr., brown-red (shades).

The design on the hand-stamps which were used for cancelling the stamps and, at the same time, preserving immaculate the sacred head of King Bomba, is shown in Fig. 405.



FIG. 405.

When Garibaldi, on the night of May 26th-27th, 1860, entered Palermo, the



stamps with the head of the king were suppressed there and throughout the greater part of Sicily, though they continued to be used in Messina till the month of July following. During 1860 there were various projects for a new issue, but none received the approval of the Ministry at Turin.

### *The Neapolitan Provinces.*

|                                          |                                            |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—March 1st,<br>1861.       | PAPER.—Plain white wove.                   |
| DESIGN.—Head of King<br>Victor Emmanuel. | IMPRESSION.—Lithographed,<br>and embossed. |
|                                          | IMPERFORATE.                               |

Signor Farini, acting as Lieutenant-General of the Neapolitan Provinces, made a decree, dated January 6th, 1861, regulating the postal-service from March 1st then next, ordering amongst other things that until the Italian money had currency in the provinces the letters should be taxed at the rate of 5 grana for every 20 centes. Italian. The decree also announced the approaching issue of a series of postage-stamps of  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese, and 1, 2, 5, and 20 grana; and it is curious that the  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 10, and 50 grana do not figure in the list.

The stamps bore a close resemblance to those issued by Sardinia in 1856, and showed a white medallion in the centre of a rectangular frame, on which was embossed the head of King Victor Emmanuel, the same as in the Sardinian issue. The frames alone differed, and in these the corner ornaments were a Savoy cross, the inscriptions "FRANCO" on the left, "POSTE" at the top, and "BOLLO" on the right, with the value at the bottom, were in coloured letters on white in place of white letters on a coloured



FIG. 406.

ground, and the spandrels were filled in with vertical lines (Fig. 406). They were manufactured by Matraire, like those for Sardinia, the frame being first printed by lithography, and the head embossed by a second operation, and they were all issued imperforate. The sheets also consisted of 100 stamps.

They seem to have been prepared in a hurry, as there are several varieties in the tone of colour, more especially in the 5 grana, in which the tones of red are very marked, one being rose and the other vermilion-red, but both were in use at the same time.

There was a considerable stock in hand when they were withdrawn, and on the sale of the sweepings of Matraire's workshops a large number were found with inverted heads. A few specimens only of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese, 1 grano, 2 grana, 5 grana, and 20 grana with inverted heads have been found which had done postal duty, and Dr. E. Diena records one of 2 grana that had no head embossed on it.

The following are the values and colours :

1.  $\frac{1}{2}$ tor., yellow-green, green, blue-green.
2.  $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., brown, yellow-brown.
3. 1gr., black.
4. 2gr., dark and pale blue.
5. 5gr., lilac-rose, rose, red, vermilion.
6. 10gr., orange.
7. 20gr., yellow.
8. 50gr., slate, pearl-grey.

The stamps were in use till October 1st, 1862, when they were superseded by those of the general issue of Italy of 1862, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  tornese being represented by that of 1c., the  $\frac{1}{2}$  grano by that of 2c., the 1 grano by that of 5c., the 2 grana by that of 10c., the 5 grana by that of 20c., and the 10 and 20 grana by those of 40 and 80c. The 50 grana was exchangeable for ten of 20c. or five of 40c.

## WURTEMBERG.

FROM an early period the postal service of Wurtemberg was, with some interruptions, in the hands of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, but by an agreement dated March 22nd, 1851, the Government of Wurtemberg liberated itself by purchasing the postal privileges of the prince from July 1st of that year for the sum of 1,300,000 florins (about £105,000); it then proceeded to form its own administration and to join the German-Austrian Postal Union, established by the Convention of April 6th, 1850. As one of the provisions of this convention required the adoption of postage-stamps, preparations were immediately made for providing them, and by a notice of October 7th, 1851, the public were informed that stamps of 1, 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer would be on sale at the various post-offices on the 12th of that month, and that their use would commence from the 15th of the same month.

The currency of Wurtemberg was that of the other States of South Germany—the florin of 60 kreuzer—which on January 1st, 1876, was superseded by that of the German Empire in marks and pfennige.

### ISSUE I.—NUMERALS WITHIN A RECTANGLE.

|                                          |                          |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE. — October 15th, 1851.     | PAPER.—Coloured wove.    |
| DESIGN. — Numerals within square frames. | IMPRESSION.—Typographed. |
|                                          | GUM.—Brownish-white.     |
|                                          | IMPERFORATE.             |

The resemblance between the stamps of the first series of Wurtemberg and those of the first series of Baden is

so remarkable as to leave no doubt that the Government of Wurtemberg availed itself of the results of the investigations made by that of Baden previously to the issue of the first series for this latter State, on May 1st, 1851. The dies were similarly constructed; the inscriptions were similar, *mutatis mutandis*, and the stamps were printed on coloured paper. The matrix die was composite, the numeral of value in the centre being within a frame, almost square, of  $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm., placed angle upwards within a frame measuring externally  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by 22mm., and internally  $15\frac{1}{2}$  by 15mm., and carrying the following inscriptions on tablets: In the upper one, running the whole width, was "Württemberg," and on a similar tablet at the foot was "Freimarke," with an ornament at each end resembling a vine-branch with two bunches of grapes, the lower one of which was incomplete. On the tablet on the left side was "Deutsch-Oestr. Postverein," and on another on the right side, "Vertrag v. 6 April, 1850." These were set up in movable type, the upper and lower ones in ordinary German lower-case characters with capital initials, and those on the sides in diamond type, as in those of Baden. The spaces between the rectangle carrying the numeral of value and the inner line of the frame were filled in with arabesque ornaments (Fig. 407).



FIG. 407.

This design was common to all the values, the only difference being that in the central portion, carrying the numeral, the ground was varied. In the 1 and 6 kreuzer it was composed of lines running parallel to the sides of the rectangle, thus forming a ground of small squares; in the 3 kreuzer the ground was

of small ovals; and in the 9 kreuzer of small circles resembling lace-work.

The engraving and preparation of the dies was carried out at the Mint in Stuttgart, where the electrotypes were also made, but the printing was done under the direction of the Post-Office, in typographic presses, the sheets being of sixty stamps in ten rows of six.

The paper was supplied by local firms, and was coloured wove, the first impressions being on thin paper; in 1853 the paper was very thick, but in 1854 a better and thinner paper was employed.

In the month of April, 1852, a new value of 18 kreuzer was added to the series. It was similar in design to the other values, except that the ground of the portion carrying the numeral was composed of horizontal lines, the impression being in black on coloured paper.

The following list shows the principal colours of the paper, which varied much in tone during the six years that the issue lasted.

1. 1kr., drab, pale drab.
2. 3kr., yellow, brimstone-yellow.
3. 6kr., green, blue-green, yellow-green.
4. 9kr., rose (shades).
5. 18kr., violet.

It may be noticed that occasionally one or both of the full stops are wanting after the "v" or the "6" in the inscription in the right tablet of the 3 kreuzer, and there is a difference in the position of the stop after the word "Postverein" in the left tablet. The first of these is probably due to imperfections in the moulds from which the electrotypes were made, while the second points to the making of new plates.

ISSUE II.—ARMS SERIES.

|                                              |                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| DATE OF ISSUE.—September 22nd, 1857.         | PAPER.—“Dickinson” at first, afterwards plain white wove. |
| DESIGN.—Arms of Wurtemberg, with supporters. | IMPRESSION.—Embossed typographically.                     |
| GUM.—Yellowish.                              |                                                           |

IMPERFORATE.

Although Wurtemberg, like its immediate neighbour Baden, primarily adopted as its design a large numeral printed in black on paper of various colours, yet it was the first to abandon it for one of Arms printed in colour on white paper.

The design showed the Arms of Wurtemberg with the supporters of a lion and a stag, with the motto “Furchtlos und Treue” (fearless and faithful) on a scroll below, which was embossed in white on a coloured ground with white horizontal loops on it within a rectangular frame  $22\frac{1}{2}$  mm. square, inscribed in the upper part “FREI-MARKE,” and the value in the three other sides, all in Roman capitals, with a six-rayed star as an ornament in each angle (Fig. 408).

The design was common to all the values, varying only in the value. The dies were engraved and the electrotypes prepared at the Mint in Stüttgart, the electrotypes being arranged in the forme as before, and at intervals of  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

(1) The paper first employed was greyish-white, machine-made, traversed horizontally on the back of each stamp by an orange-coloured silk thread, like the “Dickinson” paper, and similar to that used in Bavaria, from whence the supply appears to have come.



FIG. 408.

(2) The use of the "Dickinson" paper did not last long, as in June, 1858, the stamps began to appear on white wove machine-made paper without any silk thread, for the most part thick, but varying at times. The electrotypes were also re-arranged, and were placed from each other at a distance varying from  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mm., but no further changes were made till November, 1859, when the stamps began to appear perforated.

(3) It has been mentioned in the history of the stamps of Baden that in July, 1859, a perforating machine was ordered from Vienna on the joint account of the postal administrations of Baden and Wurtemberg, and was set up at Carlsruhe. The machine was calculated to perforate a sheet of 100 in ten rows of ten at one operation, with a gauge of  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . The first which were operated on were those of Wurtemberg, and perforated stamps of the issue of 1858 began to be circulated in November, 1859 (Fig. 409).



FIG. 409.

(4) In February, 1861, the thickness of the paper was reduced, but no other changes were made. Imperforate specimens, however, of all the values are known, many of which have been used postally, which probably arose from the difficulty attendant on two administrations using the same perforating machine.

(5) In the second quarter of 1862 it became necessary to overhaul the perforating machine, when it was fitted with a new set of punches, set to a gauge of ten, and about the middle of that year the stamps began to appear with the new gauge, in which all the values are found except the 18 kreuzer, blue, of which there was a stock in hand perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ .

(6) An order of the Minister of Finance, dated September 12th, 1862, directed that to conform with the regulations of the German-Austrian Postal Union with respect to the colours of the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer, the stamps would for the future be printed in green for the 1 kreuzer, in rose for the 3 kreuzer, in blue for the 6 kreuzer, in brown for the 9 kreuzer, and in orange for the 18 kreuzer. The issue in the altered colours was to have taken place on October 1st, 1862, but as the stocks in hand of the stamps in the old colours were considerable, the new issue was only made on the following dates: The 1 kreuzer in February, 1863; the 3 and 9 kreuzer in June, 1863; and the 6 and 18 kreuzer in June, 1864. These were all printed on ordinary white wove paper, and perforated 10.

(7) As the consumption of stamps increased the inconvenience of sending them to Carlsruhe to be perforated was so great that the administration in Stuttgart ordered a machine from Berlin for rouletting the stamps in line, similar to the Prussian stamps of 1861. This machine was set up in August, 1865, and the first stamps rouletted by it were delivered in October following, though it was not till June, 1864, that the issue of the 1, 3, and 6 kreuzer was made; and these were followed by the 9 kreuzer in March, 1867, and by the 18 kreuzer in February, 1868. It appears that in these the electrotypes had been set up again, with a distance of 2mm. between the stamps.

(8) On April 2nd, 1868, a post-office notice was issued, stating that in conformity with an agreement made on November 23rd, 1867, with the postal administration of the North German Confederation, by which the 2 silbergroschen rate was raised from 6 to 7 kreuzer, the stamps of 6 and 9 kreuzer would be superseded by one of 7 kreuzer, printed in blue of a darker shade than the 6 kreuzer; and that the 6, 9, and 18 kreuzer would



cease to be manufactured, though they would continue available for postage purposes till the stocks were exhausted.

Some black ink was mixed with the blue, giving the stamp of 7 kreuzer a slate-blue appearance. This was the last change made prior to an alteration in the design. Summary of the issues of the Arms series.

(1) *September 22nd, 1857. Paper with Orange Silk Thread. Imperforate.*

- 6. 1kr., brown, yellow-brown, bistre-brown.
- 7. 3kr., orange-yellow, yellow.
- 8. 6kr., green, dark and light yellow-green.
- 9. 9kr., dark and light rose.
- 10. 18kr., dark and light blue.

(2) *June, 1858. Plain Thick Paper (varying). Imperforate.*

- 11. 1kr., dark brown, yellow-brown (shades).
- 12. 3kr., orange-yellow, yellow.
- 13. 6kr., green, yellow-green (shades).
- 14. 9kr., rose (shades).
- 15. 18kr., blue, dark blue.

(3) *November, 1858. Same Paper. Perforated 13½.*

- 16. 1kr., brown, yellow-brown, reddish-brown.
- 17. 3kr., orange-yellow, yellow.
- 18. 6kr., yellow-green (shades).
- 19. 9kr., rose, carmine.
- 20. 18kr., dark blue.

(4) *February, 1861. Thin Paper. Perforated 13½. All the Values exist Imperforate.*

- 21. 1kr., dark brown.
- 22. 3kr., orange-yellow, yellow.
- 23. 6kr., yellow-green.
- 24. 9kr., rose.
- 25. 18kr., dark blue.

(5) *July, 1862. Same Paper. Perforated 10.*

- 26. 1kr., brown, dark brown.
- 27. 3kr., orange-yellow, yellow.
- 28. 6kr., yellow-green.
- 29. 9kr., lake-red.

(6) *February, 1863. Ordinary White Wove Paper. Perforated 10.*

- 30. 1kr., green, yellow-green.
- 31. 3kr., rose (shades), lilac-rose.
- 32. 6kr. blue (shades).
- 33. 9kr., brown (shades), yellow-brown.
- 34. 18kr., orange-yellow.

(7) *June, 1866. Same. Rouletted in line.*

- 35. 1kr., green, yellow-green.
- 36. 3kr., rose (shades).
- 37. 6kr., blue (shades).
- 38. 9kr., dark brown, yellow-brown.
- 39. 18kr., orange-yellow.

(8) *April 2nd, 1868. Same. Rouletted in line.*

- 40. 7kr., slate-blue.

*Reprints.*—In September, 1864, the postal administration ordered a reprint to be made of the stamps of the first issue, and of the imperforate issues of the Arms series, both on "Dickinson" and plain paper.

(1) None of the printing-plates of the first issue were in existence, nor were the dies, except the central portions and the frames without the inscriptions. These latter were therefore set up again, and small plates constructed, consisting of six or twelve electrotypes. The stamps, therefore, can scarcely be termed reprints, as they were not struck from the original dies or plates, and are really nothing better

than imitations. In the new inscriptions the "W" of Wurtemberg is wider than in the originals, and there are also some other differences in the letters, which may be detected by close examination; but the most ready test is to be found in observing the lower bunch of grapes in each of the two ornaments in the lower tablet, which in the originals is not complete, but is so in the so-called reprints.

The colours of this paper were not quite the same as in the originals, the 1 kreuzer being dark drab, the 3 kreuzer pale yellow, the 6 kreuzer pale green, the 9 kreuzer rose, and the 18 kreuzer reddish-violet.

In 1865 a further printing was made on paper of various thicknesses, and of all the colours of the rainbow.\* The printing seems to have been specially confined to the 1 kreuzer, though the other values are recorded as existing. The reprinting was made on the condition that the reprints should not be used postally.

(2) The reprints of the Arms series seem to have been made from a set of plates used for the printing of the rouletted series, the first delivery of which was made in October, 1865, but had probably been printed before, for the stamps were at the same distance from each other in both cases.

As none of the paper with the orange thread employed for the issue of 1857 remained in stock, the administration of the Post-Office obtained a small supply from Bavaria; but the colour of the thread was not the same, as it was red in place of orange. The colour of the thread, without regarding that of the impression, serves, therefore, as a

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\* The printing of these stamps and those of the Arms series on fancy paper must have been very early in 1865, as in that year we bought copies from a Paris dealer, who purchased them from a German agent residing in Paris, each of whose clients imagined for a few days that their respective purchases comprised all the stock. This agent died in October, 1865, and there was still stock on hand among his papers.

means of detecting whether the specimen is an original or a reprint. The detection of those without the silk thread is not so easy, for there is no appreciable difference in the paper, and in more than one value the colours are extremely alike. It may be useful to give a list of the colours of these reprints.

(a) *Reprints on "Dickinson" Red-thread Paper.*

1kr., yellow-brown, grey-brown.

3kr., pale yellow.

6kr., greyish-green.

9kr., rose, carmine-rose.

18kr., blue.

A 6 kreuzer is also recorded as found with a yellow thread.

(b) *Reprints on Plain Paper.*

1kr., yellow-brown, on thin paper.

3kr., orange-yellow, on thick paper.

6kr., blue-green, greyish yellow-green, on thick paper.

9kr., bright rose, on thick paper.

18kr., sky-blue, on thick paper.

These latter stamps were also reprinted on all kinds of paper, like those of the former series, and some were gummed and some ungummed. A very large number of these "gems" in sheets were to be found in a foreign collection celebrated in the seventies.

ISSUE III.—NUMERALS IN AN OVAL.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st,  
1869.

PAPER.—Plain white wove.

IMPRESSION.—Typographed.

DESIGN.—Numerals in an  
oval. Arms in the angles.

PERFORATION.—Rouletted 10.

GUM.—Yellowish.

In 1868 the Government decided to abandon the typographic embossing, as it was found to be too expensive, especially for the small values, such as the 1 kreuzer, for the

cost of production amounted to 1 kreuzer for twenty-two stamps, while by the ordinary typographic printing it would be only 1 kreuzer for forty-six stamps. A post-office circular, dated November 27th, 1868, gave notice that from January 1st, 1869, stamps of a new design of 1, 3, and 7 kreuzer would be issued according as the stocks of the former issues were exhausted. The design showed an uncoloured shaded numeral on a ground of crossing lines within an upright oval with oak-leaves at the edge, enclosed in a band on which were inscriptions on a ground of horizontal lines: "POST" on the left side, "FREI" at the top, "MARKE" on the right, and a post-horn at the bottom. Surrounding this was another oval band, on which, on an uncoloured ground, was "WÜRTTEMBERG" in the upper part and the value in words in the lower. In the spandrels of the rectangle, which measured 22 by 18½mm., were oval shields, with three lions on those in the upper left and lower right angles, and three stags' horns on the others (Fig. 410).



FIG. 410.

The die was engraved at Stuttgart, as in the previous issues, and the stamps were printed in sheets of sixty in ten rows of six, on plain white wove paper of ordinary thickness. The printing was heavy, and deeply indented the paper. The stamps were rouletted ten, as in the previous issue, and were gummed with yellowish gum.

On May 3rd, 1869, another value of 14 kreuzer, in yellow, was added to the series; and on December 1st, 1872, a further value of 2 kreuzer, in orange. The series was further reinforced, on January 15th, 1873, by a stamp of 9 kreuzer, in yellow-brown, for the payment of the single rate to France, England, and the United States, *via* Bremen or Hamburg.

Not to interfere too much with the chronological order it may here be mentioned that on January 1st, 1873, a stamp of 70 kreuzer was brought into use of the Arms type of 1857. The object of it, as shown by a post-office notice, dated December 24th, 1872, was to prepay heavy letters. It was not allowed to be sold to the public, and its use was confined to the post-offices of Stuttgart, Ulm, and Heilbronn. Any letters to bear these stamps could be posted at other offices, when they were forwarded to one of the three above-named offices in an official cover, and the stamps were affixed there.

The design was exactly similar to that of the series of 1857, except that there was an exterior border formed of small dots. The impression was in small sheets of six in two rows, and at the top of the sheet was printed in black the price of each stamp—"70 kreuzer, 1fl.—10 kr.—2 mark"—and the aggregate value—7fl.—4 thlr.—12 mark. Two settings up of the plate are known, differing in the arrangement of the dots in the intervals. The stamps were not perforated.

Towards the end of 1874 the perforation by rouletting ceased, a new perforating machine, with a gauge of 11 by  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , having been purchased. The *only* stamps of this series perforated by it were those of the 1 kreuzer, which were issued in November, 1874, as before it was necessary to print any other values the design was altered.

The following is a summary of the issues from 1869 to January, 1875.

(a) Rouletted 10.

41. 1k., yellow-green (shades), green (January 1st, 1869).
42. 2kr., orange, orange-red (December 1st, 1872).
43. 3kr., rose (shades), carmine (January 1st, 1869).
44. 7kr., blue (shades) (January 1st, 1869).

45. 9kr., yellow - brown, grey - brown (January 15th, 1873).  
 46. 14kr., orange-yellow, yellow (May 3rd, 1869).  
 (b) Perforated 11 by 11½.  
 47. 1kr., yellow-green (November, 1874).  
 (c) Type of 1857. Imperforate.  
 48. 7okr., violet, rosy-lilac (January 1st, 1873).

#### ISSUE IV.—NUMERALS IN A CIRCLE.

DATE OF ISSUE.—January 1st and July 1st, 1875. IMPRESSION.—Typographed.  
 PERFORATION.—11 by 11½.  
 DESIGN.—Numerals in a circle. GUM. — Yellowish, subse-  
 PAPER.—Plain white wove, quently white.

January 1st, 1875, having been fixed for the introduction of the Imperial currency in mark and pfennige, a notice, dated December 23rd, 1874, was issued by the Post-Office, stating that a stamp of 20 pfennige of a new design would be issued on that day to take the place of that of the 7 kreuzer, as soon as the stock of that value in the various post-offices was exhausted.

The design showed an uncoloured numeral on a circular ground of lines crossing each other diagonally, above which, on a curved scroll, was "K. WÜRTT. POST," and on a similar scroll underneath was the value in words. On the left was a shield with three stags' horns, and on the right another with three lions, the whole within a rectangular frame 21 by 18½mm. (Fig. 411).

The die was engraved, the printing-plates constructed, and the impressions struck, as in the preceding issue, and the stamps were in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, and were perforated 11 by 11½.



FIG. 411.

On May 28th, 1875, a further notice from the Post-Office announced that from July 1st next the former series in kreuzer would be replaced by one in pfennige, which will be on sale at the various post-offices on June 15th, and that after August 15th the stamps in kreuzer would cease to be valid for postal use. The new values consisted of 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 pfennige, all of similar type to that of 20 pfennige, which was to be printed in ultramarine in place of blue, as issued in January preceding.

A stamp of 2 mark, in orange-yellow, of similar type, was also substituted for that of 70 kreuzer, the sale of which was prohibited to the public, its use being limited to the same offices as was ordered for that of 70 kreuzer, but has since been extended to almost every post-office in the kingdom. Notwithstanding this prohibition the stamp was at times sold, as appears from a post-office circular of August 18th, 1879, and in November of that year the stamp was printed in vermilion on orange-yellow paper, and on the back "unverkauflich" (not to be sold) was printed in ultramarine.

Consequent on an agreement with the Imperial Post-Office at Berlin, the colour of the 50 pfennige was changed from iron-grey to grey-green, and so appeared in February, 1878.

On November 1st, 1881, a stamp of 5 mark was added to the series, principally for telegraphic purposes. The design was similar to that of the rest of the series, except that the central circular portion was uncoloured, and the numeral of value was printed on it in black by a second operation.

On January 1st, 1883, a similar change in the colour of the numeral was extended to the stamp of 2 mark.

At the commencement of the year 1890, the colour of the stamps of 3, 5, 25, and 50 pfennige was altered—that



of 3 pfennige from green to brown, that of 5 pfennige from violet to green, that of 25 pfennige from brown to chrome-yellow, and that of 50 pfennige from green-grey to brown-red.

In 1893 a further addition was made to the series by the issue of a stamp of 2 pfennige in grey-blue.

The series may be summed up as follows:

49. 1875, 3pf., green, blue-green.
50. 1875, 5pf., violet (shades).
51. 1875, 10pf., rose (shades), brownish-rose.
52. 1875, 20pf., blue, ultramarine.
53. 1875, 25pf., yellow-brown (shades).
54. 1875, 50pf., iron-grey.
55. 1875, 2m., orange-yellow, yellow.
56. 1878, 50pf., grey-green.
57. 1879, 2m., vermillion on orange-yellow.
58. 1881, 5m., pale blue and black (altered type).
59. 1883, 2m., yellow and black (altered type).
60. 1890, 3pf., brown (shades).
61. 1890, 5pf., green, blue-green.
62. 1890, 25pf., orange-yellow.
63. 1890, 50pf., brown-red (shades).
64. 1893, 2pf., grey-blue.

### *Municipal Service Stamps.*

Since July 1st, 1875, the Post-Office has supplied municipalities for their official use with stamps of a special type for defraying the rate of postage on their correspondence, which was fixed at 5 pfennige, irrespective of weight. A stamp of this value was therefore issued, and was accompanied by another of 10 pfennige for the rate on parcels and on money orders. The design is shown in Fig. 412,



and in colours corresponding with those for the public use. They were perforated 11 by 11½.

1. 1881, 3pf., green, blue-green.
2. 1881, 5pf., violet (shades).
3. 1881, 10pf., rose (shades).
4. 1881, 20pf., ultramarine.
5. 1881, 25pf., yellow-brown.
6. 1881, 50pf., grey-green.

Another value, 1 mark, was added in 1882.

7. 1882, 1m., yellow.

In 1890 the colours of the 3, 5, and 25 pfennige were altered to those of the ordinary postage-stamps, and the 1 mark to violet.

8. 1890, 3pf., brown.
  9. 1890, 5pf., green.
  10. 1890, 25pf., orange-yellow.
  11. 1890, 1m., violet.
-

## APPENDIX.

### *Addenda et Corrigenda*

**Austria** (Vol. I., pp. 36, 38).

The authorities on which it was stated that the paper of the Issues IV. and V. was watermarked FRANCO-MARKEN in the sheets appear to be in error, as on reference to the Imperial Printing-works at Vienna we are informed that up to 1863 the paper occasionally bore a watermark of a double eagle, but that in 1863 it was ordered that the paper for the postage-stamps should bear BRIEF-MARKEN in watermark, which was in large open capitals of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., repeated across the paper in lines about 9 in. apart, so that each sheet of stamps bore the watermark or part of it. A similar paper, but watermarked ZEITUNGS-MARKEN, was also ordered for the newspaper stamps. No further change has been made, except that in 1890 the watermark on the postage-stamp paper was preceded by the letters K. K. (Kaiserlich Königlich). This latter, with that watermarked ZEITUNGS-MARKEN, is still (1900) in use.

**Austria-Hungary** (Vol. I., p. 61).

The colours of Nos. 20, 21, and 22 should be :

20. 15kr., rose, with blue lines.

21. 24kr., purple, with red lines.

22. 30kr., olive-green, with violet-brown lines.

In 1897 the following additions were made to the series with the value over-printed in black, and printed on the paper watermarked "Kr." in interlacing ovals :

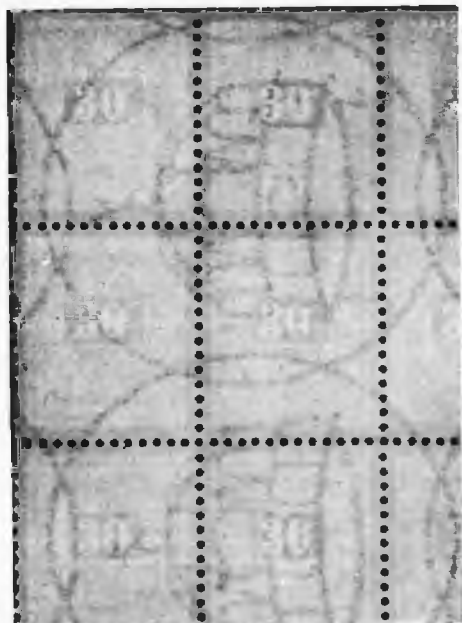


FIG. 414.

- 23. 2kr., lilac.
- 24. 3kr., green.
- 25. 10kr., blue.
- 26. 20kr., grey.

In 1898 the watermark on the paper was changed, the design showing the iron crown of St. Stephen in outline within interlacing ovals, as shown in Fig. 414. Only the values the stock of which required to be renewed have as yet appeared on

the new paper. The perforation of these is 12.

- 27. 1kr., black.
- 28. 3kr., green.
- 29. 5kr., rose.
- 30. 10kr., blue.
- 31. 20kr., black-grey.
- 32. 24kr., purple, with red lines.
- 33. 30kr., olive-green, with violet-brown lines.

The newspaper stamp of 1kr., orange (Fig. 49, p. 63) also appeared in 1898 on the paper with the new watermark

- 4. 1kr., orange.

The 1kr. in black, the issue of which is mentioned in the same page, does not belong to what are regarded as the newspaper stamps, but to the general issue, and should be transposed to the list at p. 61.

### Belgium (Vol. I., p. 117).

The 50c. (No. 75) appeared late in 1899 in grey, in place of ochre. The colour varies, and specimens are known in black. The change of colour of the 10c. (No. 71) to carmine is also announced.

75A. 50c., grey, grey-black, black.

71A. 10c., carmine.

### Crete (Candia).

On the evacuation of Crete by the Turks in November, 1898, the British authorities, who administered the province of Candia, established a postal service, running three times a week between the town of Candia, or Heracleion (the latter being its name in Greek), and six of the principal towns in the province. Stamps were ordered through the British Legation at Athens, but in the interim 3000 stamps were made by a hand-stamp, showing a design consisting of four lines of inscription on a mauve ground. The inscription signifies "Provisional post service of Heracleion," and the value at the foot is in Turkish paras, which as a Turkish para was called a "Paras" in Greek gives the plural as "parades." This stamp was issued on November 25th, but was superseded on December 3rd, when the new stamps arrived from Athens. These latter stamps were of two values, 10 and 20 parades, both of the design shown in Fig. 415.



FIG. 415.

The impression was on plain white wove paper, and the stamps were perforated 11½.

20 par., Type I., mauve.

10 par., Type II., blue.

20 par., Type II., yellow-green.

The demand for these stamps being unexpectedly large, doubtless caused by collectors, it was necessary in April, 1889, to order a fresh supply, which were in other colours, owing, it is said, to a mistake of the printers. No other changes were made, and at the end of July the British authorities handed over the administration to the autonomous government.

4. 10 parades, brown.

5. 20 parades, rose.

Some stamps have appeared which are stated to have been employed by the Russian authorities for another province of the island which was administered by them, but nothing certain appears to be known respecting them.\*

### Denmark (Vol. I., p. 164).

From enquiries made at Copenhagen by H.R.H. the Duke of York as to the mode by which the stamps of 2 R.B.S. of 1851 were produced, it appears that the original die was engraved on *steel*, from which moulds were taken in plaster, and from these moulds plates were

---

\* Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. obligingly send the following note on the subject: "The 'stamps' in question were made and sold at Retymo (Retimo) by the Russians just before they left that place, but we have not been able to discover that they were ever used for postage, and we look upon them as absolutely bogus, so far as their postal character is concerned. There was quite a formidable number of varieties, and they were mostly sold already cancelled. One man wrote us from Retimo offering the first issue (there were two sets) at ridiculous prices, stating that the entire issue was in the hands of three or four persons who bought the lot as a speculation. They appear to us to be simply mementos of the Russians' visit to Crete, and not postage-stamps at all."

cast in type-metal in groups of ten, ten of which groups formed the printing-plate. The same process was doubtless followed in the case of the 4 R.B.S., but it seems probable that for the issue of 1853 the original dies used for the construction of the plates were of softer metal, as two of them were clearly retouched, and the ground was altered to one of wavy lines.

At the foot of page 171 the change in the size of the numerals applies not only to the 5 and 20 öre, but also to the 10 öre.

### **Finland** (Vol. I., p. 183).

The ear-marking of the Russian stamps for use in Finland appear to have been rendered necessary on account of the difference in the rate of exchange of the rouble. The Ministerial Order of May 19th (June 1st), 1890, was evaded by the Finns except for correspondence to Russia, the postal administration of Finland continuing to make use of its own stamps for all other correspondence. In March, 1899, the Russian Minister of the Interior issued an order that as the Finnish and Russian monetary conditions had become stable, the necessity of having separate Russian stamps for use in Finland no longer existed; that Russian stamps must be exclusively used on correspondence sent to Russia, and would have concurrent use with those of Finland for all other correspondence.

Consequent on the incorporation of Finland with Russia in June, 1899, a further order was issued in October, 1899, by the Minister of the Interior, directing the abolition of the whole of the Finnish stamps, for which Russian stamps were to be substituted; the stamps of 25 penni on January 1st, 1900, and those of all the other values on July 1st, 1900, after which latter date Russian stamps will be alone recognised.



**France** (Vol. I., p. 213, No. 73).

The last printing of the stamps of 10c. are from plates made up partly of Type I. and partly of Type II. In the sheet of twelve panes arranged in three rows of four, the first, second, fifth, and six panes are of Type II., the remaining eight panes being of Type I.

In January, 1899, the 5c. (Type II., No. 62), was issued in yellow-green on white. No other alteration was made.

87. 5c., yellow-green on white.

**Gibraltar** (Vol. I., pp. 261, 348).

On October 1st, 1898, the rates of postage were again made payable in English currency, and the stamps with the values in Spanish currency ceased to be valid. For the purpose of this issue resort was had to Issue II. (1886-87). The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of that issue were reprinted with but slight variations in the respective colours; the 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. are, as before, all of the same type, but are printed with the value in a different colour from the rest of the stamp. The impression is on Crown C.A. paper, and the perforation 14.



FIG. 416.

- 33.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., grey-green.
- 34. 1d., carmine.
- 35. 2d., purple-brown, value in blue.
- 36.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., bright French blue.
- 37. 4d., brown-orange, value in green.
- 38. 6d., mauve, value in carmine-red.
- 39. 1s., bistre, value in carmine.

The stamps of 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., 40c., 50c., 1p., and 2p., numbered respectively 22, 23, 30, 24, 25, 26, 31, and 32 continue to be over-printed in black with "Morocco Agencies," as in Fig. 416 for the use of the British post-offices in Morocco. There

are two types of this surcharge: the first printed locally, and the second by De La Rue and Co. In the latter the type is clearer, the "M" narrower, and the "o" more oval.

**Italy.—Eritrea** (Vol. II., p. 28).

The 1c. and 2c. of 1896 (Figs. 29 and 30), appeared in July, 1899, surcharged in black with "Colonia Eritrea," in a horizontal line, as in Fig. 40.

17. 1c., light brown.

18. 2c., orange-brown.

**Luxemburg** (Vol. II., p. 56).

To the official stamps may be added:

In June, 1899 all the values in the series of 1891 and 1892, portrait of the Grand Duke in uniform, and in that of 1895, profile of the Grand Duke, were issued for official use, with the word OFFICIAL perforated across them diagonally in capitals, in which the vertical lines were four holes high (Fig. 417).



FIG. 417.

**Malta** (Vol. II., p. 61).

In March, 1899, an addition was made to the series by the issue of four values—4½d., 5d., 2s. 6d., and 10s.,



FIG. 418.



FIG. 419.

the several designs of which are shown in Figs. 418 to 421 : that of 4½d. being a small sailing-boat; that of 5d. a felucca; that of 2s. 6d. a figure of Britannia; and that of 10s. the shipwreck of St. Paul. The whole were printed



FIG. 420.



FIG. 421.

by the copper-plate process from plates engraved in recess, the impression being on Crown C.A. paper for the small-sized values, and on Crown C.C. paper for the two larger-sized ones. The perforation is 14.

- 19. 4½d., dark brown.
- 20. 5d., rose.
- 21. 2s. 6d., olive-grey.
- 22. 10s., dark slate.

### Montenegro (Vol. II., p. 80).

The stamps of Montenegro were all manufactured at the Imperial Printing-works at Vienna in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten, and up to 1890 were printed on the paper employed for the Austrian postage-stamps, and watermarked "BRIEF-MARKEN," the watermark appearing partially on each sheet of stamps. Since this watermark was changed in 1890 to "K. K. BRIEF-MARKEN," the Montenegro stamps have been printed on the paper watermarked "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN."

**Netherlands** (Vol. II., p. 86).

Recent investigations by M. Moens, of Brussels, form the basis for the rectification of a few points in the history of these stamps, as given in Vol. II., p. 86, and for the addition of some further particulars.

ISSUE I. (p. 87).—The stamps of this issue were printed at the Mint in Utrecht.

ISSUE II. (p. 88).—These stamps were also printed at the Mint, the sheet being composed of 200 stamps in two panes of 100, placed side by side. The gum was white at first, then yellowish; the 10 cents is also found with brown gum. The paper in some cases was slightly azured and thin.

ISSUE III. (p. 90).—The perforation given as  $10\frac{1}{2}$  by 10 should be 10 vertical and  $10\frac{1}{2}$  horizontal, as in this work the gauge of the vertical side is given first, in conformity with the mode of measuring adopted by the original inventor. The variety of gauges found in the stamps of this issue was due to various experiments made by Messrs. Enschedé and Son, and they were all made by single-line machines, except those of 10 by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and 12 by  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , but the first of these was speedily discarded.

The variation in the numerals mentioned at the foot of page 89 was due to the use of a second set of plugs in the die. The earliest found of any of the stamps with the second set is July 27th, 1868, which is much earlier than the date given at page 89.

By the agreement made on October 1st, 1866, with Enschedé and Son, the government supplied the paper, and the sheets were each stamped with the control mark of P.Z., in black or coloured ink, previously to their issue to the printers.

ISSUE IV. (p. 91).—The die was engraved on wood by Virey Brothers, of Paris, after the design of J. Nusser.

ISSUE V.—The dies were engraved on wood, not on steel. The stamps of the small size were printed in sheets of 200 in twenty rows of ten; those of the large size which were in two colours, in sheets of fifty in five rows of ten.

ISSUE VII. (p. 95).—The dies were engraved at the factory of Enschedé and Son. The order in which the stamps appeared was as follows: The 5c. in October, the 10c. and 12½c. in November, and the 15c., 22½c., 25c., and 50c. in December, 1891; the 20c. in January, and the 7½c. in March, 1892; the 1gld. in October, and the 2½gld. in November, 1892. The stamps of the smaller size were all perforated 12½, and those of the larger size 11 or 11 by 11½.

*On p. 96, 12th line from top.—For 50 gulden read 50 cents.*

ISSUE VIII. (p. 97).—The portrait of the Queen, as shown in Fig. 94, was engraved in line by J. Vurtheim, of Rotterdam, from a photograph by Professor Stang, and the



FIG. 422.



FIG. 423.

frame by other hands. This stamp was re-issued on August 1st, 1899, together with two values of 2½ and 5 gulden of

similar design, the impression of these two latter being on plain white wove paper, in sheets of fifty stamps, but the 1 gulden, as originally issued, was in sheets of twenty-five stamps each. The cent values are of two types: the first consisting of the values of  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents are of the type shown in Fig. 422; and those of 3, 5,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , 10,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , 15, 20,  $22\frac{1}{2}$ , 25, and 50 cents of that shown in Fig. 423; the three higher values of  $22\frac{1}{2}$ , 25, and 50 cents being printed in two colours. These are all printed typographically, and are very ineffective by the side of the line-engraved values in florins, a defect principally caused by the horizontally-lined background, which fails to throw up the engraving of the head. The impression is on thin white wove paper, in sheets of 200, except those printed in two colours, which are in sheets of 100. The perforation is  $12\frac{1}{2}$ .

*First Type.*

- 57.  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., mauve.
- 58. 1c., rose.
- 59. 2c., light yellow-brown.
- 60.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ c., blue-green.

*Second Type.*

- 61. 3c., orange.
- 62. 5c., rose.
- 63.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., light violet-brown.
- 64. 10c., violet-grey.
- 65.  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c., blue.
- 66. 15c., light yellow-brown.
- 67. 20c., yellow-green.
- 68.  $22\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown, centre olive-green.
- 69. 25c., rose, centre blue.
- 70. 50c., bronze-green, centre red.

*Third Type.*

- 71. 1gld., slate-green.
- 72. 2½gld., purple.
- 73. 5gld., claret.

The issue was only partially put on sale on August 1st, and will not become general till the stocks in hand of the former series are exhausted. The colour of the 1 gulden, on page 97, should read as dull *slate-green*.

**Norway** (Vol. II., p. 114).

In June, 1899, the 2 öre appeared with the inscription in the altered type.

- 47A. 2 öre, yellow-brown.

**Roumania** (Vol. II., p. 204).

The following alterations in the colours of the current series came to hand in August, 1899. The impression is on the P.R. paper, and the perforation about 13½.

- 116. 5 bani, emerald-green.
- 117. 10 bani, rose.
- 118. 15 bani, black.
- 119. 25 bani, blue.

**San Marino** (Vol. II., p. 242).

A notice, dated June 12th, 1899, announced that as changes were required in the colour of some of the values to render them in harmony with the regulations of the Postal Union, the colours of the series had been modified from the 15th inst., and that the stamps for foreign correspondence would consist of the following values only, all other values being declared obsolete and invalid for

franking. The impression is, as before, on paper water-marked with Crown, and the perforation 14.

- 23A. 2c., rose, 1899.
- 26. 5c., green.
- 18A. 10c., red.
- 19A. 15c., violet.
- 29. 25c., ultramarine.
- 12A. 30c., yellow.
- 13. 40c., brown.
- 14A. 45c., olive-green.
- 20A. 65c., carmine.
- 21A. 2 lire, brown and yellow.
- 22A. 5 lire, brown-lilac and green.





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