

The Postage Stamps,
Envelopes, Wrappers, Post
Cards, And Telegraph
Stamps Of The British
Colonies, Possessions And
Protectorates In Africa
..... - Primary Source
Edition

Philatelic Society (London).

PREFACE.

IN deciding to publish a treatise on the Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates in Africa, it was felt by the Society that the subject was one which would be particularly appropriate to the present time, in view of the immense interest taken in all matters relating to the Continent which is now attracting the attention of the world, and from which such great things are expected in the near future.

Many of the stamps to be dealt with in this work, such as those of *The Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, The Transvaal*, etc., have long been in high favour with collectors, while a new field of great interest is opened up in the study of the stamps of the more recently acquired Possessions, including those of the Chartered Companies under whose auspices so much has already been done towards extending the prestige and influence of the British Empire in Africa.

In regard to the countries where the Government or Protection of Great Britain has been of a temporary nature only, or has, from any cause, been interrupted or abandoned, it has been determined to comprise in the Reference Lists the whole of the postal issues under any administration, in order to avoid any break in the continuity of the Philatelic history, in the case of any of such countries.

It has also been considered convenient to include those Islands under British Government, which are usually grouped by Philatelists with the countries on the mainland, in arranging collections of the Stamps of Africa.

The present work will be published in parts, and the first instalment is now offered to the Philatelic public.

A new departure has been made, in illustrating the adhesive stamps in the text. Although the results by a block process are not so clear as in the case of autotypes, it was felt that the advantages of having the stamps of each issue illustrated on the same page as the description of such stamps, would be appreciated by readers generally. In the case of the envelopes, wrappers, and cards, separate sheets of photo-mezotype illustrations are given.

The Reference Lists have all been revised by the Society in general meeting, and afterwards by the individual members of the Publication Committee.

The lists comprise all issues up to the end of 1904, but in the case of the Imperial British East Africa Company, the issue of February, 1905, has been included, in view of the contemplated transfer of the jurisdiction of the Company to Government control, a change which has now become effective.

The Publication Committee are indebted to the Secretaries of the British South Africa Company, and the Imperial British East Africa Company, for their courtesy in supplying valuable information as to the administration of the countries comprised in their respective spheres of influence, and in reference to the stamps issued in the course of such administration.

The greater part of the "illustrations" in this volume have been prepared from stamps lent by the Honorary Vice-President of the Society, and the committee desire to express their thanks to H.R.H. for his great assistance, in so kindly placing his collection at their disposal for this purpose.

J. A. TILLEARD,

November, 1905.

Hon. Sec. Philatelic Society, London.



THE
POSTAGE STAMPS,

Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps,

OF

THE BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND
PROTECTORATES IN AFRICA.

PART I.

COMPRISING BRITISH BECHUANALAND, BRITISH EAST AFRICA,
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA (INCLUDING BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA),
AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

With Illustrations of the Stamps described

AND ALSO

*Sight sheets of Photo-megatype Illustrations of the
Envelopes, Wrappers and Post Cards.*

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED

BY

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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LONDON, 1896.



stampsmarter.com

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

T.	Top.
B.	Bottom.
R.	Right.
L.	.	.	.	.	.	Left.
£	.	.	.	.	.	Pound or pounds.
s.	.	.	.	.	.	Anna or annas.
c.	.	.	.	.	.	Cent or cents.
d.	.	.	.	.	.	Penny or pence.
p.	.	.	.	.	.	Pound or pounds.
r.	.	.	.	.	.	Rapee or rapiers.
sh.	.	.	.	.	.	Shilling or shillings.
mm.	.	.	.	.	.	Millimetre.
oz.	.	.	.	.	.	Ounce or ounces.



THE
POSTAGE STAMPS,
ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, POST CARDS, AND
TELEGRAPH STAMPS,
OF THE
BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS
AND PROTECTORATES
IN
AFRICA.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE STAMPS DESCRIBED,
FIFTY-ONE SHEETS OF PHOTO-MEZZOTYPE OR
PHOTOGRAVURE ILLUSTRATIONS
AND
ONE SHEET OF COLOURED AUTOTYPE ILLUSTRATIONS.

COMPILED BY
The Philatelic Society, London.

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LONDON, 1895-1906.



The British Colonies, Possessions AND Protectorates in Africa.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND, AND THE BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

The Colony, which bears the name of British Bechuanaland, was occupied in 1884 and 1885, and was declared to be British territory on the 30th September, in the latter year. It is bounded by the South African Republic (the Transvaal) on the East; by the 20th meridian of east longitude on the West; by parts of the Orange or Oup River, the Molopo River, and the Ramathlabama Spruit on the North; and by the Cape Colony on the South. The Protectorate over Bechuanaland and the Kalahari extends northwards to the 22nd parallel of south latitude, and westward to the 20th meridian of east longitude. The area of the colony proper is 51,000 square miles, and of the Protectorate 355,500 square miles.

The postage stamps issued for use in the two divisions have been grouped together, as notwithstanding the terms of the notice (given below) establishing the Protectorate Post, the stamps seem to have been used more or less indiscriminately throughout the whole of the territories. The notice referred to appeared in the *Bechuanaland News* of August 5th, 1888, and is as follows:—

PROTECTORATE POST.

It is hereby notified for general information that arrangements will shortly be completed for the establishment of a Postal Service, by Native Runners, between



British Bechuanaland and Matabeleland and Bamangwato, when the following Rates of Postage will come into force:—

Correspondence posted within the Protectorate and Trans-Protectorate to be prepaid in British Bechuanaland stamps over-paid with the word "Protectorate."	LETTERS.		For each Newspaper not exceeding 2 1/2" and for every additional 1 in.
	Not exceeding 5 oz.	Every additional 5 oz.	
1.—When posted within the present limits of the Protectorate:—			
(a) Addressed to places within the present limits of the Protectorate	5d.	5d.	5d.
(b) Addressed to Offices in Matabeleland, British Bechuanaland, the Cape Colony, and other parts of South Africa	4d.	6d.	1 1/2d.
(c) Addressed to the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries.—The Rate specified in the existing convention between the Cape Colony and British Bechuanaland and an additional charge of	5d.	5d.	5d.
2.—When posted beyond the present limits of the Protectorate:—			
(a) Addressed to places within the Trans-Protectorate	5d.	5d.	5d.
(b) Addressed to Offices within the present limits of the Protectorate	4d.	6d.	1 1/2d.
(c) Addressed to British Bechuanaland, the Cape Colony, and other parts of South Africa	6d.	6d.	1 1/2d.
(d) Addressed to the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries.—The Rate specified in the existing convention between the Cape Colony and British Bechuanaland and an additional charge of	4d.	6d.	4d.
3.—CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO THE PROTECTORATE OR TRANS-PROTECTORATE FROM OTHER PARTS OF SOUTH AFRICA, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SHOULD BE PREPAID AT THE RATE PROVIDED IN THE EXISTING CONVENTION BETWEEN THE CAPE COLONY AND BRITISH BECHUANALAND, AND THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL CHARGE WILL BE PAYABLE UPON DELIVERY:—			
(a) When delivered within the present limits of the Protectorate	5d.	5d.	5d.
(b) When delivered beyond the present limits of the Protectorate	6d.	6d.	6d.

Postal agencies are being opened at the undermentioned places:—

Within the present limits of the Protectorate at Kanye, Motopolole (Sebell's), and Shoshong (Khame's).

Beyond the present limits of the Protectorate at Tati and Gubulwayo (Lobengula's).

No articles will be transmitted at book or parcel rates beyond Mafeking in British Bechuanaland so long as the mails are conveyed by native runners.

(Signed)

EMERSON C. BARRIS,

Fryburg, British Bechuanaland,

Acting Postmaster-General.

July 25th, 1888.



POSTOFFICE MATTERS.

With reference to my announcement dated 25th ult., Notice is hereby given that the Native Runner Service has now commenced, and that correspondence for the Protectorate should be forwarded to Mafeking Post Office.

(Signed)

EMMER C. BARTER,

Acting Postmaster-General.

Vryburg, 7th August, 1888.

THE BRITISH BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

POSTAL REVISION.

The arrangements which Mr. J. S. Moffat, Assistant-Commissioner, has during the past month or two been making are now completed, and the "Protectorate Post" comes into operation forthwith. The former route to the Interior, via Keerat in the Transvaal, has been summarily abandoned, and the post will be conveyed by native runners through Mafeking to Kanya (Gustave's) Molepolole (Recht's), and Shoshong (Khama's), weekly, and from Shoshong to Gubulwepe (Lobengula's) fortnightly. The first post under the new arrangement arrived at Mafeking on Monday. Probably Moghudi will be made the postal station after a while instead of Molepolole, the latter being not quite so direct as the former. During the time His Honour the Administrator remains in the Protectorate settling the Gribelair incident, special riders will carry despatches supplementary to the above post.

All particulars as to rates are given in an advertisement on our front page.

The two following notices have reference to postcards. They are taken from *The British Bechuanaland Government Gazette*.

POSTAL NOTICE.

On and after the 1st November, 1888, Reply-Paid Postcards for transmission to the United Kingdom may be obtained at all Post Offices in British Bechuanaland, at the following prices:—

1.—3d.	4.—6d.	7.—1/3d.	10.—1/10
2.—4d.	8.—11d.	9.—1/5d.	11.—2/-
3.—5d.	6.—1/1	9.—1/7d.	12.—2/3

or 250 No. 4d. per parcel of 240.

(Signed)

R. TILLARD,

Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,

Vryburg, 15th October, 1888.

POSTAL NOTICE.

FORWARDS, prepaid 1½d., may be posted for circulation between British Bechuanaland and Matabeleland from 1st December next. The Ordinary Penny Forward with ½d. adhesive stamp affixed may be used.

(Signed)

R. TILLARD,

Acting Postmaster-General.

Vryburg, November 18th, 1888.



REFERENCE LIST.

Issue I. February, 1893.



Seven values. Certain Cape of Good Hope stamps, current at the date of issue, surcharged in red or black with the words "British Bechuanaland," across the centre in two straight lines of capitals and small letters. The Sixpence and One Shilling values are of the earlier type of the Cape issue of 1894, having an additional outer line to the design, the remaining values being of the later type of the stamps issued in 1872. The surcharged words "British" and "Bechuanaland" measure 8 and 16 mm. respectively, the capital letters being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height. The stamps are perforated 14, and are variously watermarked.

A. Watermark "Crown C.C."

4d., blue (shades), black surcharge.

B. Watermark "Crown C.A."

½d. black, vermilion surcharge.

1d., rose, black surcharge.

2d., lake-red (shades), black surcharge.

Variety. With double surcharge.

½d., black, lake-red and black surcharge.

C. Watermark "Foul Anchor."

½d., black,		black surcharge.
1d., rose	(shades),	" "
2d., light brown	(")	" "
5d., blue-marine	(")	" "
1s., green	(")	" "

Varieties, a. With double surcharge.

1d., rose, black surcharge.

b. With "B" of "British" omitted.

½d., black, black surcharge.

1d., rose, " "

1s., green, " "

Remarks. The One Penny, watermark "Crown C.A.," is given on the authority of various catalogues. No specimen has been seen by the Society. The Five Shillings' orange-yellow, Cape stamp is known with a fraudulent surcharge. This value was never overprinted for British Bechuanaland. The Halfpenny has been overprinted with the word "Bechuanaland" measuring 15 mm. and in distinctly larger type, but the Society does not touch for the genuineness of this variety.





BRITISH FUCHUANLAND.



Issue II. October, 1887.

Thirteen values. Twelve of them supplied from designs engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., known as "unappropriated dies", in use in the British Inland Revenue Department, having the name of the colony filled in, together with the words *POSTAGE* & *REVENUE*, in three or more lines of small, black, block capitals. The stamps are typographed on white wove surfaced paper, perforated 14 in the case of the values up to Six Pence, 13½ for the values from One Shilling to Ten Shillings inclusive, and 13½ vertically by 14 horizontally for the two highest values. The watermark in the case of the One Penny to Six Pence is an "orb," in that of the higher values up to Ten Shillings the letters "VR", sideways, in script type, and in the two highest values an "orb", the paper being placed sideways for printing so that two watermarks appear on each label.

Designs: (a.) for the One Penny to Six Pence values.—Profile of Queen Victoria to the left on a groundwork of horizontal lines having the value in shaded coloured block capitals on each side of the head, the word *ONE*, *TWO*, *THREE*, *FOUR*, or *SIX*, respectively, reading upwards on the left hand side, and the word *POSTAGE* or *REVENUE* reading downwards on the right hand side. The head and value on the One Penny, Two Pence, Three Pence, and Six Pence stamps are contained within an octagonal single line of colour. An outer line of colour completes the rectangular design of the stamp, enclosing a broad tablet below the octagon, upon which the name of the colony is impressed. The groundwork of the tablet is reticulated, and takes a slightly different pattern in the several values. The triangular spaces in the corners outside the octagon are filled in with foliated and scroll ornaments in white on colour, also varying in each value. The Four Pence differs somewhat from the other stamps, the frame surrounding the head being rectangular with the corners scalloped out, and the ornaments in the corners are recessed in white on colour. The drawing of the head of this value is changed, the expression being altered, and other differences are observable. The stamps of the above values measure 18½ by 22½ mm.

(b.) The values higher than Six Pence are of a design similar to that of the lower values described above, but the rectangular shape is elongated vertically and the stamps measure 18 by 31 mm., the head and value appearing within an upright oval, and the words denoting the value are above and below the head instead of at the sides, and follow the shape of the oval. The Two Shillings value has a coloured Arabic figure "2", upon a white ground, in each corner of the upper portion of the design, in place of the usual ornaments. The two highest values have the inscriptions in curved lines on curved tablets at the top and bottom of the stamps, namely, *BRITISH BECHUANALAND*, in two lines at the top, and the words *POSTAGE* and *REVENUE* in two lines at the bottom. The head and value are contained within an oval border of ornamental design, and there are foliate ornaments also in each corner of the stamps. These two values are of still larger rectangular shape, and measure 22½ x 36½ mm. With the above stamps, and in order to supply the omission of a Halfpenny value, the current Halfpenny stamp of Great Britain was issued, bearing a surcharge of *BRITISH BECHUANALAND* in small, black, block capitals in two lines, at the top and bottom of the stamp. The word *POSTAGE* measures 7½ mm., and *BECHUANALAND* 18 mm., the height of the letters being 1½ mm. The perforation is 14, and the watermark is a crown.



jd., red (shades), black surcharge.	
ld., pale purple and black (shades).	
2d. " " " " (")	
3d. " " " " (")	
4d. " " " " (")	
6d. " " " " (")	
1s., green " " " " (")	
2s. " " " " (")	
2s.6d. " " " " (")	
5s. " " " " (")	
10s. " " " " (")	
1 p., purple " " " " (")	
5 p. " " " " (")	

Remarks.—Although several of the above values were chronicled in the *Timber-Posts* as early as September, 1887, it is distinctly stated in the *Philatelic Record* for November, 1887, that the stamps were not issued until the latter half of October of that year, as the Proclamation authorizing their use was not promulgated till that time.

The jd. value was registered at Somerset House on the 5th September, 1887.

The sheets of the stamps from the unappropriated die measure about 11 inches square (10½ vertically by 11½ horizontally). The values up to 6d. are printed in one pane of 120 labels, in 10 horizontal rows of 12 in a row. At the top and at each side of the pane is the facsimile signature of the chairman for the time being of the Board of Inland Revenue ("C. J. Herries"). The stamps printed on the paper watermarked "VR" are in one pane of 84 labels, in 7 rows of 12. Above the top of the pane the facsimile signature of Mr. Herries again appears, and at the centre of each side is the word "Stamps" in double-lined *serif* capitals. The "41" and "45" values are printed in one pane of 60 stamps, in 6 horizontal rows of 10.

All the values employed for this colony, with the exception of the "2d." and "4d.," were registered at Somerset House on the 6th May, 1887, and the two exceptions were registered on the 3rd September in the same year. In the registration sheets the "2d." is the only one which appears with the "Jubilee line" round the pane.

Issue III. August 7th, 1888.



Notes.—In this month, owing to an extension of the postal system of British Bechuanaland to territory on the north of its frontier, over which the Government had assumed a Protectorate, the current stamps, being those lastly described, were issued having an additional surcharge of the word "Protectorate" across the



middle of the stamp in black type similar to the surcharge on the first issue of this country, but in rather larger letters and measuring 15½ mm. A further surcharge was added of the value in figures thus—"1d.," "2d.," "3d.," "4d.," "6d.," and "1s." upon the One Penny, Two Pence, Three Pence, Four Pence, Six Pence, and One Shilling, probably for the purpose of more readily distinguishing the various denominations. Most of the above values were issued concurrently with and without the surcharge "Protectorate."

A. With the surcharged value only.

1d.,	pale purple and black,	black	surcharge.
2d.	"	"	red
3d.	"	"	blue-green
4d.	"	"	red
6d.	"	"	black
1s.,	green	"	"

B. With the surcharged value, and the word "Protectorate"

1d.,	pale purple and black,	"1d." and "Protectorate" in black.
2d.	"	"2d." " " " "
3d.	"	"3d." " " " "
4d.	"	"4d." " " " "
4d.	"	"4d." in red, " " " "
6d.	"	"6d." and " " " "

C. With the surcharge "Protectorate" only.

	1d.,	red,	black	surcharge.	
(Nov. 1888)	1d.	"	"	"	18 mm. in length.
	1s.,	green and black,	"	"	
	2s.	"	"	"	
	7s. 6d.	"	"	"	
	5s.	"	"	"	
	10s.	"	"	"	

Variety. With the word "Protectorate" twice surcharged.

1d., red, black surcharge, 15½ mm. in length.



Remarks.—The Four Pence with "Protectorate" in black and "4d." in red, has the surcharged value above the word "Protectorate." In all the other stamps of Division B. the surcharged value is below that word. The "Tapping Collection" contains an entire envelope franked with a Two Pence, with "2d." in blue-green, a pair of the same value with "2d." in red, and a single Twopenny stamp unsurcharged. The postmarks are "Vryburg—Bechuanaland, Sp. 15, 1888, Jersey, Oct. 9, 1888." Only 800 Halfpenny stamps, with "Protectorate" in the larger type, are said to have been so surcharged.

All the surcharges were applied locally, and many minor varieties are found due to defective printing.



Specimens of all the stamps listed have been examined and passed by the Society, but in addition to those the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Limited, of New York, give in the 5th edition of their *Catalogue* the following: 14, with "Protectorate" surcharged in small black, *Med.*, capitals; 14, with similar surcharge, but in rather larger capitals, and "14," both surcharges being in black; 20, with the usual surcharge of "Protectorate" in black and "20." in red. It is possible that the last of these is a genuine variety, but the two others must be looked upon with grave suspicion, so far as the surcharge of the word "Protectorate" is concerned. The same remark applies to the Three Pence, which has been seen with "Protectorate" alone, in small black capitals, and to the one halfpenny with the added fraction "½."

Issue IV. End of 1888.

One value. Being the Three Pence of Issue II., surcharged locally "One—Half—Penny" in three lines, in capitals and small letters, the original value being obliterated by a black vertical bar, at either side of the stamp. The words "One," "Half," and "Penny" measure, respectively, 5½, 8 (including the hyphen), and 9 mm.

14, black surcharge on 20, pale purple and black.

Remarks.—The black vertical bars obliterating the original value differ considerably in thickness, as may be seen from the illustration given of an entire page. The number made of this provisional stamp is said to have been 700 only. Specimens with forged inverted surcharge, and errors in spelling of some of the words, have been seen.

Issue V. Early in 1889.

One value. The supply of Halfpenny labels being still deficient, recourse was once more had to the current issue of the Cape of Good Hope, the Halfpenny value being once again surcharged "British Bechuanaland," in similar type to that of the first issue, but with the two lines further apart, the word "British" being at the top, and the word "Bechuanaland" at the bottom of the stamp. The surcharge is in green, the stamp is watermarked with "foal anchor," and the perforation is 14.

14, black, green surcharge.

Remarks.—The surcharge is found imprinted sideways, both with and without the surcharge in its usual horizontal position, and some stamps on the sheet have altogether escaped the surcharge; vertical pairs being known with the upper stamp bearing a double or single surcharge and the lower one unsurcharged. Some sheets had the whole of the stamps in the five bottom rows without the surcharge.

Issue VI. Early in 1889.



One value. The same Halfpenny Cape stamp, as that of the preceding issue, but surcharged "Bechuanaland" and "Protectorate," in two straight lines of capitals and small letters, at the top and bottom of the stamp, respectively.

14, black, green surcharge.







- Varieties. a. With the word "Buchanland" twice printed.
 jd, black, green surcharge.
 b. With the word "Protectorate" twice printed.
 jd, black, green surcharge.
 c. With the word "Protectorate" only.
 jd, black, green surcharge.
 d. With both words twice surcharged.
 jd, black, green surcharge.



Issue VII. August, 1890.

One Value. The Halfpenny of Issue II., further surcharged locally with the words "Fourpence" and "Protectorate" in two straight lines of black capitals and small letters, the first word measuring 10 mm. in length, and the second 15 mm.

4d, black surcharge, on jd, red.

Remarks.—The small letters of the word "Fourpence" are in somewhat larger type than those of the word "Protectorate," and many minor varieties are noticeable owing to defective printing. The stamp is found with the words "Protectorate" and "Fourpence" inverted, and the surcharge compares exactly with the type in the ordinary position, but it is impossible to absolutely guarantee the genuineness of a surcharge of this nature.

Issue VIII. End of 1891.

Two values. The One Penny and Two Penny Cape of Good Hope stamps, with watermark local anchor and perforated 14, surcharged locally with the words "British Buchananland" in two straight vertical lines reading upwards. The surcharge is in capitals and small letters, and the first word measures 9½ and the second (including the period at the end of the word) 20 mm. in length.



1d, carmine-rose, black surcharge.
 2d, light-brown " " "

Issue IX. End of 1891-1894.



Five values. Being the then current "One Penny," "Two Pence," "Four Pence," "Six Pence," and "One Shilling" stamps of Great Britain, surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., with the words *BRITISH BUCHANLAND*, in two straight horizontal lines, in



black block capitals. The word *survive* measures 10 mm. and the word *survivals* 17½ mm. in length, the letters being 2½ mm. in height. The watermark is a crown, and the perforation 14.

1d. blue	black surcharge.
2d., green and orange	" "
4d., green and brown	" "
6d., violet-brown on red	" "
(July, 1894) 1s., green	" "



The dates of the registration of these stamps at Somerset House are, for the "1d.," "2d.," and "6d." the 10th November, 1891, for the "4d.," the 7th November 1891, and for the "1s.," the 10th January, 1894.

Issue X. End of 1893



One value. The One Penny Cape of Good Hope stamp, with watermark foul anchor and perforated 14, surcharged locally with the words "British Bechuanaland" in two straight lines reading downwards. The surcharge is in capitals and small letters, similar to that on Issue VIII.

1d., vermilion-rose, black surcharge.

Errors.—Several minor varieties of the surcharge due to defective printing and broken letters may be found. The stamp is also chronicled as known with the surcharge reading upwards (when it is like the One Penny of Issue VIII.); with the word "British" only; and with this word only on one stamp and the next stamp without any surcharge.

ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

Issue I. July 30 1890.

One value. The then current Registration Envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, as described under that Colony, with the stamp surcharged "BRITISH BECHUANALAND," in two lines of small sans-serif capitals, 2 mm. high, the words measuring 11 mm. and 23 mm. in length, respectively not including the period after the second word. (*Illustration 1.*)

Of these envelopes size G has the large letter "R" (not in an oval frame) in the left upper corner, while sizes I and K have the word "REGISTERED," in an oblong frame, on the upper left. All three sizes have the imprint of Messrs. McCosqudale & Co. under the flap.



f. "CAFE OF GOOD HOPE REGISTRATION." B. "FOUR PENCE." Surcharged, in black, "BRITISH BECHUANALAND."

4d., blue, black surcharge; size G, 6½x3 inches (162½x96 mm.)
4d. " " " " " L, 10x7 " (254x178 mm.)
4d. " " " " " K, 11½x6 " (292x153 mm.)

Issue II. January, 1887.

One value. Size G of the envelopes described above, but surcharged "British Bechuanaland," in two lines of *semi-serif* type (lower case with initial capitals), the smaller letters 2 mm. high, and the words measuring 11½ mm. and 33½ mm. in length, respectively. (Illustration 3.)

4d., blue, black surcharge; size G.

Issue III. 10 1887.

One value. The Registration Envelopes of Great Britain, of 1883, with large letter "R" in an oval frame in the left upper corner, with "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" added in large *semi-serif* capitals, in an arch above the stamp, the word "two" cancelled by two bars, and "FOUR" in Roman capitals printed across the stamp. (Illustration 6.)

v. "REGISTRATION TWO PENCE." Surcharged "FOUR" and "BRITISH BECHUANALAND" added above, in black.

"FOUR," in black, on 3d., ultramarine; size G.
" " " " " 3d. " " " I.
" " " " " 3d. " " " K.

Remarks.—Sizes G and K are found with double surcharges of the word "FOUR" and the cancelling bars.

Issue IV. January (1) 1888.

One value. The Registration Envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, as in Issue I., but surcharged "British Bechuanaland" (unspaced) in two lines of small type, with initial capitals, the smaller letters 1 mm. high and the words measuring 7½ mm. and 14½ mm. respectively. (Illustration 4.)

4d., blue, black surcharge; size G.
4d. " " " " " I.
4d. " " " " " K.

Remarks.—There appears to be a little uncertainty as to the date of issue of this variety. *Wren. Moon* places it first, under the date "July (?) 1886," and gives Issue I. as above under 1888; but the type of surcharge which has here been placed first was illustrated in *Le Timbre-Poste* in August, 1886, whilst the small surcharge, used upon the adhesives in 1888, was first chronicled upon the envelopes in *The Philatelic Record* for March, 1888.

An unused specimen of each of the sizes G and I is in the "Topley Collection" having the addition of the word "Protectorate", surcharged across the stamp in black. Size G is the envelope of Issue IV., with "Protectorate" in similar type, the



WRAPPERS.

Issue I. January, 1887.

Two values. The wrappers of the Cape of Good Hope, 1881-82, surcharged across the stamp "British Bechuanaland," in two lines of small type with initial capitals, as upon the adhesives of 1888. (*Illustrations 7 and 8.*)

r. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." s. "HALFPENNY," "ONE PENNY." Surcharged "British Bechuanaland," in black.

jd, grey-green on buff, black surcharge.

ld, red-brown " " "

Remarks.—The "Taping Collection" contains an unused specimen of the Halfpenny with the surcharge in tall thin black block capitals 2½ mm. high. The word "surcharge" is 9 mm. and the word "BECHUANALAND" 18½ mm. in length. The surcharge has the appearance of being genuine, but it is impossible to guarantee whether it is so or not.

Issue II. 1888.

Two values. The then current wrappers of Great Britain, surcharged "surcharge" above and "BECHUANALAND" below the stamp, in *same-size* capitals. (*Illustrations 12 and 10.*)

The halfpenny wrapper has the five lined instruction crossed out with 10 surcharged diagonal black lines.

r. "HALFPENNY" or r. "PENNY." s. "ONE PENNY." Surcharged "surcharge BECHUANALAND" in black.

A. jd, red-brown on buff, black surcharge.

ld, " " "

B. The Halfpenny wrapper of Great Britain with similar surcharge but with the four lined instruction crossed out with 12 diagonal lines. (*Illustration 11.*)

jd, red-brown on buff, black surcharge.

Remarks.—The whole of the surcharge on the halfpenny values, including the diagonal lines, were applied at one operation.

POST CARDS.

Issue I. July, 1888.

One value. The One Penny card of the Cape of Good Hope, 1882, surcharged across the stamp "surcharge BECHUANALAND," in two lines of small *same-size* capitals, as upon Issue I. of the Registration Envelopes. (*Illustration 18.*)

ld, red-brown on white, black surcharge.

2



Issue II. January, 1887.

One value. The same card as in Issue I., but surcharged with the name in two lines of small type, with initial capitals as upon the adhesive of 1886. (*Illustration 17.*)

1d., red-brown on white, black surcharge.

Issue III. 1888.

One value. The One Penny card of Great Britain, 1883, with the heading surcharged in black, as follows:—A thin bar, 49½ mm. in length, across the words "ORIGINE POSTALE TERTIUMMUNDI;" and "SERTICE BECHUANALAND" in tall, narrow capitals, 6½ mm. high and 80½ mm. in length, cover the two lines "POST CARD, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND," and "(SERTICE BECHUANAND BY ISLANDS)." (*Illustration 14.*)

1d., brown on buff, black surcharge.

Remarks.—The "Tapping Collection" contains an unused specimen of this One Penny card with the obliterating line at the top measuring 52 mm., and the words "SERTICE BECHUANALAND" in much smaller capitals, 3 mm. high only, but the length of the surcharge measuring 83½ mm. It is not known if this is an official variety.

Issue IV. 1889 (1).

One value. The One Penny card of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged across the stamp "SERTICE BECHUANALAND," in two lines of thin *semi-serif* capitals, 2½ mm. high, the words measuring 9½ mm. and 18½ mm. (exclusive of the period) respectively. (*Illustration 12.*)

1d., red-brown on white, black surcharge.

Remarks.—The "Tapping Collection" contains unused specimens of the following varieties: 1st. The surcharge in two lines of capitals 3 mm. high, the words measuring 12 and 25 mm. respectively. 2nd. The surcharge in small Roman capitals 1½ mm. high, the words measuring 10 and 21 mm. respectively. 3rd. Same as last, but with the surcharge inverted. Nothing is known as to the authenticity of any of these varieties.

Issue V. July, 1893.

One value. The Three-halfpenny card of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged across the stamp "SERTICE BECHUANALAND," in two lines of thin black capitals 1½ mm. high. The lines of the heading "CAR or SCOT MORN" and "(CAR OR SCOT MORN)" are cancelled, each by two black bars, and "SERTICE BECHUANALAND"— "(BECHUANALAND BRITANNICA)," is added above them, respectively, in Roman capitals. (*Illustration 13.*)

1½d., grey on buff, black surcharge.

Issue VI. September, 1894.

Two values. 1. The One Penny card of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged across the stamp "SERTICE BECHUANALAND," in two lines of *Grosvenor* capitals, 1½ mm. high and measuring 11½ and 24 mm., respectively. The words "CAR or SCOT



noon" in the heading are cancelled by two bars, and the name of this Colony is printed below them, in *Grotesk* capitals 2½ mm. high. 2. The One Penny card of Great Britain, 1892, with the top line of the heading cancelled by a thin bar, "BRITISH SUDANALAND," in narrow capitals, 7 mm. high, printed across the second and third lines, and "ROMAN—MALL—ROMAN," in two lines of *semi-serif* capitals, 2 mm. high, across the lower part of the stamp. The overprints are in black, in both cases. (*Illustrations 21 and 19.*)

1d., red-brown on white, black surcharge.

1½d., black surcharge, on 1d., vermilion on buff, black surcharge.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

Issue I, November 1st, 1892.

One value. The reply paid card of the Cape of Good Hope, June, 1892, with each half surcharged across the stamp "BRITISH SUDANALAND" in two lines of black capitals 2½ mm. high, and measuring 12½ and 24½ mm., respectively. The words "CARD OF GOOD HOPE (CAR DE BONNE ESPERANCE)" in the heading are cancelled by 2 bars, and the name of the Colony is printed above in Roman capitals 4 mm. high. (*Illustration 15.*)

1d. + 1d., red-brown on buff, black surcharge.

Issue II, September, 1894.

One value. The One Penny reply paid card of Great Britain, 1892, with each half surcharged in a similar manner to the corresponding single card of Issue VI, except that the value remains unchanged. (*Illustration 20.*)

1d. + 1d., vermilion on buff, black surcharge.



THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

The Imperial British East Africa Company was incorporated by Royal Charter, dated September 2nd, 1888, and, under the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, exercises sovereign jurisdiction over the territories leased by the Sultan of Zanzibar, or acquired by treaties entered into with native chiefs. These territories, also known by the name of *Iles*, include the whole of the Coast from the Umba River to the Jub, as also a vast area in the interior. The northern and eastern boundaries have been fixed by various international conventions. On the west the boundary is continuous with the Congo State, while to the north, towards Khartoum and Egypt, ample scope is left for future development. The total area as far as Lat. 60 N. is 408,000 square miles. The capital is Mombasa, which possesses a very fine harbour, and is connected with Europe and India by telegraph. The trade has undergone great development since the assumption of the Company's administration, and a great future is confidently predicted for the territory. The Company is governed by a Board of Directors, whose offices are in London, and who appoint the acting administrators and other officers, for service in the territory.

REFERENCE LIST.

Issue I. May, 1890.



Three values. The "One Penny," "Two Penny," and "Five Penny" stamps of Great Britain, printed and surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., London, for provisional use. The surcharge consists of the words "SURCHARGE"—"EAST AFRICA"—"COMPANY" in three horizontal lines, upon the upper portion of the stamp, in black block capitals measuring, for the half anna, 1½ mm. in height. The central line, "EAST AFRICA," measures 16½ mm. in length, and the original value on the lower part



of the stamp is overprinted "MARE ANNI," in similar letters measuring 2 mm. in height and 16½ mm. in length. In the two higher values the words "MARE ANNI" are somewhat smaller and broader, and the letters measure 1½ mm. in height, the second line being 16 mm. in length. The overprinted values, "1 ANNA" and "4 ANNA," are much larger, and measure 3½ mm. by 13 mm., and 3½ mm. by 15½ mm., respectively. They are placed higher on the stamp so as to fall directly on the original values. The watermark is a "crown," and the perforation 14.

½ s.	black surcharge, on 1d. blue.
1 s.	" " " " 2d. green and vermilion.
4 s.	" " " " 4d. lilac and blue.

Issue II. October, 1899.



Two values. Engraved in trillidose and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, of London, on thin white wove paper, each sheet being watermarked "Pure Linen Bank Wove" with a monogram "W. C. S. & Co.," as described in the case of the British South Africa Co.'s stamps (vide page 29), and also upon a thicker white wove unwatermarked paper—white gum, machine perforated 14. The sheet of each value consists of sixty labels, arranged in six horizontal rows of ten stamps.

Designs: For the six lower values, the arms of the Company, consisting of the sun surmounted by a royal crown on a background of horizontal lines, within a frame in the shape of a horse shoe outlined in colour. Surrounding this frame is a coloured band outlined in white, containing an inscription, "MARE ANNI MARE ANNI ANNA ANNA," in white block capitals. Beneath the horse shoe and extending from side to side of the frame next described, is a ribbon scroll with shaded folds containing the motto of the Company, "ANNA ANNA ANNA," in small, block, coloured capitals. Above, at the top of, and extending right and across the stamp, is a ribbon scroll of colour outlined in white, and with shaded ends, containing "MARE ANNI ANNA" in small white Roman capitals, and at the bottom is a tablet of solid colour, also outlined in white, containing the value in larger white Roman capitals and Arabic figures. A double lined rectangular frame, impinged upon by the upper scroll, indented at two places at the sides, and with the upper corners cut out in the shape of mitres, surrounds the design at the sides and top. In the mitre, are ornaments representing the rising sun, and the quadrants and interstices are filled in with a groundwork of horizontal lines, except below the lower scroll, where diagonal crossed lines are added. An outer line of colour surrounds the whole stamp and completes the design, the spaces between this and the inner frame being filled in, on the sides, by horizontal, and at the top, by vertical lines of colour arranged in pairs. Stages upright rectangular, measuring 22½ mm. vertically, and 19 mm. horizontally. For the four higher values the design is similar to that of the others, but of larger size, and the value is expressed in words. The ornaments in the upper corners differ from those of the lower values, and the framework is composed of a wide border of scroll ornamentation, surrounding, the stamps which measure 20½ mm. vertically, and 24 mm. horizontally.



7. "POSTAGE REVENUE." D. " $\frac{1}{2}$ ANNA," "1 ANNA," "2 ANNAS," "4 ANNAS," "8 ANNAS," "1 RUPEE," "TWO RUPES," "THREE RUPES," "FOUR RUPES," "FIVE RUPES."

A. On watermarked paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown	(slight shades).
1 a., deep yellow-green	(")
2 a., vermilion	(")
4 a., pale red-brown	(")
8 a., bright blue	(")
1 r., rose	(")
2 r., brick-red	(")
3 r., dull purple	(")
4 r., pale blue	(")
5 r., green	(")

Varieties. a. Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown.
1 a., green.
2 a., vermilion.
4 a., pale red-brown.
8 a., blue.
1 r., rose.

b. Imperforate vertically.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown.

c. Imperforate horizontally.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown.

B. On unwatermarked paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., brown (slight shades).
1 a., green (").

Remarks.—In the first printings of the stamps of this issue the outer edges of the outside lines of the stamps on the sheets, were not perforated. This omission was rectified in the later printings.

The watermark in the paper first described does not extend over the whole sheet, so that many of the stamps on this paper are found without watermark.

In regard to variety (a) it is stated by the Company that the stamps "were issued in an imperforate form, and so sold at the Company's offices, in the usual manner. They were used for postage, and are still available for such purpose."

Issue III. End of 1890.

Three values. Similar in all respects to the lower values of Issue II., Division "A," except that the Four Anna stamp was only issued in an imperforate state.

A. Imperforate.

4 a., grey.

B. Perforated 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

8 a., grey.
1 r. "

Remarks.—The British East Africa Company state that "as regards these grey stamps, it was at first intended to use them for Inland Revenue purposes, but, as



this was found inconvenient, it was decided to use up those already printed for postal purposes. Fortunately only a few of the eight annas and one rupee had been printed. The four annas, grey, had not advanced beyond the imperforate stage, and these we had in that form were sold, and used, along with the others, in the usual course." The eight annas and one rupee stamps, were never issued "imperforate."

Issue IV. January to May, 1891.

Two values. The Two Annas, and the Four Annas of Issue II, surcharged by the Company's Postal Agents at Mombasa, for provisional use. There are two types of surcharge. In one the two annas stamp is surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ anna", and the four annas stamp, "1 anna", in dull violet, in one straight line across the stamp. The overprint is hand stamped, and the word "anna" is in lower case type, and measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, by $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length. The original value is cancelled by a narrow bar, and the initials "A D" are added below the new value, in manuscript, in black ink. The four annas stamp is surcharged "1 anna" and initialled "A B", the whole being in manuscript in black ink, written diagonally across the stamp and reading upwards.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., violet and black surcharge, on 2 a. vermilion.
1 a. black " (in manuscript) on 4 a. brown.

Remarks.—In reference to the use of the above it is stated, by the Company, that "the Manuscript Provisionals were executed at Mombasa owing to the half-anna and one-anna stamps having run short, and only sufficient were issued for postal purposes, until a fresh supply of the permanent ones had arrived from London."

Postmarked specimens of the three annas value described in the next issue, surcharged "1 anna" in manuscript, but bearing a signature differing from the above, have been seen. These stamps are included in some catalogues, and have been sold at auction sales, but they are not recognized by, and were not issued with the authority of the Company.

Issue V. February to July, 1891.

Two values. Similar in every way to the small stamps of Issue II., except that the two lower values are printed in black upon colour.

A. On watermarked paper.

(July, 1891) $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on yellow, (slight shade).
(February, 1891) 3 a., black on rose-red, (" ")
(" ") 4 a., blue, (" ")

Vertical, a. Imperforate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black on yellow.
3 a. " on rose-red.
4 a., blue.



b. *Imperforate vertically.*

2½ a., black on yellow.
 3 a. " " rose-red.
 4½ a., blue.

c. *Imperforate horizontally.*

2½ a., black on yellow.
 3 a. " " rose-red.
 4½ a., blue.

B. *On unwatermarked paper.*

2½ a., black on yellow, (slight shades).
 3 a. " " rose-red, (")
 4½ a., blue, (")

Remarks.—The observations in regard to the perforations under Issue II., apply equally to this issue.

Issue VI. November, 1894.



Five values. The eight annas and an' rupee of Issue II. surcharged in England for provisional use. The former stamp is surcharged in two horizontal lines, with the numeral "5", and the word "ANNA"; the surcharge on the second stamp is "7½ ANNA"; the figures in both cases measuring 3½ mm. in height, and the words being in block capitals, 3 mm. in height, and 12½ mm. in length.



5 a., black surcharge, on 8 a. blue.
 7½ a. " " on 1 r. rose.

Remarks.—The Imperial British East Africa Company state that "The 5 and 7½ anna provisionals were issued here, and sent out for use until the permanent stamps of the same value were ready; the rate of postage having been reduced, it was found very inconvenient not to have stamps of these values, but only sufficient were issued to keep our Post Office supplied for a couple of mails or so."

Issue VII. December, 1894.

Two values.—Similar in all respects to the small stamps of Issue II., except that the lower value is printed in black on colour and the thicker unwatermarked paper was used. The outer edges of the stamps in the outer rows of the sheets, are perforated on all four sides.

5 a., black on grey-blue (slight shades).
 7½ a. " on white (")



Issue VIII. February, 1898.



One value. The three areas of Issue V., on the unwater-marked paper, surcharged for provisional use. The stamp is surcharged in manuscript " $\frac{1}{2}$ anna," followed by the initials "T. E. C. Co." below. The whole is written diagonally across the stamp, in black ink, and reads upwards.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., black surcharge, on 3 a., black on rose-red.

Remarks.—This stamp was issued to supply a temporary want of half anna stamps. The initials are those of Mr. T. E. C. Romington, the Company's Postmaster at Mombasa.

ENVELOPE.

Issue I. January, 1893.

One value. Stamp embossed in the right upper corner of envelopes of thin, white wove paper, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (142 \times 78 mm.), with plain, pointed upper flap and the name and address of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., the designers and manufacturers, embossed along the top edge of the right hand side flap. Design:—Arms of the Company, a Crowned Sun, embossed plain on an oval ground of solid colour, enclosed by an oval band, with plain inner and outer lines, bearing the inscriptions in coloured *serif* capitals, upon a ground of engine turning; a scroll, lettered "MOUNT AND MOUNTAIN," in white on solid colour, runs across the lower part of the central oval and the band, separating the upper and lower inscriptions upon the latter; a plain thick line of colour surrounds the whole. (*Illustration 23.*)

T. "IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY," S. " $\frac{1}{2}$ ANNA."

$\frac{1}{2}$ a., green.

ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

Issue I. March, 1891.

One value. Bag-shaped envelopes of white wove, linen-lined paper, with flap to right, and crossed lines on back and front. Inscriptions along the upper margins of the address side, in three lines:—1, "REGISTERED LETTER," in *serif* capitals on the smaller size, and in *Italic* capitals on the larger. 2 and 3, "This letter must be given to an Officer of the Post-Office to be Registered, and a Receipt obtained for it," in Roman type (lower case with initial capitals, as shown) on the smaller size, and in small capitals, without initial capitals, on the larger. To left of these inscriptions is a large letter "R;" in the left upper corner an oblong rectangle, for the insertion of a No., &c., with "REGISTERED" in the upper part of R; and in the right upper corner a space for a stamp, inscribed "THE STAMP—TO PUT—THE RECEIPT—HERE ON—PLACED HERE." Stamp embossed on the flap. Design:—Arms of the Company, embossed plain, on a disc of solid colour,



enclosed in a circular head inscribed "SOMALIA SARAKIN NASH ARABIA COASTAL," in colour on white, surrounded by a frame of white scallops, with a coloured dot in the centre of each, on a ground of colour; below the circular head is a scroll lettered "SOMALIA SARAKIN NASH ARABIA," in white on a solid coloured ground. (Illustration 26.)

½ s., ultramarine; 5 3½ inches (139×81 mm.)
 2 s. " 10×4½ " (253×113 mm.)

POSTCARDS.

Issue I. January, 1893.

Two values. Designed and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, the half anna on thin white or yellowish-white, and the one anna on medium thick white, card. The size of the half anna is 122×74 mm., or 4¾×2⅞ inches, and that of the one anna 139×89 mm., or 5½×3½ inches. The inscription is in three lines at the top of the card: 1st, "SOMALIA SARAKIN NASH ARABIA COASTAL" in shaded Roman capitals; 2nd, "POST CARD" in white Roman capitals on an oblong octagonal tablet with solid ground of colour, with an elongated ornament at either end of the tablet; 3rd, "SOM SARAKIN NASH ARABIA COASTAL" in small block capitals. On the one anna card the first line of the inscription is in larger capitals, and the ornaments at the ends of the tablet inscribed "POST CARD", are somewhat different. The stamps occupy the right upper corner, and are similar in design to the corresponding values of the adhesives of Issue I., except that the value is expressed in words, and the inscription "SOMALIA SARAKIN NASH ARABIA" is replaced by the word "COASTAL" within a straight oblong tablet, and Arabic numerals of value are inserted in the upper spandrel. (Illustrations 22 and 23.)

½ s., brown (shades).
 1 s. Black (")



THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Under the title of the British South Africa Company's territories, north and south of the River Zambesi, and locally known as Rhodesia, is included the whole of the region lying to the north and west of the South African Republic and the southern boundaries of the Cape Free State, and having as its eastern and western boundaries the Portuguese and German spheres. The River Zambesi divides it into two portions, which may be described as, North and South Rhodesia respectively.

In 1888 the southern region, in which are comprised Mashonaland and Matabeleland, was declared to be within the British sphere of influence, and on the 29th October, 1890, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large powers of administration to carry out the objects for which it was formed, the principal being to extend northwards the railway and telegraph systems of the Cape Colony and Bechuanaland, to encourage immigration and colonisation, to promote trade and commerce, and to develop and work mineral and other concessions. The most developed part of this territory is Mashonaland and Matabeleland, but the Company is further empowered to take over the administration of other districts in Africa, subject to the approval of the Government, including the region to the north and west of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, embracing Khama's territory and the region between that country and the German boundary.

A regular postal service has been established, and the half ounce letter rate between Great Britain and Mashonaland has recently been reduced to 2½d. An accelerated mail-cart service, taking passengers, now covers the distance between Salisbury and Tuli in 8½ days, placing London within less than six weeks' communication with Salisbury.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

In the early part of 1891 Her Majesty's Government extended the field of operations of the British South Africa Company's Charter, so as to include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambesi, except Nyassaland, under which name are included certain districts in the Lake Nyassa region.

British Central Africa is divided into the "British Central Africa Protectorate" (representing the country formerly known as Nyassaland), and "Northern Rhodesia." The first named portion is administered by the Imperial Commissioner, under the Charter of the British South Africa Chartered Company, which Company has contributed for the past four years a large subsidy towards the administration, varying



according to the annual requirement. The second, and immeasurably the larger, portion has recently, under agreement with Her Majesty's Government (dated 24th November, 1894), been brought under the direct administration of the Chartered British South Africa Company. The total area of the sphere, actual and prospective, of the British South Africa Company, south and north of the Zambesi, exceeds 750,000 square miles.

The design on the postage stamps represents the arms of the Company, and the following is the correct heraldic description:—

Blazon. Gules, the chief semee of bezants, the base semee of ears of wheat, or, a fesse wavy argent between two bulls passant in chief and an elephant passant in base all proper; the fesse charged with three galleys sable.

Crest. A Lion guardant passant, or, supporting with its dexter fore-paw an Ivory tusk erect proper.

Supporters. Two springboks proper.

Motto. "Justice, Freedom, Commerce." The significance is briefly as follows:—The colour of the field, red, is the same as that in the arms of England. The bezants (gold discs), in chief, refer to the gold abounding in Natalaland, and the ears of wheat in base to the corn which has been and can be raised there in such profusion. The cows refer to the beasts of burden employed there and to the abundance of cattle. The fesse wavy refers to the Zambesi, Limpopo, and other rivers flowing through the scene of the operations of the Company. The galleys refer to the shipping which can traverse the rivers. The supporters and the crest indicate the wild animals to be found in Zambesia. The lion also forms an allusion to the heraldic emblem of England, and the three galleys sable upon an argent field are charges borne in the arms of the Duke of Abercorn, the first President of the Company.

The dates of issue, given in the lists, have been kindly furnished to the Society by the British South Africa Company, and, in all cases, are those on which the stamps, &c., were forwarded from London. The subjunctive notice, published in the *British Bechuanaland Government Gazette of July 23rd, 1892*, shows the date on which the stamps were recognized by the British Government in Bechuanaland, but they had been in use in the Company's territories for several months previous to this.

Postal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an organized Postal Service will be introduced by the British South Africa Company on the 1st August proximo, and that Postage Stamps will be issued by that Company and recognized in this Territory.

The following are the rates of Postal Charges between Mashoonaland and this Territory, including the Protectorate, viz. :—

Letters, 4d. per ½ oz.

Newspapers, 1d. per paper, not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.

Books and Sample Packets, 1d. per oz., 2d. for 2 oz., 3d. for 4 oz., and 3d. for each additional 4 oz. or fraction of 4 oz.

Parcels, ½ lb. 3d., ½ lb. 6d., ½ lb. 9d., 1 lb. 1s. Every additional lb., or fraction thereof, 1s.

(Signed)

General Post Office,
Vryburg, 27th July, 1892.

E. TUNNAN,
Acting Postmaster-General.



REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS FOR USE IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Issue I. December, 1890.



Silver colour. Engraved in *trifoldsence* and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, of London, on thin white wove paper. The entire sheet of each value is watermarked with a monogram formed of the letters "W. C. S. & Co.," and the words "Pure Linen Wove Bank", the two first words being arched above, and the two last, in a semi-circle below the monogram. Some sheets are watermarked in addition with "Extra Strong," the words being in a straight line, the first to the left and the other to the right of the monogram. This latter variety also has the number "139" below the words "Wove Bank." The whole watermark is evidently the trade mark of the manufacturers, Messrs. William Collins, Sons & Co., Limited, and the number "139" is that given by them to the particular quality of the paper under notice. These stamps have white gum, and are machine perforated 14. The sheet of each value contains sixty specimens, in six horizontal rows of ten. Design: That for the seven lowest values is the same. In the centre are the Arms, Supporters, and motto of the Company, on a background of horizontal lines. Above, and touching the top of the stamp, is a short white scroll inscribed "CURRIE" in coloured Roman capitals. Directly below this is a second scroll, but of solid colour, extending quite across the stamp, and inscribed "CURRIE ARMS COMPANY," in small black capitals. A straight coloured tablet at the bottom of the stamp bears the value in words, in white Roman capitals. In the Two Shillings and Sixpence value the label is white, and is inscribed in small thin black capitals. A single outer line of colour completes the design. The One, Two, Five, and Ten Pounds stamps are of a larger size. The design, but for the labels of value, which are inscribed in small white block letters, is exactly the same as for the other stamps, but there is an additional border, 3½ mm. wide, composed of scroll ornamentation, surrounding all four sides of the stamps.

- 1d., black.
- 5d., ultramarine, blue.
- 1s., brown.
- 2s., vermilion.
- 2s. 6d., pale blue.
- 5s., orange-yellow.
- 10s., green.
- 1 p., blue.
- 2 p., rose-red.
- 5 p., sage-green.
- 10 p., brown.



Issue II. March, 1891.



New values. The Six Pence and One Shilling Stamps of the last issue, printed and surcharged by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, for provisional use. The former stamp is surcharged "jd," "2d," and "4d," and the letter "d." The surcharge consists of a large numeral of value with a letter "d" followed by a period, and is applied at the lower part of the stamp. The numerals and letter "d" on the three highest values are 9½ mm. in height and the "d" is 3 mm. wide. The two numerals on the Halfpenny are each 5½ mm. in height, and the letter "d" measures 9 by 4 mm.

jd.	Black surcharge, on 6d., ultramarine.
2d.	" " " " 6d. "
4d.	" " " " 6d. "
8d.	" " " " 1s., brown.

Issue III. 1891.



Five values. Printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, on similar paper to that used for the first issue. White gum, machine perforated 14. The design is the same as for the lower values of Issue I, but the label at the bottom of the stamp is removed, and the values, which are in words, in Roman capitals, are printed from ordinary type in a different colour to the rest of the design.

(April, 1891)	jd., blue,	value in vermilion.
(" ")	2d., sea-green	" " "
(Dec. ")	6d., grey	" " green.
(April ")	4d., reddish-brown	" " black.
(" ")	8d., pink	" " blue.

Issue IV. 1893-1894.

Two values. Similar in every way to the stamps of the last issue, except that the values are expressed in small black capitals.

(March, 1894)	3s., light brown, value in green.
(March, 1893)	4s., slate " " red.



ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

Issue I. October, 1899.

One value. Printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited. Bag-shaped envelopes of white wove, linen-lined paper, with flap to right, and crossed lines on back and front. The inscriptions, and the marks of the envelopes, are identical with those of Issue II. of the envelopes of British Central Africa (vide page 34), with the exception that the first line of the heading is "VIA MARISSA SODRA ARMA COMERT." On the small size the vertical cross line on the face of the envelope passes between "A" and "F" of "ARMA," and on the large size between the words "SODRA" and "ARMA." Stamp embossed on the flap. Design: Similar to that on the envelopes of British Central Africa, but the oval portion is larger, the label lettered "MARISSA COMERTAL ARMA" is omitted, and the scroll is placed higher, so as to cover the lower part of the oval, and is inscribed "MARISSA COMERTAL ARMA." (Illustration 34.)

4d., ultramarine; $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (164 x 98 mm.)4d. " " $8\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ " (213 x 102 mm.)

POST CARDS.

Issue I. October, 1899.

Two values. The One Penny Cape of Good Hope cards of Issue II., and the Three Halfpenny card of Issue IV., surcharged for provisional use. The surcharge on the One Penny consists of the name "MARISSA," at the top of the card above the royal arms, in a straight line of Roman capitals $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, the word, including the period at the end, measuring 44 mm. The words "OUR OR OURS MORE" are obliterated by four thin parallel lines 47 mm. in length. The Three Halfpenny card has a similar surcharge of the name "MARISSA," and directly beneath is "VIA," in fancy capitals $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length. (Illustrations 27 and 28.)

1d., red-brown, black surcharge.

1d., slate " "

Issue II. July, 1893.

Two values. Designed and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, on stout white card. The size of the One Penny is 122 x 75 mm., or $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches, and that of the Three Halfpenny 140 x 89 mm., or $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The inscription is in three lines at the top of the card. That on the One Penny is: 1st. "MARISSA" in white shaded Roman capitals, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, on a straight label with background of horizontal lines, ornamental frame top and bottom, and ornaments of a foliate nature at either end; 2nd. "ISLAND PORT CLARE" in Roman capitals $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, with rather large initial letters; 3rd. "VIA SODRA SODRA VIA SODRA SODRA SODRA" in small black capitals $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. On the Three Halfpenny card, the label with "MARISSA" is more extended, the letters being somewhat further apart, and the



second line is replaced by "INTERNATIONAL POST CARD." The stamp is, in each case, in the right upper corner, and is similar in design to the adhesives, but of rather larger size, and has an extra outer ornamental border. The Three Halfpence has the value in coloured block capitals on a plain label. (*Illustrations 29 and 33.*)

1d., blue.
1½d., yellow.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

Issue I. October, 1892.

One value. The Reply One Penny Cape of Good Hope card of Issue I. with each half surcharged "MAGNANIMITY"—"VIA" in two lines at the top, above the printed inscription, in the same way as the Three Halfpenny card of Issue I.

1d.+1d., brown, black surcharge.

Issue II. July, 1893.

One value. Similar in size and design to the Three Halfpenny card of Issue II. but the second line of the inscription reads "REPLY PAID FOUR CENTS," and the second half has the word "REPLY" in fancy capitals, 2 mm. high, with a somewhat larger capital "R," beneath "FOR ANSWER ONLY," &c. The stamp is the same type as that on the One Penny card of Issue I. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4½, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages. (*Illustration 32.*)

1d.+1d., brick-red.

REFERENCE LIST OF THE STAMPS FOR USE IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, AND NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Issue I. April, 1891.



Fourteen values. Being the stamps of Issues I. and III. described under Southern Rhodesia, with the addition of the surcharge of "B.C.A." in block capitals 3½ mm. high, in a straight line across the centre of the stamps.

1d., black	black surcharge
1d., sea-green, value in vermilion	" "
1d., reddish-brown, value in black	" "
1d., ultramarine, blue	" "
1d., pink, value in blue	" "
1s., brown	" "
2s., vermilion	" "
2s. 6d., pale lilac	" "
5s., orange yellow	" "
10s., green	" "
1 p., blue	" "
2 p., rose-red	" "
5 p., sage-green	" "
10 p., brown	" "



Issue II. August, 1893.



One value. The Five Shillings of the preceding issue, but with the letters "R.C.A." rather smaller, only measuring 3 mm. in height. The stamp is further surcharged "FOUR—SHILLINGS," in two lines of block capitals $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, the first word measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, and the second word 12 mm. without the period.

4s., black surcharge on 5s., orange-yellow.

Issue III. February, 1893.

One value. The Four Shillings value of Southern Rhodesia, Issue IV., surcharged with the letters "R.C.A." in block capitals $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, in a straight line across the centre of the stamp.

4s., slate, value in red, black surcharge.

Issue IV. October, 1893.

One value. The Four Shillings stamp of the last issue, but with the letters "R.C.A." only measuring 3 mm. in height, and the stamp further surcharged "FOUR—SHILLINGS," in two lines of block capitals $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, the first word measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, and the second word 12 mm. without the period.



3s., black surcharge on 4s., slate, original value in red.

Remarks.—Only twenty-three sheets, that is, 1350 stamps of this provisional were issued.

Issue V. October, 1893.

One value. The Three Shillings value of Southern Rhodesia, Issue IV., surcharged with the letters "R.C.A." similarly to the stamps of Issues I. and III.

3s., light brown, value in green, black surcharge.

ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

Issue I. February, 1893.

One value. Printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited. Bag-shaped envelope of white wove, beam-lined paper with flap to right, and crossed lines on back and front. Inscriptions along the upper margin of the address side, in four lines:—1. "MAGNUS CORONA AFRICA ADMINISTRATOR," in Extended Clarendon type large capitals. 2. "MAGNUS CORONA," in *serif* capitals on the smaller size, and in Ionic capitals on the larger. 3 and 4. "THIS LETTER MUST BE OPENED BY AN OFFICER OF THE POST OFFICE—TO BE REGISTERED, AND A RECEIPT RETURNED TO M.," in small Roman capitals, with large capital initials, Old Style Antiqua type on the small size, Modern on the large. In the left upper corner a large letter "R" in an oval frame; and in the right upper corner a rectangle, inscribed, in five lines:—"THE STAMP—TO PAY—THE POSTAGE—MUST BE—PLACED HERE," in small *serif* capitals. Stamp embossed on the flap. Design:—Arms

2



of the British South Africa Company with motto "FIDELITY—JUSTITIA—COMMERCE" on a scroll below, embossed plain on a solid transverse oval ground of colour, enclosed in a similar oval band, inscribed above and at sides, "THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY," in colour on white, with an outer frame of scallops and pearls in white on colour; covering the lower part of the band is an oblong tablet, inscribed "SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS," in white on colour, and below this is a scroll lettered "SOUTH AFRICAN TWO PENCE," also in white on colour. (*Illustration 24.*)

2d., ultramarine: $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (131 x 88 mm.)
 2d. " " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 " (212 x 102 mm.)

Issue II. October (7), 1893.

One value. Printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited. Envelopes similar to those of Issue I, with the value raised to sixpence, by inserting the word "SIX" in *serif* capitals, between the ends of the scroll below, and by obliterating the word "TWO." These alterations are made in black. (*Illustration 25.*)

4d., in black, on 2d., ultramarine: $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (154 x 88 mm.)
 4d. " " 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 " (212 x 102 mm.)

Remarks.—The envelopes of Issue II. are not of exactly the same make as those of Issue I. The large letter "E" is of a fancy *serif* type, instead of Roman; the inscription on the large size is in *serif* type, and the vertical cross line on that size passes between the "E" and "D" of "SIXPENCE," in the second line of the heading, instead of between the words "SOUTH AFRICAN" and "ARMS"; on the smaller size the vertical line passes between "A" and "F" of "ARMS," in the first line of the heading, instead of between "F" and "E." The paper also, of both sizes, is bluish in tinge, instead of yellowish.

POSTCARDS.

Issue I. June, 1893.

Two values. Designed and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Limited, on medium white card. The size of the One Penny is 122 x 76 mm., or $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, and that of the Two Pence is 122 x 85 mm., or $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The inscription is in four lines at the top of the card: 1st. "SOUTH AFRICA" in shaded Roman capitals $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, 2nd. "SOUTH AFRICAN ARMS" in white Roman capitals $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, on an ornamental arched label, 3rd. "SIXPENCE" in black capitals $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, 4th. "SOUTH AFRICAN" in Roman capitals $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high. The Two Pence has the word "SIXPENCE" replaced by "TWO PENCE," and there are additional ornaments at the ends of the arched label. The first three lines of the inscription on each card are printed in black and the fourth in red. The stamps, black for the One Penny, and red for the Two Pence, occupy the right upper corner, and are of the same design as the One Penny adhesive of the British South Africa Company Issue I., but a trifle larger in size. Both cards have a frame of two plain straight lines, the inner 1 mm. wide, printed in black, and the outer $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide, in orange, these being the colours of Mr. H. H. Johnston, Her Majesty's Commissioner for British Central Africa. The cards are cut flush with the orange border. (*Illustrations 31 and 32.*)

1d., black, inscription black and red, frame orange and black.
 2d., red " " " " " " "



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

By E. B. BACON.

SOME OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON THE STAMPS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, January 1st, 1892, and reprinted from the "London Philatelist" of January, February, and March, 1892, with some alterations.)

When consulting the pages of the early English Philatelic publications, in order to see what light they could throw upon the history of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, I was struck by the almost total absence of reliable information upon the postal issues of this Colony. Not one of the early writers has, so far as I have been able to discover, ever published any paper, or given out to the Philatelic world at large any facts that he may have become acquainted with concerning these stamps; and, further, if we consult the magazines of more recent years, we still find the same silence maintained with regard to their history. It is true that in *The Philatelist*, Vol. IX., page 35, "A Reference List" of the stamps may be found, which was compiled by the Philatelic Society of London, in 1878, but the list can hardly be said to be more than a plain catalogue of the various issues.

If we turn to this old "Reference List" of the Society, we find that the date of the first issue is vaguely given as 1823 for the four values. Messrs. Meese in the seventh edition of his *Catalogue* puts January 3rd, 1823, for the one penny and four pence, and 1828 for the sixpence and one shilling. I do not know from whom Messrs. Meese took his date for the two lowest values, but the following notices extracted



from *The Cape of Good Hope Government Gazette for August 18th, 1853*, proves that his source of information was not to be relied upon, for we read:—

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency *Lieut.-General the Hon'ble Sir George Cathcart, Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath, &c., &c., &c.*

WHEREAS by the 8th Section of Ordinance No. 1, 1848, entitled "Ordinance for the Regulation of the Post Office and Postage," it is enacted that it should be lawful for the Governor of the Colony to provide Stamps, to be affixed to letters, and to announce by Proclamation by whom, and at what places such stamps should be issued to the Public, and from and after what date such stamps should be receivable, in lieu of postage, at the several Post Offices within this Colony,— Now, therefore, I do hereby PROCLAIM, DECLARE, and MAKE KNOWN the several matters following, that is to say,—

1st, That certain stamps of the value of 4d. each, and certain other stamps of the value of 1d. each, have been provided by Government for the use and convenience of the Public.

2dly, That upon and from the 1st of SEPTEMBER next, all persons desirous of purchasing any of the said stamps will be able to obtain the same from the Post-Master General in Cape Town, and from the several Postmasters throughout the Colony.

3dly, That upon and from the said 1st of September, every letter, not exceeding half an ounce, which shall have affixed thereto one such stamp of the value of 4d., and if exceeding half an ounce, then so many such stamps as shall together amount to the postage which would by the said Ordinance require to be prepaid in money, in case no stamps were used, shall (provided none of the stamps so affixed shall have been used before) pass by the post free of postage.

4thly, That upon and from the said 1st of September, newspapers, having affixed thereto, or to the cover thereof, a stamp of 1d. for each newspaper, will (provided none of the stamps so affixed shall have been used before) pass by the post free of postage.

5thly, That persons licensed in any part of the Colony to keep retail shops, and who shall purchase for sale in such shops any of the stamps aforesaid, will be allowed a reduction or discount of 2½ per cent. upon all purchases to the amount of £1 sterling, or upwards.

(Signed)

G. CATHCART,

Governor.

(Countersigned)

R. SORRETT,

Acting Secretary to Government.

The following Post Office Notice also appeared in the same number of *The Gazette* as the above Proclamation:—

General Post Office, Cape Town,
17th August, 1853.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned parties have consented, and are authorised, to vend Postage Stamps from and after the 1st of September next, when the system of paying postage by means of such stamps will be introduced.

It will be necessary that these persons should make application to this office for such supply of the Stamps they may require, not less than 20s., upon which an allowance of 2½ per cent. will be made to them.



Any other persons holding Licenses for Retail Shops in Cape Town, who may be disposed to become such vendors of Stamps, are requested to signify their wish in that regard to this office.

(Signed) J. A. La Serna,
Postmaster-General.

At the foot of the notice there is a long list of names and addresses of tradesmen from whom stamps could be obtained.

The first of the notices given September 1st, 1853, as the correct date of the first issue, which we learn consisted of two values only, one penny and four pence. The former stamp was for use on newspapers, while the latter prepaid a half ounce letter transmitted within the Colony.

The next notice, taken from *The Gazette* for February 19th, 1853, proves the date of issue of the sixpence and one shilling values.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby informed that a supply of Six Penny and One Shilling Postage Stamps has been received, and are now procurable at the General Post Office.

(Signed) J. A. La Serna,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Cape Town,
18th February, 1858.

The sixpenny stamp prepaid the half ounce letter rate to Great Britain, while the one shilling value was employed to defray the higher postal rates to foreign countries. The half ounce rate to Great Britain was raised on April 1st, 1853, to one shilling by post, and lowered to fourpence for letters sent by private ships.

The first four values of postage stamps used in the Colony were printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and the design is, in my opinion, one of the most beautiful of their many striking productions. The original die, which had the value one penny upon it, and from which the dies for the three other values were afterwards manufactured, was engraved by Mr. W. Humphrys, an artist employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for several of the early colonial stamps printed by their firm.

The plates from which the stamps were printed were steel, and each contained 240 specimens, in fifteen horizontal rows of 16 stamps, which were arranged in eight squares. All four plates were handed over to the Agents for Crown Colonies on January 28th, 1853, and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have since held the contract for printing the Cape stamps.

Proofs in black upon white card, struck from the dies, are known of all four values, and I possess proofs, also in black, of the one penny and one shilling, which were taken from the plates. Mr. Alfred Bacon, the secretary of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Limited, has been good enough to make me out a detailed list of all the Cape of Good Hope stamps printed by the Company, which shows the dates when the various consignments were despatched from London. A copy of this interesting list will be found given as an appendix to the present paper.

On the 15th September, 1850, a local delivery of letters was established in Cape Town, and the half ounce letter rate for that town was fixed at one penny. The Proclamation instituting these postal facilities appeared in *The Gazette* for 4th September, 1850, and the following is a copy of that document.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Sir GEORGE GREY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, &c., &c., &c. Whereas, by the 7th section of the Ordinance No. 1, bearing date the 7th day of January, 1849, the Governor is empowered to establish offices for posting and delivering letters within the limits of any town in this colony, as such limits shall be by him for that purpose fixed, and to fix the rate of postage to be charged and paid for such town delivery: I do hereby proclaim and make known, that, in pursuance of the power and authority so vested in me, I appoint the General Post Office in Cape Town to be a receiving and delivering office for and within the limits of the Cape Town Municipality, and do establish the Pillar Letter Boxes erected in the localities hereunder mentioned, as places for the posting and receipt of letters within the same limits, namely:—

- 1st. Near Castle Bridge.
- 2nd. At the corner of Long and Broom Streets.
- 3rd. At the corner of Strand and Bree Streets.
- 4th. In Orange Street, at the top of the Government Gardens.

And further, that I do fix the rate of postage chargeable and payable upon all letters, &c., posted within the said limits, and intended for delivery therein, as follows, namely:—

On every letter not exceeding half an ounce, one penny.

On every letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, two pence.

On every letter exceeding one ounce, an additional sum of two pence for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

The prepayment of such postage to be compulsory and effected by stamps affixed or impressed on such letters.

The Cape Town Penny Post deliveries will be three in each day, Sundays excepted, namely:—

The first to commence at 9½ a.m.

The second to commence at 1½ p.m., and

The third to commence at 3½ p.m.

Letters posted at the Cape Town Letter Pillar Boxes up to 9 o'clock in the morning, will be included in the first delivery; those posted up to 1 p.m. will be included in the second delivery; and those posted up to 3 p.m. in the third.

And lastly, I do hereby fix and appoint the fifteenth day of September next, as the day from and on which this Proclamation shall come into operation and have effect.

(Signed)

GEORGE GREY,

Governor.

(Countersigned)

WM. DE SAUVY,

Under-Colonial Secretary.

In the number of *The Gazette* for 23rd April, 1861, a similar Proclamation to the above appeared, establishing a Local Post for the town of Port Elizabeth, at the same reduced rates as those previously instituted for Cape Town. Mr. A. Wilnot was postmaster of Port Elizabeth at the time this local Penny Post came into operation there on the 1st May, 1861.

A one penny rate for half ounce letters came into force, between a few towns in the vicinity of Cape Town, on the 1st February, 1864, and this rate was gradually extended to other towns at a more remote distance. It was not, however, until as recently as the 1st January, 1888, almost 24½ years later than in Great Britain, that the penny rate became uniform over the whole of the Colony.



Early in the year 1861 the stock of one penny and fourpenny stamps became exhausted, and recourse was had to Colonial printers for a supply pending the receipt of a fresh consignment from England. The idea of surcharging the sixpence and one shilling values does not appear to have suggested itself to the then postal authorities, or if it did, was not approved of, though in later years, when fourpenny, one penny and other stamps were required, we find this course was adopted.

No notice appeared in the Gazette of this provisional issue, and I am indebted to the courtesy of the late Postmaster-General of the Colony, Mr. G. W. Atchison, and his successor Mr. S. R. French, for the following particulars, which they have kindly sent me in reply to questions I addressed to them. They inform me that the stamps were printed by Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., of 49 and 50, St. George's-street, Cape Town, the one penny on April 30th, 1861, and the fourpence on April 12th of the same year. The original dies for the stamps were engraved on steel, from which sixty-four impressions were afterwards taken of each value, by what is known as the stereotype process. These impressions were cemented on to a wooden block to form the printing plate, hence the designation "wood-blocks," that has always been applied to these two stamps. The sixty-four impressions of both values were each arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen stamps to the row, forming eight squares, and in cementing the impressions on to the two wooden blocks, one of the Four Pennies was by mistake placed among the One Pennies, and vice versa, thus accounting for the two well-known errors of these stamps. The number of the One Penny Stamp printed was 24,800, while there were 12,840 of the Fourpence, and both values were issued as soon as they were obtained from the printers. Laid paper with fairly wide lines was used, and although the laid lines on some specimens are only visible in part, and on others are apparently altogether absent, the quality and make of the paper seems nevertheless the same throughout the issue.

The number of the errors of course entirely depends upon whether the mistakes on the plates were noticed and corrected previous to the completion of the printings. Supposing they had been, I cannot but think that the errors would at once have been cut out of the sheets and destroyed. According to the number of stamps printed, there were at the most but 201 of the One Penny error, and 268 of the fourpence error, so the only surprise is that these stamps are not even rarer than they are.

Only one printing of these provisional stamps was required, as on referring to the appendix it will be noticed that Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. forwarded further large supplies of One Penny and Four Penny Stamps to the colony on the 1st and 29th April, and again on the 6th May, 1861. The provisional stamps could not, therefore, have been wanted beyond a few weeks, but no doubt the stock printed off of both values was used up by the Post Office.

In March, 1863, Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co. reprinted 186 sheets of the One Penny, and the same number of the Fourpence. Each sheet of the former value consists of 62 stamps only, i.e., there are two stamps deficient, while each sheet of the latter value contains 63 specimens, i.e., with one stamp deficient. The reprints are made upon smooth wove paper, and the colours of the stamps are much darker and brighter than any of those issued.

Although the errors are catalogued as having been reprinted, I am assured by Mr. S. R. French that they do not exist on the sheets of the reprints, as both errors and a damaged stereotype of the One Penny were removed from the plates before the reprints were made.

Mr. French also tells me that "these reprints were made solely for the purpose



of distributing specimens to the various Postal administrations throughout the world, the stamps not being issued or sold to private collectors."

I have already mentioned that Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. handed over the four steel plates they used for printing the triangular Cape stamps to the Agents for Crown Colonies, on the 28th January, 1863; and that from that date Messrs. De La Rue & Co. supplied all the postage stamps, &c., required by the Colony. The only value of the triangular stamps that the latter are supposed to have printed is the one penny, which is known upon paper watermarked "Crown C.C." But from information I have recently obtained, it is certain that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. made use of all four plates of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and that they printed all the four values upon the same "Anchor" watermarked paper as that used previously. After Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. had delivered up the plates to the Crown Agents, they found they had a stock of 39 reams of the "Anchor" watermarked paper, they used for printing the Cape stamps, left on their hands. This they handed over to the Crown Agents on the 25th June, 1863, upon the understanding that they should be paid for it as it was used. The Crown Agents delivered to Messrs. De La Rue & Co. supplies of this paper at various intervals, and the following dates and quantities are taken from the reports of the Crown Agents to Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., as those upon which the paper was used:—

1863.	
Jan. 21.....	570 sheets.
Mar. 25.....	201 "
Dec. 1.....	4,060 "
1864.	
Apr. 13.....	6,107 "
Total 10,938 sheets.	

The quantities and dates of dispatch to the Colony of the triangular stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. are as under:—

1863.	
Jan. 31.....	398 sheets 6d.
"	188 " 1s.
Apr. 17.....	195 " 4d.
Dec. 2.....	2,056 " 1d.
"	2,004 " 4d.
1864.	
Apr. 13.....	3,046 " 1d.
"	3,067 " 4d.
Total 10,818 sheets.	

This leaves a balance of 20 sheets of paper handed to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., which were perhaps defective, or spoilt in some way or another during the process of printing. The 10,818 sheets amount to 21 rems. 17 qrs. 13 sheets, so the Crown Agents still retained a supply of the paper, which apparently was never used. The triangular stamps of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s printing can be distinguished by the colours, which are distinct from those employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

- The one penny is carmine, or red-brown, in place of brick-red, dull-red, or rose-red.
- " fourpence is violet-blue, in place of pale or bright blue.
- " sixpence is bright mauve, in place of pale lilac-mauve, grey-lilac, or dark lilac.
- " one shilling is emerald, in place of dark green, or yellow-green.



The list I have given above comprises all the triangular stamps Messrs. De La Rue & Co. sent out to the Colony. It is therefore difficult to account for the existence of the one penny watermarked "Crown G.C." I am unable to give the true *raison d'être* of this variety, and I can only suggest that it may be due to the following cause. It was in the year 1853 that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. first commenced to use paper with the "Crown G.C." watermark, and they may have intended to print off the whole batch of one penny and fourpenny Cape stamps ordered at the end of that year upon it. After trying a few sheets for the one penny value they probably found the size of the paper and the watermark as ill adapted to the plates of these triangular stamps that they at once abandoned their intention, and applied to the Crown Agents for a further supply of the "Anchor" watermarked paper. Whether they forwarded any of the stamps with "Crown G.C." watermark to the Colony is very doubtful. I have never seen or heard of a used copy, and in face of the list of consignments I have given it looks as if none of these stamps were sent out. In this case the variety would be merely an interesting essay. To help anyone who may feel disposed to search through used specimens, I may tell them that the colour of the variety is identical with that of the one penny value printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon the "Anchor" watermarked paper, i.e., red-brown, and that the watermark "Crown G.C." is found placed sideways, and only a portion of it is seen upon each stamp.

As the commencement of 1864 the rectangular stamps of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. commenced to appear, and gradually replaced the triangular varieties as the stock of the different values became used up. The change in the design, as might be expected, did not pass without comment in the Philatelic press, and I cannot do better than reproduce here some pertinent remarks made by Mons. Meunier in the *Trois-Feuilles* for March, 1864, upon this subject. He says:—

"Some sincerely regret the old design, which had become almost classical. It reminds us that in the early days of collecting a Cape stamp was not only rare, but was the necessary ornament of a collection, which was only considered as having some value when it contained at least one specimen. To have his 'Cape' was to be equal with the amateur of pictures who had his Raphael, the bibliophile who had his Elzevir. What noble lord, protecting art without understanding it, would admit not having a Raphael? That in a catalogue was to have everything as it should be. A Cape was, then, the Raphael of a collection. The peculiar estimation in which this stamp was held was owing solely to its shape, which was in strong contrast to the perpetual parallelogram of the greater part of its *confères*. Let us recall, then, as far as we can, in searching our memories, the naive reflections that the sight of these eccentric stamps provoked every time that a schoolboy of fifteen or sixteen triumphantly displayed his album to the astonished eyes of his mamma. Motherly consideration, put too often to the proof, patiently submitted to learned dissertations on each particular stamp, but having arrived at a certain page, the *rolles* were almost inverted; the kind listener asks the name and origin of a stamp of such bizarre design, and the scholar proudly replies 'Why it is a Cape.'

"The pertinence of the old design have only this reason to produce in favour of retaining it in circulation—the habit of seeing the Cape represented by triangular stamps. This is a reason, in default of others, but it was not sufficient to retard a reform of which all the inhabitants of this Colony who have correspondence must feel the usefulness. There is nothing more inconvenient than these triangular stamps, for the room they take and for their application on letters. From these two points of view the square is infinitely the best. As regards the artistic side, the merit of the new type is very open to discussion. The allegorical figure is certainly poor in



conception. It partakes of the similitude of a dancer. We shall be told it is 'Hope,' and that with this appellation a sad or even severe expression could not appropriately be portrayed; it may be so, but a little more boldness in the drawing would not have adduced it."

I entirely agree with these remarks of Moon, Moon, for there is no doubt that in the early days of collecting a three-cornered Cape stamp was looked upon by young beginners as the acme of a collection. At the same time, from a postal point of view, the shape was certainly a disadvantage.

I have found no notice in the Gazette of the issue of the earlier rectangular stamps. The one shilling was the first value to appear in January, 1864. The one penny and sixpence are stated in the *Times-Pic* for October, 1865, to have been issued on the 20th July of that year, and the four pence, although not in use at the latter date, was issued shortly afterwards.

Towards the end of 1868 the supply of fourpenny rectangular adhesives became exhausted, and for a time the old triangular fourpence was re-issued. After the small remaining stock of these stamps had been absorbed, the rectangular sixpence was surcharged "Fourpence" in red. This provisional stamp was issued on the 18th November, 1868, in accordance with the terms of the following notice published in the Gazette of November 17th of that year:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope,
18th November, 1868.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified for general information that he has sanctioned the conversion into Fourpenny Postage Stamps of a redundant stock of Stamps of the value of Sixpence.

This conversion has been effected by obliterating the words "Postage Sixpence" at the foot of the stamp, and printing across the body the words "Fourpence."

By command of his Excellency the Governor,
(Signed) R. BOURNAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The notice of the issue of the five shillings adhesive is found in the Gazette of the 26th August, 1871.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The general public are hereby informed that Five Shilling Postage Stamps have been received from England, and are now procurable at the General Post Office.

(Signed) CHARLES FISKE,
Postmaster-General,
General Post Office, Cape Town,
22nd August, 1871.

In 1878 a halfpenny black adhesive was described in the *Philatelic Journal*. I have searched the Gazette in vain without finding any mention of this stamp, but what is more extraordinary is that at this date there was no use for such a value. The lowest postal rate at the time for either letters or newspapers, if I am not



mietsken, was one penny, and it was not until the 1st July, 1882, that the inland rate on newspapers was reduced to a halfpenny. This value must, I think, have been prepared for some projected alteration in the rates, which for some reason or other was not carried out at that time. The stock of this stamp, forwarded to the Colony, was sold off at the Post Office, and when a halfpenny value was required on and after the 1st July, 1882, a small number only could have remained on hand, as in this month or August of that year a provisional halfpenny had to be provided.

The following notice taken from the *Gazette* of the 23rd February, 1878, gives the date, and other particulars concerning the issue of the first post-card used in the Colony:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Cape of Good Hope,
20th February, 1878.*

The subjoined notice relative to the issue and circulation of Penny Postal Cards is hereby published for general information.

(Signed) J. GRANGE BRUCE,
Colonial Secretary.

POSTAL CARDS.

On the 1st proximo, the Cape Colony postal cards, imprinted with a penny postage stamp, will be procurable by the public at the following rates:—

Seven pence for six cards, or one shilling and two pence for the dozen.

They will be available for use only wherever there is a street or town delivery, and between those places to which the Penny Post at present extends, viz., those between which there is postal communication not less than twice a day.

To be made available for any other places they must bear additional postage stamps, at the usual letter rate of four pence the half-ounce.

(Signed) G. W. ARTHURSON,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Cape Town,
20th February, 1878.

This card was of Colonial manufacture, and was lithographed by Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., of Cape Town, the printers of the provisional "triangular" adhesive. Specimens are known printed in black, in place of red the usual colour of the issue. An extract from a correspondent's letter, in *The Philatelic Record* for October, 1883, says that the Postmaster-General of the Colony states the black card "is a decided error." I wrote to the Postmaster-General upon this subject, and he replied, under date 15th June, 1889, as follows:—"I cannot gather from the enquiries which I have made that postcards printed in black were ever issued to the public." No doubt proofs of the card were taken in black, as usual, before commencing the printing off of an order, and some of these may have got into the hands of persons interested in Philately. The mere fact of one of these "black" cards having passed through the post, as mentioned in the paragraph of *The Philatelic Record*, I have alluded to above, does not in any way prove that the card was issued to the public by the Post Office. For instance, many collectors can show specimens of extraordinary anomalies that have passed through the post, without attracting the attention of the officials,



our own country being by no means exempt in this respect. Mr. McDonald, the correspondent of *The Philanthropic Record*, however, states that he found three black specimens in a packet of cards he purchased at the Post Office, so if the black variety was an essay, some of the copies apparently got mixed up with the red cards.

The next notice gives the date and reason for the issue of three penny stamps. It was published in the *Gazette* of October 31st, 1879.

ALTERATION OF RATES OF POSTAGE.

From Saturday next, the 1st November, the rates of postage on letters posted in this colony, Basutoland, and the Transkeian Territories, for transmission to Post Offices within the same, will be raised from the half-ounce, or fraction of the half-ounce, whether the letter be conveyed by the General, Divisional, or Field-comrade Post, or by rail.

.....

(Signed) G. W. ARRENDON,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Cape Town,
26th October, 1879.

On the 1st December, 1881, the one penny newspaper wrapper was issued, and the notice appeared in *The Gazette* of December 2nd of that year.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

On and after the 1st December, Newspaper Wrappers impressed with a postage stamp of the value of One Penny can be obtained on application at any Post Office in the Colony.

These wrappers are made of strong paper and are gummed at the end ready for use, and are sold in parcels of 120. The Price of a Parcel, including the value of the stamps, is 19s. 3d., but smaller numbers can be obtained on payment of the following rates:—

1	...	...	...	1½d.	5	...	...	...	5½d.
2	...	...	...	2½d.	6	...	...	...	6½d.
3	...	...	...	3½d.	7	...	...	...	7½d.
4	...	...	...	4½d.	8	...	...	...	8½d.

Uncut sheets of these Wrappers can be obtained by newspaper proprietors and others who desire to print the addresses at any Post Office, by giving a few days' notice. They are sold only in quarter reams of 120 sheets, each sheet containing 14 Wrappers, and the price per quarter ream is £7 5s. 3d.

(Signed) G. W. ARRENDON,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
30th November, 1881.

I have found no mention in *The Gazette* of the issue of the halfpenny wrapper or registration envelopes, both of which appeared for the first time in 1882.



The one penny, brown, card of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s design, was issued on 1st July, 1882, as we learn from the subjoined notice in *The Gazette* of that date.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Cape of Good Hope,
1st July, 1882.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the regulations contained in the Schedule hereto, under the provisions of the fourth section of the Post Office Act, 1882.

(Signed) THOMAS C. SCAMLER,
Colonial Secretary.

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POST CARDS.

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2. Official Post Cards impressed with a penny stamp (adhesive stamps not being accepted in payment of the postage), may be posted in the Colony, including Basutoland & the Transkeian Territories, for transmission to any Post Office within the same, with letters printed or written on the back.

“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

3. No card, other than one of those issued by the Government, will pass under a penny stamp, if it bear on it a communication of the nature of a letter.

The following are the prices at which Post Cards may be obtained at Post Offices in the Colony:—

THREE POST CARDS.

1	...	...	1½d.	4	...	...	...	4½d.
2	...	...	2½d.	5	...	...	...	5½d.
3	...	...	3½d.	6	...	...	...	6½d.
£1 1s. 8d. per parcel of 240.								

SHORT POST CARDS.

1	...	...	1½d.	4	...	...	...	4½d.
2	...	...	2½d.	5	...	...	...	6d.
3	...	...	3½d.	6	...	...	...	7d.
£1 3s. 4d. per parcel of 240.								

Uncut sheets of short cards, of a size suitable for the printing press, so as to allow of advertisements, &c., being printed on them, can be obtained at any Post Office by giving a few days' notice. They are sold only in quarter-reams of 120 sheets, each sheet containing 42 Cards, and the price is £24 10s. per quarter-ream.



The thin post cards are those printed in the Colony, which were first issued on Saturday, March 1st, 1878; the stout cards are those of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s make.

At the same date as the above notice (1st July, 1882), the half ounce inland letter rate was reduced from three pence to two pence, and, as I have previously mentioned, the rate for inland newspapers was lowered from one penny to one halfpenny.

On the 16th June, 1885, a notice appeared in *The Gazette* making it compulsory to prepay the charges on Inland telegrams with postage stamps, from July 1st of that year.

RE PAYMENT OF TELEGRAMS BY POSTAGE STAMPS.

General Post Office,

Cape Town, 15th June, 1885.

On and after the 1st of July next, the charges on all ordinary inland telegrams despatched from Postal Telegraph Offices in the Cape Colony must be prepaid in Cape Colonial postage stamps.

(Signed) G. W. ARMONSON,
Postmaster-General.

I have found no reference to the issue of the halfpenny postcard in *The Gazette*. This card was manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and seems to have first come into use early in the year 1889. It is for circulation between Post Offices of the Cape Colony, Basutoland, and the Transkeian Territories, and is sold in packets of twelve for eight pence, or at the rate of three farthings each.

The thin and stout one penny cards are now employed for transmission between the Colony and Post Offices in the Orange Free State, British Bechuanaland, South African Republic, and Natal.

A three-halfpenny postcard of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s make, for correspondence between the Colony and the United Kingdom, made its appearance on the 1st May, 1890. The notice of the issue is found in *The Gazette* of April 22nd of that year.

POSTAL NOTES.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st May next, Foreign Post Cards impressed with a three-halfpenny stamp, available for transmission between any Post Office in the Cape Colony and any Post Office in the United Kingdom, will be obtainable on demand at any Money Order Office in the Cape Colony, at the following prices:—

1	-	1½d.	4	-	6½d.	7	-	11½d.	10	-	1s. 4½d.
2	-	3½d.	5	-	8½d.	8	-	1s. 1½d.	11	-	1s. 8½d.
3	-	5d.	6	-	10d.	9	-	1s. 3d.	12	-	1s. 8d.

These Cards will be subject to the same rules and regulations in regard to transmission as inland postcards.

(Signed) G. W. ARMONSON,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Cape Town,
21st April, 1890.

The next notice, taken from *The Gazette* of December 22nd, 1890, gives the reason for the issue of the provisional two pence halfpenny adhesive.



Reduction of Ocean Postage.

From and after the 1st January next the rates of postage to and from the United Kingdom and the Cape Colony will be 2½d. the half ounce or fraction thereof.

The charge on letters posted in the Colony for the Continent of Europe will be three pence the half ounce or fraction thereof.

Tables of reduced rates for other places served through the United Kingdom will be published shortly.

(Signed) G. W. ARNOLD,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Cape Town, 18th December, 1890.

The following five notices call for no remark.

The Gazette, December 16th, 1891.

Postal Notice.

Reduction of Rate of Post Charge to England.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st January, 1892, Post Cards impressed with a Postage Stamp of the value of One Penny (1d.) will be available for transmission to the United Kingdom.

(Signed) G. W. ARNOLD,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Cape Town, 12th December, 1891.

The Gazette, August 23rd, 1892.

Postal Notice.

Reduction of Postage and introduction of Post Cards to Foreign Countries.

It is hereby notified for general information that the rates of postage on letters posted in the Cape Colony, and addressed to Foreign Countries served through the United Kingdom, will be reduced on the 1st of September, 1892, to 2½d. per ½ ounce, uniformly, but the postage on letters forwarded to Foreign Places by "Private Ships," will for the present, remain unaltered, i.e., 4d. per ½ ounce.

In the case of correspondence addressed to Native Possessions on the West Coast of Africa, and to Sarawak, an additional charge will, as heretofore, be made on delivery, and prepayment remains compulsory for mail matter addressed to the following countries:—Abyssinia, Africa (West Coast Native Possessions), Arabia, Ascension, Friendly Islands, Madagascar, Morocco, Palestine, Sarawak, Society Islands.

From the same date Post Cards may be sent to all countries of the Postal Union at a postage of 1½d., and Reply Paid Cards at 2d. each. Until a stock of the latter cards has been received from the contractors, the Reply Paid Cards now issued for use to the United Kingdom may be forwarded to Foreign Countries if a postage stamp of the value of one halfpenny be affixed to each half of the Card.

(Signed) S. R. FARRER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, 23rd August, 1892.



The Gazette, November 29th, 1892.

POSTAL NOTICE.

POST CARDS FOR MASBOUHLAND.

It is hereby notified for general information that Post Cards at a postage of three half-pence each will be available for transmission from any Post Office in the Cape Colony or its dependencies to the British South Africa Company's Post Offices in Masboulund, on and after the 1st of December next.

(Signed)

H. B. DAVE,
Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Cape Town,
24th November, 1892.

The Gazette, December 23rd, 1892.

POSTAL NOTICE.

REPLY-PAID POST CARDS.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st January, 1893, the Cape Official Two-penny Reply-paid Post Cards may be posted at any Post Office within the Cape Colony and its Dependencies for circulation to places in the South African Republic, Natal, British Bechuanaland and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Arrangements have been made with the Postal Administrations of those States for the Reply halves of such Cards being accepted free of further postage, if addressed to Cape Colonial Offices. Similarly the Reply halves of Cards, originating in any of the above mentioned Colonies or States, may be posted in the Cape Colony without additional charge when addressed to the country of issue. The same Cards which are at present available to the United Kingdom and Masboulund may be used for the extended service.

Half-penny Reply-paid Post Cards for circulation within the Cape Colony will be issued as soon as received from the manufacturers.

It should be observed that Reply-paid Cards cannot for the present be forwarded to the Orange Free State.

(Signed)

H. B. DAVE,
Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Cape Town,
22nd December, 1892.

The Gazette, August 1st, 1893.

POSTAL NOTICE.

PRICES CHARGED FOR EMBOSSER ENVELOPES.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and from the 1st August next, the charges for the Envelopes embossed with a Penny Postage Stamp, will be uniformly as follows:—

1	...	...	...	1½d.	6	...	...	7½d.
2	...	...	...	2½d.	8	...	...	10d.
3	...	...	...	3½d.	12	...	...	1s. 2d.
4	...	...	...	5d.	24	...	...	2s. 6d.

(Signed)

S. R. FARRER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
Cape Town, 27th July, 1893.



APPENDIX.

List of Postage Stamps forwarded by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. to the Cape of Good Hope.

1853.			1855.		
May 9.	50,000	1d. red.	July 25.	50,000	1d. red.
"	100,000	4d. blue.	"	25,000	4d. blue.
June 18.	5,000	1d. red.	Aug. 25.	50,000	1d. red.
"	10,000	4d. blue.	"	25,000	4d. blue.
July 25.	5,000	1d. red.	Sept. 20.	500,000	1d. red.
"	10,000	4d. blue.	"	250,000	4d. blue.
Sept. 18.	5,000	1d. red.	1856.		
"	10,000	4d. blue.	May 3.	400,000	4d. blue.
Nov. 3.	100,000	1d. red.	Sept. 12.	500,000	4d. blue.
"	200,000	4d. blue.	Nov. 17.	500,000	1d. red.
Dec. 31.	5,000	1d. red.	"	500,000	4d. blue.
"	10,000	4d. blue.	1857.		
1854.			June 18.	500,000	4d. blue.
June 28.	200,000	1d. red.	Dec. 18.	400,000	6d. violet.
"	100,000	4d. blue.	"	200,000	1s. green.
Aug. 28.	50,000	1d. red.	1858.		
"	25,000	4d. blue.	Jan. 20.	500,000	1d. red.
Oct. 31.	50,000	1d. red.	"	500,000	4d. blue.
"	25,000	4d. blue.	Feb. 8.	400,000	6d. violet.
Nov. 25.	50,000	1d. red.	"	100,000	1s. green.
"	25,000	4d. blue.	" 17.	500,000	1d. red.
Dec. 28.	50,000	1d. red.	"	500,000	4d. blue.
"	25,000	4d. blue.	1859.		
1855.			May 1.	1,200,000	1d. red.
Feb. 28.	100,000	1d. red.	"	1,440,000	4d. blue.
"	50,000	4d. blue.	1861.		
Mar. 27.	50,000	1d. red.	April 1.	380,000	1d. red.
"	25,000	4d. blue.	"	280,000	4d. blue.
April 24.	50,000	1d. red.	" 29.	720,000	1d. red.
"	25,000	4d. blue.	"	720,000	4d. blue.
May 29.	50,000	1d. red.	May 3.	600,000	1d. red.
"	25,000	4d. blue.	"	600,000	4d. blue.
June 30.	50,000	1d. red.	1862.		
"	25,000	4d. blue.	April 1.	120,000	4d. blue.*
			"	80,140	1s. green.*

* Stock printed, and left on hand, before the plates were handed over to the Crown Agents for the Colonies on January 28th, 1862.



REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Issue I. September 1st, 1853.



Two values. Engraved in *taille douce* and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, on white wove paper, subsequently blued by the chemical action of the ink employed. The paper is watermarked with plain double-lined anchors, arranged so that one should fall upon the centre of each stamp on the sheet, but owing to the paper being sometimes put sideways into the printing press, parts of two anchors are frequently found placed sideways at the bottom of a stamp. The plate for each value contained

240 specimens, in fifteen horizontal rows of sixteen stamps, which were arranged in eight squares. The stamps are imperforate, and the gum is yellowish in colour. Design: In the centre is an emblematic female figure of Hope, seated upon an anchor one fluke of which is embedded in a rock, the whole resting upon an engine-turned background. The shape of the stamp is triangular, and straight labels, formed of interlaced ovals, at the left, right, and bottom, contain inscriptions in white Roman capitals. Diamond shaped blocks in the two bottom corners, and a square block in the top corner, contain conventional ornaments.

a. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." L. "POSTAGE" reading upwards. n. "ONE PENNY." "SEVEN PENNY." "SIX PENNY." "ONE SHILLING." reading downwards.

1d., brick-red (shades).

4d., blue (")

Issue II. 1855-1858.

Four values. The same in design as the last issue, printed upon white wove paper varying in substance. Number of stamps to the sheet, watermark, and gum as before.

a. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." L. "POSTAGE" reading upwards. n. "ONE PENNY." "SEVEN PENNY." "SIX PENNY." "ONE SHILLING." reading downwards.

(1857.) 1d., dull red, rose-red (shades).

(1855.) 4d., blue (")

(Feb. 18, 1858.) 6d., dull lilac, slate-lilac (")

(" ") 1s., dark green, yellow-green (")

Remarks.—A specimen of the Four Pence value in lilac has been seen by the Society, but no sufficient proof of its authenticity has been given. The same value is also occasionally met with in black, but this variety is merely due to the blue having become in some way changed in colour.

All four stamps are found rouletted, and some of the values *perforés en creux*, &c. These varieties are almost certainly unofficial, and as they have been extensively imitated of late years, great caution is required in accepting any such specimens as having been perforated at the time the stamps were in use.



Issue III. April, 1861.



Two values. Produced in the Colony as a provisional issue. The dies were engraved on steel, and the stamps printed from stereotyped blocks, by Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., of Cape Town, upon white laid paper varying in substance. The entire sheet of each value contained 64 stamps arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen stamps, forming eight squares. In making up the stereos into plates, a block of the Four Pence was by mistake inserted in the One Penny plate, and a block of the One Penny was similarly introduced in the Four Pence plate. The consequence is that two errors of colour are found among the stamps of this issue. Design: A rough copy of that of the preceding issues, but the background and labels are formed of solid colour in place of engine-turning. Straight white lines parallel with each side of the stamp separate the inscription from the centre design, thus forming the labels.

a. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." L. "POSTAGE" reading upwards. R. "ONE PENNY." "REVA REVA." reading downwards.

1d, brick-red, light red, bright red (shades).
 6d, pale blue, blue, dark blue (")

Errors.

1d, pale blue, blue (shades).
 4d, brick-red, light red, bright red (")

Remarks.—The variety of the Four Pence spelt "REVA" reported in some catalogues is due to defective printing, but there is a further variety of the same value, with the right hand corner ornament replaced by irregular white parallel lines which is owing to damage caused to one of the stereo blocks. Both the values of this issue were reprinted officially in March, 1863, upon smooth white wove paper. The One Penny is in deep bright red, and the Four Pence in indigo. There are no reprints of the two errors.

Issue IV. 1863—1864.

Four values. Similar to Issue II, but the stamps are printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The old anchor water-marked paper was used, and the stamps are

(Feb. (?) 1864.) 1d, carmine, red-brown (slight shades).
 (June (?) 1863.) 6d, violet-blue (" ")
 (April (?) 1863.) 6d, bright mauve (" ")
 (" ") 1s, emerald-green (" ")



Remarks.—The colour of the Four Pence of this issue has usually such a woolly appearance that the lines of the background are almost, if not quite, undistinguishable. The One Penny red-brown is also known watermarked "Crown C.O." sideways, but no used specimen has ever been found, although the variety has long been searched for both in the Colony and also amongst dealers' stocks in different parts of the world. It seems, therefore, probable that no supply on the "Crown C.O." paper was ever sent out to the Colony, and that the variety is consequently a printer's essay.

Issue V. 1864-1865.

Four values. Designed and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium white wove surfaced paper, watermarked "Crown C.O." The plate for each value contained 240 specimens, ranged in four pages of sixty, in ten horizontal rows of six. White gum, machine perforated 14. Design: An emblematic female figure of Hope seated upon an anchor, holding in her right hand a grape-vine branch, and her left hand resting on a ram, two attributes of the Colony. The background is formed of horizontal coloured lines divided diagonally from left to right (that is to say from the left top corner to the right bottom corner) by an imaginary line, on the lower side of which the horizontal lines have the appearance of being in a darker shade of colour, than on the upper side, the effect being produced by the lines being of different thickness. Straight tablets of solid colour above and below, contain the name of the colony and the value respectively, in small white block capitals. The design, which is upright rectangular in shape, is completed by a thin outer line of colour.



1. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." 2. "POSTAGE ONE PENNY." "POSTAGE FOUR PENCE."
"POSTAGE SIX PENCE." "POSTAGE ONE SHILLING."

(July 20, 1865.) 1d., rose-red (shades).

(Aug. 1865.) 4d., pale blue, dark blue (shades).

(July 20, 1865.) 6d., blue, deep blue, mauve (shades).

(Jan., 1864.) 1s., pale and dark green (shades).

Remarks.—The Six Pence is met with imperfectly, but in this condition is probably a proof.

Issue VI. November 18th, 1868.



One value. Consisting of the Six Pence of the preceding issue locally surcharged, for provisional use, with the words "Four Pence." in a straight line beneath the name of the colony, and the original value of the stamp obliterated by two printed bars of ink, each 1½ mm. wide, placed close together. The surcharged value is in lower case type with capital initial letters, and a period after "Pence," the total length of the surcharge being 17 mm.

4d. on 6d., blue; red surcharge.

Remarks.—The colour of the ink of the surcharge varies a good deal, and on some specimens it is quite brown. Part of the obliterating bar is also sometimes found along the top of the stamp.



Issue VII. 1871-1877.



Four values. Designed and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., upon medium white wove surface paper, watermark "Crown C.O." White gum, machine perforated 14. Design: The design is similar to that of Issue V., but the die has been retouched. The shading on the upper part of the body of the figure, and of the vine leaves, is different, and the thin outer line of colour round the stamp is removed.

(March, 1873) 1/4d., black	(shades).
(March, 1873.) 1d., rose, varnished-red	{ " }
(January, 1877.) 4d., blue	{ " }
(August 22, 1871.) 5s., orange-yellow	{ " }

Remarks.—It is to be observed that there was no halfpenny rate of postage until July 1st, 1882, and no notice has been seen in the *Government Gazette* of the issue of this value. It was, however, chronicled in the *Timber-Post* of May, 1878.

The One Penny, rose, and the Five Shillings, orange-yellow, are both found imperforate, but there is no evidence to show that either stamp was issued in this state.

Issue VIII. September, 1874.

One value. Being the Sixpence of Issue V., surcharged locally for provisional use as a One Penny value. The surcharge consists of the words "one penny," in Roman capitals (17 mm. in length and 1½ mm. in height), in a straight line beneath the name of the colony, and the original value obliterated by a printed bar 1½ mm. to 2 mm. in width.

1d. on 6d., blue; red surcharge.

Remarks.—Several minor varieties of the surcharge may be noticed, some stamps having the name of the colony obliterated instead of the value, part of the bar sometimes appearing at the top and part at the bottom of the stamp. Some have the words "one penny" over the bottom label of the stamp, and the bar 2 mm. above. Others are found without the bar altogether, and also with the bar but without the words "one penny." These varieties are due to carelessness in placing the sheets in the press at the time of printing.

Issue IX. January, 1877.



One value. Consisting of the One Shilling of Issue V., surcharged locally for provisional use as a One Penny stamp. The surcharge is precisely the same as that found on the Six Pence of the preceding issue, and measures the same, i.e., 17 mm. in length, and the letters 1½ mm. in height. The obliterating bar varies also in the same way from 1½ to 2 mm. in width.

1d. on 1s., green; black surcharge.

Remarks.—The "Tapping Collection" contains a specimen of this stamp, which shows only the surcharged bar, and it is possible some of the other minor varieties mentioned under the last issue may also exist for this. The collection also includes a specimen of the same One Shilling stamp surcharged "One Penny" in two lines, in capitals and small letters, but there is no doubt that this is altogether a spurious variety.



Issue X. November 1st, 1878.



One value. The Four Pence of Issue VII., surcharged locally with the words "RANAN RANAN", in small Roman capitals (15 mm. by 1½ mm.) in a straight line, beneath the name of the colony, and the original value obliterated by a printed bar 1½ to 2 mm. wide,

3d. on 4d., blue; red surcharge.

Varieties of the surcharge.

- a. The word "RANAN" is spelt "RANAN."
- b. " " "RANAN" " " "RANAN."
- c. " " whole surcharge is twice repeated.

Remarks.—Besides the errors of the surcharge given above, minor varieties may be found in one of which the "r" of "RANAN" is lower, and in another the "a" of "RANAN" is lower, than the other letters.

Issue XI. February, 1880.



One value. The Four Pence of Issue VII., printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. in blue-rose, and surcharged by them "RANAN RANAN" in tall block capitals, 2½ mm. in height, in a straight line over the original value. The surcharge measures 15½ mm. in length. The stamp is watermarked "Crown C.C." and perforated 14.

3d. on 4d., blue-rose; black surcharge.

Remarks.—This stamp is also known further surcharged locally, with a numeral "3," measuring 4½ by 3½ mm., of the same type as that found on Issue XIII. Specimens also exist without the surcharge "RANAN RANAN", but in this condition can only be looked upon as proofs.

Issue XIII. July, 1880.

One value. Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium white wove surfaced paper, watermarked "Crown C.C." White gum, machine perforated 14. The design is identical with that of Issue VII., but for the new value in the bottom label.

3d., blue-rose.



Issue XIII. August, 1880.



One value. In consequence of the colour of the preceding Three Pence resembling that of the One Penny value, the colonial Postal Authorities determined to surcharge the Three Pence stamps with a large numeral "3" to prevent complications arising. Two sizes of the surcharged numeral are known, and are found upon the same sheet.



- A. The surcharged numeral measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 3d, lilac-rose, black surcharge.

Face ty. With the numeral inverted.
 3d, lilac-rose, black surcharge.

- B. The surcharged numeral measures 5 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
 3d, lilac-rose, black surcharge.

Face value. a. With the numeral inverted.
 3d, lilac-rose, black surcharge.

- A. A horizontal pair, one stamp with and one without the surcharge.
 3d, lilac-rose, black surcharge.

Remarks.—Specimens of this issue are sometimes found with a surcharged letter "d" after the numeral, but this is entirely a fraudulent addition.

Issue XIV. January, 1881.

One value. The Three Pence of Issue XIII changed in colour. Watermark "Crown C.C.," machine perforated 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.

3d, carmine-lake (shades).

Issue XV. 1882—1883.

Six values. Similar in design to the stamps of Issues VII. and XII., with the exception of the Six Pence, which is of the same type as Issue V. The watermark is changed to "Crown C.A.," and the stamps are perforated 14.

(Sept. 1st, 1882.)	1d., black	(shades).
(August, 1882.)	1d., rose	(")
(Sept., 1882.)	2d., light brown	(")
(July, 1882.)	3d., carmine-lake	(")
(August, 1882.)	6d., lilac-mauve	(")
(End of 1882.)	6s., orange-yellow	(")

Remarks. As in the case of other stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on "Crown C.A." paper, some of the specimens of this issue are found upon paper having the appearance of narrow laid lines.



Issue XVI. August, 1883.



One value. Being the Three Pence value of the two preceding issues surcharged locally across the centre in two lines "One"—"Half-penny" in capitals and small letters, and the original value obliterated by a printed bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mm. wide. The word "One" measures 5 mm., and the word "Half-penny" $16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length.

A. Watermark "Crown C.C."

pl. on Bl., carmine-lake, black surcharge.

B. Watermark "Crown C.A."

pl. on Bl., carmine-lake, black surcharge.

Remarks.—Owing to carelessness in the printing, several minor varieties may be found, due to the irregular position of the surcharge on some of the stamps. This provisional value was issued previous to the arrival in the colony of the half-penny stamp of Issue XV.

The "Tayling Collection" contains a specimen of the One Penny, red, watermark Crown C.C., surcharged "Half-Penny" in a line of small *serif* type, 15 mm. in length, with a bar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in thickness, over the original value. This is undoubtedly a spurious variety.

Issue XVII. 1884-1890.

Seven values. Similar to Issue XV, (the Six Pence and One Shilling still being the old type), but the stamps have the watermark changed to a large single lined anchor, having a cable attached to and twisted round it, known as the "Four Anchor." White gum, machine perforated 14.

(Jan., 1885.)	pl., black	(shades).
(Dec., 1885.)	1d., rose	(")
(Dec., 1884.)	3d., light brown	(")
(June, 1890.)	4d., blue	(")
(Dec., 1884.)	5d., blue-maroon	(")
(Dec., 1885.)	1s., green	(")
(July, 1887.)	2s., orange-yellow	(")

Issue XVIII. March, 1891.

One value. The Three Pence, printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and surcharged by them "2½," immediately over the word "THREE" in the bottom label of the stamp. The large numeral "2" measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 mm., the numerals of the fraction 2 mm. in height, and the letter "d," 2 by 1 mm. The stamp is watermarked with "Four Anchor," and is machine perforated 14.



2½d. on Bl., reddish-violet, black surcharge.



Issue XIX. June, 1892.

One value. Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium white wove, surfaced paper, watermarked "Foul Anchor," White gum; machine perforated 14. The design is similar to the stamps of Issue VII, but the bottom label has the value in numerals, and a white tablet bearing "2½d." is inserted in the right upper corner of the stamp, underneath the word "over."

7½d., pale green.

Issue XX. March, 1893.

One value. Being the Two Pence of Issue XVII, surcharged locally "one penny." in a straight line across the centre in 22 small capitals 1½ mm. high, the surcharge measuring 16½ mm. in length. The original value of the stamp is obliterated by a bar measuring 17½ mm. in length, and 1 mm. in thickness.

1d. on 3d., light brown, black surcharge.

Remarks.—The whole sheet of 240 stamps was over-printed at one operation, and two stamps, the sixth in the seventh row of the first pane, and the sixth in the first row of the fourth pane, have no period after the word "penny".

**Issue XXI. October, 1893.**

One value. Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium white wove paper, watermarked "Foul Anchor," machine perforated 14. Design: In the centre is a female figure of Hope standing and leaning upon an upright anchor, and in the background is Table Bay, showing Table Mountain, the Lion, and the Devil's Peak, with a steamer sailing to the right. The whole is enclosed within an ornamental frame of a horse-shoe shape, inscribed with the name of the colony, in small ornamental capitals. At the bottom is a white tablet with ornate ends, inscribed in two lines "one penny" and "postage", the first in small block capitals, and the second in still smaller ornamental capitals. The two upper corners of the stamp contain plain white circles with an Arabic numeral of value, and on either side of the circles are winged ornaments. A plain outer line of colour completes the design. The stamp is said to have been designed by Mr. Mountford.

At the bottom is a white tablet with ornate ends, inscribed in two lines "one penny" and "postage", the first in small block capitals, and the second in still smaller ornamental capitals. The two upper corners of the stamp contain plain white circles with an Arabic numeral of value, and on either side of the circles are winged ornaments. A plain outer line of colour completes the design. The stamp is said to have been designed by Mr. Mountford.

1d., rose-red.

Issue XXII. January, 1894.

One value. Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium white wove, surfaced paper, watermarked "Foul Anchor." White gum; machine perforated 14. The design is in every way the same as that of the stamps of Issue VII.

1s., blue-green.



FISCALS USED POSTALLY.

Although sundry journals have at different times described, and various catalogues still continue to include a number of the fiscal stamps of the colony as being employed for postal purposes, their use has never been sanctioned in Cape Colony. Consequently all such specimens must either bear fraudulent postmarks, or have passed through the post unobserved, or have been postally obliterated on purpose. In any case they are not worthy of the attention of philatelists.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Issue I. End of 1885.



Two values. The Six Pence and One Shilling postage stamps of Issues XVII. and V., respectively, surcharged in black "Military—Telegraphs," in capitals and small letters, in two lines, measuring 11 and 15 mm., respectively; the first word at the top, and the second at the foot of the figure. The Six Pence is watermarked "Foul Anchor," the One Shilling "Crown C.C.," and both stamps are perforated 14.

61, blue-maroon, black surcharge.

1s., green " " "

Remarks.—These stamps were employed in one of the South African military expeditions under Colonel Methuen. The forms used for writing the messages were printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, of London, and are very similar to those at that time supplied in the telegraph offices of Great Britain, but the words "MILITARY TELEGRAPHS" are printed at the top. The stamps may also be occasionally found upon the then current Post-office Telegraph "A" forms. The One Shilling value is said to exist without the word "Telegraphs," a variety due to irregular printing of the surcharge.

ENVELOPES.

Issue I. June, 1882.

One value. Designed and executed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London. The stamp is impressed in the right upper corner of envelopes, of white laid paper, in two sizes. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, in plain relief, on an oval ground of solid colour with a beaded outline; enclosing this is an oval band, within double white lines, containing inscriptions in coloured *sans-serif* capitals on a ground of engine-turning, and surrounding the whole is a thick line of colour. (*Illustration 41.*)

1. "POSTAGE ONE PENNY." 2. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE."

1d., bright rose, size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (113×88 mm.)

1d., " " " $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " (142×88 mm.)

Issue II. August, 1884.

Two values. Designed and printed as above; the Halfpenny on envelopes of white laid paper, in two sizes, bag-shaped, with the right hand flap unglued and with a recess for it to fit into; the Two Pence Halfpenny on envelopes of thin grey wove paper, the inside being of a darker grey (granite). There is only one size of the



letter value, with plain, pointed flap. Design:—Similar to those of the One Penny value, but the central oval of the Halfpenny has a border of scallops and pearls, and both values have an outer frame of this pattern on solid ground. (Illustrations 39 and 40.)

1. "CAPS OF GOOD HOPE." B. "HALFPENNY POSTAGE" or "POSTAGE TWOPENCE HALFPENNY."

pl., grey.	size 5½ x 2½ inches (137 x 60 mm.)
pl. "	" 6½ x 3½ " (167 x 90 mm.)
2pl., olive-green "	" 5½ x 2½ " (140 x 78 mm.)

ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

Issue I. September, 1882.

One value. Bag-shaped envelopes, of white wove, linen-lined paper, with flap to left, crossed lines on back and front, and inscriptions as described below. Stamp embossed on the flap. Design: Diamond profile of Queen Victoria, to left, in plain relief, on a solid coloured disc, encircled by a white outline with eight pearls; enclosing this is a circular border, with double outer line of a plain and a beaded circle, containing the inscriptions in coloured *sear-seif* capitals on a ground of engine-turning, and surrounding the whole is a thick line of colour. (Illustration 35, with 36.)

1. Along the top margin of the address side is an instruction, in two lines of *sear-seif* capitals, with large initial capitals as shown—"THIS LETTER MUST BE SENT TO AN OFFICE OF THE POST OFFICE—to AN REGISTERED AND A RECEIPT OBTAINED FOR IT." Immediately below and to the left of this is the word "REGISTERED," in similar, but larger, capitals, within an oblong frame; and in the right upper corner a rectangle inscribed, in two lines, "THE STAMP—to PAY THE—POSTAGE—MUST BE—PLACED HERE." Under the flap is printed:—

"McCORMACK & Co."
LETTERS.

"CORRESPONDENCE."

4d., blue; size I,	10 x 7 inches (253 x 178 mm.)
4d. " " K,	11½ x 8 " (292 x 203 mm.)

2. The same instruction, but in Size F the last line ends with "Four," in Sizes G and H there is a comma after the word "REGISTERED" in the instruction, and in Size H the instruction is in Roman capitals, with larger initials as before. Above the instruction is "REGISTERED LETTERS," in large *sear-seif* capitals, and there is a large letter "R" in the left upper corner. Space for stamp as before. Under the flap is:—

"McCORMACK & Co."
LETTERS.

"PATENT REGISTERED"
ENVELOPE.

4d., blue; size F,	5½ x 3½ inches (134 x 83 mm.)
4d. " " G,	6 x 3½ " (152 x 90 mm.)
4d. " " H,	8 x 5 " (202 x 127 mm.)



Issue II. January, 1899.

One value. Similar to the above, but with flap to right, and large letter "R" in an oval frame in the left upper corner; the instruction on Side F is divided in the same manner as upon the other sides. Under the flap is:—

—TRUC. DU LA RUC & Co. PAPER.—

(Illustration 33, with 37.)

41.	ultramarine;	size F.
42.	"	" G.
43.	"	" H.

WRAPPERS.

Issue I. 1881-82.

Two values. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., upon half wove paper, 5 x 12 inches (127 x 305 mm.), gummed and tapered at the upper end; the stamp is typographed near the right hand side, and about two-and-a-half inches from the top; across the wrapper, a little above the stamp, is an instruction in five lines, as on the wrappers of Great Britain, issued in November, 1875. The stamp and instruction are printed in the same colour. Designs: For the Halfpenny value, Bladed profile of Queen Victoria to left on a solid oval ground of colour, enclosed by an oval band, with inscriptions in colour on a plain colourless ground, surrounding which is a plain rectangular frame, with foliate ornaments on colour in the spandrels. For the One Penny value the design is similar, but the oval band is surrounded by a scalloped oval frame and a plain outer line of colour, and there is no rectangular frame. (Illustrations 44 and 45.)

T. "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE." S. "HALFPENNY" or "ONE PENNY."

(Sept., 1882.) ½d., greenish-grey.
(Dec. 1st, 1881.) 1d., red-brown.

Remarks.—The One Penny value has been said to exist in a different size, but the Society has been officially informed that "there are not two sizes of the 1d. (brown) wrapper on (buff) paper."

Issue II. 1892.

Two values. The same design as the One Penny of the last issue, and an additional value of similar design with the value in words, "THREE HALFPENNY", both on thin white wove foreign note paper. Size 7 x 15 inches. (Illustrations 43 and 45.)

(August, 1892.) 1d., red-brown.
(October, 1892.) 1½d., slate.

Remarks.—These stamps were printed on the thin white wove paper to fill a demand for a special supply required in 1892. The One Penny value was forwarded to the Colony in July, and the Three Half-penny value in September, 1892. In both cases the wrappers were sent out, in some sheets of ten, to cut singly to the size above mentioned.

The halfpenny (grey) has been chronicled as also existing on the thin white wove paper, but the official information obtained by the Society is that this value "has never been printed on any but ordinary (buff) paper."



Issue III. 1864.

Our value. The same design and paper as Issue I., but the impression in a different colour. (*Illustration 44.*)

½d., bright green.

POST CARDS.

Issue I. March 1st, 1878.

Our value. Designed and lithographed by Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., of Cape Town, upon thin light buff card. Size 125 × 72 mm., or 4½ × 2½ inches. The inscription, which is at the top of the card, is in three straight lines as follows:— 1st. "our care," in Roman capitals 3 mm. high, the two words being separated by the arms and supporters of the colony; 2nd. "care or soon more," in small black capitals 1 mm. high; and 3rd, "van aconne oour to us warrren or van acon." in black capitals 2½ mm. high. The stamp, which is similar in design to the adhesive of the same value, of Issue VII., occupies the right upper corner and the frame of the card consists of a chain pattern, with small crosses at the four corners, between two straight lines: size 112½ × 45½ mm., or 4½ × 2½ inches. Outside the frame at the bottom, in the centre, is the name of the printers "Saul Solomon & Co., Engineers & Printers, Cape Town," in diminutive type. (*Illustration 43.*)

1d., vermilion-red (shades).

Remarks.—Specimens of this card are known, printed in black. These are without doubt printers' copies, but from the particulars given in Mr. E. D. Bacon's *Preliminary Note*, it seems probable that some of these black cards became mixed in with the red ones, and were issued without the mistake being discovered.

Issue II. July 1st, 1883.

Our value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon stout white card. Size 131 × 74 mm., or 4½ × 2½ inches. The inscription is the same as on the card of Issue I., but the first line is in Roman capitals 3½ mm. high, without period after "care", the second in Roman capitals 2½ mm. high, and the arms and supporters of the colony are replaced by those of Great Britain. The stamp occupies the right upper corner, and is the same type as that on the wrapper of the same value. The card is without frame. (*Illustration 47.*)

1d., red-brown (shades).

Issue III. February (1) 1889.

Our value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., on stout white card: size 122 × 75 mm., or 4½ × 2½ inches. The inscription is precisely the same as that on the card of the preceding issue, and the stamp is the same type as that of the wrapper of the same value. (*Illustration 48.*)

½d., red brown (shades).



Issue IV. May 1st, 1893.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on medium light buff card: size 139 x 59 mm., or 5½ x 3½ inches. The inscription is in three lines at the top of the card. 1st. "care or soon more" (our or soon more more); both lines being in Roman capitals 3½ mm. high; 2nd. "our or soon more", in small block capitals 1½ mm. high. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on a solid ground of colour, and enclosed within a circle. Curved white labels, following the shape of the circle, above and below, the upper inscribed "care or soon more", and the lower "soon more", all in small block capitals. A rectangular chain pattern border surrounds the stamp, and the design is completed by a plain outer line of colour. The card is without frame. (Illustration 46.)

1pl, slate (shades).

Issue V. June, 1893.

One value. Similar in every way to the card of Issue III, the colour of the impression only being changed. (Illustration 48.)

½d, bright green (shades).

Issue VI. November (1) 1894.

One value. The One Penny Card of Issue II, unchanged, across the stamp "our more", in two lines of semi-serif capitals, 2 mm. high, with a period after the second word; the original value is cancelled by two curved bars. The overprint is in black. (Illustration 49.)

½d. on 1d, red-brown, black surcharge.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

Issue E. June, 1892.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on medium light buff card, each card measuring 139 x 59 mm., or 5½ x 3½ inches. The inscription at the top of the card, is in three lines: 1st. "care or soon more (our or soon more more)" in Roman capitals 2½ mm. high; 2nd. "reply paid your care" in Roman capitals 3½ mm. high, with the arms and supporters of Great Britain between the words "paid" and "your"; 3rd. "our address only to be written on this side" in small block capitals 1½ mm. high. The stamp is the same type as that on the One Penny card of Issue II. The first half has the following additional inscription in four lines, in the left lower corner, in small block letters ½ mm. high: "our address card is intended—for the answer—(la carte ci-dessus est destinée—à la réponse.)" The second half has the word "reply," in Roman capitals 2 mm. high, beneath "our address only", &c. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages. (Illustration 51.)

1d. + 1d, brown (shades).



Issue II. May, 1893.

One value. Similar to Issue I., as described above, but the inscription is in four lines, the 1st and 2nd of which are: "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE", and "(MILANO MARITIMO)", in Roman capitals 2½ mm. and 2 mm. high, respectively, while the instruction in the left lower corner is in two lines, in English, only. The stamp is of the type of that on the Half-penny card of Issue III. (*Illustration 50.*)

{d. + }d, bright green.





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THE
POSTAGE STAMPS,

Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps.

or

THE BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS AND
PROTECTORATES IN AFRICA.

PART II.

COMPRISING GAMBIA, GOLD COAST, GRIQUALAND EAST,
GRIQUALAND WEST, LAOS, MALDAGASCAR, MATABELLELAND,
MAURITIUS AND NATAL.

*With Illustrations of the Stamps described,
Fifteen sheets of Photo-zincotype Illustrations
and
One sheet of coloured Autotype Illustrations.*

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED
BY
THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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LONDON, 1908.



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PREFACE.



IT is felt that a few words are necessary to explain the delay in the publication of the second part of this work. This has been chiefly due to the immense amount of labour and time involved in the production of the *History of the Atlantic Stamps of the British Isles*, and it is hoped that there will now be no further obstacle to the completion of the entire work.

The descriptive lists of the stamps contained in this volume comprise all issues to the end of 1899. In order to bring down the complete work to one uniform date, the concluding portion will include an addendum containing particulars of the stamps of the various colonies, possessions, and protectorates previously dealt with, which may have been issued since the publication of Parts I. and II.

The numbering of the pages, and of the illustrations, has been carried on from the preceding part, and the same course will be adopted in the remainder of the work, so that the three parts may be bound up as one volume, if so desired.

The stamps of the "Morocco Agencies" have been omitted from the lists, on the ground that, being issued by a sub-office of Gibraltar, they would appear to be more properly classed with the stamps of the British possessions in Europe.

The statement made on page 114, as regards the date when the British Inland Mail was started in Madagascar, requires some modification. Since this part of the work was in print Mr. E. W. Warhurst has shown us the cover used for a circular or newspaper sent from Madagascar to England. This was franked with a then current Fifteen Centimes, blue, French Colonial stamp, postmarked Tamatave, June 25th, 1892, and at the left side of the cover is the large circular hand-stamp of the British Mail, described on page 115. This is dated June 21st, 1892, and proves that the British Inland Mail was in operation at least as early as that date.

The Publication Committee desires to record its appreciation of the special services rendered by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who, in addition to contributing a valuable paper on the stamps of Natal, and compiling many of the "Preliminary Notes," has kindly undertaken the final verification and completion of the lists, and all necessary arrangements connected with the preparation of the work for the printers.

Major E. E. Evans has most generously placed at the disposal of the Committee 800 coloured autotype illustrations of the re-engraved plates of the 1848 issue of Mauritius. Three illustrations were reproduced from two sheets printed in black from the original plates in 1877, during the residence of Major Evans in the Island.

The thanks of the Committee are also due to Mr. Vernon Roberts for the loan of his very fine collection of "Gambia" and "Gold Coast," which has proved of great assistance in the revision of the lists of these Colonies, to Baron A. de Worms for the loan of his stamps of the West African Colonies, and also to Herr Ph. La Rosatière, and M. Pierre Mahé, for valuable information furnished by them.

The Committee is further indebted to H.R.H. the Duke of York, Mr. H. J. Dawson, Mr. R. Ehrenbach, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Mr. J. N. Marsden, Mr. Walter Morley, Mr. W. H. Pochitt, Messrs. T. Ridpath & Co., Mr. R. W. Warhurst, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for kindly lending the specimens from which most of the illustrations have been prepared, others having been taken from stamps in the "Tapling Collection" at the British Museum.

On behalf of the Publication Committee,

J. A. TILLEARD,

Secretary.

April, 1900.



GAMBIA.



PRELIMINARY NOTES.

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, which rises in the mountains at the back of Sierra Leone, and empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across. The Settlement on the River Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combe, Albrida, the Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island; the total area being about 69 square miles, and the population about 15,000, of whom less than 100 are Europeans. The chief town, Bathurst, is situated on St. Mary's Island, in 13° 24' N. latitude and 16° 26' W. longitude. The Settlement was annexed to Sierra Leone in 1821, and was created an independent colony in 1843. In 1868 it formed a portion of the Government of the West Africa Settlements and remained so until in 1888 it was made a separate Government. The climate is very unhealthy during the rainy season, which lasts from June to October, but is fairly healthy during the rest of the year.

The *Government Gazette of the Colony of the Gambia* only started publication on January 31st, 1892, and the following is the only notice of any interest to philatelists that has subsequently appeared:—

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
Reduction of Postage, &c.

On and from the 1st April, 1892, the Postage to all parts of the World on Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., will be as follows:—

For Letters, 2½d. per ½ oz.

For Postcards, 1d. each.

For Reply Postcards, 2d. each.

For Newspapers, books, printed papers, commercial papers, patterns and samples, ½d. per 2 oz., with the Postal Union proviso of a minimum payment of 2½d. for a packet of commercial papers, and of 1d. for a packet of patterns or samples.

Fee for registration of any of the above named articles, 2d.

Fee for the acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article, 2½d.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) J. H. FRODEN,

Postmaster.

Post Office, Bathurst, Gambia,
3rd March, 1892.



REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Issue I. Early in 1869.



Two values. Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, upon medium white wove unwatermarked paper, with yellowish and white gum. Imperforate. Design:—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, in white, upon ground of solid colour enclosed within a circle formed by a plain white line. The spandrels contain white arabesques upon ground of solid colour. Straight labels of solid colour, above and below the circle, are inscribed, respectively, with the name of the colony and the value in words, in white sans-serif capitals. The whole of the white portion of the design is in relief. Shape upright rectangular. The plate of each value consists of fifteen stamps, arranged in three horizontal rows of five.

7. "GAMBIA." 8. "FOUR PENCE," "SIX PENCE."

4d, brown to deep brown (shades).

6d, blue to deep blue (")

Remarks.—Several catalogues give the date of this issue as 1868, but 1869 is the correct year. The stamps are first mentioned in *The Philatelist* of March, 1869, as then being prepared for use.

Both values, as well as all the stamps of Issues II., III., IV. and V., are found with the white enclosed portion of the design showing a double impression.

On the sheet of the Six Pence the stamp in the right upper corner has the top label containing the name of the colony sloping from left to right and the height of the stamp varies from 22½ mm. at the left side to 22 mm. at the right side. The variation becomes more pronounced in the later printings especially in the stamps of Issue IV.

Issue II. End of 1874.

Two values. Identical in every respect with the stamps of the preceding issue, but printed upon paper watermarked Crown "C C"; white gum. Imperforate.

4d, brown to deep brown (shades).

6d, deep blue (")

Remarks.—The Six Pence was chronicled in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1874, but the Four Pence does not appear to have been noted in any of the magazines. The latter value was probably not issued until several years after the Six Pence.



and specimens are found of it postmarked as late as the year 1882. As the Crown "C G" watermarked paper was not made for such small plates as those of the Gambia stamps, the watermark is always found more or less irregularly placed.

Issue III. June, 1880.

Series value. The same in design as the previous issues, printed upon the Crown "C G" paper. White gum; machine perforated 14.

A. Watermark in the usual position.

½d., pale to deep orange, orange-red	(shades).
1d., lake, deep lake	(")
2d., dull rose, deep rose	(")
3d., pale ultramarine, deep ultramarine	(")
4d., brown, deep brown	(")
6d., dull blue, dark blue	(")
1s., bright green, dark green	(")

B. Watermark sideways.

½d., bright orange	(shades).
1d., lake	(")
2d., deep rose	(")
3d., ultramarine	(")
4d., brown, deep brown	(")
6d., blue	(")
1s., green	(")

Remarks.—The Halfpenny value is known in citron and also in pale ochre, but both these varieties are believed to be due to alterations made in the colour of the stamp after it was printed.

Several values of this, and the two succeeding issues, are found with double and some even with treble perforation.

The Four Pence value, although sent out with the others, was probably not issued for use until after the supply of the imperforate stamps of the previous issue had become exhausted.

The sheets first printed of this issue have a coloured dot in the side margins opposite the left-hand and right-hand stamps in the centre row. The sheets printed later have two additional coloured dots, one in the right upper corner margin, the other in the right lower corner margin.



Issue IV. 1886.

Pro: values. The same in design as the previous issues, but printed upon paper watermarked Crown "C A" sideways. Yellowish and white gum; machine perforated 14. The value on the Two Pence Halfpenny is expressed as "2½ pence."

(May) 3½d, pale ultramarine, deep ultramarine	(shades)
(") 3d, grey, slate-grey	(")
(July) 4d, brown, chocolate	(")
(Sept.) 6d, olive-green, bronze-green, grey-green	(")
(") 1s, violet, deep violet, dull blue-mauve	(")

Remarks. Specimens are known to the Society of the Halfpenny value printed in rose-carmine, pale violet, and dull green; of the Three Pence value in pale sage-green; and of the One Shilling value in brown-mauve. Specimens of the two last were amongst the stamps of Gambia exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition held at South Kensington in 1884. All these five varieties are perforated 12, and are assays of colour.

There are two plates of the Six Pence value, one being the old plate used for the preceding issues with the flaw in the right upper corner stamp, the other a new plate with the flaw corrected. Stamps from the latter plate are only known printed in grey-green.

The marginal dots on the sheets of this and the succeeding issue correspond with those found on the later printings of Issue III, but in the last printing of the Three Pence value the sheets have the three dots to left and one to right instead of vice-versa. It is not, however, a new plate beyond the alteration made in the dots.

Issue V. March, 1887.

Pro: values. Identical in design with the preceding issues, the colours only being changed. Watermarked Crown "C A" sideways. White gum; machine perforated 14.

½d, grey-green, myrtle-green	(shades)
1d, rose-carmine, crimson	(")
3d, orange-yellow, orange, deep-orange	(")



Issue VI. January, 1898.



Six values. Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on medium white wove paper watermarked Crown "C A". White gum; machine perforated 14. Design:—Small diademed head of Queen Victoria to left upon ground of horizontal lines, enclosed within a circle formed of a coloured line. Small white conventional ornaments in the spandrels upon ground of solid colour. Straight white labels above and at each side of the circle, the former inscribed with the name of the Colony in *semi-serif* capitals, and the two latter with "POSTAGE" in smaller *semi-serif* capitals, the word reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right side. Below the circle there is a white elongated hexagonal tablet, containing an inner tablet of similar shape, composed of horizontal coloured lines edged with a single outer line of colour, on which the value is shown in figures, followed by a small letter "d" or "s." On each side of the tablet are white foliate ornaments on ground of solid colour, and a single outer line of colour completes the design. Shape upright rectangular.

v. "GAMBIA," s. "½d.," "1d.," "2d.," "3½d.," "3d.," "4d.," "6d.," "1s."

½d., dull green	(shade).
1d., carmine	(")
2d., orange, name and value in violet	(")
3½d., ultramarine	(")
3d., mauve, name and value in ultramarine	(")
4d., brown " " "	(")
6d., olive-green " " carmine	(")
1s., bright lilac " emerald-green	(")

Remarks.—The plates from which these stamps are printed are a set that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. employ for various British Colonies. Those used for the Gambia stamps are numbered "2," and the sheets have an outer coloured line surrounding each of the pages.

POST CARDS.

Issue I. July, 1898.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium yellowish buff card. Size 140 x 59 mm. or 5½ x 3½ inches. The inscription, which is at the top of the card, is in four straight lines as follows:—1st, "GIBBS POSTAGE CERTIFICATE" in *semi-serif* capitals; 2nd, "GAMBIA (GAMBIA)" in Roman capitals; 3rd, "POST CARD" in fancy capitals with the Royal Arms between the two words; 4th, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE" in small *semi-serif* capitals. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of horizontal lines within a single lined octagon. Straight white



tablets, above and below, inscribed respectively with the name of the Colony and the value, in coloured *assa-seej* capitals. Side labels of solid colour, each with a vertical line of sixteen small white lozenges down the centre. The spandrels contain triangular coloured blocks with white foliate ornaments, and a plain outer line of colour completes the stamp. (*Illustration 52.*)

1½d. grey-black.

Issue II. August, 1894.

One value. Identical with Issue I, but printed upon light buff card and with the design printed in grey.

1½d. grey.

Issue III. August 20th, 1895.

One value. The card of Issue II, with the stamp surcharged "1d." in black; the numeral and letter measuring 4 mm. in height. (*Illustrations 53, 54.*) There are several varieties of the surcharge, as follow:—

- a. "1d." at the top or just above the stamp, and the original value obliterated by a black bar.

1d. on 1½d. grey; black surcharge.

- b. "1d." at the top or just above the stamp, and only the word "MANUSCRIPT" of the original value obliterated by a red bar.

1d. on 1½d. grey; black and red surcharges.

- c. "1d." at the top or just above the stamp, and the original value untouched.

1d. on 1½d. grey; black surcharge.

- d. "1d." surcharged over the original value, which is otherwise left untouched.

1d. on 1½d. grey; black surcharge.

- e. "1d." twice surcharged and the original value without bar.

1d. on 1½d. grey; black surcharge.

Remarks.—In addition to the above varieties, the letter "d" of the surcharge, and the period after it, vary in position, and sometimes the period is altogether absent.



Issue IV. April, 1893.

One value. Identical with the card of Issue III., but with new type of stamp in the right upper corner. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left upon ground of solid colour, enclosed within a circle. Straight labels of solid colour above and below the circle, the upper inscribed with the name of the colony, and the lower with the value in words in *serif* capitals. The spandrels contain conventional ornaments, and an outer line of colour completes the stamp. (*Illustration 55.*)

1d. carmine.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

Issue I. August, 1894.

One value. Similar in every way to the single card of Issue III., but the first half has the following additional inscription in four lines, in small *serif* capitals, in the left lower corner: "VNA ANNONA CANT DE REVENUE—PUN VAN ANNONA—LA CANT DE REVENUE NEU REVENUE—I NA ANNONA.") The second half has the word "ANNU," in Roman capitals, beneath "VNA ANNONA ONLY", &c. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages. (*Illustration 56.*)

1½d.+1½d. grey.

Variation.—a. "annona" without accent over the first letter "a."

1½d.+1½d. grey.

b. Perforated 4½, instead of 4.

1½d.+1½d. grey.

c. Like b, but without accent over the first letter "a" of "annona."

1½d.+1½d. grey.

Issue II. August 30th, 1893.

One value. The card of the preceding issue, perforated 4½, with the stamps surcharged "1d." in black, like the single card of Issue III., but the original value of the stamps has no bar. There are several variations:—

a. "1d." at the top or just above each stamp.

1d.+1d. on 1½d.+1½d. grey; black surcharge.

b. "1d." surcharged over the original value of each stamp.

1d.+1d. on 1½d.+1½d. grey; black surcharge.



- e. "1d." surcharged on the first half only.
1d. on 1½d.+1½d., grey; black surcharge.
- d. "1d." inverted on the first half.
1d.+1d. on 1½d.+1½d., grey; black surcharge.
- e. "1d." surcharged three times on the first half, twice at the top and once at the bottom of the stamp.
1d.+1d. on 1½d.+1½d., grey; black surcharge.
- f. "1d." surcharged twice on the first half, both at the top of the stamp.
1d.+1d. on 1½d.+1½d., grey; black surcharge.
- g. Like last, but one of the surcharges inverted.
1d.+1d. on 1½d.+1½d., grey; black surcharge.

Remark.—As on the single card the letter "d" of the surcharge is not always in line with the numeral, and the surcharged cards also exist without accent over the first letter "s" of "sarcova."

Issue III. April, 1893.

One value. Similar in every way to the single card of Issue IV., but with the additional inscriptions described under Issue I. of the reply cards. The two halves are joined along the top, perforated 4½, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages.

1d.+1d., carmine



GOLD COAST.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

By E. B. SAUND.

The Gold Coast is a British Colony of Western Africa, comprising the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, between 8° W. longitude, and 2° E. longitude. The Colony was reconstituted by a Royal Charter on the 24th July, 1874, and at that time included the settlement of Lagos, but the latter was detached as a separate colony in January, 1889. The Protectorate extends for about 300 miles inland, and the colony is now practically surrounded by the extensive French settlements, and the German State of Togoland. The seat of Government is Accra, the total population consists of about 1,500,000, of whom but a few hundred are Europeans. The climate is damp, hot, and unhealthy.

The following notice is taken from the Blue Book of the colony for 1875:—

POST OFFICE.

Colonial Share of Postage between the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast—

1. Paid Letters for the United Kingdom	1d. per half-ounce.
2. Paid Letters and Trade Patterns	4½d. per pound.
3. Paid Letters from France and countries through France	} 4d. per ounce.
4. Paid Letters from countries in transit through the United Kingdom (except those through France and countries through France	} 1d. per half-ounce.
5. Fees on Registered Letters	3d. each.

ISLAND POSTAGE.

Letters	1d. per half-ounce
Books and samples	1s. per pound.
Newspapers	1d. each.



The Postmaster's Report for 1888 states that One Shilling and Two Shillings stamps were issued in 1888, and his Report for 1890 says that stamps of the value of Three Pence, Five Shillings, Ten Shillings, and Twenty Shillings, came into use the previous year. Adhesive postage stamps were authorized for prepayment of telegrams in 1888, and also for fiscal purposes in 1889.

The following notices are taken from the *Gold Coast Government Gazette*:—

Post Office, Accra,

4th September, 1879.

The public is hereby notified, that Post Cards of the value of three half-pence each can be obtained on application at all the Post Offices in the Gold Coast.

Attention is called to the following extract from the Postmaster-General's Instructions regarding the use of Post Cards:—

"The front (or stamped) side is intended for the address only, in addition to the printed words 'Post Card' and 'The address only to be written on this side.' There must be nothing else written, printed, or otherwise impressed on it, nor must there be any writing or printing across the stamp. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written or printed. Nothing whatever may be attached, nor may the card be folded, cut, or otherwise altered. If any one of these rules be infringed, the card will be subject to letter rate on delivery."

Post Cards can only be sent to countries comprised in the Postal Union.

By order,

(Signed)

HOWLAND COLE,

Postmaster.

Colonial Post Office, Accra,

29th March, 1893.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPES.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public, that, three sizes of Registration Envelopes for Foreign as well as Inland Letters, bearing a two-penny embossed stamp on the flap for the payment of the registration fee, have been received for the service of the Colony, and may be procured at any Post Office in the Colony at the following prices:—

Size F.	•	2½d.	each	or	2/6	per	packet	of	12.
•	G.	•	2½d.	•	2/8	•	•	•	•
•	H.	(specie) Sd.	•	•	3/-	•	•	•	•

By order,

(Signed)

HOWLAND COLE,

Colonial Postmaster.



Colonial Post Office, Accra,

14th September, 1888.

The following Rules which have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of section 21, Ordinance No. 17 of 1888, will take effect upon the issue of the Post Cards.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) W. W. HULL,

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE USE OF INLAND POST CARDS.

1. Post Cards impressed with a half-penny stamp may be obtained at any Post Office in the Colony, and are available for transmission between places in the Colony by Overland Mail.

2. The front (or stamped) side is for the address only, in addition to the words printed thereon by the Government, and nothing else must be written, printed or otherwise impressed on it, or on the stamp.

3. On the reverse side any communication, whether of the nature of a letter or otherwise, may be written, printed, engraved or lithographed. Nothing whatever may be attached to the Card, nor may a card be folded, cut or otherwise altered.

4. If the Rules in paragraphs 2 and 3 are infringed the Card will be treated as a letter and charged one penny on delivery.

5. Adhesive Stamps are not accepted in payment of postage on post cards.

6. The Colonial Postmaster may cause any Post Cards which contain communications obscenely or indecently worded, or which have upon them any marks or designs of an indecent, obscene, libellous, or offensive character to be stopped or destroyed.

7. Inland Post Cards shall be sold at the rate of one half-penny each.

(Signed) HOWLAND COLE,

Colonial Postmaster.

Approved in Council, 27th August, 1888.

(Signed) F. M. HOSKINS,

Acting Governor.

General Post Office, Accra,

12th March, 1891.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN STAMPS OF THE FACE VALUE OF TWO-PENNY HALF-PENNY.

It is notified for general information that Postage Stamps of the face value of Two-penny-Half-penny are now on sale and can be obtained at all the Post Offices in the Colony.

By Order,

(Signed)

HOWLAND COLE,

Colonial Postmaster.



REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Issue I. July 1st, 1875.



Three values. Designed and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium white wove paper, watermarked with a Crown over the letters "C.C.". White gum, machine perforated 12½. Design:—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left upon a groundwork of horizontal lines within an octagonal band of colour dotted with small white pearls. Straight white tablets at the top, bottom, and sides contain inscriptions in coloured *serif* capitals, and the corners left between the octagonal band and the rectangular frame are filled in with white conventional ornaments. A single outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape.

1. "POSTAGE." 2. "ONE PENNY." "FOUR PENCE." "SIX PENCE." 3. "GOLD" reading upwards, 4. "CROSS" reading downwards.

1d., blue	(shades).
4d., magenta	{ " }
6d., orange	{ " }

Remarks.—The words in the bottom tablet, denoting the value, are printed separately, in this and subsequent issues. Differences are thus to be found in the shade of colour between the value and the rest of the design, and the inscription also varies in position.

Issue II. 1876-1879.

Five values. Identical in design with Issue I., the paper, gum, and watermark being also unchanged, but the stamps are perforated 14.

½d., olive-yellow	(shades).
1d., blue	{ " }
2d., bright green	{ " }
4d., magenta	{ " }
6d., orange	{ " }

Remarks.—The date of this issue is usually given as 1876, but a specimen of the Four Pence has been seen by the Society postmarked in November, 1875. The Halfpenny and Two Pence were not issued until towards the end of 1876. In 1882 the One Penny was sometimes cut in half obliquely, sometimes vertically, and each half used as a Halfpenny value, and the Two Pence was cut into four small triangles, and each part used as a Halfpenny stamp. In 1883 the Two Pence was divided in half obliquely for use as two One Penny stamps, and the Four Pence was cut into four small triangles, and each part used as a One Penny value. The Four Pence is also known divided obliquely for use as Two Pence.



Issue III. May, 1883.

One value. The Four Pence of Issue II, surcharged in the colony "1d." in black, in small type on the Queen's head.

1d. on 4d. magenta; black surcharge.

Remarks.—The authenticity of this provisional stamp is beyond question, as it is confirmed by a statement in the *Philatelic Record* of October, 1883, page 159. It is of the greatest rarity, and only two specimens are known to the Society, one being in the "Tayling Collection," the other in a famous collection in Paris. An illustration of the stamp is purposely omitted, as it would probably lead to fraudulent imitation.

Issue IV. August, 1883.

Two values. Identical in colour and design with the same values of Issue II., but printed on paper watermarked Crown "C A". Perforated 14.

½d., olive-yellow.

1d., blue.

Remarks.—Both values are usually catalogued as issued in 1884, but the Society has seen a specimen of the Halfpenny postmarked in August, 1883, and one of the One Penny postmarked in October of the same year.

Issue V. August, 1884.

Three values. Identical in design with the same values of Issue II., but with the colours changed. The stamps are watermarked Crown "C A", and are perforated 14.

½d., green (shades).

1d., rose-carmine (")

2d., slate-grey (")

Remarks.—Later printings of the stamps are from a new plate—Plate 2—which has an outer coloured line surrounding each of the plates. The stamps printed from the latter plate are darker in colour. The Two Pence is known divided in two, and each half used as a One Penny Stamp.

Issue VI. 1885-89.

Five values. Identical in design with the stamps of Issue II., but watermarked Crown "C A". The perforation measures 14.

(1885) 3d., olive, brownish-olive (shades).

(March, 1885) 4d., magenta (")

(January, 1886) 6d., orange (")

(1886) 1s., violet (")

(") 2s., brown, chocolate (")



Remarks.—Plates 1 and 2 were used for the Three Pence and Six Pence Plate 1 only for the Four Pence, and Plate 2 only for the One Shilling and Two Shillings. Plate 2 in each case has an outer coloured line surrounding each of the papers, and the stamps printed from it are darker in colour. The Six Pence is known divided in half and used as Three Pence.

Issue VII. March, 1889.



One value. The Six Pence of Issue VI. surcharged in the colony with the words "SEX PENCE" in black Roman capitals, in two horizontal lines, the original value being obliterated by a black bar, 1½ mm. broad, and extending the whole width of the stamp. The words "SEX PENCE," measure respectively, 5½ mm. and 10 mm. in length.

Id. on 6d. orange; black surcharge.

Remarks.—This provisional stamp was first issued for use only in Accra, but in July of the same year the use of the stamp was extended to some of the out-districts of the colony.

Issue VIII. September, 1889.

Three values. Designed and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., upon medium white wove paper, water-marked Crown "C.A.". White gum, machine perforated 14. Design:—Small diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on a background of horizontal lines within an octagonal frame composed of two lines of colour, the top and bottom sides of the octagon being straight lines, and the others slightly curved inwards. The octagonal medallion rests upon a square groundwork of white ornamented with dots. Above, extending the whole width of the stamp, is a straight white tablet containing the name of the colony in coloured *serif* capitals. Below is a white elongated hexagonal tablet, containing an inner tablet of similar shape, composed of horizontal coloured lines edged with a single outer line of colour, on which the value is shown in figures, followed by a small letter "s" in *serif* type. The remainder of the design is filled in with solid colour, with an inscription at the sides in small *serif* capitals. A white scroll pattern occupies the groundwork on either side of the tablet containing the value, and an outerline of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape. An outer coloured line surrounds each of the papers.



1. "GOLD COAST." 2. "5s." = 10s., " 20s." 3. "POSTAGE" reading upwards.
4. " & SAVINGS" reading downwards.

5s., blue, same and value in blue (shades).
10s. " " " red (")
20s., green " " " " (")



Issue IX. March 13th, 1891.

One value. Similar to the stamps of Issue L, but with the value printed in a different colour to the rest of the design and expressed partly in numerals, thus "2½ pence." Watermark Crown "C A". Perforated 14.

2½d., ultramarine, value in orange.

Remarks.—Although the *Gazette* notice of this stamp is dated March 13th, 1891, it appears as if it must have been issued at any rate in the early part of February, as it is described in *Le Timbre-Poste* for March 1st, 1891; but it is quite possible that the notice of the stamp in the philatelic journals was taken from advanced copies sent to the Postal Union or elsewhere, as has sometimes occurred. Plates 1 and 2 were used for this value, the latter having an outer coloured line surrounding each of the pairs and stamps printed from it are much darker in colour.

Issue X. April, 1891.

One value. Identical in design with the same value of Issue VIII., but with the colour of the impression and paper changed. Watermark Crown "C A". Perforated 14.

2½s., brown, same value in black, on deep red paper.

Remarks.—This value was changed in colour owing to a theft of 1,440 One Pound stamps of Issue VIII., which took place in April, 1893. The issue of the One Pound value was thereupon stopped until stamps of a new colour could be obtained from England.

Issue XI. May, 1893.

Seven values. Identical in design with Issue VIII., except that the value on the Three Pence and Six Pence is in coloured figures and letters on a white ground. Watermark Crown "C A". Perforated 14.

½d.	blue,	same	and	value	in	green.
1d.	"	"	"	"	"	carmine.
2½d.	"	"	"	"	"	ultramarine.
3d.	"	"	"	"	"	orange.
6d.	"	"	"	"	"	violet.
1s.	green	"	"	"	"	black.
2s.	"	"	"	"	"	carmine.

Remarks.—The One Shilling was not issued until long after the other values



ENVELOPE.

Issue I. July (3), 1890.

One colour. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on stout, white, glazed, laid paper. Size 140×78 mm. or 5½×3½ inches. The upper flap at the back is pointed and gummed, but is without ornament. The stamp is in the right upper corner and corresponds in design with the adhesive of Issue I.

Id., carmine-rose.

ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS

Issue I. March 29th, 1893.

One colour. Registration envelopes of Great Britain, issue 1883-1885, with large letter "R" within an oval in the left upper corner, flap to right with stamp not dated, and under the flap:—

McCONAGHIE & Co.,

LONDON.

CORRESPOND.



The envelopes were made available for use at the Gold Coast by printing a curved band above the stamp, inscribed "GOLD COAST COLONY", in *serif* capitals, within a plain frame-line with rounded ends; the inscription and frame-line being embossed in plain relief on a solid black ground. (Illustration of inscription on the envelope 27, but on Size II2 the three central lines of the inscription are in larger type.)

24.	ultramarine, black overcharge;	Size F.	5½×3½ inches	(140×92 mm.)
25.	" " " "	" G.	6×3½ "	(152×97 mm.)
26.	" " " "	" H2.	10×4 "	(254×107 mm.)

Issue II. May, 1891.

One colour. Identical with the envelopes of the preceding issue, but with "GOLD COAST COLONY" printed

GOLD COAST COLONY.

in black *serif* capitals, in a straight line, above the stamp instead of being on a curved band. The words, including the period, measure 53½ mm. in length, and the letters are 2½ mm. in height.

27.	ultramarine, black overcharge;	Size F
28.	" " " "	" G.



Remarks.—Size H2 has been checked with this surcharge, but the members of the Publication Committee have made numerous enquiries of collectors and dealers, and have not succeeded in finding a single specimen.



Issue III. 1892.

One value. Precisely the same as the last issue, but the words "GOLD COAST COLONY" are in larger *semi-serif* capitals. The surcharge, including the period, measures 60½, 63, 64, 65, or 65½ mm. in length, and the letters

are, in each case, 3½ mm. in height.

2d., ultramarine, black surcharge; Size F.
 2d. " " " " " G.

Remarks.—Size H2 has been checked for this issue, like the last, but the members of the Publication Committee have been equally unsuccessful in finding a specimen.

M. J. B. Mees states in *Le Times-Post* for February, 1894, that the surcharge on these envelopes has been forged, and varieties with double surcharge have also been made; so collectors need to be on their guard in purchasing specimens. The different measurements of the length of the surcharge given under this and Issue IV. have all been taken from postmarked envelopes.

Issue IV. 1894.

One value. Registration envelopes of Great Britain, issue 1893 with smaller type of stamp and new formula with the flap fastening on the face, but without the Insurance Regulation at the back, with the name of the colony surcharged above the stamp in a straight line. The surcharge, including the period, measures 61½, 63 or 65½ mm. in length, and the letters are, in each case, 3½ mm. in height. (*Illustration 57.*)

2d., ultramarine, black surcharge; Size F.
 2d. " " " " " G.

POST CARDS.

Issue I. September 4th, 1879.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium yellowish buff card. Size 121 x 87 mm., or 4½ x 3½ inches. The inscription, which is at the top of the card, is in four straight lines as follows:—1st, "UNION POSTAL



UNIVERSITY," in *semi-serif* capitals; 2nd, "GOLD COAST (GOLD COAST)" in Roman capitals; 3rd, "POST CARD" in fancy capitals with the Royal Arms between the two words; 4th, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE" in small *semi-serif* capitals. The stamp is in the right upper corner, and is of the same design as the adhesive of Issue I., the value being expressed as "FIFTY HALFPENNY." (*Illustration 58.*)

1jd., red-brown.

Issue II. September 14th, 1899.

One value. Similar to the preceding issue in size, &c., except that there are only three lines of inscription as follows:—1st, "POST CARD" in fancy capitals with the Royal Arms between the two words; 2nd, "GOLD COAST" in Roman capitals; 3rd, "THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE" in small *semi-serif* capitals. (*Illustration 59.*)

½d., green.

Remarks.—Although from the *Chronicle* notice, this card must have been issued at the above date, it was not described in the philatelic journals previous to November, 1899.

Issue III. August, 1899.

One value. Similar to Issue I., but printed upon light buff card, the size of which is increased to 140 × 89 mm., or 5½ × 3½ inches. (*Illustration 60.*)

1d., carmine.

REPLY PAID CARD.

Issue I. August, 1899.

One value. Similar in every way to the single card of Issue III., but the first half has the following additional inscription in four lines, in small *semi-serif* capitals, in the left lower corner:—"THE ADDRESS CARD IS REVERSED—FOR THE ANSWER.—(LA CARTE DE-JOURNA NE REVERSE—A LA REVERSE.)" The second half has the word "ANSW." in Roman capitals, beneath "THE ADDRESS ONLY," &c. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4½, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages. (*Illustration 61.*)

1d. + 1d., carmine.



GRIQUALAND EAST.

This territory of Griqualand East forms part of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. It is situated on the north-east side of the colony on the borders of Natal and Basutoland, and has Pondoland on the east and Tembuland on the north. The chief town is Kokstad, and the population of the whole territory about 105,000. Griqualand East has made use of the ordinary stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, since the time the country was incorporated in that colony.

PRIVATE LOCAL POST.

MOUNT CURRIE EXPRESS.

By EMIL TAMMSEK.

*(A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, October 10th, 1890, and
reprinted from "The Philatelic Record," of October, 1890.)*

Tamm stamps were first chronicled in *The Philatelic Record*, numbers 69 and 71 in 1884, and a wish was expressed to learn something further about them. A similar remark appears in Lockyer's *Handbook of Colonial Stamps*. I, myself, although a specialist in African stamps, was totally in the dark regarding these rarities, and even doubted their existence at that time, as none of my many correspondents in South Africa knew them or anything of their origin.



I was therefore agreeably surprised when, some time ago, I received from a non-philatelist the following letter regarding them:—

KEMERAN, EAST ORIKUALAND,

24th August, 1889.

MR. ERIC TAMMIS, Waterberg, Transvaal.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your circular re stamps. I have a small quantity of what I may safely call the most rare stamps in existence, as there are only two persons in the world who have any similar. The stamp is called the "Mount Currie Express," and is a small stamp about half an inch square, printed in green, under the authority of Captain Adam Kok, the Griqua chief, during the Griqua occupation of this country. I came across these stamps among some papers of a very old resident, who has since deceased, and in whose estate I was appointed trustee. You will thus see that the stamps have to be sold for the benefit of the estate, and as you quote no price for such stamps, they being, I expect, unknown to you, I shall be glad if you will let me know what you will be prepared to give me at per stamp.

I am, etc.

I bought the few copies he had, with the condition that he should furnish me with all the particulars he could find out concerning them, which he did, as follows:—

KEMERAN, 31st March, 1890.

E. TAMMIS, Esq., Tweesfontein, Waterberg, Z.A.S.

DEAR SIR,—As far as I can find out, Mr. Darby, the manager of Messrs. Ballance and Goodlife's, who had businesses in this territory and in Alfred County, Natal, used to employ a native runner to go regularly for his post. The inhabitants generally used to avail themselves of this opportunity of getting their post carried to and fro, and after some time Mr. Darby found that this runner of his was patronised more than what he cared for. He then got verbal permission from the Griqua Government (and, I believe, protection from encroachment) to have these stamps struck off and sold to the public, and the stamp was considered legally recognised by the laws of the country as being of the value of 1d. Stamps were mostly used between 1874-7.

This history shows that the stamps were private local, and did actual work. I will now give a description of them.

They are type-printed, in three vertical rows of four, thus giving twelve stamps to the sheet; on white wove paper (now looking yellowish), gummed and perf. 12½.

The four stamps in each vertical row differ from each other in type, whereas the three stamps in each horizontal row are exactly the same. I presume therefore they were printed in fours, and three impressions taken on each sheet.

I will call the four different types I., II., III., and IV., commencing at the top of the row.

Before describing the several points in which each type differs from the others, I will first point out those in which some of them are alike.



Each stamp has a dot after "runer", another after "concurru", and a third after "aransa". Types I. and II. have long rectangular dots; Types III. and IV. have smaller square dots. This difference is so plain as to be seen at first glance, so that there is no difficulty in distinguishing Type I. or II. from Type III. or IV. The sign for and, "&," is the same for Types I., III., and IV., but is distinctly different in Type II., so that the latter cannot be mistaken for Type I. This would fix the first two stamps; but the difference between Types III. and IV. would not be so easy to recognise, if the upper network in Type IV. did not offer a very striking exception to the other three. The network under the "a" of "conru" and the "er" of "runer" is so misprinted that this type cannot be confused with any of the others. These are the main points in which the four types vary, but for the sake of comparison I will specify the details of each type, so as to enable the possessor of only one of these stamps to determine which type he has got.

Type I. Long-shaped dot; the commencing stroke of the "&" is almost vertical, or is curved to the left at the top; the "a" of "concurru" is a little above the top of the lower network; the small line above the left lower corner is in continuation of the line under the lower network; and the outside line on the right of the frame is not parallel with the nearest inner line, but curves outwards at the top.

Type II. Long-shaped dot, as in Type I.; the "&" is broader, and the commencing stroke slopes to the right at the top; the "a" of "concurru" is level with the top of the lower network; and the small line above the left lower corner is higher than the line under the lower network.

Type III. Smaller square dot; the "&" is the same shape as in Type I.; the "a" of "concurru" a little higher than in Type I.

Type IV. Small square dot, as in Type III.; the "&" as in Type I.; the upper network is broken in more than one place, which is not the case in any of the other types; the "a" of "concurru" is on a level with the top of the lower network; and the small line above the left lower corner is lower than the line under the network.

I enclose two complete sheets, by examination of which the members of the London Philatelic Society may verify the details given above; and I trust that this paper may have thrown some light upon the history of these hitherto little-known stamps.

I may add that the originals of the letters quoted above were sent, with this paper, to Major Evans for his inspection, and that I shall be happy to give any further information in my power upon the subject.

[NOTE.—The history given in Mr. Tamsen's paper is fully confirmed by the following, which we extract from a newspaper published at Koksstad, under the date November 23rd, 1856.—*Editor of The Atlantic Record.*]

AN EAST GRIGVALAND POSTAGE STAMP.

Whoever knew that East Grigvaland used to have a postage stamp of its own? We did not; but such is the case. A gentleman in the Transvaal has been in com-



munication with Mr. Zieteman of this town on the subject, and he again has been in communication with Mr. Darby, M.L.C. for Alfred County, with the result that we have been favoured with the following letter for publication from Mr. Darby, which not only explains everything about the stamps, but will be found interesting on other points:

MAURITIUS, October 4th, 1888.

DEAR MR. ZIEZEMAN.—In reply to your correspondent's queries respecting the stamp referred to by him; viz, a green one, with the words Ballance & Goodlife inside a network frame. This stamp was issued by me when I was manager of the establishments belonging to Ballance & Goodlife in the several localities in East Griqualand. I forget the exact date, but that can, if necessary, be easily ascertained; for it was prior to that country's annexation to the Cape Colony, and when it looked as if the place would go ahead. There was more wheat grown at the time in one year than there has ever been reaped in any subsequent ten since annexation; when the country did not groan under unfair and ruinous taxation; when there was not so much law, but quite as much justice. I think from the above you will be able to fix the date.

My reason for inaugurating the stamp was, that I found it necessary to have regular communication with my base of operations (Hunting and Natal), and more or less regular posts to the subsidiary establishments in Griqualand itself. A considerable number of the then inhabitants were glad to avail themselves of my runners. I could not decently refuse to forward their letters, and the number of missives sent to me by outsiders to forward on led me to think that my firm might fairly seek to recoup a portion of their outlay from outsiders. I may say that my expectations were fully realised. The idea was not, of course, an original one, and I fancy that I must have got it from America. My charges were, 1d. for $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. if stamped, or 6d. if paid in cash. Of course this stamp was only good for Griqualand East, and was a thoroughly private affair, there being no Government postal department in Griqualand East.

I never can think of Griqualand East but with a feeling of deep regret that it is treated as it is by its great (so-called) protector.

I remain, yours, &c.,

W. WHEATY DARBV.

P.S.—As I have, much to my surprise, received several letters respecting this stamp, I have no objection to you publishing this letter in the local paper.

Issue 1874.

One value. Type printed on white wove paper, perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Wheaties 62.)

1d., yellow-green; 4 types.



GRIQUALAND WEST.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

GRIQUALAND WEST is a tract of country that was formerly situated at the north of Cape Colony, between that colony and Bechuanaland, and having the Orange Free State on its eastern boundary. It became British territory by cession from the Griqua people in 1871, and remained a separate colony until October 18th, 1880, when it was incorporated with the Cape Colony. The famous De Beers diamond mines are situated at Kimberley, in the territory of Griqualand West. Between 1871 and 1877 Griqualand West made use of the then current Cape of Good Hope stamps, but early in the latter year it was decided to issue distinctive stamps. This was done by surcharging the ordinary Cape of Good Hope stamps, first with the letters "G.W." and afterwards with the letter "G" only. When the country was finally annexed to Cape Colony in October, 1880, the use of these surcharged stamps was soon abandoned, and the country has since reverted to the use of ordinary Cape of Good Hope stamps.

REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Issue I. September, 1874.



One value. The Four Pence, type 1, issue August, 1865, of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged by hand "1d." in red ink over the centre of the stamp and the words Four Pence struck out by a horizontal stroke.

1d. on 4d., blue; red surcharge.

Remarks.—This was a provisional issue made at the Kimberley post office in consequence of the stock of the One Penny value there having become exhausted. The stamp was only in use until a fresh supply of the ordinary Cape One Penny stamps was received.

In Messrs. Vinton Bull and Cooper's auction sale of the collection of Mr. M. F. Castle's British and Colonial stamps, held in May, 1889, an unused strip of six of these stamps was sold. This strip was inscribed on the margin: "Purchased from the Post Office, Kimberley, Griqualand West, September, 1874.—O. H. Bates."



Issue II. March, 1877.



Two values. The One Penny and Four Pence, type 2, issue March, 1872, and January, 1877, respectively, of the Cape of Good Hope, surcharged "G.W." is small Roman capitals 2½ mm. in height, the length of the surcharge measuring 6½ mm. The surcharge is black on the One Penny and red on the Four Pence.

1d, rose; black surcharge (shades).

4d, blue; red " (")

Remarks.—Both values are given in some lists as found without the period after the letters "G W", but on such specimens as have come under the notice of the Society the surcharge is unmistakably forged. The same remark applies to all specimens of the One Penny, type 1, and all other values higher than Four Pence, surcharged "G.W." that have come before the Society.*

Issue III. 1877.

Six values. The then current Halfpenny, One Penny, Four Pence, Six Pence, One Shilling, Five Shillings and the Four Pence, type 1, stamps of the Cape of Good Hope surcharged with a large capital letter "G." Watermark Crown "CC", perforated 14. Six varieties of type of the surcharge were employed and they are all found upon the same sheet. M. J. B. Moens fortunately at the time when the stamps were first received in Europe placed on record the positions occupied by the various types on the sheet. His article will be found in the number of *Le Timbre-Poste* for July, 1877, and he there states that the same setting-up of the surcharge was applied to each of the four pages of sixty stamps composing the sheet, and that the types appeared in the following order on the pages:—

1st row	1	2	2	2	2	2
2nd "	3	3	3	3	3	3
3rd "	3	3	3	3	3	3
4th "	3	3	2	2	2	2
5th "	2	2	2	2	2	2
6th "	2	2	2	4	4	4
7th "	4	4	4	4	4	4
8th "	4	4	4	4	1	5
9th "	5	5	5	5	6	6
10th "	1	1	1	1	1	1

so that on each page there were:—

8 stamps of the 1st type.	
18 "	2nd "
14 "	3rd "
13 "	4th "
5 "	5th "
2 "	6th "



Type 1. "G" measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height and $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in width.
(Illustration 63-1.)

a. Red surcharge.

jd, black.
 kd, blue. Type 1.
 ld, " " " 2.
 md, blue.
 la, green.
 sa, orange-yellow.

Variety. Inverted surcharge.

la, green.

b. Black surcharge.

ld, rose.

Type 2. "G" measures $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-2.)

a. Red surcharge.

jd, black.
 kd, blue. Type 1.
 ld, " " " 2.
 md, blue.
 la, green.
 sa, orange-yellow.

Variety. Inverted surcharge.

la, green.

b. Black surcharge.

ld, rose.

Type 3. "G" measures $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-3.)

a. Red surcharge.

jd, black.
 kd, blue. Type 1.
 ld, " " " 2.
 md, blue.
 la, green.
 sa, orange-yellow.

Variety. Inverted surcharge.

la, green.

b. Black surcharge.

ld, rose.



Type 4. "0" measures $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-4)

a. Red surcharge.

4d, black.
 4d, blue. Type 1.
 4d " " 2.
 6d, blue.
 1s, green.
 5s, orange-yellow.

Variety. Inverted surcharge.

1s, green.

b. Black surcharge.

1d, rose.

Type 5. "0" measures $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-5.)

a. Red surcharge.

4d, black.
 4d, blue. Type 1.
 4d " " 2.
 6d, blue.
 1s, green.
 5s, orange-yellow.

Variety. Inverted surcharge.

1s, green.

b. Black surcharge.

1d, rose.

Type 6. "0" measures $4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-6.)

a. Red surcharge.

4d, black.
 4d, blue. Type 1.
 4d " " 2.
 6d, blue.
 1s, green.
 5s, orange-yellow.

Variety. Inverted surcharge.

1s, green.

b. Black surcharge.

1d, rose.



Remarks.— Besides the setting-up of the surcharge described by M. J. B. Moore, there was a second re-arrangement of the six types, as is proved by the illustration we are able to give of Halfpenny stamps, which represents a complete pane minus the last vertical row to right. (Illustration 64.) In this arrangement the 85y types shown were placed as follows:—

1st row	1	2	2	2	2
2nd "	2	2	2	2	2
3rd "	3	3	3	3	3
4th "	3	3	3	3	3
5th "	2	2	2	2	2
6th "	2	2	2	2	2
7th "	4	4	4	4	4
8th "	4	4	4	4	1
9th "	5	5	5	5	5
10th "	3	6	6	6	6

Issue IV. End 1877.

Three values. For this issue an entirely new setting-up of the surcharge was made, consisting of Type 3 of the last issue and six new types. Illustration 65 shows the arrangement of thirty-two of the sixty types. The One Penny of this issue can only be distinguished from Type 3 of Issue III, when it is joined with Types 7, 10, or 11 in a vertical pair, or also bears a second "G" (Type 8.) The surcharge on this issue is always in black, and only the second type of the Four Pence stamp is found surcharged.

Type 3. "G" measures $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-3.)

1d., rose.
4d., blue.
6d., blue.

Variety. Double surcharge, Types 3 and 8.

1d., rose.

Type 7. "G" measures $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-7.)

1d., rose.
4d., blue.
6d., blue.

Type 8. "G" measures 4×4 mm. (Illustration 63-8.)

1d., rose.
4d., blue.
6d., blue.



Type 8. "G" measures $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-9.)

1d., rose.
4d., blue.
6d., blue.

Type 10. "G" measures $4\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ mm. (Illustration 63-10.)

1d., rose.
4d., blue.
6d., blue.

Type 11. "G" measures $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ mm. (Illustration 63-11.)

1d., rose.
4d., blue.
6d., blue.

Type 12. "G" measures $4 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-12.)

1d., rose.
4d., blue.
6d., blue.

Remarks.—Stamps surcharged with Type 8 in red are catalogued by M. J. B. Moon, but it is sufficient to point out that if red ink had been employed for this issue, stamps would also be found with Types 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 in red. There are several other varieties given in some catalogues of Issues III. and IV., but it is extremely doubtful whether any other stamps besides those described in the above list were ever officially issued.

Issue V. 1878.

Six values. During the years 1878 and 1879 the type of surcharge was again altered, and a much smaller capital letter "G" was employed. There are several minor varieties, and Types 13, 14, and 15 are found upon the same sheet. The Halfpenny, One Penny, Four Pence, and Six Pence were the first values to appear with the small "G," and in 1879 they were followed by the One Shilling and Five Shillings. For the last two values a new setting up of the surcharge was made, in which other types were introduced, and this later setting up was also used for the Four Pence and Six Pence. As in Issue IV. only the second type of the Four Pence stamp is found surcharged.

Type 13. "G" measures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-13.)

a. Red surcharge.

½d., black.
4d., blue.



- Varieties.*
- i. Double surcharge.
 - jd, black.
 - ii. Inverted surcharge.
 - jd, black.
 - dl, blue.
 - iii. Double surcharge one "G" in red, and the other in black, the former being inverted.
 - jd, black.
 - iv. Double surcharge, one "G" type 13 in black, and the other type 14 in red, the latter inverted.
 - jd, black.
 - v. Black surcharge.
 - jd, black.
 - ld, rose.
 - dl, blue.
 - dl, blue.

- Varieties.*
- i. Double surcharge.
 - dl, blue.
 - dl, blue.
 - ii. Inverted surcharge.
 - jd, black.
 - ld, rose.
 - dl, blue.
 - iii. Double surcharge, red and black, both inverted.
 - ld, rose.

Type 14 "G" measures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Italic type.) (Illustration 63-14.)

a. Red surcharge.

- jd, black.
- dl, blue.



- Feristia.**
- i. Double surcharge.
 - jd, black.
 - ii. Inverted surcharge.
 - jd, black.
 - dd, blue.
 - iii. Double surcharge, one "G" type 14 in black, and the other type 13 in red, the latter inverted.
 - jd, black.
 5. Black surcharge.
 - jd, black.
 - ld, rose.
 - dd, blue.
 - dd, blue.

- Feristia.**
- i. Inverted surcharge.
 - jd, black.
 - ld, rose.
 - dd, blue.
 - ii. Double surcharge, red and black, both inverted.
 - ld, rose.

Type 15. "G" measures 2½ x 2 mm. (Illustration 63-15.)

Black surcharge.

- jd, black.
- ld, rose.
- dd, blue.
- dd, blue.
- la, green.
- da, orange-yellow.

- Feristia.**
- i. Double surcharge.
 - dd, blue.
 - da, orange-yellow.
 - ii. Treble surcharge.
 - ld, rose.
 - iii. Inverted surcharge.
 - ld, rose.
 - dd, blue.



Type 16. "G" measures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-16.)

Black surcharge.

4d., blue.
6d., blue.
1s., green.
5s., orange-yellow.

Type 17. "G" measures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Illustration 63-17.)

Black surcharge.

6d., blue.
1s., green.

Variety. Double surcharge.

1s., green.

Remarks.—Besides the foregoing, specimens of the One Penny, Two Pence, Three Pence with surcharge "3" (August 1880), Three Pence without surcharge (January, 1881), and One Shilling Cape stamps are known with several other varieties of type of the small "G" character, but it is believed that these are in no way official. Captain Norris-Newman states in an article in *The London Philatelist* of September, 1898, that the following Griqualand West stamps were returned from Kimberley to the General Post Office, Cape Town, on July 18th, 1881:—

4d.	...	...	...	...	137,000
1d.	...	...	...	...	303,803
4d.	...	...	...	...	190,500
6d.	...	...	...	...	79,200
1s.	...	...	...	...	124,000
5s.	...	...	...	...	7,500

This stock of surcharged stamps was afterwards issued indiscriminately with the ordinary Cape stamps to various post offices throughout the Colony, and this fact accounts for the surcharged stamps which are found with postmarks of different colonial towns, dated from 1881 to 1890.

FISCAL STAMPS USED POSTALLY.

Various fiscal stamps are met with, apparently with postal obliterations, but the majority of these have been cleaned and bear forged postmarks. The few that have passed the post must have done so through inadvertence.



LAGOS.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

By E. D. BACON

The Colony and Protectorate of Lagos—united with the Gold Coast from 1874 to 1890—is situated on the Right of Benin, between 2° and 6° East longitude. The Protectorate includes a number of native kingdoms, and extends on the right bank of the Benue River until it adjoins the Niger Coast territory. The island that gives the name to the Colony is of but small extent. The population of about 120,000 contains very few Europeans, and the climate is generally damp and unhealthy.

The following notices are taken from the *Government Gazette of Lagos*, the earliest year of which to be found in London is 1881.

Post Office, Lagos,

10th May, 1883.

For general information, it is hereby notified that Double or Reply Post Cards, which have been received from England, will come into use. They will be issued to the Public at any time during business hours, at the rate of three half pence (sic) each.

By Order,
(Signed) W. E. COOK,
Postmaster.



Post Office, Lagos,

27th October, 1897.

With reference to Post Office Notice of the 5th March, 1874, it is hereby notified, for general information, that from and after this date, and until further notice, the inland rate of postage on postal articles, despatched to and received from the Eastern and Western districts where there is a Postal Establishment, shall be in accordance with the table hereunder, viz. :—

For a letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight	Id.
For every additional ½ oz.	Id.
For every newspaper	Id.
For newspapers in parcel, book-packets, or sample of merchandise, not exceeding 4 oz.	Id.
For every additional 4 oz.	Id.

If the postage be not paid in advance, a double postage will be demanded on delivery; and if the prepaid postage be insufficient, double the amount of the deficiency will be charged.

All letters, newspapers, parcels, as described in foregoing, from the districts for places beyond the sea, shall be charged at the same rates of postage as apply to the capital.

By Command,

(Signed) G. J. COLE,
Postmaster.

Colonial Post Office, Lagos,

7th January, 1898.

A supply of registered letter envelopes bearing a two-penny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration fee has been received, and can be had at this Office at the following prices :—

Size 6 in. by 3¼ in.	3d. each or 2/8 per dozen.
“ 10 in. by 7 in.	4d. “ 3/6 “

By Command,

(Signed) G. J. COLE,
Colonial Postmaster.



REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Issue I. 1874-1875.



Six values. Designed and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium white wove paper, water-marked Crown "C C". White gum, machine perforated 12½. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left on a groundwork of horizontal lines, within a single lined circle. An outer circular band of colour contains the name of the Colony above and the word "POSTAGE" below in small Roman capitals. At the base of the design is a straight white tablet, extending the full width of the stamp, with a plain single-lined frame of colour, containing the value in coloured *sans-serif* capitals. The remainder of the groundwork is filled in with white foliate ornamentation, which overlaps the circular band of colour described above at the sides, and an outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape. There are two varieties of the One Shilling value, differing in the length of the words "ONE SHILLING." In the first the two words measure 15½ mm. in length, in the second 16½ mm., and the first variety has no cross bar to the final letter "n."

1. "LAGOS." 2. "POSTAGE." "ONE PENNY," "TWO PENNY," "THREE PENNY," "FOUR PENNY," "SIX PENNY," "ONE SHILLING."

(May, 1874) 1d., blue	(shades)
" ") 2d., blue	(")
(March, 1875) 3d., red-brown	(")
(May, 1874) 4d., rose-carmine	(")
(" ") 6d., green	(")
(March, 1875) 1s., orange	(")

Variety. With the value measuring 16½ mm. in length.

1s., orange.

Remarks.—The words denoting the value in the lower label of the design were in this, as well as in subsequent issues of this Colony, printed separately, and thus are found irregularly placed and in shades differing from that of the rest of the design.



Issue II. 1878.

Six values. Identical in design with Issue I, the paper, gum and watermark being also unchanged, but the stamps are perforated 14. The One Shilling of this issue only exists with the words of value measuring 18½ mm.

1d, blue	(shades).
2d, blue	(-)
3d, red-brown, chestnut-brown	(-)
4d, rose-carnine	(-)
6d, green	(-)
1s, orange	(-)

Remarks.—The Four Pence of this issue is known with the watermark sideways.

Issue III. June, 1882—March, 1885.

Five values. Identical in colour and design with the stamps of Issue II., but printed on paper watermarked Crown "C.A.". Perforated 14. Some of the values are found with brownish gum.

1d, blue	(shades).
2d, blue	(-)
3d, chestnut-brown	(-)
4d, rose-carnine	(-)
(March, 1885) 1s, deep orange	(-)

Issue IV. 1884—1886.

Eight values. Similar in design to the stamps of the preceding issues, the colours only being changed and four new values added. Watermark Crown "C.A.". Perforated 14.

(February, 1884) ½d, dull green	(shades).
(December, 1884) 1d, rose-carnine	(-)
(- - -) 2d, grey	(-)
(- - -) 4d, blue	(-)
(- - -) 6d, olive-green	(-)
(October, 1885) 2s. 6d., olive-black.	
(- - -) 5s, deep blue.	
(- - -) 10s, purple-brown.	

Remarks.—The higher values of this and the following issue were utilized for fiscal as well as for postal purposes.

349333B



Issue V. March, 1887.

Seven values. Similar in design to the preceding issue, but changed in colour. The lower values have the design in lilac and the higher values in green, the words denoting the value having in each case different distinctive colours. The watermark is Crown "C A", and the perforation 14.

2s.	lilac, value in blue	(shades).
1d.	" " black	(")
6d.	" " mauve	(")
1s.	green, " black	(")
2s. 6d.	" " carmine	(")
5s.	" " blue	(")
10s.	" " brown	(")

Remarks.—The colours employed for the later printings vary considerably, especially for the Two Pence.

Issue VI. 1890—1891.

Two values. Similar in all respects to the stamps of the last issue, except that the Two Pence Halfpenny is printed in one colour only. The watermark is Crown "C A", and the perforation 14.

(December, 1890)	2½d., ultramarine	(shades).
(April, 1891)	3d., lilac, value in red-brown	(")

Issue VII. August, 1893.

One value. The Four Pence of Issue V, surcharged in the colony, with the words "MAURITIUS" in a horizontal line, in Roman capitals, measuring 18 mm. in length, the letters being 1½ mm. in height. The original value of the stamp is obliterated by two straight bars placed close together, each measuring 18½ mm. in length by ½ mm. in thickness.

½d. on 4d., lilac and black; black surcharge.

Variety. With double surcharge.

½d. on 4d., lilac and black; black surcharge.

Remarks.—In heavily printed specimens the two bars meet and appear to form but one thick line.



Issue VIII. February, 1894.

Three values. Similar in all respects to the stamps of Issue V. Watermark Crown "U & A". Perforated 14.

5d.	Blue, value in green.
7½d.	" " " carmine.
10d.	" " " yellow.

ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

Issue I. January 7th, 1895.



One value. Similar to the registration envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, Issue II. (page 60), except for the stamp on the flap, the design of which is as follows:—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria, to left, on a solid coloured disc enclosed within a plain white circle. Surrounding this is a circular, reticulated, band inscribed "POST OFFICE" in the upper curve and "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" in the lower curve, all in coloured *sans-serif* capitals. A period separates the upper and lower parts of the inscription,

at either side, and the stamp is completed by an outer festooned border composed of a white and coloured line, each festoon of the former containing a white dot. The whole of the white portion of the design is in relief. (Illustration of inscription on the envelope 27, but on Size I the three central lines of the inscription are in larger type.)

2d.	Blue; size G, 8×3½ inches (152×90 mm.)
3d.	" " " L, 10×7½ " (253×184 mm.)

POST CARDS.

Issue I. September, 1878.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs De La Rue & Co. upon medium yellowish-tuff card. Size 121×87 mm., or 4¾×3½ inches. The inscription, which is at the top of the card, is in four straight lines as follows:—1st, "POST OFFICE" in *sans-serif* capitals; 2nd, "CAPE" in Roman capitals; 3rd, "POST CARD" in fancy capitals with the Royal Arms between the two words; 4th, "POST OFFICE" in small *sans-serif* capitals. The stamp is in the right upper corner, and is of the same design as the adhesive of Issue I, the value being expressed as "POST OFFICE." (Illustration 96.)

1d., red-brown.



Issue II. September, 1887 (C).

One value. Precisely the same as the preceding issue, but printed upon light buff card, the size of which is increased to 140 x 89 mm. or 5½ x 3½ inches.

1½d., red-brown.

Remarks.—It is probable that this card was issued many months earlier than the above date, but it was not described in the philatelic journals before the end of 1887.

Issue III. September, 1892.

One value. Identical with the card of the preceding issue, but with new type, of stamp in the right upper corner. Design:—Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left upon ground of solid colour, enclosed within a circle. Straight labels of solid colour above and below the circle, the upper inscribed with the name of the Colony, and the lower with the value in words in *semi-serif* capitals. The spandrels contain conventional ornaments, and an outer line of colour completes the stamp. (*Illustration 67.*)

1d., vermilion.

Issue IV. November, 1892.

One value. The card of Issue II, with the word "HALF-PENNY" obliterated with a red line in pen and ink.

1d. on 1½d., red-brown; red surcharge.

Remarks.—This provisional card, and that of the succeeding issue, were made in order to use up the stock of the Three Halfpenny cards left on hand.

Issue V. April, 1893.

One value. The card of Issue II., with the stamp surcharged "1d." in black, the numeral is 8 mm., and the letter "4" 5 mm. in height. (*Illustration 68.*)

1d. on 1½d., red-brown; black surcharge.

Errors. With the letter "d" 2½ mm. instead of 1½ mm. from the numeral.

1d. on 1½d., red-brown; black surcharge.



REPLY PAID CARDS.

Issue I. May 10th, 1883.

One value. Similar in every way to the single card of Issue II., but the first half has the following additional inscription in four lines, in small *serif* capitals, in the left lower corner:—"VRS ANTONIUS CARO IS CANTON—VRS VRS ANTONI.—
(LA CARTE CI-COINTE NEZ ANTONI—I LA ANTONI.)" The second half has the word "ANNT", in Roman capitals, beneath "VRS ANTONI CARO", &c. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages. (*Illustration 69.*)

1½+1½, red-brown.

Varieties. a. "ANTONI" without accent over the first letter "A."

1½+1½, red-brown.

b. Perforated 4½, instead of 4.

1½+1½, red-brown.

Remarks.—It will be seen from the *Gazette* notice that this card was issued on the above date, although it was not described in the philatelic journals until the end of 1887.

Issue II. September, 1883.

One value. Similar in every way to the single card of Issue III., but with the additional inscriptions described under the preceding issue. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4½, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages.

1d+1d, carmine.

Issue III. November, 1883.

One value. The reply card of Issue I., with the word "ANTONIUS" on each half obliterated with a red line in pen and ink.

1d+1d. on 1½+1½, red-brown; red surcharge.

Remarks.—As in the case of the similar provisional single card, the issue was made in order to use up the stock of the reply Three Halfpence cards that were left on hand.



MADAGASCAR.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

By E. D. BACON.

Madagascar—the fourth largest island in the world—is situated to the East of Africa in latitude $11^{\circ} 37'$ — $25^{\circ} 38'$ S., and longitude $43^{\circ} 15'$ — $50^{\circ} 20'$ E. It is 975 miles in length and 350 at its greatest width, containing about 230,000 square miles with a population of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000. The capital is Antananarivo and the chief port Tamatave. A French protectorate over the island was recognized by the European Powers in 1890, and on September 28th, 1894, the island was annexed by France and declared to be a French colony.

I am indebted to an article in *Le Fiedre-Pure* for February, 1888, for most of the following particulars. The British Vice-Consulate stamps were issued in March, 1884. The first notice to the public concerning the Consular post contained the following announcement and a tariff of charges, the notice being published in the *Madagascar Times* of Antananarivo:—

"To facilitate business, franks of different values have been issued. They can be bought at the Vice-Consulate at any time during office hours. They ought not to be fixed on the letters, but only attached by the gummed corner."



A second notice appeared in April, 1899 :—



BRITISH CONSULAR MAILS.

Under further notice shall be given the outgoing Antananarivo mails will be made up every fourth Friday, beginning on Friday, the 30th day of April, and will be transmitted *ad Réunion* through the French Post Office in Tamatave, at the following Rates of Postage :—

FROM ANTANANARIVO TO	LETTERS.				NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, ETC.			
	GRAMMES.				GRAMMES.			
	15	30	45	60	50	100	150	200
EUROPE and all Postal Union countries	d. 4½	d. 9	d. 13½	d. 18	d. 1½	d. 3	d. 4½	d. 6
AMERICA and all countries not in the Postal Union	8	16	24	32	2	4	6	8
TAMATAVE (British Consulate)	2	4	6	8	1	2	3	4

Not including charges which may be made for delivery.

All letters, etc., must be posted at the Vice-Consulate before noon on the Fridays above-mentioned. After twelve o'clock double postage will be charged.

Postage must be prepaid, and particular attention is directed to the use of the Postal Franks which have been issued to facilitate business. They may be bought at the Vice-Consulate any time during office hours.

N.B.—Fifteen grammes weigh a little more than the English $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. They may be represented by a 4 s. 3 of Malagasy money. Fifty grammes may be reckoned as equivalent to a. 1 s. 6 s. 4.

Her Majesty's Vice-Consulate.

Antananarivo, April 23rd, 1899.



The Postal Franks were issued to obviate the necessity of remitting money to the Vice-Consulate in payment of postage, and to save the trouble of weighing the cast dollars which form the Malagasy coin. The manner in which they were employed will be seen by the following examples:—

1. A person at the center of Madagascar desiring to forward a letter of 15 grammes weight to London, *via* Mauritius, sent it to the Vice-Consulate at Antananarivo with a postal frank of Six Pence attached to it.

This letter was then received by the Vice-Consul as franked, and he undertook the responsibility for its transmission.

The postal frank was removed and the letter was forwarded by the Consulate post to the colonial postmaster at Fort Louis. There the letter was franked with Mauritius stamps at the rate of Four Pence the 15 grammes, and this amount was placed to the debit of the Vice-Consulate of Antananarivo.

2. If the sender desired his letter forwarded *via* Réunion, he handed it to the post with a postal frank of 4½d. attached to it, and, as in the preceding case, the Vice-Consul became responsible for its transmission.

The re-franking was effected at Antananarivo by using stamps of the Republic at the Postal Union rate of 2½d. the 15 grammes, and the letter was transmitted by the Consulate post to Tamatave and there handed over to the French Post Office.

3. The Postal Franks were equally employed for franking letters addressed to Tamatave and other towns on the east side of Madagascar. In this case the letter thus franked had no need of re-franking, because it travelled all the way by the Consulate post. The Postal Frank could then have remained attached, but for convenience it was removed to prevent it being torn during transport, and then the letter was marked "R.L.S.", or received an impression of the Consular hand-stamp, which signified the same thing.

The issue of the Postal Franks has been discontinued for some months, but they are still received in payment of postage at the Vice-Consulate, Antananarivo, those remaining in people's hands in the country of course retaining their franking value.

(Signed) W. CLAYTON FROTHINGWELL,

Vice-Consul of Her Britannic Majesty.

Antananarivo, 26th November, 1887."



The last paragraph of Mr. Pickersgill's letter refers to the action taken by Mr. John G. Haggard, the British Consul at Tamatave, who, as soon as he learnt that large numbers of the Postal Franks were being supplied to dealers and collectors, at once prohibited any further issue of the labels.

It will be seen from the above account that the use of these labels was of a very peculiar nature, as although postage was prepaid by them they did not in a single instance accompany the letter or packet after it left the Vice-Consulate in Antananarivo. There is an excellent article on these stamps by Mr. J. N. Marsden, in the *Stamp News Annual* for 1891.

REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Issue I. March, 1894.



Eight values. Typographed in Antananarivo and printed two at a time in horizontal rows of four on thin yellowish white wove paper, ruled in vertical lines of colour between the specimens. Gummed at the left or right upper corner. Two types of each value. Design:—An inscription in four lines. 1st, "B. G. M." (British Consulate, Madagascar) in large fancy capitals, 2nd, "1 oz." or other weight, 3rd, "LETTER" or "POSTAL FRANK" in Roman capitals, 4th, the value in words, in tall Roman capitals. There is a thin horizontal line between the first and second and the third and fourth lines. The whole inscription is enclosed within a plain rectangular frame formed of a thin inner and a thick outer

line. Shape large upright rectangle, the frame measuring 37½ x 52 mm. On one type the period after the letter "s." is solid, while on the other type it



appears as a small white circle; and this variation is the same for all the values excepting the One Shilling and One Shilling and Sixpence. The types of the two letter values, which were probably printed later, differ from the others; one having a solid period after the letter "a", while the other has a small white circle. The stamps are surcharged across the centre with a large circular hand-stamp in black, consisting of the Royal Arms and Supporters of Great Britain contained within a plain circular band inscribed in *auxiliary* capitals "ARMES ROYALES" in the upper curve and "ARTS ET MANUFACTURES" in the lower curve, the two parts of the inscription being separated by a star-like ornament at either side.



I. Inscribed "ARMES".

6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ on., reddish lilac; black surcharge: 2 types.		
1s., 1 on. " " " 2 "		
1s. 6d., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ on. " " " 2 "		
2s., 2 on. " " " 2 "		

Variety. With the hand-stamp in lilac.

6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ on., reddish lilac; lilac surcharge: 2 types.		
--	--	--

II. Inscribed "POSTAL PACKET".

1d., 1 on., reddish lilac; black surcharge: 2 types.		
2d., 2 on. " " " 2 "		
3d., 3 on. " " " 2 "		
4d., 1 on. " " " 2 " (?)		



Varieties. a. With the hand-stamp in blue.

4d., 1 on., reddish blue; blue surcharge: 2 types.

b. The "1" of "1 on." altered to "4" in pen and black ink.

4d., 4 on., reddish blue; black surcharge: 2 types.

c. Without the hand-stamp.

4d., 1 on., reddish blue: 2 types.

4d., 1 on. " 2 "

Remarks.—The stamps first issued have a thin diagonal line ruled across them with pen and red ink, from the left upper to the right lower corner, but this red line was afterwards discontinued.

Mr. J. N. Maraden possesses what appears to be a used specimen of the One Penny without the hand-stamp, and unused copies of the Four Pence without the overprint are known: possibly other values also exist. Several of the values are found with the hand-stamp inverted and in other positions, and some have the hand-stamp twice impressed.

Issue II. 1866.

Two values. The One Shilling stamp of the preceding issue with the word "ANNULUM" erased by pen and red ink and "cancel" written above it; and the same stamp with "1 on." surcharged by hand with pen and red ink "4d." and with the Vice Consul's three initials "W.C.P." (W. Clayton Pickeringill) added, the value of the stamp being obliterated by a pen line in red ink.

4d., red surcharge on 1s., 1 on., reddish blue; black surcharge: 2 types.

4d., red " 1s., 1 on. " " 2 "

Issue III. 1866.

One value. The Six Pence Stamp of Issue I. changed in colour.

6d., 4 on., rose-red; black surcharge: 2 types.

Remarks.—This stamp is also found with and without a red diagonal line.



Issue IV. 1898.



enclosed within a large upright rectangular border composed of trefoil and other ornaments, the frame measuring 44½ x 67 mm. outside. In the spaces above and below the numeral are printed in black "POSTAGE" in a straight line of ornamental capitals at the top, and the value in words, also in a straight line, in small, tall, thin *serif* capitals, at the bottom. The stamps are surcharged across the centre with the same large circular hand-stamp as those of the preceding issues.

1. With period after "POSTAGE" and the value.

A. Hand-stamp in black.

10, rose and black; black surcharge.

10.	"	"
20.	"	"
30.	"	"
40.	"	"
50.	"	"
60.	"	"

Seven values. Typographed in Antananarivo and printed in strips of four on thin yellowish white wove paper; gummed at the left or right upper corner. The strip of four stamps of each value first printed with a period after the word "POSTAGE" and the value, Division I. of the list, was ruled in vertical lines of colour, as are between the first and second and the third and fourth stamps, and in short lines between the second and third and after the fourth stamp, whereas the strips of four stamps of the second printing of Division I. and those of Divisions II. and III. of the list, are ruled in short coloured lines between every two specimens. Design:—Large numeral of value, 10½ mm. in height, in the centre



B. Hand-stamp in blue.

1d., rose and black; blue surcharge.

1½d.	"	"
2d.	"	"
3d.	"	"
4½d.	"	"
5d.	"	"

II. Without period after "POSTAGE" and the value.

Hand-stamp in blue.

1d., rose and black; blue surcharge.

2d.	"	"
3d.	"	"

III. "POSTAGE" measures 24½ mm. in place of 29½ mm., and is without period. There is, however, a period after the value.

Hand-stamp in blue.

4d., rose and black; blue surcharge.

5d.	"	"
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Issue V. 1894.

Two for value. Identical in design with the stamps of the preceding issue except for the hand-stamp, which has been replaced by another. The new hand-stamp has the Royal Arms and Supporters of Great Britain much smaller, and above and below them, respectively, are the words "COMMERCE MAIL." These words and the arms are enclosed within a large circular hand inscribed "MADAGASCAR" in the upper curve and "ANTANANARIVO" in the lower curve, a star at either side separating the two words. The whole inscription is in *serif* capitals.



I. With period after "revenue" and the value.

A. Hand-stamp in black.

1d., rose and black ; black surcharge.

1½d.	"	"
2d.	"	"
3d.	"	"
4½d.	"	"
6d.	"	"
6d.	"	"

B. Hand-stamp in blue.

5d., rose and black ; blue surcharge.

C. Hand-stamp in red.

2½., rose and black ; red surcharge.

4½d.	"	"
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II. Without period after "revenue" and the value.

A. Hand-stamp in black.

1d., rose and black ; black surcharge.

1½d.	"	"
2d.	"	"
3d.	"	"
4½d.	"	"
6d.	"	"

B. Hand-stamp in blue.

1d., rose and black ; blue surcharge.

1½d.	"	"
2d.	"	"
3d.	"	"
4½d.	"	"
6d.	"	"



III. "rouge" measures 24½ mm. in place of 20½ mm., and is without period. There is, however, a period after the value.

A. Hand-stamp in black.

4d, rose and black; black surcharge.

6d.	"	"
1s.	"	"
1s. 6d.	"	"
2s.	"	"



B. Hand-stamp in blue.

4d, rose and black; blue surcharge.

6d.	"	"
1s.	"	"
1s. 6d.	"	"
2s.	"	"

Remarks.—As in the first issue the hand-stamp is found in all kinds of positions. Most of the values are also found without the hand-stamp, but in this condition they can only be considered incomplete stamps.



Issue VI. End of 1894.

One value. The Four Franc stamp of Issue I., with error "1 on.," surcharged with the Consular Mail hand-stamp of Issue V.

A. Hand-stamp in black.

4d, 1 on., reddish lilac; black surcharge: 2 types.

B. Hand-stamp in lilac.

4d, 1 on., reddish lilac; lilac surcharge: 2 types.

Remarks.—After the suppression of the stamps in 1887 the postage on letters transmitted by the Consular Mail was paid for in cash. The letters were then treated in the same way as they were when the stamps were in use; that is to say they were forwarded with an impression of the Consular Mail hand-stamp struck on the envelopes, and with the requisite French stamps attached when the letters were to be forwarded by the French mail from Tamatave.

About 1894 the Malagasy Government made an agreement with a syndicate of British merchants, at Antananarivo, to work the inland mail during the war with France. This agreement included the conveyance of all mail matter between the inland towns and with the ports. In January, 1895, the Syndicate published the following notice:—

BRITISH POST.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the monthly subscription to the British post now expires. For the future the correspondence for the coast must be paid in advance, by means of stamps which may be procured from the Postmaster of the British post, Antananarivo.

January, 1895.

RATE OF PAYMENT FOR TAMATAVE.

Letters	... ..	4d. per on.
Newspapers, printed matter, and patterns	... ..	1d. ..



Issue I. January, 1895.



Seven values.—Typographed and printed, at Antananarivo, on various coloured papers. There are six types of each value arranged in three horizontal rows of two, ruled in black lines round the outside of the six stamps and between each of the specimens. The block of six types is repeated four times on each sheet, the two lower blocks or pages being inverted as regards the two upper. The same six types did duty for all the stamps, the value in English and Malagasy at the sides only being changed. On the sheet of the Four Pence, the sixth type has the word "ross" mispelt "ross". We have not seen a complete sheet of this value, but only one with three pages, and on one of these pages the error has been corrected. On the Two Shillings, the sixth type, has a large italic figure "2" in the left lower corner. Design:—Within a double-lined diamond is "SERVIS (STAMP) MAIL, 1895". This diamond is enclosed within a plain rectangular band inscribed "ROSSIA" at the top, "MADAGASCAR" at the bottom, and the value in words at the sides, that on the left being in English, reading upwards, and that on the right being in Malagasy, reading downwards. All the inscriptions are in *serif* capitals. The numeral of value followed by a small letter "d" or "s" is placed in the two lower, interior, corners of the stamp.

1d.	black on blue-grey wove paper	6 types.
4d.	thick white laid	6 "
6d.	pale yellow wove	6 "
8d.	salmon	6 "
1s.	lawn	6 "
2s.	bright rose	6 "
4s.	grey	6 "

Error.—The word "ross" mispelt "ross".

4d., black on thick white laid paper.

Remarks.—These stamps constituted a provisional issue until others arrived from England. There seems little doubt, however, that the stamps, and also those of the succeeding issue, were made with the idea of selling them to collectors and dealers; otherwise stamps ranging in value up to Four Shillings were hardly necessary to prepay postal rates of One Penny and Four Pence. Both sets of stamps were condemned by the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps, but a certain number of them were undoubtedly used for paying postage. All the values of the first issue were supplied postmarked to order, in blue or lilac, with a large circular hand-stamp containing "SERVIS MAIL ANTANANARIVO" and a date, either "31 JAN. 95" or "15 May 95."



Issue II. March, 1895.



See values. Supplied by Messrs. John Hadden & Co., of Fleet Street, London, and lithographed on white wove paper, perforated 12. Design:—In the centre there is a picture of tropical scenery with two natives in the foreground, one of whom is carrying two post boxes, inscribed "sarriso mail", swung on a bamboo pole, while the other holds a spear and an umbrella. Above in three lines, the last of which is curved, is "sarriso—~~isako~~ mail—~~man-~~manin"; and below, on a wide white scroll, is the value in words in Malagasy, both inscriptions being in *ans-serif* capitals. The two upper corners of the stamp contain white octagonal blocks with the numeral of value followed by the letter "d" or "p", and at either side of the stamp there is a vertical line of eleven white dots.

2d, deep ultramarine	(shades)
4d, rose	(-)
6d, deep green	(-)
1s, deep greenish blue	(-)
2s, chocolate-brown	(-)
4s, deep blue-marine	(-)

Remarks.—These stamps were only in use for a few months, as the post was suppressed when the French troops entered Antananarivo at the end of September, 1895.



MATABELELAND.

MATABELELAND is situated to the north of the South African Republic. It now forms the south-eastern part of Rhodesia, and lies to the south of Mashonaland. The chief town is Bulawayo, which has a population of about 5,000. The Bechuanaland Railway reached Bulawayo in October, 1897, and was formally opened on November 4th following, thus placing the town in direct rail communication with Cape Town.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPHIC STAMPS.

Issue March 28th, 1894.

These values. Used by Captain Charles E. Norris-Newman, Reuter's agent at Bulawayo, who sent over, in February, 1895, the following account of the stamps. "When I left Tati for Bulawayo in March, 1894, it was then the most advanced telegraph station; but the construction party were taking the wire on; so I arranged, on my arrival at Bulawayo, to form a service of native runners for the sure and prompt despatch of my own weekly wires to 'Reuter'—the Government mounted service of white certificates being slow and uncertain, especially as the horse sickness was then very severe. So soon as the inhabitants found this out I was bothered with applications daily to allow them to send their wires with mine, and as it would materially lower the expenses I agreed, and had printed off, by cyclostyle process, fifty sheets of these rows, of six stamps, on plain white laid paper, and gummed with the natural (mimoset-thorn) gum of the country, boiled; imperforate, of course. The top row was of Ten Shillings value: the fee to the Ramagushane River station, 68 miles from here: the first temporary advanced post; the second



row of Five Shillings each paid the charge later on to Mangova, 40 miles from here; afterwards, and later on, the reduced charge to Fig Tree Camp, 29 miles from here, being met by the Two Shillings and Sixpence stamp. None of these were sold direct to the public or to dealers; as I affixed the stamps myself to the Telegraph Forms sending copies, cancelling the same with the date and my initials in permanent blue ink pencil. My service commenced on the 25th March, 1894, and went once a week, or oftener if required, to the end of April, when the wire was open to Mangova; to the latter place I ran two to three times a week, until the middle of the month, charging Five Shillings; after which the Post Office authorities—Mr. A. O. Gambley, Postmaster—arranged with me to run alternate days, the Government sending Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and I on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, charging; the Government Two Shillings and I Two Shillings and Six Pence. This went on until the wire reached Fig Tree Camp, 29 miles off, in June; when the Government reduced the charge for sending or receiving a wire to One Shilling, and it no longer paid me, so I discontinued the service, and sent my wires by them. Mr. Angus Kelly had been the telegraphist in charge all the way up from Tati until it arrived in Bolawaga in July. The authorities here had a very small supply of any kind of stamps themselves; and the Fee due by the public was simply paid in cash on sending or receiving a message, together with the telegraph charge. Three hundred stamps of such kind were originally struck off, of which I used the following numbers: 72 of Ten Shillings, 125 of Five Shillings, 151 of Two Shillings and Six Pence." (Illustration 72.)

2s. 6d., Black: 4 types.

5s.	"	6	"
10s.	"	6	"

Remarks.—The sheet illustrated has been cancelled by two diagonal lines ruled across it.



MAURITIUS.

PRELIMINARY NOTES.

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean, between $57^{\circ} 17'$ and $57^{\circ} 48'$ East longitude and $19^{\circ} 55'$ and $20^{\circ} 32'$ South latitude, comprising about 708 square miles; with an extreme length of 38 miles and an extreme breadth of 28 miles. It is distant 115 miles from Réunion, 500 miles from Madagascar, and 1,500 miles from Natal. The island was first discovered by the Portuguese in 1507, but they formed no settlement there. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and their commander, Admiral J. C. Van Neck, gave it the name of Maurice, in honour of the then Stadholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. The Dutch abandoned the island in 1712 and it was annexed by France in 1737, when the name was changed to Isle of France. On the landing of the English in 1810 the former name of Mauritius was restored to it. The population is about 372,000, of whom about 200,000 are Indians. Many of the inhabitants are descendants of the ancient French nobles, the French language is spoken throughout the island, except by the Indians, and debates in the Council of Government may take place either in English or French. The climate from December to April is very hot, but comparatively cool for the rest of the year. Except in Port Louis and some of the coast districts it is very healthy.



A HISTORY OF THE STAMPS OF MAURITIUS COMPILED
PRINCIPALLY FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

By Major E. B. STANS.

*A Paper read before the Philatelic Society, London, on May 22nd and December 11th,
1890, and January 8th, 1897.*

The following is a summary of the papers which were published, in 1890, in Vol. II. of *The Philatelic Record*, and which gave, down to a certain point, a fairly complete history of the Postal Issues of this Colony.

Ordinance No. 13 of 1846, which was passed in Council on December 17th of that year, published in the *Government Gazette* of December 20th, and came into force (with the exception of certain articles relating to the delivery of letters in Port Louis) on January 1st, 1847, completely reorganized the Postal System of the Island, and it was under this Ordinance that stamps were subsequently issued. It appointed certain rates to be charged upon letters, &c., arriving from "beyond seas", or received for transmission "beyond seas"; it fixed the rates of Inland Postage, on letters "for transmission between the town and country, or between any two branch offices," at 3d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and further prescribed:—

The charge for town postage shall be as follows:—On every letter, &c., if received from beyond seas or from a branch office, one penny in addition to any other postage chargeable thereon.

On the same, if posted at the central office for delivery within the said town, and not exceeding one ounce, one penny; and for every three ounces, or part thereof, beyond that weight, one penny additional.

The issue of stamps was plainly contemplated:—

Article 9. Every letter, newspaper, or packet of any kind liable to postage under this ordinance, if posted within the Colony and its dependencies, and having a stamp or stamps affixed thereto, and appearing on the outside, such stamps being provided by the Government, and being of the value or amount required in each case according to the preceding tariff, and not having been used before shall pass by the post free of postage.



Prepayment of postage upon letters going out of the Colony was made compulsory by one of the regulations under this Ordinance dated 13th January, 1847 :—

No. 5. The postage on inland letters if not prepaid by stamp may be paid for at the post office where the letter is first put in, or left to be paid for on delivery, but both the inland and sea postage on letters intended for transmission beyond seas must be prepaid by the sender, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

There appears to be no doubt that, although stamps are mentioned both in the Ordinance and in the Regulations, no stamps were then in use in the Colony. Arrangements, however, were being made for providing them, and an estimate had already been obtained from Mr. Barraud, a watchmaker, who was afterwards employed to engrave and print the stamps of James I. and II. The estimate runs as follows :—

Estimate of the expense of the undermentioned blocks and engraving for the use of the Martinique General Post Office.

Letter Labels for One Penny and Two Pence (per tho.)	...	£0	10	0
Engraving Plates for ditto	...	...	10	0
12 Letter Stamps with moveable dates and names of Stations				
at 24s.	...	...	14	8
12 Paid Stamps at 6s.	...	...	3	12
12 Free ditto at 6s.	...	...	3	12
12 Too Late ditto at 6s.	...	...	4	10
One Stamp Penny Post...	...	...	0	10
Stamps 1 to 14 at 3s. each	...	...	2	2
20 Badges for Postmen at 20s.	...	...	20	0
			<u>£59</u>	<u>10</u>
			0	0

Total of estimate Fifty-Nine Pounds Ten Shillings.

(Signed) W. (?) BARRAUD.

Fort Louis, November 12th, 1846.

The first mention to be found of stamps being actually in existence, is in the following letter from the Colonial Postmaster to the Colonial Secretary, dated 20th September, 1847 :—

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c.

Sir,—With reference to Articles 9 & 10 of Post Office Ordinance No. 13 of 1846, I have the honour to report for His Excellency the Governor's information, that the necessary postage stamps are now ready for issuing, 700



having been struck off. And as the regulations of the service may require the supervision of some other Government officer besides myself to attest to the number of stamps furnished to this office, I respectfully await His Excellency's instructions before having any further number of stamps struck off.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. S. BARROWMAN,

Colonial Postmaster.

Attached to this letter was the following:—

Report 312—47. According to the regulations, Government stamps are struck off at the Colonial Secretary's office, and issued upon requisitions from the collectors. It is recommended that the same course be pursued in the present case, and that the stamps be kept in the Colonial Secretary's office.

It is probable that the simplest, and at the same time the safest, check over the issue of Post Office stamps would be attained by procuring the quantity necessary for the annual demand from the Stamp Office in London, upon a requisition from the Colonial Secretary to the Colonial Agents.

(Signed) W. W. R. KENN.

Auditor-General.

Audit Office, 25th September, 1847.

The reply to this letter was not found, but there can be no doubt that the stamps referred to were those lettered "over seven", of which the specimen of the one seven now in the British Museum is obliterated with a stamp dated "SE. 21 1847", and which this letter, and another to be quoted later, practically prove to have formed the first issue for the Colony.

The 700 stamps were issued, and 300 more, and we may gather that further correspondence took place, of which I was unable to find a copy, and that the inconvenience of printing the stamps one by one was one of the causes which led to the suggestion of the Auditor-General being acted upon, as shown by the following letter from the Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, to the Colonial Agent, London, dated January 15, 1848:—

Sir, The system practised in the Post Office in England having been introduced here last year and hitherto with apparent success, it has been found necessary to have recourse to local means to prepare the necessary stamps for prepayment. As, however, this has not been altogether satisfactory, and it has been considered more advisable to obtain them from England, I have received the directions of his Excellency the Governor, to



request that you would, under the sanction of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, have dies prepared and ten thousand stamps struck off and sent out in parcels containing a fixed number each. It would be desirable that the stamp for colonial use should be so different from that employed by the General Post Office at home, that it may be easily distinguishable, but otherwise to have as much resemblance as may be compatible with that object.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GEORGE F. DICK,

Colonial Secretary.

In the meantime the Colonial Postmaster, who was apparently authorized to obtain stamps locally, had made other arrangements, as the result of which he was able to report progress upon May 2, 1848:—

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, &c.

SIR,—(1) I have the honour to report for His Excellency the Governor's information, that improved plates containing twelve impressions of each postage label (one penny and twopenny) are now finished and ready to be worked whenever it shall please His Excellency to favour me with his instructions.

(2) Some delay in their delivery, it is true, has unavoidably occurred, in consequence of the engraver having been for some time under medical treatment for his sight, which had become impaired. This delay would not, however, have occasioned any inconvenience or disappointment to the public had I been permitted to use in the meantime the original plates, the only objection against them, as I understand, being that, as there was only one impression of each label, too much time would be occupied in working off any large number. This objection cannot, however, apply to the new plates, as the engraver assures me that he can within the hour take off from 1,000 to 1,500 impressions.

(3) When first these labels were introduced 1,000 were struck off, and so desirable were the public of availing of them, particularly for town letters, that in the course of a few days they were all disposed of.

(4) It was mentioned to me a few days ago that letter labels were ordered from England, but as considerable time must elapse before, agreeably to that order, any supply can be received, I cannot but most respectfully represent, for His Excellency's consideration, the expediency of recommencing with the new plates, an issue of postage stamps so frequently applied for by the community in town and country.



(5) In my letter of 20th September last, I respectfully suggested (as a control) the nomination of some other public officers, in conjunction with myself, to superintend the process of working the plates (a press for that purpose having been erected in this office), and to take account of the stamps struck off.

(6) To this suggestion I would add that the plates be enclosed in a box with two keys, each officer having a key, so that except in the presence of both the box could not be opened.

With these few observations, which I hope will meet His Excellency's notice,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. SYDNEY BROWNLEE.

P.S.—The engraver asks ten shillings for one thousand stamps.

This letter completes the history of the first issue of stamps of the Colony, showing that there were two values, printed from plates with a single stamp engraved upon each; it shows also that these were replaced by plates producing sheets of twelve types, which we know to have been the case with the stamps lettered "over run," and although we find no description of the stamps, there can be no doubt that impressions from these improved plates were the labels that are described under Issue II.

What was the actual date of the second issue is, in my opinion, uncertain; the following "Post Office Notification" was published in *The Government Gazette*:—

The public are hereby informed that Post Office stamps for the prepayment of letters can be had at the General and District Post Offices.

(Signed) J. S. BROWNLEE,

Colonial Postmaster.

General Post Office, August 3rd, 1863.

It seems to me unlikely that, if the plates were ready at the beginning of May, the stamps were not issued until the beginning of August; and I think it more probable that they were issued earlier at the General Post Office, where the first issue was put in use without any such notification, and that the latter was only published when supplies of stamps were sent to the District Offices.



At the end of 1848 the first supply of stamps was sent out from England; a letter from the Colonial Agent, dated London, 21st December, contains a bill of lading for a case of postage stamps as "ordered by letter of January 15th, 1848," which has been already quoted, and encloses the following bill from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.

Preparing a drawing and engraving dies and plate, paper, printing, and gumming... ..	£52 10s. 0d.
33,334 red,	
33,333 green,	
33,333 plum,	
100,000 postage labels at 9d. per 1000	£3 15s. 0d.

These were the stamps with a seated figure of Britannia, the name "maurusus" below, and no indication of any value. As to the green and the plum (more commonly known as magenta) stamps there can be no doubt, as this was the only supply of those colours ever sent out; the red we might guess to be the red-brown stamps on blue paper, both from the date of manufacture and from the fact that the other two stamps are also on paper strongly discoloured by the action of the ink; we shall find confirmation of this later, in some documents which tend to show that certain red stamps received afterwards were printed in vermilion.

No use was made of these Britannia stamps for some years after their arrival, and no correspondence could be found relating to their receipt, or showing any reason for their not being put in circulation.

Article 6 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1850, made the postage on *Ship* letters (that is, letters conveyed by private ship, as distinguished from those sent by *Mail*):—

If received at the principal office for transmission beyond seas:—

For every letter or sealed packet not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce ...	4d.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce... ..	5d.

and fourpence additional for every ounce or fraction thereof beyond that weight.

Nothing was said about this rate being prepaid by stamps, but no doubt it could be prepaid by means of the 1d. and 2d. stamps then in use. Fourpenny stamps, however, seem to have been in contemplation, for a letter from the Postmaster to the Colonial Secretary, dated May 7th, 1853, asks for certain quantities of 1d. and 2d. stamps, and calls attention to the fact



that he had not yet been supplied with 4d. stamps for Ship Letters. In answer to this is a letter from the Colonial Secretary, dated May 30, 1853, stating that the 1d. and 2d. stamps applied for had been ordered to be struck off, and that the stamps in the Treasury were to be issued at 4d. each, and to be received by the Postmaster accordingly. This was the first allusion that I could find to the employment of the English printed stamps.

There was still some delay, however, as is shown by the following:—

General Post Office,

August 18th, 1853.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—(1) With reference to the previous correspondence during my predecessor's time on the subject of the fourpenny stamps lodged in the Treasury.

(2) I beg to recommend that they be put in operation as early as possible, for which purpose, I believe, they will require to be stamped on the face with the number 4. Such a stamp, I presume, can easily be made in the Colony, which I will undertake to have done under His Excellency's authority.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. RAWSON.

Acting Postmaster.

This letter was endorsed on the back:—

The stamps alluded to are in the Treasury vault, and can be issued under His Excellency's authority.

A letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Treasurer, dated September 3rd, 1853, directed the latter to issue the 4d. stamps to the Postmaster, and a letter to the Surveyor-General, dated October 17th, 1853, directed that officer to have the words "FOUR PENNS" printed on the stamps. "The words 'fourpence' to be placed on the pencil line over the head of Britannia."

There was farther correspondence, but a requisition from the Postmaster, dated November 14th, 1853, asking for £100 worth of 1d. and 2d. stamps, and 8,000 or 10,000 4d. stamps, was complied with a few months later. A letter



from the Colonial Secretary, dated March 17th, 1854, stated that the stamps applied for in November (1s., 2s. and 4d.) were ready, and the following letter from the Postmaster acknowledged their receipt :—

General Post Office,

March 24, 1854.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary,

Sir,—(1) I have the honour to state that I have received over from the President of the Stamping Committee the following stamps, viz. :—

(2) Ten thousand one hundred and fifty-two of the value of four pence each, forty-one of which are unfit for use, the words *four pence* being illegible.

(3) I have, therefore, to request that the necessary publicity be given, either by an ordinance or otherwise, to enable me to put them in circulation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. H. LAWRENCE,

Acting Postmaster-General.

In compliance with this, an Ordinance (No. 16 of 1854) was passed on March 29th of that year, entitled "For extending to Ship Letters the obligation of being prepaid by Postage Stamps," to come into effect from April 15, 1854. A Government Notice was also published, in the Gazette of April 8, 1854, to the effect that "from this date Post Office stamps of the value of Fourpence, and having the words 'FOUR PENCE' on each, will be issued to the public on application at the Central Post Office," &c.

This is important as showing that the *prose* stamps, surcharged "FOURPENCE" in black (for these must be the stamps alluded to), were in existence as early as March, 1854, and that their issue was publicly notified in April, 1854. At what date they were actually used seems uncertain; the Ordinance was probably not put in force for some time, for there was a good deal of correspondence with the Postmaster, who, when he had got the 4d. stamps, seems to have objected to their use. On April 10th, 1854, he wrote a long letter to the Colonial Secretary, urging objections to the putting in circulation—at present—of the 4d. stamps, and complaining that he had not been consulted about the Ordinance or the Notice, and that he had not had time to frame regulations for the employment of these stamps, and as late as December, 1855, this question had not been settled, for a letter of the 10th of that month again gave reasons for delay in the use of the 4d. stamps. But in both cases the question raised referred to the use of these stamps for ship letters, and not to their use for inland letters.



I think we may fairly assume, that after the publication of the Notice of April 8th, 1854, anyone who wished for 4d. stamps could have bought them, and that they could have been used for inland letters, and probably for Ship Letters also, although the prepayment of postage on the latter may not have been compulsory. In confirmation of these assumptions the following facts may be quoted:—

1. A letter from the Postmaster to the Colonial Secretary, dated July 30th, 1853, enclosed a draft of a notice, for publication in the *Government Gazette*, to the same effect as that alluded to above. It does not appear that this Notice was ever published, and the reason for this may have been either that it was not considered necessary (a similar Notice having been published in April, 1854), or that the authorities were not yet prepared to put the 4d. stamps in circulation.

2. In a draft of Regulations for the Post Office, dated August 2nd, 1853, it was stated that the stamps then in use were 1d., 2d., and 4d., all with value indicated. This seems sufficient evidence that the 4d. stamps were available for use at that date.

3. There was published on August 11th, 1855, a draft of an Ordinance repealing Ordinance No. 18 of 1854, and making provisions for the latter to come into effect from October 1st, 1855. It does not appear that the Ordinance of 1855 was ever passed, but it seems to show that Ordinance No. 18 of 1854 was in existence though not enforced.

4. Ordinance 23 of 1855 established a uniform rate of 6d. per half ounce for Ship Letters, this rate to be prepaid in stamps, and it repealed No. 18 of 1854. The provisions of the latter as to a 4d. rate for Ship Letters must have been in force up to this time.

The question as to the real date of issue of the surcharged stamps, arises from the fact that their issue was announced a second time, as shown below; but it does not appear that the first announcement was ever cancelled, and my personal opinion is in favour of considering April 8th, 1854, the official date. If there had been stamp collectors in Port Louis at that time, they would have had the stamps on that day, and used them!

Ordinance No. 23 of 1855 did not actually come into effect till some three years later, being Proclaimed May 1, 1858, to take effect from the 8th of the same month, and the following Notice shows that the supply of



recharged stamps had not been exhausted, even if they had been put in circulation :—

Government Notice No. 40 of 1858.

His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified that Her Majesty having been pleased to confirm and approve Ordinance No. 23 of 1855, cited as "*The Postage Amendment Ordinance, 1855*," Postage Stamps of the colours red and green, respectively, for the prepayment of Letters under the said Ordinance, will be sold at the Post Office, Port Louis, &c.

The red stamps do not bear any money value. They will be sold at 6d. each.

The green stamps are each marked with the words "*seize sixcen*," and will be sold at that price.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

April 30th, 1858.

This is the first mention of the issue of red stamps bearing no indication of value, but used as 6d. stamps. The following documents show that these were not the red stamps that were sent out in 1849, but the *ver-dillon* stamps, which had been received shortly before this notice was published :—

A letter from the Colonial Agents, dated London, January 8th, 1858, enclosed a bill of lading for "postage stamps for carrying out Ordinance No. 23 of 1855," accompanied by a bill of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., for—

482 sheets of 216 each	99,792	} 6d., blue.
1 sheet	208	
Paper, printing, and gumming 100,000 postage stamps, at		
6d. per 1,000	... ..	£3 15 0
231 sheets of 216 each	49,896	
1 sheet	104	
Paper, printing, and gumming 50,000 postage stamps, at		
1s. per 1,000.	... ..	£2 10 0



It should be observed that the 100,000 stamps at 9d. per 1,000 are described as "9d., blue", while the nature and colour of the 50,000 stamps at 1s. per 1,000 are not stated. The next letter throws some light upon this point.

Mauritius,

May 4th, 1855.

The Right Honourable Lord Stanley.

My Lord,—(1) With reference to Mr. Secretary Labouchere's despatch No. 85, the 12th January last, apprising me of the shipment on board the *Columbo* of a box of postage stamps, for which my predecessor made requisition in his despatch No. 113, of the 14th December, 1853, with a view to carrying into effect the Postage Amendment Ordinance No. 23 of that year.

(2) I have the honour to inform you that difficulties have arisen in making use of the stamps sent out. My predecessor, I find, requested that one hundred thousand sixpenny, and fifty thousand shilling stamps might be furnished. One hundred thousand red stamps, and fifty thousand blue stamps have been supplied; but neither sort is marked as bearing any particular money value.

(3) Under these circumstances I have, as a temporary expedient, directed that the blue stamps shall not at present be used, and have caused a notice to be issued to the effect that the red stamps will be sold for sixpence each at the Post Office, and that they will be received there as of the value of sixpence; and as there were in the Treasury some thousands of green stamps marked in printed figures as being of the value of fourpence each, I have directed that these shall be substituted for the blue stamps that were sent out.

(4) As objections, however, may be made out of the Colony to accepting stamps, as of the value of sixpence, on which no money value is marked, I have the honour to request that the Colonial Agents may be directed to supply, with the least possible delay, 100,000 red stamps and 50,000 blue ones, marked as of the value of sixpence and one shilling respectively.

(5) Copies of the Ordinance and the Notice above alluded to are herewith transmitted.

(6) And I beg to suggest that, lest any question should arise in England as to the full prepayment of the postage in this island by means of these stamps of undesignated value, some communication may be made to the Postmaster-General on the subject in order that the letters may be marked at the General Post Office as prepaid.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. STURROCK.



A curious mistake seems to have been made here; 100,000 6d., and 50,000 1s. stamps had been ordered; 100,000 blue stamps and 50,000 red stamps were sent out. That there really were 100,000 blue stamps is certainly the case, as nearly that number was found later; the local authorities, however, appear to have made some mistake in counting, and fancying that the larger number were red, and that the red were therefore intended for 6d. stamps, issued them as such.

A bill of lading, dated September 1st, 1858, was accompanied by a bill of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. "For engraving steel dies, and making plates of 218 6d. and 1s. stamps, at £94 each"; and for

100,000 6d., blue, at 9d. per 1,000...	...	..	£3	15	0
50,000 1s., vermilion, at 1s. per 1,000	...	...	2	10	0

The price charged here for the 1s. vermilion stamps is further proof, if such were needed, that the 50,000 stamps sent out in January, 1858, were also of that colour.

In the meantime the 1d. and 2d. stamps that had been issued in 1848, were still in use, and the copper plates from which they were printed were wearing out.

A letter from the Postmaster to the Colonial Secretary, dated February 10th, 1858, requested that the plate of the 2d. stamps may be repaired, if possible, or a new one engraved, as the stamps last issued to the Post Office were illegible. A specimen attached to the letter showed that the plate of 1848 was the one referred to, and that the engraving had almost entirely worn away. The letter stated that "Mr. Sherwin, who has done engraving work for the department before, can do this." On the back of the letter was noted, "Referred back for Report," and below this, "Report; I have seen the engraver, who has inspected the plate, and he informs me that the lowest price for restoring the twelve stamps (for that is the number on each plate) will be seven pounds sterling.

(Signed) W. H. RAYBURN,

Colonial Postmaster.

February 25th, 1858.

The next letter on this subject was one from the Postmaster, dated August 4th, 1858, reporting that Mr. Sherwin had not yet finished re-engraving the 2d. plate, and asking for instructions, as 2d. stamps were much wanted. This was endorsed—"Referred back. Postmaster to find another person to re-engrave the plate, and report." The Postmaster's report, dated September 4th, 1858, stated that



Mr. Lapiroz had examined the plate, and was of opinion that "it was too far gone to produce a good impression"; also that Mr. Lapiroz offered to make a new plate for £10. Endorsed by the Colonial Secretary:—"Offer of Mr. Lapiroz accepted."

The Postmaster, in making the above report, forwarded also a letter from Mr. Sherwin, dated September 2nd, 1848, in which the latter apologised for having been so long re-engraving the plate, and stated that he returns it unfinished, other duties (Mr. Sherwin was a master at the Royal College of Port Louis) preventing his completing it.

A letter from the Postmaster to the Colonial Secretary, dated February 22nd, 1850, reported that "Mr. Lapiroz has this day delivered the new plate for 2d. stamps," and requested that five thousand stamps might be immediately printed from it.

We shall see later that this was done, and that the stamps were at once brought into use; but it is necessary first to say something as to the results of Mr. Sherwin's re-engraving of the plate of 1848, and as to the plate engraved by Mr. Lapiroz. Two distinct varieties of engraved 2d. stamps are found to have been in use at this period, the designs of which are commonly known as "Small Head with Fillet" (*Illustration* 73) and "Large Head with Fillet" (*Illustration* 74), respectively. The plate of the second of these was in existence when I was in Mauritius (1879-1878), and is no doubt in existence still, and from the peculiarities of the arrangement of the types upon the plate there can be no doubt that this was the old plate of 1848, as partially re-engraved by Mr. Sherwin, and the re-engraving perhaps completed by some other hand. The peculiarities I allude to are:—The types are in four horizontal rows of three; as seen upon the sheets of stamps, there is a far wider space between the left hand stamp of each row and the second stamp than there is between the second stamp and the third; and the second and third stamps in each row are regularly placed and nearly on a level and parallel with each other, whilst the first stamp in each row is not on the same level as the others, but rather above it, and is not parallel with the others.

With this plate was one of penny stamps (*Illustration* 77), exhibiting similar irregularities of arrangement, which can also be proved to exist in the sheets of the 1d. of 1848. There can be no doubt that this was the original plate of that value and date, which had also been re-engraved, but when this was done is not known. It seems certain that this plate in its present state was never brought into use.



The plate of the Small Head with Fillet was quite differently arranged. The types are in three horizontal rows of four (horizontal strips of four have been found); they are much farther apart than in the 1848 issue, and the stamps themselves are more nearly square. There can be equally little doubt that this was the new plate engraved by Mr. Lapiroz.

It is still, perhaps, to some extent a question which of these stamps was the first to be put in use, but I think the evidence is strongly in favour of the priority of the small head. We do not know in what condition the old plate was when returned by Mr. Sherwin in September, 1858, but we have recorded Mr. Lapiroz's opinion that it was unfit for use; the impressions printed from it in the course of 1858 or 1859 are exceedingly ugly stamps, but are perfectly clear and distinct. We may take it as certain that the plate was not in that condition when examined by Mr. Lapiroz, for if it had been there would have been no urgent necessity for the engraving of a new plate. Mr. Lapiroz's plate wore out very quickly; in much less than twelve months it was reduced to almost as bad a state as the 1848 plate after ten years use; for the lithographed stamps were manufactured about the end of 1859, and before that time the small Head plate had become so much worn that (if my surmise is correct) the large Head plate had been brought into temporary use. If the latter plate had been used first, it would have been in use from September, 1858, till February, 1859, during which period 24 stamps must have been urgently required, and we should expect to find copies of this stamp on letters between these dates; but I believe that not a single copy has been found with a date earlier than the Autumn of 1859, which is probably the date of issue of this stamp. It may, therefore, be regarded as certain that the re-engraving of the plate, given up by Mr. Sherwin in September, 1858, was completed by him, or by some other engraver, in the course of the following twelve months, and that the 1d. plate, which was in use as late as the end of March, 1859, was re-engraved at about the same time.

At the beginning of 1859, Mr. Pearson Hill was sent out by the Imperial Post Office, at the request of the Colonial authorities, to reorganise their postal department. He arrived in Mauritius on the 10th February. On a letter of his, written shortly after his arrival, is the following note, dated March 25th, 1859:—
 "The optional use of stamps to all parts is allowed before the compulsory use to the United Kingdom is entered (on the 1st May). The stamps in use are 6d., 4d., 2d., and 1d.; none other are required."

And the following letter of Mr. Pearson Hill is of great importance, as showing exactly what the stamps were, and as giving approximately the date of issue of



the 3d., *Nez*, 1s., *vermillon*, and the *magenta* stamp (without indication of value, as 3d. —

General Post Office, Mauritius, March 31st, 1869.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to report that an examination of the stamps last received from England shows that they differ from those hitherto in use in this Colony.

As you are aware, the red stamps (of which I affix a specimen, A), bearing no mark by which their value might be known, have hitherto been sold at the rate of 3d. each. Stamps similar in colour (B) have now been received, bearing the words "*UNE ANNEE*," and must, I presume, be sold at that price.

Nez stamps (C) have also been sent, and these should, I submit, be substituted for those (A) hitherto sold for 3d.

I likewise find a large number of purple stamps (see specimen D), which have been received some time back. As a ninepenny label would be useful to enable persons to pay with one stamp single-rated letters for the United Kingdom sent *ad* *Marsilles*, I submit that this stamp may be sold to the public at that price.

The green stamp (E) hitherto sold at the rate of 4d. should continue to be issued at that rate; but as the number of stamps of this description now in stock is small, I submit that application be made by the next homeward packet for a fresh supply, transmitting a stamp to serve as a specimen for the colour, but requesting that the words "*SEVEN PENCE*" may be engraved on each stamp. A similar course should be followed as regards the purple stamps (D), the words "*SEVEN PENCE*" being of course engraved on each.

(Signed) FRANKS HILL.

The specimens attached to this letter were the following:—

- A. The *vermillon* *Britannia*, without indication of value.
- B. The 1s., *vermillon*.
- C. The 3d., *Nez*.
- D. The *magenta* *Britannia*, without value.
- E. The green *Britannia*, without value.

The green stamps surcharged "*SEVEN PENCE*" had evidently been all issued before this, and a considerable portion of the unsurcharged also.



The last paragraph of this letter, which I did not copy, suggested that 1d. and 2d. stamps should also be ordered from England, as better stamps could thus be obtained at a cheaper rate than the 10s. per thousand still paid for printing the locally made stamps. Attached to this portion of the letter were specimens of the 1d. and 2d. stamps then in use. The 1d. was a poor impression of the stamp of 1848, but not in the last state of the plate, which would tend to prove that the plate was used after the end of March, 1859. The 2d. was a very fine impression of the 2d. "Small Head with Fillet," giving further proof that this was the plate delivered by Mr. Laprot in February, 1859.

The last of the "Natives" were the 1d. and 2d. with the name at the top, the value at the bottom, and a Greek pattern at each side. These were lithographed about the end of 1859 or beginning of 1860, and no doubt issued immediately. The only references to them that I could find were—the concluding paragraph of a letter from Mr. Pearson Hill to the Colonial Secretary, dated November 11th, 1859:—

As regards the stamps to be manufactured by Mr. Darbonne, I submit that 2,000 1d. labels and 4,000 2d. labels be now ordered.

(Signed) PEARSON HILL.

Endorsed—"Approved, 17/11."

A requisition from the Postmaster, dated December 3, 1859, for 25,000 1d. and 50,000 2d. stamps to be lithographed; this quantity was calculated to be sufficient to last four months, by the end of which time it was expected that the new stamps would arrive from England.

And a letter from the Postmaster, dated December 21, 1859, in which he states:—"the instructions regarding 'lithographic stones, from which the postage stamps are to be struck off,' has been complied with, and I have received receipt for same."

In December, 1859, the first parcel of stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. was sent out. It reached Mauritius in January 1860, and contained the following (all, of course, on unwatermarked paper):—

117,240 1d. stamps.	|	112,580 4d. stamps.
117,840 2d. "	|	112,580 5d. "

The 1d. and 2d. were issued on the exhaustion of the lithographed stamps, and specimens of the lower value are known on letters of April, 1860.



A bill of lading from the Colonial Agents, dated May 18th, 1860, enclosed a bill from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for—

48 sheets of stamps of 218 each	..	9,318	} 1s. green.
1 sheet of stamps	... ..	64	
92 sheets of stamps of 218 each	..	19,872	} 6d. blue.
1 sheet of stamps	... ..	128	

20,000 stamps at 6d. per 1,000,			

It was explained that these stamps were sent out in the above colours, in order that the colours might be assimilated to those in use for the same values at home. A supply had been demanded in a despatch of February, 1860, but these were evidently not put in circulation for some months, as shown by the following return of the stamps in the Treasury, dated September 30th, 1860:—

	1s.	9d.	6d.	4d.	3d.	1d.
New stamps	10,000	100,580	20,000	80,580	66,840	81,380
Old	23,200	—	49,300	—	—	—
	Also 99,998 blue stamps, value not indicated.					
	23,055	green	..	..	..	..
	18,219	purple	..	..	..	..

The new 6d. and 1s. stamps can only have been those sent out in the previous May; the old 1s. stamps must have been the 1s. vermilion, and the old 6d. must, I suppose, have been made up partly of the 6d. blue, and partly of the vermilion stamps without indication of value. The 9d., 4d., 3d., and 1d. were, of course, those of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

A bill of lading, dated London, February 20th, 1861, was for—

6d. and 1s. stamps, being a half-year's supply. When the new plates are ready the other half of the above stamps will be forwarded. The stamps are a portion of those required by despatch of November 1st last.

With the above was a bill of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for—

7,500 1s. stamps	
20,000 6d. "	

27,500 stamps at 6d. per 1,000	£1 0s. 6d.
Perforating at 4d.	0 9s. 2d.

	£1 9s. 11d.



This shows us that the 6d. and 1s. stamps sent out in May, 1860, were the 6d., purple-brown, and 1s., yellow-green, unperforated; while those sent out in February, 1861, were the 6d., slate, and 1s., dark green, perforated. The 1s. stamps seem to have been all issued, but there were large remainders of both lots of the 6d.; probably the perforated stamps were issued shortly after their arrival in Mauritius, and the unperforated 6d. withdrawn. And again, when these perforated 1s. stamps were exhausted, the 6d. and 1s. of the De La Rue type were no doubt brought into use together.

A bill of lading, dated London, July 19th, 1861, enclosed a bill of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for 500 of 6d. and 6d., envelopes at £45 each, and for plates of 6d. and 1s. stamps at £90 each; also for making and printing

16,500 6d. envelopes.	|	21,120 6d. stamps.
10,000 6d. "	|	7,000 1s. "

These envelopes were the small 6d. and 6d. ones, and this was the only supply ever sent out; they were very little used. The 6d. and 1s. stamps were the second half-year's supply, promised in the letter of the previous February.

The same mail that conveyed the case of envelopes and stamps probably also took out a letter from the Colonial Agents, dated July 25th, 1861, stating that, through a mistake, the stamps shipped a few days previously had been printed in the wrong colours, instead of being in *bleu* and in green respectively, as they should have been, and promising an equal quantity, in the correct colours, by the next mail. The wrongly printed stamps were then to be destroyed, and no charge was to be made for the second consignment. The case was opened as usual by a Committee, the report of which described the 6d. stamps as printed in yellow and the 1s. stamps in green; but it is evident that the colours were inverted in this report, as green was the correct colour for the 1s. stamps, and there can be no doubt that this was the first supply of the 6d., green, and the 1s., yellow, or yellow-brown, on unwatermarked paper. It thus appears that these colours, which afterwards became practically the normal ones for these values, were first given to them by mistake.

In November, 1860, an order had been sent to England for a further small supply of 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. stamps. Messrs. De La Rue & Co., however, estimated for the small quantities asked for at a very much higher rate than had been charged for the large quantities previously supplied, but offered to print a similar supply at the same rate as before. This offer was accepted by the Colonial Agents, and in June, 1861, these were sent out

117,120 1d. stamps.	|	116,040 4d. stamps.
113,040 2d. "	|	116,880 6d. "

This accounts for the very large number of 6d. stamps in *bleu* and on unwatermarked paper, that were on hand even as late as 1870.



In June, 1862, the Postmaster applied for 2d., 3d., 4d., and 1s. stamps, and at the same time for 6d. and 1s. stamped envelopes, which he requested might be double the size of the pattern enclosed; the pattern was probably one of the stamped envelopes previously supplied. The stamps and envelopes were sent out in the following October, accompanied by a bill of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. for engraving the die for the Shilling envelope, £45, and for the envelopes as follows:—

7,200 postage envelopes, hand-made paper, No. 3, Official, 1s., at 40s. per 1,000	...	...	...	...	214	8	0
7,800 postage envelopes, machine-made paper, No. 3, Official, 1s., at 18s. 6d. per 1,000	...	...	...	...	7	4	4
11,040 postage envelopes, hand-made paper, No. 3, Official, 6d., at 40s. per 1,000	...	...	...	...	22	2	0
10,560 postage envelopes, machine-made paper, No. 3, Official, 6d., at 18s. 6d. per 1,000	...	...	...	...	9	10	0

A letter from the Colonial Agents, dated October 27th, 1862, explained that only one half of the supply of each value was made of the thin hand-made paper ordered, on account of the cost of that paper. No mention was made of any variations in the colour of the machine-made paper employed, but the 6d. is found upon a grey, and upon an almost white paper, as well as upon the ordinary coarse wove. The envelopes arrived in Mauritius at about the end of November, 1862, and were issued to the Postmaster at once. A letter from the latter to the Colonial Secretary, dated December 4, stated that 6d. and 1s. envelopes of large size had been received, and requested permission to sell them at the same rate above face value as those previously issued. In a subsequent letter, dated February 24th, 1863, the Postmaster complained that these envelopes were of too large size to be of much use, and expressed a wish that his requisitions might be more accurately complied with in future. The Colonial Agents retorted that the requisition for these envelopes was very vague in its description of the size required, and that it had been complied with to the best of their and Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s ability.

Whether any portion of the stock of these large envelopes was purposely destroyed, or not, there was no evidence to show; the tradition was that the package containing them was attacked by white ants, and the remains burnt in consequence. It seems curious that the large envelopes alone should have suffered, while the small ones apparently did not; the fact remains that as early as December 5th, 1864, the Postmaster stated, in reply to a request from a foreign Post Office for specimens of Mauritius stamps and envelopes, that there were no 1s. envelopes then to be had. A few packets of the large 6d. envelopes were saved, and some, I believe, eventually into the hands of M. Moona. It should be noted that the colour of the impression of the lower value, on the large envelopes, is quite distinct from that upon the small ones.



In the meantime, before the arrival of the stamps and envelopes just referred to, the 1d. and 2d. adhesives had been running short. In a letter to the Colonial Secretary, dated November 11th, 1862, the Postmaster enquired whether the stamps ordered in June had arrived; he enclosed a statement from the Treasurer, which showed that there were no 2d. stamps left in the Treasury, and that the stocks of several of the values were very small. The following letters show that 1d. stamps were very nearly exhausted also, and that provision had to be made for a supply of them:—

General Post Office, Mauritius,

14th November, 1862.

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—I have the honour to represent that, on application being made yesterday to the Treasurer for one penny postage stamps, I was informed that he could only supply me with four sheets, as the stock of that description of stamp in his custody was exhausted. That quantity being, of course, totally insufficient to last for more than two days, I have to request your instructions as to the steps to be taken in the matter.

(2) The Treasurer has, I believe, sundry old stamps in his possession which might be used, but which for several reasons I would rather not have brought into circulation.

(3) I have caused an enquiry to be made of Mr. Dardenne's, who, I believe, formerly manufactured stamps for this department, and is now willing to undertake to lithograph, within forty-eight hours, such stamps as may be required, on the same terms as formerly.

(4) Should Mr. Dardenne be employed, it will remain to be considered whether the stamps are to be lithographed, or struck off from the copper plates in the possession of the Receiver of Registration Dues.

(5) As it is absolutely necessary that some steps should immediately be taken in the matter, I request you will have the goodness to favour me with your decision as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. H. SALSWELL,
Colonial Postmaster.



Refer back to Postmaster.

If the objections of the Postmaster are not very strong, it would be much better to bring into use the stamps formerly used than to go to Darleuse.

(Signed) F. L. BARRONIER,

14.11.02.

Colonial Secretary.

Report No. 424.

Before giving any further opinion I think it would be expedient to ascertain from the Treasurer the precise quantity and description of old stamps at present in his custody.

(Signed) G. R. SALTER,

Colonial Postmaster.

General Post Office, Mauritius,
14th November, 1902.

The Treasurer is requested to state the precise quantity and description of old stamps in his possession.

(Signed) E. NARVES,

15.11.02.

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Report No. 42.

Blue stamps	...	...	...	...	99,000
Lilac stamps	...	...	...	...	17,400
Faint red stamps	...	...	...	...	30,240

These stamps have no value stamped upon them.

(Signed) W. W. R. KERR,

17.11.02.

Refer back to the Postmaster.

(Signed) E. NARVES,

17.11.02

Assistant Colonial Secretary.



Report No. 827.

As there is no time now to have the stamps manufactured in the Colony, as proposed, there is no other alternative than to use the old stamps; and I submit that the lilac-coloured stamps be used in the first instance as one penny stamps. If approved, I request that the Treasurer and Auditor may be informed accordingly.

(Signed) G. R. SALZWELL,

Colonial Postmaster.

G.F.O., 17.11.82.

21st November, 1882.

The Auditor-General.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor to inform you that His Excellency has authorized the Postmaster to use a certain quantity of lilac-coloured stamps, forming part of the old postage stamps now in the custody of the Treasurer, as one penny stamps, the stock of that description of stamp being exhausted.

(Signed) EDWARD NEWTON,

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

21st November, 1882.

The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir,—With reference to your Report No. 82 of the 17th inst., I am directed by H. E. the Governor to authorize you to issue to the Postmaster, on his requisition, such portion of the 17,496 lilac-coloured stamps in your custody as he may require, to be used by him as "one penny stamps."

(Signed) EDWARD NEWTON,

Assistant Colonial Secretary.

As previously stated, a supply of stamps reached Mauritius at about the end of November, 1882, but the issue of the lilac, or magenta, Britannia stamp, as a provisional Penny value, had already taken place, as can be proved by specimens found upon local correspondence of that date. The stamp itself, of course, differs in no way from that issued as Ninepence in 1859, but the postmark will, in some cases, distinguish the copies used at the two periods. Those bearing the "B 53" mark may safely be put down as having been used as 1d.; those with a similar mark with black centre are certainly 6d.; those with circular marks may be either the one or the other.



It seems well to conclude here the history of the Britannia stamps, by a brief allusion to the wavy-stamp overprinted "more roses," and to the remainders which were sold some years later. In regard to the former, all that can be said of it is that it was christened as early as 1862, by M. J. B. Moens in his *Manuel de Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, that very few copies are known, and that on one, at least, of these the postmark appears to be over the surcharge; on the other hand no record could be found of the issue of any such variety or of any stamp of that value. The overprint appears to be done from printers' type, not with an engraved hand-stamp like the "more-roses" on the green Britannia; but this does not necessarily condemn it. Its position remains, in my opinion, a doubtful one.

Of the Britannia remainders, small quantities of the wavy-stamp (of which there cannot have been many), brick-red, vermilion, and blue, seem to have come over to Europe, from time to time, during the years 1868 to 1869. These were at first supposed to be reprints, but examination soon showed that this was not the case, and it was then surmised the brick-red and the blue were from proofs or specimen sheets sent out for the local authorities to select the colours from. In December, 1872, the whole remaining stock was disposed of, by tender. No trustworthy record of the exact numbers could be found a few years later; the report of the Committee which opened the tenders gave the total as 180,000; in some of the tenders the varieties were given as follows:—

Brick-red	...	...	...	...	27,000
Vermilion	...	...	...	...	24,000
Blue	...	...	...	...	97,000
6d., brown-lilac	...	...	...	...	21,214
6d., slate	...	...	...	...	18,380

Some of these numbers are plainly incorrect, as only 20,000 of the 6d., brown-lilac, were ever sent out, and a good many of these were used. Probably there were a good many more of the brick-red and vermilion. The parcels were described to me as having been somewhat damaged by white ants, so that portions of many sheets had to be cut away; this may account for some inaccuracy in reckoning the numbers of the various kinds.

The stamps received at the end of November, 1862, seem to have been the last consignment on unwatermarked paper. Looking back we see that five lots in all of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s stamps were printed on this paper; the first sent out in December, 1859, the second, third, and fourth in June, July, and August, 1861, and the last in October, 1862. By comparison and examination of the shades and papers it is possible to distinguish some of these printings. There were 1d., 2d., and 4d. in the first, second and 8th; 6d., green, in the third; 6d., blue, in the fourth; 6d. in the first and second; 1s., buff,



in the third and probably in the fifth; and 1s., green, in the fourth. The two 6d. and the 1s., green, are only found upon a very thin, semi-transparent paper; the 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and the 1s., buff, are also found upon this paper, which appears to distinguish the three printings of 1861. The shades of the 1d. and 2d. that I found used upon letters dated from April, 1860, to April, 1861, were very similar to the shades of those values upon the thin paper, but the paper was not quite so thin, less transparent, and showed signs of a yellowish tinge from the gum. The 4d. and 6d. are also found on this paper, the former generally in a rather paler shade than that of the 4d. on the thin paper, while the 6d. stamps exist in two distinct shades, by which the two printings can be easily recognised, and by comparison of which the two papers can also be distinguished.

The 1d., 2d., 4d., and the 1s., buff, also exist upon a thicker, whiter, and more opaque paper than either of those described above. The impressions upon this paper are in paler colours, and have altogether a whiter appearance than those upon the other papers; unused specimens show a brown, sticky gum, which is also found on the 6d., green, and on some of the other stamps on watermarked paper sent out in 1863; a gum which I think has a tendency to produce brown blotches in the paper, under certain circumstances.

The De La Rue 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. stamps were, no doubt, issued shortly after the arrival of the first supply, early in 1860. The 6d., green, and 1s., buff, were probably issued together, on the exhaustion of the 1s., green, Britannia, as there were considerable remaiiders of the 6d. Britannia. I am of opinion that this must have taken place as early as June, 1862, as the Postmaster's requisition of that date must have had a 1s., buff, stamp attached to it, or the 1s. stamps sent out in the following October would not have been in that colour. The issue of the 6d., lilac, and 1s., green, was announced in *Le Times-Poste* for May, 1863; a specimen of the former was no doubt attached to a requisition from the Postmaster in February, 1863, together with a copy of the 1s., buff, as the first watermarked 6d. and 1s. were in lilac and yellow, respectively. A duplicate copy of a requisition, dated December 19th, 1863, had specimens of the 6d., lilac, and of the 1s., buff (the latter on the paper which I have assigned to the printing of October, 1862), attached to it, but the Postmaster specially requested that the 6d. might be printed in green. It may be inferred that the 6d., green, were all exhausted by that date, or a specimen would have been sent.

In March, 1863, an order was sent home for 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. stamps. It is difficult to understand why any 9d. were ordered, as there



was an enormous stock of that value on hand. The supply was sent out in two lots:—

In April—

123 sheets of 1d.	78 sheets of 6d.
132 „ 2d.	20 „ 3d.
128 „ 4d.	128 „ 1s.

In May—

399 sheets of 1d.	234 sheets of 6d.
298 „ 2d.	78 „ 3d.
498 „ 4d.	384 „ 1s.
620 „ 5d.	520 „ 2s.

The whole of these were no doubt upon the paper watermarked *Crown* and "CC". So many subsequent printings of some of the values took place upon this paper, that it is impossible to distinguish them all, but some of the first editions upon this paper can be identified. Specimens of the 1d., 2d., and 4d. were attached to the requisition of December, 1863, alluded to above. The 1d. was in the darkest shade of that value on the watermarked paper, the so-called *Black-green*; the later printings seem to have been gradually lighter and lighter. The 2d. and 4d. were medium shades, both lighter and darker exist. The 2d. does not vary much in colour, but some impressions appear to be more heavily charged with ink than others. The 6d. was certainly *blue*, and this seems to have been the only supply printed in that colour on the watermarked paper. The 3d. of course was *green*; this is usually chronicled as having been issued in 1872, but as a matter of fact it is doubtful whether it was ever formally issued at all. The supplies of the 6d., *blue*, were never exhausted, and the *green* stamps were perhaps issued to the Postmaster in mistake for the 6d. value; still they were at one time on sale at the Post Office and were used. It seems impossible to ascertain in which of the various shades of *yellow*, and *orange-yellow*, the first watermarked 1s. were printed. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for November, 1864, reports that "the shilling *yellow* and the sixpenny violet *Mantius* labels are now much richer in tint than before." It is probable that this refers to the first 1s. on *Crown* and "CC" paper, but a second supply had been received in the previous March; at any rate the description does not give us much assistance as to the shade of the 1s., though the announcement may show approximately the date of issue of the two values.

There remains the question of the colour of the 5s. stamp, which I will refer to later.



We may, I think, assume that the new values, 3d. and 5s., were issued shortly after the supplies arrived, namely, in May or June, 1863. The 1d., 3d., and 4d. were evidently in the hands of the Postmaster in December, 1863, while the 6d. and 1s. were not. The description quoted from *The S. C. M.* would indicate that the last named values were not issued till August or September, 1864.

The stamps ordered in December, 1863, were sent out in March, 1864; a letter accompanying them showed that the 6d. were printed in green as requested. M. Moens gives October, 1863, as the date of issue of this stamp; it is described in *The S. C. M.* for February, 1866, as being "paler and bluer" than those previously in use, that is than the unwatermarked 6d. The same journal, in September, 1870, states—"The sixpence is now printed in a dark green hue." The paler shade seems to have been reverted to later, and this value is also found in a yellowish green, due perhaps in part to a yellow tint in the paper, produced by the gum.

In November, 1864, an order was sent home for various stamps, including 1s. and 5s. The highest value appears to have been ordered without previous consultation with the Treasurer, who subsequently reported that, with the fresh supply then received, there were enough 5s. stamps in stock to last for 150 years at the then rate of consumption. It was requested that the 1s. stamps might be in dark blue with a white border. The stamps were despatched in February, 1865, accompanied by a letter from the Crown Agents, stating that, as they did not suppose that the Colonial Government wished to go to the expense of a fresh die for the 1s. stamps, they had been printed in dark blue from the same plate as before. The letter also stated that the 5s. stamps having been printed by gaslight, differed slightly in tint from those sent out before, the colour not having been quite properly mixed.

There is thus a record of two supplies, and two only, of the 5s. stamps, in two varieties, and each of these was accompanied by a variety of another value, of which only one supply was ever sent out. The 5s. of 1863 was accompanied by the 6d. green, that of 1865 by the 1s. blue. A comparison of these seems to show that the purple was the first variety and the mauve the second. M. Moens inverts this order, and makes the 5s., versus the earlier, giving November, 1863, as the date of issue of the "brown-violet." It is impossible to say at what date copies of the second supply were issued, but perhaps some of them may have been given out soon after their arrival, and the purple may have come into use again in 1868. The two lots must have been mixed, and used indiscriminately, at a later period; some quantity of each was converted into 1s. in 1877, and neither variety was quite exhausted when the series was superseded. The 1s. value appears to have been little used at this period; there was no record of further supplies being ordered until 1872. The blue stamp became known to collectors in 1870; I was told that copies



were first supplied to the Post Office in mistake for 2d. stamps (probably in that year), and that some were sold at that price before the error was discovered. It did not supersede the 1s., yellow, but both were used together until the supply of the blue was exhausted.

In 1872 the postage to England was raised to 10d., and a stamp of that value was accordingly ordered. The Postmaster requested that it might be printed in purple and gold, but Messrs. De La Rue & Co. declared their inability to print stamps in two colours, and supplied the 10d. value in "maroon." The consignment reached Mauritius in September, 1872, and the stamps were no doubt put in circulation at once.

At the same time an order was sent for envelopes of the value of 10d. and 1s. 6d. These were not despatched until the following November, owing to an accident to one or both of the dies during the engraving. The case containing them was opened on January 6th, 1873, and the envelopes were, no doubt, at once issued to the Postmaster. There was only a small supply of each, 1,260 of the 10d. and 1,268 of the 1s. 6d., but they were very little used, being made of far too heavy material.

At the beginning of 1874 the charge of the stamps was transferred to the Storekeeper-General, and the then holder of the office, considering that there was on hand a very much larger supply of certain descriptions of stamps and envelopes than was likely to be required, and that his responsibility was thus unnecessarily increased, obtained permission to destroy some of the surplus stock. Accordingly, in May, 1874, a Committee examined the stamps on hand, and, after placing on one side quantities of the descriptions in question which they considered sufficient to last for ten years, destroyed as follows:—

260 sheets of 2d. stamps.	204 dozens of 6d. envelopes.
540 „ „ 5s. „	226 „ „ 8d. „

They retained 250 dozens of each kind of the envelopes.

In February, 1876, the postage to England was reduced to 6½d., and a ½d. stamp became necessary. Owing to the fact that it was expected that the currency would very shortly be officially changed from pounds, shillings, and pence to rupees, it was not thought worth while to order any ½d. stamps from England. The coins in circulation at this time were rupees and their fractions, in Indian currency, down to the two annas piece, together with a silver 1½d. piece, and, if I recollect right, English pence and halfpence, but accounts were kept in sterling, the rupee being reckoned at 2s. At the same time there was a tendency towards a decimal coinage, after the example of



Ceylon, by which, in making small purchases in the bazaar the rupee was made to equal 25 pence, the penny having already become in these transactions a 4 cent piece. Currency matters were therefore in a transition state, and while this lasted various provisional *jd.* stamps were issued.

The first consisted of the 6d., 12d., in both shades, surcharged with the words "HALF-PENNY", in capitals, in two lines; this was issued in February, 1878. A trial was first made, on the same stamps, with a surcharge consisting of " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on the left, and "d" on the right of the bust, with "HALFPENNY," in one line below. This was struck both in red and in black, but neither was found satisfactory. I believe that three sheets, two and three-quarters with the red, and a quarter sheet in black, were thus experimented upon. A few copies were given to collectors on the spot, and the rest were overprinted "CURRENT", with the remainder of the stock in hand in 1879; none were issued.

The stock of 6d. being almost exhausted, the 10d. was next employed, with the same two-line surcharge; this was issued in October, 1878.

In the following month, however, as the question of the change in the currency was still unsettled, a requisition for *jd.* stamps was sent home, which resulted in the stamp formed by printing the 10d. in red, and surcharging it with the word "CURRENT," in small sans-serif capitals, in one line, with a bar to cancel the original value—the whole overprint being in black. The supply was sent out in March, 1877, and the stamps were issued in April; but on the 17th of that month the single rate of postage to Europe was reduced to 6d., and the *jd.* stamps consequently became unnecessary and were very little used.

In January, 1877, the Postmaster sent in a requisition for stamps and envelopes, with the values expressed in the decimal currency, rupees and cents, but this was in some way delayed, either in Mauritius or in the Colonial Agents' Office, and the stamps, &c., did not arrive until the following November, when it was thought advisable to postpone their issue until January 1st, 1878. In the meantime the supplies of 1d. and 2s. stamps ran short, and a provisional issue had to be made by overprinting the 4d. and the 5s. with the words "One Penny" and "One Shilling", respectively, in black, in one line in each case, with a bar across the original value below. These were issued on December 6th, 1877.

At the same time the greater part of the remaining stock of the 10d. and 1s. 6d. envelopes, which had ceased for some time past to represent any ordinary postal rate, were similarly surcharged "Sixpence" and "One Shilling",



respectively. I am afraid that this was done rather with a view to clearing out old stock than to satisfy any actual postal requirement, though a 1s. envelope was likely to be useful, and the corresponding value in the next series appears to have been employed.

The requisition for the stamps and envelopes in the new currency suggested that the designs should remain the same, and that the stamps should be printed in the same colours as the corresponding values of the previous issue, it being supposed that the dies could be altered for this purpose. The design and colour of the 10d., which was no longer required, were to be given to the new value 2 cents. Owing to the delay which took place, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were unable to make fresh plates in time to print a supply of stamps from them and send them out before the end of the year, and they consequently printed stamps from the old plates, and exchanged them with the corresponding values in the new currency, in *sans-serif* type, in black; the 8c. being produced from the 10d. plate with the lower label blank. The colours of the 6d. (25c.) and the 1s. (50c.) were completely changed, the other values remained as before.

The following were the quantities sent out of these exchanged stamps, which were intended to form a temporary issue:—

2 cents	...	124,500	17 cents	...	245,700
4 "	...	247,440	25 "	...	123,120
8 "	...	423,820	38 "	...	61,680
13 "	...	57,120	50 "	...	120,240
		3 copies 50 cents	...	17,280	

The envelopes were also to have had stamps of the old designs, the 8c. that of the 6d., the 25c. that of the 6d., and the 50c. that of the 10d. These instructions were only carried out in the case of the highest value, the 8c. being given the design of the 6d., and the 25c. that of the 1s. 6d.—the latter, no doubt, because the design afforded space for a long value in words. I did not ascertain the numbers of the two lower values, but of the 50c. there was only a small quantity sent out, 900. The envelopes, like the adhesives, appear to have been intended as a provisional issue, though the altered dies were certainly quite good enough for their purpose; the 8c. and 50c. envelopes sent out in 1878 were certainly stamped with new designs, and, I think, the 25c. also, though these have not yet made their appearance.

Both stamps and envelopes were issued on January 3rd, 1878; the first and second days of the New Year being, at that time, religiously kept as holidays in Mauritius. This fact was particularly impressed upon my mind on



this occasion, because our monthly mail left on the 4th, and I had some difficulty in getting the stamps I wanted in time to pack them up and send them off!

It seems worthy of note that, instead of taking advantage of the change of currency by introducing a real Decimal system, and raising the rates slightly by making the 1d. equivalent to 5 cents and putting the rupee at 1s. 8d.—more than it was worth in sterling at the time, the local authorities maintained the rupee at 2s., and converted the lower values, as nearly as they could on this basis, with somewhat curious results. The local rates were actually lowered a little, the 1d. becoming 4c. and the 2d. 8c., or 1-25th and 2-25ths of the rupee, instead of 1-24th and 2-24ths. The registration fee, 3d., was raised a little, becoming 13 cents instead of 12½ cents; and the 4d. stamp, which was not much used then, was also raised in price, becoming 17 cents. The 6d. and 1s. alone retained their correct values—on the basis adopted—the 6d. being made 38 cents by adding the 25c. and the 13c. together. The last value mattered little, as it was hardly ever used; it was intended to cover the single rate to Europe and the registration fee. But the peculiar thing was that, although two 1d. (4c.) stamps would make 2d. (8c.), no combinations of stamps of these values would make up 3d. (12c.), 4d. (17c.), 6d. (25c.), 9d. (38c.), or 1s. (50c.); while two, three, or four 3d. (or three 4d.) stamps were more than equivalent to 6d., 9d., or 1s. respectively. I remember pointing this out to the Postmaster at the time, and he admitted the inconvenience and acknowledged that if a letter were addressed to Europe with six 4c. or three 8c. stamps upon it, it would have to be allowed to pass. A few years later, after the Postal Union rate became 4d., a 18c. stamp was substituted for the 17c., for some reason of this kind; on the other hand, the present Postal Union Rate 2½d. is represented by 15 cents.

Early in 1878 supplies of stamps and envelopes of the permanent types were sent out; these were not unpacked until the beginning of 1879, when the stocks of the 4c. and the 25c. of the surcharged issue were getting low. The new stamps of these values, and the new 50c. envelope, the small stock sent out in 1877 being all sold, were issued March 1, 1879, and these were the last issues of which I had any personal experience.

In the preceding month, February, 1879, the first Mauritius post cards were issued. Their issue had been in contemplation for some time past, for in May, 1878, a requisition from the Postmaster included ½d. and 1d. cards, in addition to other things, but these items were not included in the requisition sent home. I believe that the Postmaster asked for cards again from time to time, but I could not find that any steps were taken in the matter until 1877.



In that year some type-set proofs of very inelegant design, were first submitted by the Government Printer, who afterwards prepared the more elaborate card with the large Arms in the upper centre, which was drawn upon a stone, or upon transfer paper. This having been approved, a sheet of sixteen impressions was made up, and each of these was signed by the printer, I presume as a kind of control mark. The sixteen signatures "E. Dupuy" on four, and "Lith. E. Dupuy" on twelve of the types, constituted the only variation by which they can be distinguished. About a thousand of these cards were lithographed in July, 1877, after which the stone was cleaned off, so that the supposed reprints which were heard of in 1880 were quite impossible. The cards were issued on the 17th or 18th of February, 1878, and the supply was sold out in a couple of days.

The second issue, with the Royal Arms in the upper centre, which appears to have been lithographed from a type-set original, appeared on February 21st, 1878, and continued in use, I believe, until the following October, when it was replaced by the 2c. card printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

As I left Mauritius in March, 1878, my personal experiences of the Island and its stamps ceased at that date, and these remarks may well close those also. The subsequent issues have been duly chronicled as they appeared, and call for no special remark, except perhaps on the point of apparently unnecessary frequency of the exhaustion of stocks, omission of provisionals, change of type, colour, etc.

OFFICIAL NOTICES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Provided by E. D. BACON.

From *Le Nègre-Poste*, JUNE, 1881.

NOTICE.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The Public is hereby informed that from to-morrow, the 5th instant, lined envelopes, of small and large size, for registered letters, with 8 cents stamps, can be obtained at this office.

(Signed) L. MARTIN,
Colonial Postmaster.

General Post Office, Port Louis,
5th February, 1881.



THE FOLLOWING NOTICES ARE TAKEN FROM THE *Mauritius Government Gazette*.

From the *Gazette* of January 25th, 1898.

The Public is hereby informed that until further notice, the Postage Stamp of four cents (R.O.S.) may be used in lieu of the Revenue Stamp of the same value

(Signed) JAMES J. BROWN,

Receiver General.

Treasury,

24th January, 1898.

From the *Gazette* of March 2nd, 1898.

REGULATION MADE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 3 OF ORDINANCE No. 2 OF 1889.

It is hereby declared that the four cents Postage Stamp bearing the arms of the Colony, may be used until further notice for both postal and revenue purposes.

This Regulation shall come into force on the day of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

By Order,

(Signed) G. ROYANUS LA HERRA,

Colonial Secretary.

2nd March, 1898.

From the *Gazette* of March 19th, 1898.

REGULATION MADE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR UNDER SECTION 3 OF ORDINANCE No. 2 OF 1889.

It is hereby declared that any postage stamps (bearing the arms of the Colony), of the value of 1, 2, 3, or 4 cents, may be used until further notice for both postal and revenue purposes.

This Regulation shall come into force on the day of its publication in the *Government Gazette*.

By Order,

(Signed) G. ROYANUS LA HERRA,

Colonial Secretary.

19th March, 1898.



From the Gazette of April 18th, 1898.

Notice.

The four cents Receipt Stamps having arrived, the Public is hereby informed that they will be on sale on and after Monday, the eighteenth April, 1898. Postage stamps should no more be used in lieu of the receipt stamps.

JAMES J. BROWN,

Postier General.

Treasury, Port Louis,
18th April, 1898.

In the Gazette of June 4th, 1898, a Postal Regulation was published which authorised the use of ordinary cards as Inland Post Cards on condition that the private cards were stamped to the value of two cents each, and corresponded in size and thickness with the official cards.

From the Gazette of June 18th, 1898.

The Public is hereby informed that a sufficient supply of four cents Postage Stamps having been received from England, the sale of the 18 cents Stamps uncharged 4 cents shall not take place for the present.

(Signed) G. RENEVAS LA HENNA,

Colonial Secretary.

17th June, 1898.

A HISTORY OF THE TWENTY KNOWN SPECIMENS OF THE "POST OFFICE" MAURITIUS STAMPS.

By J. B. MOINA.

From "*Le Timbre-Poste*" for June and September, 1903, with a few additions by E. D. BROWN.

I. & II.—The first two "Post Office" known (1 penny and 2 pence) were received by M. J. B. Moina, from Bordeaux, in October, 1895. They came from a young collector, 20 years of age—M. Albert Costures, since dead—through the intermediary of M. E. Gimot, a merchant at Bordeaux.

The stamps formerly belonged to Mme. Borchard, of Bordeaux, who exchanged them with M. A. Costures for two Montevideo, which had, in the eyes of the lady, the supreme advantage of having a place in her Lullier album, where the "Post Office," like many other stamps, were not indicated.



The two specimens were used on the same letter, and were postmarked together with one impression of the hand-stamp, having the word "MILANS" within a long, narrow rectangular frame. The One Penny had the left upper corner defective.

M. Moore sold these two stamps to Judge F. A. Philbrick, Q.C., on February 12th, 1893, and on the latter selling his collection in 1892, they passed into the possession of M. La Rivolière, who still has them.

III.—In 1866, Mme. Desbais, of Rochoux, sold an unused specimen of the Two Pence, which she had acquired in a lot of stamps of Mauritius and other countries, to M. Lalanne, one of the earliest collectors of that town. M. Lalanne recd. it in 1863 with three other "Post Office" specimens, as stated further on (X. to XII).

IV.—A merchant at Port Louis, having found amongst his old correspondence a letter-sheet franked with two One Penny stamps (one "Post Office" and one "Post Paid") made a present of them, in March, 1868, to M. Naird, a collector in the same town. The specimen was heavily obliterated with parallel bars.

In April, 1870, M. Naird sold his collection to M. Lionnet, who sent the "Post Office" to M. Moore on July 27th, and on October 4th of the same year the stamp was acquired by M. A. de Rothschild, who still owns it.

V.—M. A. Raz, another collector at Port Louis had a used specimen of the Two Pence given to him by M. Canter in 1869 (?). In 1869 he sent his collection to Paris for sale, and it was bought by M. Ch. Roussin, who sold the specimen of the "Post Office" to M. Perrissin on November 20th, the same year. The latter sold the stamp to M. D. Astruc on June 10th, 1880, and on July 5th following it was bought by M. F. Minshand, in whose album it still remains.

The specimen is obliterated with the well-known hand-stamp having the word "rare" within a long narrow rectangular frame, but in this case the postmark is applied vertically. It is still attached to a piece of a letter-sheet addressed, "Monsieur H. Canter, avoué à Port Louis."

It was this specimen that Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., offered for sale at the London Philatelic Exhibition of May, 1890.

VI.—In November, 1869, Mme. Desbais sent a specimen of the Two Pence to M. Moore, who sold it on the 19th of the same month to Dr. A. Legrand, who parted with it in 1867, with number VII. The specimen is unused except for a blue spot on the letters "ad" of "MAURITIUS."



VII.—On the 3rd January, 1870, M. Moens received two unused "Post Office" (1 penny and 2 pence) and a used One Penny, with some other Mauritius stamps, from the same lady as the last. The used specimen of the One Penny he sold to Dr. A. Legrand. When the latter gentleman parted with his collection to M. Th. Lemaire, in July, 1887, the stamp and also the Two Pence, number VI., were purchased by M. Jules Bernichen, who still holds them. This One Penny is obliterated with parallel bars.

VIII. & IX.—The two unused specimens, mentioned under number VII., M. Moens sold to M. Périnelle on January 20th, 1870. He repurchased them from the latter gentleman in January, 1881, and on the following February 18th resold them to M. La Révotière, in whose collection they still rest.

X. XI. & XII.—At the same time as M^{me}. Desbois sold M. Moens the stamps, numbers VII. to IX., she handed over three other specimens to M. E. Lalanne of Bordeaux, for his participation in the bargain concluded with M^{me}. Borchard, whose husband's correspondence contained a large number of good Mauritius stamps besides the thirteen specimens of the "Post Office," which came from this source.

One of the three stamps, a One Penny, was unused, and this with number III. completed M. Lalanne's series of unused. The other two specimens were obliterated, the One Penny with parallel bars, the Two Pence with the word "PAID" in a rectangular frame, and the circular French obliteration "Fusillé 2 Janvier, 1848." Curiously the word "PAID" on this specimen is misspelt "PAAT."

In July, 1893, M. Fiet Letardrie bought M. Lalanne's collection with the four "Post Office" stamps. He sold the unused specimens to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., from whom Mr. W. B. Arvey acquired them, and in whose album the two stamps now rest.

M. Fiet Letardrie retained possession of the two used specimens until June, 1898, when he sold them to M. R. Mars, in whose possession they still are.

XIII.—On the 18th September, 1872, M^{me}. Desbois sent M. Moens a used specimen of the Two Pence, which is a little damaged at one of the corners. This the latter at once sold to M. A. de Rothschild, and with the One Penny (IV.) he had previously acquired, completed his set of the "Post Office" stamps. Both specimens are still believed to be in his possession.



XIV.—In August, 1878, the same lady sent M. Moens an unused specimen of the Two Pence, which she had found in a collection she had bought, and which the owner sold in order to raise money to attend the *grande fête* at Paris. This specimen M. Moens sold to M. La Hérentière, who, in 1888 exchanged it with the late Mr. T. E. Tapling for some French and other Indian Native States stamps. On the latter's death, in 1891, the stamp went with his entire collection to the British Museum.

XV.—Major E. B. Evans, when at Port Louis, 1878, bought a collection of stamps from a professor of music, which contained a specimen of the One Penny on the entire envelope. The stamp is obliterated with a large circular postmark, with the date September 21st, 1847, and the envelope is addressed to "Monsieur Alcide Marquis." This envelope, as well as that of No. XVII. and No. XX., bears to the left of the stamp a postmark consisting of the words "carré rose" within a narrow rectangular frame. From a discovery made in 1888 (see No. XVII.), there is no doubt that the stamp was used to prepay an invitation to a ball given by Lady Gomm, the wife of the then Governor of Mauritius.

After Major Evans' return to England, he sold the envelope with other Mauritius stamps in 1884, to the late Mr. T. E. Tapling, and this One Penny, like the Two Pence, No. XIV., is now in the British Museum.

XVI.—In January, 1897, M. Marcel Fouget, of Bordeaux, secured a used specimen of the One Penny value out of a collection of stamps. This specimen, like so many others, originally came from Mme. Borchard, from whom M. Schiller had obtained it a number of years before. The stamp was bought by M. Kirchner, in April, 1897, and has recently been again offered for sale. The specimen is unfortunately badly damaged along the left side.

XVII.—In 1898, the niece of M. Edmond Durivier, when about to change houses, found, while destroying some old papers, an envelope containing an invitation, for her uncle, to a ball given in the autumn of 1847, by Lady Gomm, the wife of the then Governor of Mauritius. The envelope was tracked by a One Penny "Post Office" stamp, obliterated with the same postmark and date as No. XV. The envelope was purchased by Mr. W. E. Peckitt on March 30th, 1898, and was afterwards acquired by an English collector.

XVIII. & XIX.—About 1867, Mr. Howard purchased, in an Indian bazaar, a letter-sheet bearing two specimens of the One Penny "Post Office." He brought the stamps to London in 1868 and eventually sold them to Mr. W. E. Peckitt on November 4th, the same year. They were shortly afterwards purchased by Mr. Vernon Roberts, who exhibited them at the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition of 1890.



The letter-sheet is dated January 1st, 1850, and is addressed to a gentleman at Bombay, and both stamps are obliterated with parallel bars.

XX.—*Mme. Davivier* having spoken of her good fortune, in finding a "Post Office" stamp, to another family, a member of which had also received an invitation to the famous ball, a search resulted in the discovery of another envelope with a One Penny specimen. This envelope was purchased by M. Th. Lemaire, in the summer of 1896, and at the end of the same year was sold by him to Mr. W. H. Fackitt, from whom Mr. H. J. Davess acquired it; and the stamp now adorns one of this gentleman's albums. The envelope is addressed to "H. Adam, Esq., Jan.," and the stamp is obliterated with the word "PAIS" in a narrow rectangular frame. At the back of the envelope is an impression of the large circular postmark with the date September 27th, 1847.

SUMMARY.

I. & II. 1d. & 2d. used.

Year.	...	...	...	Owner.
1847	...	...	...	Borchard.
1864 (?)	...	...	...	Costares.
1883	...	...	...	Ginot.
"	...	...	...	Mons.
1888	...	...	...	Philbrick.
1888	...	...	...	La Rivoitière.

III. & X. 1d. & 2d. unused.

1847	...	...	...	Borchard.
1868/70	...	...	...	Duchois.
1869/70	...	...	...	Lalanne.
1868	...	...	...	Piet Latandrie.
"	...	...	...	Stanley Gibbons Ltd.
"	...	...	...	Avery.

IV. 1d. used.

1868	...	...	...	Noirel.
1879	...	...	...	Lionnet.
"	...	...	...	Mons.
"	...	...	...	Rothschild.



V. 2d. used.

Year.	Owner.
1847	Cumber.
1869 (?)	Rac.
1869	Roussin.
"	Ferrissin.
1890	D. Astruc.
"	Mirhaud.

VI. & VII. 2d. & 1d. used.

1847	Borchard.
1866/70	Dubois.
"	Mons.
"	Legrand.
1897	Lemaire.
"	Bernichon.

VIII. & IX. 1d. & 2d. unused.

1847	Borchard.
1870	Dubois.
"	Mons.
"	Ferrissin.
1881	Mons.
"	La Réunion.

X. See III.

XI. & XII. 1d. & 2d. used.

1847	Borchard.
1870	Dubois.
"	Lalanne.
1880	Piet Lalandrie.
1896	Mons.

XIII. 2d. used.

1847	Borchard.
(?)	Martinez.
1872	Dubois.
"	Mons.
"	Rothschild.



XIV. 2d. used.

Year.	Owner.
1847	Borchard.
(?)	Borchard collector.
1875	Debois.
"	Moens.
"	La Hérentière
1886	Tapling.
1891	British Museum.

XV. 1d. used.

1847	Marquay.
1877	(?)
1878	Evans.
1884	Tapling.
1891	British Museum.

XVI. 1d. used.

1847	Borchard.
1884 (?)	Schiller.
1897	Fouquet.
"	Kirchner.

XVII. 1d. used.

1847	Duvivier.
1886	Pekitt.
"	English collector.

XVIII. & XIX. Two 1d. used.

1850	Jarrou.
(?)	(?)
1897	Howard.
1898	Pekitt.
"	Vernon Roberts.



XX. 1d. used.

Year.	Owner.
1847	Adam.
1849	Lemaire.
"	Pochitt.
"	Ducan.

Of the 1,000 stamps printed only twenty specimens are known to exist to-day. Of these twenty there are—

1d. unused	...	...	2 copies.
2d. "	...	...	3 "
1d. used	...	...	19 "
2d. "	...	...	5 "
			—
			29

REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Issue I. September 21st, 1847.



Two values. Engraved in *taille douce* on copper by Mr. J. Bernard, a watchmaker and jeweller, resident in the Island, and printed upon thickish white wove paper, imperforate. Design: Profile of Queen Victoria to left, having a diadem of alternate crosses *point* and *fleur-de-lis* on a groundwork of rather coarse vertical lines crossed obliquely by four lines, sloping in the case of the

One Penny value from right to left, and in that of the Two Pence value from left to right. The groundwork is framed by labels of solid colour containing inscriptions in white *serif* capitals, arranged above, below, and on each side of the central bust. The corners contain square white blocks with coloured ornaments, as follows: In the upper left and lower right hand corners, a multi-rayed star with a dot in the centre, and in the two remaining corners, a minute circle with four post-shaped lines radiating from it towards the corners of the block, thus dividing it so as to present the appearance of a *cross point*.



The head is shaded with small dots, which become coarser as the back of the neck is reached, and the engraver's initials "J. S." appear upon the base of the neck in microscopic type. Shape upright rectangular.

1. "POSTAGE". 2. "ONE PENNY", "POSTAGE". 3. "POST OFFICE" reading upwards. 4. "MAURITIUS" reading upwards.

1d., orange-red.

2d., dark blue.

Revised.—The impressions of both values were taken one at a time from the engraved dies, and after 500 each had been printed the process was abandoned as being too tedious.

Issue II. May (3) 1848.

Two values. Engraved as in Issue I, in steel dies on copper, by Mr. J. Bernard, but the plate of each value contained twelve types, arranged in four horizontal rows of three stamps. The design is identical with that of Issue I, except that the inscription in the left side label is changed from "POST OFFICE" to "POST PAID", the words again reading upwards. The background was originally composed in both values of diagonal lines sloping from the upper right to the lower left hand corner, crossed with vertical lines, and in one or more of the types, at any rate of the One Penny value, there were in addition diagonal lines sloping downwards from left to right. The plates became much worn during the about ten years that they were in use, and the impressions may therefore be usefully divided as under:—

I. Fine early impressions showing all the cross lines in the background (*Illustrations 73—A, and 74—A*).

A. On thickish yellowish white paper.

1d., orange-red; 12 types (shades).

2d., dark blue, blue; 12 types (..)

B. On thickish bluish paper.

1d., vermilion; 12 types.

2d., blue, deep blue; 12 types.



II. Later impressions showing the diagonal lines in the background, only.

A. On white to yellowish paper.

Id., orange-red, vermilion; 12 types (shades).
 Sd., blue; 12 types (")

B. On thin to medium blue paper.

Id., orange-red, vermilion; 12 types (shades).
 Sd., blue; 12 types (")

III. Worn, indistinct impressions showing very few lines in the background. (Illustrations 73—B, and 74—B).

A. On thin to medium white to yellowish paper.

Id., orange-red, vermilion, brownish red; 12 types (shades).
 Sd., blue; 12 types (")

B. On thin to medium blue paper.

Id., orange-red, vermilion, brownish red; 12 types (shades).
 Sd., blue; 12 types (")

Remarks.—There is an error of engraving on Type 7 of the Two Pence value, the word "pence" being mispelt "paxon"; this error runs through all the printings. Other types, especially No. 4, show the same variety in later impressions, but this is solely due to wear of the plate. Specimens of the One Penny are found of a brown and even black colour, but these are the result of sulphuration.

Issue III. April 25th, 1854.



One penny. Engraved in *taille dresse* and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, on white wove paper, subsequently discoloured by the action of the ink. Design: Figure of Britannia, on engine-turned background, seated on a bale of merchandise, her right hand holding a spear and her left arm resting on a shield, charged with the Union Jack. In the right background there is a three-masted ship in full sail. A straight coloured label at the bottom of the stamp contains the name of the colony in white *serif* capitals. There are white square blocks in the four corners, each containing an eight-rayed star with a white centre.



White reticulated borders at the top and sides, and the design is completed by an outer line of colour. Shape, upright rectangular. There is no indication of value originally notified, but the stamp was surcharged, in the colony, in black with the words "roux-roux", arched above the head of Britannia, in rough *roux-roux* capitals.

ii. "MAURITIUS."

4d, black surcharge on green.

Remarks.—This Four Pence was the first postage stamp to be issued by any Government with a surcharge. The stamp of this issue, as well as similar impressions in red-brown and magenta, were received from England as early as January, 1819. The red-brown label was never utilized, but a few specimens of the magenta are known, one of which is in the "Tapping Collection," which bear a black surcharge of "roux roux," curved in the same way as the surcharge on the green stamp, but in small Roman instead of *roux-roux* capitals. It is a moot point whether an Eight Pence stamp of this nature was ever officially issued for postal use, but the few specimens known date from the earliest days of collecting, which is in their favour. The magenta stamp was afterwards issued in April, 1829, without surcharge, as a Nine Pence value, and again in November, 1862, as a One Penny stamp. (Fide Issues VI. & XIII.)

Issue IV. 1838.



Two values. Being the green stamp of Issue III, issued without the surcharged value, and a second stamp of the same design, but printed in vermilion on white wove paper.

(End of 1838) (4d.) green.

(April 1844) (6d.) vermilion.

Remarks.—The vermilion stamp of this issue, and similar stamps printed in a blue colour, arrived in the Island in February, 1838, but the latter were never employed for postage.

Issue V. March, 1838.

One value. Engraved in *taille cloze* by a local engraver, Mr. Lapirok, and printed upon white or blue wove paper, the plate being composed of twelve types in three horizontal rows of four stamps. Design: Profile of Queen Victoria in left, having a plain band in place of diadem, upon a groundwork of diagonal, perpendicular,



and horizontal lines within four wide labels of colour, forming a rectangular frame to the design and containing inscriptions in white sans-serif capitals. These labels are also composed of crossed vertical and horizontal lines. The corners are filled in with square white blocks, edged with colour, and contain ornaments similar to those described in Issue I., the left upper and the right lower corners having multi-rayed stars, and the remaining corners ornaments which resemble a cross *paté*.

v. "SUNSHINE". n. "TWO SUNS". l. "SUN RISE" reading upwards.

u. "SUNSET" reading downwards.

I. Early impressions showing all the fine lines in the background. (*Illustration 75—A*).

A. On white to yellowish white paper.

2d., blue; 12 types (shades).

B. On thin to medium blue paper.

2d., blue; 12 types (shades).

II. Impressions showing many of the fine lines in the background missing.

On thin to medium blue paper.

2d., blue; 12 types (shades).

III. Impressions very much worn, most of the lines in the background having entirely disappeared. (*Illustration 75—B*).

On thin to medium blue paper.

2d., blue; 12 types (shades).

Remarks.—There is one prominent variety on the sheet, Type 9, which has the two forms of ornaments combined in the left lower corner.



Issue VI. April, 1858.



Three values. One of these is identical in design with the stamps of Issue IV., but is printed in magenta upon white paper, subsequently discoloured by the action of the ink. The other two values were also engraved in steel dies and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., on white wove paper. They are similar in design to the magenta stamp, but the inscription is altered. The name

of the colony is now placed in an arched line above the head of Britannia, and the value is expressed in words in the label at the bottom of the stamp. On the Six Pence the name of the colony is in *ansa-serif* capitals and the value in Roman capitals, while on the One Shilling the two forms of lettering are reversed.



a. "MAURITIUS".

t. "MAURITIUS", s. "SIX PENCE", "ONE SHILLING".

6d., blue (shaded).
 (3d.), magenta { " " }
 1s., vermilion { " " }

Issue VII. October, 1858.

One value. The Two Pence plate of Issue II. with the 12 types entirely re-engraved by Mr. Sherwin, and probably completed by another local engraver, the stamps being printed upon thin to medium blue wove paper. Design: Profile of Queen Victoria to left having the head encircled by a plain band and with a small semi-circular ornament over the forehead, upon a groundwork of crossed diagonal lines, within a rectangular frame composed of solid coloured labels inscribed in *ansa-serif* capitals, as in the case of the 1848 issue. The corners are similarly formed of uncoloured square blocks with ornaments. (Illustration 76.)

r. "POSTAGE", s. "TWO PENCE", t. "TWO PENCE" reading upwards.

a. "MAURITIUS" reading upwards.

2d., dark blue: 12 types.

Remarks.—Types 1, 4, 7 & 10 have no period after "TWO PENCE", while Type 10 has a period after the word "POSTAGE". The plate of the One Penny of 1848 also had the 12 types entirely re-engraved (Illustration 77), but no stamps were ever printed from it in this state for postal use.



Issue VIII. December, 1869.



Two values. Lithographed locally by Mr. Dardennes upon thick, white to yellowish, laid paper, the laid lines being horizontal and wide apart. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left upon a groundwork of solid colour. Inscriptions above and below the head in Roman capitals denote the name of the Colony and the value respectively. A Greek pattern border in white extends vertically down each side of the stamp, and the corners are ornamented with white crosses. Only one type exists of each value. Shape upright rectangular.

1. "MAURITIUS". 2. "ONE PENNY". "TWO PENNS".

1d., pale brick-red, vermilion, blood-red (shades).

2d., pale blue, blue, slate-blue (")

Remarks.—Specimens of the Two Pence value are found with the word "penns" spelt "penns", but this error is due to defective printing.

Issue IX. April, 1870.

Four values. Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, upon thin to medium white wove unwatermarked paper, machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left upon a groundwork of horizontal lines within a single-lined oval. On either side of the oval medallion the groundwork lines are extended horizontally to the sides of the stamp and form a transverse oval figure. Carved white labels, following the curves of the oval centre-piece, and above and below it, contain the name of the Colony and the value, respectively, in small thick coloured Roman capitals, the ends of the labels being pointed by two fan-shaped ornaments of solid colour. The groundwork of the remainder of the design is filled in with a-diaper pattern contained within a thin line of colour, curved inwards at the four corners to leave room for small conventional ornaments, and a broader outer line of colour completes the design. Shape upright rectangular.



1. "MAURITIUS". 2. "ONE PENNY". "TWO PENNS". "FOUR PENNS". "SIX PENNS".

1d., blue-brown (shades).

2d., dark blue, pale blue (")

4d., rose (")

6d., deep blue (")



Remarks.—An imperforate sheet of each of these values was registered at Somerset House on the following dates: Two Pence, 23.10.59; Six Pence, 3.11.59; Four Pence, 11.11.59; One Penny, 23.11.59. These sheets are on the thickest variety of the unwatermarked paper, and are in dark shades.

Issue X. October, 1861.

Two values. The Six Pence and One Shilling stamps of Issue VI. changed in colour. Printed on white wove unwatermarked paper, imperforate.

6d., pale to deep blue-brown.
1s., yellow-green.

Issue XI. April, 1862.

Two values. Identical with the stamps of the preceding issue, except for a slight change of colour and the addition of perforation, which groups 14 to 18.

6d., grey-blue.
1s., dark green.

Issue XII. June, 1862.



Two values. Similar in design to the stamps of Issue IX., but with the addition of a small circular disc of colour on either side of the central oval medallion, containing the values in figures "6d." and "1s.", the letters being in small white *caso-arrif* type, and each circular disc encircled by an outer circular line of colour. The ornaments at the ends of the inscribed labels are also slightly different, being in white, edged with colour, instead of entirely of solid colour. The unwatermarked paper of this issue is invariably thin in the case of the Six Pence value, but varies in thickness in the case of the One Shilling. The stamps are machine perforated 14.

6d., bluish-green (slight shades).
1s., buff (shades).



Issue XIII. November, 1892.

One Penny. The magenta stamp of Issue VI. issued provisionally as a One Penny value, in consequence of the supply of One Penny and Two Pence stamps of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s printing being temporarily exhausted.

(*Id.*) magenta.

Remarks.—This issue can only be distinguished from that of Issue VI. when the stamp bears the colonial postmark "BSO," which was not in use when the stamp was issued as a Nine Pence value.

Issue XIV. March, 1893.

Two values. Identical in all respects with the stamps of Issue XII., the colours only being changed. The unwatermarked paper is invariably of the thicker texture, and the stamps are machine perforated 14.

6d., grey-blue (shades).

1s., yellow-green (")

Issue XV. 1893-1894.

Seven values. Identical in design with the stamps of Issues IX. & XII., but printed upon thicker paper, watermarked Crown "C C", machine perforated 14. The new value, Three Pence, has the ornaments at the ends of the labels in white, edged with colour.

(Sept. 1st, 1893)	1d., blue-brown	(shades).
(" ")	3d., blue, pale blue	(")
(June ")	3d., vermilion	(")
(Sept. 1st ")	4d., rose	(")
(August, 1894)	6d., blue	(")
(" ")	1s., yellow, orange-yellow	(")
(June, 1893)	5s., purple	(")

Remarks.—Some of the values of this issue are known imperforate, but in this state are probably proofs, although postmarked specimens of some of them exist.

The Two Pence is known divided in half diagonally and each part used as a One Penny value.



Issue XVI. 1865-1872.

Face value. Identical with the stamps of the preceding issue except for change of colour of four of the stamps. Watermark Crown "G C", machine perforated 14.

(1870) 1d, yellow-brown	(shades).
(Oct., 1865) 6d, green, yellowish-green	(")
(Sept., 1872) 5d, yellow-green	(")
(March, 1870) 1s, blue	(")
(1865) 5s, maroon	(")

Remarks.—The Nine Pence of this issue was probably never intended to be brought into use, as the supply of the Nine Pence, blue, of Issue IX, was never exhausted. The green stamp may perhaps have been issued in mistake for the Six Pence, green, but at any rate it was certainly sold at the Post Office, in September, 1872, and used for postage. It is known imperforate, but in this state can only be looked upon as a proof.

Issue XVII. October, 1871.



Face value. Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., upon medium white wove paper, water-marked Crown "G C", machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left upon a ground-work of horizontal lines within a single-lined oval. Straight white labels, above and below, edged with colour, contain the name of the colony and the value, respectively, in coloured Roman capitals. At either side of the oval medallion are perpendicular coloured labels with white conventional ornaments, and the quadrants are filled in with a coloured scroll pattern ornament. The corners of the stamp contain rectangular blocks of solid colour with white cross-like ornaments, and a thick outer line of colour completes the design. Shape upright rectangular.

T. "MAURITIUS", S. "TEN PENCE".

10d., maroon (shades).

Remarks.—This stamp is known imperforate, but in this state is only a proof.



Issue XVIII. 1878.



One value. The Nine Pence and Ten Pence values of Issues IX. and XVII., respectively, surcharged in the colony for provisional use as Halfpenny stamps. The surcharge consists of the words "HALF-PENNY" in two lines across the lower part of the stamp, in Roman capitals. The letters are



2½ mm. in height, and the two words measure, respectively, 10½ and 13 mm. in length.

(Feb.) *pl.* on 9d., blue; black surcharge.

(Oct.) *pl.* on 10d., maroon; " " "

Variety. With the surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp.

pl. on 9d., blue; black surcharge.



Remark.—A trial printing for a provisional Halfpenny value was first made by surcharging the Nine Pence blue stamp with "j" on the left and "d" on the right of the Queen's head and the words "HALF PENNY" below, in Roman capitals, in a straight line. The surcharge was printed in red and also in black, but neither variety was issued for postal use. The stamp with red surcharge has

been seen with "HALF PENNY" misspelt "HALP PENNY".

Issue XIX. April, 1877.

One value. The Ten Pence stamp of Issue XVII. printed in rose, and surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. "HALF PENNY" in one line across the lower part of the stamp, and a black bar over the original value. The letters of the surcharge are in black *sans-serif* capitals measuring 1½ mm. in height; the two words being together 14 mm. in length, which is also the length of the bar. The stamp is watermarked Crown "G O", and is machine perforated 14.



pl. on 10d., rose; black surcharge.

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Issue XX. December 8th, 1871.



Two values. The Four Pence and Five Shillings stamps of Issues XV. & XVI., surcharged locally, with the words "One Penny" and "One Shilling" respectively, with initial Roman capitals and small letters, the original value being obliterated by a thin black bar. The words "One



Penny" together measure 16½ mm. in length, and the words "One Shilling" together 17 mm., the bar on the former value measuring 8 mm. and on the latter 16½ mm.

1d. on 4d., rose; black surcharge.

1s. " 5s., purple " "

1s. " 5s., mauve " "

Issue XXI. January 3rd, 1878.

Nine values. Provisionally issued on the change of currency from English money to "cents" and "rupees", 100 cents being equivalent to the one rupee of British India. The new values are formed by surcharging stamps of Issues XV., XVI., and XVII. with black *non-earf* figures and capitals, in a



straight line across the lower part of the stamp. In the case of the Two Cents, the original lower label of value has been removed, and the surcharge "2 cents" printed over the white space, and the colours of the Six Pence, Nine Pence, and One Shilling were entirely changed. The figures and letters of the surcharge are 3 mm. in height, the word "cents" measures 8 mm. in length and the surcharge "2 s., 50 c." on the Five Shillings 13 mm. in length, the letter "s" being smaller than the other letters. All the values



were printed and surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the paper being white wove, watermarked Crown "C C", and the perforation 14.

5c. on type of 10d., maroon; black surcharge.		
4c. " 1d., yellow-brown	"	"
5c. " 2d., blue	"	"
15c. " 5d., vermilion	"	"
17c. " 4d., rose	"	"
20c. " 5d., slate-blue	"	"
25c. " 10d., pale blue	"	"
50c. " 1s., yellow-green	"	"
1rs. 50c. " 5s., reddish blue	"	"

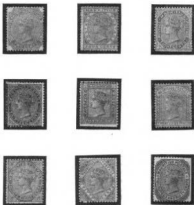
Remarks.—The Fifty Cents is known surcharged on the One Shilling printed in orange and the Two Rupees Fifty Cents surcharged on the Five Shillings printed in dull violet. The specimens of these varieties are watermarked Crown "C C", and are perforated 14, but there can be no doubt that they are both "colour trials."

Issue XXII. 1879-1883.

New values. Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white wove paper, watermarked Crown "C C", perforated 14. Designs:—two curves: Diamond profile of Queen Victoria to left upon a groundwork of horizontal lines, which is the same for all the values, within a broad circular band of colour ornamented at each side of the profile with foliate designs, and containing the name of the colony and the word "POSTAGE" above and the value in words below, with a period before "two" and after "cents", each part of the inscription having white lines, above and below, following the curves of the circle. The remaining groundwork is composed of coloured vertical lines upon a white ground, and an outer line of colour completes the design, which in shape is upright octagonal formed by cutting off with concave lines the four corners of a rectangular design. *one curve:* The Queen's head is enclosed within a broad white oval band, which touches the sides of the stamp, and is inscribed with the word "POSTAGE" to left reading upwards, and to right reading downwards. The oval band is impinged upon at the top and bottom by straight white labels containing the name of the colony and the value in words, respectively. The spandrels contain white triangular ornaments and an outer line of colour completes the design. *many curves:* The Queen's head is enclosed within an octagonal band of solid colour, bearing the name of the colony at the top, the value in words at the bottom and "POSTAGE" on each side, the word reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right. There is a star-like ornament above and also below "POSTAGE" on each side. The corners of the stamp contain foliate ornaments and an outer line of colour, with an



indentation at either side of each corner, completes the design. **REVERSE CASES:** The Queen's head is enclosed within an oval band of solid colour, which touches the four sides of the stamp, and is inscribed with the name of the Colony and "ROYAL" in the upper curve and the value in words in the lower curve, a star-like ornament separating the two parts of the inscription, at each side. The corners of the stamp contain coloured ornaments of a scroll-like character and an outer line of colour completes the design. **REVERSE CASES:** The Queen's head is enclosed within a rectangle formed of white dots. Straight, narrow labels of solid colour, edged with white, at the four sides of the stamp, the



upper inscribed with the name of the colony, the lower with the value in words and those at the sides with "ROYAL", with a period before and after, the word reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right. Star-like ornaments in the two upper corners. These ornaments and the labels are separated from one another by lines of white dots, a similar line of white dots surrounds the stamp and an outer line of colour completes the design. **REVERSE CASES:** Above the Queen's head is a white arched label with pointed ends, inscribed



with the name of the colony and the word "NAUVITES", with a period before and after the inscription. A straight white label at the bottom of the stamp contains the value in words. The side borders each contain a vertical line of white diamonds, with white dots on each side, the upper corners also contain diamond ornaments and dots, and an outer line of colour completes the design. **THIRTY CENTS:** The Queen's head is enclosed within an oval band of solid colour inscribed with the name of the colony and "NAUVITES" in the upper curve, and the value in words in the lower curve, the two parts of the inscription being separated by a period at each side. The band rests upon an octagon of solid colour, with a dot at each of the right angles; the corners of the stamp contain triangular white blocks with coloured scroll-like ornaments and an outer line of colour completes the design. **FIFTY CENTS:** The Queen's head is enclosed within a narrow upright rectangle, the corners of which are cut off by a white diamond band, touching the four sides of the stamp, and inscribed at the top with the name of the colony on the left and "NAUVITES" on the right, and at the bottom with "FIFTY" on the left and "CENTS" on the right, the four words each having a period before and after them. The side borders, where not interrupted by the diamond band, have white dots within frames of white lines and the corners of the stamp contain white cross-like ornaments within a white line. An outer line of colour completes the design. **TWO RUPES FIFTY CENTS:** The Queen's head is enclosed within a white oval band inscribed with the name of the colony and "NAUVITES" in the upper curve and the value in words in the lower curve, a star-like ornament separating the two parts of the inscription at each side. White conventional ornaments in the corners of the stamp and an outer line of colour indented on either side of each corner and arched between the indentations completes the design. The inscription on all the stamps is in *semi-serif* capitals, which are in colour on the Four Cents, Twenty-five Cents, Fifty Cents and Two Rupes Fifty Cents, and in white on the remaining five values. The Four Cents and Twenty-five Cents were issued in March, 1879, and the other values in January, 1880.

2c., Venetian red	(shades).
4c., orange-yellow	(")
8c., blue	(")
15c., grey-black	(")
17c., rose	(")
50c., olive-yellow	(")
50c., bright blue	(")
50c., green	(")
Two 50c., purple-brown	(")

Remarks.—The Eight Cents is known divided in half diagonally and each part used as a Four Cents stamp.



Issue XXIII. 1892-1893.

Three values. The Two Cents, Four Cents, and Twenty-five Cents stamps of the preceding issue printed on white were paper watermarked Crown "C A", machine perforated 14. The first two were issued about July, 1892, and the last on September 8th, 1893.

2c., red.
4c., orange-yellow.
25c., olive-yellow.

Issue XXIV. February, 26th, 1893.



One value. The Seventeen Cents of Issue XXIII., surcharged in the colony, "16 cents", in a straight line, over the original value of the stamp, the word "cents" being in Roman capitals. Watermark Crown "C C", machine perforated 14.

A. The surcharge measures 15½ mm. in length and 2½ mm. in height.

16c. on 17c., rose; black surcharge.

B. The surcharge measures 15 mm. in length and 2½ mm. in height.

16c. on 17c., rose; black surcharge.

C. The surcharge measures 14½ mm. in length and 2½ mm. in height.

16c. on 17c., rose; black surcharge.

D. The surcharge measures 14½ mm. in length and 2 mm. in height.

16c. on 17c., rose; black surcharge.

E. The surcharge measures 14 mm. in length and 3 mm. in height.

16c. on 17c., rose; black surcharge.

Remarks.—The value of the Seventeen Cents stamp was reduced on account of an objection raised by the Director-General of the Swiss Post Office, who pointed out that the rate of postage of 17 cents was not the equivalent of 40 centimes or four pence, four cents having been fixed as the equivalent of



one penny at the time the change of currency was made in Mauritius. On some specimens the surcharged words "cents" reads "cens"; but this variety is merely due to defective printing.

From portions of two sheets we have examined, there is no doubt that two settings-up of the surcharge were made. On both settings the horizontal rows of stamps were surcharged three at a time. One setting consists of the three varieties A, B, & C, of the list, which are placed in the order named. The other setting is composed of varieties D, & E., the first of the three surcharges of this setting being variety D., and the other two, variety E.

Issue XXV. July 14, 1883.



Our value. The Seventeen Cents of Issue XXII, printed in carmine on paper watermarked Crown "CA", by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. and surcharged by them "deux cents", in a straight line, just above the bottom label of the stamp, the original value of which is obliterated by a thin black bar. The surcharge is in thin *ans-serif* capitals and measures 13½ mm. in length and the letters are

2½ mm. in height. The stamp is machine perforated 14.

16c. on 17c., carmine; black surcharge.

Issue XXVI. May 13th, 1883.

Our value. The Thirty-eight Cents of Issue XXII, surcharged in the colony "2 cents" across the original value with a black bar below. The surcharge measures 14½ mm. in length and 3 mm. in height and the word "cents" is in *ans-serif* capitals. The bar measures 11½ mm. in length. The stamp is watermarked Crown "CC", and is machine perforated 14.



2c. on 38c., blue; black surcharge.

Varieties. a Without the black bar.

2c. on 38c., blue; black surcharge.

b. With the surcharge at the top of the stamp and without the black bar.

2c. on 38c., blue; black surcharge.

c. With the surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp.

2c. on 38c., blue; black surcharge.



Issue XXVII. 1888-1891.



Five values. The Two Cents, Four Cents, Eight Cents, and Fifty Cents of Issue XXII. with three of the stamps changed in colour and a new Sixteen Cents stamp printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. All five values are upon paper watermarked Crown "C A", and are machine perforated 14. Design of Sixteen Cents:

Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left upon ground-work of horizontal lines enclosed within a band of solid colour which touches the top and sides of the stamp. The band is inscribed in white *serif* capitals "Mauritius" reading upwards on the left and "Postage" reading downwards on the right. The band is interrupted at the bottom by a white label, which extends quite across the stamp, and which bears the value "16 cents" in colour, the word "cents" being in *serif* capitals. The spandrels contain white ornaments and an outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape.

(June, 1888) 2c., dull green	(shades).
(" ") 4c., carmine	(")
(Sept., 1891) 8c., blue	(")
(June, 1888) 16c., chestnut-brown	(")
(Jan. 10th, 1897) 50c., orange	(")

Remarks.—Specimens of the Fifty Cents are known in pale yellow, but these are due to a change in the colour of the stamp after it was printed. The Four Cents is known divided in half diagonally and each part used as a Two Cents stamp.

Issue XXVIII. July 6th, 1897.

One value. The Thirteen Cents of Issue XXII. re-issued in the colony, "2 cents", in a straight line, across the bottom of the stamp, the word "cents" being in Roman capitals. The surcharge measures 18 mm. in length and the letters are 2½ mm. in height.



2c. on 13c., grey-black; red surcharge.

Variety. With the surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp.

2c. on 13c., grey-black; red surcharge.



Remarks.—The *Philatelic Record* of September, 1887, has the following remarks upon this provisional stamp: "In the early part of the month of July the 13 cents, grey, was sent to the printing-office of the Commercial Gazette to be surcharged with '2 Cents' in red, the stock in hand of that value beginning to run short; but the work was done so badly that the Postmaster-General stopped the work, though not before twenty sheets of 120 stamps each had been overprinted. In the meanwhile the mail arrived, with a supply on board of 2 cents stamps, and the surcharged stamps were taken possession of by the Post Office for the purpose of being cancelled. On the morning of the 8th (the mail having been put in quarantine) the supply of 2 cents stamps ran out between the hours of 8 a.m. and noon (when the fresh supply was landed), and during these four hours exactly forty stamps were sold, and the whole of the remainder were sold to and divided equally among thirteen dealers, who had previously applied to the Postmaster-General for these stamps. . . . Another correspondent says that sixty were sold by the post." The stamp is known with various forms of bogus surcharge, which were made in the Island, and some specimens of which the makers got obliterated.

Issue XXIX. September, 1884.

Our value. The Four Cents of Issue XXVII, the Seventeen Cents and Thirty-eight Cents of Issue XXII, and the Thirty-eight Cents of Issue XXI, surcharged in the colony, "two cents", in a straight line, in Roman capitals. The surcharge measures 18 mm. in length and the letters are 2 mm. in



height. On the three first values the surcharge is applied at the bottom of the stamps, while on the last it is struck across the Queen's neck, the previous surcharge of "38 cents" being obliterated by two parallel black bars, each measuring 14½ mm. in length.

- (Sept. 1884) 2c. on 20c. blue; black surcharge.
 (" 170b) 2c. " 4c. carmine " "
 (" 184b) 5c. " 17c. rose " "
 (" ") 2c. " 38c. on 5d., pale blue, black surcharges.



Varieties. a. With the surcharge inverted at the top of the stamp.

- 2c. on 4c., carmine; black surcharge.
 2c. on 17c., rose " "
 2c. on 25c. on 5d., pale lilac, black surcharge.

b. Double surcharge, one being at the top of the stamp.

- 2c. on 25c., lilac; black surcharge.

c. Double surcharge, one being inverted at the top of the stamp.

- 2c. on 25c., lilac; black surcharge.
 2c. on 4c., carmine " "
 2c. on 25c. on 5d., pale lilac; black surcharge.

d. Like variety c, but with two lines over "MURRIS".

- 2c. on 25c. on 5d., pale lilac; black surcharge.

Remarks.—The letters of the surcharge are not always in line. *Le Timbre-Poste* for November, 1891, gives the number printed of each of these provisional stamps as follows:—

2c. on 25c., lilac; black surcharge	...	...	33,000
2c. on 4c., carmine	"	...	72,155
2c. on 17c., rose	"	...	3,577
2c. on 25c. on 5d., pale lilac; black surcharge			44,268

M. J. B. Mossa further states in *Le Timbre-Poste* for December, 1891, and also in the 1892 edition of his *Catalogue*, that the errors of surcharge were purposely made for speculation.

Issue XXX. January 1st, 1893.



Two values. The Two Cents of Issue XXII, printed in violet and surcharged "one cent", in a straight line, over the original value. The surcharge is in *sans-serif* capitals and measures 13 mm. in length, and the letters are 3 mm. in height. The other value corresponds in type with the Sixteen Cents of Issue XXVII, except that the inscription in the label at the bottom of the stamp has been altered to "15 cents". Both values were printed, and the surcharge "one cent" applied by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The stamps are watermarked Crown "C A", and are machine perforated 14.

- 1c. on 2c., violet; black surcharge.
 15c., chestnut-brown.



Remarks.—The first consignment of the One Cent value only consisted of 48,000 stamps, and these were all sold out in 24 hours; whereupon a new provisional One Cent stamp, described in the succeeding issue, was made. On January 10th another consignment of 400,000 of this One Cent stamps was received from England. The Fifteen Cents value was issued to replace the Sixteen Cents, the postal rate having been lowered one cent.

Issue XXXI. January 7th, 1893.



One value. The Sixteen Cents stamp of Issue XXVII, surcharged in the Colony "one cent", in thin Roman capitals, in a straight line, above the label at the bottom of the stamp, and the original value obliterated by two black bars. The surcharge measures 16½ mm. in length, and the letters are 2½ mm. in height.

In. on 16c, chestnut-brown; black surcharge.

Remarks.—Owing to defective printing of the bars the following varieties are found. a. Two thick bars. b. Two bars, the lower one thin. c. Two bars, the upper one thin. d. One thick bar.

Issue XXXII. 1893-1894.

Two values. The Two Cents stamp of Issue XXII, with the value altered to "one cent" and the Fifteen Cents of Issue XXX, changed in colour. The letters of "one cent" are rather larger than those on the Two Cents stamp, and there is no period before and after the words. Watermark Crown "C A", machine perforated 14.



(June 22nd, 1893) 1c., violet.
(April 15th, 1894) 15c., blue.



Issue XXXIII. 1895-1897.



Five values. Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on white wove paper watermarked Crown "C &", machine perforated 14. Design: Arms of Mauritius on a shield, above which is a scroll with the name of the Colony in coloured Roman capitals. Straight white label at the bottom of the stamp contains the value in numerals and "cents" or "cents" in Roman capitals; with a star-like ornament before the numeral and after the word "cent" or "cents" on the four lower values. The background of the stamp, round the outside of the shield, is composed of diagonal white lines on ground of solid colour, with the two upper corners cut off, and an outer line of colour completes the design. Shape upright rectangular.



1. "MAURITIUS". 2. "1 CENT", "2 CENTS", "3 CENTS", "4 CENTS",
"15 CENTS".

(Dec., 1897) 1s., blue, value in ultramarine.

(July ") 2s. " " orange.

(Nov., 1895) 5s. " " "

(May, 1897) 4s. " " emerald-green.

(July ") 15s., greyish-green, value in ultramarine.

Remarks.—The colours of all the values run if the stamps are placed in water, and the Fifteen Cents turns to a pale yellow-green.

Le Times Post for December, 1899, says that two new values—8 cents, green, with value in red and 15 cents, green, with value in orange—were issued on the previous September 22nd, but although doubtless received in the Island, these two stamps could not then have been issued for postal use, as at the time of writing (March, 1900) neither stamp had been received by any one of the principal dealers in this country.

Issue XXXIV. April, 1898.



One value. Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white wove paper, used for colonial fiscal stamps, watermarked with large Crown "C &" sideways, machine perforated 14. Design: Arms of Mauritius on a shield, which is placed upon a second shield with a background of coloured gourd-like lines and a white border. Above this is the Imperial crown, and sprays of laurel leaves protrude from behind the shield at the sides and bottom.



A shaded scroll passes behind the upper part of the shield and bears "1837" to left and "1897" to right. There is a similar scroll below the shield inscribed with the motto of the colony "SICUTI CLAVIGER NAVALI MERITO" in *serif* capitals. Below the motto is "s" to left and "a" to right in script type. There are white labels at the top, bottom, and sides of the stamp. That at the top is lettered "MAURITIUS POSTAGE" in *serif* capitals and is divided in two, between the words to make room for the top of the Imperial Crown. The left side label bears "MAURITIUS" reading upwards and the right label has "POSTAGE" reading downwards, both words being in Roman Capitals. The label at the bottom of the stamp contains the value in words, in Roman capitals and printed in a different colour to the rest of the design. The background of the stamp is composed of five horizontal lines, and the design is completed by two plain coloured lines the outer being thicker than the inner. Shape large oblong.

50s., brown-orange, value in ultramarine.

Remarks.—This stamp was issued in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee of 1897, but was not ready for use until April, 1898.

In June, 1898, when the provisional Four Cents envelopes and wrappers came into use, an issue of provisional adhesive of the same value was contemplated; but this was rendered unnecessary owing to a fresh supply of Four Cents stamps being received from England (*vide Gazette notice, page 152*).

Issue XXXV. May 23rd, 1898.



Five values. The Eighteen Cents of Issue XXXIII. surcharged for use as Six Cents and the Thirty-six Cents of the preceding issue surcharged for use as Fifteen Cents. The surcharge on the former stamp consists of "6—cents" in two lines, the numeral measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height and the word "cents", which is in Roman capitals, measures

12 mm. in length and the letters are 2½ mm. in height. The original value of the stamp is untouched. The surcharge on the latter stamp consists of "15—cents", also in two lines, and the measurements correspond with those of the Six Cents. The original value is, however, obliterated by a bar 32½ mm. in length.



5s. on 18s., greyish-green and ultramarine; red surcharge.
15s. „ 36s., brown-orange and ultramarine; dark blue surcharge.

Remarks.—The number of Eighteen Cents stamps surcharged was 250,000.



Issue XXXVI. December, 1899.



One value. Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white wove paper, water-marked Crown "CC", machine perforated 14. Design: Full faced, bust, portrait of M. Mahé de Labourdonnais, on ground of horizontal lines, enclosed within a circular band, with branches of laurel at either side. Above the circle is a kind of double scroll, inscribed "MAURITIUS—MAGNUS DE LABOURDONNAIS" in two lines of white Roman capitals; those forming the name of the colony being of much larger size than those of the name of the personage portrayed. There is a scroll of a different pattern below the portrait, with "17 — 49", in the center, in two lines, "1749" to left, reading upwards, and "1749" to right, reading downwards. Below the scroll, but attached to it by the ends, is a narrow-curved band inscribed with the word "POSTAGE" in white Roman capitals. The groundwork of the stamp is composed of horizontal and vertical lines crossed, and the stamp is surrounded by a border shaded with straight lines. Shape large upright rectangle.

15c., ultramarine.

Remarks.—This stamp was issued in commemoration of M. Mahé de Labourdonnais, who was Governor of Mauritius from November, 1734, to 1749. He introduced the cultivation of the sugar-cane, and of many other valuable plants, and was the real founder of the prosperity of the island. The town Mahébourg, on the south-east side of the island, is named after him. The date "1749" on the stamp is the year in which he was born. Lord Macaulay describes him as "a man of eminent talents and virtues."

Le Financier states for December, 1899, says the stamp was issued on September 22nd, but it did not come into postal use until about two months later.

FISCAL STAMPS USED POSTALLY.

Various fiscal stamps have been catalogued as having been used for postage, but any such that may have passed the post must have done so inadvertently, as no fiscal stamp has ever been authorized for postal use in Mauritius. Special Government notices are required before postage stamps are available for fiscal purposes (*vide Gazette* notices, pages 151-2); and vice versa.



ENVELOPES.

Issue I. December, 1861.



Two colours. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, on blue wove paper. Size 120 x 71 mm. or 4½ x 2¾ inches. The left side flap, at the back, bears the name of the makers, "DE LA RUE & CO. LONDON", embossed in plain relief, in a curve, in small Roman capitals; at the top of the flap. The upper flap is tongue-shaped, gummed, and bears a circular ornament, embossed in plain relief, of which there are three designs, as follows: - 1. An Heraldic Rose in the center, on ground of parallel lines, surrounded by seven concentric, wavy circles. 2. Small central disc of concentric circles surrounded by a wreath of heraldic roses, buds and leaves, which is again surrounded by five concentric, wavy circles. 3. Crossed lines, forming a pattern of narrow diamonds, with noettes where the lines cross. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design: six roses: Uncoloured, dialined profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of solid colour, enclosed within a hexagon, with the line broken at the centre of each side, and an uncoloured dot on ground of solid colour in each break. The hexagon is enclosed within a broad circular band with groundwork of wavy lines, the parts between the hexagon and the band being filled in with uncoloured parallel lines. The band contains narrow curved labels of solid colour, with hollowed ends, at top and bottom; the upper inscribed "MAURITIUS" in uncoloured Roman capitals and the lower "1861" in uncoloured semi-serif capitals. Separating the two parts of the inscription, at either side, is an uncoloured rose-like ornament, with centre of solid colour, on which is an uncoloured numeral "6".

seven roses: Uncoloured, dialined profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of solid colour, enclosed within an irregular pentagonal figure, which is surrounded by a broad band, in the shape of a shield, with nine sides. The groundwork of the band is composed of two uncoloured, wavy lines and one uncoloured, straight line, alternating. The band contains a narrow curved label of solid colour with slightly hollowed ends, at the top and bottom; the upper inscribed "MAURITIUS" and the lower "1861", both words being in uncoloured Roman capitals. At the left side is "1861", reading upwards, and at the right side "MAURITIUS", reading downward, with both



words curved and in coloured *semi-serif* capitals. Beneath the letter "r" of "restraint" there is an uncoloured dot, and below this a small circular disc of solid colour, enclosed within an uncoloured and a coloured line. The disc bears an uncoloured numeral "9". All the uncoloured parts of the design of each value are in relief.



I. With the first variety of ornament on the flap.

6d., violet (shades).

3d., chocolate-brown.

II. With the second variety of ornament on the flap.

6d., violet (shades).

3d., chocolate-brown.



III. With the third variety of ornament on the flap.

3d., chocolate-brown.

Remarks.—The colour of the paper of these envelopes fades to almost white. The description of the Nine Pence, with the third variety of ornament on the flap, is taken from a specimen in the British Museum, which the late Mr. T. K. Tapling obtained from the collection of Major E. B. Evans. This envelope formed one of the remainders sold in 1878, as the stamp bears the word "CANCELLUM."



Issue II. December, 1902.



Two values.—Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., on two kinds of paper: 1. A thin, tough, pale, bluish wove, hand-made, paper. 2. A thicker blue wove, machine-made paper. Size 220 x 95 mm. or 8½ x 3½ inches. The left side flap, at the back, bears the name of the makers, "de la rue & co., london," embossed, in plain relief, in a curve, in small Roman capitals, at the top of the flap. The upper flap is tongue-

shaped, gummed, and bears a circular ornament, embossed in plain relief, of which there are three designs as follows:—1. Small central disc of concentric circles, surrounded by interlaced circles of different sizes. 2. Central disc of cross-hatched lines, surrounded by a broad band containing three concentric circles crossed by wavy lines. 3. An Heraldic Rose in the centre, on ground of parallel lines, surrounded by seven concentric wavy circles. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design: That of the six pence is the same as the same value of the preceding issue. ONE SHILLING: Uncoloured, diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of solid colour, enclosed within an upright, oval band of uncoloured reticulations. The band is inscribed "MAURITIUS POSTAGE," in the upper curve, and "ONE SHILLING," in the lower curve, all four words being in Roman capitals of solid colour. A star-like ornament, at either side, separates the two portions of the inscription. All the uncoloured parts of the design are in relief.

I. Thin, tough, pale, bluish wove, hand-made, paper.

A. With the first variety of ornament on the flap.

6l, red-ochre (shades).

1s, golden-yellow.





B. With the second variety of ornament on the flap.

6d., red-violet (shades).

1s., golden-yellow.

II. Thicker, blue-wove, machine-made, paper.

A. With the first variety of ornament on the flap.

6d., red-violet (shades).

1s., orange-yellow.

B. With the second variety of ornament on the flap.

6d., red-violet (shades).

C. With the third variety of ornament on the flap.

6d., red-violet (shades).



Remarks.—The Six Pence, with all these ornaments, on the machine-made paper, is known with the paper greyish in colour, and varying to almost white, but these varieties are believed to be due to fading of the original blue colour.

Not one of the principal collections contains specimens of either value on hand-made paper, with the third variety of ornament on the flap; or of the One Shilling on machine-made paper, with the second or third varieties of ornaments. These envelopes are therefore omitted from the list.



Issue III. January, 1873.



Two pence. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on pale bluish, linen-lined paper. Size of the *Two Pence* 146 x 101 mm., or 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ x 4 inches; that of the *One Shilling and Eight Pence* 178 x 118 mm., or 7 $\frac{1}{16}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each value has the upper flap at the back pointed and gummed, but without ornament. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design:—*two pence*: Uncoloured, diademed profile of Queen Victoria to

left, on ground of solid colour, enclosed within a white dotted oval. Surrounding the oval is a broad oval band, the groundwork of which consists of rows of diamonds between wavy lines. The band is inscribed in the upper curve "*MAURITIUS REGINA*" and in the lower "*TWO PENCE*", all four words being in Roman capitals. A star-like ornament separates the two portions of the inscription, at either side. There is an outer frame of ten curved sides, with a small white ornament at each



of the ten points. *one shilling & eight pence*: Uncoloured diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of solid colour, enclosed within a white, Greek-pattern, oval frame. Surrounding the oval is a broad oval band. This band contains two curved labels with rounded ends. The upper is of solid colour and is inscribed "*MAURITIUS REGINA*" in uncoloured, *serif* capitals, and the lower has a background of coloured dots and dashes, and is inscribed "*ONE SHILLING & EIGHT PENCE*" in coloured *serif* capitals. An outer frame, curved at the top and bottom and straight at the sides, with uncoloured arabesques in the four corners, completes the stamp. All the uncoloured parts of the design of each value are in relief.

10d., deep maroon (shades).

1s. 8d., pale ultramarine (")

Issue IV. December, 1877.



Two values. The two envelopes of the last issue with the stamps surcharged "*Six Pence*" and "*One Shilling*", respectively, in a straight line across the Queen's neck and with a straight line below to obliterate the original values. The words "*Six Pence*" measure 23 mm. in length and the line below 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm., while those of "*One Shilling*" measure 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and the line below 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The surcharge on each value was



applied in the Island, and the letters of the surcharge for the "Six Pence" are larger than those used for the "One Shilling".

6d. on 10d., deep maroon; black surcharge.
1s. on 1s. 8d., pale ultramarine

Variety. With double surcharge

1s. on 1s. 8d., pale ultramarine; black surcharge.



Issue V. January 3rd, 1878.



Three values. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on thick white wove paper. Size of the Eight Cents and Twenty-five Cents, 133 x 26 mm., or 5¼ x 1 inch; that of the Fifty Cents 166 x 102 mm., or 6½ x 4 inches. Each value has the upper flap at the back pointed and gimped, but without ornament. The stamp

is in the right upper corner. Designs: The die used for stamping the Six Pence envelopes of Issues I. and II., and the Ten Pence and One Shilling & Eight Pence of Issue III. have had their values altered, respectively, to "Eight Cents," "Fifty Cents," and "Twenty-five Cents." On the first the value is in small *non-serif* capitals and a small numeral "5" has been substituted for the figure "6" at either side. The Fifty Cents



has the value in coloured Roman capitals on a white ground and on the Twenty-five Cents the value is in white *non-serif* capitals on ground of solid colour. All the white parts of the design of each value are in relief.



8s., pale ultramarine (shades)
25c., violet (")
50c., red-brown (")



Issue VI. March 1st, 1879.



One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on thick white wove paper. Size 145x100 mm. or 6½x4 inches. The upper flap at the back is pointed and gummed, but without ornament. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design: Diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, in white, on ground of solid colour, enclosed within three concentric white ovals, the first formed of dots, the second of a plain line, and the third of a wavy line. Surrounding the last of these there is an oval band with groundwork of white reticulations, inscribed in the upper curve "MAURITIUS POSTAGE" and in the lower "SIX CENTS", all four words being in white *ans-serif* capitals edged with colour. A star, at either side, separates the two parts of the inscription. Surrounding the band there are three concentric oval lines, the first a white wavy line, the second a plain white line, and the last a plain thick coloured line. All the white parts of the design are in relief.

6s., brown (shades).

Issue VII. March 15, 1882.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on thick white wove paper. Size 120x78 mm. or 5¼x3 inches. The upper flap at the back is pointed and gummed, and is without ornament. The stamp is in the right upper corner. Design: Uncoloured, diademed profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of solid colour, enclosed within a figure with eight curved sides, formed by a line of white dots and an exterior plain white line. Surrounding this figure is a broad, circular band of reticulations inscribed "MAURITIUS POSTAGE" in the upper curve and "SIX CENTS" in the lower curve, all in *ans-serif* capitals; a star-like ornament at either side separating the two portions of the inscription. All the white parts of the design are in relief.



6s., grey-blue (shades).





Issue VIII. November 5th, 1893.

One value. The Eight Cents of Issues V. and VII. surcharged for provisional issue as Fifty Cents. The surcharge consists of "50 cents", in black, in a straight line, across the stamp, below the Queen's Head. The word "cents" is in Roman capitals 3 mm. in height and the

whole surcharge measures 19½ mm. in length. To the left of the stamp is struck an impression of a postal obliterating hand-stamp, in red, consisting of a crown surrounded by the words "GENERAL POST OFFICE, MARTINIC" in sans-serif capitals, enclosed within two plain circular lines. Below the hand-stamp and the stamp each specimen is initialed "L.M.—C.P.", in black ink, by Mr. Louis Martin, the Colonial Postmaster of Martinic.



I. On the Eight Cents of Issue V.

80c. on 8c., pale ultramarine; black and red surcharges.

II. On the Eight Cents of Issue VII.

80c. on 8c., grey-blue; black and red surcharges.

Remarks.—*Le Timbre Poste* states that only 30 envelopes of Issue V. were surcharged and 1,000 of Issue VII., and of the latter 300 specimens were forwarded to the General Postal Union.

Issue IX. April 5th, 1891.

One value. The Fifty Cents envelope of Issue VI. with the stamp changed in colour.

80c., bright yellow (shades).



Issue X. May, 1897.

Two values. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on stout, white, glazed, laid paper. Two sizes for each value: a. 140 x 78 mm. or $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. b. 133 x 106 mm. or $5\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The upper flap at the back of all four envelopes is pointed and gummed, but is without ornament. The stamp is in the right upper corner and corresponds in design with the adhesives of Issue XXXIII.

Size A.

18c., ultramarine.
36c., red-brown.

Size B.

18c., ultramarine.
36c., red-brown.

Issue XI. June, 1898.



One value. The four envelopes of the preceding issue with the stamp surcharged "4—Cents", in two lines, and the original value obliterated with a bar. The numeral "4" is 8 mm. in height, the word "Cents" measures 11 mm. in length and the bar varies in length from 17 to 17½ mm. The surcharge is printed in red on the Eighteen Cents and in black on the Thirty-six Cents.

Size A.

4c. on 18c., ultramarine; red surcharge.
4c. on 36c., red-brown; black " "

Size B.

4c. on 18c., ultramarine; red surcharge.
4c. on 36c., red-brown; black " "

Remarks.—The figure "4" does not always occupy the same relative position above the word "Cents". Numerous small varieties have been chronicled, but these are due to heavy or defective impressions of the surcharge. Size A of the Eighteen Cents is known with a second impression of the surcharge at the side of the stamp, but it seems doubtful whether this is a genuine variety.



ENVELOPES FOR REGISTERED LETTERS.

Issue I. February 6th, 1893.



One value. Similar to the registration envelopes of the Cape of Good Hope, Issue II. (page 80), except for the stamp on the flap, the design of which is as follows: Disembled profile of Queen Victoria to left, on ground of solid colour, enclosed within a beaded circle. Surrounding this is a wide circular band, with white reticulated groundwork, inscribed in coloured *ans-a-crij* capitals "MAURITIUS" in the upper curve and "ANNA CRUX" in the lower curve, the two parts of the inscription being separated by a coloured period, at either side. An outer circular line of colour formed of notches and semi-circles, completes the stamp. The whole of the white portion of the design is in relief. (*Illustration of inscription on the envelope 37.*)

in the lower curve, the two parts of the inscription being separated by a coloured period, at either side. An outer circular line of colour formed of notches and semi-circles, completes the stamp. The whole of the white portion of the design is in relief. (*Illustration of inscription on the envelope 37.*)

Sc., blue;	Size F, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (132 x 84 mm.).
Sc., pale ultramarine	" " "
Sc., greenish grey	" " "
Sc., blue;	Size G, $6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches (152 x 89 mm.).

Issue II. January 1st, 1893.

One value. Identical with the last issue except that the value on the stamp is altered to "two anna crux", which now appears in white *ans-a-crij* capitals on a curved label of solid colour with rounded ends, the period at either side of "ANNA CRUX" having been suppressed. (*Illustration of inscription on the envelope 37.*)



12c., greyish blue	Size F.
12c.	" G.

WRAPPERS.

Issue I. November, 1893.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon half wove paper, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches (290 x 110 mm.), gummed and tapered at the upper end. The stamp is typographed near the right hand side, and about two-and-a-half inches from the top, and corresponds in design with the same value of the adhesives of Issue XXXIII. Across the wrapper, a little



above the stamp, is an instruction in six lines, enclosed within a frame formed of two thin straight lines:—" *whenever you receive mail, — Printed matter includes all documents in writing or—print not in the nature of a personal communication, and—must be posted open at both ends so as to admit of the—removal and inspection of the contents without breaking—the seal or fastening, and without injury to the wrapper*". The first line is in Roman capitals. (*Illustration 70.*)

3c., deep green.

Issue II. June, 1898.

One value. The wrapper of the last issue with the stamp surcharged, in the Island, "4—Cents", in two lines, and the original value obliterated by a bar. The numeral "4" is 6 mm. in height, the word "Cents" measures 11 mm. in length, and the bar is 17½ mm. in length. (*Illustration 71.*)

4c. on 3c., deep green; black surcharge.

Issue III. May 23rd, 1899.

One value. The wrapper of the preceding issue with the stamp further surcharged, in the Island, with a large numeral "3", in red, above the figure "4"; the latter figure being cancelled by two short horizontal lines, also in red. The numeral "3" is 3½ mm. in height and the two lines measure 7½ mm. in length. (*Illustration 72.*)

3c. on 4c. on 3c., deep green; red and black surcharges.

POST CARDS.

Issue I. February 18th, 1879.

One value. A provisional card lithographed in the Island by M. Evrard Dupuy, the Government printer, and printed on white card. Size of frame 115 x 70 mm. or 4½ x 2¾ inches. At the top of the card, in the centre, is "MAURITIUS" in thick Roman capitals, and below this are the Arms of the colony on a shield, which is surmounted by a crown and which has an arboreal branch on either side. A scroll extends almost across the entire width of the card passing behind the Arms, and bears the inscription "MURUS" at the left side and "ROSE CANT" at the right side, in Roman capitals. In the space formed by the scroll, shield and branch, at either side of the Arms,



are the letters "a" to left and "c" to right, which are probably the initials of the designer of the card. Beneath the shield is a narrow scroll inscribed with the motto of the colony—"ARMIS CLAVIS ET MANS RECTOR," in some-what capitals. Below the scroll with motto is a plain straight line and beneath this are three plain ruled lines for the address, the first headed by the letter "M" in script type. In the right upper corner is a plain ruled space containing an adhesive Two Cents stamp of issue XXI. At the left side of the card, reading upwards is "The address only to be written on this side," and at the right side, below the space for the stamp and also reading upwards is "L'adresse seule doit être mise de—ce côté de la Carte," in two lines. The name of the lithographer is in the left lower corner and the design of the card is completed by a border formed of a thin inner and a thick outer line. The cards were printed in sheets of sixteen and M. Dupuy signed each of the transfers by hand, thus forming sixteen varieties. On twelve of the transfers he wrote "Lith. E. Dupuy" and on the remaining four "E. Dupuy." Major E. B. Evans described the sixteen varieties in the *Philatelic Record*, of December 1880; thus—

Variety 1. No stop after "Lith"; after "E" something that may either be a stop or a part of the letter; tails of both "p" "y" of "Dupuy" cut the inner line of the border.

Variety 2. Stops as in variety 1; tail of "p" touches the inner line, tail of "y" cuts it.

Variety 3. Stops as in variety 1, but the doubtful dot after "E" is rather more apparent; tail of "p" does not reach the inner line, tail of "y" cuts it.

Variety 4. No stops; tails of both "p" and "y" touch the inner line, but do not cut it.

Variety 5. Stop after "E"; otherwise similar to variety 4.

Variety 6. Stop after "E" close to "D" of Dupuy; "p" in that word has no tail, and closely resembles the "a" immediately before and after it; almost all the letters touch the inner line, and the tail of the "y" cuts it.

Variety 7. Stop after "Lith", doubtful dot after "E"; tail of "p" touches inner line, tail of "y" cuts it.

Varieties 8, 9, 10 & 11 have a distinct white spot in the thick outer line of the border, under the signature.

Variety 8. No stops; white spot almost under "h" of "Lith."

Variety 9. No stop after "Lith", doubtful one after "E"; white spot under space between "E" and "Dupuy".



Variety 10.—Stops after both "Lith." & "E."; white spot below stop after "E."

Variety 11. Two stops as in variety 10; white spot below "E."; signature further away from the lower border than in any of the other varieties.

Variety 12. The description of this would be the same as that of variety 1; but in variety 1 the "E" is almost in the middle between "Lith." and Dupuy", whereas in variety 12 it is nearer the latter.

Varieties 13, 14, 15 & 16 have "E. Dupuy" only, and also show the same white spot as in varieties 8, 9, 10 & 11.

Variety 13. "E. Dupuy" between the lines of the border; white spot after "y" of "Dupuy."

Variety 14. "E. Dupuy" as in variety 13; white spot between "p" second "u" of "Dupuy".

Variety 15. "E. Dupuy" above the inner line of the border; stop after "E."

Variety 16. Similar to variety 15, but no stop.

The sixteen signatures differ from one another also in other respects besides those mentioned. (Illustrations 70-80.)

Black impression on white card, 16 varieties; franked with adhesive 5c. macos, black surcharge.

Remarks.—Only one thousand of these cards are said to have been printed, and the supply was exhausted in two days. Although sold at Two Cents each they are believed to have cost the Government Three Cents without the stamp! It was stated in 1880 that reprints had been made, but as the impressions had long since been cleaned off the stone no reprinting was possible, and the so-called reprints turned out to be forgeries. These forgeries are without the signature "Lith. E. Dupuy" or "E. Dupuy".

Issue II. February 21st, 1879.

Our value. A further provisional card lithographed in the Island on white card, varying in thickness. Size of frame 117 x 70 mm. or 4½ x 2¾ inches. At the top of the card, in the centre, are the Royal Arms of Great Britain and beneath the arms "MACBETHS ROYAL CARD", in fancy shaded capitals, in a straight line. Lower down are two plain ruled lines for the address. A rectangle is reserved in the right upper corner for an adhesive Two Cents stamp of Issue XXI;



at the left side of the card, reading upwards, is "The address only to be written on this side."; and at the right side, beneath the space for the stamp, is "L'adresse seule doit être mise—de ce côté de la Carte.", in two lines, also reading upwards. The design of the card is completed by a border formed of a thin inner and a thick outer line. (*Illustration 51.*)

Black impression on white card; franked with adhesive 5c. mauve, black surcharge.

Remarks.—In March, 1878, the publisher of *The Mercantile Record & Commercial Gazette*, the principal English newspaper in Mauritius, printed some private cards for his own and his friends' use. These, as well as other cards of private manufacture, were allowed to pass through the post, when franked with an adhesive Two Cents stamp.

Issue III. October 1st, 1878.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium yellowish buff card. Size 121×74 mm. or 4½×2¾ inches. The inscription, which is at the top of the card, is in four straight lines as follows:—1st, "over card," in fancy capitals, with the Royal Arms between the words; 2nd, "mauritus" in Roman capitals; 3rd, "two annues over to us"—"c'annues surus over from"; 4th, "wurrus on rum are"—"are us on olin us la curus". The two lines of instruction are in small *semi-serif* capitals, and a short vertical line separates the two lines of French translation from the English. The stamp is in the right upper corner and is of the same design as that of the Two Cents of Issue XXII. (*Illustration 52.*)

5c., red-brown.

Issue IV. March, 1880.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium yellowish buff card. Size 121×87 mm. or 4½×3½ inches. There are five lines of inscription, at the top of the card, 1st, "over postal maximum" in *semi-serif* capitals; 2nd, "mauritus (maurus)" in Roman capitals; 3rd, "over card", in fancy capitals, with the Royal Arms between the two words; 4th and 5th, the instruction, in English and French, as on the card of the preceding issue. The stamp is in the right upper corner and is of the same design as the Ten Pence adhesive of Issue XVII., except that "mauritus" and the value—"six annes"—are in uncoloured *semi-serif* capitals upon solid ground of colour. (*Illustration 53.*)

5c., green.



Issue V. August 15th, 1880.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium yellowish buff card. Size 121 x 74 mm. or $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The inscription is the same as that on the card of Issue III. The stamp in the right upper corner corresponds in type with the Eight Cents adhesive of Issue XXII. Before the cards were issued the stamps were surcharged, in the colony, "4 cents" in a straight line, with a straight bar beneath, 15 mm. in length, to obliterate the original value. The surcharge measures from 14 to 18 mm. in length and the numeral and letters are 2½ mm. in height. The relative position of the surcharge "4 cents" to the bar varies. (*Illustration 84.*)

A. "4 cents" measures 14½ mm. in length.

4c. on 8c., blue; black surcharge.

B. "4 cents" measures 15½ mm. in length.

4c. on 8c., blue; black surcharge.

C. "4 cents" measures 18 mm. in length.

4c. on 8c., blue; black surcharge.

Variety. Double surcharge.

4c. on 8c., blue; black surcharge.

Remarks.—Before the Eight Cents cards arrived in Mauritius the postal rates had been lowered, and although specimens are known without the surcharge "4 cents" (*Illustration 85*), they were not issued for postal use in this state. A few of the unsurcharged cards were nevertheless passed through the post by collectors.

Issue VI. April 25th, 1885.

One value. The Eight Cents card of the previous issue, with the stamp surcharged in the colony, "two cents", in a straight line, across the original value. The surcharge is in Roman capitals, and the two words measure 16½ mm. in length and the letters are 2½ mm. in height. (*Illustration 86.*)

2c. on 8c., blue; red surcharge.



Issue VII. July, 1888.

One value. The card of Issue IV. with the stamp surcharged, in the colour. "2 cures" is a straight line, and the original value obliterated by a short black bar. The word "cures" is in *semi-serif* capitals and with the numeral measures 14½ mm. in length and the letters are 3 mm. in height. The short obliterating bar measures 12½ mm. in length. The words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" are also cancelled with a black bar 50 mm. in length. (*Illustration 87.*)

So. on 6c., green; black surcharge.

Variety. Without the bar over the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" and with "2 cures" on the stamp measuring 15 mm. in length. (*Illustration 88.*)

So. on 6c., green; black surcharge.

Remarks.—M. J. B. Moon chronicles this card with the surcharge reading "2 cns", but appends an asterisk to show that he considers the variety is of doubtful authenticity. This type of "2 cures" surcharge is also catalogued as found on the Eight Cents blue card, but this variety is probably bogus.

Issue VIII. November, 1895.

One value. A provisional card lithographed in the Island and printed on stout cartridge paper of a pale yellowish colour. Size 120×77 mm. or 4½×3 inches. The design is very similar to that of the first issue, but the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" are removed from the scroll and are placed in a straight line beneath the word "MURMURE." There is no rectangle for the stamp and the card is without frame. In the left lower corner is printed "Central Printing Works" in *Italic* type. The card is franked by a Two Cents adhesive of Issue XXVII. (*Illustration 89.*)

Black impression on yellowish stout paper, franked with adhesive 2c. green.

Remarks.—M. J. B. Moon states in *Le Fiancé-Poste* for January, 1896, that he has found eighteen varieties of this card due to differences in the length of the lines for the address, etc., and one of the varieties is said to have "Carte" misspelt "Carti". This last variety is due to defective printing, but the space between the inscriptions at the sides of the card varies considerably, and the lines, as M. Moon says, also vary in length.



Issue IX. December, 1895.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon light buff card. Size 140×89 mm. or 5½×3½ inches. The inscription is the same as that on the card of Issue IV., but the stamp now corresponds in type with the adhesives of Issue XXXIII. (*Illustration 80.*)

So, deep reddish lilac.

Issue X. February, 1897.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon light buff card. Size 140×89 mm. or 5½×3½ inches. The inscription is the same as that on the card of Issue III., but the stamp now corresponds in type with the adhesives of Issue XXXIII. (*Illustration 81.*)

So, brown.

Issue XI. May, 1897.

One value. Identical with the card of Issue IX., but for the difference in the value and the colour.

So, salmon-rose.

Issue XII. April, 1898.

One value. A provisional card made by dividing the reply card of Issue II. and surcharging the stamp on each half with "2 cents", in a straight line, with a bar below to obliterate the original value. The surcharge has a thick numeral and Roman capitals and measures 14 mm. in length, the letters being 1½ mm. in height. The bar measures about 16½ mm. in length. The words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSALE" on each half are cancelled by a thick bar 87 mm. long, and the word "MURIC" on the second half is likewise cancelled by a bar 21 mm. in length. The single card of Issue IX. was also surcharged in the same way as the first half of the reply card, thus making three varieties. The bottom part of the cards was cut off and the size reduced to 140×76 mm. or 5½×3 inches. (*Illustration 82.*)



A. On the 8c. single card, all the edges being plain.

3c. on 8c., deep reddish lilac; black surcharge.

B. On the first half of the reply 8c.+8c. card, showing perforation along the top.

3c. on 8c., deep reddish lilac; black surcharge.

C. On the second half of the reply 8c.+8c. card, with the word "surcr" barred, and showing perforation along the top.

3c. on 8c., deep reddish lilac; black surcharge.

Varities. Same as the above, but the bar obliterating the words "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE" measures 52½ mm. in length.

Remarks.—The bar obliterating the original value on the stamp varies in length from 16½ to 17 mm., and the relative position of the surcharge "2 cures" to the bar also varies. There are said to have been 25,000 of these cards made.

In June, 1888, private post cards were allowed to be used, for inland service, under certain conditions (vide *Garret's notice* page 152.)

M. Meene states in *Le Fimble-Poste* of September, 1888, that the Eight Cents card of Issue XI. had been issued on the previous May 23rd with the stamp surcharged, in black, "6—cures" in two lines and the original value obliterated with a black bar. Up to the time of writing, March, 1900, we have been unable to obtain a specimen of this provisional card, and we cannot believe it was issued for postal use at the date named.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

Issue I. October 1st, 1883.

One value. Similar to the single card of Issue IV., but printed upon light buff card, and the size is increased to 140×89 mm. or 5½×3½ inches. The first half has the following additional inscription in four lines, in small sans-serif capitals, in the left lower corner: "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.—(UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE—UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE.)" The second half has the word "surcr." in Roman capitals, beneath "UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE", 8c. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4½, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages. (*Illustration* 53.)

8c.+8c., deep lilac.



Issue II. December, 1898.

One value. Identical with the single card of Issue IX., but with the additional inscriptions described under Issue I. of the reply cards. The two halves are joined along the top, perforated 4½, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages.

5c.+5c., deep reddish-blue.

Issue III. May, 1897.

One value. Identical with the card of the preceding issue, but for the difference in the value and the colour.

5c.+5c., carmine-rose.

Remarks.—This card is stated by the philatelic journals of August, 1899, to have been issued with the stamp on each half surcharged "5c.—carmine" in the same way as the single card described under the remarks to Issue XII., but we have been equally unsuccessful in obtaining a specimen.



NATAL

*PRELIMINARY NOTES.

By E. B. BACON.

The colony of Natal lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from Cape Town and between the 29th and 31st parallels south latitude. It has Zululand on the north-east, the South African Republic on the north, and the Orange Free State, Basutoland, and Griqualand East on the west. The colony comprises about 18,750 square miles. The capital is Pietermaritzburg but the port of Durban contains a larger population. Natal derives its name from its discovery by Vasco de Gama on Christmas Day, 1487.

The district of Natal was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to be a British colony in 1843. Letters Patent were issued in August, 1845, constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony, and Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature for its proper administration.

*This paper was written and completed in its present form as long ago as 1894, but I have purposely held it back for publication in this work. Since the *Handbook on the Stamps of St. Vincent and the Grenadines*, by Lieut. F. H. Napier and myself, appeared, a re-arrangement of the perforations of all stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. has become a more or less simple matter, so that some of the information contained in the present paper will not perhaps be of such a novel character as it would have been if the paper had been published when it was first written.



In November of the same year, other Letters Patent were passed making Natal a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, and an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the Cape continued to frame laws for Natal until 1848, when a separate Legislative Council was established; and in 1856 Natal was erected into a distinct and separate colony.

In the year 1851, an "Ordinance for regulating the Conveyance and Postage of Letters" was passed. By this Ordinance, which came into operation on the 1st February, 1852, the rates for postage were fixed as under:—

Between Places within the District.

	Prepaid.	Not Prepaid.
For every letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3d.	4d.
and so on for each additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		

Every letter weighing not more than half-an-ounce, sent or received, by any non-commissioned officer or private soldier, seaman, or marine, in Her Majesty's service, paid a postage of one penny, and no more, provided that when a letter was sent it carried the signature of the Commanding Officer.

Newspapers transmitted by post, between any places in the district, paid 3d., and every newspaper sent to, or received from, any place beyond the same 1d.

The postage on newspapers transmitted between places in the colony was afterwards abolished by an Ordinance, which was passed, and took effect from, April 10th, 1858.

Postage stamps were first issued on June 1st, 1857, as will be seen from the following notices extracted from the *Natal Government Gazette*, of May 29th and July 31st of that year.



GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 41, 1857.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st proximo, Stamps, on coloured paper, respectively of the value of Three-pence, Six-pence, Nine-pence, and One Shilling, to be used in the pre-payment of letters, may be procured at the Post Office of Pietermaritzburg and Durban. These Stamps will also be issued, as soon as practicable, at the various branch Post Offices throughout the Colony.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) WILLIAM G. SANDERSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office, Natal,

May 21st, 1857.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 42, 1857.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been informed that Stamps, on coloured paper, issued under Government Notice No. 41, 1857, have been used in covering documents upon which stamp duty is chargeable, notice is hereby given, that the said Stamps can only be received in pre-payment of letters, having been issued solely for that purpose, as a measure of public convenience, pending the completion of arrangements for the introduction of properly executed Postage Stamps.

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) PHILIP ALLEN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Office, Natal,

July 18th, 1857.

It is plain from the last of these two notices, that the four stamps referred to constituted a provisional issue, pending the arrival of a supply of stamps, which we know were afterwards obtained from England. The dies used for the postage labels were those of the same values which were employed for stamping fiscal documents subject to stamp duty. The fiscal stamps, which varied in value from one penny to one hundred pounds, were used for levying



duties upon licences and certain stamp duties imposed by Ordinance No. 3 of 1850, which came into force on July 1st of that year. Most collectors of postage stamps here, I believe, previously looked upon the first issue as used for fiscal as well as postal purposes, and I have often been told that the obliteration of a crown, the word Natal, and the day and month, enclosed within a circle, which is not at all uncommon on these stamps, indicates fiscal and not postal use. This theory must, in face of the notice of July 18th, 1857, be now abandoned.

No mention is made in either notice of the One Penny, which like the other four values was embossed in the Colony with the fiscal die on coloured paper, and issued for postal use. Although I have searched the succeeding numbers of the Gazette, I have found no notification of the issue, but, as the postal rates show that a One Penny stamp was required to prepay newspapers sent abroad, and soldiers' letters, it is probable that it came into use shortly after the four other values. In further support of this contention, I am able to reproduce a "Post Office Notice," which was published in a Supplement to the Natal Government Gazette, of April 27th, 1858. The notice reads as follows:

Notice is hereby given, that in order to afford additional postal accommodation to residents and others on the lines of road traversed by the mail carriers, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the use of an *Open Mail Bag*, which will be carried by them from the 1st of May next, and in which letters may be posted.

The public is informed that this open bag will be examined, in passing, at each Post Office, and the contents received by the Postmaster, as if posted at his office, and thenceforth (if to be re-forwarded) will form a portion of the ordinary mail; but it cannot be too distinctly understood that the Local Government will not be in any way responsible for letters so entrusted to the native mail carriers.

The following, being the usual rates of postage, are payable on letters and newspapers so posted, viz. :—

On letters to be delivered within the colony :—

Not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3d. paid.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz.	6d. paid.

On sea-borne letters, or letters for overland mail :—

Not exceeding in weight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6d. paid.
Exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz.	1s. paid.

Newspapers, 1d. each.



All letters so forwarded must be stamped, otherwise such letters will be opened and returned to the writer.

The mail carriers will not be permitted to receive letters—on leaving Durban for Pietermaritzburg—until they have passed the "Soree."

On leaving Pietermaritzburg for Durban, until they have reached the "cutting" at the hill near "Uje Doorn." On leaving Pietermaritzburg for Ladismith, until they have arrived at the summit of the "Foon Hill."

(Signed) W. M. COULSON,
Postmaster of Natal.

General Post Office, Natal,
April 24th, 1858.

This notice distinctly states that "all letters so forwarded must be stamped," and I gather from its general composition that the word "letters" was intended to include newspapers. A little further investigation will I think show that this was the case. I have before stated that newspapers transmitted within the Colony were carried free from April 10th, 1858, so that the charge of one penny mentioned in the notice was for papers sent abroad, the postage on which must have been paid by the sender, or it would have been lost to the Colony. It is difficult to see how this could have otherwise been done than by means of stamps, as it is hardly conceivable that the Government would allow the mail carriers to accept payment in cash. This being so, I think we may conclude that a One Penny stamp was in use certainly as early as April, 1858.

Unlike the higher denominations, the One Penny is found on three different coloured papers; rose, blue, and buff. Collectors have been at a loss to account for these varieties, but the following explanation may prove to be the true one. We shall find when we come to consider the stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s manufacture, that although supplies of Three Pence stamps were sent out to the Colony on April 7th and November 2nd, 1858, the first lot of One Penny was not despatched until November 25th of that year. Several printings of the One Penny must have been required before the arrival of this value from London, and the printer obviously used up the stock of paper left over from the other stamps. It is evident the resources of the colony were meagre, as regards coloured paper, previous to 1860, or the One Penny would hardly have been issued on the same colour as the higher values.



The dies of the old fiscal stamps still exist in the colony, as collectors know to their cost, and reprints have been struck as recently as 1893. This is not the only occasion upon which official reprints have been made of these stamps, as it is known that re-impressions were taken in the years 1868 and 1873, and it is possible at other dates as well. Great care was used to make these reprints as like the originals as possible, and I know of no more difficult point for a philatelist than to decide to which category certain of the named stamps belong.

In dealing with the stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s printing, it will perhaps be best if I preface my remarks with a complete list of the various consignments sent out by them to the colony. This list is as follows:—

1858.						
April 7	...	...	...	120,000	3 pence	blue
November 2	...	...	...	120,000	3 "	"
" 26	...	...	...	120,000	1 penny	red
1861.						
April 15	...	...	...	360,000	3 pence	blue
August 31	...	...	...	360,000	3 "	"
November 29	...	...	...	120,000	6 "	blue
1862.						
April 1	...	...	...	360,000	1 penny	red

Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s invoice book does not specify upon what paper the stamps were printed, and although they have taken a great deal of trouble to discover what paper was used, in only one instance have they been able to decide the point. This is in the case of the Three Pence stamps forwarded on April 15th, 1861, there being no doubt that this consignment was on unwatermarked paper. I shall, however, I hope, be able to satisfactorily prove that all the other consignments, excepting the last, were also printed on unwatermarked paper.

To deal first with the One Penny; it will be seen that I have entirely reversed the order of issue of this value on the two papers, as previously given by all former writers, who have invariably placed the stamps with star watermark as the variety first issued. I shall therefore be expected to give my reasons for upsetting the old order of arrangement. They are two-fold: firstly, the paper with small star watermark was only introduced by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. towards the middle of the year 1860, when



It was first employed by them for the stamps of Queensland; in fact, when they commenced printing Queensland stamps a supply of the paper was not ready, and they had, in consequence, to make use of some of the large star paper; secondly, the perforation found on the One Penny Natal with small star watermark is produced by a machine that was only purchased by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. in the year 1890. We see, therefore, both as regards paper and perforation, that the consignment of November 29th, 1859, could not have consisted of the stamps with star watermark, and as only one other lot of this value was sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., viz., that of April 1st, 1862, it follows that the star watermarked stamps came last instead of first.

It is by considering the perforation of the other consignments of stamps that I can prove they were all printed on unwatermarked paper. The three lots forwarded in 1859, I have been able to discover, were perforated 14 for Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., by the Inland Revenue authorities, at Somerset House, and we know that the One Penny and Three Pence Stamps with this perforation are only found on unwatermarked paper. In further proof that the lots sent out in 1859 were perforated 14, I may add that I have seen two postmarked specimens of the Three Pence, which, by the dates when they were used, must have formed part of the first two consignments of this value. The first was sent to me by Mr. T. Keechaw Shipwith, and was used on an envelope postmarked Natal, Nov. 10th, 1859—Ripon, Dec. 26th, 1859. The second was forwarded by Messrs. H. Hinks & Co., Ltd., to the Philatelic Society, London, and was exhibited at the meeting of the Society held on October 27th, 1893. This stamp was used on an envelope postmarked DTurban, Oct. 11th, 1890, Cape Packet, Devonport, Nov. 29th, 1890, London, Dec. 1st, 1893. Both these stamps are on unwatermarked paper and are perforated 14. To proceed, I have already stated that Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., have been able to establish the fact that the consignment of the Three Pence sent out on April 15th, 1861, was on unwatermarked paper, and this lot was perforated with clean-cut circular holes, usually on two if not on all four sides of the stamp, the gauge varying from 14 to 16½. There only now remains the consignment of the Three Pence of August 31st, 1861, as there can be no question about the supply of the Six Pence despatched on November 29th, 1861. This lot of the Three Pence must have consisted of the stamps we know on unwatermarked paper with a roughly punctured perforation measuring 14 to 16, the same as we find upon the Six Pence stamps sent out a few months later.

The question naturally arises, how then can the existence of the Three Pence on small star watermarked paper be accounted for. I believe the following particulars will fully answer that query. On April 22nd, 1862, Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. forwarded four sheets (960 stamps) of the Three Pence, blue,



to the Agents-General for Crown Colonies, Adelphi Terrace, London. The printers' books do not state that these stamps were perforated, so we may conclude that they were imperforate, and as we have already seen the One Penny stamps sent out to the Colony on April 1st, 1862, were on small star watermarked paper, it is only reasonable to suppose that, as small star paper was being used at this period, these four sheets were also printed on similar watermarked paper. Now it is singular that several of the imperforate specimens of this star Three Pence have come out of collections in which a number of the other stamps have undoubtedly emanated from official sources, and taking this fact in connection with the other evidence I have produced, I feel safe in asserting that the variety is nothing more than an essay. No genuine perforated specimen is known, and it is quite certain that no supply of the Three Pence on small star paper was ever sent out to the Colony.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s invoice book distinctly states after each consignment that the stamps were perforated, and although the One Penny with small star watermark has been catalogued from the earliest times as having been issued imperforate, I have never seen what can be considered a satisfactory specimen. Until a properly authenticated, postmarked imperforate pair is produced, I shall refuse to believe the stamp was ever issued in this condition. Even then, if such a pair were found, it would only go to prove that a sheet of the consignment of April 1st, 1862, had accidentally escaped perforation.

The One Penny and Three Pence of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s printing are both catalogued as first issued on star paper in the year 1860, but as two supplies of the Three Pence were sent out in 1859, both of which, as previously stated, were on unwatermarked paper, there is no doubt that this value was issued in the autumn of the last mentioned year, while the One Penny with small star watermark did not come into use until about August, 1862. The latter value on unwatermarked paper appeared in the spring of 1860, and the Six Pence on similar paper early in 1862.

The plate of each value contained 240 stamps, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve. Die proofs in black on white card are known of all three values, while plate proofs, also in black, of the One Penny on white paper and of the Six Pence on white card, exist. I have also seen an imperforate proof of the last value in blue-grey on stout white paper. The Six Pence plate was delivered to the Agents-General for Crown Colonies on November 18th, 1861, and the One Penny and Three Pence plates on January 28th, 1862. The supply of One Penny sent out on April 1st of the latter year was printed on the previous March 14th, the plate of this value having been returned to Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for the printing of this consignment.



After the despatch of the supply last mentioned, all future orders were executed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The stamps on paper watermarked Crown "CC" are supposed to be the first printed by the new contractors, but some of the One Penny on the unwatermarked paper, were likewise printed by this firm. This assertion is readily proved; firstly, the colours of certain of the One Penny stamps can be recognised as those employed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., while they are not found amongst those used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. I refer to the carmine lake, and the lake-brown shades of this value. Secondly, it was only towards the end of 1863 that Messrs. De La Rue & Co. commenced to employ paper with Crown "CC" watermark, and one supply at least of the One Penny must have been required between April 1st, 1862, and the introduction of the watermarked paper. Lastly, the stamps of the colours I have mentioned are perforated 13, which is a De La Rue perforation, Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. never having had a machine of that gauge. Very little variation is found in the colour of the Six Pence without watermark, which is of a peculiar lilac-grey shade, designated "lavender" in one of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s books, and the stamp is only found with one kind of perforation. I therefore conclude that this value was not printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. previous to the first supply sent out by them in 1864 on Crown "CC" paper, and the Three Pence was not printed by them until the year 1873, when the stamp was surcharged "rouaan" on each side.

The stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s and Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s printings, on the unwatermarked paper, can, as I have said, be separated by the perforation, and the following, therefore, represents the correct arrangement of the three values issued prior to the year 1860, when the stamps were surcharged with the word "rouaan."

August (7), 1860.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on greyish white to white unwatermarked paper, and with a clean-cut regular perforation of 14.

1d., blue, bright blue (shades).

March (7), 1860.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on greyish white to white unwatermarked paper, and with a clean-cut regular perforation of 14.

1d., rose-red (shades).



August (7), 1881.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on greyish white to white unwatermarked paper, perforated with clean-cut circular holes 14 to 16j.

1d., blue, dark blue (shades).

March (7), 1882.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on greyish white to white unwatermarked paper, and with a roughly-punctured perforation 14 to 18.

1d., bright blue, dark blue (shades).

6d., pale to deep blue-grey (")

August (7), 1882.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on white wove paper, watermarked with a small six-rayed star, and with a roughly-punctured perforation 14 to 18.

1d., rose-red (shades).

1883.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on white unwatermarked paper, perforated 13.

1d., carmine-lake, lake, brownish lake (shades).

1884-1888.

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on white wove paper, watermarked Crown "C C", perforated 12j.

	1d., brownish lake, lake (shades).
(1888)	1d., bright to dull rose (")
	6d., blue-marine (")
	6d., deep blue (")



In the year 1846, Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were asked to provide a stamp of the higher value of One Shilling, and this was first issued in the Colony, according to M. J. B. Moens, in April of the following year. Like the other three values then current, the stamp did not bear the distinguishing word "Postage," and it was printed on the Crown "CC" paper then in use. The fact that the Three Pence, without the surcharge of the word "Postage," was never printed on paper watermarked Crown "CC" is accounted for by an alteration in the postal rates, which took place by an Ordinance passed in 1842. This Ordinance, which came into force on August 19th of that year, reduced the inland rate for half-ounce letters from three pence to one penny. A further Ordinance passed in 1868 raised the rate of postage to two pence per half-ounce for letters forwarded from one town to another in the Colony, but for letters posted and delivered in the same town the rate remained at one penny the half-ounce. This Ordinance, which came into force on October 1st, 1868, was limited to two years, and at its expiration at the end of September, 1870, the old rates fixed in 1842 were reverted to.

In the year 1869, an Ordinance "To confine the use of Postage Stamps to the purposes of Postage" was passed, and a few days before it came into force the following Proclamation was published in the *Natal Government Gazette* of August 24th of that year.

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency ROBERT WILLIAM KEITH, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Natal, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

WHEREAS, by Law No. 2, of 1869, entitled "Law to confine the use of Postage Stamps to the purposes of Postage," it is, among other things, enacted that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time, by Proclamation, to direct, appoint, define, and describe the colour, inscription, or other distinguishing mark of stamps to be used as Postage Stamps, and what stamps shall be used as stamps for the purposes of "Licence and Stamp Law, 1868," respectively:

Now, therefore, I do hereby direct, appoint, and define that from and after the date of those presents the following stamps shall be used as Postage Stamps only, that is to say:

Rose-coloured adhesive stamps bearing the inscription "Natal, one penny", and having the word "postage" printed thereon.



Blue-coloured adhesive stamps bearing the inscription "Natal, threepence", and having the word "postage" printed thereon.

Like-coloured adhesive stamps bearing the inscription "Natal sixpence", and having the word "postage" printed thereon.

Green-coloured adhesive stamps bearing the inscription "Natal, one shilling", and having the word "postage" printed thereon.

And I do hereby further direct and appoint that, for the purposes of the "License and Stamp Law, 1868," all those stamps may be used which are authorised to be sold by the Distributor of Stamps, or any Sub-Distributor of Stamps, within the Colony, whether the same be on plain or coloured paper, and whether they be either adhesive or not, provided, however, that they have not the word "postage" printed on them.

God Save the Queen!

Given under my hand, and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Government House, this Twenty-third day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine.

(Signed) ROBT. W. KNARR,

By His Excellency's command,

(Signed) D. KEMPER,

Colonial Secretary.

It is very evident that the Colonial Government, at this time, was still desirous of keeping the Inland Revenue and Post Office accounts quite separate. A difficulty in doing this must have arisen over the new "License and Stamp Law, 1868," which came into operation on January 1st, 1869. This Ordinance suspended for two years that known as No. 3 of 1850 which I have referred to earlier in my paper. The new law is the first fiscal Ordinance which speaks of adhesive stamps, and for its provisions a set of six adhesives embossed by the old fiscal die, on coloured surfaced paper and perforated 12½, were brought into use on January 1st, 1869. This set included a One Penny, Three Pence, Six Pence, Nine Pence, and One Shilling, the designs of which were, of course, the same as those of the postage stamps first issued, and the colours of some of them were similar. As there is no inscription on these stamps defining the purposes they could be used for, and as some



of the values had previously been employed for postal service, it is not surprising that some persons considered they might be used for pre-paying postage. That this was so is proved by the fact that specimens of the One Penny, postmarks, are known to have defrayed postage, and for all I know some of the other values may have been similarly employed. The One Penny is catalogued by M. J. E. Meens as having been used for postage at the "end 1869," but from the terms of the Proclamation of August 23rd, 1869, any fiscal stamps so used must have done duty, early in that year, or at any rate before the date of the Proclamation. While on the subject of fiscal stamps used postally, it will be convenient to refer here to certain other fiscal stamps, which are said to have been issued for postage purposes, in later years. I mean the stamps of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s design, and the One Shilling of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s engraving, which were afterwards printed in different colours for fiscal use. I cannot, after reading the Proclamation, believe that any of the varieties catalogued as issued for postal use, were ever sold as postage stamps, and I have little doubt that the few specimens that exist properly postmarked, have merely passed through the post unobserved.

The Proclamation gives as the exact date the stamps surcharged "Postage" first came into use, their issue having previously been somewhat vaguely given in the catalogue as the "end of 1869." The surcharge on the stamps mentioned in the Proclamation was applied in the Colony, which accounts for the number of varieties known. All future supplies from England were surcharged with the word "Postage" by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. before being sent out.

I have very little new information to add about the remaining issues, beyond the production of the following Gazette notices, which correct some of the dates previously assigned to certain of the stamps, etc.

The Natal Government Gazette, February 20th, 1877.

Post Office Notice.

As Half-penny Postage Stamps have now been provided, it is requested that all correspondence for foreign countries may be correctly stamped in accordance with the recently published Tariffs.

(Signed) A. Meens,

Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,
February 12th, 1877.

The above notice refers to the first halfpenny stamp issued in the Colony, i.e. the 1d., carmine, surcharged "Half d."



The Natal Government Gazette, March 21st, 1882.

POSTAL SERVICE.

It has been brought to my notice that the English Inland Revenue and Postal Stamp of the value of 1d. is being attached to letters for England (probably by mistake, the colour being the same).

The Public are hereby cautioned against placing such stamps on letters posted in this Colony, and the attention of Postmasters throughout the Colony is called to the practice, so as to secure the revenue of the Colony against loss.

(Signed) JOHN F. HANCOX,

Acting Postmaster-General.

General Post Office,

March 17th, 1882.

The Natal Government Gazette, April 4th, 1882.

SERVICE.

On and from the 1st May next, the charges on Inland Telegrams, and the land charges on Ocean Telegrams, will be payable in Telegraph Stamps instead of in money as hitherto, and these should be affixed by senders to the faces of the Department's forms in the spaces provided for the purpose.

Telegraph Stamps can be purchased during the hours of attendance at any Telegraph Office, after the 27th inst.

(Signed) J. CRAWFORD,

General Sub-Manager of Telegraphs.

Telegraph Department, Natal,

April 1st, 1882.



The Natal Government Gazette, December 26th, 1884.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THROUGH a supply of Post Cards and Newspaper Wrappers was indentured for immediately after the passing of the New Postal Law, it is found that these cannot be received in Natal, owing to the time taken to prepare the printing plates, before, at the earliest, the middle of January next, and I have therefore to notify, that it may be impracticable for the Post Office to make issues of Cards and Wrappers before the 1st February.

(Signed) J. CALDWELL,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Natal,

December 26th, 1884.

The Natal Government Gazette, February 3rd, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED that a stock of Newspaper Wrappers having been received by the Post Office, embossed (sic) with Half-penny and Penny Stamps, these can now be purchased by the public at the following rates:—

Wrappers embossed with Half-penny Stamps.	Wrappers embossed with Penny Stamps.
1 ½d.	1 1½d.
2 1¼d.	2 2½d.
3 1¾d.	3 3½d.
4 2¼d.	4 4½d.
5 3d.	5 5½d.
6 3½d.	6 6½d.
12 7d.	12 1s. 1d.

(Signed) J. CALDWELL,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Natal,

January 30th, 1885.



The Natal Government Gazette, February 24th, 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

A series of Post Cards bearing embossed (sic) Half-penny and Penny Stamps having now been received by the Post Office, it is hereby notified that these may be purchased at the following rates:—

Cards embossed with Half-penny Stamps.	Cards embossed with Penny Stamps.
1 ½d.	1 1½d.
2 1½d.	2 2½d.
3 1½d.	3 3½d.
4 2½d.	4 4½d.
5 3d.	5 5½d.
6 3½d.	6 6½d.
12 7d.	12 1s. 1d.

The Cards embossed with Half-penny Stamps may be used for communications addressed from one place to another within the Colony, and those embossed with Penny Stamps may be used for communications addressed to the Cape Colony, and, after the 1st of March next, the Orange Free State.

(Signed) J. CARSWELL,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Natal,
February 21st, 1885.

The Natal Government Gazette, December 22nd, 1891.

A Postal Notice states that the postcard rate to the United Kingdom would be reduced to 1d. from January 1st, 1892, at which date reply cards of 1d.+1d. would also be allowed to be sent between the two countries. The Notice adds:—"It will be some little time before a stock of Reply Cards can be procured from England for issue in the Colony, but English Reply Cards will commence to be forwarded to Natal promptly at the beginning of the year."



The date of issue of the 1d.+1d. card does not appear to have been announced in the *Gazette*, but M. J. B. Meens says this card came into use on May 11th, 1892.

The Natal Government Gazette, September 26th, 1892.

POSTAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, until such time as special cards can be procured, the Penny Single and Reply Post Cards already issued by this Department, as well as the department's half-penny inland cards, when stamped a further half-penny, may be sent to all countries of the Postal Union.

(Signed) J. CHADWICK,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Natal,

September 12th, 1891 (evidently a misprint for 1892).

The Natal Government Gazette, November 15th, 1892.

POSTAL NOTICE.

On and from the 1st December next single Post Cards bearing a stamp of the value of 1½d. will be issued by this Department for transmission through the Cape Colony to the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Trans-Protectorate, and Mashonaland.

The 1d. and ½d. single cards issued by the Department may also be used for transmission to the places named if extra-stamped.

(Signed) J. CHADWICK,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Natal,

15th November, 1892.



The last notice must refer to a re-issue of the Three-halfpence card, as this value was described in various journals in 1891, as being then in use, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., inform me that they received a stock of this card from Natal early in October of the latter year. The original issue of the card, so far as I have been able to discover, was never gazetted, but the previous notice, dated 13th September, 1892, proves that the supply was at any rate all exhausted then. M. J. R. Moore gives the date of issue as "May (?) 1891," in his *Catalogue*. In a Table of postal rates published in the *Gazette* of April 25th, 1891, the following paragraph occurs:—

"The Post-card rate is ½d. to places within the Colony and Zululand 1d. to the other South African countries, and 1½d. to the United Kingdom."

Judging from this, I think the Three-halfpence card must have been in use in April, 1891.

The Natal Government Gazette, February 21st, 1893.

POSTAL NOTICES.

It is hereby notified, that a stock of Inland Reply Post Cards having now been received from the manufacturers, supplies can be obtained at the Post Office of the Colony on and after Tuesday next, the 21st instant.

A Reply Post Card is a double card, the second portion of which is intended to be used by the addressee of the original portion for a reply to the sender.

Inland Reply Post Cards which can be passed through the post on and after Tuesday next, the 21st inst., will be sold as under:—

1	Double Card	...	...	...	...	1½d.
2	"	Cards	...	...	...	2½d.
3	"	"	...	...	...	3½d.
4	"	"	...	...	...	4½d.
5	"	"	...	...	...	6d.
6	"	"	...	...	...	7d.
12	"	"	...	...	...	1s. 2d.

Inland Post Cards circulate to Zululand, as well as within the Colony.

(Signed) J. CHASWICK,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Natal,

February 17th, 1893.



The Natal Government Gazette, April 2nd, 1895.

Notice.

The Government having reason to believe that the present abnormal demand for the recently overprinted stamps (of which upwards of 1,500,000 have already been issued) is for speculative purposes, the public is hereby warned that the Government has taken steps to secure an unlimited supply of stamps the same as those recently issued.

(Signed) J. CHAMBERLAIN,

Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Natal,

March 30th, 1895.

Sturdy Gibbon's Monthly Journal for May, 1895, gives, on the authority of an official at Pietermaritzburg, the following particulars about some of the provisional stamps surcharged in the Colony:—

Date of Issue.	Description.	Quantity Issued.
No date given	1d. yellow, surcharged "roules" 14mm. long	24,000
February 12th, 1877	½d. on 1d., red, surcharged "½," and the word "mail"	23,780
October 7th, 1877	"Half-penny" on 1d. yellow	55,840
October 10th, 1877	"One Penny" on 6d. violet	234,560
February 12th, 1879	" " " 6d. rose	98,000
January 29th, 1885	"own mail-runner" on 1d. red	53,540
April, 1891	"two pence halfpenny" on 4d. brown	47,664
March 12th, 1895	"Half-Penny" on 6d. violet	218,000
March 18th, 1895	"half" on 1d. red	about 1,000,000

It will be noticed that the numbers of the two last provisional Halfpenny stamps do not correspond with the total given in the Postmaster-General's notice of March 30th, 1895.



REFERENCE LIST OF THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Issue I. June 1st, 1857.



Four values. These stamps were printed in the Colony as a provisional postal issue, pending the arrival of a supply of postage stamps ordered from London. They are said to have been printed for the Government by Messrs. P. Davis & Son, of Pietermaritzburg. The stamps were embossed in plain relief

upon coarse coloured wove paper from some of the Dies used for Stamp Duty purposes, and are imperforate. The gum is brownish. Design: The upper portion of the design of all the four values is similar. It consists of the Royal Crown, surmounted by the word "NATAL" and between the letters "v n". The value on each of the four stamps is expressed in words, in two lines, below the Crown, and all the inscriptions are in plain Roman capitals. The Three Pence has the value enclosed within a transverse oval formed of a single plain line



with a narrow outer festooned band, and the Nine Pence has it surrounded by two laurel branches crossed and tied. On the One Shilling the word "SHILLING" is curved upwards. The Six Pence and One Shilling have ornamental borders formed of thin inner and thick outer curved lines, broken in the former value by the insertion of diamond and Seriate ornaments at the four corners. Shapes, large upright designs of fancy patterns differing for each value.



T. "NATAL" R. "THREE PENCE" "SIX PENCE" "NINE PENCE" "ONE SHILLING."

- 3d., pale to bright rose.
- 6d., green, bluish green.
- 9d., pale blue, full deep blue.
- 1s., pinkish buff.



Varieties. a. The Six Pence is known cut in half obliquely; the half stamp having done duty for half the value.

3d. (half 6d.), green.

b. *The 1d. blue.*

3d., rose.

Remarks.—Specimens are sometimes found, which show a double impression. All four values have been reprinted at least three times; the first having been made in 1858. The colours of the reprints are for the most part brighter and the designs generally much clearer than those of originals. It is, however, very difficult to distinguish some of the reprints, notably the Nine Pence, from the real stamps. The reprints of the Nine Pence and One Shilling are also found in other colours than those of the issued stamps.

Issue II. Early in 1858.



One value. This stamp, like those of the last issue, was printed in the colony as a provisional postal adhesive; and like those values was embossed in plain relief upon various coarse coloured wove papers from a die used for Stamp Duty purposes. The stamps were issued imperforate and have brownish gum. Design: The Royal Crown and the word "NATAL" below, in *semi-serif* capitals, are enclosed within an upright rectangular frame formed of two plain

lines, the inner being extended to meet the outer at the four corners so as to form small squares. The frame encloses the words "ONE" at the top and "NATAL" at the bottom, both in *semi-serif* capitals, and the two side borders contain interlaced semi-circles. The four squares in the corners contain small star-like ornaments.

1. "ONE". 2. "NATAL
NATAL".

1d., pale rose, rose.
1d., blue, deep blue.
1d., pinkish buff.

Variety. *The 1d. blue.*

1d., rose.



Remarks.—The One Penny buff is known with distinct double impression. This stamp was reprinted at the same periods as those of the preceding issues, and the same remarks, *mutatis mutandis*, are equally applicable to these reprints.

Issue III. 1858—60.



Two values. Engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., of London, on greyish white to white unwatermarked paper, with a clean-cut regular perforation of 14. Design: Three-quarter face diademed portrait of Queen Victoria, with necklace and ear-rings, on ground of vertical and horizontal lines, enframed in a white upright oval border. Straight labels of solid colour above and below the oval inscribed with the name of the Colony above and the value in words below, in white *serif* capitals. Small square blocks in the four corners containing circles. The remainder of the stamp consists of a diapered background and a single center line of colour completes the design. Shape upright rectangular.

1. "NATAL". 2. "ONE PENNY", "THREE PENNS".

(March (P), 1858) 1d., rose-red (shades).

(August (P), 1858) 3d., blue, bright blue (")

Remarks.—The One Penny is known *imperfecta*, but in this condition can only be considered a proof. This and the five following issues are arranged in accordance with the information given in Mr. E. D. Bacon's "Preliminary Notes."

Issue IV. August (C), 1861.

One value. The Three Penns of the last issue printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on greyish white to white unwatermarked paper and perforated with clean-cut circular holes 14 to 16½.

3d., blue, dark blue (shades).



Issue V. March (3), 1862.

Two values. The Three Pence of 1859 and a new stamp—Six Pence—of the same design, but with the value in Roman capitals, printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on white unwatermarked paper, and with a roughly-perforated perforation 14 to 16.

3d., bright blue, dark blue (shades).

3d., pale to deep blue-grey (")

Facies. a. Imperforate.

3d., blue.

b. Imperforate horizontally.

3d., blue.

c. Imperforate vertically.

3d., blue.

Remarks.—There is an imperforate specimen of the Six Pence in the "Tagling Collection," but the margins are not sufficiently wide to prove that the stamp was issued in this state. The imperforate specimens of the Three Pence come from a sheet that has entirely, or partly, missed being perforated. Both values are known surcharged "1861" in black. This is a postmark denoting postage due and not an alteration in the value of the stamp.

Issue VI. August (3), 1862.

One value. The One Penny of 1860 printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. on white wove paper watermarked with a small six-rayed star, and with a roughly-perforated perforation 14 to 16.

1d., rose-red (shades).



Remarks.—This stamp is usually catalogued as having been also issued imperforate, but no satisfactory imperforate specimen is known to the Society. The Three Pence blue on star watermarked paper, imperforate, is an essay (see Mr. E. D. Bacon's "Preliminary Notes"), and this value on star watermarked paper was never perforated.

Issue VII. 1862.

One value. The One Penny of 1860 printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, on white unwatermarked paper, perforated 13.

1d., carmine-lake, lake, brownish lake (shades).

Remarks.—This stamp, like the two values of Issue V., has been seen surcharged "10d." in black. The same explanation of the surcharge applies to all three values.

Issue VIII. 1864—1868.

Two values. The One Penny of 1860 and the Six Pence of 1862 printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on white wove paper watermarked Crown "C.C.". Perforated 12½.

1d., brownish lake, lake (shades).
 (1868) 1d., bright to dull rose (")
 6d., lilac-maroon (")
 6d., deep blue (")

Remarks.—The One Penny lake and also rose, and the Six Pence in both colours are known imperforate, but all four varieties can only be looked upon as proofs.



Issue IX. April, 1867.



One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white, surfaced, wove paper of medium substance, watermarked Crown "CC". Yellowish white gum, machine perforated 14. Design: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left, upon background of horizontal lines, enclosed within an upright white oval band touching the four sides of the stamp. The band is inscribed with the name of the colony above and the value in words below, in coloured Roman capitals. Two conventional ornaments, one at either side, separate the two inscriptions. The spandrels of the stamp contain foliate ornaments on a solid coloured ground and a single outer line of colour completes the design. Shape upright rectangular.

T. "NATAL". S. "ONE SHILLING".

Is., green (shades).

Issue X. August 23rd, 1869.

Four values. In accordance with the Proclamation of August 23rd, 1869, given in Mr. E. D. Bacon's "Preliminary Notes," all stamps available for postal purposes had henceforth to bear a distinctive mark in order to prevent the confusion which had arisen in the indiscriminate use by the public of certain stamps for both Inland Revenue and postal employment. Pending the receipt of a fresh supply of stamps from England bearing the word "Postage," the current One Penny, Three Pence, Six Pence and One Shilling labels were surcharged in the colony with that word. The Three Pence is without watermark, but the three other values are watermarked Crown "CC". The One Penny and Six Pence are perforated 12½, the One Shilling 14, and the Three Pence is found with the three varieties of perforation given under Issues III., IV., and V. The surcharge, which was type-set, was applied in black ink and there are many varieties. It is impossible at this distance of time to say in what order these varieties of type occurred on the sheet, but as vertical pairs of some of the values are known with different surcharges, it seems probable that all the seven types were found upon a complete sheet of stamps. *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* for April, 1893, describes a vertical pair of the Three Pence, the upper stamp of which was surcharged with Type D and the lower with Type A, and a well-known Parisian collector possesses the three following vertical pairs: 1, a pair of the Six Pence, the upper stamp surcharged with Type A and the lower with Type B; 2 & 3, pairs of the One Penny and of the Three Pence, the upper stamps of which are surcharged with Type C and the



lower with Type D. The same arrangement of the types was used for the three "pence" values, which were all printed in sheets of 240 stamps in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, but as the sheet of the One Shilling consisted of four panes, each of sixty stamps in ten horizontal rows of six, the arrangement of the types must have been differently spaced, although the same 240 surcharges were used for this as well as the three lower values. The measurements of the surcharges given in the following list, and also in later issues, are taken from the extreme left of the horizontal stroke at the foot of the letter "r" of "roscoe" to the end of the period after that word, or to the end of the word where there is no stop.



A. "roscoe" in small Roman capitals with a full stop after the word; length 13 mm., height of letters 2 mm.

1d, lake;	black surcharge.
1d, bright rose	" "
3d, blue (perf. 14)	" "
3d, " (" 14 to 16) clean-cut)	" "
3d, " (" 14 to 16 rough)	" "
6d, lilac-maroon; black surcharge.	
6d, deep lilac " "	
1s, green " "	

Varieties. 4. Inverted surcharge.

1d, bright rose; black surcharge.

5. Double surcharge.

3d, blue (perf. 7); black surcharge.

B. "roscoe" in tall, thin, Roman capitals, without punctuation, measuring 12½ x 2½ mm.

1d, lake;	black surcharge.
1d, bright rose	" "
3d, blue (perf. 14)	" "
3d, " (" 14 to 16) clean-cut)	" "
3d, " (" 14 to 16 rough)	" "
6d, lilac-maroon; black surcharge	
6d, deep lilac " "	
1s, green " "	



Variety. Inverted surcharge.

6d, lilac; black surcharge.





C. "Postage" with short thick capital "P" and small letters, with period; measuring 13½ mm.

1d., lake;		black surcharge.
1d., bright rose		" "
3d., blue (perf. 14)		" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16) clean-cut)		" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16) rough)		" "
6d., lilac-maroon; black surcharge.		
6d., deep lilac	" "	
1s., green	" "	

Variety. Inverted surcharge.

3d., blue (perf. 7); black surcharge.

D. "Postage" with thin capital "P" and small letters, with period; measuring 13½ mm.

1d., lake;		black surcharge.
1d., bright rose		" "
3d., blue (perf. 14)		" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16) clean-cut)		" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16) rough)		" "
6d., lilac-maroon; black surcharge.		
6d., deep lilac	" "	
1s., green	" "	



E. "Postage" with thin capital "P" and small letters, with period; measuring 14½ mm.

1d., lake;		black surcharge.
1d., bright rose		" "
3d., blue (perf. 14)		" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16) clean-cut)		" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16) rough)		" "
6d., lilac-maroon; black surcharge.		
6d., deep lilac	" "	
1s., green	" "	



F. Like last, but measuring 15 mm.

1d., lake;	black surcharge.
1d., bright rose	" "
3d., blue (perf. 14)	" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16) clean-cut)	" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16 rough)	" "
6d., blue-maroon; black surcharge.	
6d., deep blue " "	
1s., green " "	

G. Like last, but measuring 15½ mm.

1d., lake;	black surcharge.
1d., bright rose	" "
3d., blue (perf. 14)	" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16) clean-cut)	" "
3d. " (" 14 to 16 rough)	" "
6d., blue-maroon; black surcharge.	
6d., deep blue " "	
1s., green " "	



Remarks.—The varieties with inverted and double surcharge have not been seen by the Society, but they are taken from the seventh edition of M. J. B. Moore's *Catalogue*, published in 1892. If the surcharge on these stamps is genuine, and the arrangement of the types was as has been described, the One Penny, Three Pence and Six Pence must have existed with inverted surcharge in all the seven types.

Issue XI. 1878-79



Four values. Printed and surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on white wove paper, watermark Crown "C C", perforated 12½, and for the One Shilling 14. The designs are the same as those of the preceding issues, and the surcharge consists of the word "reversus," which on the One Penny, Three Pence and Six Pence is found



in a straight line, in *serif* capitals, at either side of the stamp. The word reads upwards on the left and downwards on the right and measures 10x1½ mm. On the One Shilling, the surcharge is in small *serif* capitals of 1½ mm., in a curve following the line of the oval, below the Queen's head.



(Eol 1870) 1d., rose-red, vermilion-red; black surcharge.	
(" 1872) 1d., ultramarine; red-brown "	
(" 1873) 6d., pale lilac-rose; black "	
(" 1875) 1s., green	" "
1s. "	carmine "
1s. "	green "

Variety. Double surcharge.

1s. green; black surcharge

Remarks.—No explanation has ever been given to account for the surcharge on the One Shilling being found in three colours. It seems probable that it was due to experiments made by the printers to see which colour was the most suitable, and which was preferred by the postal authorities in the Colony. The One Penny and the Six Pence are known imperforate, but in this state can only be considered as proofs.

Issue XII. July, 1873.



One value. Owing to the supply of the One Shilling green postage stamp having become exhausted, the fiscal stamp of this value, issued in January, 1870, and of the same design as the postage, was surcharged in the Colony with the word "POSTAGE," in Roman capitals, measuring 10x2½ mm., vertically up the centre. The stamp is watermarked Crown "CC", and is perforated 14.

1s., pale lilac-brown; black surcharge.



Issue XIII. January, 1874—April, 1878.



Five values. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white wove, surfaced paper, watermarked Crown "CC", which on the Five Shillings was, at first, placed sideways. White gum. All the values are fanned machine perforated 14, the Four Pence also 12½, and the first supply of the Five Shillings was perforated 15½ x 15. The Four Pence was not issued until April, 1878, but the other values were all issued about January, 1874. Design: The diademed head of Queen Victoria to left upon background of horizontal lines is the same for all the stamps. On the One Penny the head is enclosed within a narrow circular band of solid colour containing white pearls. The spandrels are filled in with a diaper pattern, and the four corners are rounded. Above in a straight line is the name of the Colony and the word "POSTAGE", and below the value in words, both inscriptions being in white Roman capitals upon a solid coloured ground. The Three Pence has the head within a narrow upright oval formed of a single coloured line, and the spandrels are filled in with small coloured diamonds containing white dots. Straight white labels at the four sides of the stamp. The upper and lower are inscribed in the same way as the One Penny value, and the two side ones contain an ornamental key pattern border. On



the Four Pence and Six Pence the head is enclosed within a white oval band inscribed with the name of the Colony and "POSTAGE" above and the value in words below, all in coloured Roman capitals. Two ornamental branches, one at either side, separate the two inscriptions. The oval is enclosed in a hexagon, which touches the four sides of the stamp, and between the oval and the sides of the hexagon are small white conventional ornaments, those at the top and bottom being smaller than the other

four. The corners of the stamps are filled in, on the Four Pence with white ornaments on a solid coloured ground, and on the Six Pence with a diaper pattern. In the Four Pence the corners of the stamp are hollowed. The Five Shillings has the head enclosed in a large wide circular band, touching the right and left sides of the stamp. The inner rim of the band contains white pearls. The outer part is filled with coloured triangles containing small white ornaments of a fleur de lis nature. Similar coloured ornaments are also found inverted in the white space between the triangles.





The whole gives the effect of the Queen's head being set in the centre of a large star. The quadrants are filled in with conventional ornaments on a solid coloured ground. Straight white labels at the top and bottom of the stamp inscribed like the One Penny value. A single outer line of colour completes the design of each value. Shape, upright rectangular for the four lower values and large upright rectangular for the Five Shillings.

- T. "NATAL POSTAGE". A. "ONE PENNY", "THREE PENNY", "FOUR PENNY"
"SIX PENNY", "FIVE SHILLINGS".

A. Perforated 12½ by 15.

5s., lake-rose.

B. Perforated 14.

1d., vermilion-rose (shades).

3d., pale ultramarine (")

4d., brown (")

6d., blue (")

5s., lake-rose, rose-pink.

Variety. With the watermark upright. (1899.)

5s., rose-pink.

C. Perforated 12½.

4d., brown.

Remarks.—The Five Shillings, perforated 14, is sometimes found with the paper slightly blued.



Issue XIV. July, 1874.



One value. The One Penny of Issue VIII., surcharged in the Colony with "POSTAGE", at either side, in Roman capitals $13 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The word reads upwards on the left side and downwards on the right.

Id., lake; black surcharge.

Variety. With the surcharge only on one side.

Id., lake; black surcharge.

Remarks.—The distance between the surcharged words varies from 13 to 14 mm.

Issue XV. 1875.

One value. The One Penny of Issue VIII., surcharged in the Colony with "POSTAGE," horizontally, in small sans-serif capitals measuring $11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Id., lake; black surcharge.
Id., bright rose " "



Variety. Double surcharge.

Id., lake; black surcharge.

Issue XVI. 1876.



Three values. The One Penny yellow fiscal stamp of the same type as the postal one of the same value, the One Penny and Six Pence of Issue VIII., and the One Shilling of Issue IX., surcharged in the Colony with the word "POSTAGE" horizontally in Roman capitals measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 15×2 mm.

(Sept., 1876) Id., yellow; black surcharge.
(End ") Id., lake " "
(" ") 6d., deep blue " "
(" ") 1s., green " "



Varieties. a. Double surcharge.

6d, deep blue; black surcharge.

1s, green " "

b. Inverted surcharge.

1d, lake; black surcharge.

6d, deep blue " "

Remarks.—Minor varieties arise apparently to slight defects in the type and position of some of the letters may be found in the surcharge. Specimens have also been seen by the Society in which the surcharge measures only 13 mm., but these are probably of a fraudulent character.

Issue XVII. February 13th, 1877.



One value. The One Penny of Issue XIII. surcharged in the colony with the word "HALF" in Roman capitals and the numeral "½". The word and numeral are printed separately and are found in different positions, the "½" being sometimes above, sometimes below, and at other times on the word "HALF".



One variety has the surcharge in a straight line thus: "HALF ½"

A. "½" is 4½ mm. high. The "2" has a straight foot.

½ (A.) black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.

B. Like A., but the word "HALF" and "½" are in a straight line.

½ (A.) black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.

C. "½" is 4 mm. high. The "2" has a straight foot.

½ (B.) black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.



D. Like C, but the "2" has a curled foot.

½ (d.) black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.

E. "½" is 2½ mm. high. The "2" has a straight foot.

½ (d.) black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.

F. Like E, but the "2" has a curled foot.

½ (d.) black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.

G. Like E, but the "2" is smaller.

½ (d.) black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.

Issue XVIII. 1877.



Two values. The One Penny yellow fiscal stamp, of the same type as the postal one of the same value, surcharged "Half-penny", and the Six Pence of Issue VIII. surcharged "One Penny". Both surcharges were applied in the colony and consist of the word "pence" in Roman capitals and



underneath "Half-penny" or "One Penny" with initial capitals and small letters; the original values of the stamps being obliterated by three straight bars.

(Oct. 7th) ½d. black surcharge on 1d., yellow.

½ " 10th) 1d. " " " 6d., deep blue.

Provision. a. Inverted surcharge.

½d. black surcharge on 1d., yellow.



b. Without the obliterating bars.

jd, black surcharge on 1d, yellow.

c. Two stamps joined, the lower being without surcharge.

jd, black surcharge on 1d, yellow+1d, yellow.

d. Without hyphen between "Half" and "penny".

jd, black surcharge on 1d, yellow.

e. "re rans" with the letter "t" missing.

jd, black surcharge on 1d, yellow.

1d. " " " " 6d, deep lilac.

f. Without the word "rosans".

jd, black surcharge on 1d, yellow.

1d. " " " " 6d, deep lilac.

Remarks.—Minor varieties due to defects in the type and positions of some of the letters may be found in the surcharges, causing the word "rosans" to read "ansans" or "arsans". The variety with "re rans" is the third stamp in the eighth row.

Issue XIX. February 12th, 1878.

One value. The Six Pence rose fiscal stamp, of the same type as the postal one of the same value, surcharged in the Colony "rosans"—"One Penny" in the same way as the previous issue.

1d, black surcharge on 6d, rose.



Variety. a. Without the word "NATAL".

1d, black surcharge on 6d, rose.

b. Inverted surcharge.

1d, black surcharge on 6d, rose.

c. Surcharged twice.

1d, black surcharge on 6d, rose.

d. Surcharged four times.

1d, black surcharge on 6d, rose.

e. Surcharged twice, one surcharge inverted.

1d, black surcharge on 6d, rose.

f. "no natal" with the letter "s" missing.

1d, black surcharge on 6d, rose.

Remarks.—The same minor variations in the surcharges are found as those mentioned under the last issue.



Issue XX. October 12th, 1880.



One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white, wove, surfaced paper, watermarked Crown "C C". White gum; perforated 14. Design: Diamond head of Queen Victoria to left upon background of horizontal lines enclosed within a circle. Curved labels of solid colour with straight ends above and below the circle, inscribed with the name of the Colony and the word "POSTAGE" in the upper and the value in words in the lower, all in white sans-serif capitals. A thin inner and thick outer line of colour, indented at each side of the four corners of the stamp, complete the design. Shape upright rectangular.

1. "NATAL POSTAGE". 2. "ONE HALF-PENNY".

½d., bluish green.

Issue XXI. 1880-85.

Five values. The Halfpenny of the preceding issue and the One Penny, Three Pence, Four Pence, and Six Pence of Issue XIII. printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., on white, wove, surfaced paper, watermarked Crown "C A". Perforated 14.

(April 23rd, 1880)	½d., bluish green.	
(" 10th, 1880)	½d., dull "	(shades).
(January, 1884)	1d., carmine-rose	(")
(April 23rd, 1880)	3d., ultramarine	(")
(" 20th, 1882)	4d., brown	(")
(" ")	6d., blue, reddish blue	(")

Issue XXII. January 20th, 1885.

One value. The One Penny of the last issue surcharged in the Colony "ONE HALF—" "PENNY," in two horizontal lines, in Roman capitals, and the original value obliterated by a thin black bar.



½d., black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.



Varities. a. Surcharged twice.

jd, black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.

b. Inverted surcharge.

jd, black surcharge on 1d., carmine-rose.

Remarks.—This surcharge has been extensively forged, in all the genuine varieties, and these have been added to by making a double surcharge, one of which is inverted. The One Penny stamp is also known bearing a bogus surcharge of "Half Penny" with initial capitals and small letters in one horizontal line, and without any obliterating bar over the words "ONE PENNY".

Issue XXIII. January 7th, 1886.



One value. The Three Pence of Issue XXI. printed in grey and surcharged "two pence" horizontally in tall *sans-serif* capitals, at the bottom of the stamp and the original value obliterated by a thick bar. The stamp which was printed and surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., is watermarked Crown "C A" and is perforated 14.

2d, black surcharge on 2d., grey.

Issue XXIV. September, 1887.



DES I.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white, wove, surfaced paper, watermarked Crown "C A". White gum; perforated 14. Design: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left upon a ground of horizontal lines, enclosed within an octagon. The spandrels contain small white conventional ornaments,



DES II.

and on either side of the octagon there is a vertical row of small white



diamonds. Straight white labels above and below the octagon, the upper inscribed with the name of the Colony and the word "POSTAGE," and the lower with the value in words, all in *consecr'd* capitals. An outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape.

1. "NATAL POSTAGE", 2. "TWO PENCE".

Die I. 2d., pale olive-green.

" II. 3d. " " "

Remarks.—As in the case of several other colonies for which Messrs. De La Rue & Co. made use of the same design, after two plates had been made from the engraved die, the die was re-engraved, and a new plate—plate 3—was made from it. Stamps printed from the two dies present many differences, but the following points will enable anyone to separate their stamps without much difficulty:—

DIE I.

1. The white space in the coil of the hair, above the curl, is triangular in shape.

2. The coloured line in front of the throat ends at the sixth line of shading on the neck.

3. The two last lines of shading on the neck extend to an equal distance towards the left.

DIE II.

The white space is oblong, with a line of colour running into it at the left side.

The line is continued as far as the eighth line of shading.

The last line does not extend so far to the left as the one above it.

Issue XXV. 1888-89.

Five values. The Three Pence of Issue XXI. and the One Shilling of Issue XI., changed in colour. The stamps are printed upon white, wove, surfaced paper, watermarked Crown "G.A.", and are perforated 14.

(Nov., 1888)

3d., grey.

(March 10th, 1889) 1s., orange, with "POSTAGE" in red.





Issue XXVI. April 22nd, 1891.

One value. The Four Pence of Issue XXII, surcharged in the Colony "two pence"—"SIXPENCE" in *semi-serif* capitals, in two horizontal lines, at the bottom of the stamp.

2½d., black surcharge on 4d., brown.

Varieties. a. "pence" split "pence".

2½d., black surcharge on 4d., brown.

b. "SIXPENCE" for "SIXPENCE".

2½d., black surcharge on 4d., brown.

c. Surcharged twice.

2½d., black surcharge on 4d., brown.

d. Inverted surcharge.

2½d., black surcharge on 4d., brown.

Issue XXVII. June, 1891.

One value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white, wove, surfaced paper, watermarked Crown "C A". White gum; perforated 14. Design: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left upon background of horizontal lines enclosed within a small oval. Surrounding the oval, and touching the top and both sides of the stamp, is an oval band inscribed with the name of the Colony and the word "POSTAGE" in *semi-serif* capitals. The band is broken at the bottom by a wide, white tablet with hollowed corners, inscribed "2½d".



The inner oval



rests upon the top of the tablet, and the white space at either side is filled in with a foliate ornament. The spandrels of the stamp contain a border with small conventional ornaments, and a single outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape.

7. "NATAL POSTAGE" N. "2½d".

2½d, ultramarine.

Issue XXVIII. March 18th, 1886.



One color. The Six Pence of Issue VIII surcharged, in the Colony, for use as a Halfpenny stamp. The surcharge consists of the words "POSTAGE", in fancy capitals, "Half-Penny," with initial Roman capitals and small letters, in two horizontal lines, and the original value obliterated by a broad bar. The sheet of 240 stamps was surcharged in four blocks of 60 (3 rows of 12) and there are many varieties as follows:—

"POSTAGE", all non-serif capitals	17 stamps.
.. with long "P"	6 ..
.. " " " " "Y"	6 ..
.. " " " " "A"	3 ..
.. " " " " "PT"	6 ..
.. " " " " "PA"	7 ..
.. " " " " "TA"	6 ..
.. " " " " "PTA"	4 ..
.. " " " " (without period)	1 ..
.. " " " " (with comma)	2 ..
Variety 1. with "Half-Penny" (Defective "H")	1 ..
.. 2. " " "Half-Penny" (" " "Y")	1 ..

½d, vermilion surcharge on 6d, deep blue.

Varieties. As above.

Remarks.—The stock of this provisional stamp was so quickly bought up by speculators in the Colony, that a further provisional issue had to be at once prepared.



Issue XXIX. March 19th, 1885.



One value. The One Penny of Issue XXI, surcharged in the colony, for use as a Halfpenny stamp. The surcharge consists of the word "half" in fancy capitals, measuring $11\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

pl, black surcharge on 1d, carmine-rose.

Remarks.—The supply of this provisional stamp became temporarily exhausted, two days after its issue, at the Durban Post Office. Envelopes, etc., were thereupon inscribed by hand, in ink, "One halfpenny (or "halfpenny") received in money" and signed by Mr. Coleman, over a violet hand-stamp "POSTAGE OR RETURN". We have seen such envelopes postmarked Durban, March 20th and 21st, 1885, and the system is said to have been in vogue there for three days.

FISCAL STAMPS USED POSTALLY.

1889.

One value. Printed in the Colony for fiscal purposes but available for postage until the law of 1889 was enacted, which directed that the Postal and Revenue stamps should be kept distinct from each other. The design is the same as that of Issue II., but the stamp is embossed upon yellow surfaced, wove paper and is perforated 12½.

1d., yellow.

Remarks.—Postmarked specimens are also known of the following fiscal stamps. One Penny, yellow, and Six Pence, rose, of the same design as the postage stamps of Issue VIII.; One Shilling, pale blue-brown, and One Shilling, blue, of the same design as the postage stamp of Issue IX. All four stamps were, however, only issued for fiscal purposes after the law of 1889 came into force, and any specimens which may have defrayed postage can, therefore, only have been allowed to pass through inadvertence. They never constituted a real postal issue and consequently cannot be looked upon as postage stamps. The same remarks apply with equal force to the postmarked specimens that they have chronicled of the One Penny, blue, and the One Shilling, blue and carmine, Revenue stamps of the same design as that of the Two Pence postage stamp of Issue XXIV.



TELEGRAPH STAMPS USED POSTALLY.

Some of the values of the telegraph stamps are said to have been used for postage, but if so they can only have passed the post through carelessness or been purposely obliterated to please a friend.

WRAPPERS.

Issue I. January 30th, 1865.

Two values. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon buff wove paper, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches (300×120 mm.) gummed and tapered at the upper end; the stamp is typographed near the right-hand side, and about two-and-a-half inches from the top; across the wrapper, a little above the stamp, is an instruction in five lines, as on the wrappers of Great Britain issued in November, 1875. The stamp, and the instruction are printed in the same colour. Design of stamp: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left upon background of solid colour enclosed within a circle. The spandrels are filled in with conventional ornaments. Straight labels of solid colour above and below the circle, the upper inscribed with the name of the Colony and the lower with the value in words, all in *semi-serif* capitals. A single outer line of colour completes the design, which is upright rectangular in shape. (*Illustration 94.*)

½d., red-brown.
1d., carmine.

POST CARDS.

Issue I. February 21st, 1865.

Two values. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon medium yellowish buff card, size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches (122×74 mm.). The inscription is in three lines at the top of the card, 1st, "POST CARD" in fancy capitals, with the Royal arms between the two words. 2nd, "NATAL" in Roman capitals. 3rd, "SEE ADDRESS ONLY TO AN WRAPPER ON THIS SIDE", in small *semi-serif* capitals. The stamp, which is in the right upper corner, is similar in design to that found on the wrappers issued a month earlier. (*Illustration 95.*)

½d., red-brown.
1d., carmine.

Variety. On light buff card.

½d., red-brown.



Issue II. April 30, 1891.

One value. The addition of a Three Halfpenny card of exactly the same design, as regards the inscription and stamp, as the two cards of the previous issue. The size of the card has, however, been increased to $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches (140×89 mm.), and the colour is light buff. (*Illustration 90.*)

1½d., dark brown.

Issue III. 1893.

One value. Similar in size and design to the card of Issue II., but the word "KATAE", which is in larger capitals, is transferred from below to above the arms, and over the name of the Colony is "UNION POSTALE INTERNATIONALE" in a straight line of *semi-serif* capitals. (*Illustration 97.*)

1d., carmine.

Issue IV. End of 1893.

One value. The card of Issue II. with the word "EMERT" at the bottom of the stamp obliterated, by a black bar $6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., for provisional use as a Halfpenny value. (*Illustration 98.*)

½d., dark brown; black surcharge.

REPLY PAID CARDS.

Issue I. May 11th, 1892.

One value. Similar to the single One Penny card of Issue I., but the size of the card is increased to $5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches (140×89 mm.), the colour being light buff. The first half has the following additional inscription in four lines, in the left lower corner, in small *semi-serif* capitals: "THE ANSWER CARD IS INTRODUCED—FOR THE ANSWER—LA CARTE CI-CONTRE EST DESTINÉE—À LA RÉPONSE," and the second half has the word "ANSWER", in Roman capitals, beneath "THE ANSWER CARD TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE". The cards are joined along the top, perforated $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages.

1d.+1d., carmine.



Issue II. February 21st, 1863.

One value. Similar in size and in every respect to the single Halfpenny card of Issue I, except that each card bears an additional inscription. That on the first half is in the left lower corner, in three lines, of small *semi-serif* capitals, as follows: "THE ASSURED CAN—ON URGENCY FOR—THE ASSURED," while the second half has the word "ASSURE," in Roman capitals, beneath "THE ASSURED ONLY" etc. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4j, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages; the colour being light buff. (*Illustration 99.*)

½l.+½d., red-brown.

Issue III. 1863.

One value. Similar in every respect to the single card of Issue III, except that each half has the additional inscription described under Issue I. of the Reply Cards. The cards are joined along the top, perforated 4j, and the design is impressed upon the first and third pages.

½l.+½d., vermilion.

TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Issue I. May 1st, 1862.



New value. Designed and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. upon white, wove, surfaced paper, water-marked Crown "C A" sideways. White gum; perforated 14. Design: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left upon background of horizontal lines enclosed within a circular band of solid colour, which touches the top of the stamp, and is inscribed with the name of the Colony and the word "TELEGRAMS" in white *semi-serif* capitals. The band is impinged upon at the bottom by a white label, which extends quite across the stamp, and which is inscribed with the value in words in coloured *semi-serif* capitals. The quadrants contain conventional ornaments, and there is a chain pattern border at the top and sides. An outer line of colour completes the design, which is transverse rectangular in shape.



7, "NATAL TELEGRAPHS", 8, "ONE PENNY", "THREE PENNS", "SIX PENNS",
 "ONE SHILLING", "TWO SHILLINGS", "FIVE SHILLINGS", "TEN SHILLINGS", "ONE
 POUND", "FIVE POUNDS".

1d., red-brown.
 3d., light rose.
 6d., bronze-green.
 1s., green.
 3s., pale lilac.
 5s., ultramarine.
 10s., deep grey.
 £1, purple-brown.
 £5, orange.

Remarks.—The Ten Shillings is known imperforate, but in this state can
 only be looked upon as a proof.

Issue II. 1888.

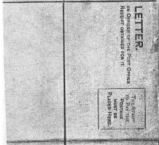
One value. The Six Pence postage stamp of Issue VIII. surcharged, in
 the Colony, with the word "TELEGRAMS" in Roman capitals, in a horizontal
 line; for provisional telegraphic use.

6d., deep lilac; black surcharge.

Remarks.—This stamp has not been seen by the Society, but it is chronicled
 from a specimen that passed through the hands of Mr. Walter Morley, and
 which was obliterated with the date "1888."









BRITISH BECHUANALAND.



This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether signed or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.

This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether signed or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.



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POST CARD

BRITISH BECHUANALAND.
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



BRITISH BECHUANALAND

BECHUANALAND BRITANNIQUE.

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



21

UNION-POSTALE-UNIVERSELLE
BRITISH BECHUANALAND

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



20

UNION-POSTALE-UNIVERSELLE
BRITISH BECHUANALAND

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



BRITISH BECHUANALAND.

REPLY PAID POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



POST CARD
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



18



17



16



15

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.





INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MAIL PERMIT AFRICA COMPANY

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.
REGISTERED LETTER.

This Letter must be given to an Officer of the Post Office to be Registered, and a Receipt returned for it.

This stamp to pay the postage must be placed here.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MAIL PERMIT AFRICA COMPANY

POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



REGISTERED

R

REGISTERED LETTER.
This Letter must be given to an Officer of the Post Office to be Registered.

This stamp to pay the postage must be placed here.





**MASHONALAND.
POST CARD**

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



**MASHONALAND,
VIA
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
(CAP DE BONNE ESPÉRANCE)**

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



INLAND POST CARD
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



33



INTERNATIONAL POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



32



REPLY PAID POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



31



POSTAGE
INTERNAL



30



POSTAGE
EXTERNAL





THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO AN O
 TO BE REGISTERED AND A R

REGISTERED.



REGISTERED LETTER.

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO
 AN OFFICE OF THE POST OFFICE
 TO BE REGISTERED AND A

THE STAMP
 TO BE PAID
 MUST BE
 PLACED HERE.



**BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA ADMINISTRATION.
 REGISTERED LETTER.**

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO
 AN OFFICE OF THE POST OFFICE
 TO BE REGISTERED AND A

THE STAMP
 TO BE PAID
 MUST BE
 PLACED HERE.

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA ADMINISTRATION.

REGISTERED LETTER.

THIS LETTER MUST BE GIVEN TO
 AN OFFICE OF THE POST OFFICE
 TO BE REGISTERED AND A

THE STAMP
 TO BE PAID
 MUST BE
 PLACED HERE.



34



35







This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers, or for such literature as are allowed to be sent at the Bulk rate of postage and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be changed to a letter.

POST  CARD.

SAFE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



43



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46



47



48



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
(CAP DE BONNE ESPÉRANCE)

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POST  CARD

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

49



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
(INLAND SERVICE)

REPLY PAID  POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



50

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (CAP DE BONNE ESPÉRANCE)

REPLY PAID  POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



51

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN
ON THE ADDRESS
ON CARDS OTHERWISE USE POSTAGE
IN THE NECESSARY





UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
GAMBIA (GAMBIE)

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



52

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
GAMBIA (GAMBIE)

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



53

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
GAMBIA (GAMBIE)

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



55

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
GAMBIA (GAMBIE)

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



54

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
GAMBIA (GAMBIE)

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



56



REGISTERED LETTER.

This Letter must be made
to be Registered, and a
Receipt obtained for it.
**THE ADDRESS MUST BE
WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.**

REGISTERED LETTER.

This Letter must be made
to be Registered, and a
Receipt obtained for it.
**THE ADDRESS MUST BE
WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.**

GOLD COAST COLONY.



57

POST PAID.

POSTAGE PAID BY ADDRESSEE
POST OFFICE PERMIT NO. 100
G. L. B. 1000000000



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UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
GOLD COAST (CÔTE D'OR)
POST CARD



58

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
GOLD COAST (CÔTE D'OR)
POST CARD



60

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
GOLD COAST (CÔTE D'OR)
POST CARD



61

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POST CARD
GOLD COAST



59

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



62







1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17







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65



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UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
LAGOS

POST CARD

66

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
LAGOS

POST CARD

67

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
LAGOS

POST CARD

69

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
LAGOS

POST CARD

68

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



WRAPPED FOR PRINTED MATTER.

Printed Matter includes all documents in writing or paper not in the nature of a personal communication, and must be packed open at both ends so as to admit of the inspection and inspection of the contents without breaking the seal or fastenings, and without injury to the wrapper.

70

WRAPPED FOR PRINTED MATTER.

Printed Matter includes all documents in writing or paper not in the nature of a personal communication, and must be packed open at both ends so as to admit of the inspection and inspection of the contents without breaking the seal or fastenings, and without injury to the wrapper.

71





MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 	MATABELELAND 
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1

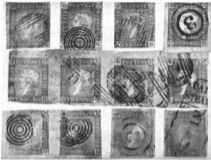


1









A



B







77



76





WRAPPER FOR PRINTED MATTER.

Printed Matter includes all documents in writing or print not in the nature of a personal communication, and must be posted open at both ends so as to admit of the removal and inspection of the contents without breaking the seal or fastening, and without injury to the wrapper.



78

The address only to be written on this side.

MAURITIUS 79

INLAND POSTCARD

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

The address only to be written on this side.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

The address only to be written on this side.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

78

79

80

The address only to be written on this side.

MAURITIUS POST CARD

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

The address only to be written on this side.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

The address only to be written on this side.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

81



POST CARD 82

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



POST CARD 83

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE







POST CARD 84

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHALL ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | MISE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



POST CARD 86

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHALL ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | MISE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



MAURITIUS (MAURICE)
POST CARD 87

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHALL ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | MISE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)
POST CARD 88

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHALL ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | MISE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



POST CARD 91

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHALL ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | MISE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



POST CARD 83

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHALL ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | MISE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)
POST CARD 90

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHALL ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | MISE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



MAURITIUS (MAURICE)
POST CARD 92

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHALL ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | MISE DE CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



MAURITIUS
INLAND POST CARD 89



A

Le Cartage sera fait par nous le 10 Mars 1904

Postcard 84-92





This stamp may only be used for the purchase of postage and must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.



94



95

POST CARD
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



93

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAGNETIC MAIL SERVICE
POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE
L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE
ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE

THIS CARD IS INTENDED
FOR THE CARRIAGE
OF POSTAGE ONLY
(C. 1. 1905)

POST CARD
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
NATAL

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POST CARD
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POST CARD
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

THE ADDRESS ONLY
TO BE WRITTEN ON
THIS SIDE.







POST CARD

84

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHOULD ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



POST CARD

86

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHOULD ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

87

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHOULD ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

88

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHOULD ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



POST CARD

91

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHOULD ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



POST CARD

85

MAURITIUS

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHOULD ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE
MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

90

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHOULD ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



MAURITIUS (MAURICE)

92

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN SHOULD ONLY BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE | L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ DE LA CARTE



MAURITIUS
INLAND POST CARD

89



Ad

L'adresse seule doit être écrite sur ce côté de la carte



This envelope may only be used for airmail. For such documents to be allowed to be sent as the Postcard of postage, and must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether printed or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the postcard will be charged as a letter.



94



95

POST CARD
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSSELLE
MAURITIUS (MARTINIQUE)

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE
L'ADRESSE SEULE DOIT ÊTRE
ÉCRITE SUR CE CÔTÉ | WISS BE GEBOUWDE LA GEBUET



96

POST CARD
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSSELLE
NATAL

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POST CARD
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POST CARD
NATAL

THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
NO POSTAGE
NECESSARY
IF MAILED
IN THE UNITED STATES

THE ADDRESS ONLY
TO BE WRITTEN ON
THIS SIDE.



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