



THE
STAMP-COLLECTOR'S



ANNUAL

FOR

1881.



LONDON: E. MARLBOROUGH & CO.

Brighton: Stafford Smith & Co.,
PRESTON ROAD.

→ * PRICE + ONE + SHILLING * ←

MIDSUMMER, MDCCCLXXXI.

AFRICA.

Angola.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870-80, crown.

1.	5 reis rect.	black	0 2	...
2.	10 " "	orange	0 3	...
3.	20 " "	pale brown	0 4	...
4.	25 " "	pale pink	0 5	...
5.	40 " "	blue	0 8	...
6.	50 " "	green	1 3	...
7.	50 " "	blue	0 9	...
8.	100 " "	lilac	1 6	...
9.	200 " "	orange	2 6	...
10.	300 " "	brown	3 6	...

Assab.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1880, Italian stamps surcharged with name and value.

11.	20 c. rect. (on 10 c.)	rose	...	...
12.	25 " " (on 5 c.)	green	...	...
13.	40 " " (on 20 c.)	orange	...	...
14.	50 " " (on 25 c.)	blue	...	...

POST CARD.

1880, Italian post card surcharged with name and value.

15.	20 c. rect. (on 10 c.)	brn.
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Cape of Good Hope.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1857-63, figure of Hope reclining.

16.	1d. triangular	red	0 4	0 4
17.	4d. " "	blue	0 8	0 3
18.	6d. " "	lilac	1 3	0 5
19.	1s. " "	dark green	2 6	1 0
20.	1s. " "	light green	3 0	1 3

1860, as last, but printed from wood-blocks.

21.	1d. triangular	red	...	3 0
22.	1d. " "	blue	...	...
23.	4d. " "	"	...	2 6
24.	4d. " "	red	...	...

1863-80, figure of Hope seated.

25.	1/2d. rect.	grey	0 2	0 1
26.	1/2d. " "	red	...	...
27.	1d. " "	red	0 2	0 1
28.	1d. " "	lilac and red	...	0 3
29.	1d. " "	green & black	...	0 3
30.	3d. " "	blue & red	...	0 4
31.	3d. " (on 4d.)	rose	...	0 2
32.	3d. " "	"	...	...
33.	3d. " (figure 3)	"	...	0 3
34.	4d. " "	blue	0 7	0 1
35.	4d. " "	lilac and red	0 7	0 1
36.	6d. " "	lilac	1 0	0 1
37.	1s. " "	green	1 6	0 1
38.	5s. " "	orange	...	0 5

POST CARD.

1878, figure of Hope.

39.	1d. rect.	vermillion	0 3	...
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Cape Verd Islands.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1877, crown.

40.	5 reis rect.	black	0 2	0 2
41.	10 " "	yellow	0 3	0 3
42.	20 " "	pale brown	0 4	...
43.	25 " "	pink	0 5	0 5
44.	40 " "	blue	0 8	0 6
45.	50 " "	green	0 9	0 9
46.	100 " "	lilac	1 6	0 9
47.	200 " "	orange	2 6	1 6
48.	300 " "	brown	3 6	1 9

Egypt.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1865, various ornamental designs.

49.	5 paras rect.	green	0 3	...
50.	10 " "	brown	0 4	...
51.	20 " "	blue	0 5	...
52.	1 piastre	light rose	0 8	0 3
53.	2 " "	orange	1 0	...
54.	5 " "	rose	2 0	...
55.	10 " "	slate	3 0	...

1867-70, pyramid & sphinx, numeral of value in lower angles.

56.	5 paras obl.	yellow	0 3	0 2
57.	10 " "	grey	0 4	0 3
58.	10 " "	bright violet	0 4	0 3
59.	20 " "	green	0 5	0 3
60.	1 piastre	red	0 6	0 1
61.	2 " "	blue	1 0	0 4
62.	5 " "	brown	2 0	1 0

1872-75, pyramid & sphinx, numeral of value in each angle.

63.	5 paras obl.	brown	0 2	0 1
64.	5 (centre inverted) "	"	0 3	0 1
65.	10 paras obl.	mauve	0 3	0 1
66.	20 " "	blue	0 4	0 1
67.	1 piastre	red	0 6	0 1
68.	1 " "	bright red	...	0 1
69.	2 " "	yellow	1 0	0 1
70.	2 1/2 " "	purple	1 3	0 4
71.	5 " "	green	2 0	0 3

1879, 2 1/2 piastre stamp, surcharged with figure of value.

72.	5 par. obl. blk. on prple.	...	0 3	...
73.	10 " " " " " "	"	...	0 4

1879-81, pyramid & sphinx; inscribed "Postes Egyptiennes."

74.	5 paras obl.	brown	0 1	0 1
75.	20 " "	lilac	0 2	0 1
76.	10 " "	lilac-pink	...	0 1
77.	20 " "	blue	0 3	0 1
78.	1 piastre	rose	0 6	0 1
79.	2 " "	orange	0 9	0 2
80.	5 " "	green	2 0	0 4

POST CARD.

1879.

81.	20 paras obl.	brown	0 4	...
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Egypt,

Continued.

SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

1868, steamer.

82.	1 c. oblong	black	0 9	...
83.	5 " "	green	0 5	...
84.	20 " "	blue	0 2	...
85.	40 " "	pink	0 9	...

Fernando Po.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1870, head.

86.	20 c. de esc.	brown	10 6	7 6
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1880, head; type of 1878 Spain.

87.	5 c. rect.	green
88.	10 " "	carmine
89.	50 " "	blue

Gambia.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1869-80, head.

90.	1/2d. rect.	orange	0 2	...
91.	1d. " "	maroon	0 3	...
92.	2d. " "	pink	0 4	...
93.	3d. " "	pale blue	0 6	...
94.	4d. " "	brown	0 8	...
95.	6d. " "	blue	1 0	...
96.	1s. " "	green	1 9	...

POST CARD.

1880, head.

97.	1 1/2d. rect.	slate-grey
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Gold Coast.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

1875-80, head.

98.	1/2d. rect.	olive	0 2	...
99.	1d. " "	blue	0 3	...
100.	2d. " "	green	0 4	...
101.	4d. " "	mauve	0 8	0 3
102.	6d. " "	orange	1 0	0 3

POST CARD.

1880, head.

103.	1 1/2d. rect.	brown
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Griqualand.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Surcharged Cape of Good Hope stamps.

1877-80.

"G.W." surcharged in red.

104.	4d. rect.	blue
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"G.W." surcharged in black.

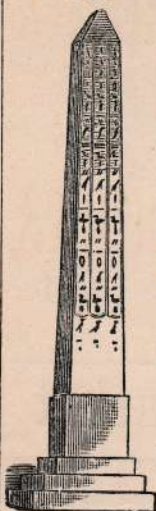
105.	1d. rect.	red
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** The prices in the first column are for unused, and those in the second for used stamps.

IMPORTANT.—When ordering from this Catalogue, quote only the date of the "Annual," the number of the page, and the number and price of the stamp.

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Stamps contains 50 varieties, amongst which are many obsolete and rare. Post-free, 7d.
- 2.—The Sixpenny Packet of Used Foreign Postage Stamps contains 30 varieties, including CUBA, BRAZIL, ROUMANIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, FINLAND, JAMAICA, SWEDEN (official and 1 rix-daler), TURKEY, DENMARK, BAVARIA, U.S.A. (Treasury Department), ITALY, SPAIN (old issues), DUTCH INDIES, &c. Post-free, 7d.
- 3.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Foreign Postage
Stamps contains 20 varieties, including ROMAN STATES, BAVARIA, CONFEDERATE STATES, BADEN (for unpaid letters), BRUNSWICK, ITALY (embossed), SWITZERLAND, AUGSBURG, &c. Post-free, 7d.
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- 5.—The Sixpenny Packet of Colonial Postage Stamps
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- 7.—The Shilling Packet of Obsolete Foreign Postage
Stamps contains 40 varieties, including PERU, BERGENDORF, CONSTANTINOPLE, EGYPT, CUBA, FINLAND, SPAIN, UNITED STATES (Departmental), AUGSBURG, ITALY, (embossed), BADEN, SWEDEN (1 rix-daler), ROMAN STATES, AUSTRIA (1st issue), BAVARIA (figure of value), BRUNSWICK, CONFEDERATE STATES, &c. Post-free, 1/1.
- 8.—The Shilling Packet of Colonial Postage Stamps
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Stamps contains 50 varieties, including HONDURAS, BADEN, BRAZIL, ALSACE and LORRAINE, SUEZ CANAL, BAVARIA, BERGENDORF, LUBECK, CONFEDERATE STATES, ITALY (embossed), MALTA, LUXEMBURG, FRENCH COLONIES (eagle), HELIGOLAND, ROMAN STATES, SERBIA, &c. Post-free, 2/1.
- 10.—The Half-Crown Packet of Colonial Postage Stamps contains 50 varieties, including TRANSVAAL (head of Queen), MAURITIUS, ST. VINCENT, ANTIGUA, ST. LUCIA, CEYLON, GRENADA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (triangular), BRITISH GUIANA, NATAL, VICTORIA (early issues), NEWFOUNDLAND, N. S. WALES, INDIA, MALTA, TRINIDAD, HELIGOLAND, SWAN RIVER, BERMUDA, HONG KONG, QUEENSLAND, BARBADOS, JAMAICA, &c. Post-free, 2/7.
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Postage Stamps contains 150 varieties, including rare ECUADOR, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CAPE VERD ISLANDS, SICILY, GUATEMALA, HANOVER, MONTENEGRO, ST. VINCENT, MADRIRA, GREAT BRITAIN (5/.), MALTA, PORTUGAL (obsolete issues), UNITED STATES DEPARTMENTAL, LUBECK, BERMUDA, QUEENSLAND, HUNGARY, LUXEMBURG, WURTEMBERG, NEWFOUNDLAND, TURKEY, EGYPT, TASMANIA, &c. Post-free, 3/7.
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Stamps contains 200 varieties, including PERSIA, PORTO RICO, MODENA, JAPAN, FRANCE (1849), ST. CHRISTOPHER, NAPLES, SWEDEN (obsolete), GRENADA, CHILI, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (triangular), MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, ALSACE and LORRAINE, GREECE, PRUSSIA (head), BADEN, HELIGOLAND, BAVARIA (figure of value), SOUTH AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NATAL, TURKEY, MAURITIUS, THURN and TAXIS, HANOVER, CONSTANTINOPLE, BERGENDORF, ROMAN STATES, TUSCANY. Post-free, 5/1.
- 13.—The Seven-and-Sixpenny Packet of Used and Unused Foreign
Postage Stamps contains 250 varieties, including MEXICO, COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, DANISH WEST INDIES, ST. LUCIA, MAURITIUS, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PORTUGAL (Queen Maria II.), SUEZ CANAL, CUBA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, FRANCE (5 francs), TUSCANY, JAVA, EGYPT, ANTIGUA, SPAIN (early issues), CONFEDERATE STATES, ITALY (1861), TURKEY, DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES, BARBADOS, HONG KONG, LUXEMBURG, FINLAND, PAPAL STATES, TRINIDAD, AZORES, JAMAICA, OLDENBURG, &c. Post-free, 7/8.
- 14.—The Half-Guinea Packet of Used and Unused Foreign Postage
Stamps contains 300 varieties, including PORTO RICO, TRANSVAAL (head of Queen), HONDURAS, SANDWICH ISLANDS, PORTUGUESE INDIES, ANGOLA, VENEZUELA (1st issue), SURINAM, VIRGIN ISLANDS, DECELAN, ECUADOR, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, PARMA, UNITED STATES (Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Navy, Post-office, Treasury, and War), STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ST. THOMAS, ORANGE FREE STATE, BRITISH GUIANA, PERU, JAPAN, TURKS ISLANDS, ST. HELENA, BRAZIL, NEW GRANADA, MEXICO, NEWFOUNDLAND, SUEZ CANAL, MONTE VIDEO, SPAIN (1850, 51, 52, 53, and 54), MADRIRA, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, FRENCH COLONIES (eagle), ST. CHRISTOPHER, SWEDEN (1st issue), NICARAGUA, &c. Post-free, 10/8.
- 15.—The Fifteen-Shilling Packet of Used and Unused Foreign
Postage Stamps contains 400 varieties, including rare SALVADOR, ECUADOR, PERSIA, COSTA RICA, SICILY, NICARAGUA, MEXICO, ST. LUCIA, VIRGIN ISLANDS, GUATEMALA, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (triangular), JAPAN, CONSTANTINOPLE, MONTE VIDEO, VENEZUELA, ALSACE and LORRAINE, BERGENDORF, TUSCANY, NEW GRANADA, CHILI, NAPLES, PORTUGUESE INDIES, BERMUDA, MONTENEGRO, PERU, ANGOLA, GRENADA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, THURN and TAXIS, ORANGE FREE STATE, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, GREAT BRITAIN (6d., 10d., 2/, and 5/.), MAURITIUS, BRITISH GUIANA, LUXEMBURG (head), BRAZIL, FINLAND (obsolete), OLDENBURG, AZORES, NATAL, HELIGOLAND, ST. CHRISTOPHER, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ST. VINCENT, DANISH WEST INDIES, and many other scarce stamps. Post-free, 15/2.



THE COLOURS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.



HERE are two weak points in the classification and description of postage stamps, the one is dependent on the perforation, and the other on the colour. On the discussion of the first of these it is not our intention now to enter, but we will offer a few remarks on the other, in the appreciation of which no two collectors seem to be of the same mind, and in the description of which no two catalogues appear to agree.

For many years we have indulged in dreams of the possibility of establishing a fixed code of colours, but the execution seems still as distant as the millennium, nor do we see that since the subject was first broached—nearly ten years ago—any substantial progress has been made towards its realisation. But of late the question has again been brought to the fore in consequence of a paper emanating from the National Philatelic Society of New York, and which was read to the Congress of Philatelists in Paris in 1878, the proceedings of which have just been published. In this paper the great disadvantages of the absence of any standard of colour common to all the world were pointed out, a fact of which all philatelists are fully aware, but for which a remedy is not easily to be found. As instances of diversities in the description of the colours of stamps, the New York Society referred to the 2½d. of Great Britain, 1874, which in ten catalogues was described in seven different ways: claret, dull pink, lake-rose, lilac, violet, pink, and red-brown; the 3 cents of Curaçoa was called buff, grey, bistre, and stone; the 2 leptas of Greece, cinnamon, light buff, bistre, dark bistre, pale bistre, &c.

Now, what are the causes of this want of uniformity? Something, it is true, may be due to a want of a clear perception of colours, whether owing to colour-blindness or only to a defective appreciation of what the particular colour consists, for it cannot be denied that, as regards all composite colours, some knowledge of the way in which tints are produced, that is, what simple colours are required to form a composite one, and in what proportions they should be employed, is exceedingly desirable. But we believe the chief causes tending to produce this want of uniformity are to be found in the following considerations:—First, the specimens of stamps printed in composite colours differ very much amongst themselves. There is no constancy of colour for any length of time. Take, for instance, violet, which is a colour produced by the union of two simple colours—blue and red—mixed in certain proportions, but which also produce lilac if the proportions are altered. How frequently is it found that the stamps officially declared to be, and primitively issued in, violet fall into lilac, merely from a superabundance of red having been introduced into the ink. One collector will, therefore, describe a stamp as violet, while another, with equal truth, will insist that it is lilac. Another reason is found in the want of uniformity in fixing the normal shade of a colour. We mean the point where it is to diverge into light and dark, and it scarcely requires any particular notion of colours to be aware that intense shades frequently appear to differ also in tint from the lighter ones. It is not easy to make ourselves perfectly intelligible, but example is better than precept. We will take, therefore, vermilion as an example. In 1849 a stamp of one franc was issued in France in vermilion; in 1850 one of 40 centimes appeared, and there scarcely exists a single catalogue where this stamp is not designated as vermilion, clearly indicating that though the 40 centimes might differ from the one franc in colour, yet in the opinion of these catalogue makers this was due to the one being a different shade of the same colour. The French Society, which, if it is an authority on any question, ought to be infallible on its own stamps, in its catalogue describes the first as vermilion and the latter as orange; but every one knows that orange is produced out of vermilion by the addition of yellow. In fact, the one regards the difference as due to a shade, the other as due to a tint. Again, there is another reason, and this shall be the last, though we have others still in reserve;—when we wish to designate a certain colour we are at a loss to describe it, especially if it is a composite one of any particular tint. We are not like the colourman who can describe particular tints of green, as Hooker's green No. 1, Hooker's green No. 2; and yellows, as Mars' yellow, Mars' orange, &c.; but the philatelist is compelled to make his description up in the best way he can by compounding his words, and thus he has his red-browns and brown-reds without a very distinct idea where one ends and the other begins.

Now, the Philatelic Society of New York proposed to construct a chart showing from 80 to 100 colours, so arranged that in denoting any particular colour it should

stating that no such valuable collection, nor one which realised so large a price, viz., £3,000, has ever changed hands before or since. Sir D. Cooper, with the sale of his collection, resigned his connection with the Philatelic Society, in the chair of which he was succeeded by Mr. Philbrick; but, although his connection with the Society has ceased, he still takes a strong interest in the pursuit.

Sir Daniel's contributions to philatelic literature are rather well chosen than numerous. Among them may be named papers on the stamps of New South Wales in *The Stamp-Collector's Magazine* for 1869, and on those of the Sandwich Islands, submitted to the Philatelic Congress of Paris in 1878, and printed in the Memoirs of that body.

NOTES ON SOME DANGEROUS FORGERIES.

BY THE REV. R. BRISCO EARÉE.



THINK that all the forgeries now to be described are rather above the average, and, indeed, they have need to be, for the sublime faith of former days, which was willing to accept anything as genuine, provided it was gummed and perforated, is now getting rather rare. As an instance of of this I may mention that the usual question of those who send me batches of stamps for examination used to be, "Are any of these stamps forged?" but now the question most often put by them is, "Are any of these stamps genuine?" and thus, seeing that the old coarsely-executed imitations will no longer pass muster, the forgers are now beginning to be more careful to turn out such counterfeits as will bear some little examination.

United States.

ENVELOPE, 1857-60; 6 CENTS, RED.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne* and embossed, on white or buff laid paper, watermarked with P.O.D., U.S., in two lines, several times repeated, and the stamp struck in the upper right-hand corner of the envelope. The point of the nose of Washington does not droop; and the chin is sharply pointed. There is a small round brooch on the shoulder to fasten the dress, and four very distinct folds or pleats in the same, running from the back quite to the front. The hair is not tied up with ribbon at the back. The queue or tail of the hair points to the G of POSTAGE. The S of SIX is smaller than the other letters, and nearer to the outline of inner oval than they are. Both stars have very sharp points, and none of the points touch the outline of either oval. The lower part of the ear is tolerably distinct. The most usual postmark is a very large circle, with name, month, and day of the month, but not the year.

Forged.—Very highly embossed on thin, shiny, very white wove paper, no watermark; and printed in sheets or strips, each stamp about half-an-inch from its neighbours, instead of being printed singly upon envelopes. The point of the nose droops almost over the mouth. The chin is rounded. There is no brooch to fasten the dress on the shoulder. The top and bottom folds of the dress run quite from back to front, as in the genuine; but the two inner folds are very short, not coming more than a quarter of the way from the back to the front. The hair is tied behind with a very distinct bow of ribbon; and the end of the queue points between G and E of POSTAGE. The S of SIX is the same size as the other letters; and is at the same distance as the others are from the outlines of both ovals. Most of the points of both stars are very blunt; and two points on the left of the left-hand star touch the outline of the outer oval.



The lower point of the ear is not to be distinguished from the hair. I have not seen any of these forgeries cancelled; I suppose the forgers were so pleased with their work that they would not spoil it by an obliteration! The colour of the counterfeits is too brilliant; the genuine stamps are usually found in a very dull vermilion.

Japan.

1873; 30 SEN, GREY.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, on thick, soft, yellowish-white wove paper, machine perforated 13. The forgery is imitated from the edition which bears the