

SCOTT[®]

2004

STANDARD POSTAGE

STAMP

CATALOGUE

VOLUME 1

UNITED STATES, UNITED NATIONS
& COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

A-B



**StampHall.com**
Questions? Call
1-800-782-0066

Mystic
We Pay More For Your Stamps
Mystic Stamp Company
9700 Mill Street
Camden, NY 13316
800-835-3609


Z Grill
America's Richest Stamp

SCOTT®

2004 STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTIETH EDITION IN SIX VOLUMES

VOLUME 1 UNITED STATES and Affiliated Territories UNITED NATIONS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD A-B

EDITOR	James E. Kloetzel
ASSOCIATE EDITOR	William A. Jones
ASSISTANT EDITOR /NEW ISSUES & VALUING	Martin J. Frankevicz
VALUING ANALYST	Leonard J. Gellman
DESIGN MANAGER	Teresa M. Wenrick
IMAGE COORDINATOR	Nancy S. Martin
ELECTRONIC MEDIA MANAGER	Mark Kaufman
MARKETING/SALES DIRECTOR	William Fay
ADVERTISING	Renee Davis
CIRCULATION /PRODUCT PROMOTION MANAGER	Tim Wagner
EDITORIAL DIRECTOR/AMOS PRESS INC.	Michael Laurence

Released April 2003

Includes New Stamp Listings through the March, 2003 *Scott Stamp Monthly* Catalogue Update

Copyright© 2003 by

Scott Publishing Co.

911 Vandemark Road, Sidney, OH 45365-0828

A division of AMOS PRESS, INC., publishers of *Linn's Stamp News*, *Coin World* and *Cars & Parts* magazine.

Specialty Series



Scott Publishing Co. produces album pages for more than 120 countries.
Scott Specialty pages are renowned for their quality and detail.
There are spaces for every major variety of postage stamp
within each country or specialty area.

Each space is identified by Scott number and many of the spaces are illustrated.
Pages are printed on one side only on chemically neutral paper
that will not harm your stamps.

Scott Specialty series pages are sold as page units only.
Binders and slipcases are sold separately.

For more information on the entire line of Scott products visit your favorite stamp dealer
or go online at:

www.amosadvantage.com

SCOTT

P.O. Box 828, Sidney OH 45365-0828
1-800-572-6885



Table of Contents

Letter from the Editor	5A
Acknowledgments	6A
Information on Philatelic Societies	7A
Expertizing Services	11A
Information on Catalogue Values, Grade and Condition	12A
Grading Illustrations	13A, 14A
Gum Chart	15A
Catalogue Listing Policy	17A
Understanding the Listings	18A
Special Notices	20A
Abbreviations	21A
Basic Stamp Information	22A
Terminology	30A
Currency Conversion	32A
Common Design Types	33A
The British Commonwealth of Nations	47A
Colonies, Former Colonies, Offices, Territories Controlled by Parent States	49A
British Colonial and Crown Agents Watermarks	50A
Dies of British Colonial Stamps Referred to in the Catalogue	50A
United States	1
Subject Index of Regular and Air Post Issues	101
United Nations	174
Countries of the World A-B	202
2004 Volume 1 Catalogue Number Additions, Deletions & Changes	1090
Pronunciation Symbols	1091
Illustrated Identifier	1092
Index and Identifier	1104
Dealer Directory Yellow Pages	1112
Index to Advertisers	1118

See Volumes 2 through 6 for Countries of the World, C-Z

Volume 2: C-F

Volume 5: P-SI

Volume 3: G-I

Volume 6: So-Z

Volume 4: J-O

Scott Publishing Mission Statement

The Scott Publishing Team exists to serve the recreational, educational and commercial hobby needs of stamp collectors and dealers.

We strive to set the industry standard for philatelic information and products by developing and providing goods that help collectors identify, value, organize and present their collections.

Quality customer service is, and will continue to be, our highest priority.

We aspire toward achieving total customer satisfaction.

Copyright Notice

The contents of this book are owned exclusively by Scott Publishing Co. and all rights there-to are reserved under the Pan American and Universal Copyright Conventions.

Copyright ©2003 by Scott Publishing Co., Sidney, OH. Printed in U.S.A.

COPYRIGHT NOTE

Permission is hereby given for the use of material in this book and covered by copyright if:

(a) The material is used in advertising matter, circulars or price lists for the purpose of offering stamps for sale or purchase at the prices listed therein; and

(b) Such use is incidental to the business of buying and selling stamps and is limited in scope and length, i.e., it does not cover a substantial portion of the total number of stamps issued by any country or of any special category of stamps of any country; and

(c) Such material is not used as part of any catalogue, stamp album or computerized or other system based upon the Scott catalogue numbers, or in any updated valuations of stamps not offered for sale or purchase; and

(d) Such use is not competitive with the business of the copyright owner; and

(e) Such use is for editorial purposes in publications in the form of articles or commentary, except for computer software or the serialization of books in such publications, for which separate written permission is required.

Any use of the material in this book which does not satisfy all the foregoing conditions is forbidden in any form unless permission in each instance is given in writing by the copyright owner.

Trademark Notice

The terms SCOTT, SCOTT'S, SCOTT CATALOGUE NUMBERING SYSTEM, SCOTT CATALOGUE NUMBER, SCOTT NUMBER and abbreviations thereof, are trademarks of Scott Publishing Co., used to identify its publications and its copyrighted system for identifying and classifying postage stamps for dealers and collectors. These trademarks are to be used only with the prior consent of Scott Publishing Co.

No part of this work may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without permission in writing from Scott Publishing Co., P.O. Box 828, Sidney, OH 45365-0828.

ISBN 0-89487-311-3

Library of Congress Card No. 2-3301

You'll meet all kinds of interesting people inside the pages of Scott Stamp Monthly!

ENTERTAINING



INFORMATIVE

PROVOCATIVE



**12 ISSUES
ONLY
\$23.95**

Every month you'll find:

- Entertaining and informative articles written by the hobby's leading authors and columnists.
- The very latest information on the world's new stamps in the Catalogue Update. Each month you get Scott numbers and photos for nearly 1,000 stamps.
- A magazine that serves an important function in the hobby, providing the latest information on new stamp issues, including illustrations and other details not available in other philatelic publications.
- Automatic enrollment into the Amos Advantage Program that can save you up to 30% off stamp supplies, accessories, supplements, books and catalogues!

Order online at:
www.amosadvantage.com

Call toll-free:
1-800-448-3611

write:

P.O. Box 828, Sidney, OH 45365-0828

Coming Soon!
Scottonline, the
online edition of
Scott Stamp Monthly.
Go to
www.scottonline.com
for more information.



(Offer valid only for U.S. subscribers. Canadian and International subscribers add \$15.00 for postage.)

SCOTT



Scott Publishing Co.

SCOTT

911 VANDEMARK ROAD, SIDNEY, OHIO 45365 937-498-0802

Dear Scott Catalogue User:

An important new Scott product.

Volume 1 of the *2004 Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* ushers in a new valuing product: the Scott enhanced Valuing Supplement for important U.S. stamps. This new product will appear twice each year at the same times as Volume 1 and the U.S. Specialized catalogs, which are issued in April and October, respectively. The Valuing Supplements may be purchased either separately from, or together with, the Volume 1 and U.S. Specialized catalogs.

The 2004 Volume 1 Valuing Supplement, now available, values sound stamps in six different grades: Very Good, Fine, Fine-Very Fine, Very Fine, Extremely Fine and Superb. Each stamp is listed in the conditions noted in the Volume 1 and U.S. Specialized catalogs, starting with used, then unused without gum, unused with original gum, and mint never hinged. In all cases, the values for Very Fine stamps (or other grades, where applicable) match those in the Volume 1 listings, as they also will match the updated values in the U.S. Specialized when the second edition is published in October to coincide with that catalog.

The stamps that are valued in six different grades in the new Valuing Supplement include Scott 1-715, including booklet panes and coils (as singles, pairs and line pairs), C1-C31, E1-E14, F1, J1-J87, K1-K18, O1-O126, PR1-PR125, Q1-Q12, JQ1-JQ5, OE1-OE4a and RW1-RW69A. It's amazing how such a thin volume can contain so much information, reflecting a tremendous amount of research to establish the thousands of values contained therein, but we know that there are many collectors who will appreciate this specialized valuing information.

What about the value changes in the 2004 Volume 1?

Almost 13,500 value changes occur in this year's Volume 1. The stamps of the United States and its possessions lead the way with more than 2,300 value changes, many being in the back-of-the-book material.

Value changes for the United States are centered mostly in the rarer items, and most value changes are increases. There are many increases in the 1845-47 St. Louis "Bears" Postmaster Provisionals, Scott 11X1-11X8. However, the popular 1847 5¢ red brown Franklin, Scott 1, drops slightly to \$550 used from \$575 in the 2003 U.S. Specialized catalog. The 1856 12¢ red brown, Scott 12, also slips slightly, to \$950 used from \$1,000 last year. Otherwise, most value changes for early used or unused stamps with original gum are increases. There are some large value increases for more classic, seldom-seen errors such as double impressions and other varieties that found their way to the market in 2002.

The leader in increases for the 2004 Volume 1 U.S. listings undoubtedly is the unused coil pair of the 1908 2¢ carmine perf 12 horizontally, Scott 321. With only four expertized pairs recorded, one of the two finest sold in late 2002 for \$360,000, which becomes the new catalog value for the pair, now valued in the grade of fine-very fine (as no higher grade is known).

Postal Stationery cut squares show considerable activity. Value increases include lower- and medium-valued items as well as the high-priced numbers. Positive activity also occurs in some of the higher-valued Revenue stamps.

Where's the action in the A-B countries?

For the countries of the world A-B, Australia leads the way with almost 1,600 changes, followed by Austria (almost 1,100), Albania (more than 750), and the United Nations with almost 700 value changes. All told, half of the A-B countries listed in Volume 1 have had more than 100 values changed.

Value changes for the stamps of Australia are divided between the Australian States (60 percent) and Australia proper (40 percent). New South Wales, with more than 400 changes, leads the way for the Australian States. The general trend appears to be upward; however, the changes are usually small. There are exceptions, and some stamps have moved up quite a bit, with the stamps of early Victoria from 1850-60 being an example. The 1-penny dull red imperf, Scott 1, picturing a seated Queen Victoria, climbs to \$1,150

unused and \$110 used in the 2004 catalogue, from \$700 unused and \$75 used last year.

Because of the increased use of self-adhesive Australian stamps and the corresponding decrease in the use of stamps with water-activated gum, used values for the latter are rising. A number of used stamps issued in the 1990s have had their values increased to the point where they are now the same as the mint, never-hinged values.

After Australia, other countries of the British Commonwealth with more than 200 value changes are Antigua, Barbados, Aitutaki, Barbuda, Burma and Ascension. Collectors of these and other Commonwealth countries need to check their particular countries of interest for details. However, particular note should be paid to Barbuda where startling value increases have occurred in stamps issued between 1984-86. One example is the 8-stamp Antigua set overprinted "Barbuda Mail," Scott 678-685, picturing 20th Century World Leaders. This set soars to \$24 both mint, never hinged and used in the 2004 catalog, from \$4.80 both ways last year.

This year, Scott valuers have carefully examined the regular stamps of Austria from 1850 to 1971, and the back-of-the-book material up to 1945. This has resulted in almost 1,100 value changes. The stamps issued prior to 1920 show a very strong upward trend. However, stamps issued between 1945-70 show a value trend that is mostly downward. We do, however, see increases in some used material issued just after WWII. The values for all mint, never-hinged military stamps are strongly higher. Many notes pertaining to imperforate stamps now show values, and most existing notes that did contain values now show increases.

Where are the editorial enhancements?

The new U.S. major numbers for the compound perf 12x10 and 10x12 issues of 1914, first introduced in the 2003 U.S. Specialized catalog, have been brought into Volume 1 of the Standard catalog. These are Scott 423A-423E, formerly Scott minor numbers 424a, 424b, 425c, 425d and 428a. In addition, the 17 perf 10 on one side error varieties, Scott 498g through 568c, have been added to Volume 1 for the first time.

U.S. color-omitted and color-missing errors are now differentiated as to cause. This new feature also was introduced in the 2003 U.S. Specialized, and is now brought forward into Volume 1. See the new section on page 31A of the introduction for an explanation of the new terminology.

In Albania, a new set has been added, Scott 1327A-1327E. This 5-stamp set issued in 1970-71 pictures industrial plants.

For Australia, the official stamp with an inverted "O.S." on the 5-pence King George V, Scott O10a, has been delisted because it is now thought to be a forgery. Three new minor double-impression varieties have been added to the stamps of Tasmania, Scott 13d, 23c and 48a.

For Austria, three minors have been added to the 1919-20 issue, Scott 219-226, to identify additional perf 11.5 varieties. Two new varieties that have been added to the 2004 catalog are Scott 196b and 323b, a vertical pair imperforate between and a pair imperforate between, respectively. The definitive set issued from 1993-95 picturing scenes from monasteries has been closed and reordered to eliminate gaps in the numbering.

In Belgium, Scott O487 has been changed to Scott 1848A because it is not a parcel post issue. Two recently issued sets from Benin, Scott 1183-1189 and 1211-1217, have been deleted because it has been determined that they were both illegal issues.

Listings for never-hinged stamps have been added after unused hinged sets throughout Volume 1, and footnotes throughout the catalog have been added or modified. See the Volume 1 Number Additions, Deletions & Changes listing on page 1090 for other additions.

Happy collecting,

James E. Kloetzel
James E. Kloetzel/Catalogue Editor

Acknowledgments

Our appreciation and gratitude go to the following individuals who have assisted us in preparing information included in the 2004 Scott Catalogues. Some helpers prefer anonymity. These individuals have generously shared their stamp knowledge with others through the medium of the Scott Catalogue.

Those who follow provided information that is in addition to the hundreds of dealer price lists and advertisements and scores of auction catalogues and realizations that were used in producing the catalogue values. It is from those noted here that we have been able to obtain information on items not normally seen in published lists and advertisements. Support from these people goes beyond data leading to catalogue values, for they also are key to editorial changes.

A special acknowledgment to Liane and Sergio Sismondo of The Classic Collector for their extraordinary assistance and knowledge sharing that has aided in the preparation of this year's Standard and Classic Specialized Catalogues.

Dr. Karl Agre
 Donald R. Alexander (China Stamp Society)
 A. R. Allison (Orange Free State Study Circle)
 B. J. Ammel (The Nile Post)
 Robert Ausubel (Great Britain Collectors Club)
 Dr. H.U. Bantz
 John Barone (Stamptracks)
 Jack Hagop Barsoumian (International Stamp Co.)
 Tim Bartshe (Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa)
 William Batty-Smith (Sarawak Specialists' Society)
 Jules K. Beck (Latin American Philatelic Society)
 Roger S. Brody
 Keith & Margie Brown
 Mike Bush (Joseph V. Bush, Inc.)
 Lawrence A. Bustillo (Suburban Stamp Inc.)
 A. Bryan Camarda (University Stamp Co.)
 Richard A. Champagne
 Henry Chlanda
 Bob Coale
 Laurie Conrad
 Frank D. Correl
 Andrew Cronin (Canadian Society of Russian Philately)
 William T. Crowe (The Philatelic Foundation)
 Tony L. Crumbley (Carolina Coin & Stamp, Inc.)
 Norman S. Davis
 Tony Davis
 Tom Derbyshire (University Stamp Co.)
 John DeStefanis
 Kenneth E. Diehl
 Bob Dumaine (Sam Houston Duck Co.)
 William S. Dunn
 Esi Ebrani
 Paul G. Eckman
 Peter R. Feltus
 Leon Finik (Loral Stamps)
 Henry Fisher
 Geoffrey Flack
 Joseph E. Foley (Eire Philatelic Association)
 Jeffrey M. Forster
 Bob Genisol (Sultan Stamp Center)
 Daniel E. Grau
 Fred F. Gregory
 Michael H. Grollneck
 Harry Hagendorf
 Calvet M. Hahn
 Joe Hahn (Paraguay Collectors Club)
 Erich E. Hamm (Philactica)
 Alan Hanks
 John B. Head
 Bruce Hecht (Bruce L. Hecht Co.)

Robert R. Hegland
 Lee H. Hill, Jr.
 Harold Hite
 Armen Hovsepian (ArmenStamp)
 Jack R. Hughes (Fellowship of Samoa Specialists)
 Philip J. Hughes (Croatian Philatelic Society)
 Wilson Hulme
 Kalman V. Illyefalvi (Society for Hungarian Philately)
 Eric Jackson
 Michael Jaffe (Michael Jaffe Stamps, Inc.)
 Peter C. Jeannopoulos
 Richard A. Johnson
 Allan Katz (Ventura Stamp Company)
 Stanford M. Katz
 Lewis Kaufman
 Dr. James W. Kerr
 Charles F. Kezbers
 Juri Kirsimagi (Estonian Philatelic Society)
 Janet Klug
 William V. Kriebel
 John R. Lewis (The William Henry Stamp Co.)
 Ulf Lindahl (Ethiopian Philatelic Society)
 William A. Litle
 Gary B. Little (Luxembourg Collectors Club)
 Pedro Llach (Filatelia Llach, S.L.)
 B. Lucas (Iran Philatelic Study Circle)
 Dennis Lynch
 Nick Markov (Italia Stamp Co.)
 Marilyn R. Mattke
 William K. McDaniel
 Mark S. Miller
 Allen Mintz (United Postal Stationery Society)
 Chuck O. Moo
 William E. Mooz
 David Mordant (Postmark and Postal History Society of Southern Africa)
 Gary M. Morris (Pacific Midwest Co.)
 Bruce M. Moyer (Moyer Stamps & Collectibles)
 Richard H. Muller (Richard's Stamps)
 James Natale
 Victor Ostolaza
 Dr. Everett L. Parker (St. Helena, Ascension & Tristan da Cunha Philatelic Society)
 John E. Pearson (Pittwater Philatelic Service)
 John Pedneault
 Donald J. Peterson (International Philippine Philatelic Society)
 Stanley M. Piller (Stanley M. Piller & Associates)
 Todor Drumev Popov
 Peter W. W. Powell
 Bob Prager (Gary Posner, Inc.)
 Stephen Radin (Albany Stamp Co.)
 Ghassan D. Riachi

Ron Rice
 Omar Rodriguez
 Michael Rogers (Michael Rogers, Inc.)
 Jon W. Rose
 Michael Ruggiero
 Frans H.A. Rummens (American Society for Netherlands Philately)
 Christopher Rupp (Rupp Brothers Rare Stamps)
 Mehrdad Sadri (Persiphila)
 Richard H. Salz
 Jacques C. Schiff, Jr. (Jacques C. Schiff, Jr., Inc.)
 Bernard Seckler (Fine Arts Philatelists)
 F. Burton Sellers
 Charles F. Shreve (Shreves Philatelic Galleries, Inc.)
 Jeff Siddiqui (Pakistan Philatelic Study Circle)
 Sergio & Liane Sismondo (The Classic Collector)
 Jack Solens (Armstrong Philatelics)
 Christopher Smith
 Ekrem Spahich (Croatian Philatelic Society)
 Frits Staal
 Richard Stambaugh
 Frank J. Stanley, III
 Richard Stark
 Philip & Henry Stevens (postalstationery.com)
 Mark Stucker
 James F. Taff
 Peter Thy (Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa)
 Glenn Tija (Quality Philatelics)
 Scott R. Trepel (Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.)
 A. J. Ultee
 Xavier Verbeck (American Belgian Philatelic Society)
 Philip T. Wall
 Daniel C. Warren
 Richard A. Washburn
 Giana Wayman (Asociacion Filatélica de Costa Rica)
 William R. Weiss, Jr. (Weiss Philatelics)
 Ed Wener (Indigo)
 Don White (Dunedin Stamp Centre)
 Kirk Wolford (Kirk's Stamp Company)
 Robert F. Yacano (K-Line Philippines)
 Ralph Yorio
 John P. Zuckerman (Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc.)
 Alfonso G. Zulueta, Jr.

Addresses, Telephone Numbers, Web Sites, E-Mail Addresses of General & Specialized Philatelic Societies

Collectors can contact the following groups for information about the philately of the areas within the scope of these societies, or inquire about membership in these groups. Aside from the general societies, we limit this list to groups that specialize in particular fields of philately, particular areas covered by the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue, and topical groups. Many more specialized philatelic societies exist than those listed below. These addresses were compiled in January 2002, and are, to the best of our knowledge, correct and current. Groups should inform the editors of address changes whenever they occur. The editors also want to hear from other such specialized groups not listed.

Unless otherwise noted all website addresses begin with http://

American Philatelic Society
PO Box 8000
State College PA 16803
Ph: (814) 237-3803
www.stamps.org
E-mail: relamb@stamps.org

American Stamp Dealers' Association
Joseph Savarese
3 School St.
Glen Cove NY 11542
Ph: (516) 759-7000
www.asdaonline.com
E-mail: asda@erols.com

International Society of Worldwide Stamp Collectors
Anthony Zollo
PO Box 150407
Lufkin TX 75915-0407
www.iswsc.org
E-mail: stampmtmf@frontiernet.net

Junior Philatelists of America
Jennifer Arnold
PO Box 2625
Albany OR 97321
www.jpastamps.org
E-mail: exec.sec@jpastamps.org

Royal Philatelic Society
41 Devonshire Place
London, United Kingdom W1G 6JY

Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
PO Box 929, Station Q
Toronto, ON, Canada M4T 2P1
Ph: (888) 285-4143
www.rpsc.org
E-mail: info@rpsc.org

Groups focusing on fields or aspects found in world-wide philately (some may cover U.S. area only)

American Air Mail Society
Stephen Reinhard
PO Box 110
Mineola NY 11501
ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/aams/
E-mail: sr1501@aol.com

American First Day Cover Society
Douglas Kelsey
PO Box 65960
Tucson AZ 85728-5960
Ph: (520) 321-0880
www.afdcs.org
E-mail: afdcs@aol.com

American Revenue Association
Eric Jackson
PO Box 728
Leesport PA 19533-0728
Ph: (610) 926-6200
www.revenuer.org
E-mail: eric@revenuer.com

American Topical Association
Paul E. Tyler
PO Box 50820
Albuquerque NM 87181-0820
Ph: (505) 323-8595
home.prcn.org/~paul/ata/
E-mail: ATASTamps@juno.com

Errors, Freaks and Oddities Collectors Club
Jim McDevitt
PO Box 1126
Kingsland GA 31548
Ph: (912) 729-1573
E-mail: cwouscg@aol.com

Fakes and Forgeries Study Group
Anthony Torres
107 Hoover Rd.
Rochester NY 14617-3611
E-mail: ajtorres@rochester.rr.com

First Issues Collectors Club
Kurt Streepy
608 Whitethorn Way
Bloomington IN 47403
Ph: (812) 339-6229
E-mail: kstreepy@msn.com

International Philatelic Society of Joint Stamp Issues Collectors
Richard Zimmermann
124, Avenue Guy de Coubertin
Saint Remy Les Chevreuse, France F-78470
perso.clubinternet.fr/~rzimmerm/index.htm
E-mail: rzimmerm@club-internet.fr

National Duck Stamp Collectors Society
Anthony J. Monico
PO Box 43
Harleysville PA 19438-0043
www.hwcn.org/link/ndscs
E-mail: ndscs@hwcn.org

No Value Identified Club
Albert Sauvanet
Le Clos Royal B, Boulevard des Pas Enchantés
St. Sebastien-sur Loire, France 44230
E-mail: alain.vailly@irin.univ_nantes.fr

The Perfins Club
Bob Szymanski
10 Clarridge Circle
Milford MA 01757
E-mail: perfinman@attbi.com

Post Mark Collectors Club
David Proulx
7629 Homestead Drive
Baldwinsville NY 13027
E-mail: stampdance@baldcom.net

Postal History Society
Kalman V. Illyefalvi
8207 Daren Court
Pikesville MD 21208-2211
Ph: (410) 653-0665

Precancel Stamp Society
176 Bent Pine Hill
North Wales PA 19454
Ph: (215) 368-6082
E-mail: abentpine1@aol.com

United Postal Stationery Society
Cora Collins
PO Box 1792
Norfolk VA 23501-1792
Ph: (757) 420-3487
www.upss.org
E-mail: poststat@juno.com

Groups focusing on U.S. area philately as covered in the Standard Catalogue

Canal Zone Study Group
Richard H. Salz
60 27th Ave.
San Francisco CA 94121

Carriers and Locals Society
John D. Bowman
PO Box 382436
Birmingham AL 35238-2436
Ph: (205) 967-6200
www.pennypost.org
E-mail: jdbowman@premierhome.net

Confederate Stamp Alliance
Richard L. Calhoun
PO Box 581
Mt. Prospect IL 60056-0581

Hawaiian Philatelic Society
Kay H. Hoke
PO Box 10115
Honolulu HI 96816-0115
Ph: (808) 521-5721
E-mail: bannan@pixi.com

Plate Number Coil Collectors Club
Gene C. Trinks
3603 Bellows Court
Troy MI 48083
www.pnc3.org
E-mail: gctrinks@sprynet.com

United Nations Philatelists
Blanton Clement, Jr.
292 Springdale Terrace
Yardley PA 19067-3421
www.unpi.com
E-mail: bclcmjr@aol.com

United States Stamp Society
Executive Secretary
PO Box 6634
Katy TX 77491-6631
www.usstamps.org

U.S. Cancellation Club
Roger Rhoads
3 Ruthana Way
Hockessin DE 19707
www.geocities.com/athens/2088/uscscheme.htm
E-mail: rrrhoads@aol.com

U.S. Philatelic Classics Society
Mark D. Rogers
PO Box 80708
Austin TX 78708-0708
www.uspcs.org
E-mail: mrogers23@austin.rr.com

Groups focusing on philately of foreign countries or regions

Aden & Somaliland Study Group
Gary Brown
PO Box 106
Briar Hill, Victoria, Australia 3088
E-mail: garyjohn951@optushome.com.au

Albania Study Circle
Paul Eckman
PO Box 39880
Los Angeles CA 90039
members.netscapeonline.co.uk/johns
phipps/index.html
E-mail: peckman797@earthlink.net

American Society of Polar Philatelists (Antarctic areas)
Alan Warren
PO Box 39
Exton PA 19341-0039
south-pole.com/asp.htm
E-mail: alanwar@att.net

Andorran Philatelic Study Circle
D. Hope
17 Hawthorn Dr.
Stalybridge, Cheshire, United Kingdom SK15 1UE
www.chy-an-piran.demon.co.uk/
E-mail: apsc@chy-an-piran.demon.co.uk

Arabian Philatelic Association International
R. J. Thoden
4125 Windover Way
Melbourne FL 32934-8514
www.arabian-philatelic.com
E-mail: thodenr@aol.com

Australian States Study Circle
Ben Palmer
GPO 1751
Sydney, N.S.W., Australia 1043

Austria Philatelic Society
Ralph Schneider
PO Box 23049
Belleville IL 62223
Ph: (618) 277-6152
www.apsus.esmartweb.com
E-mail: rsstamps@aol.com

American Belgian Philatelic Society
Kenneth L. Costilow
621 Virginius Dr.
Virginia Beach VA 23452-4417
Ph: (757) 463-6081
groups.hamptonroads.com/ABPS
E-mail: kcos32@home.com

Bechuanaland and Botswana Society
Neville Midwood
69 Porlock Lane
Furztown, Milton Keynes, United Kingdom MK4 1JY
www.netcomuk.co.uk/~midsoft/bbsoc.html
E-mail: runnerpo@netcomuk.co.uk

Bermuda Collectors Society
Thomas J. McMahon
PO Box 1949
Stuart FL 34995

Brazil Philatelic Association
Kurt Ottenheimer
462 West Walnut St.
Long Beach NY 11561
Ph: (516) 431-3412
E-mail: oak462@juno.com

British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group
Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon
3011 White Oak Lane
Oak Brook IL 60523-2513

British North America Philatelic Society (Canada & Provinces)
H. P. Jacobi
5295 Moncton St.
Richmond, B.C., Canada V7E 3B2
www.bnaps.org
E-mail: beaver@telus.net

British West Indies Study Circle
W. Clary Holt
PO Drawer 59
Burlington NC 27216
Ph: (336) 227-7461

Burma Philatelic Study Circle
A. Meech
7208 91st Ave.
Edmonton, AB, Canada T6B 0R8
E-mail: ameech@telusplanet.net

Ceylon Study Group
R. W. P. Frost
42 Lonsdale Road, Cannington
Bridgewater, Somerset, United Kingdom TA5 2JS

China Stamp Society
Paul H. Gault
PO Box 20711
Columbus OH 43220
www.chinastampsociety.org
E-mail: secretary@chinastampsociety.org

Colombia/Panama Philatelic Study Group
PO Box 2245
El Cajon CA 92021
E-mail: jimacross@juno.com

Society for Costa Rica Collectors
Dr. Hector R. Mena
PO Box 14831
Baton Rouge LA 70808
www.socorico.org
E-mail: hrmena@aol.com

Croatian Philatelic Society (Croatia & other Balkan areas)
Ekrem Spahich
502 Romero, PO Box 696
Fritch TX 79036-0696
Ph: (806) 857-0129
www.croatianmall.com/cps/
E-mail: ou812@arn.net

Cuban Philatelic Society of America
Ernesto Cuesta
PO Box 34434
Bethesda MD 20827
www.philat.com/cpsa

Cyprus Study Circle
Jim Wigmore
19 Riversmeet, Appledore
Bideford, N. Devon, United Kingdom EX39 1RE
www.geocities.com/cyprusstudycircle
E-mail: istug@aol.com

Society for Czechoslovak Philately
Robert T. Cossaboom
PO Box 25332
Scott AFB IL 62225-0332
www.czechoslovakphilately.com
E-mail: klfc1@aol.com

Danish West Indies Study Unit of the Scandinavian Collectors Club
John L. Dubois
Thermalogic Corp.
22 Kane Industrial Drive
Hudson MA 01749
Ph: (800) 343-4492
dwi.thlogic.com
E-mail: jld@thlogic.com

East Africa Study Circle
Ken Hewitt
16 Ashleigh Road
Solihull, United Kingdom B91 1AE
E-mail: 106602.2410@compuserve.com

Egypt Study Circle
Mike Murphy
109 Chadwick Road
London, United Kingdom SE15 4PY
E-mail: egyptstudycircle@hotmail.com

Estonian Philatelic Society
Juri Kirsimagi
29 Clifford Ave.
Pelham NY 10803

Ethiopian Philatelic Society
Ulf Lindahl
640 S. Pine Creek Rd.
Fairfield CT 06430
Ph: (203) 255-8005
members.home.net/fbheiser/ethiopia5.htm
E-mail: ulindahl@optonline.net

Falkland Islands Philatelic Study Group
Carl J. Faulkner
Williams Inn, On-the-Green
Williamstown MA 01267-2620
Ph: (413) 458-9371

Faroe Islands Study Circle
Norman Hudson
28 Enfield Road
Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, United Kingdom CH65 8BY
www.pherber.com/fisc/fisc.html
E-mail: jntropics@hotmail.com

Former French Colonies Specialist Society
BP 628
75367 Paris Cedex 08, France
www.ifrance.com/colfra
E-mail: clubcolfra@aol.com

France & Colonies Philatelic Society
Walter Parshall
103 Spruce St.
Bloomfield NJ 07003-3514

Germany Philatelic Society
PO Box 779
Arnold MD 21012-4779
www.gps.nu
E-mail: germanypphilatelic@starpower.net

German Democratic Republic Study Group of the German Philatelic Society
Ken Lawrence
PO Box 8040
State College PA 16803-8040
Ph: (814) 237-3803
E-mail: apsken@aol.com

Gibraltar Study Circle
D. Brook
80 Farm Road
Weston Super Mare, Avon, United Kingdom BS22 8BD
www.abel.co.uk/~stirrups/GSC.HTM
E-mail: drstirrups@dundee.ac.uk

Great Britain Collectors Club
Parker A. Bailey, Jr.
PO Box 773
Merrimack NH 03054-0773
www.gbstamps.com/gbcc
E-mail: pbaileyjr@worldnet.att.net

Hellenic Philatelic Society of America (Greece and related areas)
Dr. Nicholas Asimakopulos
541 Cedar Hill Ave.
Wyckoff NJ 07481
Ph: (201) 447-6262

International Society of Guatemala Collectors
Mrs. Mae Vignola
105 22nd Ave.
San Francisco CA 94121

Haiti Philatelic Society
Ubaldo Del Toro
5709 Marble Archway
Alexandria VA 22315
E-mail: u007ubi@aol.com

Honduras Collectors Club
Jeff Brasor
PO Box 143383
Irving TX 75014

Hong Kong Stamp Society
Dr. An-Min Chung
3300 Darby Rd. Cottage 503
Haverford PA 19041-1064

Society for Hungarian Philately
Robert Morgan
2201 Roscomare Rd.
Los Angeles CA 90077-2222
www.hungarianphilately.org
E-mail: h.alanhoover@lycosemail.com

India Study Circle
John Warren
PO Box 7326
Washington DC 20044
Ph: (202) 564-6876
E-mail: warren.john@epa.gov
Indian Ocean Study Circle
K. B. Fitton
50 Firlands
Weybridge, Surrey, United Kingdom KT13 0HR
www.stampdomain.com/iosc

E-mail: keithfitton@intonet.co.uk
Society of Indo-China Philatelists
Norman S. Davis
PO Box 290406
Brooklyn NY 11229

Iran Philatelic Study Circle
Darrell R. Hill
1410 Broadway
Bethlehem PA 18015-4025
www.iranphilatelic.org
E-mail: d.r.hill@att.net

Eire Philatelic Association (Ireland)
Myron G. Hill III
PO Box 1210
College Park MD 20741-1210
eirephilatelicassoc.org
E-mail: mhill@radix.net

Society of Israel Philatelists
Paul S. Aufrichtig
300 East 42nd St.
New York NY 10017

Italy and Colonies Study Circle
Andrew D'Anneo
1085 Dunweal Lane
Calistoga CA 94515
E-mail: audanneo@napanet.net

International Society for Japanese Philately
Kenneth Kamholz
PO Box 1283
Haddonfield NJ 08033
www.isjp.org
E-mail: isjp@home.com

Korea Stamp Society
John E. Talmage
PO Box 6889
Oak Ridge TN 37831
www.pennfamily.org/KSS-USA
E-mail: jtalmage@usit.net

Latin American Philatelic Society
Piet Steen
197 Pembina Ave.
Hinton, AB, Canada T7V 2B2

Latvian Philatelic Society
Aris Birze
569 Rougemount Dr.
Pickering, ON, Canada L1W 2C1

Liberian Philatelic Society
William Thomas Lockard
PO Box 106
Wellston OH 45692
Ph: (740) 384-2020
E-mail: tlockard@zoomnet.net

Liechtenstudy USA (Liechtenstein)
Ralph Schneider
PO Box 23049
Belleville IL 62223
Ph: (618) 277-6152
www.rschnneiderstamps.com/Liechtenstudy.htm
E-mail: rsstamps@aol.com

Lithuania Philatelic Society
John Variakojis
3715 W. 68th St.
Chicago IL 60629
Ph: (773) 585-8649
www.filatelija.lt/lps/
E-mail: variakojis@earthlink.net

Luxembourg Collectors Club
Gary B. Little
3304 Plateau Dr.
Belmont CA 94002-1312
www.luxcentral.com/stamps/LCC
E-mail: lcc@luxcentral.com

Malaya Study Group
Joe Robertson
12 Lisa Court
Downsland Road
Basingstoke, Hampshire, United Kingdom RG21 8TU
home.freek.net/johnmorgan/msg.htm

Malta Study Circle
Alec Webster
50 Worcester Road
Sutton, Surrey, United Kingdom SM2 6QB
E-mail: alecwebster50@hotmail.com

Mexico-Elmhurst Philatelic Society International
David Pietsch
PO Box 50997
Irvine CA 92619-0997
E-mail: mepsi@msn.com

Society for Moroccan and Tunisian Philately
206, bld. Pereire
75017 Paris, France
members.aol.com/Jhaik5814
E-mail: jhaik5814@aol.com

Nepal & Tibet Philatelic Study Group
Roger D. Skinner
1020 Covington Road
Los Altos CA 94024-5003
Ph: (650) 968-4163
fuchs-online.com/ntpsc/

American Society of Netherlands Philately
Jan Enthoven
221 Coachlite Ct. S.
Onalaska WI 54650
Ph: (608) 781-8612
www.cs.cornell.edu/Info/People/aswin/NL/neth
E-mail: jenthoven@centurytel.net

New Zealand Society of Great Britain
Keith C. Collins
13 Briton Crescent
Sanderstead, Surrey, United Kingdom CR2 0JN
www.cs.stir.ac.uk/~rgc/nzsgb
E-mail: rgc@cs.stir.ac.uk

Nicaragua Study Group
Erick Rodriguez
11817 S.W. 11th St.
Miami FL 33184-2501
clubs.yahoo.com/clubs/nicaraguastudygroup
E-mail: nsgsec@yahoo.com

Society of Australasian Specialists/Oceania
Henry Bateman
PO Box 4862
Monroe LA 71211-4862
Ph: (800) 571-0293
members.aol.com/stampsho/saso.html
E-mail: hbateman@jam.rr.com

Orange Free State Study Circle
J. R. Stroud
28 Oxford St.
Burnham-on-sea, Somerset, United Kingdom TA8 1LQ
www.ofssc.org
E-mail: jrstroud@classicfm.net

Pacific Islands Study Group
John Ray
24 Woodvale Avenue
London, United Kingdom SE25 4AE
www.pisc.org.uk
E-mail: john.ray@bigfoot.com

Pakistan Philatelic Study Circle
Jeff Siddiqui
PO Box 7002
Lynnwood WA 98046
E-mail: jeffsiddiqui@msn.com

Centro de Filatelistas Independientes de Panama
Vladimir Berrio-Lemm
Apartado 0835-348
Panama, 10, Panama
E-mail: filatelia@cwpanama.net

Papuan Philatelic Society
Steven Zirinsky
PO Box 49, Ansonia Station
New York NY 10023
E-mail: szirinsky@compuserve.com

International Philippine Philatelic Society
Robert F. Yacano
PO Box 100
Toast NC 27049
Ph: (336) 783-0768
E-mail: yacano@advi.net

Pitcairn Islands Study Group
Nelson A. L. Weller
2940 Wesleyan Lane
Winston-Salem NC 27106
Ph: (336) 724-6384
E-mail: nalweller@aol.com

Plebiscite-Memel-Saar Study Group of the German Philatelic Society
Clay Wallace
100 Lark Court
Alamo CA 94507
E-mail: wallacec@earthlink.net

Polonus Philatelic Society (Poland)
Arkadius Walinski
7414 Lincoln Ave. - D
Skokie IL 60076-3898
Ph: (847) 674-4286

International Society for Portuguese Philately
Clyde Homen
1491 Bonnie View Rd.
Hollister CA 95023-5117
www.portugalstamps.com
E-mail: cjh@hollinet.com

Rhodesian Study Circle
William R. Wallace
PO Box 16381
San Francisco CA 94116
www.rhodesianstudycircle.org.uk
E-mail: bwall8rsrc@earthlink.net

Canadian Society of Russian Philately
Andrew Cronin
PO Box 5722, Station A
Toronto, ON, Canada M5W 1P2
Ph: (905) 764-8968
www3.sympatico.ca/postrider/postrider
E-mail: postrider@sympatico.ca

Rossica Society of Russian Philately
Gerald D. Seiflow
27 N. Wacker Drive #167
Chicago IL 60606-3203
www.rossica.org
E-mail: ged.seiflow@rossica.org

Ryukyu Philatelic Specialist Society
Carmine J. DiVincenzo
PO Box 381
Clayton CA 94517-0381

St. Helena, Ascension & Tristan Da Cunha Philatelic Society
Dr. Everett L. Parker
HC 76, Box 32
Greenville ME 04441-9727
Ph: (207) 695-3163
ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/ST_HELENA_ASCEN_TDC
E-mail: eparker@prexar.com

St. Pierre & Miquelon Philatelic Society
David Salovey
320 Knights Corner
Stony Point NY 10980
E-mail: jamestaylor@wavehome.com

Associated Collectors of El Salvador
Jeff Brador
PO Box 143383
Irving TX 75014

Fellowship of Samoa Specialists
Jack R. Hughes
PO Box 1260
Boston MA 02117-1260
members.aol.com/tongajan/foss.html

Sarawak Specialists' Society
Stu Leven
4031 Samson Way
San Jose CA 95124-3733
Ph: (408) 978-0193
www.britborneostamps.org.uk
E-mail: stulev@ix.netcom.com

Scandinavian Collectors Club
Donald B. Brent
PO Box 13196
El Cajon CA 92020
www.scc-online.org
E-mail: dbrent47@sprynet.com

Slovakia Stamp Society
Jack Benchik
PO Box 555
Notre Dame IN 46556

Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa
William C. Brooks VI
PO Box 4158
Cucamonga CA 91729-4158
Ph: (909) 484-2806
www.homestead.com/psgsa/index.html
E-mail: bbrooks@hss.co.sbcounty.gov

Spanish Philatelic Society
Robert H. Penn
1108 Walnut Drive
Danielsville PA 18038
Ph: (610) 767-6793

Sudan Study Group
Charles Hass
PO Box 3435
Nashua NH 03061-3435
Ph: (603) 888-4160
E-mail: hassstamps@aol.com

American Helvetia Philatelic Society (Switzerland, Liechtenstein)
Richard T. Hall
PO Box 15053
Asheville NC 28813-0053
www.swiss-stamps.org
E-mail: secretary@swiss-stamps.org

Tannu Tuva Collectors Society
Ken Simon
513 Sixth Ave. So.
Lake Worth FL 33460-4507
Ph: (561) 588-5954
www.seflin.org/tuva
E-mail: p003115b@pb.seflin.org

Society for Thai Philately
H. R. Blakeney
PO Box 25644
Oklahoma City OK 73125
E-mail: HRBlakeney@aol.com

Transvaal Study Circle
J. Woolgar
132 Dale Street
Chatham, Kent ME4 6QH, United Kingdom
www.transvaalasc.org

Ottoman and Near East Philatelic Society (Turkey and related areas)
Bob Stuchell
193 Valley Stream Lane
Wayne PA 19087
E-mail: president@oneps.org

Ukrainian Philatelic & Numismatic Society
George Susarczuk
PO Box 303
Southfields NY 10975-0303
www.upns.org
E-mail: Yurko@warwick.net

Vatican Philatelic Society
Sal Quinonez
2 Aldersgate, Apt. 119
Riverhead NY 11901
Ph: (516) 727-6426

British Virgin Islands Philatelic Society
Roger Downing
PO Box 11156
St. Thomas VI 00801-1156
Ph: (284) 494-2762
www.islandsun.com/FEATURES/bviphil9198.html
E-mail: issun@candwbvi.net

West Africa Study Circle
Dr. Peter Newroth
33-520 Marssett Place
Victoria, BC, Canada V8Z 7J1
ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/FrankWalton

Western Australia Study Group
Brian Pope
PO Box 423
Claremont, Western Australia, Australia 6910

Yugoslavia Study Group of the Croatian Philatelic Society
Michael Lenard
1514 North 3rd Ave.
Wausau WI 54401
Ph: (715) 675-2833
E-mail: mjlenard@aol.com

Topical Groups

Americana Unit
Dennis Dengel
17 Peckham Rd.
Poughkeepsie NY 12603-2018
www.americanaunit.org
E-mail: info@americanaunit.org

Astronomy Study Unit
George Young
PO Box 632
Tewksbury MA 01876-0632
Ph: (978) 851-8283
www.fandm.edu/departments/astronomy/miscell/astunit.html
E-mail: george-young@msn.com

Bicycle Stamp Club
Norman Batho
358 Iverson Place
East Windsor NJ 08520
Ph: (609) 448-9547
members.tripod.com/~bicyclestamps
E-mail: normbatho@worldnet.att.net

Biology Unit
Alan Hanks
34 Seaton Dr.
Aurora, ON, Canada L4G 2K1
Ph: (905) 727-6993

Bird Stamp Society
G. P. Horsman
9 Cowley Drive, Worthy Down
Winchester, Hants., United Kingdom
SO21 2OW

Canadiana Study Unit
John Peebles
PO Box 3262, Station "A"
London, ON, Canada N6A 4K3
E-mail: john.peebles@odyssey.on.ca

Captain Cook Study Unit
Brian P. Sandford
173 Minuteman Dr.
Concord MA 01742-1923
www.captaincookstudyunit.com/
E-mail: USagent@captaincookstudyunit.com/

Casey Jones Railroad Unit
Oliver C. Atchison
PO Box 31631
San Francisco CA 94131-0631
Ph: (415) 648-8057
www.uqp.de/cjr/index.htm
E-mail: cjrunit@aol.com

Cats on Stamps Study Unit
Mary Ann Brown
3006 Wade Rd.
Durham NC 27705

Chemistry & Physics on Stamps
Study Unit
Dr. Roland Hirsch
20458 Water Point Lane
Germantown MD 20874
www.cpossu.org
E-mail: rfhirsch@cpossu.org

Chess on Stamps Study Unit
Anne Kasonic
7625 County Road #153
Interlaken NY 14847
www.iglobal.net/home/reott/stamps1.htm#cossu
E-mail: akasonic@epix.net

Christmas Philatelic Club
Linda Lawrence
312 Northwood Drive
Lexington KY 40505
Ph: (606) 293-0151
www.hwcn.org/link/cpc
E-mail: stampilinda@aol.com

Christopher Columbus Philatelic
Society
Donald R. Ager
PO Box 71
Hillsboro NH 03244-0071
Ph: (603) 464-5379
E-mail: meganddon@conknet.com

Collectors of Religion on Stamps
Verna Shackleton
425 North Linwood Avenue #110
Appleton WI 54914
Ph: (920) 734-2417
www.powernetonline.com/~corosec/
coros1.htm
E-mail: corosec@powernetonline.com

Dogs on Stamps Study Unit
Morris Raskin
202A Newport Rd.
Monroe Township NJ 08831
Ph: (609) 655-7411
www.dossu.org
E-mail: mraskin@nerc.com

Earth's Physical Features Study
Group
Fred Klein
515 Magdalena Ave.
Los Altos CA 94024
www.philately.com/society_news/earth
_physical.htm

Ebony Society of Philatelic Events
and Reflections (African-
American topicals)
Sanford L. Byrd
PO Box 8888
Corpus Christi, TX 78468-8888
www.slsabyrd.com/esper.htm
E-mail: esper@str.rr.com

Embroidery, Stitchery, Textile Unit
Helen N. Cushman
1001 Genter St., Apt. 9H
La Jolla CA 92037
Ph: (619) 459-1194

Europa Study Unit
Hank Klos
PO Box 611
Bensenville IL 60106
E-mail: eunity@aol.com or
klosh@clearnet.org

Fine & Performing Arts
Ruth Richards
10393 Derby Dr.
Laurel MD 20723
www.philately.com/society_news/fap.
htm
E-mail: bersec@aol.com

Fire Service in Philately
Brian R. Engler, Sr.
726 1/2 W. Tilghman St.
Allentown PA 18102-2324
Ph: (610) 433-2782
E-mail: brenglersr@enter.net

Gay & Lesbian History on Stamps
Club
Joe Petronie
PO Box 190842
Dallas TX 75219-0842
www.glhsc.org
E-mail: glhsc@aol.com

Gems, Minerals & Jewelry Study
Group
George Young
PO Box 632
Tewksbury MA 01876-0632
Ph: (978) 851-8283
www.rockhounds.com/rockshop/
gmjsuapp.txt
E-mail: george-young@msn.com

Graphics Philately Association
Mark Winnegrad
PO Box 380
Bronx NY 10462-0380

Journalists, Authors & Poets on
Stamps
Sol Baltimore
28742 Blackstone Dr.
Lathrup Village MI 48076

Lighthouse Stamp Society
Dalene Thomas
8612 West Warren Lane
Lakewood CO 80227-2352
Ph: (303) 986-6620
www.lighthousestampssociety.org
E-mail: dalene1@wideopenwest.com

Lions International Stamp Club
John Bargas
304-2777 Barry Rd. RR 2
Mill Bay, BC, Canada V0R 2P0
Ph: (250) 743-5782

Mahatma Gandhi On Stamps
Study Circle
Pranod Shivagunde
Pratik Clinic, Akluj
Solapur, Maharashtra, India 413101
E-mail: drnanda@bom6.vsnl.net.in

Mask Study Unit
Carolyn Weber
1220 Johnson Drive, Villa 104
Ventura CA 93003-0540
www.home.prcn.org/~pauld/ata/units
/masks.htm
E-mail: kencar@venturalink.net

Masonic Study Unit
Stanley R. Longenecker
930 Wood St.
Mount Joy PA 17552-1926
E-mail: natsco@usa.net

Mathematical Study Unit
Estelle Buccino
5615 Glenwood Rd.
Bethesda MD 20817-6727
Ph: (301) 718-8898
www.math.ttu.edu/msu/
E-mail: m.strauss@ttu.edu

Medical Subjects Unit
Dr. Frederick C. Skvara
PO Box 6228
Bridgewater NJ 08807
E-mail: fcskvara@bellatlantic.net

Mesoamerican Archeology Study
Unit
Chris Moser
PO Box 1442
Riverside CA 92502
www.masu.homestead.com/info.html
E-mail: cmoser@ci.riverside.ca.us

Napoleonic Age Philatelists
Ken Berry
7513 Clayton Dr.
Oklahoma City OK 73132-5636
Ph: (405) 721-0044
E-mail: krb2@earthlink.net

Old World Archeological Study Unit
Eileen Meier
PO Box 369
Palmyra VA 22963

Parachute Study Group
Bill Wickert
3348 Clubhouse Road
Virginia Beach VA 23452-5339
Ph: (757) 486-3614
E-mail: bw47psg@worldnet.att.net

Petroleum Philatelic Society
International
Linda W. Corwin
5427 Pine Springs Court
Conroe TX 77304
Ph: (936) 441-0216
E-mail: corwin@pdq.net

Philatelic Computing Study Group
Robert de Violini
PO Box 5025
Oxnard CA 93031-5025
www.pcsog.org
E-mail: dviolini@west.net

Philatelic Lepidopterists' Association
Alan Hanks
34 Seaton Dr.
Aurora, ON, Canada L4G 2K1
Ph: (905) 727-6933

Philatelic Music Circle
Cathleen Osborne
PO Box 1781
Sequim WA 98382
Ph: (360) 683-6373
www.stampshows.com/pmc.html

Rainbow Study Unit
Shirley Sutton
PO Box 37
Lone Pine, AB, Canada T0G 1M0
Ph: (780) 584-2268
E-mail: george-young@msn.com

Rotary on Stamps Unit
Donald Fieri
PO Box 333
Hanover PA 17331
Ph: (717) 632-8921

Scouts on Stamps Society
International
Carl Schauer
PO Box 526
Belen NM 87002
Ph: (505) 864-0098
www.sossi.org
E-mail: rfrank@sossi.org

Ships on Stamps Unit
Robert Stuckert
2750 Highway 21 East
Paint Lick KY 40461
Ph: (859) 925-4901
www.shipsonstamps.org

Space Unit
Carmine Torrisi
PO Box 780241
Maspeth NY 11378
Ph: (718) 386-7882
stargate.1usa.com/stamps/
E-mail: cttorrisi1@juno.com

Sports Philatelists International
Margaret Jones
5310 Lindenwood Ave.
St. Louis MO 63109-1758
www.geocities.com/colosseum/
track/6279

Stamps on Stamps Collectors Club
William Critzer
1360 Trinity Drive
Menlo Park CA 94025
Ph: (650) 234-1136
www.stampsonstamps.org
E-mail: wilmcritz@aol.com

Windmill Study Unit
Walter J. HOLLIN
PO Box 346
Long Valley NJ 07853-0346

Wine on Stamps Study Unit
James D. Crum
816 Kingsbury Ct.
Arroyo Grande CA 93420-4517
Ph: (805) 489-3559
E-mail: jdakcrum@aol.com

Women on Stamps Study Unit
Hugh Gottfried
2232 26th St.
Santa Monica CA 90405-1902
Ph: (310) 452-1442
E-mail: hgottfri@lausd.k12.ca.us

Zeppelin Collectors Club
Cheryl Ganz
PO Box A3843
Chicago IL 60690-3843

Expertizing Services

The following organizations will, for a fee, provide expert opinions about stamps submitted to them. Collectors should contact these organizations to find out about their fees and requirements before submitting philatelic material to them. The listing of these groups here is not intended as an endorsement by Scott Publishing Co.

General Expertizing Services

American Philatelic Expertizing Service (a service of the American Philatelic Society)
PO Box 8000
State College PA 16803
Ph: (814) 237-3803
Fax: (814) 237-6128
www.stamps.org
E-mail: ambristo@stamps.org
Areas of Expertise: Worldwide

B. P. A. Expertizing, Ltd.
PO Box 137
Leatherhead, Surrey, United Kingdom
KT22 0RG
E-mail: sec.bpa@tcom.co.uk
Areas of Expertise: British Commonwealth, Great Britain, Classics of Europe, South America and the Far East

Philatelic Foundation
501 Fifth Ave., Rm. 1901
New York NY 10017
Areas of Expertise: U.S. & Worldwide

Professional Stamp Experts
PO Box 6170
Newport Beach CA 92658
Ph: (877) STAMP-88
Fax: (949) 833-7955
www.collectors.com/pse
E-mail: pseinfo@collectors.com
Areas of Expertise: Stamps and covers of U.S., U.S. Possessions, British Commonwealth

Royal Philatelic Society Expert Committee
41 Devonshire Place
London, United Kingdom W1N 1PE
www.rpsl.org.uk/experts.html
E-mail: experts@rpsl.org.uk
Areas of Expertise: All

Expertizing Services Covering Specific Fields Or Countries

Canadian Society of Russian Philately Expertizing Service
PO Box 5722, Station A
Toronto, ON, Canada M5W 1P2
Fax: (416)932-0853
Areas of Expertise: Russian areas

China Stamp Society Expertizing Service
1050 West Blue Ridge Blvd
Kansas City MO 64145
Ph: (816) 942-6300
E-mail: hjmesq@aol.com
Areas of Expertise: China

Confederate Stamp Alliance Authentication Service
c/o Patricia A. Kaufmann
10194 N. Old State Road
Lincoln DE 19960-9797
Ph: (302) 422-2656
Fax: (302) 424-1990
www.webustamps.com/csauth.htm
E-mail: trish@ce.net
Areas of Expertise: Confederate stamps and postal history

Croatian Philatelic Society Expertizing Service
PO Box 696
Fritch TX 79036-0696
Ph: (806) 857-0129
E-mail: ou812@arn.net
Areas of Expertise: Croatia and other Balkan areas

Errors, Freaks and Oddities Collectors Club Expertizing Service
138 East Lakemont Dr.
Kingsland GA 31548
Ph: (912) 729-1573
Areas of Expertise: U.S. errors, freaks and oddities

Estonian Philatelic Society Expertizing Service
39 Clafford Lane
Melville NY 11747
Ph: (516) 421-2078
E-mail: esto4@aol.com
Areas of Expertise: Estonia

Hawaiian Philatelic Society Expertizing Service
PO Box 10115
Honolulu HI 96816-0115
Areas of Expertise: Hawaii

Hong Kong Stamp Society Expertizing Service
PO Box 206
Glenside PA 19038
Fax: (215) 576-6850
Areas of Expertise: Hong Kong

International Association of Philatelics Experts
United States Associate members:
Paul Buchsbayew
119 W. 57th St.
New York NY 10019
Ph: (212) 977-7734
Fax: (212) 977-8653
Areas of Expertise: Russia, Soviet Union

William T. Crowe
(see Philatelic Foundation)

John Lievsay
(see American Philatelic Expertizing Service and Philatelic Foundation)
Areas of Expertise: France

Robert W. Lyman
P.O. Box 348
Irvington on Hudson NY 10533
Ph and Fax: (914) 591-6937
Areas of Expertise: British North America, New Zealand

Robert Odenweller
P.O. Box 401
Bernardsville, NJ 07924-0401
Ph and Fax: (908) 766-5460
Areas of Expertise: New Zealand, Samoa to 1900

Alex Rendon
P.O. Box 323
Massapequa NY 11762
Ph and Fax: (516) 795-0464
Areas of Expertise: Bolivia, Colombia, Colombian States

Sergio Sisondo
10035 Carousel Center Dr.
Syracuse NY 13290-0001
Ph: (315) 422-2331
Fax: (315) 422-2956
Areas of Expertise: Cape of Good Hope, Canada, British North America

International Society for Japanese Philately Expertizing Committee
32 King James Court
Staten Island NY 10308-2910
Ph: (718) 227-5229
Areas of Expertise: Japan and related areas, except WWII Japanese Occupation issues

International Society for Portuguese Philately Expertizing Service
PO Box 43146
Philadelphia PA 19129-3146
Ph: (215) 843-2106
Fax: (215) 843-2106
E-mail: s.s.washburne@worldnet.att.net
Areas of Expertise: Portugal and colonies

Mexico-Elmhurst Philatelic Society International Expert Committee
PO Box 1133
West Covina CA 91793
Areas of Expertise: Mexico

Philatelic Society for Greater Southern Africa Expert Panel
13955 W. 30th Ave.
Golden CO 80401
Areas of expertise: Entire South and South West Africa area, Bechuanalands, Basutoland, Swaziland

Ryukyu Philatelic Specialist Society Expertizing Service
1710 Buena Vista Ave.
Spring Valley CA 91977-4458
Ph: (619) 697-3205
Areas of Expertise: Ryukyu Islands

Ukrainian Philatelic & Numismatic Society Expertizing Service
30552 Dell Lane
Warren MI 48092-1862
Ph: (810) 751-5754
Areas of Expertise: Ukraine, Western Ukraine

V. G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation
Box 100, First Canadian Place
Toronto, ON, Canada M5X 1B2
Ph: (416) 863-4593
Fax: (416) 863-4592
Areas of Expertise: British North America

Information on Catalogue Values, Grade and Condition

Catalogue Value

The Scott Catalogue value is a retail value; that is, an amount you could expect to pay for a stamp in the grade of Very Fine with no faults. Any exceptions to the grade valued will be noted in the text. The general introduction on the following pages and the individual section introductions further explain the type of material that is valued. The value listed for any given stamp is a reference that reflects recent actual dealer selling prices for that item.

Dealer retail price lists, public auction results, published prices in advertising and individual solicitation of retail prices from dealers, collectors and specialty organizations have been used in establishing the values found in this catalogue. Scott Publishing Co. values stamps, but Scott is not a company engaged in the business of buying and selling stamps as a dealer.

Use this catalogue as a guide for buying and selling. The actual price you pay for a stamp may be higher or lower than the catalogue value because of many different factors, including the amount of personal service a dealer offers, or increased or decreased interest in the country or topic represented by a stamp or set. An item may occasionally be offered at a lower price as a "loss leader," or as part of a special sale. You also may obtain an item inexpensively at public auction because of little interest at that time or as part of a large lot.

Stamps that are of a lesser grade than Very Fine, or those with condition problems, generally trade at lower prices than those given in this catalogue. Stamps of exceptional quality in both grade and condition often command higher prices than those listed.

Values for pre-1900 unused issues are for stamps with approximately half or more of their original gum. Stamps with most or all of their original gum may be expected to sell for more, and stamps with less than half of their original gum may be expected to sell for somewhat less than the values listed. On rarer stamps, it may be expected that the original gum will be somewhat more disturbed than it will be on more common issues. Post-1900 unused issues are assumed to have full original gum. From breakpoints in most countries' listings, stamps are valued as never hinged, due to the wide availability of stamps in that condition. These notations are prominently placed in the listings and in the country information preceding the listings. Some countries also feature listings with dual values for hinged and never-hinged stamps.

Grade

A stamp's grade and condition are crucial to its value. The accompanying illustrations show examples of Very Fine stamps from different time periods, along with examples of stamps in Fine to Very Fine and Extremely Fine grades as points of reference.

FINE stamps (illustrations not shown) have designs that are noticeably off center on two sides. Imperforate stamps may have small margins, and earlier issues may show the design touching one edge of the stamp design. For perforated stamps, perfs may barely clear the design on one side, and very early issues normally will have the perforations slightly cutting into the design. Used stamps may have heavier than usual cancellations.

FINE-VERY FINE stamps may be somewhat off center on one side, or slightly off center on two sides. Imperforate stamps will have two margins of at least normal size, and the design will not touch any edge. For perforated stamps, the perfs are well clear of the design, but are still noticeably off center. *However, early issues of a country may be printed in such a way that the design naturally is very close to the edges. In these cases, the perforations may cut into the design very slightly.* Used stamps will not have a cancellation that detracts from the design.

VERY FINE stamps may be slightly off center on one side, but the design will be well clear of the edge. The stamp will present a nice, balanced appearance. Imperforate stamps will have three normal-sized margins. *However, early issues of many countries may be printed in*

such a way that the perforations may touch the design on one or more sides. Where this is the case, a boxed note will be found defining the centering and margins of the stamps being valued. Used stamps will have light or otherwise neat cancellations. This is the grade used to establish Scott Catalogue values.

EXTREMELY FINE stamps are close to being perfectly centered. Imperforate stamps will have even margins that are larger than normal. Even the earliest perforated issues will have perforations clear of the design on all sides.

Scott Publishing Co. recognizes that there is no formally enforced grading scheme for postage stamps, and that the final price you pay or obtain for a stamp will be determined by individual agreement at the time of transaction.

Condition

Grade addresses only centering and (for used stamps) cancellation. *Condition* refers to factors other than grade that affect a stamp's desirability.

Factors that can increase the value of a stamp include exceptionally wide margins, particularly fresh color, the presence of selvage, and plate or die varieties. Unusual cancels on used stamps (particularly those of the 19th century) can greatly enhance their value as well.

Factors other than faults that decrease the value of a stamp include loss of original gum, regumming, a hinge remnant or foreign object adhering to the gum, natural inclusions, straight edges, and markings or notations applied by collectors or dealers.

Faults include missing pieces, tears, pin or other holes, surface scuffs, thin spots, creases, toning, short or pulled perforations, clipped perforations, oxidation or other forms of color changelings, soiling, stains, and such man-made changes as reperforations or the chemical removal or lightening of a cancellation.

Grading Illustrations

On the following two pages are illustrations of various stamps from countries appearing in this volume. These stamps are arranged by country, and they represent early or important issues that are often found in widely different grades in the marketplace. The editors believe the illustrations will prove useful in showing the margin size and centering that will be seen on the various issues.

In addition to the matters of margin size and centering, collectors are reminded that the very fine stamps valued in the Scott catalogues also will possess fresh color and intact perforations, and they will be free from defects.

Most examples shown are computer-manipulated images made from single digitized master illustrations.

Stamp Illustrations Used in the Catalogue

It is important to note that the stamp images used for identification purposes in this catalogue may not be indicative of the grade of stamp being valued. Refer to the written discussion of grades on this page and to the grading illustrations on the following two pages for grading information.

Fine-Very Fine



SCOTT CATALOGUES VALUE STAMPS IN THIS GRADE

Very Fine



Extremely Fine



Fine-Very Fine



SCOTT CATALOGUES VALUE STAMPS IN THIS GRADE

Very Fine



Extremely Fine



Fine-Very Fine



SCOTT CATALOGUES VALUE STAMPS IN THIS GRADE

Very Fine



Extremely Fine



Fine-Very Fine



SCOTT CATALOGUES VALUE STAMPS IN THIS GRADE

Very Fine

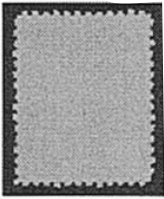

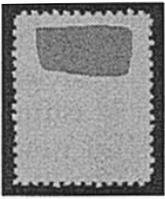
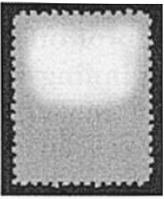




Extremely Fine



For purposes of helping to determine the gum condition and value of an unused stamp, Scott Publishing Co. presents the following chart which details different gum conditions and indicates how the conditions correlate with the Scott values for unused stamps. Used

together, the Illustrated Grading Chart on the previous pages and this Illustrated Gum Chart should allow catalogue users to better understand the grade and gum condition of stamps valued in the Scott catalogues.

Gum Categories:	MINT N.H.	ORIGINAL GUM (O.G.)				NO GUM
						
	Mint Never Hinged <i>Free from any disturbance</i>	Lightly Hinged <i>Faint impression of a removed hinge over a small area</i>	Hinge Mark or Remnant <i>Prominent hinged spot with part or all of the hinge remaining</i>	Large part o.g. <i>Approximately half or more of the gum intact</i>	Small part o.g. <i>Approximately less than half of the gum intact</i>	No gum <i>Only if issued with gum</i>
Commonly Used Symbol:	★★	★	★	★	★	(★)
Pre-1900 Issues (Pre-1890 for U.S.)	<i>Very fine pre-1900 stamps in these categories trade at a premium over Scott value</i>			Scott Value for "Unused"		Scott "No Gum" listings for selected unused classic stamps
From 1900 to breakpoints for listings of never-hinged stamps	Scott "Never Hinged" listings for selected unused stamps	Scott Value for "Unused" (Actual value will be affected by the degree of hinging of the full o.g.)				
From breakpoints noted for many countries	Scott Value for "Unused"					

Never Hinged (NH; ★★): A never-hinged stamp will have full original gum that will have no hinge mark or disturbance. The presence of an expertizer's mark does not disqualify a stamp from this designation.

Original Gum (OG; ★): Pre-1900 stamps should have approximately half or more of their original gum. On rarer stamps, it may be expected that the original gum will be somewhat more disturbed that it will be on more common issues. Post-1900 stamps should have full original gum. Original gum will show some disturbance caused by a previous hinge(s) which may be present or entirely removed. The actual value of a post-1900 stamp will be affected by the degree of hinging of the full original gum.

Disturbed Original Gum: Gum showing noticeable effects of humidity, climate or hinging over more than half of the gum. The significance of gum disturbance in valuing a stamp in any of the Original Gum categories depends on the degree of disturbance, the rarity and normal gum condition of the issue and other variables affecting quality.

Regummed (RG; ★): A regummed stamp is a stamp without gum that has had some type of gum privately applied at a time after it was issued. This normally is done to deceive collectors and/or dealers into thinking that the stamp has original gum and therefore has a higher value. A regummed stamp is considered the same as a stamp with none of its original gum for purposes of grading.

SUBSCRIBE TODAY!

Linn's Stamp News is the **indispensable** reading and entertainment guide for all the stamps you **want** and all the news you **need**. Each issue is jam packed with:

- All the latest-breaking news from our exclusive national and international sources.
- In-depth analysis from top authorities on all aspects of collecting, new issues, forgeries, security and more.
- Regular features you always looked forward to - *Stamp Market Tips* and *Tip of the Week*, *Collectors' Forum*, *Editor's Choice*, *Readers' Opinions*, *Postmark Pursuit*, *Collectors' Workshop*, *Refresher Course* and much more.
- The world's largest stamp market place. Listings of events, auctions and sales. Classified ads and readers' notices for buying, selling and trading.

Linn's Stamp News
WORLD'S LARGEST WEEKLY STAMP NEWS AND MARKETPLACE
\$2.00 U.S. FEBRUARY 5, 2001

34¢ Liberty, Flag, Four Flowers to be issued Feb. 7 in New York; no ceremony planned

United Nations continues Endangered Species series

CONTENTS: PAGE 3

SPECIAL BONUS: As a paid subscriber, you are automatically enrolled, at no extra cost to you, in the Amos Advantage Program. As a member, you can save up to 50% on catalogues, books, albums, accessories, supplements and supplies produced and distributed by Amos Hobby Publishing.

Special Bonus: As a paid subscriber, you are automatically enrolled, at no extra cost to you, in the Amos Advantage Program. As a member, you can save up to 50% on catalogues, books, albums, accessories, supplements and supplies produced and distributed by Amos Hobby Publishing.

(Offer valid only for U.S. subscribers.
Canadian subscribers add \$22.50 for postage.
International subscribers add \$37.50 for postage.)

Order online at:

www.linn.com

**or Call toll-free:
1-800-448-7293**

or write:

**P.O. Box 4315,
Sidney, OH 45365**

Subscribe Today!

26 issues

ONLY \$23.95!

New!

**LinnsOnline,
the online edition of
Linn's Stamp News.
Go to
www.Linnsonline.com
for more information.**



Catalogue Listing Policy

It is the intent of Scott Publishing Co. to list all postage stamps of the world in the *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*. The only strict criteria for listing is that stamps be decreed legal for postage by the issuing country and that the issuing country actually have an operating postal system. Whether the primary intent of issuing a given stamp or set was for sale to postal patrons or to stamp collectors is not part of our listing criteria. Scott's role is to provide basic comprehensive postage stamp information. It is up to each stamp collector to choose which items to include in a collection.

It is Scott's objective to seek reasons why a stamp should be listed, rather than why it should not. Nevertheless, there are certain types of items that will not be listed. These include the following:

1. Unissued items that are not officially distributed or released by the issuing postal authority. Even if such a stamp is "accidentally" distributed to the philatelic or even postal market, it remains unissued. If such items are officially issued at a later date by the country, they will be listed. Unissued items consist of those that have been printed and then held from sale for reasons such as change in government, errors found on stamps or something deemed objectionable about a stamp subject or design.

2. Stamps "issued" by non-existent postal entities or fantasy countries, such as Nagaland, Occusi-Ambeno, Staffa, Sedang, Torres Straits and others.

3. Semi-official or unofficial items not required for postage. Examples include items issued by private agencies for their own express services. When such items are required for delivery, or are valid as prepayment of postage, they are listed.

4. Local stamps issued for local use only. Postage stamps issued by governments specifically for "domestic" use, such as Haiti Scott 219-228, or the United States non-denominated stamps, are not considered to be locals, since they are valid for postage throughout the country of origin.

5. Items not valid for postal use. For example, a few countries have issued souvenir sheets that are not valid for postage. This area also includes a number of worldwide charity labels (some denominated) that do not pay postage.

6. Intentional varieties, such as imperforate stamps that look like their perforated counterparts and are issued in very small quantities. These are often controlled issues intended for speculation.

7. Items distributed by the issuing government only to a limited group, such as a stamp club, philatelic exhibition or a single stamp dealer, and later brought to market at inflated prices. These items normally will be included in a footnote.

The fact that a stamp has been used successfully as postage, even on international mail, is not in itself sufficient proof that it was legitimately issued. Numerous examples of so-called stamps from non-existent countries are known to have been used to post letters that have successfully passed through the international mail system.

There are certain items that are subject to interpretation. When a stamp falls outside our specifications, it may be listed along with a cautionary footnote.

A number of factors are considered in our approach to analyzing how a stamp is listed. The following list of factors is presented to share with you, the catalogue user, the complexity of the listing process.

Additional printings — "Additional printings" of a previously issued stamp may range from an item that is totally different to cases where it is impossible to differentiate from the original. At least a minor number (a small-letter suffix) is assigned if there is a distinct change in stamp shade, noticeably redrawn design, or a significantly different perforation measurement. A major number (numeral or numeral and capital-letter combination) is assigned if the editors feel the "additional printing" is sufficiently different from the original that it constitutes a different issue.

Commemoratives — Where practical, commemoratives with the same theme are placed in a set. For example, the U.S. Civil War Centennial set of 1961-65 and the Constitution Bicentennial series of

1989-90 appear as sets. Countries such as Japan and Korea issue such material on a regular basis, with an announced, or at least predictable, number of stamps known in advance. Occasionally, however, stamp sets that were released over a period of years have been separated. Appropriately placed footnotes will guide you to each set's continuation.

Definitive sets — Blocks of numbers generally have been reserved for definitive sets, based on previous experience with any given country. If a few more stamps were issued in a set than originally expected, they often have been inserted into the original set with a capital-letter suffix, such as U.S. Scott 1059A. If it appears that many more stamps than the originally allotted block will be released before the set is completed, a new block of numbers will be reserved, with the original one being closed off. In some cases, such as the British Machin Head series or the U.S. Transportation and Great Americans series, several blocks of numbers exist. Appropriately placed footnotes will guide you to each set's continuation.

New country — Membership in the Universal Postal Union is not a consideration for listing status or order of placement within the catalogue. The index will tell you in what volume or page number the listings begin.

"No release date" items — The amount of information available for any given stamp issue varies greatly from country to country and even from time to time. Extremely comprehensive information about new stamps is available from some countries well before the stamps are released. By contrast some countries do not provide information about stamps or release dates. Most countries, however, fall between these extremes. A country may provide denominations or subjects of stamps from upcoming issues that are not issued as planned. Sometimes, philatelic agencies, those private firms hired to represent countries, add these later-issued items to sets well after the formal release date. This time period can range from weeks to years. If these items were officially released by the country, they will be added to the appropriate spot in the set. In many cases, the specific release date of a stamp or set of stamps may never be known.

Overprints — The color of an overprint is always noted if it is other than black. Where more than one color of ink has been used on overprints of a single set, the color used is noted. Early overprint and surcharge illustrations were altered to prevent their use by forgers.

Se-tenants — Connected stamps of differing features (se-tenants) will be listed in the format most commonly collected. This includes pairs, blocks or larger multiples. Se-tenant units are not always symmetrical. An example is Australia Scott 508, which is a block of seven stamps. If the stamps are primarily collected as a unit, the major number may be assigned to the multiple, with minors going to each component stamp. In cases where continuous-design or other unit se-tenants will receive significant postal use, each stamp is given a major Scott number listing. This includes issues from the United States, Canada, Germany and Great Britain, for example.

Understanding the Listings

On the opposite page is an enlarged “typical” listing from this catalogue. Below are detailed explanations of each of the highlighted parts of the listing.

1 Scott number — Scott catalogue numbers are used to identify specific items when buying, selling or trading stamps. Each listed postage stamp from every country has a unique Scott catalogue number. Therefore, Germany Scott 99, for example, can only refer to a single stamp. Although the Scott catalogue usually lists stamps in chronological order by date of issue, there are exceptions. When a country has issued a set of stamps over a period of time, those stamps within the set are kept together without regard to date of issue. This follows the normal collecting approach of keeping stamps in their natural sets.

When a country issues a set of stamps over a period of time, a group of consecutive catalogue numbers is reserved for the stamps in that set, as issued. If that group of numbers proves to be too few, capital-letter suffixes, such as “A” or “B,” may be added to existing numbers to create enough catalogue numbers to cover all items in the set. A capital-letter suffix indicates a major Scott catalogue number listing. Scott uses a suffix letter only once. Therefore, a catalogue number listing with a capital-letter suffix will not also be found with the same letter (lower case) used as a minor-letter listing. If there is a Scott 16A in a set, for example, there will not also be a Scott 16a. However, a minor-letter “a” listing may be added to a major number containing an “A” suffix (Scott 16Aa, for example).

Suffix letters are cumulative. A minor “b” variety of Scott 16A would be Scott 16Ab, not Scott 16b.

There are times when a reserved block of Scott catalogue numbers is too large for a set, leaving some numbers unused. Such gaps in the numbering sequence also occur when the catalogue editors move an item’s listing elsewhere or have removed it entirely from the catalogue. Scott does not attempt to account for every possible number, but rather attempts to assure that each stamp is assigned its own number.

Scott numbers designating regular postage normally are only numerals. Scott numbers for other types of stamps, such as air post, semi-postal, postal tax, postage due, occupation and others have a prefix consisting of one or more capital letters or a combination of numerals and capital letters.

2 Illustration number — Illustration or design-type numbers are used to identify each catalogue illustration. For most sets, the lowest face-value stamp is shown. It then serves as an example of the basic design approach for other stamps not illustrated. Where more than one stamp use the same illustration number, but have differences in design, the design paragraph or the description line clearly indicates the design on each stamp not illustrated. Where there are both vertical and horizontal designs in a set, a single illustration may be used, with the exceptions noted in the design paragraph or description line.

When an illustration is followed by a lower-case letter in parentheses, such as “A2(b),” the trailing letter indicates which overprint or surcharge illustration applies.

Illustrations normally are 70 percent of the original size of the stamp. An effort has been made to note all illustrations not illustrated at that percentage. Virtually all souvenir sheet illustrations are reduced even more. Overprints and surcharges are shown at 100 percent of their original size if shown alone, but are 70 percent of original size if shown on stamps. In some cases, the illustration will be placed above the set, between listings or omitted completely. Overprint and surcharge illustrations are not placed in this catalogue for purposes of expertizing stamps.

3 Paper color — The color of a stamp’s paper is noted in italic type when the paper used is not white.

4 Listing styles — There are two principal types of catalogue listings: major and minor.

Major listings are in a larger type style than minor listings. The catalogue number is a numeral that can be found with or without a capital-letter suffix, and with or without a prefix.

Minor listings are in a smaller type style and have a small-letter suffix or (if the listing immediately follows that of the major number) may show only the letter. These listings identify a variety of the major item. Examples include perforation, color, watermark or printing method differences, multiples (some souvenir sheets, booklet panes and se-tenant combinations), and singles of multiples.

Examples of major number listings include 16, 28A, B97, C13A, 10N5, and 10N6A. Examples of minor numbers are 16a and C13Ab.

5 Basic information about a stamp or set — Introducing each stamp issue is a small section (usually a line listing) of basic information about a stamp or set. This section normally includes the date of issue, method of printing, perforation, watermark and, sometimes, some additional information of note. *Printing method, perforation and watermark apply to the following sets until a change is noted.* Stamps created by overprinting or surcharging previous issues are assumed to have the same perforation, watermark and printing method as the original. Dates of issue are as precise as Scott is able to confirm and often reflect the dates on first-day covers, rather than the actual date of release.

6 Denomination — This normally refers to the face value of the stamp; that is, the cost of the unused stamp at the post office at the time of issue. When a denomination is shown in parentheses, it does not appear on the stamp. This includes the non-denominated stamps of the United States, Brazil and Great Britain, for example.

7 Color or other description — This area provides information to solidify identification of a stamp. In many recent cases, a description of the stamp design appears in this space, rather than a listing of colors.

8 Year of issue — In stamp sets that have been released in a period that spans more than a year, the number shown in parentheses is the year that stamp first appeared. Stamps without a date appeared during the first year of the issue. Dates are not always given for minor varieties.

9 Value unused and Value used — The Scott catalogue values are based on stamps that are in a grade of Very Fine unless stated otherwise. Unused values refer to items that have not seen postal, revenue or any other duty for which they were intended. Pre-1900 unused stamps that were issued with gum must have at least most of their original gum. Later issues are assumed to have full original gum. From “breakpoints specified in most countries’ listings, stamps are valued as never hinged. Stamps issued without gum are noted. Modern issues with PVA or other synthetic adhesives may appear ungummed. Self-adhesive stamps are valued as appearing undisturbed on their original backing paper. For a more detailed explanation of these values, please see the “Catalogue Value,” “Condition” and “Understanding Valuing Notations” sections elsewhere in this introduction.

In some cases, where used stamps are more valuable than unused stamps, the value is for an example with a contemporaneous cancel, rather than a modern cancel or a smudge or other unclear marking. For those stamps that were released for postal and fiscal purposes, the used value represents a postally used stamp. Stamps with revenue cancels generally sell for less. Scott values for used self-adhesive stamps are for examples either on piece or off piece.

10 Changes in basic set information — Bold type is used to show any changes in the basic data given for a set of stamps. This includes perforation differences from one stamp to the next or a different paper, printing method or watermark.

11 Total value of a set — The total value of sets of three or more stamps issued after 1900 are shown. The set line also notes the range of Scott numbers and total number of stamps included in the grouping. The actual value of a set consisting predominantly of stamps having the minimum value of twenty cents may be less than the total value shown. Similarly, the actual value or catalogue value of se-tenant pairs or of blocks consisting of stamps having the minimum value of twenty cents may be less than the catalogue values of the component parts.



King George VI and Leopard – A6



King George VI A7

SCOTT NUMBER **1**

ILLUS. NUMBER **2**

PAPER COLOR **3**

LISTING STYLES **4**
 MAJORS
 MINORS

1938-44

			Engr.	Perf. 12½	
54	A6	½p	green	.20	.30
54A	A6	½p	dk brown ('42)	.20	.40
55	A6	1p	dark brown	.20	.20
55A	A6	1p	green ('42)	.20	.20
56	A6	1½p	dark carmine	.65	1.90
56A	A6	1½p	gray ('42)	.20	1.25
57	A6	2p	gray	1.25	.40
57A	A6	2p	dark car ('42)	.20	.30
58	A6	3p	blue	.30	.20
59	A6	4p	rose lilac	.80	.30
60	A6	6p	dark violet	.85	.25
61	A6	9p	olive bister	1.40	1.40
62	A6	1sh	orange & blk	1.40	.55

Typo.
 Perf. 14
 Chalky Paper

63	A7	2sh	ultra & dl vio, <i>bl</i>	5.50	4.50
64	A7	2sh6p	red & blk, <i>bl</i>	6.50	4.50
65	A7	5sh	red & grn, <i>yel</i>	22.50	11.00
a.		5sh	dk red & dp grn, <i>yel</i> ('44)	50.00	37.50
66	A7	10sh	red & grn, <i>grn</i>	32.50	14.00

Wmk. 3

67	A7	£1	blk & vio, <i>red</i>	16.00	15.00
Nos. 54-67 (18)				90.85	56.65

- 5** BASIC INFORMATION ON STAMP OR SET
- 6** DENOMINATION
- 7** COLOR OR OTHER DESCRIPTION
- 8** YEAR OF ISSUE
- 9** CATALOGUE VALUES
 UNUSED
 USED
- 10** CHANGES IN BASIC SET INFORMATION
- 11** TOTAL VALUE OF SET

Special Notices

Classification of stamps

The *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* lists stamps by country of issue. The next level of organization is a listing by section on the basis of the function of the stamps. The principal sections cover regular postage, semi-postal, air post, special delivery, registration, postage due and other categories. Except for regular postage, catalogue numbers for all sections include a prefix letter (or number-letter combination) denoting the class to which a given stamp belongs. When some countries issue sets containing stamps from more than one category, the catalogue will at times list all of the stamps in one category (such as air post stamps listed as part of a postage set).

The following is a listing of the most commonly used catalogue prefixes.

Prefix...Category

C	Air Post
M.....	Military
P	Newspaper
N	Occupation - Regular Issues
O	Official
Q	Parcel Post
J.....	Postage Due
RA	Postal Tax
B	Semi-Postal
E.....	Special Delivery
MR	War Tax

Other prefixes used by more than one country include the following:

H	Acknowledgment of Receipt
I.....	Late Fee
CO.....	Air Post Official
CO.....	Air Post Parcel Post
RAC.....	Air Post Postal Tax
CF.....	Air Post Registration
CB	Air Post Semi-Postal
CBO.....	Air Post Semi-Postal Official
CE	Air Post Special Delivery
EY.....	Authorized Delivery
S	Franchise
G	Insured Letter
GY	Marine Insurance
MC	Military Air Post
MQ.....	Military Parcel Post
NC.....	Occupation - Air Post
NO.....	Occupation - Official
NJ	Occupation - Postage Due
NRA.....	Occupation - Postal Tax
NB	Occupation - Semi-Postal
NE	Occupation - Special Delivery
OY	Parcel Post Authorized Delivery
AR	Postal-fiscal
RAJ	Postal Tax Due
RAB	Postal Tax Semi-Postal
F	Registration
EB.....	Semi-Postal Special Delivery
EO	Special Delivery Official
QE	Special Handling

New issue listings

Updates to this catalogue appear each month in the *Scott Stamp Monthly* magazine. Included in this update are additions to the listings of countries found in the *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* and the *Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps*, as well as corrections and updates to current editions of this catalogue.

From time to time there will be changes in the final listings of stamps from the *Scott Stamp Monthly* to the next edition of the catalogue. This occurs as more information about certain stamps or sets becomes available.

The catalogue update section of the *Scott Stamp Monthly* is the most timely presentation of this material available. Annual subscriptions to the *Scott Stamp Monthly* are available from Scott Publishing Co., Box 828, Sidney, OH 45365-0828.

Number additions, deletions & changes

A listing of catalogue number additions, deletions and changes from the previous edition of the catalogue appears in each volume. See Catalogue Number Additions, Deletions & Changes in the table of contents for the location of this list.

Understanding valuing notations

The *minimum catalogue value* of an individual stamp or set is 20 cents. This represents a portion of the cost incurred by a dealer when he prepares an individual stamp for resale. As a point of philatelic-economic fact, the lower the value shown for an item in this catalogue, the greater the percentage of that value is attributed to dealer mark up and profit margin. In many cases, such as the 20-cent minimum value, that price does not cover the labor or other costs involved with stocking it as an individual stamp. The sum of minimum values in a set does not properly represent the value of a complete set primarily composed of a number of minimum-value stamps, nor does the sum represent the actual value of a packet made up of minimum-value stamps. Thus a packet of 1,000 different common stamps — each of which has a catalogue value of 20-cents — normally sells for considerably less than 200 dollars!

The *absence of a retail value* for a stamp does not necessarily suggest that a stamp is scarce or rare. A dash in the value column means that the stamp is known in a stated form or variety, but information is either lacking or insufficient for purposes of establishing a usable catalogue value.

Stamp values in *italics* generally refer to items that are difficult to value accurately. For expensive items, such as those priced at \$1,000 or higher, a value in italics indicates that the affected item trades very seldom. For inexpensive items, a value in italics represents a warning. One example is a “blocked” issue where the issuing postal administration may have controlled one stamp in a set in an attempt to make the whole set more valuable. Another example is an item that sold at an extreme multiple of face value in the marketplace at the time of its issue.

One type of warning to collectors that appears in the catalogue is illustrated by a stamp that is valued considerably higher in used condition than it is as unused. In this case, collectors are cautioned to be certain the used version has a genuine and contemporaneous cancellation. The type of cancellation on a stamp can be an important factor in determining its sale price. Catalogue values do not apply to fiscal, telegraph or non-contemporaneous postal cancels, unless otherwise noted.

Some countries have released back issues of stamps in canceled-to-order form, sometimes covering as much as a 10-year period. The Scott Catalogue values for used stamps reflect canceled-to-order material when such stamps are found to predominate in the marketplace for the issue involved. Notes frequently appear in the stamp listings to specify which items are valued as canceled-to-order, or if there is a premium for postally used examples.

Many countries sell canceled-to-order stamps at a marked reduction of face value. Countries that sell or have sold canceled-to-order stamps at *full* face value include Australia, Netherlands, France and Switzerland. It may be almost impossible to identify such stamps if the gum has been removed, because official government canceling devices are used. Postally used copies of these items on cover, however, are usually worth more than the canceled-to-order stamps with original gum.

Abbreviations

Scott Publishing Co. uses a consistent set of abbreviations throughout this catalogue to conserve space, while still providing necessary information.

COLOR ABBREVIATIONS

amb.....amber	crim.....crimson	ol.....olive
anil.....aniline	cr.....cream	olvn.....olivine
ap.....apple	dk.....dark	org.....orange
aqua.....aquamarine	dl.....dull	pck.....peacock
az.....azure	dp.....deep	pnksh.....pinkish
bis.....bister	db.....drab	Prus.....Prussian
bl.....blue	emer.....emerald	pur.....purple
bld.....blood	gldn.....golden	redsh.....reddish
blk.....black	grysh.....grayish	res.....reseda
bril.....brilliant	grn.....green	ros.....rosine
brn.....brown	grnsh.....greenish	ryl.....royal
brnsh.....brownish	hel.....heliotrope	sal.....salmon
brnz.....bronz	hn.....henna	saph.....sapphire
brt.....bright	ind.....indigo	scar.....scarlet
brnt.....burnt	int.....intense	sep.....sepia
car.....carmine	lav.....lavender	sien.....sienna
cer.....cerise	lem.....lemon	sil.....silver
chky.....chalky	lil.....lilac	sl.....slate
cham.....chamois	lt.....light	stl.....steel
chnt.....chestnut	mag.....magenta	turq.....turquoise
choc.....chocolate	man.....manila	ultra.....ultramarine
chr.....chrome	mar.....maroon	Ven.....Venetian
cit.....citron	mv.....mauve	ver.....vermilion
cl.....claret	multi.....multicolored	vio.....violet
cob.....cobalt	mlky.....milky	yel.....yellow
cop.....copper	myr.....myrtle	yelsh.....yellowish

When no color is given for an overprint or surcharge, black is the color used. Abbreviations for colors used for overprints and surcharges include: “(B)” or “(Blk),” black; “(Bl),” blue; “(R),” red; and “(G),” green.

Additional abbreviations in this catalogue are shown below:

Adm.....Administration
AFL.....American Federation of Labor
Anniv.....Anniversary
APS.....American Philatelic Society
Assoc.....Association
ASSR.....Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic
b.....Born
BEP.....Bureau of Engraving and Printing
Bicent.....Bicentennial
Bklt.....Booklet
Brit.....British
btwn.....Between
Bur.....Bureau
c. or ca.....Circa
Cat.....Catalogue
Cent.....Centennial, century, centenary
CIO.....Congress of Industrial Organizations
Conf.....Conference
Cong.....Congress
Cpl.....Corporal
CTO.....Canceled to order
d.....Died
Dbl.....Double
EKU.....Earliest known use
Engr.....Engraved
Exhib.....Exhibition
Expo.....Exposition
Fed.....Federation
GB.....Great Britain
Gen.....General
GPO.....General post office
Horiz.....Horizontal
Imperf.....Imperforate
Impt.....Imprint

Intl.....International
Invtd.....Inverted
L.....Left
Lieut., lt.....Lieutenant
Litho.....Lithographed
LL.....Lower left
LR.....Lower right
mm.....Millimeter
Ms.....Manuscript
Natl.....National
No.....Number
NY.....New York
NYC.....New York City
Ovpt.....Overprint
Ovptd.....Overprinted
P.....Plate number
Perf.....Perforated, perforation
Phil.....Philatelic
Photo.....Photogravure
PO.....Post office
Pr.....Pair
P.R.....Puerto Rico
Prec.....Precancel, precanceled
Pres.....President
PTT.....Post, Telephone and Telegraph
Rio.....Rio de Janeiro
Sgt.....Sergeant
Soc.....Society
Souv.....Souvenir
SSR.....Soviet Socialist Republic, see ASSR
St.....Saint, street
Surch.....Surcharge
Typo.....Typographed
UL.....Upper left
Unwmkd.....Unwatermarked
UPU.....Universal Postal Union
UR.....Upper Right
US.....United States
USPOD.....United States Post Office Department
USSR.....Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Vert.....Vertical
VP.....Vice president
Wmk.....Watermark
Wmkd.....Watermarked
WWI.....World War I
WWII.....World War II

Examination

Scott Publishing Co. will not comment upon the genuineness, grade or condition of stamps, because of the time and responsibility involved. Rather, there are several expertizing groups that undertake this work for both collectors and dealers. Neither will Scott Publishing Co. appraise or identify philatelic material. The company cannot take responsibility for unsolicited stamps or covers sent by individuals.

How to order from your dealer

When ordering stamps from a dealer, it is not necessary to write the full description of a stamp as listed in this catalogue. All you need is the name of the country, the Scott catalogue number and whether the desired item is unused or used. For example, “Japan Scott 422 unused” is sufficient to identify the unused stamp of Japan listed as “422 A206 5y brown.”

Basic Stamp Information

A stamp collector's knowledge of the combined elements that make a given stamp issue unique determines his or her ability to identify stamps. These elements include paper, watermark, method of separation, printing, design and gum. On the following pages each of these important areas is briefly described.

Paper

Paper is an organic material composed of a compacted weave of cellulose fibers and generally formed into sheets. Paper used to print stamps may be manufactured in sheets, or it may have been part of a large roll (called a web) before being cut to size. The fibers most often used to create paper on which stamps are printed include bark, wood, straw and certain grasses. In many cases, linen or cotton rags have been added for greater strength and durability. Grinding, bleaching, cooking and rinsing these raw fibers reduces them to a slushy pulp, referred to by paper makers as "stuff." Sizing and, sometimes, coloring matter is added to the pulp to make different types of finished paper.

After the stuff is prepared, it is poured onto sieve-like frames that allow the water to run off, while retaining the matted pulp. As fibers fall onto the screen and are held by gravity, they form a natural weave that will later hold the paper together. If the screen has metal bits that are formed into letters or images attached, it leaves slightly thinned areas on the paper. These are called watermarks.

When the stuff is almost dry, it is passed under pressure through smooth or engraved rollers - dandy rolls - or placed between cloth in a press to be flattened and dried.

Stamp paper falls broadly into two types: wove and laid. The nature of the surface of the frame onto which the pulp is first deposited causes the differences in appearance between the two. If the surface is smooth and even, the paper will be of fairly uniform texture throughout. This is known as *wove paper*. Early papermaking machines poured the pulp onto a continuously circulating web of felt, but modern machines feed the pulp onto a cloth-like screen made of closely interwoven fine wires. This paper, when held to a light, will show little dots or points very close together. The proper name for this is "wire wove," but the type is still considered wove. Any U.S. or British stamp printed after 1880 will serve as an example of wire wove paper.

Closely spaced parallel wires, with cross wires at wider intervals, make up the frames used for what is known as *laid paper*. A greater thickness of the pulp will settle between the wires. The paper, when held to a light, will show alternate light and dark lines. The spacing and the thickness of the lines may vary, but on any one sheet of paper they are all alike. See Russia Scott 31-38 for examples of laid paper.

Batonne, from the French word meaning "a staff," is a term used if the lines in the paper are spaced quite far apart, like the printed ruling on a writing tablet. *Batonne* paper may be either wove or laid. If laid, fine laid lines can be seen between the batons. The laid lines, which are a form of watermark, may be geometrical figures such as squares, diamonds, rectangles or wavy lines.

Quadrille is the term used when the lines in the paper form little squares. *Oblong quadrille* is the term used when rectangles, rather than squares, are formed. See Mexico-Guadalajara Scott 35-37 for examples of oblong quadrille paper.

Paper also is classified as thick or thin, hard or soft, and by color if dye is added during manufacture. Such colors may include yellowish, greenish, bluish and reddish.

Brief explanations of other types of paper used for printing stamps, as well as examples, follow.

Pelure — Pelure paper is a very thin, hard and often brittle paper that is sometimes bluish or grayish in appearance. See Serbia Scott 169-170.

Native — This is a term applied to handmade papers used to produce some of the early stamps of the Indian states. Stamps printed

on native paper may be expected to display various natural inclusions that are normal and do not negatively affect value. Japanese paper, originally made of mulberry fibers and rice flour, is part of this group. See Japan Scott 1-18.

Manila — This type of paper is often used to make stamped envelopes and wrappers. It is a coarse-textured stock, usually smooth on one side and rough on the other. A variety of colors of manila paper exist, but the most common range is yellowish-brown.

Silk — Introduced by the British in 1847 as a safeguard against counterfeiting, silk paper contains bits of colored silk thread scattered throughout. The density of these fibers varies greatly and can include as few as one fiber per stamp or hundreds. U.S. revenue Scott R152 is a good example of an easy-to-identify silk paper stamp.

Silk-thread paper has uninterrupted threads of colored silk arranged so that one or more threads run through the stamp or postal stationery. See Great Britain Scott 5-6 and Switzerland Scott 14-19.

Granite — Filled with minute cloth or colored paper fibers of various colors and lengths, granite paper should not be confused with either type of silk paper. Austria Scott 172-175 and a number of Swiss stamps are examples of granite paper.

Chalky — A chalk-like substance coats the surface of chalky paper to discourage the cleaning and reuse of canceled stamps, as well as to provide a smoother, more acceptable printing surface. Because the designs of stamps printed on chalky paper are imprinted on what is often a water-soluble coating, any attempt to remove a cancellation will destroy the stamp. *Do not soak these stamps in any fluid.* To remove a stamp printed on chalky paper from an envelope, wet the paper from underneath the stamp until the gum dissolves enough to release the stamp from the paper. See St. Kitts-Nevis Scott 89-90 for examples of stamps printed on this type of chalky paper.

India — Another name for this paper, originally introduced from China about 1750, is "China Paper." It is a thin, opaque paper often used for plate and die proofs by many countries.

Double — In philately, the term double paper has two distinct meanings. The first is a two-ply paper, usually a combination of a thick and a thin sheet, joined during manufacture. This type was used experimentally as a means to discourage the reuse of stamps.

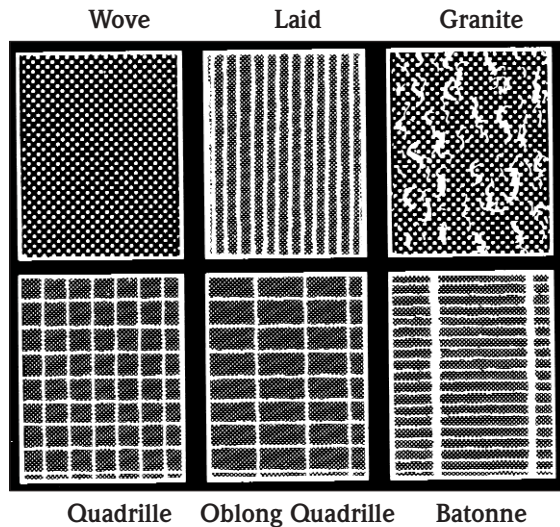
The design is printed on the thin paper. Any attempt to remove a cancellation would destroy the design. U.S. Scott 158 and other Banknote-era stamps exist on this form of double paper.

The second type of double paper occurs on a rotary press, when the end of one paper roll, or web, is affixed to the next roll to save time feeding the paper through the press. Stamp designs are printed over the joined paper and, if overlooked by inspectors, may get into post office stocks.

Goldbeater's Skin — This type of paper was used for the 1866 issue of Prussia, and was a tough, translucent paper. The design was printed in reverse on the back of the stamp, and the gum applied over the printing. It is impossible to remove stamps printed on this type of paper from the paper to which they are affixed without destroying the design.

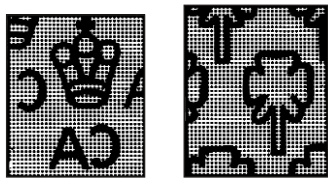
Ribbed — Ribbed paper has an uneven, corrugated surface made by passing the paper through ridged rollers. This type exists on some copies of U.S. Scott 156-165.

Various other substances, or substrates, have been used for stamp manufacture, including wood, aluminum, copper, silver and gold foil, plastic, and silk and cotton fabrics.

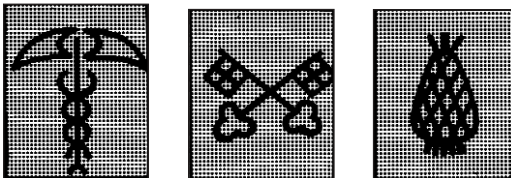


Watermarks

Watermarks are an integral part of some papers. They are formed in the process of paper manufacture. Watermarks consist of small designs, formed of wire or cut from metal and soldered to the surface of the mold or, sometimes, on the dandy roll. The designs may be in the form of crowns, stars, anchors, letters or other characters or symbols. These pieces of metal - known in the paper-making industry as "bits" - impress a design into the paper. The design sometimes may be seen by holding the stamp to the light. Some are more easily seen with a watermark detector. This important tool is a small black tray into which a stamp is placed face down and dampened with a fast-evaporating watermark detection fluid that brings up the watermark image in the form of dark lines against a lighter background. These dark lines are the thinner areas of the paper known as the watermark. Some watermarks are extremely difficult to locate, due to either a faint impression, watermark location or the color of the stamp. There also are electric watermark detectors that come with plastic filter disks of various colors. The disks neutralize the color of the stamp, permitting the watermark to be seen more easily.



Multiple watermarks of Crown Agents and Burma



Watermarks of Uruguay, Vatican City and Jamaica

WARNING: Some inks used in the photogravure process dissolve in watermark fluids (Please see the section on Soluble Printing Inks). Also, see "chalky paper."

Watermarks may be found normal, reversed, inverted, reversed and inverted, sideways or diagonal, as seen from the back of the stamp. The

relationship of watermark to stamp design depends on the position of the printing plates or how paper is fed through the press. On machine-made paper, watermarks normally are read from right to left. The design is repeated closely throughout the sheet in a "multiple-watermark design." In a "sheet watermark," the design appears only once on the sheet, but extends over many stamps. Individual stamps may carry only a small fraction or none of the watermark.

"Marginal watermarks" occur in the margins of sheets or panes of stamps. They occur on the outside border of paper (ostensibly outside the area where stamps are to be printed). A large row of letters may spell the name of the country or the manufacturer of the paper, or a border of lines may appear. Careless press feeding may cause parts of these letters and/or lines to show on stamps of the outer row of a pane.

Soluble Printing Inks

WARNING: Most stamp colors are permanent; that is, they are not seriously affected by short-term exposure to light or water. Many colors, especially of modern inks, fade from excessive exposure to light. There are stamps printed with inks that dissolve easily in water or in fluids used to detect watermarks. Use of these inks was intentional to prevent the removal of cancellations. Water affects all aniline inks, those on so-called safety paper and some photogravure printings - all such inks are known as *fugitive colors*. *Removal from paper of such stamps requires care and alternatives to traditional soaking.*

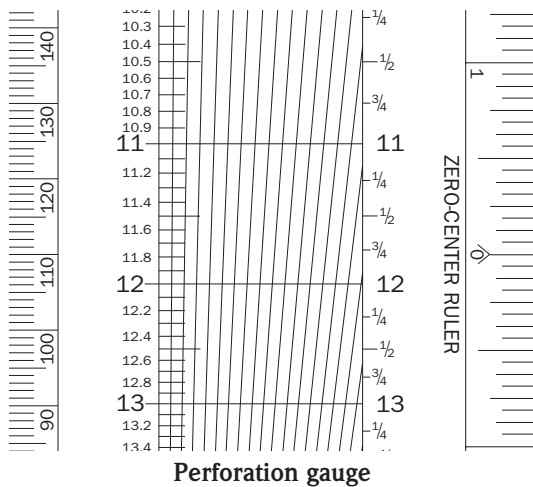
Separation

"Separation" is the general term used to describe methods used to separate stamps. The three standard forms currently in use are perforating, rouletting and die-cutting. These methods are done during the stamp production process, after printing. Sometimes these methods are done on-press or sometimes as a separate step. The earliest issues, such as the 1840 Penny Black of Great Britain (Scott 1), did not have any means provided for separation. It was expected the stamps would be cut apart with scissors or folded and torn. These are examples of imperforate stamps. Many stamps were first issued in imperforate formats and were later issued with perforations. Therefore, care must be observed in buying single imperforate stamps to be certain they were issued imperforate and are not perforated copies that have been altered by having the perforations trimmed away. Stamps issued imperforate usually are valued as singles. However, imperforate varieties of normally perforated stamps should be collected in pairs or larger pieces as indisputable evidence of their imperforate character.

PERFORATION

The chief style of separation of stamps, and the one that is in almost universal use today, is perforating. By this process, paper between the stamps is cut away in a line of holes, usually round, leaving little bridges of paper between the stamps to hold them together. Some types of perforation, such as hyphen-hole perfs, can be confused with roulettes, but a close visual inspection reveals that paper has been removed. The little perforation bridges, which project from the stamp when it is torn from the pane, are called the teeth of the perforation.

As the size of the perforation is sometimes the only way to differentiate between two otherwise identical stamps, it is necessary to be able to accurately measure and describe them. This is done with a perforation gauge, usually a ruler-like device that has dots or graduated lines to show how many perforations may be counted in the space of two centimeters. Two centimeters is the space universally adopted in which to measure perforations.



To measure a stamp, run it along the gauge until the dots on it fit exactly into the perforations of the stamp. If you are using a graduated-line perforation gauge, simply slide the stamp along the surface until the lines on the gauge perfectly project from the center of the bridges or holes. The number to the side of the line of dots or lines that fit the stamp's perforation is the measurement. For example, an "11" means that 11 perforations fit between two centimeters. The description of the stamp therefore is "perf. 11." If the gauge of the perforations on the top and bottom of a stamp differs from that on the sides, the result is what is known as *compound perforations*. In measuring compound perforations, the gauge at top and bottom is always given first, then the sides. Thus, a stamp that measures 11 at top and bottom and 10 1/2 at the sides is "perf. 11 x 10 1/2." See U.S. Scott 632-642 for examples of compound perforations.

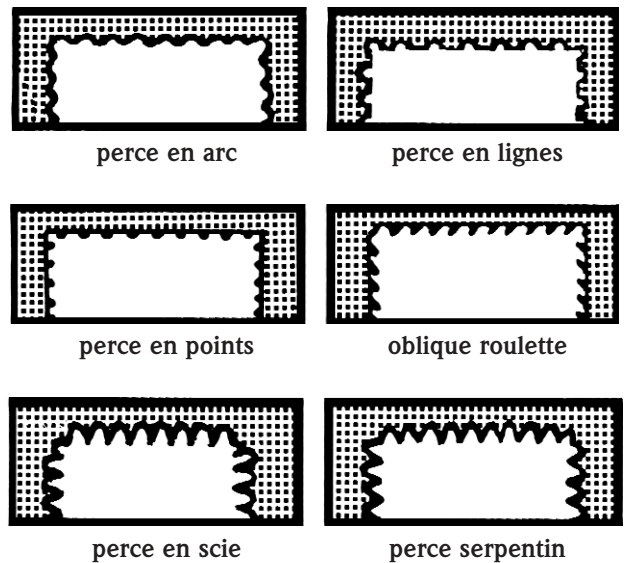
Stamps also are known with perforations different on three or all four sides. Descriptions of such items are clockwise, beginning with the top of the stamp.

A perforation with small holes and teeth close together is a "fine perforation." One with large holes and teeth far apart is a "coarse perforation." Holes that are jagged, rather than clean-cut, are "rough perforations." *Blind perforations* are the slight impressions left by the perforating pins if they fail to puncture the paper. Multiples of stamps showing blind perforations may command a slight premium over normally perforated stamps.



The term *syncopated perfs* describes intentional irregularities in the perforations. The earliest form was used by the Netherlands from 1925-33, where holes were omitted to create distinctive patterns. Beginning in 1992, Great Britain has used an oval perforation to help prevent counterfeiting. Several other countries have started using the oval perfs or other syncopated perf patterns.

A new type of perforation, still primarily used for postal stationery, is known as microperfs. Microperfs are tiny perforations (in some cases hundreds of holes per two centimeters) that allows items to be intentionally separated very easily, while not accidentally breaking apart as easily as standard perforations. These are not currently measured or differentiated by size, as are standard perforations.



ROULETTING

In rouletting, the stamp paper is cut partly or wholly through, with no paper removed. In perforating, some paper is removed. Rouletting derives its name from the French roulette, a spur-like wheel. As the wheel is rolled over the paper, each point makes a small cut. The number of cuts made in a two-centimeter space determines the gauge of the roulette, just as the number of perforations in two centimeters determines the gauge of the perforation.

The shape and arrangement of the teeth on the wheels varies. Various roulette types generally carry French names:

Perce en lignes - rouletted in lines. The paper receives short, straight cuts in lines. This is the most common type of rouletting. See Mexico Scott 500.

Perce en points - pin-rouletted. This differs from a small perforation because no paper is removed, although round, equidistant holes are pricked through the paper. See Mexico Scott 242-256.

Perce en arc and *perce en scie* - pierced in an arc or saw-toothed designs, forming half circles or small triangles. See Hanover (German States) Scott 25-29.

Perce en serpentin - serpentine roulettes. The cuts form a serpentine or wavy line. See Brunswick (German States) Scott 13-18.

Once again, no paper is removed by these processes, leaving the stamps easily separated, but closely attached.

DIE-CUTTING

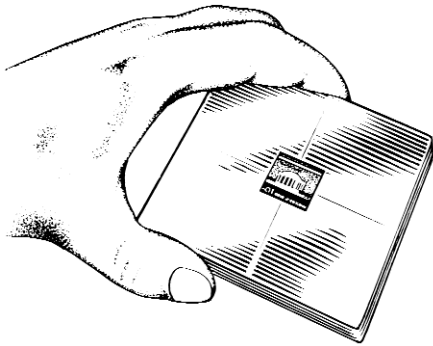
The third major form of stamp separation is die-cutting. This is a method where a die in the pattern of separation is created that later cuts the stamp paper in a stroke motion. Although some standard stamps bear die-cut perforations, this process is primarily used for self-adhesive postage stamps. Die-cutting can appear in straight lines, such as U.S. Scott 2522, shapes, such as U.S. Scott 1551, or imitating the appearance of perforations, such as New Zealand Scott 935A and 935B.

Printing Processes

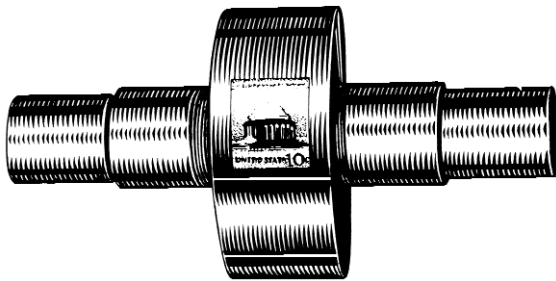
ENGRAVING (Intaglio, Line-engraving, Etching)

Master die — The initial operation in the process of line engraving is making the master die. The die is a small, flat block of softened steel upon which the stamp design is recess engraved in reverse.

Master die



Photographic reduction of the original art is made to the appropriate size. It then serves as a tracing guide for the initial outline of the design. The engraver lightly traces the design on the steel with his graver, then slowly works the design until it is completed. At various points during the engraving process, the engraver hand-inks the die and makes an impression to check his progress. These are known as progressive die proofs. After completion of the engraving, the die is hardened to withstand the stress and pressures of later transfer operations.



Transfer roll

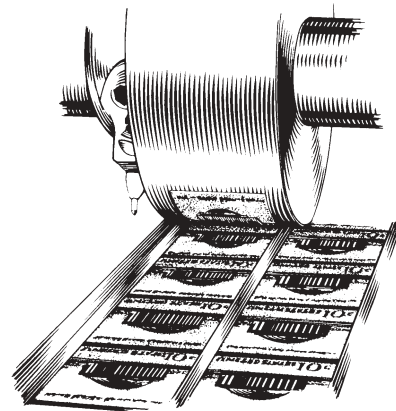
Transfer roll — Next is production of the transfer roll that, as the name implies, is the medium used to transfer the subject from the master die to the printing plate. A blank roll of soft steel, mounted on a mandrel, is placed under the bearers of the transfer press to allow it to roll freely on its axis. The hardened die is placed on the bed of the press and the face of the transfer roll is applied to the die, under pressure. The bed or the roll is then rocked back and forth under increasing pressure, until the soft steel of the roll is forced into every engraved line of the die. The resulting impression on the roll is known as a “relief” or a “relief transfer.” The engraved image is now positive in appearance and stands out from the steel. After the required number of reliefs are “rocked in,” the soft steel transfer roll is hardened.

Different flaws may occur during the relief process. A defective relief may occur during the rocking in process because of a minute piece of foreign material lodging on the die, or some other cause. Imperfections in the steel of the transfer roll may result in a breaking away of parts of the design. This is known as a relief break, which will show up on finished stamps as small, unprinted areas. If a damaged relief remains in use, it will transfer a repeating defect to the plate. Deliberate alterations of reliefs sometimes occur. “Altered reliefs” designate these changed conditions.

Plate — The final step in pre-printing production is the making of the printing plate. A flat piece of soft steel replaces the die on the bed of the transfer press. One of the reliefs on the transfer roll is positioned over this soft steel. Position, or layout, dots determine the correct position on the plate. The dots have been lightly marked on

the plate in advance. After the correct position of the relief is determined, the design is rocked in by following the same method used in making the transfer roll. The difference is that this time the image is being transferred from the transfer roll, rather than to it. Once the design is entered on the plate, it appears in reverse and is recessed. There are as many transfers entered on the plate as there are subjects printed on the sheet of stamps. It is during this process that double and shifted transfers occur, as well as re-entries. These are the result of improperly entered images that have not been properly burnished out prior to rocking in a new image.

Modern siderography processes, such as those used by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, involve an automated form of rocking designs in on preformed cylindrical printing sleeves. The same process also allows for easier removal and re-entry of worn images right on the sleeve.



Transferring the design to the plate

Following the entering of the required transfers on the plate, the position dots, layout dots and lines, scratches and other markings generally are burnished out. Added at this time by the siderographer are any required *guide lines*, *plate numbers* or other *marginal markings*. The plate is then hand-inked and a proof impression is taken. This is known as a plate proof. If the impression is approved, the plate is machined for fitting onto the press, is hardened and sent to the plate vault ready for use.

On press, the plate is inked and the surface is automatically wiped clean, leaving ink only in the recessed lines. Paper is then forced under pressure into the engraved recessed lines, thereby receiving the ink. Thus, the ink lines on engraved stamps are slightly raised, and slight depressions (debossing) occur on the back of the stamp. Prior to the advent of modern high-speed presses and more advanced ink formulations, paper had to be dampened before receiving the ink. This sometimes led to uneven shrinkage by the time the stamps were perforated, resulting in improperly perforated stamps, or misperfs. Newer presses use drier paper, thus both *wet* and *dry printings* exist on some stamps.

Rotary Press — Until 1914, only flat plates were used to print engraved stamps. Rotary press printing was introduced in 1914, and slowly spread. Some countries still use flat-plate printing.

After approval of the plate proof, older *rotary press plates* require additional machining. They are curved to fit the press cylinder. “Gripper slots” are cut into the back of each plate to receive the “grippers,” which hold the plate securely on the press. The plate is then hardened. Stamps printed from these bent rotary press plates are longer or wider than the same stamps printed from flat-plate presses. The stretching of the plate during the curving process is what causes this distortion.

Re-entry — To execute a re-entry on a flat plate, the transfer roll is re-applied to the plate, often at some time after its first use on the press. Worn-out designs can be resharpened by carefully burnishing out the original image and re-entering it from the transfer roll. If the original impression has not been sufficiently removed and the transfer roll is not precisely in line with the remaining impression, the resulting double transfer will make the re-entry obvious. If the registration is true, a re-entry may be difficult or impossible to distinguish. Sometimes a stamp printed from a successful re-entry is identified by having a much sharper and clearer impression than its neighbors. With the advent of rotary presses, post-press re-entries were not possible. After a plate was curved for the rotary press, it was impossible to make a re-entry. This is because the plate had already been bent once (with the design distorted).

However, with the introduction of the previously mentioned modern-style siderography machines, entries are made to the preformed cylindrical printing sleeve. Such sleeves are dechromed and softened. This allows individual images to be burnished out and re-entered on the curved sleeve. The sleeve is then rechromed, resulting in longer press life.

Double Transfer — This is a description of the condition of a transfer on a plate that shows evidence of a duplication of all, or a portion of the design. It usually is the result of the changing of the registration between the transfer roll and the plate during the rocking in of the original entry. Double transfers also occur when only a portion of the design has been rocked in and improper positioning is noted. If the worker elected not to burnish out the partial or completed design, a strong double transfer will occur for part or all of the design.

It sometimes is necessary to remove the original transfer from a plate and repeat the process a second time. If the finished re-worked image shows traces of the original impression, attributable to incomplete burnishing, the result is a partial double transfer.

With the modern automatic machines mentioned previously, double transfers are all but impossible to create. Those partially doubled images on stamps printed from such sleeves are more than likely re-entries, rather than true double transfers.

Re-engraved — Alterations to a stamp design are sometimes necessary after some stamps have been printed. In some cases, either the original die or the actual printing plate may have its “temper” drawn (softened), and the design will be re-cut. The resulting impressions from such a re-engraved die or plate may differ slightly from the original issue, and are known as “re-engraved.” If the alteration was made to the master die, all future printings will be consistently different from the original. If alterations were made to the printing plate, each altered stamp on the plate will be slightly different from each other, allowing specialists to reconstruct a complete printing plate.

Dropped Transfers — If an impression from the transfer roll has not been properly placed, a dropped transfer may occur. The final stamp image will appear obviously out of line with its neighbors.

Short Transfer — Sometimes a transfer roll is not rocked its entire length when entering a transfer onto a plate. As a result, the finished transfer on the plate fails to show the complete design, and the finished stamp will have an incomplete design printed. This is known as a “short transfer.” U.S. Scott No. 8 is a good example of a short transfer.

TYPOGRAPHY (Letterpress, Surface Printing, Flexography, Dry Offset, High Etch)

Although the word “Typography” is obsolete as a term describing a printing method, it was the accepted term throughout the first century of postage stamps. Therefore, appropriate Scott listings in this

catalogue refer to typographed stamps. The current term for this form of printing, however, is “letterpress.”

As it relates to the production of postage stamps, letterpress printing is the reverse of engraving. Rather than having recessed areas trap the ink and deposit it on paper, only the raised areas of the design are inked. This is comparable to the type of printing seen by inking and using an ordinary rubber stamp. Letterpress includes all printing where the design is above the surface area, whether it is wood, metal or, in some instances, hardened rubber or polymer plastic.

For most letterpress-printed stamps, the engraved master is made in much the same manner as for engraved stamps. In this instance, however, an additional step is needed. The design is transferred to another surface before being transferred to the transfer roll. In this way, the transfer roll has a recessed stamp design, rather than one done in relief. This makes the printing areas on the final plate raised, or relief areas.

For less-detailed stamps of the 19th century, the area on the die not used as a printing surface was cut away, leaving the surface area raised. The original die was then reproduced by stereotyping or electrotyping. The resulting electrotypes were assembled in the required number and format of the desired sheet of stamps. The plate used in printing the stamps was an electroplate of these assembled electrotypes.

Once the final letterpress plates are created, ink is applied to the raised surface and the pressure of the press transfers the ink impression to the paper. In contrast to engraving, the fine lines of letterpress are impressed on the surface of the stamp, leaving a debossed surface. When viewed from the back (as on a typewritten page), the corresponding line work on the stamp will be raised slightly (embossed) above the surface.

PHOTOGRAVURE (Gravure, Rotogravure, Heliogravure)

In this process, the basic principles of photography are applied to a chemically sensitized metal plate, rather than photographic paper. The design is transferred photographically to the plate through a halftone, or dot-matrix screen, breaking the reproduction into tiny dots. The plate is treated chemically and the dots form depressions, called cells, of varying depths and diameters, depending on the degrees of shade in the design. Then, like engraving, ink is applied to the plate and the surface is wiped clean. This leaves ink in the tiny cells that is lifted out and deposited on the paper when it is pressed against the plate.

Gravure is most often used for multicolored stamps, generally using the three primary colors (red, yellow and blue) and black. By varying the dot matrix pattern and density of these colors, virtually any color can be reproduced. A typical full-color gravure stamp will be created from four printing cylinders (one for each color). The original multicolored image will have been photographically separated into its component colors.

Modern gravure printing may use computer-generated dot-matrix screens, and modern plates may be of various types including metal-coated plastic. The catalogue designation of Photogravure (or “Photo”) covers any of these older and more modern gravure methods of printing.

For examples of the first photogravure stamps printed (1914), see Bavaria Scott 94-114.

LITHOGRAPHY (Offset Lithography, Stone Lithography, Dilitho, Planography, Collotype)

The principle that oil and water do not mix is the basis for lithography. The stamp design is drawn by hand or transferred from engraving to the surface of a lithographic stone or metal plate in a greasy (oily) substance. This oily substance holds the ink, which will later be transferred to the paper. The stone (or plate) is wet with an acid fluid, causing it to repel the printing ink in all areas not covered by the greasy substance.

Transfer paper is used to transfer the design from the original stone or plate. A series of duplicate transfers are grouped and, in turn, transferred to the final printing plate.

Photolithography — The application of photographic processes to lithography. This process allows greater flexibility of design, related to use of halftone screens combined with line work. Unlike photogravure or engraving, this process can allow large, solid areas to be printed.

Offset — A refinement of the lithographic process. A rubber-covered blanket cylinder takes the impression from the inked lithographic plate. From the “blanket” the impression is *offset* or transferred to the paper. Greater flexibility and speed are the principal reasons offset printing has largely displaced lithography. The term “lithography” covers both processes, and results are almost identical.

EMBOSSSED (Relief) Printing

Embossing, not considered one of the four main printing types, is a method in which the design first is sunk into the metal of the die. Printing is done against a yielding platen, such as leather or linoleum. The platen is forced into the depression of the die, thus forming the design on the paper in relief. This process is often used for metallic inks.

Embossing may be done without color (see Sardinia Scott 4-6); with color printed around the embossed area (see Great Britain Scott 5 and most U.S. envelopes); and with color in exact registration with the embossed subject (see Canada Scott 656-657).

HOLOGRAMS

For objects to appear as holograms on stamps, a model exactly the same size as it is to appear on the hologram must be created. Rather than using photographic film to capture the image, holography records an image on a photoresist material. In processing, chemicals eat away at certain exposed areas, leaving a pattern of constructive and destructive interference. When the photoresist is developed, the result is a pattern of uneven ridges that acts as a mold. This mold is then coated with metal, and the resulting form is used to press copies in much the same way phonograph records are produced.

A typical reflective hologram used for stamps consists of a reproduction of the uneven patterns on a plastic film that is applied to a reflective background, usually a silver or gold foil. Light is reflected off the background through the film, making the pattern present on the film visible. Because of the uneven pattern of the film, the viewer will perceive the objects in their proper three-dimensional relationships with appropriate brightness.

The first hologram on a stamp was produced by Austria in 1988 (Scott 1441).

FOIL APPLICATION

A modern technique of applying color to stamps involves the application of metallic foil to the stamp paper. A pattern of foil is applied to the stamp paper by use of a stamping die. The foil usually is flat, but it may be textured. Canada Scott 1735 has three different foil applications in pearl, bronze and gold. The gold foil was textured using a chemical-etch copper embossing die. The printing of this stamp also involved two-color offset lithography plus embossing.

COMBINATION PRINTINGS

Sometimes two or even three printing methods are combined in producing stamps. In these cases, such as Austria Scott 933 or Canada 1735 (described in the preceding paragraph), the multiple-printing technique can be determined by studying the individual characteristics of each printing type. A few stamps, such as Singapore Scott 684-684A, combine as many as three of the four major printing types (lithography, engraving and typography). When this is done it often indicates the incorporation of security devices against counterfeiting.

INK COLORS

Inks or colored papers used in stamp printing often are of mineral origin, although there are numerous examples of organic-based pigments. As a general rule, organic-based pigments are far more subject to varieties and change than those of mineral-based origin.

The appearance of any given color on a stamp may be affected by many aspects, including printing variations, light, color of paper, aging and chemical alterations.

Numerous printing variations may be observed. Heavier pressure or inking will cause a more intense color, while slight interruptions in the ink feed or lighter impressions will cause a lighter appearance. Stamps printed in the same color by water-based and solvent-based inks can differ significantly in appearance. This affects several stamps in the U.S. Prominent Americans series. Hand-mixed ink formulas (primarily from the 19th century) produced under different conditions (humidity and temperature) account for notable color variations in early printings of the same stamp (see U.S. Scott 248-250, 279B, for example). Different sources of pigment can also result in significant differences in color.

Light exposure and aging are closely related in the way they affect stamp color. Both eventually break down the ink and fade colors, so that a carefully kept stamp may differ significantly in color from an identical copy that has been exposed to light. If stamps are exposed to light either intentionally or accidentally, their colors can be faded or completely changed in some cases.

Papers of different quality and consistency used for the same stamp printing may affect color appearance. Most pelure papers, for example, show a richer color when compared with wove or laid papers. See Russia Scott 181a, for an example of this effect.

The very nature of the printing processes can cause a variety of differences in shades or hues of the same stamp. Some of these shades are scarcer than others, and are of particular interest to the advanced collector.

Luminescence

All forms of tagged stamps fall under the general category of luminescence. Within this broad category is fluorescence, dealing with forms of tagging visible under longwave ultraviolet light, and phosphorescence, which deals with tagging visible only under shortwave light. Phosphorescence leaves an afterglow and fluorescence does not. These treated stamps show up in a range of different colors when exposed to UV light. The differing wavelengths of the light activates the tagging material, making it glow in various colors that usually serve different mail processing purposes.

Intentional tagging is a post-World War II phenomenon, brought about by the increased literacy rate and rapidly growing mail volume. It was one of several answers to the problem of the need for more automated mail processes. Early tagged stamps served the purpose of triggering machines to separate different types of mail. A natural outgrowth was to also use the signal to trigger machines that faced all envelopes the same way and canceled them.

Tagged stamps come in many different forms. Some tagged stamps have luminescent shapes or images imprinted on them as a form of security device. Others have blocks (United States), stripes, frames (South Africa and Canada), overall coatings (United States), bars (Great Britain and Canada) and many other types. Some types of tagging are even mixed in with the pigmented printing ink (Australia Scott 366, Netherlands Scott 478 and U.S. Scott 1359 and 2443).

The means of applying taggant to stamps differs as much as the intended purposes for the stamps. The most common form of tagging is a coating applied to the surface of the printed stamp. Since the taggant ink is frequently invisible except under UV light, it does not interfere with the appearance of the stamp. Another common application is the use of phosphored papers. In this case the paper itself either has a coating of taggant applied before the stamp is printed, has taggant applied during the papermaking process (incorporating it

into the fibers), or has the taggant mixed into the coating of the paper. The latter method, among others, is currently in use in the United States.

Many countries now use tagging in various forms to either expedite mail handling or to serve as a printing security device against counterfeiting. Following the introduction of tagged stamps for public use in 1959 by Great Britain, other countries have steadily joined the parade. Among those are Germany (1961); Canada and Denmark (1962); United States, Australia, France and Switzerland (1963); Belgium and Japan (1966); Sweden and Norway (1967); Italy (1968); and Russia (1969). Since then, many other countries have begun using forms of tagging, including Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Hong Kong, Guatemala, Indonesia, Israel, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Penrhyn Islands, Portugal, St. Vincent, Singapore, South Africa, Spain and Sweden to name a few.

In some cases, including United States, Canada, Great Britain and Switzerland, stamps were released both with and without tagging. Many of these were released during each country's experimental period. Tagged and untagged versions are listed for the aforementioned countries and are noted in some other countries' listings. For at least a few stamps, the experimentally tagged version is worth far more than its untagged counterpart, such as the 1963 experimental tagged version of France Scott 1024.

In some cases, luminescent varieties of stamps were inadvertently created. Several Russian stamps, for example, sport highly fluorescent ink that was not intended as a form of tagging. Older stamps, such as early U.S. postage dues, can be positively identified by the use of UV light, since the organic ink used has become slightly fluorescent over time. Other stamps, such as Austria Scott 70a-82a (varnish bars) and Obock Scott 46-64 (printed quadrille lines), have become fluorescent over time.

Various fluorescent substances have been added to paper to make it appear brighter. These optical brighteners, as they are known, greatly affect the appearance of the stamp under UV light. The brightest of these is known as Hi-Brite paper. These paper varieties are beyond the scope of the Scott Catalogue.

Shortwave UV light also is used extensively in expertizing, since each form of paper has its own fluorescent characteristics that are impossible to perfectly match. It is therefore a simple matter to detect filled thins, added perforation teeth and other alterations that involve the addition of paper. UV light also is used to examine stamps that have had cancels chemically removed and for other purposes as well.

Gum

The Illustrated Gum Chart in the first part of this introduction shows and defines various types of gum condition. Because gum condition has an important impact on the value of unused stamps, we recommend studying this chart and the accompanying text carefully.

The gum on the back of a stamp may be shiny, dull, smooth, rough, dark, white, colored or tinted. Most stamp gumming adhesives use gum arabic or dextrine as a base. Certain polymers such as polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) have been used extensively since World War II.

The *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* does not list items by types of gum. The *Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps* does differentiate among some types of gum for certain issues.

Reprints of stamps may have gum differing from the original issues. In addition, some countries have used different gum formulas for different seasons. These adhesives have different properties that may become more apparent over time.

Many stamps have been issued without gum, and the catalogue will note this fact. See, for example, United States Scott 40-47. Sometimes, gum may have been removed to preserve the stamp. Germany Scott B68, for example, has a highly acidic gum that eventually destroys the stamps. This item is valued in the catalogue with gum removed.

Reprints and Reissues

These are impressions of stamps (usually obsolete) made from the original plates or stones. If they are valid for postage and reproduce obsolete issues (such as U.S. Scott 102-111), the stamps are *reissues*. If they are from current issues, they are designated as *second*, *third*, etc., *printing*. If designated for a particular purpose, they are called *special printings*.

When special printings are not valid for postage, but are made from original dies and plates by authorized persons, they are *official reprints*. *Private reprints* are made from the original plates and dies by private hands. An example of a private reprint is that of the 1871-1932 reprints made from the original die of the 1845 New Haven, Conn., postmaster's provisional. *Official reproductions* or imitations are made from new dies and plates by government authorization. Scott will list those reissues that are valid for postage if they differ significantly from the original printing.

The U.S. government made special printings of its first postage stamps in 1875. Produced were official imitations of the first two stamps (listed as Scott 3-4), reprints of the demonetized pre-1861 issues (Scott 40-47) and reissues of the 1861 stamps, the 1869 stamps and the then-current 1875 denominations. Even though the official imitations and the reprints were not valid for postage, Scott lists all of these U.S. special printings.

Most reprints or reissues differ slightly from the original stamp in some characteristic, such as gum, paper, perforation, color or watermark. Sometimes the details are followed so meticulously that only a student of that specific stamp is able to distinguish the reprint or reissue from the original.

Remainders and Canceled to Order

Some countries sell their stock of old stamps when a new issue replaces them. To avoid postal use, the *remainders* usually are canceled with a punch hole, a heavy line or bar, or a more-or-less regular-looking cancellation. The most famous merchant of remainders was Nicholas F. Seebeck. In the 1880s and 1890s, he arranged printing contracts between the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of which he was a director, and several Central and South American countries. The contracts provided that the plates and all remainders of the yearly issues became the property of Hamilton. Seebeck saw to it that ample stock remained. The "Seebecks," both remainders and reprints, were standard packet fillers for decades.

Some countries also issue stamps *canceled-to-order (CTO)*, either in sheets with original gum or stuck onto pieces of paper or envelopes and canceled. Such CTO items generally are worth less than postally used stamps. In cases where the CTO material is far more prevalent in the marketplace than postally used examples, the catalogue value relates to the CTO examples, with postally used examples noted as premium items. Most CTOs can be detected by the presence of gum. However, as the CTO practice goes back at least to 1885, the gum inevitably has been soaked off some stamps so they could pass as postally used. The normally applied postmarks usually differ slightly from standard postmarks, and specialists are able to tell the difference. When applied individually to envelopes by philatelically minded persons, CTO material is known as *favor canceled* and generally sells at large discounts.

Cinderellas and Facsimiles

Cinderella is a catch-all term used by stamp collectors to describe phantoms, fantasies, bogus items, municipal issues, exhibition seals, local revenues, transportation stamps, labels, poster stamps and many other types of items. Some cinderella collectors include in their collections local postage issues, telegraph stamps, essays and proofs, forgeries and counterfeits.

A *fantasy* is an adhesive created for a nonexistent stamp-issuing

authority. Fantasy items range from imaginary countries (Occusi-Ambeno, Kingdom of Sedang, Principality of Trinidad or Torres Straits), to non-existent locals (Winans City Post), or nonexistent transportation lines (McRobish & Co.'s Acapulco-San Francisco Line).

On the other hand, if the entity exists and could have issued stamps (but did not) or was known to have issued other stamps, the items are considered *bogus* stamps. These would include the Mormon postage stamps of Utah, S. Allan Taylor's Guatemala and Paraguay inventions, the propaganda issues for the South Moluccas and the adhesives of the Page & Keyes local post of Boston.

Phantoms is another term for both fantasy and bogus issues.

Facsimiles are copies or imitations made to represent original stamps, but which do not pretend to be originals. A catalogue illustration is such a facsimile. Illustrations from the Moens catalogue of the last century were occasionally colored and passed off as stamps. Since the beginning of stamp collecting, facsimiles have been made for collectors as space fillers or for reference. They often carry the word "facsimile," "falsch" (German), "sanko" or "mozo" (Japanese), or "faux" (French) overprinted on the face or stamped on the back. Unfortunately, over the years a number of these items have had fake cancels applied over the facsimile notation and have been passed off as genuine.

Forgeries and Counterfeits

Forgeries and counterfeits have been with philately virtually from the beginning of stamp production. Over time, the terminology for the two has been used interchangeably. Although both forgeries and counterfeits are reproductions of stamps, the purposes behind their creation differ considerably.

Among specialists there is an increasing movement to more specifically define such items. Although there is no universally accepted terminology, we feel the following definitions most closely mirror the items and their purposes as they are currently defined.

Forgeries (also often referred to as *Counterfeits*) are reproductions of genuine stamps that have been created to defraud collectors. Such spurious items first appeared on the market around 1860, and most old-time collections contain one or more. Many are crude and easily spotted, but some can deceive experts.

An important supplier of these early philatelic forgeries was the Hamburg printer Gebruder Spiro. Many others with reputations in this craft included S. Allan Taylor, George Hussey, James Chute, George Forune, Benjamin & Sarpy, Julius Goldner, E. Oneglia and L.H. Mercier. Among the noted 20th-century forgers were Francois Fournier, Jean Sperati and the prolific Raoul DeThuin.

Forgeries may be complete replications, or they may be genuine stamps altered to resemble a scarcer (and more valuable) type. Most forgeries, particularly those of rare stamps, are worth only a small fraction of the value of a genuine example, but a few types, created by some of the most notable forgers, such as Sperati, can be worth as much or more than the genuine. Fraudulently produced copies are known of most classic rarities and many medium-priced stamps.

In addition to rare stamps, large numbers of common 19th- and early 20th-century stamps were forged to supply stamps to the early packet trade. Many can still be easily found. Few new philatelic forgeries have appeared in recent decades. Successful imitation of well-engraved work is virtually impossible. It has proven far easier to produce a fake by altering a genuine stamp than to duplicate a stamp completely.

Counterfeit (also often referred to as *Postal Counterfeit* or *Postal Forgery*) is the term generally applied to reproductions of stamps that have been created to defraud the government of revenue. Such items usually are created at the time a stamp is current and, in some cases, are hard to detect. Because most counterfeits are seized when the perpetrator is captured, postal counterfeits, particularly used on cover, are usually worth much more than a genuine example to spe-

cialists. The first postal counterfeit was of Spain's 4-cuarto carmine of 1854 (the real one is Scott 25). Apparently, the counterfeiters were not satisfied with their first version, which is now very scarce, and they soon created an engraved counterfeit, which is common. Postal counterfeits quickly followed in Austria, Naples, Sardinia and the Roman States. They have since been created in many other countries as well, including the United States.

An infamous counterfeit to defraud the government is the 1-shilling Great Britain "Stock Exchange" forgery of 1872, used on telegraph forms at the exchange that year. The stamp escaped detection until a stamp dealer noticed it in 1898.

Fakes

Fakes are genuine stamps altered in some way to make them more desirable. One student of this part of stamp collecting has estimated that by the 1950s more than 30,000 varieties of fakes were known. That number has grown greatly since then. The widespread existence of fakes makes it important for stamp collectors to study their philatelic holdings and use relevant literature. Likewise, collectors should buy from reputable dealers who guarantee their stamps and make full and prompt refunds should a purchased item be declared faked or altered by some mutually agreed-upon authority. Because fakes always have some genuine characteristics, it is not always possible to obtain unanimous agreement among experts regarding specific items. These students may change their opinions as philatelic knowledge increases. More than 80 percent of all fakes on the philatelic market today are regummed, re-perforated (or perforated for the first time), or bear forged overprints, surcharges or cancellations.

Stamps can be chemically treated to alter or eliminate colors. For example, a pale rose stamp can be re-colored to resemble a blue shade of high market value. In other cases, treated stamps can be made to resemble missing color varieties. Designs may be changed by painting, or a stroke or a dot added or bleached out to turn an ordinary variety into a seemingly scarcer stamp. Part of a stamp can be bleached and reprinted in a different version, achieving an inverted center or frame. Margins can be added or repairs done so deceptively that the stamps move from the "repaired" into the "fake" category.

Fakers have not left the backs of the stamps untouched either. They may create false watermarks, add fake grills or press out genuine grills. A thin India paper proof may be glued onto a thicker backing to create the appearance an issued stamp, or a proof printed on cardboard may be shaved down and perforated to resemble a stamp. Silk threads are impressed into paper and stamps have been split so that a rare paper variety is added to an otherwise inexpensive stamp. The most common treatment to the back of a stamp, however, is regumming.

Some in the business of faking stamps have openly advertised fool-proof application of "original gum" to stamps that lack it, although most publications now ban such ads from their pages. It is believed that very few early stamps have survived without being hinged. The large number of never-hinged examples of such earlier material offered for sale thus suggests the widespread extent of regumming activity. Regumming also may be used to hide repairs or thin spots. Dipping the stamp into watermark fluid, or examining it under longwave ultraviolet light often will reveal these flaws.

Fakers also tamper with separations. Ingenious ways to add margins are known. Perforated wide-margin stamps may be falsely represented as imperforate when trimmed. Re-perforating is commonly done to create scarce coil or perforation varieties, and to eliminate the naturally occurring straight-edge stamps found in sheet margin positions of many earlier issues. Custom has made straight-edged stamps less desirable. Fakers have obliged by perforating straight-edged stamps so that many are now uncommon, if not rare.

Another fertile field for the faker is that of overprints, surcharges and cancellations. The forging of rare surcharges or overprints began

in the 1880s or 1890s. These forgeries are sometimes difficult to detect, but experts have identified almost all. Occasionally, overprints or cancellations are removed to create non-overprinted stamps or seemingly unused items. This is most commonly done by removing a manuscript cancel to make a stamp resemble an unused example. "SPECIMEN" overprints may be removed by scraping and repainting to create non-overprinted varieties. Fakers use inexpensive revenues or pen-cancelled stamps to generate unused stamps for further faking by adding other markings. The quartz lamp or UV lamp and a high-powered magnifying glass help to easily detect removed cancellations.

The bigger problem, however, is the addition of overprints, surcharges or cancellations - many with such precision that they are very difficult to ascertain. Plating of the stamps or the overprint can be an important method of detection.

Fake postmarks may range from many spurious fancy cancellations to a host of markings applied to transatlantic covers, to adding normally appearing postmarks to definitives of some countries with stamps that are valued far higher used than unused. With the increased popularity of cover collecting, and the widespread interest in postal history, a fertile new field for fakers has come about. Some have tried to create entire covers. Others specialize in adding stamps, tied by fake cancellations, to genuine stampless covers, or replacing less expensive or damaged stamps with more valuable ones. Detailed study of postal rates in effect at the time a cover in question was mailed, including the analysis of each handstamp used during the period, ink analysis and similar techniques, usually will unmask the fraud.

Restoration and Repairs

Scott Publishing Co. bases its catalogue values on stamps that are free of defects and otherwise meet the standards set forth earlier in

Terminology

Booklets — Many countries have issued stamps in small booklets for the convenience of users. This idea continues to become increasingly popular in many countries. Booklets have been issued in many sizes and forms, often with advertising on the covers, the panes of stamps or on the interleaving.

The panes used in booklets may be printed from special plates or made from regular sheets. All panes from booklets issued by the United States and many from those of other countries contain stamps that are straight edged on the sides, but perforated between. Others are distinguished by orientation of watermark or other identifying features. Any stamp-like unit in the pane, either printed or blank, that is not a postage stamp, is considered to be a *label* in the catalogue listings.

Scott lists and values booklet panes only. Complete booklets are listed and valued in only a few cases, such as Grenada Scott 1055 and some forms of British prestige booklets. Individual booklet panes are listed only when they are not fashioned from existing sheet stamps and, therefore, are identifiable from their sheet stamp counterparts.

Panes usually do not have a used value assigned to them because there is little market activity for used booklet panes, even though many exist used and there is some demand for them.

Cancellations — The marks or obliterations put on stamps by postal authorities to show that they have performed service and to prevent their reuse are known as cancellations. If the marking is made with a pen, it is considered a "pen cancel." When the location of the post office appears in the marking, it is a "town cancellation."

this introduction. Most stamp collectors desire to have the finest copy of an item possible. Even within given grading categories there are variances. This leads to a controversial practice that is not defined in any universal manner: stamp *restoration*.

There are broad differences of opinion about what is permissible when it comes to restoration. Carefully applying a soft eraser to a stamp or cover to remove light soiling is one form of restoration, as is washing a stamp in mild soap and water to clean it. These are fairly accepted forms of restoration. More severe forms of restoration include pressing out creases or removing stains caused by tape. To what degree each of these is acceptable is dependent upon the individual situation. Further along the spectrum is the freshening of a stamp's color by removing oxide build-up or the effects of wax paper left next to stamps shipped to the tropics.

At some point in this spectrum the concept of *repair* replaces that of restoration. Repairs include filling thin spots, mending tears by reweaving or adding a missing perforation tooth. Regumming stamps may have been acceptable as a restoration or repair technique many decades ago, but today it is considered a form of fakery.

Restored stamps may or may not sell at a discount, and it is possible that the value of individual restored items may be enhanced over that of their pre-restoration state. Specific situations dictate the resultant value of such an item. Repaired stamps sell at substantial discounts from the value of sound stamps.

A "postmark" is technically any postal marking, but in practice the term generally is applied to a town cancellation with a date. When calling attention to a cause or celebration, the marking is known as a "slogan cancellation." Many other types and styles of cancellations exist, such as duplex, numerals, targets, fancy and others. See also "precancels," below.

Coil Stamps — These are stamps that are issued in rolls for use in dispensers, affixing and vending machines. Those coils of the United States, Canada, Sweden and some other countries are perforated horizontally or vertically only, with the outer edges imperforate. Coil stamps of some countries, such as Great Britain and Germany, are perforated on all four sides and may in some cases be distinguished from their sheet stamp counterparts by watermarks, counting numbers on the reverse or other means.

Covers — Entire envelopes, with or without adhesive postage stamps, that have passed through the mail and bear postal or other markings of philatelic interest are known as covers. Before the introduction of envelopes in about 1840, people folded letters and wrote the address on the outside. Some people covered their letters with an extra sheet of paper on the outside for the address, producing the term "cover." Used airletter sheets, stamped envelopes and other items of postal stationery also are considered covers.

Errors — Stamps that have some major, consistent, unintentional deviation from the normal are considered errors. Errors include, but are not limited to, missing or wrong colors, wrong paper, wrong

watermarks, inverted centers or frames on multicolor printing, inverted or missing surcharges or overprints, double impressions, missing perforations and others. Factually wrong or misspelled information, if it appears on all examples of a stamp, are not considered errors in the true sense of the word. They are errors of design. Inconsistent or randomly appearing items, such as misperfs or color shifts, are classified as freaks.

Color-Omitted Errors — This term refers to stamps where a missing color is caused by the complete failure of the printing plate to deliver ink to the stamp paper or any other paper. Generally, this is caused by the printing plate not being engaged on the press or the ink station running dry of ink during printing.

Color-Missing Errors — This term refers to stamps where a color or colors were printed somewhere but do not appear on the finished stamp. There are four different classes of color-missing errors, and the catalog indicates with a two-letter code appended to each such listing what caused the color to be missing:

FO = A *foldover* of the stamp sheet during printing may block ink from appearing on a stamp. Instead, the color will appear on the back of the foldover (where it might fall on the back of the selvage or perhaps on the back of another stamp).

EP = A piece of *extraneous paper* falling across the plate or stamp paper will receive the printed ink. When the extraneous paper is removed, an unprinted portion of stamp paper remains and shows partially or totally missing colors.

CM = A misregistration of the printing plates during printing will result in a *color misregistration*, and such a misregistration may result in a color not appearing on the finished stamp.

PS = A *perforation shift* after printing may remove a color from the finished stamp. Normally, this will occur on a row of stamps at the edge of the stamp pane.

Overprints and Surcharges — Overprinting involves applying wording or design elements over an already existing stamp. Overprints can be used to alter the place of use (such as “Canal Zone” on U.S. stamps), to adapt them for a special purpose (“Porto” on Denmark’s 1913-20 regular issues for use as postage due stamps, Scott J1-J7) or to commemorate a special occasion (United States Scott 647-648).

A *surcharge* is a form of overprint that changes or restates the face value of a stamp or piece of postal stationery.

Surcharges and overprints may be handstamped, typeset or, occasionally, lithographed or engraved. A few hand-written overprints and surcharges are known.

Precancels — Stamps that are canceled before they are placed in the mail are known as precancels. Precanceling usually is done to expedite the handling of large mailings and generally allow the affected mail pieces to skip certain phases of mail handling.

In the United States, precancellations generally identified the point of origin; that is, the city and state. This information appeared across the face of the stamp, usually centered between parallel lines. More recently, bureau precancels retained the parallel lines, but the city and state designations were dropped. Recent coils have a service inscription that is present on the original printing plate. These show the mail service paid for by the stamp. Since these stamps are not intended to receive further cancellations when used as intended, they are considered precancels. Such items often do not have parallel lines as part of the precancellation.

In France, the abbreviation *Affranchis* in a semicircle together with the word *Postes* is the general form of precancel in use. Belgian precancellations usually appear in a box in which the name of the city appears. Netherlands precancels have the name of the city enclosed

between concentric circles, sometimes called a “lifesaver.” Precancellations of other countries usually follow these patterns, but may be any arrangement of bars, boxes and city names.

Precancels are listed in the Scott catalogues only if the precancel changes the denomination (Belgium Scott 477-478); if the precanceled stamp is different from the non-precanceled version (such as untagged U.S. precancels); or if the stamp exists only precanceled (France Scott 1096-1099, U.S. Scott 2265).

Proofs and Essays — Proofs are impressions taken from an approved die, plate or stone in which the design and color are the same as the stamp issued to the public. Trial color proofs are impressions taken from approved dies, plates or stones in colors that vary from the final version. An essay is the impression of a design that differs in some way from the issued stamp. “Progressive die proofs” generally are considered to be essays.

Provisionals — These are stamps that are issued on short notice and intended for temporary use pending the arrival of regular issues. They usually are issued to meet such contingencies as changes in government or currency, shortage of necessary postage values or military occupation.

During the 1840s, postmasters in certain American cities issued stamps that were valid only at specific post offices. In 1861, postmasters of the Confederate States also issued stamps with limited validity. Both of these examples are known as “postmaster’s provisionals.”

Se-tenant — This term refers to an unsevered pair, strip or block of stamps that differ in design, denomination or overprint.

Unless the se-tenant item has a continuous design (see U.S. Scott 1451a, 1694a) the stamps do not have to be in the same order as shown in the catalogue (see U.S. Scott 2158a).

Specimens — The Universal Postal Union required member nations to send samples of all stamps they released into service to the International Bureau in Switzerland. Member nations of the UPU received these specimens as samples of what stamps were valid for postage. Many are overprinted, handstamped or initial-perforated “Specimen,” “Canceled” or “Muestra.” Some are marked with bars across the denominations (China-Taiwan), punched holes (Czechoslovakia) or back inscriptions (Mongolia).

Stamps distributed to government officials or for publicity purposes, and stamps submitted by private security printers for official approval, also may receive such defacements.

The previously described defacement markings prevent postal use, and all such items generally are known as “specimens.”

Tete Beche — This term describes a pair of stamps in which one is upside down in relation to the other. Some of these are the result of intentional sheet arrangements, such as Morocco Scott B10-B11. Others occurred when one or more electrotypes accidentally were placed upside down on the plate, such as Colombia Scott 57a. Separation of the tete-beche stamps, of course, destroys the tete beche variety.

Currency Conversion

Country	Dollar	Pound	S Franc	Yen	HK Dollar	Euro	Cdn Dollar	Aus Dollar
Australia	1.7702	2.8134	1.2256	0.0147	0.2269	1.8108	1.1342	----
Canada	1.5608	2.4806	0.0807	0.0129	0.2001	1.5966	----	0.8817
European Union	0.9776	1.5537	0.6769	0.0081	0.1253	----	0.6263	0.5523
Hong Kong	7.8003	12.397	5.4007	0.0647	----	7.9790	4.9976	4.4065
Japan	120.57	191.62	83.480	----	15.457	123.33	77.249	68.111
Switzerland	1.4443	2.2954	----	0.0120	0.1852	1.4774	0.9254	0.8159
United Kingdom	0.6292	----	0.4356	0.0052	0.0807	0.6436	0.4031	0.3554
United States	----	1.5893	0.6924	0.0083	0.1282	1.0229	0.6407	0.5649

Country	Currency	U.S. \$ Equiv.
Afghanistan	afghani .....	.0002
Aitutaki	New Zealand dollar .....	.5144
Albania	lek .....	.0074
Algeria	dinar .....	.0127
Andorra (French)	euro	1.0229
Andorra (Spanish)	euro	1.0229
Angola	kwanza .....	.0175
Anguilla	East Caribbean dollar .....	.3745
Antigua	East Caribbean dollar .....	.3745
Argentina	peso .....	.2845
Armenia	dram .....	.0018
Aruba	guilder .....	.5587
Ascension	British pound	1.5893
Australia	dollar .....	.5649
Australian Antarctic Territory	dollar .....	.5649
Austria	euro	1.0229
Azerbaijan	manat .....	.0002
Bahamas	dollar	1.00
Bahrain	dinar	2.653
Bangladesh	taka .....	.0173
Barbados	dollar .....	.5025
Barbuda	East Caribbean dollar .....	.3745
Belarus	ruble .....	.0006
Belgium	euro	1.0229
Belize	dollar .....	.5076
Benin	Community of French Africa (CFA) franc .....	.00156
Bermuda	dollar	1.00
Bhutan	ngultrum .....	.0208
Bolivia	boliviano .....	.1339
Bosnia & Herzegovina	convertible mark .....	.5193
Botswana	pula .....	.1801
Brazil	real .....	.2681
British Antarctic Territory	British pound	1.5893
British Indian Ocean Territory	British pound	1.5893
Brunei	dollar .....	.5714
Bulgaria	lev .....	.5245
Burkina Faso	CFA franc .....	.00156
Burma	kyat .....	.1577
Burundi	franc .....	.0010
United Nations-New York	U.S. dollar	1.00
United Nations-Geneva	Swiss franc .....	.6924
United Nations-Vienna	euro	1.0229
United States	dollar	1.00

Source: *Wall Street Journal* Dec. 16, 2002. Figures reflect values as of Dec. 13, 2002.

COMMON DESIGN TYPES

Pictured in this section are issues where one illustration has been used for a number of countries in the Catalogue. Not included in this section are over-printed stamps or those issues which are illustrated in each country.

EUROPA
Europa, 1956

The design symbolizing the cooperation among the six countries comprising the Coal and Steel Community is illustrated in each country.

Belgium.....	496-497
France.....	805-806
Germany.....	748-749
Italy.....	715-716
Luxembourg.....	318-320
Netherlands.....	368-369

Europa, 1958



"E" and
Dove — CD1

European Postal Union at the service of European integration.

1958, Sept. 13

Belgium.....	527-528
France.....	889-890
Germany.....	790-791
Italy.....	750-751
Luxembourg.....	341-343
Netherlands.....	375-376
Saar.....	317-318

Europa, 1959



6-Link Endless
Chain — CD2

1959, Sept. 19

Belgium.....	536-537
France.....	929-930
Germany.....	805-806
Italy.....	791-792
Luxembourg.....	354-355
Netherlands.....	379-380

Europa, 1960



19-Spoke
Wheel
CD3

First anniversary of the establishment of C.E.P.T. (Conference Europeenne des Administrations des Postes et des Telecommunications.) The spokes symbolize the 19 founding members of the Conference.

1960, Sept.

Belgium.....	553-554
Denmark.....	379
Finland.....	376-377
France.....	970-971
Germany.....	818-820
Great Britain.....	377-378
Greece.....	688
Iceland.....	327-328

Ireland.....	175-176
Italy.....	809-810
Luxembourg.....	374-375
Netherlands.....	385-386
Norway.....	387
Portugal.....	866-867
Spain.....	941-942
Sweden.....	562-563
Switzerland.....	400-401
Turkey.....	1493-1494

Europa, 1961



19 Doves
Flying as
One — CD4

The 19 doves represent the 19 members of the Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Administrations C.E.P.T.

1961-62

Belgium.....	572-573
Cyprus.....	201-203
France.....	1005-1006
Germany.....	844-845
Great Britain.....	383-384
Greece.....	718-719
Iceland.....	340-341
Italy.....	845-846
Luxembourg.....	382-383
Netherlands.....	387-388
Spain.....	1010-1011
Switzerland.....	410-411
Turkey.....	1518-1520

Europa, 1962



Young Tree
with 19
Leaves
CD5

The 19 leaves represent the 19 original members of C.E.P.T.

1962-63

Belgium.....	582-583
Cyprus.....	219-221
France.....	1045-1046
Germany.....	852-853
Greece.....	739-740
Iceland.....	348-349
Ireland.....	184-185
Italy.....	860-861
Luxembourg.....	386-387
Netherlands.....	394-395
Norway.....	414-415
Switzerland.....	416-417
Turkey.....	1553-1555

Europa, 1963



Stylized
Links,
Symbolizing
Unity — CD6

1963, Sept.

Belgium.....	598-599
Cyprus.....	229-231
Finland.....	419
France.....	1074-1075
Germany.....	867-868
Greece.....	768-769
Iceland.....	357-358
Ireland.....	188-189
Italy.....	880-881
Luxembourg.....	403-404
Netherlands.....	416-417
Norway.....	441-442
Switzerland.....	429
Turkey.....	1602-1603

Europa, 1964



Symbolic
Daisy — CD7

5th anniversary of the establishment of C.E.P.T. The 22 petals of the flower symbolize the 22 members of the Conference.

1964, Sept.

Austria.....	738
Belgium.....	614-615
Cyprus.....	244-246
France.....	1109-1110
Germany.....	897-898
Greece.....	801-802
Iceland.....	367-368
Ireland.....	196-197
Italy.....	894-895
Luxembourg.....	411-412
Monaco.....	590-591
Netherlands.....	428-429
Norway.....	458
Portugal.....	931-933
Spain.....	1262-1263
Switzerland.....	438-439
Turkey.....	1628-1629

Europa, 1965



Leaves and
"Fruit"
CD8

1965

Belgium.....	636-637
Cyprus.....	262-264
Finland.....	437
France.....	1131-1132
Germany.....	934-935
Greece.....	833-834
Iceland.....	375-376
Ireland.....	204-205
Italy.....	915-916
Luxembourg.....	432-433
Monaco.....	616-617
Netherlands.....	438-439
Norway.....	475-476
Portugal.....	958-960
Switzerland.....	469
Turkey.....	1665-1666

Europa, 1966



Symbolic
Sailboat — CD9

1966, Sept.

Andorra, French.....	172
Belgium.....	675-676
Cyprus.....	275-277
France.....	1163-1164
Germany.....	963-964
Greece.....	862-863
Iceland.....	384-385
Ireland.....	216-217
Italy.....	942-943
Liechtenstein.....	415
Luxembourg.....	440-441
Monaco.....	639-640
Netherlands.....	441-442
Norway.....	496-497
Portugal.....	980-982
Switzerland.....	477-478
Turkey.....	1718-1719

Europa, 1967



Cogwheels
CD10

1967

Andorra, French.....	174-175
Belgium.....	688-689
Cyprus.....	297-299
France.....	1178-1179
Germany.....	969-970
Greece.....	891-892
Iceland.....	389-390
Ireland.....	232-233
Italy.....	951-952
Liechtenstein.....	420
Luxembourg.....	449-450
Monaco.....	669-670
Netherlands.....	444-447
Norway.....	504-505
Portugal.....	994-996
Spain.....	1465-1466
Switzerland.....	482
Turkey.....	B120-B121

Europa, 1968



Golden Key
with
C.E.P.T.
Emblem
CD11

1968

Andorra, French.....	182-183
Belgium.....	705-706
Cyprus.....	314-316
France.....	1209-1210
Germany.....	983-984
Greece.....	916-917
Iceland.....	395-396
Ireland.....	242-243
Italy.....	979-980
Liechtenstein.....	442
Luxembourg.....	466-467
Monaco.....	689-691
Netherlands.....	452-453
Portugal.....	1019-1021
San Marino.....	687
Spain.....	1526
Turkey.....	1775-1776

Europa, 1969



"EUROPA"
and "CEPT"
CD12

Tenth anniversary of C.E.P.T.

1969

Andorra, French.....	188-189
Austria.....	837
Belgium.....	718-719
Cyprus.....	326-328
Denmark.....	458
Finland.....	483
France.....	1245-1246
Germany.....	996-997
Great Britain.....	585
Greece.....	947-948
Iceland.....	406-407
Ireland.....	270-271
Italy.....	1000-1001
Liechtenstein.....	453
Luxembourg.....	474-475
Monaco.....	722-724
Netherlands.....	475-476
Norway.....	533-534
Portugal.....	1038-1040
San Marino.....	701-702
Spain.....	1567
Sweden.....	814-816

Switzerland.....	500-501
Turkey.....	1799-1800
Vatican.....	470-472
Yugoslavia.....	1003-1004

Europa, 1970

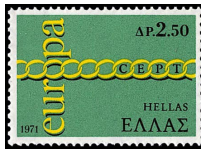


Interwoven Threads CD13

1970

Andorra, French.....	196-197
Belgium.....	741-742
Cyprus.....	340-342
France.....	1271-1272
Germany.....	1018-1019
Greece.....	985, 987
Iceland.....	420-421
Ireland.....	279-281
Italy.....	1013-1014
Liechtenstein.....	470
Luxembourg.....	489-490
Monaco.....	768-770
Netherlands.....	483-484
Portugal.....	1060-1062
San Marino.....	729-730
Spain.....	1607
Switzerland.....	515-516
Turkey.....	1848-1849
Yugoslavia.....	1024-1025

Europa, 1971



"Fraternity, Cooperation, Common Effort" CD14

1971

Andorra, French.....	205-206
Belgium.....	803-804
Cyprus.....	365-367
Finland.....	504
France.....	1304
Germany.....	1064-1065
Greece.....	1029-1030
Iceland.....	429-430
Ireland.....	305-306
Italy.....	1038-1039
Liechtenstein.....	485
Luxembourg.....	500-501
Malta.....	425-427
Monaco.....	797-799
Netherlands.....	488-489
Portugal.....	1094-1096
San Marino.....	749-750
Spain.....	1675-1676
Switzerland.....	531-532
Turkey.....	1876-1877
Yugoslavia.....	1052-1053

Europa, 1972



Sparkles, Symbolic of Communications CD15

1972

Andorra, French.....	210-211
Andorra, Spanish.....	62
Belgium.....	825-826
Cyprus.....	380-382
Finland.....	512-513
France.....	1341
Germany.....	1089-1090
Greece.....	1049-1050
Iceland.....	439-440
Ireland.....	316-317
Italy.....	1065-1066
Liechtenstein.....	504
Luxembourg.....	512-513
Malta.....	450-453
Monaco.....	831-832

Netherlands.....	494-495
Portugal.....	1141-1143
San Marino.....	771-772
Spain.....	1718
Switzerland.....	544-545
Turkey.....	1907-1908
Yugoslavia.....	1100-1101

Europa, 1973



Post Horn and Arrows CD16

1973

Andorra, French.....	319-320
Andorra, Spanish.....	76
Belgium.....	839-840
Cyprus.....	396-398
Finland.....	526
France.....	1367
Germany.....	1114-1115
Greece.....	1090-1092
Iceland.....	447-448
Ireland.....	329-330
Italy.....	1108-1109
Liechtenstein.....	528-529
Luxembourg.....	523-524
Malta.....	469-471
Monaco.....	866-867
Netherlands.....	504-505
Norway.....	604-605
Portugal.....	1170-1172
San Marino.....	802-803
Spain.....	1753
Switzerland.....	580-581
Turkey.....	1935-1936
Yugoslavia.....	1138-1139

Europa, 2000



CD17

2000

Albania.....	2621-2622
Andorra, French.....	522
Andorra, Spanish.....	262
Armenia.....	610-611
Austria.....	1814
Azerbaijan.....	698-699
Belarus.....	350
Belgium.....	1818
Bosnia & Herzegovina (Moslem).....	358
Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb).....	112
Croatia.....	428-429
Cyprus.....	959
Czech Republic.....	3120
Denmark.....	1189
Estonia.....	394
Faroe Islands.....	376
Finland.....	1129
Aland Islands.....	166
France.....	2771
Georgia.....	228-229
Germany.....	2086-2087
Gibraltar.....	837-840
Great Britain (Guernsey).....	805-809
Great Britain (Jersey).....	935-936
Great Britain (Isle of Man).....	883
Greece.....	1959
Greenland.....	363
Hungary.....	3699-3700
Iceland.....	910
Ireland.....	1230-1231
Italy.....	2349
Latvia.....	504
Liechtenstein.....	1178
Lithuania.....	668
Luxembourg.....	1035
Macedonia.....	187
Malta.....	1011-1012
Moldova.....	355
Monaco.....	2161-2162
Poland.....	3519
Portugal.....	2358
Portugal (Azores).....	455
Portugal (Madeira).....	208

Romania.....	4370
Russia.....	6589
San Marino.....	1480
Slovakia.....	355
Slovenia.....	424
Spain.....	3036
Sweden.....	2394
Switzerland.....	1074
Turkey.....	2762
Turkish Rep. of Northern Cyprus.....	500
Ukraine.....	379
Vatican City.....	115

The Gibraltar stamps are similar to the stamp illustrated, but none have the design shown above. All other sets listed above include at least one stamp with the design shown, but some include stamps with entirely different designs. Bulgaria Nos. 4131-4132 are Europa stamps with completely different designs.

PORTUGAL & COLONIES
Vasco da Gama



Fleet Departing CD20



Fleet Arriving at Calicut — CD21



Embarking at Rastello CD22



Muse of History CD23



San Gabriel, da Gama and Camoens CD24



Archangel Gabriel, the Patron Saint CD25



Flagship San Gabriel — CD26



Vasco da Gama — CD27

Fourth century of Vasco da Gama's discovery of the route to India.

1898

Azores.....	93-100
Macao.....	67-74
Madeira.....	37-44
Portugal.....	147-154
Port. Africa.....	1-8
Port. Congo.....	75-98
Port. India.....	189-196
St. Thomas & Prince Islands.....	170-193
Timor.....	45-52

Pombal
POSTAL TAX
POSTAL TAX DUES



Marquis de Pombal — CD28



Planning Reconstruction of Lisbon, 1755 — CD29



Pombal Monument, Lisbon — CD30

Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho e Mello, Marquis de Pombal (1699-1782), statesman, rebuilt Lisbon after earthquake of 1755. Tax was for the erection of Pombal monument. Obligatory on all mail on certain days throughout the year. Postal Tax Dues are inscribed "Multa."

1925

Angola.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
Azores.....	RA9-RA11, RAJ2-RAJ4
Cape Verde.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
Macao.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
Madeira.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
Mozambique.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
Nyassa.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
Portugal.....	RA11-RA13, RAJ2-RAJ4
Port. Guinea.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
Port. India.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
St. Thomas & Prince Islands.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3
Timor.....	RA1-RA3, RAJ1-RAJ3



Vasco da Gama CD34



Mousinho de Albuquerque CD35



Dam CD36



Prince Henry the Navigator CD37



Affonso de Albuquerque CD38



Plane over Globe CD39

1938-39

Angola.....	274-291, C1-C9
Cape Verde.....	234-251, C1-C9
Macao.....	289-305, C7-C15
Mozambique.....	270-287, C1-C9

Port. Guinea 233-250, C1-C9
 Port. India 439-453, C1-C8
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands ... 302-319, 323-340, C1-C18
 Timor 223-239, C1-C9

Lady of Fatima



Our Lady of the Rosary, Fatima, Portugal — CD40

1948-49

Angola 315-318
 Cape Verde 266
 Macao 336
 Mozambique 325-328
 Port. Guinea 271
 Port. India 480
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 351
 Timor 254

A souvenir sheet of 9 stamps was issued in 1951 to mark the extension of the 1950 Holy Year. The sheet contains: Angola No. 316, Cape Verde No. 266, Macao No. 336, Mozambique No. 325, Portuguese Guinea No. 271, Portuguese India Nos. 480, 485, St. Thomas & Prince Islands No. 351, Timor No. 254. The sheet also contains a portrait of Pope Pius XII and is inscribed "Encerramento do Ano Santo, Fatima 1951." It was sold for 11 escudos.

Holy Year



Church Bells and Dove CD41



Angel Holding Candelabra CD42

Holy Year, 1950.

1950-51

Angola 331-332
 Cape Verde 268-269
 Macao 339-340
 Mozambique 330-331
 Port. Guinea 273-274
 Port. India 490-491, 496-503
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands ... 353-354
 Timor 258-259

A souvenir sheet of 8 stamps was issued in 1951 to mark the extension of the Holy Year. The sheet contains: Angola No. 331, Cape Verde No. 269, Macao No. 340, Mozambique No. 331, Portuguese Guinea No. 275, Portuguese India No. 490, St. Thomas & Prince Islands No. 354, Timor No. 258, some with colors changed. The sheet contains doves and is inscribed "Encerramento do Ano Santo, Fatima 1951." It was sold for 17 escudos.

Holy Year Conclusion



Our Lady of Fatima — CD43

Conclusion of Holy Year. Sheets contain alternate vertical rows of stamps and labels bearing quotation from Pope Pius XII, different for each colony.

1951

Angola 357
 Cape Verde 270
 Macao 352
 Mozambique 356
 Port. Guinea 275
 Port. India 506
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 355

Timor 270

Medical Congress



CD44

First National Congress of Tropical Medicine, Lisbon, 1952. Each stamp has a different design.

1952

Angola 358
 Cape Verde 287
 Macao 364
 Mozambique 359
 Port. Guinea 276
 Port. India 516
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 356
 Timor 271

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS



CD45

1952

Angola J37-J42
 Cape Verde J31-J36
 Macao J53-J58
 Mozambique J51-J56
 Port. Guinea J40-J45
 Port. India J47-J52
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands ... J52-J57
 Timor J31-J36

Sao Paulo



Father Manuel de Nobrega and View of Sao Paulo — CD46

Founding of Sao Paulo, Brazil, 400th anniv.

1954

Angola 385
 Cape Verde 297
 Macao 382
 Mozambique 395
 Port. Guinea 291
 Port. India 530
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands ... 369
 Timor 279

Tropical Medicine Congress



CD47

Sixth International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria, Lisbon, Sept. 1958. Each stamp shows a different plant.

1958

Angola 409
 Cape Verde 303
 Macao 392
 Mozambique 404
 Port. Guinea 295
 Port. India 569
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 371
 Timor 289

Sports



CD48

Each stamp shows a different sport.

1962

Angola 433-438
 Cape Verde 320-325
 Macao 394-399
 Mozambique 424-429
 Port. Guinea 299-304
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands ... 374-379
 Timor 313-318

Anti-Malaria



Anopheles Funestus and Malaria Eradication Symbol — CD49

World Health Organization drive to eradicate malaria.

1962

Angola 439
 Cape Verde 326
 Macao 400
 Mozambique 430
 Port. Guinea 305
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands ... 380
 Timor 319

Airline Anniversary



Map of Africa, Super Constellation and Jet Liner — CD50

Tenth anniversary of Transportes Aereos Portugueses (TAP).

1963

Angola 490
 Cape Verde 327
 Mozambique 434
 Port. Guinea 318
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 381

National Overseas Bank



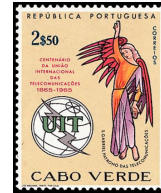
Antonio Teixeira de Sousa — CD51

Centenary of the National Overseas Bank of Portugal.

1964, May 16

Angola 509
 Cape Verde 328
 Port. Guinea 319
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 382
 Timor 320

ITU



ITU Emblem and the Archangel Gabriel — CD52

International Communications Union, Cent.

1965, May 17

Angola 511
 Cape Verde 329
 Macao 402
 Mozambique 464
 Port. Guinea 320
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 383
 Timor 321

National Revolution



CD53

40th anniv. of the National Revolution. Different buildings on each stamp.

1966, May 28

Angola 525
 Cape Verde 338
 Macao 403
 Mozambique 465
 Port. Guinea 329
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 392
 Timor 322

Navy Club



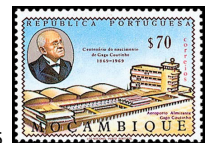
CD54

Centenary of Portugal's Navy Club. Each stamp has a different design.

1967, Jan. 31

Angola 527-528
 Cape Verde 339-340
 Macao 412-413
 Mozambique 478-479
 Port. Guinea 330-331
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands ... 393-394
 Timor 323-324

Admiral Coutinho



CD55

Centenary of the birth of Admiral Carlos Viegas Gago Coutinho (1869-1959), explorer and aviation pioneer. Each stamp has a different design.

1969, Feb. 17

Angola 547
 Cape Verde 355
 Macao 417
 Mozambique 484
 Port. Guinea 335
 St. Thomas & Prince Islands 397
 Timor 335

Administration Reform



Luiz Augusto Rebello da Silva — CD56

Centenary of the administration reforms of the overseas territories.

1969, Sept. 25

Angola	549
Cape Verde	357
Macao	419
Mozambique	491
Port. Guinea	337
St. Thomas & Prince Islands	399
Timor	338

Marshal Carmona



CD57

Birth centenary of Marshal Antonio Oscar Carmona de Fragoso (1869-1951), President of Portugal. Each stamp has a different design.

1970, Nov. 15

Angola	563
Cape Verde	359
Macao	422
Mozambique	493
Port. Guinea	340
St. Thomas & Prince Islands	403
Timor	341

Olympic Games



CD59

20th Olympic Games, Munich, Aug. 26-Sept. 11. Each stamp shows a different sport.

1972, June 20

Angola	569
Cape Verde	361
Macao	426
Mozambique	504
Port. Guinea	342
St. Thomas & Prince Islands	408
Timor	343

Libson-Rio de Janeiro Flight



CD60

50th anniversary of the Lisbon to Rio de Janeiro flight by Arturo de Sacadura and Coutinho, March 30-June 5, 1922. Each stamp shows a different stage of the flight.

1972, Sept. 20

Angola	570
Cape Verde	362
Macao	427
Mozambique	505
Port. Guinea	343
St. Thomas & Prince Islands	409
Timor	344

WMO Centenary



WMO Emblem — CD61

Centenary of international meteorological cooperation.

1973, Dec. 15

Angola	571
Cape Verde	363
Macao	429
Mozambique	509
Port. Guinea	344
St. Thomas & Prince Islands	410
Timor	345

FRENCH COMMUNITY

Upper Volta can be found under Burkina Faso in Vol. 1
Madagascar can be found under Malagasy in Vol. 3
Colonial Exposition



People of French Empire CD70



Women's Heads CD71



France Showing Way to Civilization CD72



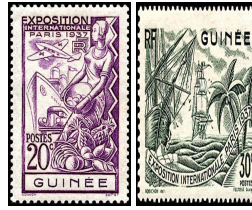
"Colonial Commerce" CD73

International Colonial Exposition, Paris.

1931

Cameroun	213-216
Chad	60-63
Dahomey	97-100
Fr. Guiana	152-155
Fr. Guinea	116-119
Fr. India	100-103
Fr. Polynesia	76-79
Fr. Sudan	102-105
Gabon	120-123
Guadeloupe	138-141
Indo-China	140-142
Ivory Coast	92-95
Madagascar	169-172
Martinique	129-132
Mauritania	65-68
Middle Congo	61-64
New Caledonia	176-179
Niger	73-76
Reunion	122-125
St. Pierre & Miquelon	132-135
Senegal	138-141
Somali Coast	135-138
Togo	254-257
Ubangi-Shari	82-85
Upper Volta	66-69
Wallis & Futuna Isls.	85-88

Paris International Exposition Colonial Arts Exposition



"Colonial Resources" CD74 CD75



Overseas Commerce CD75



Exposition Building and Women CD76



"France and the Empire" CD77



Cultural Treasures of the Colonies CD78

Souvenir sheets contain one imperf. stamp.

1937

Cameroun	217-222A
Dahomey	101-107
Fr. Equatorial Africa	27-32, 73
Fr. Guiana	162-168
Fr. Guinea	120-126
Fr. India	104-110
Fr. Polynesia	117-123
Fr. Sudan	106-112
Guadeloupe	148-154
Indo-China	193-199
Inini	41
Ivory Coast	152-158
Kwangchowan	132
Madagascar	191-197
Martinique	179-185
Mauritania	69-75
New Caledonia	208-214
Niger	72-83
Reunion	167-173
St. Pierre & Miquelon	165-171
Senegal	172-178
Somali Coast	139-145
Togo	258-264
Wallis & Futuna Isls.	89

Curie



Pierre and Marie Curie CD80

40th anniversary of the discovery of radium. The surtax was for the benefit of the Intl. Union for the Control of Cancer.

1938

Cameroun	B1
Cuba	B1-B2
Dahomey	B2
France	B76
Fr. Equatorial Africa	B1
Fr. Guiana	B3
Fr. Guinea	B2
Fr. India	B6
Fr. Polynesia	B5
Fr. Sudan	B1
Guadeloupe	B3

Indo-China	B14
Ivory Coast	B2
Madagascar	B2
Martinique	B2
Mauritania	B3
New Caledonia	B4
Niger	B1
Reunion	B4
St. Pierre & Miquelon	B3
Senegal	B3
Somali Coast	B2
Togo	B1

Caillie



Rene Caillie and Map of Northwest Africa — CD81

Death centenary of Rene Caillie (1799-1838), French explorer. All three denominations exist with colony name omitted.

1939

Dahomey	108-110
Fr. Guinea	161-163
Fr. Sudan	113-115
Ivory Coast	160-162
Mauritania	109-111
Niger	84-86
Senegal	188-190
Togo	265-267

New York World's Fair



Natives and New York Skyline CD82

1939

Cameroun	223-224
Dahomey	111-112
Fr. Equatorial Africa	78-79
Fr. Guiana	169-170
Fr. Guinea	164-165
Fr. India	111-112
Fr. Polynesia	124-125
Fr. Sudan	116-117
Guadeloupe	155-156
Indo-China	203-204
Inini	42-43
Ivory Coast	163-164
Kwangchowan	121-122
Madagascar	209-210
Martinique	186-187
Mauritania	112-113
New Caledonia	215-216
Niger	87-88
Reunion	174-175
St. Pierre & Miquelon	205-206
Senegal	191-192
Somali Coast	179-180
Togo	268-269
Wallis & Futuna Isls.	90-91

French Revolution



Storming of the Bastille — CD83

French Revolution, 150th anniv. The surtax was for the defense of the colonies.

1939

Cameroun	B2-B6
Dahomey	B3-B7
Fr. Equatorial Africa	B4-B8, CB1
Fr. Guiana	B4-B8, CB1
Fr. Guinea	B3-B7
Fr. India	B7-B11
Fr. Polynesia	B6-B10, CB1
Fr. Sudan	B2-B6
Guadeloupe	B4-B8
Indo-China	B15-B19, CB1

Inini.....	B1-B5
Ivory Coast.....	B3-B7
Kwangchowan.....	B1-B5
Madagascar.....	B3-B7, CB1
Martinique.....	B3-B7
Mauritania.....	B4-B8
New Caledonia.....	B5-B9, CB1
Niger.....	B2-B6
Reunion.....	B5-B9, CB1
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	B4-B8
Senegal.....	B4-B8, CB1
Somali Coast.....	B3-B7
Togo.....	B2-B6
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	B1-B5



Plane over Coastal Area
CD85

All five denominations exist with colony name omitted.

1940

Dahomey.....	C1-C5
Fr. Guinea.....	C1-C5
Fr. Sudan.....	C1-C5
Ivory Coast.....	C1-C5
Mauritania.....	C1-C5
Niger.....	C1-C5
Senegal.....	C12-C16
Togo.....	C1-C5

Defense of the Empire



Colonial Infantryman — CD86

1941

Cameroun.....	B13B
Dahomey.....	B13
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	B8B
Fr. Guiana.....	B10
Fr. Guinea.....	B13
Fr. India.....	B13
Fr. Polynesia.....	B12
Fr. Sudan.....	B12
Guadeloupe.....	B10
Indo-China.....	B19B
Inini.....	B7
Ivory Coast.....	B13
Kwangchowan.....	B7
Madagascar.....	B9
Martinique.....	B9
Mauritania.....	B14
New Caledonia.....	B11
Niger.....	B12
Reunion.....	B11
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	B8B
Senegal.....	B14
Somali Coast.....	B9
Togo.....	B10B
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	B7



Cross of Lorraine & Four-engine Plane
CD87

1941-5

Cameroun.....	C1-C7
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	C17-C23
Fr. Guiana.....	C9-C10
Fr. India.....	C1-C6
Fr. Polynesia.....	C3-C9
Fr. West Africa.....	C1-C3
Guadeloupe.....	C1-C2
Madagascar.....	C37-C43
Martinique.....	C1-C2
New Caledonia.....	C7-C13
Reunion.....	C18-C24
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C1-C7
Somali Coast.....	C1-C7



Transport Plane
CD88



Caravan and Plane
CD89

1942

Dahomey.....	C6-C13
Fr. Guinea.....	C6-C13
Fr. Sudan.....	C6-C13
Ivory Coast.....	C6-C13
Mauritania.....	C6-C13
Niger.....	C6-C13
Senegal.....	C17-C25
Togo.....	C6-C13

Red Cross



Marianne
CD90

The surtax was for the French Red Cross and national relief.

1944

Cameroun.....	B28
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	B38
Fr. Guiana.....	B12
Fr. India.....	B14
Fr. Polynesia.....	B13
Fr. West Africa.....	B1
Guadeloupe.....	B12
Madagascar.....	B15
Martinique.....	B11
New Caledonia.....	B13
Reunion.....	B15
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	B13
Somali Coast.....	B13
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	B9

Eboue



CD91

Felix Eboué, first French colonial administrator to proclaim resistance to Germany after French surrender in World War II.

1945

Cameroun.....	296-297
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	156-157
Fr. Guiana.....	171-172
Fr. India.....	210-211
Fr. Polynesia.....	150-151
Fr. West Africa.....	15-16
Guadeloupe.....	187-188
Madagascar.....	259-260
Martinique.....	196-197
New Caledonia.....	274-275
Reunion.....	238-239
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	322-323
Somali Coast.....	238-239

Victory



Victory — CD92

European victory of the Allied Nations in World War II.

1946, May 8

Cameroun.....	C8
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	C24
Fr. Guiana.....	C11
Fr. India.....	C7
Fr. Polynesia.....	C10
Fr. West Africa.....	C4
Guadeloupe.....	C3
Indo-China.....	C19
Madagascar.....	C44
Martinique.....	C3
New Caledonia.....	C14
Reunion.....	C25
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C8
Somali Coast.....	C8
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C1

Chad to Rhine



Leclerc's Departure from Chad — CD93



Battle at Cufra Oasis — CD94



Tanks in Action, Mareth — CD95



Normandy Invasion — CD96



Entering Paris — CD97



Liberation of Strasbourg — CD98

"Chad to the Rhine" march, 1942-44, by Gen. Jacques Leclerc's column, later French 2nd Armored Division.

1946, June 6

Cameroun.....	C9-C14
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	C25-C30
Fr. Guiana.....	C12-C17
Fr. India.....	C8-C13
Fr. Polynesia.....	C11-C16
Fr. West Africa.....	C5-C10
Guadeloupe.....	C4-C9
Indo-China.....	C20-C25
Madagascar.....	C45-C50
Martinique.....	C4-C9
New Caledonia.....	C15-C20
Reunion.....	C26-C31
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C9-C14
Somali Coast.....	C9-C14
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C2-C7

UPU



French Colonials, Globe and Plane — CD99

Universal Postal Union, 75th anniv.

1949, July 4

Cameroun.....	C29
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	C34
Fr. India.....	C17
Fr. Polynesia.....	C20
Fr. West Africa.....	C15
Indo-China.....	C26
Madagascar.....	C55
New Caledonia.....	C24
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C18
Somali Coast.....	C18
Togo.....	C18
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C10

Tropical Medicine



Doctor Treating Infant
CD100

The surtax was for charitable work.

1950

Cameroun.....	B29
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	B39
Fr. India.....	B15
Fr. Polynesia.....	B14
Fr. West Africa.....	B3
Madagascar.....	B17
New Caledonia.....	B14
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	B14
Somali Coast.....	B14
Togo.....	B11

Military Medal



Medal, Early Marine and Colonial Soldier — CD101

Centenary of the creation of the French Military Medal.

1952

Cameroun.....	332
Comoro Isls.....	39
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	186
Fr. India.....	233
Fr. Polynesia.....	179
Fr. West Africa.....	57
Madagascar.....	286

New Caledonia.....	295
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	345
Somali Coast.....	267
Togo.....	327
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	149

Liberation



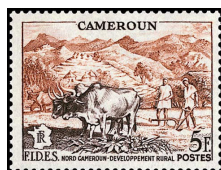
Allied Landing, Victory Sign and Cross of Lorraine — CD102

Liberation of France, 10th anniv.

1954, June 6

Cameroun.....	C32
Comoro Isls.....	C4
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	C38
Fr. India.....	C18
Fr. Polynesia.....	C22
Fr. West Africa.....	C17
Madagascar.....	C57
New Caledonia.....	C25
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C19
Somali Coast.....	C19
Togo.....	C19
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C11

FIDES



Plowmen
CD103

Efforts of FIDES, the Economic and Social Development Fund for Overseas Possessions (Fonds d' Investissement pour le Developpement Economique et Social). Each stamp has a different design.

1956

Cameroun.....	326-329
Comoro Isls.....	43
Fr. Polynesia.....	181
Fr. West Africa.....	65-72
Madagascar.....	292-295
New Caledonia.....	303
Somali Coast.....	268
Togo.....	331

Flower



CD104

Each stamp shows a different flower.

1958-9

Cameroun.....	333
Comoro Isls.....	45
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	200-201
Fr. Polynesia.....	192
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	11
Fr. West Africa.....	79-83
Madagascar.....	301-302
New Caledonia.....	304-305
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	357
Somali Coast.....	270
Togo.....	348-349
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	152

Human Rights



Sun, Dove
and U.N.
Emblem
CD105

10th anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1958

Comoro Isls.....	44
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	202
Fr. Polynesia.....	191
Fr. West Africa.....	85
Madagascar.....	300
New Caledonia.....	306
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	356
Somali Coast.....	274
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	153

C.C.T.A.



CD106

Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa south of the Sahara, 10th anniv.

1960

Cameroun.....	335
Cent. Africa.....	3
Chad.....	66
Congo, P.R.....	90
Dahomey.....	138
Gabon.....	150
Ivory Coast.....	180
Madagascar.....	317
Mali.....	9
Mauritania.....	117
Niger.....	104
Upper Volta.....	89

Air Afrique, 1961



Modern and Ancient Africa, Map and Planes — CD107

Founding of Air Afrique (African Airlines).

1961-62

Cameroun.....	C37
Cent. Africa.....	C5
Chad.....	C7
Congo, P.R.....	C5
Dahomey.....	C17
Gabon.....	C5
Ivory Coast.....	C18
Mauritania.....	C17
Niger.....	C22
Senegal.....	C31
Upper Volta.....	C4

Anti-Malaria



CD108

World Health Organization drive to eradicate malaria.

1962, Apr. 7

Cameroun.....	B36
Cent. Africa.....	B1
Chad.....	B1
Comoro Isls.....	B1
Congo, P.R.....	B3
Dahomey.....	B15
Gabon.....	B4
Ivory Coast.....	B15

Madagascar.....	B19
Mali.....	B1
Mauritania.....	B16
Niger.....	B14
Senegal.....	B16
Somali Coast.....	B15
Upper Volta.....	B1

Abidjan Games



CD109

Abidjan Games, Ivory Coast, Dec. 24-31, 1961. Each stamp shows a different sport.

1962

Chad.....	83-84
Cent. Africa.....	19-20
Congo, P.R.....	103-104
Gabon.....	163-164, C6
Niger.....	109-111
Upper Volta.....	103-105

African and Malagasy Union



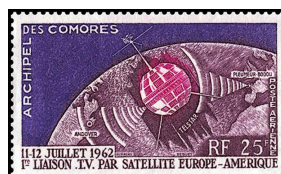
Flag of
Union
CD110

First anniversary of the Union.

1962, Sept. 8

Cameroun.....	373
Cent. Africa.....	21
Chad.....	85
Congo, P.R.....	105
Dahomey.....	155
Gabon.....	165
Ivory Coast.....	198
Madagascar.....	332
Mauritania.....	170
Niger.....	112
Senegal.....	211
Upper Volta.....	106

Telstar



Telstar and Globe Showing Andover and Pleumeur-Bodou — CD111

First television connection of the United States and Europe through the Telstar satellite, July 11-12, 1962.

1962-63

Andorra, French.....	154
Comoro Isls.....	C7
Fr. Polynesia.....	C29
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	C5
New Caledonia.....	C33
Somali Coast.....	C31
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C26
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C17

Freedom From Hunger



World Map
and Wheat
Emblem
CD112

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's "Freedom from Hunger" campaign.

1963, Mar. 21

Cameroun.....	B37-B38
Cent. Africa.....	B2

Chad.....	B2
Congo, P.R.....	B4
Dahomey.....	B16
Gabon.....	B5
Ivory Coast.....	B16
Madagascar.....	B21
Mauritania.....	B17
Niger.....	B15
Senegal.....	B17
Upper Volta.....	B2

Red Cross Centenary



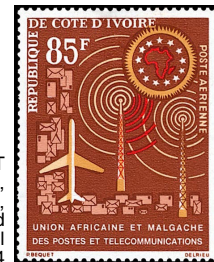
CD113

Centenary of the International Red Cross.

1963, Sept. 2

Comoro Isls.....	55
Fr. Polynesia.....	205
New Caledonia.....	328
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	367
Somali Coast.....	297
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	165

African Postal Union, 1963



UAMPT
Emblem,
Radio Masts,
Plane and
Mail
CD114

Establishment of the African and Malagasy Posts and Telecommunications Union.

1963, Sept. 8

Cameroun.....	C47
Cent. Africa.....	C10
Chad.....	C9
Congo, P.R.....	C13
Dahomey.....	C19
Gabon.....	C13
Ivory Coast.....	C25
Madagascar.....	C75
Mauritania.....	C22
Niger.....	C27
Rwanda.....	36
Senegal.....	C32
Upper Volta.....	C9

Air Afrique, 1963



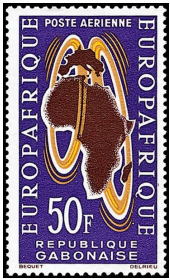
Symbols of Flight — CD115

First anniversary of Air Afrique and inauguration of DC-8 service.

1963, Nov. 19

Cameroun.....	C48
Chad.....	C10
Congo, P.R.....	C14
Gabon.....	C18
Ivory Coast.....	C26
Mauritania.....	C26
Niger.....	C35
Senegal.....	C33

Europafrika



Europe and Africa Linked — CD116

Signing of an economic agreement between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy Union, Yaounde, Cameroon, July 20, 1963.

1963-64

Cameroun.....	402
Chad.....	C11
Cent. Africa.....	C12
Congo, P.R.....	C16
Gabon.....	C19
Ivory Coast.....	217
Niger.....	C43
Upper Volta.....	C11

Human Rights



Scales of Justice and Globe CD117

15th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

1963, Dec. 10

Comoro Isls.....	58
Fr. Polynesia.....	206
New Caledonia.....	329
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	368
Somali Coast.....	300
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	166

PHILATEC



Stamp Album, Champs Elysees Palace and Horses of Marly CD118

Intl. Philatelic and Postal Techniques Exhibition, Paris, June 5-21, 1964.

1963-64

Comoro Isls.....	60
France.....	1078
Fr. Polynesia.....	207
New Caledonia.....	341
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	369
Somali Coast.....	301
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	167

Cooperation



CD119

Cooperation between France and the French-speaking countries of Africa and Madagascar.

1964

Cameroun.....	409-410
Cent. Africa.....	39

Chad.....	103
Congo, P.R.....	121
Dahomey.....	193
France.....	1111
Gabon.....	175
Ivory Coast.....	221
Madagascar.....	360
Mauritania.....	181
Niger.....	143
Senegal.....	236
Togo.....	495

ITU



Telegraph, Syncom Satellite and ITU Emblem CD120

Intl. Telecommunication Union, Cent.

1965, May 17

Comoro Isls.....	C14
Fr. Polynesia.....	C33
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	C8
New Caledonia.....	C40
New Hebrides.....	124-125
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C29
Somali Coast.....	C36
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C20

French Satellite A-1



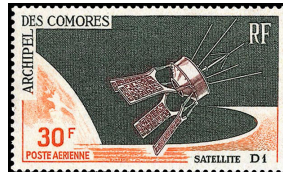
Diamant Rocket and Launching Installation — CD121

Launching of France's first satellite, Nov. 26, 1965.

1965-66

Comoro Isls.....	C15-C16
France.....	1137-1138
Fr. Polynesia.....	C40-C41
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	C9-C10
New Caledonia.....	C44-C45
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C30-C31
Somali Coast.....	C39-C40
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C22-C23

French Satellite D-1



D-1 Satellite in Orbit — CD122

Launching of the D-1 satellite at Hamaguir, Algeria, Feb. 17, 1966.

1966

Comoro Isls.....	C17
France.....	1148
Fr. Polynesia.....	C42
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	C11
New Caledonia.....	C46
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C32
Somali Coast.....	C49
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C24

Air Afrique, 1966



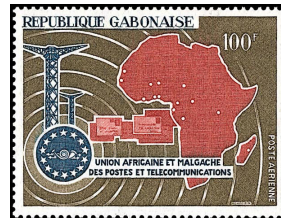
Planes and Air Afrique Emblem — CD123

Introduction of DC-8F planes by Air Afrique.

1966

Cameroun.....	C79
Cent. Africa.....	C35
Chad.....	C26
Congo, P.R.....	C42
Dahomey.....	C42
Gabon.....	C47
Ivory Coast.....	C32
Mauritania.....	C57
Niger.....	C63
Senegal.....	C47
Togo.....	C54
Upper Volta.....	C31

African Postal Union, 1967



Telecommunications Symbols and Map of Africa — CD124

Fifth anniversary of the establishment of the African and Malagasy Union of Posts and Telecommunications, UAMPT.

1967

Cameroun.....	C90
Cent. Africa.....	C46
Chad.....	C37
Congo, P.R.....	C57
Dahomey.....	C61
Gabon.....	C58
Ivory Coast.....	C34
Madagascar.....	C85
Mauritania.....	C65
Niger.....	C75
Rwanda.....	C1-C3
Senegal.....	C60
Togo.....	C81
Upper Volta.....	C50

Monetary Union



Gold Token of the Ashantis, 17-18th Centuries — CD125

West African Monetary Union, 5th anniv.

1967, Nov. 4

Dahomey.....	244
Ivory Coast.....	259
Mauritania.....	238
Niger.....	204
Senegal.....	294
Togo.....	623
Upper Volta.....	181

WHO Anniversary



Sun, Flowers and WHO Emblem CD126

World Health Organization, 20th anniv.

1968, May 4

Afars & Issas.....	317
Comoro Isls.....	73
Fr. Polynesia.....	241-242
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	31
New Caledonia.....	367
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	377
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	169

Human Rights Year



Human Rights Flame — CD127

1968, Aug. 10

Afars & Issas.....	322-323
Comoro Isls.....	76
Fr. Polynesia.....	243-244
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	32
New Caledonia.....	369
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	382
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	170

2nd PHILEXAFRIQUE



CD128

Opening of PHILEXAFRIQUE, Abidjan, Feb. 14. Each stamp shows a local scene and stamp.

1969, Feb. 14

Cameroun.....	C118
Cent. Africa.....	C65
Chad.....	C48
Congo, P.R.....	C77
Dahomey.....	C94
Gabon.....	C82
Ivory Coast.....	C38-C40
Madagascar.....	C92
Mali.....	C65
Mauritania.....	C80
Niger.....	C104
Senegal.....	C68
Togo.....	C104
Upper Volta.....	C62

Concorde



Concorde in Flight CD129

First flight of the prototype Concorde supersonic plane at Toulouse, Mar. 1, 1969.

1969

Afars & Issas.....	C56
Comoro Isls.....	C29
France.....	C42
Fr. Polynesia.....	C50
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	C18
New Caledonia.....	C63
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	C40
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	C30

Development Bank



Bank Emblem — CD130

African Development Bank, fifth anniv.

1969

Cameroun.....	499
Chad.....	217
Congo, P.R.....	181-182
Ivory Coast.....	281
Mali.....	127-128
Mauritania.....	267
Niger.....	220
Senegal.....	317-318
Upper Volta.....	201

ILO



ILO Headquarters, Geneva, and Emblem — CD131

Intl. Labor Organization, 50th anniv.

1969-70

Afars & Issas.....	337
Comoro Isls.....	83
Fr. Polynesia.....	251-252
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	35
New Caledonia.....	379
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	396
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	172

ASECNA



Map of Africa, Plane and Airport CD132

10th anniversary of the Agency for the Security of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA, Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar).

1969-70

Cameroun.....	500
Cent. Africa.....	119
Chad.....	222
Congo, P.R.....	197
Dahomey.....	269
Gabon.....	260
Ivory Coast.....	287
Mali.....	130
Niger.....	221
Senegal.....	321
Upper Volta.....	204

U.P.U. Headquarters



CD133

New Universal Postal Union headquarters, Bern, Switzerland.

1970

Afars & Issas.....	342
Algeria.....	443
Cameroun.....	503-504
Cent. Africa.....	125
Chad.....	225
Comoro Isls.....	84

Congo, P.R.....	216
Fr. Polynesia.....	261-262
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	36
Gabon.....	258
Ivory Coast.....	295
Madagascar.....	444
Mali.....	134-135
Mauritania.....	283
New Caledonia.....	382
Niger.....	231-232
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	397-398
Senegal.....	328-329
Tunisia.....	535
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	173

De Gaulle



CD134

First anniversary of the death of Charles de Gaulle, (1890-1970), President of France.

1971-72

Afars & Issas.....	356-357
Comoro Isls.....	104-105
France.....	1322-1325
Fr. Polynesia.....	270-271
Fr. So. & Antarctic Terr.....	52-53
New Caledonia.....	393-394
Reunion.....	377, 380
St. Pierre & Miquelon.....	417-418
Wallis & Futuna Isls.....	177-178

African Postal Union, 1971



UAMPT Building, Brazzaville, Congo — CD135

10th anniversary of the establishment of the African and Malagasy Posts and Telecommunications Union, UAMPT. Each stamp has a different native design.

1971, Nov. 13

Cameroun.....	C177
Cent. Africa.....	C89
Chad.....	C94
Congo, P.R.....	C136
Dahomey.....	C146
Gabon.....	C120
Ivory Coast.....	C47
Mauritania.....	C113
Niger.....	C164
Rwanda.....	C8
Senegal.....	C105
Togo.....	C166
Upper Volta.....	C97

West African Monetary Union



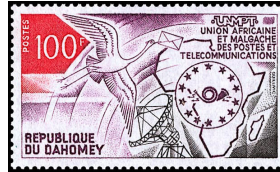
African Couple, City, Village and Commemorative Coin — CD136

West African Monetary Union, 10th anniv.

1972, Nov. 2

Dahomey.....	300
Ivory Coast.....	331
Mauritania.....	299
Niger.....	258
Senegal.....	374
Togo.....	825
Upper Volta.....	280

African Postal Union, 1973



Telecommunications Symbols and Map of Africa — CD137

11th anniversary of the African and Malagasy Posts and Telecommunications Union (UAMPT).

1973, Sept. 12

Cameroun.....	574
Cent. Africa.....	194
Chad.....	294
Congo, P.R.....	289
Dahomey.....	311
Gabon.....	320
Ivory Coast.....	361
Madagascar.....	500
Mauritania.....	304
Niger.....	287
Rwanda.....	540
Senegal.....	393
Togo.....	849
Upper Volta.....	297

Philexafrique II — Essen



CD138



CD139

Designs: Indigenous fauna, local and German stamps. Types CD138-CD139 printed horizontally and vertically se-tenant in sheets of 10 (2x5). Label between horizontal pairs alternately commemoratives Philexafrique II, Libreville, Gabon, June 1978, and 2nd International Stamp Fair, Essen, Germany, Nov. 1-5.

1978-1979

Benin.....	C285-C286
Central Africa.....	C200-C201
Chad.....	C238-C239
Congo Republic.....	C245-C246
Djibouti.....	C121-C122
Gabon.....	C215-C216
Ivory Coast.....	C64-C65
Mali.....	C356-C357
Mauritania.....	C185-C186
Niger.....	C291-C292
Rwanda.....	C12-C13
Senegal.....	C146-C147

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The listings follow established trade practices when these issues are offered as units by dealers. The Peace issue, for example, includes only one stamp from the Indian state of Hyderabad. The U.P.U. issue includes the Egypt set. Pairs are included for those varieties issues with bilingual designs se-tenant.

Silver Jubilee



Windsor Castle and King George V CD301

Reign of King George V, 25th anniv.

1935

Antigua.....	77-80
Ascension.....	33-36
Bahamas.....	92-95
Barbados.....	186-189
Basutoland.....	11-14
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	117-120
Bermuda.....	100-103
British Guiana.....	223-226
British Honduras.....	108-111
Cayman Islands.....	81-84
Ceylon.....	260-263
Cyprus.....	136-139
Dominica.....	90-93
Falkland Islands.....	77-80
Fiji.....	110-113
Gambia.....	125-128
Gibraltar.....	100-103
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	33-36
Gold Coast.....	108-111
Grenada.....	124-127
Hong Kong.....	147-150
Jamaica.....	109-112
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.....	42-45
Leeward Islands.....	96-99
Malta.....	184-187
Mauritius.....	204-207
Montserrat.....	85-88
Newfoundland.....	226-229
Nigeria.....	34-37
Northern Rhodesia.....	18-21
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	47-50
St. Helena.....	111-114
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	72-75
St. Lucia.....	91-94
St. Vincent.....	134-137
Seychelles.....	118-121
Sierra Leone.....	166-169
Solomon Islands.....	60-63
Somaliand Protectorate.....	77-80
Straits Settlements.....	213-216
Swaziland.....	20-23
Trinidad & Tobago.....	43-46
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	71-74
Virgin Islands.....	69-72

The following have different designs but are included in the omnibus set:

Great Britain.....	226-229
Offices in Morocco.....	67-70, 226-229, 422-425, 508-510
Australia.....	152-154
Canada.....	211-216
Cook Islands.....	98-100
India.....	142-148
Nauru.....	31-34
New Guinea.....	46-47
New Zealand.....	199-201
Niue.....	67-69
Papua.....	114-117
Samoa.....	163-165
South Africa.....	68-71
Southern Rhodesia.....	33-36
South-West Africa.....	121-124

249 stamps

Coronation



Queen Elizabeth and King George VI CD302

1937

Aden.....	13-15
Antigua.....	81-83
Ascension.....	37-39
Bahamas.....	97-99
Barbados.....	190-192
Basutoland.....	15-17
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	121-123
Bermuda.....	115-117
British Guiana.....	227-229
British Honduras.....	112-114

Cayman Islands.....	97-99
Ceylon.....	275-277
Cyprus.....	140-142
Dominica.....	94-96
Falkland Islands.....	81-83
Fiji.....	114-116
Gambia.....	129-131
Gibraltar.....	104-106
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	37-39
Gold Coast.....	112-114
Grenada.....	128-130
Hong Kong.....	151-153
Jamaica.....	113-115
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.....	60-62
Leeward Islands.....	100-102
Malta.....	188-190
Mauritius.....	208-210
Montserrat.....	89-91
Newfoundland.....	230-232
Nigeria.....	50-52
Northern Rhodesia.....	22-24
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	51-53
St. Helena.....	115-117
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	76-78
St. Lucia.....	107-109
St. Vincent.....	138-140
Seychelles.....	122-124
Sierra Leone.....	170-172
Solomon Islands.....	64-66
Somaliland Protectorate.....	81-83
Straits Settlements.....	235-237
Swaziland.....	24-26
Trinidad & Tobago.....	47-49
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	75-77
Virgin Islands.....	73-75

The following have different designs but are included in the omnibus set:

Great Britain.....	234
Offices in Morocco.....	82, 439, 514
Canada.....	237
Cook Islands.....	109-111
Nauru.....	35-38
Newfoundland.....	233-243
New Guinea.....	48-51
New Zealand.....	223-225
Niue.....	70-72
Papua.....	118-121
South Africa.....	74-78
Southern Rhodesia.....	38-41
South-West Africa.....	125-132

202 stamps

Peace



King George VI and Parliament Buildings, London CD303

Return to peace at the close of World War II.

1945-46

Aden.....	28-29
Antigua.....	96-97
Ascension.....	50-51
Bahamas.....	130-131
Barbados.....	207-208
Bermuda.....	131-132
British Guiana.....	242-243
British Honduras.....	127-128
Cayman Islands.....	112-113
Ceylon.....	293-294
Cyprus.....	156-157
Dominica.....	112-113
Falkland Islands.....	97-98
Falkland Islands Dep.....	1L9-1L10
Fiji.....	137-138
Gambia.....	144-145
Gibraltar.....	119-120
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	52-53
Gold Coast.....	128-129
Grenada.....	143-144
Jamaica.....	136-137
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.....	90-91
Leeward Islands.....	116-117
Malta.....	206-207
Mauritius.....	223-224
Montserrat.....	104-105
Nigeria.....	71-72
Northern Rhodesia.....	46-47
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	82-83
Pitcairn Island.....	9-10
St. Helena.....	128-129

St. Kitts-Nevis.....	91-92
St. Lucia.....	127-128
St. Vincent.....	152-153
Seychelles.....	149-150
Sierra Leone.....	186-187
Solomon Islands.....	80-81
Somaliland Protectorate.....	108-109
Trinidad & Tobago.....	62-63
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	90-91
Virgin Islands.....	88-89

The following have different designs but are included in the omnibus set:

Great Britain.....	264-265
Offices in Morocco.....	523-524
Aden.....	12-13
Kathiri State of Seiyun.....	12-13
Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla.....	12-13
Australia.....	200-202
Basutoland.....	29-31
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	137-139
Burma.....	66-69
Cook Islands.....	127-130
Hong Kong.....	174-175
India.....	195-198
Hyderabad.....	51
New Zealand.....	247-257
Niue.....	90-93
Pakistan-Bahawalpur.....	O16
Samoa.....	191-194
South Africa.....	100-102
Southern Rhodesia.....	67-70
South-West Africa.....	153-155
Swaziland.....	38-40
Zanzibar.....	222-223

164 stamps

Silver Wedding



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth CD304 CD305

1948-49

Aden.....	30-31
Kathiri State of Seiyun.....	14-15
Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla.....	14-15
Antigua.....	98-99
Ascension.....	52-53
Bahamas.....	148-149
Barbados.....	210-211
Basutoland.....	39-40
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	147-148
Bermuda.....	133-134
British Guiana.....	244-245
British Honduras.....	129-130
Cayman Islands.....	116-117
Cyprus.....	158-159
Dominica.....	114-115
Falkland Islands.....	99-100
Falkland Islands Dep.....	1L11-1L12
Fiji.....	139-140
Gambia.....	146-147
Gibraltar.....	121-122
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	54-55
Gold Coast.....	142-143
Grenada.....	145-146
Hong Kong.....	178-179
Jamaica.....	138-139
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.....	92-93
Leeward Islands.....	118-119
Malaya.....	128-129
Johore.....	128-129
Kedah.....	55-56
Kelantan.....	44-45
Malacca.....	1-2
Negri Sembilan.....	36-37
Pahang.....	44-45
Penang.....	1-2
Perak.....	99-100
Perlis.....	1-2
Selangor.....	74-75
Trengganu.....	47-48
Malta.....	223-224
Mauritius.....	229-230
Montserrat.....	106-107
Nigeria.....	73-74

North Borneo.....	238-239
Northern Rhodesia.....	48-49
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	85-86
Pitcairn Island.....	11-12
St. Helena.....	130-131
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	93-94
St. Lucia.....	129-130
St. Vincent.....	154-155
Sarawak.....	174-175
Seychelles.....	151-152
Sierra Leone.....	188-189
Singapore.....	21-22
Solomon Islands.....	82-83
Somaliland Protectorate.....	110-111
Swaziland.....	48-49
Trinidad & Tobago.....	64-65
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	92-93
Virgin Islands.....	90-91
Zanzibar.....	224-225

The following have different designs but are included in the omnibus set:

Great Britain.....	267-268
Offices in Morocco.....	93-94, 525-526
Bahrain.....	62-63
Kuwait.....	82-83
Oman.....	25-26
South Africa.....	106
South-West Africa.....	159

138 stamps

U.P.U.



Mercury and Symbols of Communications — CD306



Plane, Ship and Hemispheres — CD307



Mercury Scattering Letters over Globe CD308



U.P.U. Monument, Bern CD309

Universal Postal Union, 75th anniversary.

1949

Aden.....	32-35
Kathiri State of Seiyun.....	16-19
Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla.....	16-19
Antigua.....	100-103
Ascension.....	57-60
Bahamas.....	150-153
Barbados.....	212-215
Basutoland.....	41-44
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	149-152
Bermuda.....	138-141
British Guiana.....	246-249
British Honduras.....	137-140
Brunei.....	79-82
Cayman Islands.....	118-121
Cyprus.....	160-163
Dominica.....	116-119
Falkland Islands.....	103-106
Falkland Islands Dep.....	1L14-1L17
Fiji.....	141-144
Gambia.....	148-151
Gibraltar.....	123-126
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	56-59

Gold Coast.....	144-147
Grenada.....	147-150
Hong Kong.....	180-183
Jamaica.....	142-145
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.....	94-97
Leeward Islands.....	126-129

Malaya.....	151-154
Johore.....	151-154
Kedah.....	57-60
Kelantan.....	46-49
Malacca.....	18-21
Negri Sembilan.....	59-62
Pahang.....	46-49
Penang.....	23-26
Perak.....	101-104
Perlis.....	3-6
Selangor.....	76-79
Trengganu.....	49-52
Malta.....	225-228
Mauritius.....	231-234
Montserrat.....	108-111
New Hebrides, British.....	62-65
New Hebrides, French.....	79-82
Nigeria.....	75-78
North Borneo.....	240-243
Northern Rhodesia.....	50-53
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	87-90
Pitcairn Islands.....	13-16
St. Helena.....	132-135
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	95-98
St. Lucia.....	131-134
St. Vincent.....	170-173
Sarawak.....	176-179
Seychelles.....	153-156
Sierra Leone.....	190-193
Singapore.....	23-26
Solomon Islands.....	84-87
Somaliland Protectorate.....	112-115
Southern Rhodesia.....	71-72
Swaziland.....	50-53
Tonga.....	87-90
Trinidad & Tobago.....	66-69
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	101-104
Virgin Islands.....	92-95
Zanzibar.....	226-229

The following have different designs but are included in the omnibus set:

Great Britain.....	276-279
Offices in Morocco.....	546-549
Australia.....	223
Bahrain.....	68-71
Burma.....	116-121
Ceylon.....	304-306
Egypt.....	281-283
India.....	223-226
Kuwait.....	89-92
Oman.....	31-34
Pakistan-Bahawalpur.....	26-29, O25-O28
South Africa.....	109-111
South-West Africa.....	160-162

319 stamps

University



Arms of University College CD310



Alice, Princess of Athlone CD311

1948 opening of University College of the West Indies at Jamaica.

1951

Antigua.....	104-105
Barbados.....	228-229
British Guiana.....	250-251
British Honduras.....	141-142
Dominica.....	120-121
Grenada.....	164-165
Jamaica.....	146-147
Leeward Islands.....	130-131
Montserrat.....	112-113
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	105-106
St. Lucia.....	149-150
St. Vincent.....	174-175
Trinidad & Tobago.....	70-71

Virgin Islands..... 96-97>ftnote>28
stamps

Coronation



Queen Elizabeth II — CD312

1953

Aden.....	47
Kathiri State of Seiyun.....	28
Qu'a'iti State of Shihir and Mukalla.....	28
Antigua.....	106
Ascension.....	61
Bahamas.....	157
Barbados.....	234
Basutoland.....	45
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	153
Bermuda.....	142
British Guiana.....	252
British Honduras.....	143
Cayman Islands.....	150
Cyprus.....	167
Dominica.....	141
Falkland Islands.....	121
Falkland Islands Dependencies.....	1L18
Fiji.....	145
Gambia.....	152
Gibraltar.....	131
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	60
Gold Coast.....	160
Grenada.....	170
Hong Kong.....	184
Jamaica.....	153
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.....	101
Leeward Islands.....	132
Malaya.....	
Johore.....	155
Kedah.....	82
Kelantan.....	71
Malacca.....	27
Negri Sembilan.....	63
Pahang.....	71
Penang.....	27
Perak.....	126
Perlis.....	28
Selangor.....	101
Trengganu.....	74
Malta.....	241
Mauritius.....	250
Montserrat.....	127
New Hebrides, British.....	77
Nigeria.....	79
North Borneo.....	260
Northern Rhodesia.....	60
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	96
Pitcairn.....	19
St. Helena.....	139
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	119
St. Lucia.....	156
St. Vincent.....	185
Sarawak.....	196
Seychelles.....	172
Sierra Leone.....	194
Singapore.....	27
Solomon Islands.....	88
Somaliland Protectorate.....	127
Swaziland.....	54
Trinidad & Tobago.....	84
Tristan da Cunha.....	13
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	118
Virgin Islands.....	114

The following have different designs but are included in the omnibus set:

Great Britain.....	313-316
Offices in Morocco.....	579-582
Australia.....	259-261
Bahrain.....	92-95
Canada.....	330
Ceylon.....	317
Cook Islands.....	145-146
Kuwait.....	113-116
New Zealand.....	280-284
Niue.....	104-105
Oman.....	52-55
Samoa.....	214-215
South Africa.....	192

Southern Rhodesia.....80
South-West Africa.....244-248
Tokelau Islands.....4

106 stamps

Royal Visit 1953

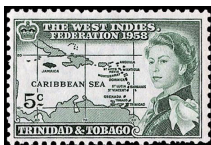
Separate designs for each country for the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh.

1953

Aden.....	62
Australia.....	267-269
Bermuda.....	163
Ceylon.....	318
Fiji.....	146
Gibraltar.....	146
Jamaica.....	154
Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika.....	102
Malta.....	242
New Zealand.....	286-287

13 stamps

West Indies Federation



Map of the Caribbean CD313

Federation of the West Indies, April 22, 1958.

1958

Antigua.....	122-124
Barbados.....	248-250
Dominica.....	161-163
Grenada.....	184-186
Jamaica.....	175-177
Montserrat.....	143-145
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	136-138
St. Lucia.....	170-172
St. Vincent.....	198-200
Trinidad & Tobago.....	86-88

30 stamps

Freedom from Hunger



Protein Food CD314

U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization's "Freedom from Hunger" campaign.

1963

Aden.....	65
Antigua.....	133
Ascension.....	89
Bahamas.....	180
Basutoland.....	83
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	194
Bermuda.....	192
British Guiana.....	271
British Honduras.....	179
Brunei.....	100
Cayman Islands.....	168
Dominica.....	181
Falkland Islands.....	146
Fiji.....	198
Gambia.....	172
Gibraltar.....	161
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	76
Grenada.....	190
Hong Kong.....	218
Malta.....	291
Mauritius.....	270
Montserrat.....	150
New Hebrides, British.....	93
North Borneo.....	296
Pitcairn.....	35
St. Helena.....	173
St. Lucia.....	179
St. Vincent.....	201
Sarawak.....	212
Seychelles.....	213
Solomon Islands.....	109
Swaziland.....	108
Tonga.....	127
Tristan da Cunha.....	68

Turks & Caicos Islands.....138
Virgin Islands.....140
Zanzibar.....280

37 stamps

Red Cross Centenary



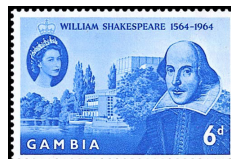
Red Cross and Elizabeth II CD315

1963

Antigua.....	134-135
Ascension.....	90-91
Bahamas.....	183-184
Basutoland.....	84-85
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	195-196
Bermuda.....	193-194
British Guiana.....	272-273
British Honduras.....	180-181
Cayman Islands.....	169-170
Dominica.....	182-183
Falkland Islands.....	147-148
Fiji.....	203-204
Gambia.....	173-174
Gibraltar.....	162-163
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	77-78
Grenada.....	191-192
Hong Kong.....	219-220
Jamaica.....	203-204
Malta.....	292-293
Mauritius.....	271-272
Montserrat.....	151-152
New Hebrides, British.....	94-95
Pitcairn Islands.....	36-37
St. Helena.....	174-175
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	143-144
St. Lucia.....	180-181
St. Vincent.....	202-203
Seychelles.....	214-215
Solomon Islands.....	110-111
South Arabia.....	1-2
Swaziland.....	109-110
Tonga.....	134-135
Tristan da Cunha.....	69-70
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	139-140
Virgin Islands.....	141-142

70 stamps

Shakespeare



Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Stratford-on-Avon — CD316

400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare.

1964

Antigua.....	151
Bahamas.....	201
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	197
Cayman Islands.....	171
Dominica.....	184
Falkland Islands.....	149
Gambia.....	192
Gibraltar.....	164
Montserrat.....	153
St. Lucia.....	196
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	141
Virgin Islands.....	143

12 stamps

ITU



ITU Emblem CD317

Intl. Telecommunication Union, cent.

1965

Antigua.....	153-154
Ascension.....	92-93
Bahamas.....	219-220
Barbados.....	265-266
Basutoland.....	101-102
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	202-203
Bermuda.....	196-197
British Guiana.....	293-294
British Honduras.....	187-188
Brunei.....	116-117
Cayman Islands.....	172-173
Dominica.....	185-186
Falkland Islands.....	154-155
Fiji.....	211-212
Gibraltar.....	167-168
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	87-88
Grenada.....	205-206
Hong Kong.....	221-222
Mauritius.....	291-292
Montserrat.....	157-158
New Hebrides, British.....	108-109
Pitcairn Islands.....	52-53
St. Helena.....	180-181
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	163-164
St. Lucia.....	197-198
St. Vincent.....	224-225
Seychelles.....	218-219
Solomon Islands.....	126-127
Swaziland.....	115-116
Tristan da Cunha.....	85-86
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	142-143
Virgin Islands.....	159-160

64 stamps

Intl. Cooperation Year



ICY Emblem CD318

1965

Antigua.....	155-156
Ascension.....	94-95
Bahamas.....	222-223
Basutoland.....	103-104
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	204-205
Bermuda.....	199-200
British Guiana.....	295-296
British Honduras.....	189-190
Brunei.....	118-119
Cayman Islands.....	174-175
Dominica.....	187-188
Falkland Islands.....	156-157
Fiji.....	213-214
Gibraltar.....	169-170
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	104-105
Grenada.....	207-208
Hong Kong.....	223-224
Mauritius.....	293-294
Montserrat.....	176-177
New Hebrides, British.....	110-111
New Hebrides, French.....	126-127
Pitcairn Islands.....	54-55
St. Helena.....	182-183
St. Kitts-Nevis.....	165-166
St. Lucia.....	199-200
Seychelles.....	220-221
Solomon Islands.....	143-144
South Arabia.....	17-18
Swaziland.....	117-118
Tristan da Cunha.....	87-88
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	144-145
Virgin Islands.....	161-162

64 stamps

Churchill Memorial



Winston Churchill and St. Paul's, London, During Air Attack CD319

1966

Antigua.....	157-160
Ascension.....	96-99
Bahamas.....	224-227
Barbados.....	281-284
Basutoland.....	105-108

Bechuanaland Protectorate.....206-209
 Bermuda.....201-204
 British Antarctic Territory.....16-19
 British Honduras.....191-194
 Brunei.....120-123
 Cayman Islands.....176-179
 Dominica.....189-192
 Falkland Islands.....158-161
 Fiji.....215-218
 Gibraltar.....171-174
 Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....106-109
 Grenada.....209-212
 Hong Kong.....225-228
 Mauritius.....295-298
 Montserrat.....178-181
 New Hebrides, British.....112-115
 New Hebrides, French.....128-131
 Pitcairn Islands.....56-59
 St. Helena.....184-187
 St. Kitts-Nevis.....167-170
 St. Lucia.....201-204
 St. Vincent.....241-244
 Seychelles.....222-225
 Solomon Islands.....145-148
 South Arabia.....19-22
 Swaziland.....119-122
 Tristan da Cunha.....89-92
 Turks & Caicos Islands.....146-149
 Virgin Islands.....163-166

136 stamps

Royal Visit, 1966



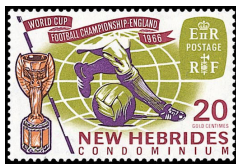
Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip CD320

Caribbean visit, Feb. 4 - Mar. 6, 1966.

1966
 Antigua.....161-162
 Bahamas.....228-229
 Barbados.....285-286
 British Guiana.....299-300
 Cayman Islands.....180-181
 Dominica.....193-194
 Grenada.....213-214
 Montserrat.....182-183
 St. Kitts-Nevis.....171-172
 St. Lucia.....205-206
 St. Vincent.....245-246
 Turks & Caicos Islands.....150-151
 Virgin Islands.....167-168

26 stamps

World Cup Soccer



Soccer Player and Jules Rimet Cup CD321

World Cup Soccer Championship, Wembley, England, July 11-30.

1966
 Antigua.....163-164
 Ascension.....100-101
 Bahamas.....245-246
 Bermuda.....205-206
 Brunei.....124-125
 Cayman Islands.....182-183
 Dominica.....195-196
 Fiji.....219-220
 Gibraltar.....175-176
 Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....125-126
 Grenada.....230-231
 New Hebrides, British.....116-117
 New Hebrides, French.....132-133
 Pitcairn Islands.....60-61
 St. Helena.....188-189
 St. Kitts-Nevis.....173-174
 St. Lucia.....207-208
 Seychelles.....226-227
 Solomon Islands.....167-168
 South Arabia.....23-24
 Tristan da Cunha.....93-94

42 stamps

WHO Headquarters

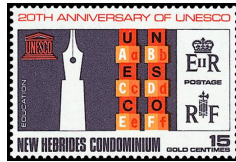


World Health Organization Headquarters, Geneva — CD322

1966
 Antigua.....165-166
 Ascension.....102-103
 Bahamas.....247-248
 Brunei.....126-127
 Cayman Islands.....184-185
 Dominica.....197-198
 Fiji.....224-225
 Gibraltar.....180-181
 Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....127-128
 Grenada.....232-233
 Hong Kong.....229-230
 Montserrat.....184-185
 New Hebrides, British.....118-119
 New Hebrides, French.....134-135
 Pitcairn Islands.....62-63
 St. Helena.....190-191
 St. Kitts-Nevis.....177-178
 St. Lucia.....209-210
 St. Vincent.....247-248
 Seychelles.....228-229
 Solomon Islands.....169-170
 South Arabia.....25-26
 Tristan da Cunha.....99-100

46 stamps

UNESCO Anniversary



"Education" — CD323

"Science" (Wheat ears & flask enclosing globe). "Culture" (lyre & columns). 20th anniversary of the UNESCO.

1966-67
 Antigua.....183-185
 Ascension.....108-110
 Bahamas.....249-251
 Barbados.....287-289
 Bermuda.....207-209
 Brunei.....128-130
 Cayman Islands.....186-188
 Dominica.....199-201
 Gibraltar.....183-185
 Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....129-131
 Grenada.....234-236
 Hong Kong.....231-233
 Mauritius.....299-301
 Montserrat.....186-188
 New Hebrides, British.....120-122
 New Hebrides, French.....136-138
 Pitcairn Islands.....64-66
 St. Helena.....192-194
 St. Kitts-Nevis.....179-181
 St. Lucia.....211-213
 St. Vincent.....249-251
 Seychelles.....230-232
 Solomon Islands.....171-173
 South Arabia.....27-29
 Swaziland.....123-125
 Tristan da Cunha.....101-103
 Turks & Caicos Islands.....155-157
 Virgin Islands.....176-178

84 stamps

Silver Wedding, 1972



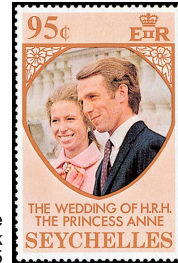
Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip — CD324

Designs: borders differ for each country.

1972
 Anguilla.....161-162
 Antigua.....295-296
 Ascension.....164-165
 Bahamas.....344-345
 Bermuda.....296-297
 British Antarctic Territory.....43-44
 British Honduras.....306-307
 British Indian Ocean Territory.....48-49
 Brunei.....186-187
 Cayman Islands.....304-305
 Dominica.....352-353
 Falkland Islands.....223-224
 Fiji.....328-329
 Gibraltar.....292-293
 Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....206-207
 Grenada.....466-467
 Hong Kong.....271-272
 Montserrat.....286-287
 New Hebrides, British.....169-170
 Pitcairn Islands.....127-128
 St. Helena.....271-272
 St. Kitts-Nevis.....257-258
 St. Lucia.....328-329
 St. Vincent.....344-345
 Seychelles.....309-310
 Solomon Islands.....248-249
 South Georgia.....35-36
 Tristan da Cunha.....178-179
 Turks & Caicos Islands.....257-258
 Virgin Islands.....241-242

60 stamps

Princess Anne's Wedding



Princess Anne and Mark Phillips — CD325

Wedding of Princess Anne and Mark Phillips, Nov. 14, 1973.

1973
 Anguilla.....179-180
 Ascension.....177-178
 Belize.....325-326
 Bermuda.....302-303
 British Antarctic Territory.....60-61
 Cayman Islands.....320-321
 Falkland Islands.....225-226
 Gibraltar.....305-306
 Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....216-217
 Hong Kong.....289-290
 Montserrat.....300-301
 Pitcairn Island.....135-136
 St. Helena.....277-278
 St. Kitts-Nevis.....274-275
 St. Lucia.....349-350
 St. Vincent.....358-359
 St. Vincent Grenadines.....1-2
 Seychelles.....311-312
 Solomon Islands.....259-260
 South Georgia.....37-38
 Tristan da Cunha.....189-190
 Turks & Caicos Islands.....286-287
 Virgin Islands.....260-261

44 stamps

Elizabeth II Coronation Anniv.



CD326



CD327



CD328

Designs: Royal and local beasts in heraldic form and simulated stonework. Portrait of Elizabeth II by Peter Grurgeon. 25th anniversary of coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

1978
 Ascension.....229
 Barbados.....474
 Belize.....397
 British Antarctic Territory.....71
 Cayman Islands.....404
 Christmas Island.....87
 Falkland Islands.....275
 Fiji.....384
 Gambia.....380
 Gilbert Islands.....312
 Mauritius.....464
 New Hebrides, British.....258
 St. Helena.....317
 St. Kitts-Nevis.....354
 Samoa.....472
 Solomon Islands.....368
 South Georgia.....51
 Swaziland.....302
 Tristan da Cunha.....238
 Virgin Islands.....337

20 sheets

Queen Mother Elizabeth's 80th Birthday



CD330

Designs: Photographs of Queen Mother Elizabeth. Falkland Islands issued in sheets of 50; others in sheets of 9.

1980
 Ascension.....261
 Bermuda.....401
 Cayman Islands.....443
 Falkland Islands.....305
 Gambia.....412
 Gibraltar.....393
 Hong Kong.....364
 Pitcairn Islands.....193
 St. Helena.....341
 Samoa.....532
 Solomon Islands.....426
 Tristan da Cunha.....277

12 stamps

Royal Wedding, 1981



Prince Charles and Lady Diana — CD331

Wedding of Charles, Prince of Wales, and Lady Diana Spencer, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, July 29, 1981.

1981
 Antigua.....623-625
 Ascension.....294-296
 Barbados.....547-549
 Barbuda.....497-499
 Bermuda.....412-414
 Brunei.....268-270
 Cayman Islands.....471-473
 Dominica.....701-703

Falkland Islands	324-326
Falkland Islands Dep.....	1L59-1L61
Fiji	442-444
Gambia	426-428
Ghana	759-761
Grenada	1051-1053
Grenada Grenadines.....	440-443
Hong Kong	373-375
Jamaica	500-503
Lesotho	335-337
Maldiv Islands.....	906-908
Mauritius	520-522
Norfolk Island	280-282
Pitcairn Islands	206-208
St. Helena	353-355
St. Lucia	543-545
Samoa	558-560
Sierra Leone	509-517
Solomon Islands	450-452
Swaziland	382-384
Tristan da Cunha	294-296
Turks & Caicos Islands	486-488
Caicos Island	8-10
Uganda	314-316
Vanuatu	308-310
Virgin Islands	406-408

Princess Diana



CD332



CD333

Designs: Photographs and portrait of Princess Diana, wedding or honeymoon photographs, royal residences, arms of issuing country. Portrait photograph by Clive Friend. Souvenir sheet margins show family tree, various people related to the princess. 21st birthday of Princess Diana of Wales, July 1.

1982

Antigua	663-666
Ascension	313-316
Bahamas	510-513
Barbados	585-588
Barbuda	544-546
British Antarctic Territory	92-95
Cayman Islands	486-489
Dominica	773-776
Falkland Islands	348-351
Falkland Islands Dep.	1L72-1L75
Fiji	470-473
Gambia	447-450
Grenada	1101A-1105
Grenada Grenadines	485-491
Lesotho	372-375
Maldiv Islands	952-955
Mauritius	548-551
Pitcairn Islands	213-216
St. Helena	372-375
St. Lucia	591-594
Sierra Leone	531-534
Solomon Islands	471-474
Swaziland	406-409
Tristan da Cunha	310-313
Turks and Caicos Islands	530A-534
Virgin Islands	430-433

250th anniv. of first edition of Lloyd's List (shipping news publication) & of Lloyd's marine insurance.



CD335

Designs: First page of early edition of the list; historical ships, modern transportation or harbor scenes.

1984

Ascension	351-354
Bahamas	555-558
Barbados	627-630
Cayes of Belize	10-13
Cayman Islands	522-525
Falkland Islands	404-407
Fiji	509-512
Gambia	519-522
Mauritius	587-590
Nauru	280-283
St. Helena	412-415
Samoa	624-627
Seychelles	538-541
Solomon Islands	521-524
Vanuatu	368-371
Virgin Islands	466-469

Queen Mother 85th Birthday



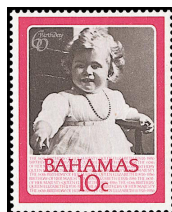
CD336

Designs: Photographs tracing the life of the Queen Mother, Elizabeth. The high value in each set pictures the same photograph taken of the Queen Mother holding the infant Prince Henry.

1985

Ascension	372-376
Bahamas	580-584
Barbados	660-664
Bermuda	469-473
Falkland Islands	420-424
Falkland Islands Dep.	1L92-1L96
Fiji	531-535
Hong Kong	447-450
Jamaica	599-603
Mauritius	604-608
Norfolk Island	364-368
Pitcairn Islands	253-257
St. Helena	428-432
Samoa	649-653
Seychelles	567-571
Solomon Islands	543-547
Swaziland	476-480
Tristan da Cunha	372-376
Vanuatu	392-396
Zil Elwannyen Sesel	101-105

Queen Elizabeth II, 60th Birthday



CD337

1986, April 21

Ascension	389-393
Bahamas	592-596
Barbados	675-679
Bermuda	499-503
Cayman Islands	555-559

Falkland Islands	441-445
Fiji	544-548
Hong Kong	465-469
Jamaica	620-624
Kiribati	470-474
Mauritius	629-633
Papua New Guinea	640-644
Pitcairn Islands	270-274
St. Helena	451-455
Samoa	670-674
Seychelles	592-596
Solomon Islands	562-566
South Georgia	101-105
Swaziland	490-494
Tristan da Cunha	388-392
Vanuatu	414-418
Zambia	343-347
Zil Elwannyen Sesel	114-118

Royal Wedding

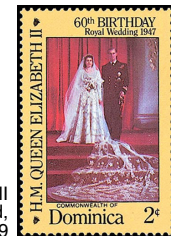


Marriage of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson CD338

1986, July 23

Ascension	399-400
Bahamas	602-603
Barbados	687-688
Cayman Islands	560-561
Jamaica	629-630
Pitcairn Islands	275-276
St. Helena	460-461
St. Kitts	181-182
Seychelles	602-603
Solomon Islands	567-568
Tristan da Cunha	397-398
Zambia	348-349
Zil Elwannyen Sesel	119-120

Queen Elizabeth II, 60th Birthday



Queen Elizabeth II Inspecting Guard, 1946 — CD339

Designs: Photographs tracing the life of Queen Elizabeth II.

1986

Anguilla	674-677
Antigua	925-928
Barbuda	783-786
Dominica	950-953
Gambia	611-614
Grenada	1371-1374
Grenada Grenadines	749-752
Lesotho	531-534
Maldiv Islands	1172-1175
Sierra Leone	760-763
Uganda	495-498

Royal Wedding, 1986



CD340

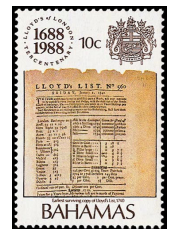
Designs: Photographs of Prince Andrew and Sarah Ferguson during courtship, engagement and marriage.

1986

Antigua	939-942
Barbuda	809-812
Dominica	970-973
Gambia	635-638

Grenada	1385-1388
Grenada Grenadines	758-761
Lesotho	545-548
Maldiv Islands	1181-1184
Sierra Leone	769-772
Uganda	510-513

Lloyds of London, 300th Anniv.



CD341

Designs: 17th century aspects of Lloyds, representations of each country's individual connections with Lloyds and publicized disasters insured by the organization.

1986

Ascension	454-457
Bahamas	655-658
Barbados	731-734
Bermuda	541-544
Falkland Islands	481-484
Liberia	1101-1104
Malawi	534-537
Nevis	571-574
St. Helena	501-504
St. Lucia	923-926
Seychelles	649-652
Solomon Islands	627-630
South Georgia	131-134
Trinidad & Tobago	484-487
Tristan da Cunha	439-442
Vanuatu	485-488
Zil Elwannyen Sesel	146-149

Moon Landing, 20th Anniv.



CD342

Designs: Equipment, crew photographs, spacecraft, official emblems and report profiles created for the Apollo Missions. Two stamps in each set are square in format rather than like the stamp shown; see individual country listings for more information.

1989

Ascension Is.	468-472
Bahamas	674-678
Belize	916-920
Kiribati	517-521
Liberia	1125-1129
Nevis	586-590
St. Kitts	248-252
Samoa	760-764
Seychelles	676-680
Solomon Islands	643-647
Vanuatu	507-511
Zil Elwannyen Sesel	154-158

Queen Mother, 90th Birthday



CD343



CD344

Designs: Portraits of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. See individual country listings for more information.

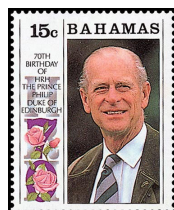
1990

Ascension Is.....	491-492
Bahamas.....	698-699
Barbados.....	782-783
British Antarctic Territory.....	170-171
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	106-107
Cayman Islands.....	622-623
Falkland Islands.....	524-525
Kenya.....	527-528
Kiribati.....	555-556
Liberia.....	1145-1146
Pitcairn Islands.....	336-337
St. Helena.....	532-533
St. Lucia.....	969-970
Seychelles.....	710-711
Solomon Islands.....	671-672
South Georgia.....	143-144
Swaziland.....	565-566
Tristan da Cunha.....	480-481
Zil Elwanyen Sesel.....	171-172

Queen Elizabeth II, 65th Birthday, and Prince Philip, 70th Birthday



CD345



CD346

Designs: Portraits of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip differ for each country. Printed in sheets of 10 + 5 labels (3 different) between. Stamps alternate, producing 5 different triptychs.

1991

Ascension Is.....	505-506
Bahamas.....	730-731
Belize.....	969-970
Bermuda.....	617-618
Kiribati.....	571-572
Mauritius.....	733-734
Pitcairn Islands.....	348-349
St. Helena.....	554-555
St. Kitts.....	318-319
Samoa.....	790-791
Seychelles.....	723-724
Solomon Islands.....	688-689
South Georgia.....	149-150
Swaziland.....	586-587
Vanuatu.....	540-541
Zil Elwanyen Sesel.....	177-178

Royal Family Birthday, Anniversary



CD347

Queen Elizabeth II, 65th birthday, Charles and Diana, 10th wedding anniversary: Various photographs of Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, Prince Charles, Princess Diana and their sons William and Henry.

1991

Antigua.....	1446-1455
Barbuda.....	1229-1238
Dominica.....	1328-1337
Gambia.....	1080-1089
Grenada.....	2006-2015
Grenada Grenadines.....	1331-1340
Guyana.....	2440-2451
Lesotho.....	871-875
Maldives Islands.....	1533-1542
Nevis.....	666-675
St. Vincent.....	1485-1494

St. Vincent Grenadines.....	769-778
Sierra Leone.....	1387-1396
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	913-922
Uganda.....	918-927

Queen Elizabeth II's Accession to the Throne, 40th Anniv.



CD348



CD349

Various photographs of Queen Elizabeth II with local Scenes.

1992 - CD348

Antigua.....	1513-1518
Barbuda.....	1306-1309
Dominica.....	1414-1419
Gambia.....	1172-1177
Grenada.....	2047-2052
Grenada Grenadines.....	1368-1373
Lesotho.....	881-885
Maldives Islands.....	1637-1642
Nevis.....	702-707
St. Vincent.....	1582-1587
St. Vincent Grenadines.....	829-834
Sierra Leone.....	1482-1487
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	978-987
Uganda.....	990-995
Virgin Islands.....	742-746

1992 - CD349

Ascension Islands.....	531-535
Bahamas.....	744-748
Bermuda.....	623-627
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	119-123
Cayman Islands.....	648-652
Falkland Islands.....	549-553
Gibraltar.....	605-609
Hong Kong.....	619-623
Kenya.....	563-567
Kiribati.....	582-586
Pitcairn Islands.....	362-366
St. Helena.....	570-574
St. Kitts.....	332-336
Samoa.....	805-809
Seychelles.....	734-738
Soloman Islands.....	708-712
South Georgia.....	157-161
Tristan da Cunha.....	508-512
Vanuatu.....	555-559
Zambia.....	561-565
Zil Elwanyen Sesel.....	183-187

Royal Air Force, 75th Anniversary



CD350

1993

Ascension.....	557-561
Bahamas.....	771-775
Barbados.....	842-846
Belize.....	1003-1008
Bermuda.....	648-651
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	136-140
Falkland Is.....	573-577
Fiji.....	687-691
Montserrat.....	830-834
St. Kitts.....	351-355

Royal Air Force, 80th Anniv.



Design CD350 Re-inscribed

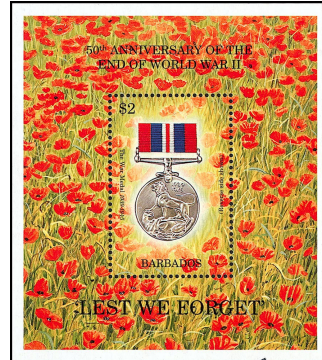
1998

Ascension.....	697-701
Bahamas.....	907-911
British Indian Ocean Terr.....	198-202
Cayman Islands.....	754-758
Fiji.....	814-818
Gibraltar.....	755-759
Samoa.....	957-961
Turks & Caicos Islands.....	1258-1265
Tuvalu.....	763-767
Virgin Islands.....	879-883

End of World War II, 50th Anniv.



CD351



CD352

1995

Ascension.....	613-617
Bahamas.....	824-828
Barbados.....	891-895
Belize.....	1047-1050
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	163-167
Cayman Islands.....	704-708
Falkland Islands.....	634-638
Fiji.....	720-724
Kiribati.....	662-668
Liberia.....	1175-1179
Mauritius.....	803-805
St. Helena.....	646-654
St. Kitts.....	389-393
St. Lucia.....	1018-1022
Samoa.....	890-894
Solomon Islands.....	799-803
South Georgia & S. Sandwich Is.....	198-200
Tristan da Cunha.....	562-566

UN, 50th Anniv.



CD353

1995

Bahamas.....	839-842
Barbados.....	901-904
Belize.....	1055-1058
Jamaica.....	847-851
Liberia.....	1187-1190
Mauritius.....	813-816
Pitcairn Islands.....	436-439
St. Kitts.....	398-401
St. Lucia.....	1023-1026

Samoa.....	900-903
Tristan da Cunha.....	568-571
Virgin Islands.....	807-810

Queen Elizabeth, 70th Birthday



CD354

1996

Ascension.....	632-635
British Antarctic Territory.....	240-243
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	176-180
Falkland Islands.....	653-657
Pitcairn Islands.....	446-449
St. Helena.....	672-676
Samoa.....	912-916
Tokelau.....	223-227
Tristan da Cunha.....	576-579
Virgin Islands.....	824-828

Diana, Princess of Wales (1961-97)

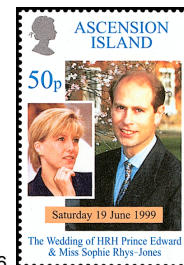


CD355

1998

Ascension.....	696
Bahamas.....	901A-902
Barbados.....	950
Belize.....	1091
Bermuda.....	753
Botswana.....	659-663
British Antarctic Territory.....	258
British Indian Ocean Terr.....	197
Cayman Islands.....	752A-753
Falkland Islands.....	694
Fiji.....	819-820
Gibraltar.....	754
Kiribati.....	719A-720
Namibia.....	909
Niue.....	706
Norfolk Island.....	644-645
Papua New Guinea.....	937
Pitcairn Islands.....	487
St. Helena.....	711
St. Kitts.....	437A-438
Samoa.....	955A-956
Seychelles.....	802
Solomon Islands.....	866-867
South Georgia & S. Sandwich Islands.....	220
Tokelau.....	253
Tonga.....	980
Niuafo'ou.....	201
Tristan da Cunha.....	618
Tuvalu.....	762
Vanuatu.....	719
Virgin Islands.....	878

Wedding of Prince Edward and Sophie Rhys-Jones



CD356

1999

Ascension.....729-730
 Cayman Islands.....775-776
 Falkland Islands.....729-730
 Pitcairn Islands.....505-506
 St. Helena.....733-734
 Samoa.....971-972
 Tristan da Cunha.....636-637
 Virgin Islands.....908-909

1st Manned Moon Landing, 30th Anniv.



CD357

1999

Ascension.....731-735
 Bahamas.....942-946
 Barbados.....967-971
 Bermuda.....778
 Cayman Islands.....777-781
 Fiji.....853-857
 Jamaica.....889-893
 Kiribati.....746-750
 Nauru.....465-469
 St. Kitts.....460-464
 Samoa.....973-977
 Solomon Islands.....875-879
 Tuvalu.....800-804
 Virgin Islands.....910-914

Queen Mother's Century



CD358

1999

Ascension.....736-740
 Bahamas.....951-955
 Cayman Islands.....782-786
 Falkland Islands.....734-738
 Fiji.....858-862
 Norfolk Island.....688-692
 St. Helena.....740-744
 Samoa.....978-982
 Solomon Islands.....880-884
 South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands.....231-235
 Tristan da Cunha.....638-642
 Tuvalu.....805-809

Prince William, 18th Birthday



CD359

2000

Ascension.....755-759
 Cayman Islands.....797-801
 Falkland Islands.....762-766
 Fiji.....889-893
 South Georgia.....257-261
 and South Sandwich Islands
 Tristan da Cunha.....664-668
 Virgin Islands.....925-929

Reign of Queen Elizabeth II, 50th Anniv.



CD360

2002

Ascension.....790-794
 Bahamas.....1033-1037
 Barbados.....1019-1023
 Belize.....1152-1156
 Bermuda.....822-826
 British Antarctic Territory.....307-311
 British Indian Ocean Territory.....239-243
 Cayman Islands.....844-848
 Falkland Islands.....804-808
 Gibraltar.....896-900
 Jamaica.....952-956
 Nauru.....491-495
 Norfolk Island.....758-762
 Papua New Guinea.....1019-1023
 Pitcairn Islands.....552
 St. Helena.....788-792
 St. Lucia.....1146-1150
 Solomon Islands.....931-935
 South Georgia & So. Sandwich Is.....274-278
 Swaziland.....706-710
 Tokelau.....302-306
 Tonga.....1059
 Niuafo'ou.....239
 Tristan da Cunha.....706-710
 Virgin Islands.....967-971

Queen Mother Elizabeth (1900-2002)



CD361

2002

Ascension.....799-801
 Bahamas.....1044-1046
 Bermuda.....834-836
 British Antarctic Territory.....312-314
 British Indian Ocean Territory.....245-247
 Cayman Islands.....857-861
 Falkland Islands.....812-816
 Nauru.....499-501
 Pitcairn Islands.....561-565
 St. Helena.....808-812
 St. Lucia.....1155-1159
 Seychelles.....830
 Solomon Islands.....945-947
 South Georgia & So. Sandwich Is.281-285
 Tokelau.....312-314
 Tristan da Cunha.....715-717
 Virgin Islands.....979-983

British Commonwealth of Nations

Dominions, Colonies, Territories, Offices and Independent Members

Comprising stamps of the British Commonwealth and associated nations.

A strict observance of technicalities would bar some or all of the stamps listed under Burma, Ireland, Kuwait, Nepal, New Republic, Orange Free State, Samoa, South Africa, South-West Africa, Stellaland, Sudan, Swaziland, the two Transvaal Republics and others but these are included for the convenience of collectors.

1. Great Britain

Great Britain: Including England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

2. The Dominions, Present and Past

AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed on January 1, 1901. It consists of six former colonies as follows:

New South Wales	Victoria
Queensland	Tasmania
South Australia	Western Australia

Territories belonging to, or administered by Australia: Australian Antarctic Territory, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Nauru, New Guinea, Norfolk Island, Papua New Guinea.

CANADA

The Dominion of Canada was created by the British North America Act in 1867. The following provinces were former separate colonies and issued postage stamps:

British Columbia and Vancouver Island	Newfoundland Nova Scotia
New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island

FIJI

The colony of Fiji became an independent nation with dominion status on Oct. 10, 1970.

GHANA

This state came into existence Mar. 6, 1957, with dominion status. It consists of the former colony of the Gold Coast and the Trusteeship Territory of Togoland. Ghana became a republic July 1, 1960.

INDIA

The Republic of India was inaugurated on January 26, 1950. It succeeded the Dominion of India which was proclaimed August 15, 1947, when the former Empire of India was divided into Pakistan and the Union of India. The Republic is composed of about 40 predominantly Hindu states of three classes: governor's provinces, chief commissioner's provinces and princely states. India also has various territories, such as the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The old Empire of India was a federation of British India and the native states. The more important princely states were autonomous. Of the more than 700 Indian states, these 43 are familiar names to philatelists because of their postage stamps.

CONVENTION STATES

Chamba	Jhind
Faridkot	Nabha
Gwalior	Patiala

NATIVE FEUDATORY STATES

Alwar	Jammu
Bahawalpur	Jammu and Kashmir
Bamra	Jasdan
Barwani	Jhalawar
Bhopal	Jhind (1875-76)
Bhor	Kashmir
Bijawar	Kishangarh
Bundi	Las Bela
Bussahir	Morvi
Charkhari	Nandgaon
Cochin	Nowanuggur
Dhar	Orchha
Duttia	Poonch
Faridkot (1879-85)	Rajpeepala
Hyderabad	Sirmur
Idar	Soruth
Indore	Travancore
Jaipur	Wadhwan

NEW ZEALAND

Became a dominion on September 26, 1907. The following islands and territories are, or have been, administered by New Zealand:

Aitutaki	Ross Dependency
Cook Islands (Rarotonga)	Samoa (Western Samoa)
Niue	Tokelau Islands
Penrhyn	

PAKISTAN

The Republic of Pakistan was proclaimed March 23, 1956. It succeeded the Dominion which was proclaimed August 15, 1947. It is made up of all or part of several Moslem provinces and various districts of the former Empire of India, including Bahawalpur and Las Bela. Pakistan withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1972.

SOUTH AFRICA

Under the terms of the South African Act (1909) the self-governing colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal united on May 31, 1910, to form the Union of South Africa. It became an independent republic May 3, 1961.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, South-West Africa, formerly German South-West Africa, was mandated to the Union of South Africa.

SRI LANKA (CEYLON)

The Dominion of Ceylon was proclaimed February 4, 1948. The island had been a Crown Colony from 1802 until then. On May 22, 1972, Ceylon became the Republic of Sri Lanka.

3. Colonies, Past and Present; Controlled Territory and Independent Members of the Commonwealth

Aden	Bechuanaland
Aitutaki	Bechuanaland Prot.
Antigua	Belize
Ascension	Bermuda
Bahamas	Botswana
Bahrain	British Antarctic Territory
Bangladesh	British Central Africa
Barbados	British Columbia and Vancouver Island
Barbuda	British East Africa
Basutoland	British Guiana
Batum	

British Honduras	Kenya	New Hebrides	Southern Nigeria
British Indian Ocean Territory	Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania	New Republic	Southern Rhodesia
British New Guinea	Kuwait	New South Wales	South-West Africa
British Solomon Islands	Labuan	Niger Coast Protectorate	Stellaland
British Somaliland	Lagos	Nigeria	Straits Settlements
Brunei	Leeward Islands	Niue	Sudan
Burma	Lesotho	Norfolk Island	Swaziland
Bushire	Madagascar	North Borneo	Tanganyika
Cameroons	Malawi	Northern Nigeria	Tanzania
Cape of Good Hope	Malaya	Northern Rhodesia	Tasmania
Cayman Islands	Federated Malay States	North West Pacific Islands	Tobago
Christmas Island	Johore	Nova Scotia	Togo
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Kedah	Nyasaland Protectorate	Tokelau Islands
Cook Islands	Kelantan	Oman	Tonga
Crete, British Administration	Malacca	Orange River Colony	Transvaal
Cyprus	Negri Sembilan	Palestine	Trinidad
Dominica	Pahang	Papua New Guinea	Trinidad and Tobago
East Africa & Uganda Protectorates	Penang	Penrhyn Island	Tristan da Cunha
Egypt	Perak	Pitcairn Islands	Trucial States
Falkland Islands	Perlis	Prince Edward Island	Turks and Caicos
Fiji	Selangor	Queensland	Turks Islands
Gambia	Singapore	Rhodesia	Tuvalu
German East Africa	Sungei Ujong	Rhodesia & Nyasaland	Uganda
Gibraltar	Trengganu	Ross Dependency	United Arab Emirates
Gilbert Islands	Malaysia	Sabah	Victoria
Gilbert & Ellice Islands	Maldives Islands	St. Christopher	Virgin Islands
Gold Coast	Malta	St. Helena	Western Australia
Grenada	Man, Isle of	St. Kitts	Zambia
Griqualand West	Mauritius	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	Zanzibar
Guernsey	Mesopotamia	St. Lucia	Zululand
Guyana	Montserrat	St. Vincent	
Heligoland	Muscat	Samoa	POST OFFICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Hong Kong	Namibia	Sarawak	Africa
Indian Native States (see India)	Natal	Seychelles	East Africa Forces
Ionian Islands	Nauru	Sierra Leone	Middle East Forces
Jamaica	Nevis	Solomon Islands	Bangkok
Jersey	New Britain	Somaliland Protectorate	China
	New Brunswick	South Arabia	Morocco
	Newfoundland	South Australia	Turkish Empire
	New Guinea	South Georgia	

COLLECT THE SCOTT WAY WITH

Specialty Series Pages

SCOTT ALBUMS FEATURE:

- High quality chemically neutral paper printed on one side. •
- All spaces identified by Scott numbers with either illustrations or descriptions. •
- All pages have matching borders. •
- Pages contain general postage issues, as well as complete back-of-the book materials. •
- Albums supplemented annually. •

For a complete list of Scott Specialty Series Pages available contact your local dealer,
or call Scott Publishing at 1-800-5SCOTT5 or write to P.O. Box 828, Sidney, OH 45365.

Colonies, Former Colonies, Offices, Territories Controlled by Parent States

Belgium

Belgian Congo
Ruanda-Urundi

Denmark

Danish West Indies
Faroe Islands
Greenland
Iceland

Finland

Aland Islands

France

COLONIES PAST AND PRESENT, CONTROLLED TERRITORIES

Afars & Issas, Territory of
Alaouites
Alexandretta
Algeria
Alsace & Lorraine
Anjouan
Annam & Tonkin
Benin
Cambodia (Khmer)
Cameroun
Castellorizo
Chad
Cilicia
Cochin China
Comoro Islands
Dahomey
Diego Suarez
Djibouti (Somali Coast)
Fezzan
French Congo
French Equatorial Africa
French Guiana
French Guinea
French India
French Morocco
French Polynesia (Oceania)
French Southern & Antarctic Territories
French Sudan
French West Africa
Gabon
Germany
Ghadames
Grand Comoro
Guadeloupe
Indo-China
Inini
Ivory Coast
Laos
Latakia
Lebanon
Madagascar
Martinique
Mauritania
Mayotte
Memel
Middle Congo
Moheli
New Caledonia
New Hebrides
Niger Territory
Nossi-Be

Obock
Reunion
Rouad, Ile
Ste.-Marie de Madagascar
St. Pierre & Miquelon
Senegal
Senegambia & Niger
Somali Coast
Syria
Tahiti
Togo
Tunisia
Ubangi-Shari
Upper Senegal & Niger
Upper Volta
Viet Nam
Wallis & Futuna Islands

POST OFFICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

China
Crete
Egypt
Turkish Empire
Zanzibar

Germany

EARLY STATES

Baden
Bavaria
Bergedorf
Bremen
Brunswick
Hamburg
Hanover
Lubeck
Mecklenburg-Schwerin
Mecklenburg-Strelitz
Oldenburg
Prussia
Saxony
Schleswig-Holstein
Wurtemberg

FORMER COLONIES

Cameroun (Kamerun)
Caroline Islands
German East Africa
German New Guinea
German South-West Africa
Kiauchau
Mariana Islands
Marshall Islands
Samoa
Togo

Italy

EARLY STATES

Modena
Parma
Romagna
Roman States
Sardinia
Tuscany
Two Sicilies
Naples
Neapolitan Provinces
Sicily

FORMER COLONIES, CONTROLLED TERRITORIES, OCCUPATION AREAS

Aegean Islands
Calimno (Calino)
Caso
Cos (Coo)
Karki (Carchi)
Leros (Lero)
Lipso
Nisiros (Nisiro)
Patmos (Patmo)
Piscopi
Rodi (Rhodes)
Scarpanto
Simi
Stampalia
Castellorizo
Corfu
Cyrenaica
Eritrea
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)
Fiume
Ionian Islands
Cephalonia
Ithaca
Paxos
Italian East Africa
Libya
Oltre Giuba
Saseno
Somalia (Italian Somaliland)
Tripolitania

POST OFFICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

"ESTERO"*
Austria
China
Peking
Tientsin
Crete
Tripoli
Turkish Empire
Constantinople
Durazzo
Janina
Jerusalem
Salonika
Scutari
Smyrna
Valona
*Stamps overprinted "ESTERO" were used in various parts of the world.

Netherlands

Aruba
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)
Netherlands Indies
Netherlands New Guinea
Surinam (Dutch Guiana)

Portugal

COLONIES PAST AND PRESENT, CONTROLLED TERRITORIES

Angola
Azores
Cape Verde
Funchal

Horta
Inhambane
Kionga
Lourenco Marques
Macao
Madeira
Mozambique
Mozambique Co.
Nyassa
Ponta Delgada
Portuguese Africa
Portuguese Congo
Portuguese Guinea
Portuguese India
Quelimane
St. Thomas & Prince Islands
Tete
Timor
Zambezia

Russia

ALLIED TERRITORIES AND REPUBLICS, OCCUPATION AREAS

Armenia
Aunus (Olonets)
Azerbaijan
Batum
Estonia
Far Eastern Republic
Georgia
Karelia
Latvia
Lithuania
North Ingermanland
Ostland
Russian Turkestan
Siberia
South Russia
Tannu Tuva
Transcaucasian Fed. Republics
Ukraine
Wenden (Livonia)
Western Ukraine

Spain

COLONIES PAST AND PRESENT, CONTROLLED TERRITORIES

Aguera, La
Cape Juby
Cuba
Elobey, Annobon & Corisco
Fernando Po
Ifni
Mariana Islands
Philippines
Puerto Rico
Rio de Oro
Rio Muni
Spanish Guinea
Spanish Morocco
Spanish Sahara
Spanish West Africa
POST OFFICES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
Morocco
Tangier
Tetuan

Dies of British Colonial Stamps



DIE A



DIE B

DIE A:

1. The lines in the groundwork vary in thickness and are not uniformly straight.
2. The seventh and eighth lines from the top, in the groundwork, converge where they meet the head.
3. There is a small dash in the upper part of the second jewel in the band of the crown.
4. The vertical color line in front of the throat stops at the sixth line of shading on the neck.

DIE B:

1. The lines in the groundwork are all thin and straight.
2. All the lines of the background are parallel.
3. There is no dash in the upper part of the second jewel in the band of the crown.
4. The vertical color line in front of the throat stops at the eighth line of shading on the neck.



DIE I



DIE II

DIE I:

1. The base of the crown is well below the level of the inner white line around the vignette.
2. The labels inscribed "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" are cut square at the top.
3. There is a white "bud" on the outer side of the main stem of the curved ornaments in each lower corner.
4. The second (thick) line below the country name has the ends next to the crown cut diagonally.

DIE Ia.

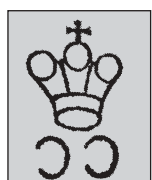
- 1 as die II.
- 2 and 3 as die I.

DIE Ib.

- 1 and 3 as die II.
- 2 as die I.

DIE II:

1. The base of the crown is aligned with the underside of the white line around the vignette.
2. The labels curve inward at the top inner corners.
3. The "bud" has been removed from the outer curve of the ornaments in each corner.
4. The second line below the country name has the ends next to the crown cut vertically.



Wmk. 1
Crown and C C



Wmk. 2
Crown and C A



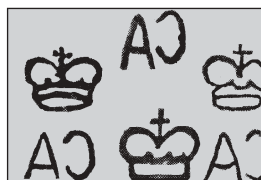
Wmk. 3
Multiple Crown
and C A



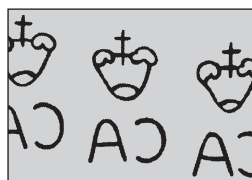
Wmk. 4
Multiple Crown
and Script C A



Wmk. 4a



Wmk. 314
St. Edward's Crown
and C A Multiple



Wmk. 373



Wmk. 384

British Colonial and Crown Agents Watermarks

Watermarks 1 to 4, 314, 373, and 384, common to many British territories, are illustrated here to avoid duplication.

The letters "CC" of Wmk. 1 identify the paper as having been made for the use of the Crown Colonies, while the letters "CA" of the others stand for "Crown Agents." Both Wmks. 1 and 2 were used on stamps printed by De La Rue & Co.

Wmk. 3 was adopted in 1904; Wmk. 4 in 1921; Wmk. 314 in 1957; Wmk. 373 in 1974; and Wmk. 384 in 1985.

In Wmk. 4a, a non-matching crown of the general St. Edwards type (bulging on both sides at top) was substituted for one of the Wmk. 4 crowns which fell off the dandy roll. The non-matching crown occurs in 1950-52 printings in a horizontal row of crowns on certain regular stamps of Johore and Seychelles, and on various postage due stamps of Barbados, Basutoland, British Guiana, Gold Coast, Grenada, Northern Rhodesia, St. Lucia, Swaziland and Trinidad and Tobago. A variation of Wmk. 4a, with the non-matching crown in a horizontal row of crown-CA-crown, occurs on regular stamps of Bahamas, St. Kitts-Nevis and Singapore.

Wmk. 314 was intentionally used sideways, starting in 1966. When a stamp was issued with Wmk. 314 both upright and sideways, the sideways varieties usually are listed also – with minor numbers. In many of the later issues, Wmk. 314 is slightly visible.

Wmk. 373 is usually only faintly visible.

Weekly Internet Auctions

7 Days a Week—24 Hours a Day!



Regency Auctions

StampHall.com

USA Search

Home Go!

Categories

- USA (825)
- British Commonwealth (510)
- Foreign (1250)
- Covers (808)
- Collections (107)
- Miscellaneous (23)

LIVE Internet Auctions

7 DAY
Satisfaction Guaranteed!
Never a hidden reserve!

Auction ends every Tuesday at 6:00pm Pacific

[categories](#) | [register](#) | [search](#) | [myAccount](#) | [auction watch](#) | [info booth](#)

© Copyright 2000, Regency Stamps, Ltd.

3,500 Lots Each Week

3,500 USA & Worldwide Stamps & Covers available each week with no hidden reserves. Auction closes every Tuesday at 6pm Pacific.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

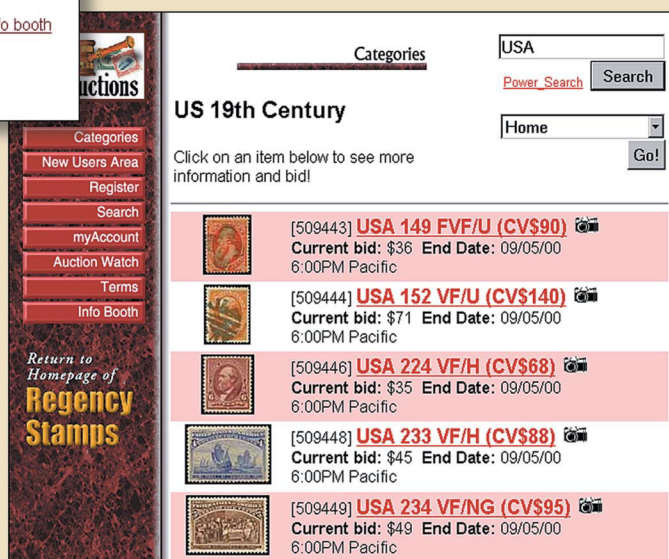
7-Day Satisfaction Guarantee.
Not happy? Just return for a quick refund.

Advanced Search

Look up only the stamps that interest you. Whether it's USA Mint/NH, or Zanzibar Used, or Fancy Cancels—this easy to use search engine will save you bundles of time.

Auction Watch











Track the status of your bids automatically. This cool feature allows you to determine if you are currently winning—or if you've been outbid.



Categories USA

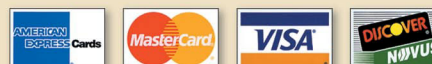
US 19th Century Home Go!

Click on an item below to see more information and bid!

	[509443] USA 149 VF/U (CV\$90)  Current bid: \$36 End Date: 09/05/00 6:00PM Pacific
	[509444] USA 152 VF/U (CV\$140)  Current bid: \$71 End Date: 09/05/00 6:00PM Pacific
	[509446] USA 224 VF/H (CV\$68)  Current bid: \$35 End Date: 09/05/00 6:00PM Pacific
	[509448] USA 233 VF/H (CV\$88)  Current bid: \$45 End Date: 09/05/00 6:00PM Pacific
	[509449] USA 234 VF/NG (CV\$95)  Current bid: \$49 End Date: 09/05/00 6:00PM Pacific

Quick Views

View all color images quickly without the long wait of loading individual photos.



www.StampHall.com



Questions? Call
1-800-782-0066



“The best comprehensive U.S. price list ever created by a dealer.”

Michael Laurence
 Editorial Director
 Amos Hobby Publishing

- New Edition
- Over 3900 Color Photographs
- Packed with Valuable Collecting Tips
- Fascinating Historical Facts and Stories
- Albums, Supplements and Collecting Supplies

Yours Free – Mystic’s New United States Stamp Catalog

A free copy of America’s best U.S. stamp catalog is waiting for you. You’ll enjoy 120 pages of color photographs, valuable collecting tips, fascinating history, plus much more.

Complete listing of U.S. postage stamps includes Commemoratives, Airmails and Duck stamps. Also albums and collecting supplies. Everything you need to create the collection you want.

Whether you’re new to stamp

collecting or a seasoned collector you’ll find this catalog an eye opener. Collectors agree a catalog like this is worth its weight in gold, but we’ll send yours Free!

Send today for the Free 120-page catalog and also receive other stamp offers on approval.

Mystic

America’s Leading Stamp Dealer



Grill
 America’s Rarest Stamp

Mystic’s Free U.S. Stamp Catalog

Yes! Please send me the Free 120-page Mystic U.S. Stamp Catalog.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State/Zip _____

Mystic Stamp Company, Dept. SC958
 9700 Mill St., Camden, NY 13316-6109
www.MysticStamp.com/ad

7 Good Reasons to Sell Your Stamps to Mystic Today...

1 You'll be treated fairly. Mystic is honest and trustworthy. With 80 years in the stamp business helping thousands of customers, we are committed to honesty and fair play. We treat you the way we like to be treated.

2 You get paid quickly. Because Mystic is a financially sound company, we have cash available to buy your stamps today – you receive payment on the spot without waiting for a middleman.

3 As America's leading stamp retailer we pay the full value of your stamps, meaning you get more.

4 We buy all your stamps. We do the work so your stamps don't need to be organized. We need your entire collection or stock. You get peace of mind because you know what your stamps are worth (unlike auctions where you shoulder the risk). Mystic makes it easy for you.

5 We travel the world for stamps worth \$10,000 or more. Not sure of the value? Call us for honest advice on how to proceed.

6 You can raise cash today. We need your stamps today. Our expanding retail business means we need all types of stamps now for thousands of customers every day.

7 Mystic has experienced buyers, able to value your stamps and make an offer on the spot.

Stamps We Need:

- High-quality stamps, U.S. and worldwide
- Award-winning collections
- Rare stamps, both U.S. and worldwide
- Entire stamp dealer stocks, store inventory, show dealer and mail order dealer stocks
- United States stamp collections
- Worldwide country or topical collections
- Accumulations and mixed stamps (they don't need to be organized)
- First Day Covers
- Error stamps
- Postage lots



**Sell Your Stamps
For More – Call Today**

800-835-3609

**Mystic Stamp Company
9700 Mill Street
Camden, NY 13316**

Mystic

We Pay More For Your Stamps

Z
Grill 
America's Rarest Stamp