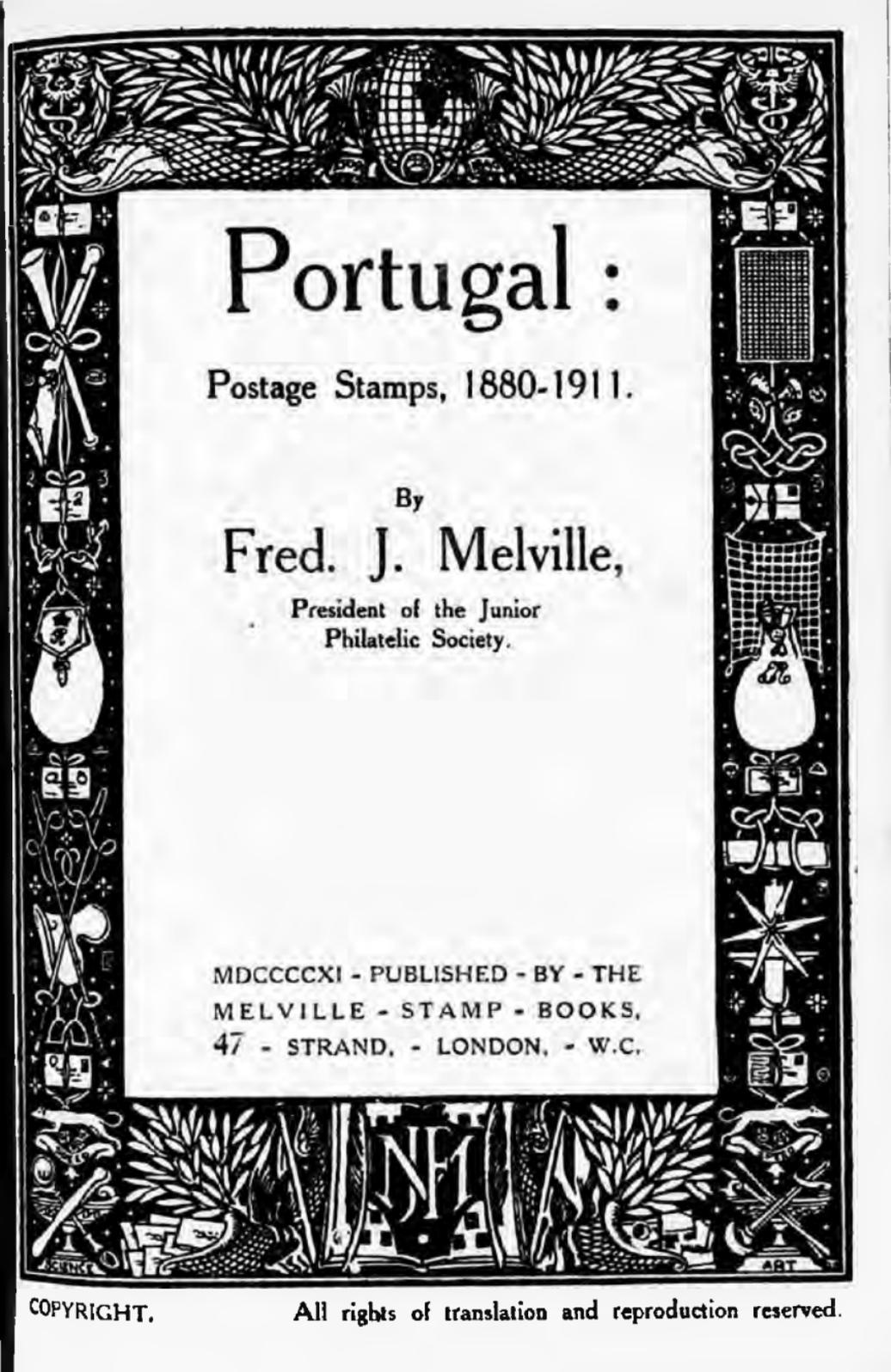


By the Same Author :

PORTUGAL : THE CAMEO STAMPS.

*Being the companion work to the present volume,
the two books completing the record of the Postage
Stamps of Portugal from the beginning to the
present day.*



Portugal :

Postage Stamps, 1880-1911.

By

Fred. J. Melville,

President of the Junior
Philatelic Society.

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A. REGO

King Manuel II.



INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE first period of the postage stamp in Portugal, that of the cameo adhesive stamps, provides the chief interest for the advanced collector and the specialist. But in the second period, to which we have devoted the present volume, there lies much of the more broadly general interest in Portuguese stamps. Here, albeit at the expense of some of the orthodox philatelic principles, the postal emblems present some glimpses of the glories of old Portugal, and what may be considered more legitimate in the view of the philatelist, of some of the living realities that are to-day making new history in the Peninsula.

However much some students may consider the commemorative issues to have been motived by the stamp collecting hobby, it is part of the chronicler's duty to set upon record the facts concerning such emissions in preparing a history of the stamps of Portugal. We feel, therefore, that no apology need be offered for giving them a full meed of attention in the present volume, and may add that whilst other writers have passed them over in a few brief sentences of mere mention, if not of curt condemnation, we ourselves cannot be entirely blind to their historic interest, nor in the case of the 1895 series can we ignore the unparalleled example of a series, the designs of which were entirely consecrated to religion.

In preparing our records of the rather numerous later issues of Portuguese stamps, we have availed ourselves on not a few occasions of the valuable data provided for the student by Mr. J. N. Marsden in his articles in *The London Philatelist*, and of the scattered contemporary chronicles of the various issues which have appeared in the stamp journals.

To Mr. Marsden we are indebted for his careful revision of the proofs of this volume.



CHAPTER I.

Issue of 1880-1881 (Dom Luiz).

THE first of the surface-printed stamps of Portugal made their appearance some years before the last of the embossed stamps of the reign of Dom Luiz had entered upon their final phase in the change to chalk-surfaced paper. But in our division of the postal issues of this country it has been deemed the more appropriate to separate the stamps produced by the two main processes used in the manufacture of Portuguese stamps, although in doing so the period covered by the surface-printed stamps must overlap by a few years the close of the era of the embossed stamps.

Of the first surface-printed stamps, which all shew the head of Dom Luiz to left, there are three values, one of which, the Twenty-five Reis, is in two distinct types.

The denominations are, to take them in order of issue, Twenty-five Reis, which appeared in the first type in January, 1880, to be superseded in May by a new design; the Five Reis, of the following month; and the Fifty Reis, which was not on sale until January, 1881.

All these were produced at the Mint, Lisbon, by the surface-printing process.



The 25 reis of the first type was engraved on steel by Senhor João Pedroso Gomes da Silva : it shews the head of the King to left on solid colour, within an oval frame, inscribed " PORTUGAL CONTINENTE " above and " 25 REIS 25 " below, and the spandrels are filled with a fret-pattern. The second type of this value and the other stamps of this issue

were also engraved by Senhor da Silva, but on wood instead of metal.

The new 25 reis bears a *bust* of Dom Luiz to left, on shaded ground, within an oval frame of solid colour—inscribed as in the earlier type, but in *sans-serif* capitals, and the spandrels are almost plain. On the 5 reis is a similar bust, but the oval frame is uncoloured, and the inscription is in colour ; and the spandrels are conventionally ornamented.



The third value, 50 reis, bears a similar bust, within a circle, above and below which are curved labels inscribed with the name in the upper and the value in the lower, and the spandrels are ornamented as in the first type of the 25 reis.

Two kinds of paper were in use for this issue, the ordinary kind, varying in thickness, with which we are



familiar, and the new chalk-surfaced paper, which was employed first and solely for the lowest of these three values. It has already been fully described* in connection with the "straight label" stamps printed in 1885 and subsequently. The sheets still contained only 28 impressions in seven horizontal rows of four, printed from reproductions in metal of the original die and clamped together to make up the *forme*.

Black was retained as the colour for the 5 reis, varying from deep to a greyish shade; and no change was made in the colour, blue, for the 50 reis, the shade ranging from medium to deep. For the 25 reis there is a bluish grey, in slight shades, found only in the printings of the first type, but for those of the second design, shewing a bust, there is a somewhat long run of shades of colour, running from grey, through purple-grey, on to a purple-brown, which finally became almost a red-lilac in tone.

The gum is similar to that of the previous issue, and the perforation, still effected by the old "harrows", gauges $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $13\frac{1}{2}$, according to the machine used.

* "Portugal : the Cameo Stamps", p. 72.

Varieties, so prominent in the previous ("straight-label") issue, exist only in the 5 reis : the first shews a white space to the right of the eye and down to the cheek ; in the second variety this part of the face is properly shaded.

All the above have been reprinted, firstly on the usual thick reprint paper of the 1886 series, and recently in the "King of Spain" set : the tests already given* will, with the colours and perforation, assist in discriminating between these and the originals. In addition, the 1903 reprints shew a decided relief at the back ; and the two 25 reis are also to be distinguished by a small line like an acute accent to the right of the top of the "5" in the left lower corner, and a mark like an apostrophe between the "1" and the "s" of "REIS" and on a level with the dash which follows the "s".†

* "Portugal : the Cameo Stamps", p. 18.

† *The London Philatelist*, vol. xix., p. 82.



CHAPTER II.

Issues of 1882-1887 (Dom Luiz).

REPLACING the three values issued during 1880-81, and further superseding the embossed series, we get, during 1882-87, seven entirely new stamps, two of which are of similar value, one of which appeared in two distinct colours.

All these (except the Two Reis), are of somewhat similar design, but are found on the two papers and with various perforations: it seems, therefore, more convenient to treat them as of one group than as distinct issues.

The values, with their dates of issue, are as follows:—Twenty-five Reis, on February 1, 1882; Fifty Reis, on the following June 15; the Five Reis appeared on March 1, 1883; on July 15 of the next year, 1884, the Two Reis, (withdrawn on September 30, 1895), and the Ten Reis were issued, to be followed in the same month by the Five Hundred Reis, in black. Towards the end of 1886 it was officially noticed that suspicious-looking 25 reis stamps, unevenly perforated, were passing through the post. Enquiries resulted in the arrest, and subsequent punishment, of an old gaol-bird, Alfredo Alves Mendes (known as "Pera de Satanaz"): he, in conjunction

with an *employé* at the Mint, had obtained dies of the 25 reis and 500 reis, together with a supply of paper and ink, but the perforation had to be done with a sewing machine. The discovery of this forgery prevented the die of the higher value being issued.

On July 1, 1887, three more stamps were issued—the Twenty Reis, the Twenty-five Reis in a new design, and the highest value in a fresh colour, magenta.

The *Gazette* of January 26, 1882, contains an interesting notice, that a 25 reis of a new type was to appear on February 1, and that from the 16th of this month no previous stamp of that value, of whatever type, would be available for postage. This form of notice has been used for all subsequent changes of colour or type, previous issues of the particular stamp being demonetized.

All these stamps were produced at the Mint, Lisbon, by the surface-printing process.



The lowest value, 2 reis, intended for making up odd amounts on telegrams, but available also for postage, has for design a large figure of value, in an oval inscribed "CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS", and the

denomination "DOIS REIS". This stamp was engraved by Senhor Aug. de Campos. The chief part of the design of the other values is a three-quarter bust to right of Dom Luiz, on a lined background; but the frames vary considerably in detail and must be taken separately.

In the 5 reis, the portrait is in an oval, formed by a ribbon, the ends crossing at the foot of the stamp; at the top is "PORTUGAL" in Roman capitals; and at the left "CORREIOS", at the right "TELEGRAPHOS", and at the foot "CINCO 5 REIS", all in *sans-serif* capitals.



The 10 reis has the bust in a pearled oval, within a rectangular frame, inscribed "PORTUGAL" above and "DEZ REIS" below, in Roman capitals, and "CORREIOS" and "TELEGRAPHS" at the left and right, respectively, in *sans-serif* letters. The spandrels are filled in with ornamentation.

In the 20 reis the bust is within a coloured oval, inscribed "PORTUGAL" above and "VINTE REIS" below, separated by ornaments, all enclosed in a highly ornate frame, at the top and bottom of which are figures of value "20".



A coloured circular band contains the portrait in the 25 reis, and is lettered in *sans-serif* "CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS" the lower part being pearly. Above and below are curved labels inscribed, the upper "PORTUGAL", the lower "25 REIS 25".

The new 25 reis is of much plainer design, the bust being within a coloured oval band, lettered "CORREIOS E TELEGRAPHOS PORTUGAL" in the upper part and sides, and "25 REIS 25" at the foot. The outer frame is severe in its simplicity.



For the 50 reis, we have the bust in a coloured oval frame, inscribed "PORTUGAL" at the top; and "CORREIOS" and "E TELEGS" at left and right respectively. The value "50 REIS" appears on a short coloured label across the lower part of the oval.

In the highest value, the coloured oval frame containing the bust has an inner and an outer border of pearls, and the whole is divided, by an elaborate ornament in each spandrel, into four sections, inscribed—at top "PORTUGAL", and at foot "500 REIS"; and at the sides "CORREIOS" and "TELEGRAPS" respectively.

The central portion of the designs was engraved on steel by M. E. Mouchon, and the various frames were designed by Senhor V. Alvez, except that of the second 25 reis, which was by Senhor A. Gneco: the design of this was borrowed from the Guiné stamp of similar value, then recently issued.

For these stamps, the "ordinary" and "chalk-surfaced" papers appear to have been used somewhat indiscriminately, but the size of the sheet—twenty-eight stamps, remained the same until the early part of 1886, when the Government obtained two new printing machines, one from MM. Marinoni of Paris, and the other from Herren König and Bauer of Berlin. These machines printed 150 stamps, in fifteen horizontal rows of ten, at each impression; but they did not entirely supersede the old presses, including, of course, those used for the embossed stamps still current at this date.

For the 2 reis, black was the chosen colour; the 5 reis is found in drab, and in intermediate shades from grey to deep black, the latter appearing on January 1, 1887, after the announcement in the *Gazette* of December 10, that a new stamp of this

denomination was about to be issued ; the 10 reis is in green, varying in shade and tone, yellowish or bluish ; and for the 20 reis, rosine was selected

The first 25 reis appeared in shades of brown, sometimes assuming a purplish tinge ; and with the second type of this value, issued in 1887, the purple-brown colour was discarded for magenta, which (owing to its similarity to that of the highest value) was changed in February, 1890, to a rosy mauve. The 50 reis is always in blue, and shades from pale to deep may be found.

The 500 reis, at first issued in black, had its colour changed to magenta early in 1887, consequent on the discovery of the "Pera de Satanaz" forgeries.

The gum was still yellowish-white, but in 1886 new gumming machines, capable of dealing with the larger sheets of stamps, were obtained from MM. Marinoni of Paris.

Until the end of 1885 the old "harrow" machines, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$ respectively, were employed, but at the same time that the new printing and gumming machines were purchased, the Government obtained from Herren Lutken of Berlin a new perforating machine gauging $11\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally, and practically so vertically, though there seem to be slight variations perceptible in some of the larger stamps of 1894 and 1895. Mr. Marsden describes this machine as perforating "one line at a time by a succession of pins placed like inverted L's. In full sheets the perforation goes through the margin on the right-hand side, but stops at the stamp in the left-hand margin." This reads rather like a new description of a comb machine with the horizontal line of holes extending well beyond the last vertical row on

the right. A small printing of the 25 reis magenta was perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, but the variety is only known overprinted "PROVISORIO". The 500 reis, black, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, seems to have been used exclusively for telegrams: it was not on sale at the Post Office, but only at the Telegraph Office.

There are no varieties in these stamps.

The 2 reis was reprinted in 1886 on the stout white paper, the originals being much thinner, and was perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ only.

The 25 reis in the second type and the 500 reis in magenta do not appear in the first set of reprints, but the other values are found as follows on chalk-surfaced paper and perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$:—5 reis pale green; 10 reis green; 25 reis (type 1) brown; 50 reis blue; 500 reis black.

Of the above the 25 reis and 50 reis were reprinted while current, but such copies are without gum and are generally considered as of this class.

In the 1903 reprints the following points may be noticed in addition to the test of the thin paper, white gum, and the $13\frac{1}{2}$ perforation:—the 5 reis (when perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$), 10 reis, 20 reis, 25 reis (type 2), and 500 reis are on chalk-surfaced paper only, as originals: the 20 reis and 25 reis (type 2) were never perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$. The first 25 reis (in a dull brown, quite different from any original) and the 50 reis in pale dull blue shew the relief on the back, and so does the 2 reis, which is in grey-black.



CHAPTER III.
Issue of 1892-1894 (Dom Carlos).



DOM LUIZ, after a reign of twenty-eight years, died on October 19, 1889, and his son, Dom Carlos I., succeeded him as the third Sovereign of the line of Braganza-Coburg, then aged twenty-six (born September 28, 1863). The new King and his consort, the Queen Amelie, whom he had married in 1886, were both well known in this country, which in later times was to provide a place of retirement for the Queen after the revolution of 1910.

It was nearly two years after the accession of Carlos when, on September 5, 1891, the postal department announced definite plans for a new issue of stamps

bearing the new king's portrait, but the decree which was then drawn up was not printed in the Gazette. The new stamps were to be issued on April 1, 1892, all in one type of the following denominations and colours, some of which were altered and others abandoned: 2 reis grey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis black, 5 reis orange-yellow, 10 reis violet on yellow, 15 reis violet on blue, 20 reis deep green, 25 reis cobalt-blue, 50 reis orient blue, 75 reis sepia, 80 reis pale green, 100 reis purple, 150 reis carmine on rose, 200 reis cobalt-blue on blue, 300 reis vermilion on rose, 500 reis black, 1,000 reis, blue on blue.

The stamps, which ultimately appeared, are as follows:—Twenty-five Reis, on May 1; Five, Ten, and Fifty Reis, on June 1; the Eighty Reis on July 1; and the Fifteen and Twenty Reis on September 1, 1892; whilst the values issued in 1903 are One Hundred Reis on March 15; One Hundred and Fifty, Two Hundred and Three Hundred Reis on August 1; and the Seventy-five Reis on November 15. The new denomination was introduced to meet the convenience of users of the inland and colonial letter rate in combination with the registration fee.

The stamps of the first Dom Carlos series were surface-printed at the Mint, Lisbon.

The original die, from which the subsidiary dies were made, was engraved on wood, the bust by Senhor M. D. Netto, and the frame by Senhor V. Alves. The design portrays Dom Carlos, almost full-face, slightly to the left, in an oval within a rectangular frame, inscribed at top with the value, on the left "CORREIOS", at the foot "CONTINENTE", and on the right "PORTUGAL". The spandrels and corners are conventionally ornamented.

Until 1894 the familiar chalk-surfaced paper was used for all these stamps, but during that year a new paper appeared, gradually superseding the former, though owing to a change of design in 1895 and several intervening commemorative issues, only some of the values were printed on it. This new paper, of a slightly greyish colour, and which presents a mottled appearance when held up to the light, lacks the brilliant whiteness of the other paper, and answers very slightly, if at all, to the silver test for chalk.

Only six values are found on the new "enamelled" paper—the 5, 10, 15, 25, 75, and 150 reis.

As in the preceding issue, the paper was sufficiently large to allow the printing of 150 stamps, in fifteen rows of ten, at each impression; but sometimes the sheets were of 28 stamps only, so that they could be perforated by the old machines.

The scheme of colour, outlined in the unpublished *portaria* of September, 1891, was evidently considered unsatisfactory, for the stamps were printed as follows:—the 5 reis in yellow, through buff and brown-orange to pale orange, this latter on the enamelled paper; the 10 reis in magenta and in rosy-mauve on both papers; the 15 reis in brown on the two papers; the 20 reis in lavender; the 25 reis in deep green on the chalky paper, and in that and a paler shade on the new paper; the 50 reis in bright and pale blue, grey-blue, and pale ultramarine; the 75 reis in carmine; the 80 reis in pale green; the 100 reis in brown to red-brown, on coloured paper, buff, pale brown, and yellow; the 150 reis in carmine on rose paper; the 200 reis in blue on blue; and the 300 reis also in blue, but on a pale brown paper.

The gum was yellowish-white, as previously.

The smaller sized sheets were perforated by one or other of the old "harrows," the new machine of $11\frac{1}{2}$ gauge, purchased in 1886, being used for the large sheets of 150: most of the values are known with each of the three perforations.

There is no variety properly so called, but un gummed and imperforate specimens of the 5 reis and 50 reis (and probably others) are to be met with, and these are capable of being manipulated into genuinely impossible varieties of perforation.

This set has only been once reprinted, *viz.*, in 1903. Some of the values, 20, 50, and 80 reis, have not been printed, as originals, on other than white chalk-surfaced paper when perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, so these reprints can be easily detected.

As to the 10, 15 and 75 reis (which exist as originals on the greyish enamelled paper *and* perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$), and also the highest four values (of which the reprints are on chalk-surfaced paper), there may be some difficulty, especially in the high values, in detecting the reprints, and the only distinction is in the size of the perforated holes, which are cleanly cut and much too large.



CHAPTER IV.

Provisional Issues, 1892-1893.

IT appears from a notice published in the *Gazette* of May 14, 1892, that it was then intended to make use of the stock on hand of the stamps of the previous reign, which had been withdrawn, by converting them by means of a surcharge into stamps of the denomination Two and a Half Reis. But a further notice in the *Gazette* on May 19 announced that the demonetized stamps would be overprinted "PROVISORIA" (*sic*). Two of these stamps were issued in July, but it was not until September 8 that it was notified that "all stamps surcharged with the word 'PROVISORIO', either horizontally or transversely, in black or in colour," were available for postage.

Presumably, the Government recognised that the stamps, if sold at their original face value, would realise far more than at the reduced rate as first contemplated, and so they blended profit with economy, to the extent of (as a little calculation shews) no less than 68,043,285 reis. The year, it should be noted, was one of severe financial distress in Portugal, and it was during this period that the King and his family generously sacrificed one-fifth of their income (amounting to about £23,000 a year) for the relief of the country's difficulties.



PROVISORIO

PROVISORIO

PROVISORIO



The following are the stamps which were overprinted, with their dates of issue and the quantities utilised, as given by Mr. Marsden* in his series of articles.

Value.	Position and Colour of Overprint.	Date of Issue.	Quantity.
5 reis	horizontal—black	25.7.92	3,176,725
5 "	diagonal—red	1.10.92	
10 "	horizontal—black	25.7.92	1,682,000
10 "	diagonal—red	1.10.92	
15 "	" "	1.1.93	86,800
20 "	" black	1.10.92	411,320
25 "	" "	1.11.92	1,347,100
50 "	" "	1.2.93	29,715
80 "	" "	1.2.93	101,584

The overprinting was carried out typographically, presumably at the Mint.

There are three types of the overprint:—one in large Roman capitals, $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 2 (full) mm., found only on some of the Five Reis; another, in similar but smaller letters, $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 2 (bare) mm., used only for part of the Ten Reis—each of these is horizontal; and the third, in heavy *sans-serif* capitals, $26\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by 3 mm., reading diagonally upwards on all the stamps of this provisional issue, including the rest of the two values mentioned.

The 15 reis and 80 reis—both of the embossed type—were overprinted in entire sheets of 28; and the other values—of the early surface-printed series, in sheets of 150—in blocks of 25, five rows of five each. All the 20 reis were dealt with in blocks of 25; but the 25 reis, *perforated* $12\frac{1}{2}$ (not known without overprint) was in entire sheets of 28, being the special printing mentioned on page 19.

* *The London Philatelist*, vol. xiii., p. 175.

All these stamps, with the exception of some of the 15 reis and possibly (though improbably) of some of the 50 reis, are on the old chalk-surfaced paper.

This being a re-issue, there is no necessity to deal with the colours of the stamps beyond giving them in the check-list. The overprint is in black or carmine.

All three gauges of perforation are to be found, the two "harrow" machines being used for the embossed values and some of the 25 and 50 reis, and the new $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine for the other stamps.

It is curious that the 25 reis, issued in magenta and rosy-mauve in 1887, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ only, should be found (when overprinted) with the "harrow" perforation gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$: copies are comparatively scarce.

The only variety, so far as the overprint is concerned, is in the 10 reis, which is listed with "PROVISORIO" inverted, though its authenticity is open to serious question; but as to the embossed stamps, some of the varieties already chronicled are to be found with the overprint: they are mentioned in the check list.

The reprints made in 1903 differ entirely in paper (thinnish and of a grey tinge instead of chalk-surfaced) or in perforation (always $13\frac{1}{2}$ for the reprints) from the originals of all the "PROVISORIO" issue, except some of the 15 and 50 reis, *both* of which are said to exist as originals on ordinary paper and perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, though the existence of the latter is, as stated above, improbable. Even for these the paper should be a sufficient test, but, in addition, the 15 reis shews variety 4, not known in the original series perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$; and the 50 reis gives the usual relief at the back.



The "1893 PROVISORIO" Series.

The Gazette of July 28, 1893, announced that the remainder of the "PROVISORIO" series were to receive the additional overprint of "1893", and some were to be surcharged with a new value; and the following were so dealt with:—the Five, Ten, Twenty, Twenty-five, Fifty and Eighty Reis, overprinted "1893"; and the Twenty-five Reis surcharged "20 rs.", the Eighty Reis surcharged "50 rs.", and the same value altered to "75 rs.", all in addition to the overprinted date. The Ten Reis was not mentioned in the official announcement.

1893
PROVISORIO

1893
PROVISORIO
20 rs.

The quantities issued were as follows, according to Mr. Marsden* :—

5 reis.	.	.	30,000
10 reis.	.	.	27,156
20 reis.	.	.	38,862
25 reis.	.	.	28,000
50 reis.	.	.	30,000
80 reis.	.	.	29,000 (approximately)
20 on 25 reis.	.	.	28,000
50 on 80 reis.	.	.	28,000
75 on 80 reis.	.	.	28,000

The additional overprint, and the surcharge, were applied typographically at the Mint, to the stamps already overprinted "PROVISORIO": the additional printing—whether of date alone, or of date and new value—was performed at one operation.

There is only one type of the overprint "1893", and the surcharges are all similar.

All the "1893" stamps are on chalk-surfaced paper, and the remarks under the preceding issue as to size of sheets, etc., apply equally to this series.

For the stamps the colours are, of course, as before, as is the original overprint of "PROVISORIO". The additional overprint is in black or red, and the new value always in black.

The stamps with new values had all been perforated by the "harrow" gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$; the others and surface-printed stamps are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, the work of the 1886 machine.

On some of the sheets of the Ten Reis there were two errors in the overprinted date—on the second

* *The London Philatelist*, vol. viii., p. 177.

stamp in the second row ("1938"), and on the fourth in the fourth row ("1863"), the "6" being below the alignment of the other figures, and evidently an inverted "9". The Twenty-five Reis is catalogued with the date inverted, and Mr. Marsden gives the Eighty Reis (var. 1) with doubly printed date.*

The varieties of the die of the Eighty Reis have already been described, and are noted in the check list.

All the "1893 PROVISORIO" stamps being on chalk-surfaced paper, there can be no difficulty in rejecting the reprints of 1903.

* *The London Philatelist*, vol. xiii., p. 177.



CHAPTER V.

The "Navigator" Issue, 1894.

THE year 1894 witnessed the fifth centenary of the birth of one of the greatest of the builders of the Portuguese Empire, Prince Henry the Navigator. The sailor prince was the fourth son of the wise King John of Portugal and of his wife Philippa, who was the daughter of the celebrated John of Gaunt. Prince Henry was born at Oporto, and the Town Council of that port inaugurated a series of fêtes in commemoration of the achievements of their royal townsman. The Council applied to the Portuguese Parliament to allow the issue of a special series of postage stamps on the occasion of the fêtes; the matter came before the Parliament on July 3, 1893, and received its approval on the 27th of the same month, and in due course the following decree was promulgated.

DECREE.

Art. 1.—The Government is authorised to issue 500,000 stamps of each type of the values of 5 to 100 reis, and up to 30,000 of each of the values 150 to 1000 reis for circulation throughout the Continent [*i.e.*, Portugal] and in the islands, on March 4 and 5, 1894 (the centenary of the Infante D. Henrique).

Art. 2.—The design of the said stamps shall be approved by the Municipal Council of the town of Oporto

Art. 3.—The issuance and the sale will be made on such terms and in such manner as the Government shall determine.

Art. 4.—The Government shall deduct from the total realised by the sale a sum equal to the amount received during the same period of time in the previous year, as shewn by the statistics; this shall be the property of the Treasury.

The total amount realised by the sale of the Dom Henrique commemorative stamps shall be remitted to the Municipal Council of Oporto, who, after deducting the amount belonging as prescribed in Art. 4 to the Government, shall devote the balance to the erection of a monument to the memory of Dom Henrique in the town of Oporto.

The stamps were of three different designs, all from pictures by the painter Velloso Salgado, whose sketches were delivered to the contractors for this series, a very celebrated continental firm, but one which has not been associated with many other stamp issues, Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient,* of Leipsic.

Of the three designs, the first was used for all the values up to 20 reis, and shews the Infante Dom Henrique seated on the prow of a carvel, a type of short-masted vessel used by the Portuguese. Above the vessel

*This firm, though not extensively connected with stamp production, is interesting from having produced its first stamps so far back as 1863 for the Kingdom of Saxony. The firm was established in Leipsic by Hermann Giesecke, son of a celebrated typefounder of that city, and Alphonse Devrient. Giesecke had studied printing under the famous publisher Bernhard Tauchnitz, and his partner was under a noted Leipsic printer, Friedrich Nieso, for some period of his training, and was later an employé at l'Imprimerie Imperiale in Paris. When founded (June, 1852), the business was typographic, but success was speedily ensured, and a lithographic establishment on a large scale was added in October of the same year. The following year (1853) a copper and steel-plate section was added to

is a coronet, and below is the motto, *Talent de bien faire*; there are two aged scholars standing upon the carvel, and two classical figures are seated on pedestals. The inscriptions in white letters on coloured tablets read—left, "CORREIOS"; top, "[10] REIS"; right, "PORTUGAL"; bottom, "1394-1894".



The second design was employed for the higher denominations up to 100 reis, and represents the "Father of Navigation," as Prince Henry is justly styled, waving farewell to the mariners who took part in his first



voyage of discovery in 1419, as the date is given upon the stamps, though the date as given by

the business, which secured to the firm the contract for bank-notes and other important work for the Governments of Saxony, Switzerland, etc. The firm secured the contract for the stamps of Saxony, 1863 issue, in open competition, but as the Giesecke & Devrient establishment was already provided with a staff of Government officials controlling the production of the bank-notes, and with military sentries in their press-rooms, the advantage to the authorities to place their stamp contract with the firm was obvious. It is only in comparatively recent years that the firm has again been employed in stamp production, in manufacturing the stamps of Paraguay, 1892 to 1899, Siam and the Dom Henrique stamps, 1894.

Mavor, Larousse, and other historians is 1418. The Prince is watching the departure from the promontory at Sagres, near Cape St. Vincent, where he built an observatory and established a school of navigation. It was on this expedition that three of the Portuguese ships reached the island of Madeira. The design is completed with symbolical figures and elephants, the latter emblematical of Africa, the west coast of which continent was, thanks to Prince Henry, discovered as far south as Sierra Leone before the death of the navigator in 1463. The inscriptions, with the exception of "PRIMEIRA EXPEDIÇÃO—1419" are the same as in the first design, but differently disposed.



In the third design, which served for the four values from 150 to 1000 reis, the Prince is shown seated, with his arms extended, his right arm resting upon an armillary sphere and his left on a terrestrial globe ; at his feet there

is a crouching lion, and the central device is flanked by two figures, each extending a palm branch. The usual inscriptions are suitably disposed, and the historic associations of Sagres are also commemorated in the inscription.

The stamps are all of the large oblong shape which seems to be a characteristic feature of the celebration issues, and the values in the first and second designs were lithographed in sheets of 100 stamps (ten rows of ten) ; the stamps of the third design were engraved in

toile douce and printed in smaller sheets of twenty-five stamps (five rows of five). The perforation was done by the contractors, and gauges 14.

Excluding certain quantities overprinted "AÇORES", but not the supply of specimen copies (but *not* so overprinted) sent to Berne, the issue of these stamps is given as:—5 reis, orange, 267,951; 10 reis, rosy-lake, 143,438; 15 reis, brown, 82,584; 20 reis, lilac, 78,757; 25 reis, green, 237,242; 50 reis, blue, 66,471; 75 reis, carmine-rose, 37,941; 80 reis, pale green, 32,686; 100 reis, brown on buff, 43,724; 150 reis, rose-red, 23,106; 300 reis, blue on bright buff, 19,344; 500 reis, deep purple on bluish, 16,935; 1,000 reis, black on buff, 15,936: the remainders were destroyed.

Portugal's first commemorative issue was somewhat of a failure, under £5,000 being handed to Oporto, from which the expenses of the fêtes had to be deducted. The series has never been reprinted.



CHAPTER VI.

The St. Antony Issue, 1895.

THE comparative financial failure of the Prince Henry series in 1894 proved no obstacle to the Parliament consenting to the issue of a new centennial issue of stamps the following year, when the capital was celebrating the seventh centenary of the birth, at Lisbon, of St. Antony of Padua.

St. Antony was born in 1195, and in 1220 became a Franciscan, attaining widespread renown as a preacher, and being canonized at his death, 1231. The national festivities in connection with the seventh centenary took place during the latter part of June, and the series of stamps, authorised in a decree of May 9, were on sale and valid for postage from June 13 to the end of the month—eighteen days in all. The decree stated that in order to bring about the success of their enterprise, the Executive Committee of the Fêtes had asked the Government to raise a considerable sum by means of a special issue of stamps prepared for this particular occasion, in the style and after the manner of the series for the fêtes of Henry the Navigator, and without any burden to the Treasury. Any money over from the fêtes was to be devoted to an orphanage.

Art. 1, §2.—The stamps and cards shall be without value [for postal purposes] from July 1, 1895.

Art. 2.—During the two last days of June the celebration stamps shall be changed at any post office for other stamps which are in currency.

§1.—On July 2 all unsold stamps shall be returned to the Mint.

§2.—The Mint shall destroy after the manner and in the legal method all stamps and cards returned, and the Director of Posts shall send statistical accounts of the values delivered and returned.

The stamps, which are of the large oblong size, are of fifteen denominations, all save the lowest ($2\frac{1}{2}$ reis) being lithographed by the Companhia Nacional Editora at Lisbon; the $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis was surface-printed at the Mint. They were all printed in sheets of 100 (ten rows of ten). On the back of each stamp is lithographed (except on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis) an invocation in Latin (with Portuguese heading) quoted from Saint Bonaventura. On the back of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis stamp it is *typographed* the right way up in relation to the device on the front of the stamp; but on the lithographed values it is inverted. The inscription reads:—

Centenario de Santo Antonio.

MCXCV.—MDCCCXCV.

O lingua benedicta, quæ Dominum semper benedixisti et alios benedicere docuisti: nunc perspicue cernitur quanti meriti fueris apud Deum. S. Bonaventura.*

*The inscription may be translated

Centenary of St. Antony.

MCXCV.—MDCCCXCV.

O blessed tongue, who didst always bless the Lord and teach others to bless Him, now it is clearly seen of what great worth thou wast with God. S. Bonaventura.

† Bonaventura (1221-74) became a Franciscan 1238, and was created Cardinal 1273. The *tongue* of St. Antony, on being examined thirty-two years after his death is said to have remained perfect and intact, giving rise to the annual celebration of February 15, of the "Solemnity of the Tongue."

The designs are four in number, and of these one is peculiar to the lowest denomination, which was the only surface-printed stamp in the series and was added as an afterthought, after the other three designs had been prepared and approved for production by lithography.



The lowest value represents the Saint in kneeling posture, and the vision of the Infant Christ appearing to the Saint from out of the heavens. The stamp was designed by Senhor Ramalho, and the original die was engraved on wood by Senhor Manuel Diogo Netto.

The values 5 reis to 25 reis bear a picture of St. Antony preaching to the fishes, after the legend which tells how when men refused to hear him, the fishes of the sea gave attention to his discourse. This also was designed by Senhor Ramalho.

For the denominations 50 reis to 100 reis another of the same artist's designs was used, depicting the Apotheosis of St. Antony ; the Saint is accompanied by angels in his ascension.

The highest denominations, 150 reis to 1,000 reis, were designed by Senhor Carlos Reis, who took as his subject for the central device the picture of St. Antony



in the Academie des Beaux Arts in Paris. It shows a nearly full length figure and the framing is suggestive of a stained-glass window, and presents a variety of beasts in allusion to the Saint's patronage of the lower animals.

The quantities prepared and sold are given, as were those of the preceding issue, on Mr. Marsden's authority : in this case those sold include the Azores stamps :—

Value.	Portugal.	Azores.	Sold.
2½ reis	2,250,000	750,000	765,788
5 ..	1,600,000	400,000	313,073
10 ..	400,000	100,000	117,075
15 ..	400,000	100,000	64,864
20 ..	400,000	100,000	73,572
25 ..	2,000,000	500,000	540,036
50 ..	800,000	200,000	67,550
75 ..	240,000	60,000	23,772
80 ..	240,000	60,000	17,106
100 ..	240,000	60,000	40,878
150 ..	400,000	100,000	12,923
200 ..	40,000	10,000	15,257
300 ..	40,000	10,000	9,604
500 ..	40,000	10,000	8,423
1,000 ..	40,000	10,000	8,044

From these figures it will be seen how complete a financial failure this series was; the remainders were destroyed, and the stamps, especially the higher values, are getting scarce.

The colours are:—for the 2½ reis, black; 5 reis, orange; the 10 reis, mauve; 15 reis, brown; the 20 reis, grey-lilac; the 25 reis, purple and green; the 50 reis, brown and blue; the 75 reis, brown and rosine; the 80 reis, brown and pale green; the 100 reis, black and chocolate; and for the 150 reis, rosine and bistre; the 200 reis, blue and bistre; the 300 reis, slate and bistre; the 500 reis, brown and green; and the 1000 reis, deep lilac and green: the second colour of the last five is that of the background. The gum is as usual.

The catalogues give two varieties of perforation, one gauging 11½ all round, and the other a compound of 12 and 11½; but it is possible that this variation was caused by some irregularity in the perforating machine.

In the lithographed stamps, *i.e.*, all except the lowest value, the stones were made up from strips of four varying in the numerals, of which the following are the easiest to identify:—5 reis, with or without a line of four small dashes under the figure; 10 reis, the slope of the serif of "1"; 15 reis, the distance between the figures; 20 reis, larger and wider-spaced figures in one than in the other; 75 reis, a long or short head to the "5"; 80 reis, figures close or wide apart; 100 reis, thick or thin "1"; 150 reis, thick or thin "5"; 200 reis, narrow or wide "2"; 300 reis, thick or thin "3"; and 500 reis, narrow or wide "5."

The series has not been reprinted, nor has any which was not originally produced at the Mint.



CHAPTER VII.
Issues of 1895-1899 (Dom Carlos).



THE use of the ordinary stamps of 1892-4, bearing the portrait of Dom Carlos, was not even temporarily interrupted by the issue of the "PROVISORIO" resuscitations, or the commemorative issues just discussed, but on October 12, 1895, it was announced that new stamps would be issued on November 1 next, the current series remaining available until April 30, 1896.

The denominations were the same as in the preceding regular issue, with the addition of a Two and a Half Reis, and all were on sale on the appointed day.

During the next four years various complementary values were issued, and two changes of colour took place. A stamp of Five Hundred Reis was created by a Decree of December 3, 1895, and was issued on July 1, 1896, as announced on the 8th of the preceding month. In 1898, consequent on the fall in the exchange, it became necessary to prepare a new stamp of Sixty-five, instead of Fifty Reis, for payment of the single Postal Union rate, and shortly afterwards it was determined to create another value, One Hundred and Thirty Reis, for payment of the double rate ; also stamps of One Hundred and Fifteen Reis and One Hundred and Eighty Reis, representing the single and double rates, *plus* registration. The decrees authorising these stamps were dated February 5 and May 30, and the issue took place on July 1, 1898.

On May 30, 1898, it was ordered that, in compliance with the Postal Union regulations, the colours of the Fifteen and Twenty-five Reis should be altered—the first from fawn to blue-green, and the second from greenish blue to carmine. These were issued on January 1, 1899. In 1905 there was a change in the colour of the Fifty Reis to ultramarine, and of the Seventy-five Reis to brown on yellow, the value being added in carmine. The decrees authorising these changes were published on June 5, 1905, and May 19, 1905, respectively.

By a decree, published on January 31, 1905, the 15, 65, 80, 115, 130 and 180 reis, were withdrawn as from March 1, 1906, though such stamps were to be available until the end of that month. This was in consequence of changes in the foreign postal

rates, necessitated by the fall in exchange, a further alteration in which necessitated the re-issue of the 80 reis as from October 1, 1907.

The stamps were surface-printed at the Mint, Lisbon, in two operations, the figure of value being added by a second printing.

There is only one die for all the values, the design shewing a three-quarter bust of the King to left within a lined circular band inscribed "PORTUGAL CORREIOS CONTINENTE", and below is a tablet for reception of the value, with the word "REIS" at each side. The design was engraved by M. E. Mouchon, of Paris, whose name appears below each stamp.

The paper is ordinary wove, and all the values were printed in sheets of 150, in 15 horizontal rows of ten, except for the first printing of the 500 reis, which was in sheets of 28, in seven rows of four each. Just prior to the issue of the Dom Manuel series, the 25 reis was also printed in sheets of 28, to avoid having a large remainder on hand, a result which could obviously also have been obtained by printing fewer of the large sheets.

The colours are: for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, shades of grey; 5 reis, from pale orange to orange-brown; 10 reis, pale and yellow-green; 15 reis, fawn, and subsequently in shades of blue-green; 20 reis, lilac; 25 reis, greenish blue, and later in varying shades of carmine; 50 reis, blue and deep blue, subsequently in medium to pale ultramarine; 65 reis, steel-blue, deep blue; 75 reis, rose and carmine, and later in brown on yellow; 80 reis, mauve, deep to pale; 100 reis, shades of blue on bright blue and azure paper; 115 reis, salmon on rose; 130 reis, brown on cream; 150 reis, purple-brown on yellow; 180 reis, slate on

pale rose ; 200 reis, shades of purple on pale rose ; 300 reis, deep and pale blue on rose and pale rose ; and 500 reis, black on azure. The 25 reis exists, unused, in the colour of the 5 reis, orange.

The figures of value, inserted at a second printing, are in black for all the values, except the 75 reis in brown on yellow, and the 500 reis, for which they are in carmine. The gum is as before.

For the first printing of the 500 reis, the old "harrow" machine, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ was used ; but the later printings (1897 and subsequently) and all the other values were perforated by the new $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine. The stamps perforated by this new machine were not necessarily in sheets of 150 : latterly, as in the case of the 25 reis just mentioned, smaller plates were used, and from these four impressions (with spaces between them) of 28 were printed on each sheet of paper, and these went through the $11\frac{1}{2}$ machine as readily as did the larger sheets.



In addition to the error of colour in the 25 reis, there are somewhat numerous errors arising from want of care as regards the printing of the numerals of value : sometimes these are misplaced, inverted, duplicated, or entirely missing.

Several varieties of these eccentricities are noted in the check list.

This issue has not been reprinted.



CHAPTER VIII.

The Vasco da Gama Issue, 1898.

THE third and, so far, the last of the Portuguese commemorative series of stamps marks the continuation of the old-time glorious record of Portugal on the seas, in celebrating the achievements of Vasco da Gama. "All the maritime expeditions from the beginning of the world to this period of time," says Dr. William Mavor, in the first volume of his voyages, published 1796, "are not comparable to what were performed by Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama in the narrow compass of seven years."

Da Gama was born at Sines, Alemtejo, in 1469. His voyages are chiefly celebrated in that he succeeded in doubling the Cape of Good Hope and reaching Calicut, India, by sea in May, 1498. On a second voyage, 1502, he established the colonies of Mozambique and Sofala on the east coast of Africa. In 1524 he was sent out as Viceroy of Portuguese India, but died at Cochin in the same year. His exploits form the theme, and he is the hero, of "Os Lusíadas," by the great Portuguese poet Camões.

Gama, captain of the venturous band,
Of bold emprise, and born for high command,
Whose martial fires, with prudence close allied,
Ensured the smiles of fortune on his side.

It was the fourth centenary of the discovery of the maritime route to India, which was made the occasion of the da Gama fêtes, organised by the Royal Geographical Society of Lisbon, and the excuse for the issue of the special stamps. These latter had been planned soon after the fiasco of the St. Antony series, and a contest was held among Portuguese artists in 1895 for designs for the stamps, the resulting entries being exhibited to the public on November 9, 1895. An official notice of May 28, 1896, promised the stamps for circulation and use during the period July 1 to September 30, 1897, but they were not actually in use until the period April 1 to June 30, 1898.

There was a separate design for each of the seven denominations, derived from pictures submitted in the competition, from which dies were engraved and plates constructed (consisting of 150 stamps to the sheet) by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Limited, of London, who produced the stamps on medium wove paper, and bearing this firm's perforations, usually given as "12½ to 16."



The 2½ reis, blue-green, has for its theme the fleet of Vasco da Gama, comprising the Flagship *St. Gabriel* (showing in the foreground); the *St. Raphael*, commanded by Paul da Gama, the brother of Vasco, and the *Berrio*, commanded by Nicolas Coello; the ships are represented at their departure from Belem, July 8, 1497, the picture being by Sr. Roque Gameiro.

The 5 reis, vermillion, bears a picture by Sr. Manuel Pedro de Faria Lima, representing the arrival of da Gama at Calicut, then the chief port of India, in May, 1498.

On the 10 reis, dull purple, the picture is by Sr. Silvestre Correia Belem, and represents the embarkation of da Gama at Restello, near the mouth of the Tagus, where Henry the Navigator had erected a small chapel for the use of sailors, and where, later, Dom Manuel I. founded the magnificent monastery of Belem.

The 25 reis, yellow-green, has for its theme the Muse of History inscribing on the roll of fame the great achievements of da Gama and the Portuguese ships, depicted by Sr. João Vaz.





The 50 reis, deep blue, shews the flagship encountering stormy seas, and above are miniature medallions with portraits of da Gama and Camões, the greatest poet Portugal has produced and the author of "Os Lusíadas," in which the adventures of da Gama are celebrated in verse. This stamp was designed by Sr. José Julho Gonçalves Coelho.

The 75 reis, red-brown, shews a winged figure, said to be the Archangel Gabriel, patron saint of the expedition, standing in an ancient galleon; this picture was a second contribution to this series by Sr. Vaz.



The 100 reis, bistre-brown, designed by Sr. J. M. R. Christina da Silva, again depicts the *St. Gabriel* in full sail in the centre opening, with a knight in full armour in each side opening of the triple frame.

The 150 reis, yellow-brown, has a third picture by Sr. Vaz, and represents the admiral standing; in front of him, a Cross, and the Arms of King Manuel I.; to his right a mermaid holding aloft an ancient sailing vessel; on his left a serpent; in the background is the Cathedral of Belem, which was built as a thanksgiving for the success of the expedition; and there is also tropical vegetation in the distance.

The series was extended by the issue of postage due stamps, the first of this class of stamps to be introduced into Portugal; these additions are dealt with in Chapter XIII.

The Vasco da Gama series has not been reprinted; but the remainders, overprinted "REPUBLICA" and in some instances surcharged with a new value, were re-issued on October 1, 1911—see Chapter XI.



CHAPTER IX.

Issue of 1910 (Dom Manuel II.).



ON February 1, 1908, recent enough and terrible enough not to be soon forgotten, the world was shocked to learn of the double assassination of Dom Carlos, King of Portugal, and of his son, the heir to the throne, who should, in the natural course of events, have become Dom Luiz II. They were driving in an open carriage with the Queen and the second son, who witnessed the tragedy, and themselves had narrow escapes. Thus sensationally did the second son (born November 15, 1889), become

the lawful successor to the crown as Dom Manuel II., the fourth sovereign of the line of Braganza-Coburg; and in his first speech from the throne, he declared:—

I invoke my father's terrible martyrdom at the first meeting of the Crown and Parliament as a sign of alliance which should rally all to the cause of peace and progress of our nation. This deed, the like of which has never been seen, has brought me to the throne for the accomplishment of a dynastic and national duty.

From the accession of Dom Manuel on February 1, 1908, there was no definitive announcement of the necessary change in the postage stamps until the Decree of August 19, 1909, published in the *Gazette* of the 26th *id.*, promising the new stamps with the effigy of the young King for issue on January 1, 1910. The stamps of the preceding reign remained valid for postal use until June 30, 1910.

The series comprised fourteen values in two designs by Sr. A. Rego, the first of which is common to all the denominations except the 500 and 1000 reis, which are in the second design. The stamps were surface-printed at the Mint in Lisbon on chalk-surfaced paper, the sheets being of 150 (fifteen rows of ten) for each value except the 500 and 1000 reis, which were in sheets of 28 (seven rows of four). The perforation, effected by a comb machine, gauges 14 by 15.

Each of the designs shews a bust of the young King on a lined ground within a circle. In the lower values the inscription "PORTUGAL CORREIOS" in uncoloured Roman capitals conforms to the upper part of the circular frame, the value in coloured arabic figures appearing in each of the lower corners with the word "REIS" in uncoloured *sans-serif* capitals between them; in the other design the value is at the top of the stamp, and

" PORTUGAL CORREIOS " in coloured *sans-serif* capitals at the foot. In both designs the ornamentation is conventional, olive and oak branches being prominent.

The denominations and colours are as follows :—For the 2½ reis, lilac ; 5 reis, black ; 10 reis, grey-green ; 15 reis, pale purple-brown ; 20 reis, rose-red ; 25 reis, chocolate ; 50 reis, indigo-blue ; 75 reis, yellow-brown ; 80 reis, French-grey ; 100 reis, brown on green ; 200 reis, deep green on salmon ; 300 reis, black on azure ; 500 reis, chocolate and olive ; and for the 1000 reis, black and indigo.

Some values in the wrong colours have been chronicled as errors, but they are nothing more than proofs, irregularly obtained from the Mint.



CHAPTER X.
The Republican Issue, 1910.



Normal.



Inverted.

AFTER a brief reign of two and a half years, during which the elements of unrest, which had been in open eruption with the assassination of the late Dom Carlos, were only partly quieted, the more rational, and almost bloodless revolution of 1910 took place in Portugal! Once again a scion of the house of Braganza-Coburg was exiled from the land over which it had been his lot to reign, if not to rule. In the afternoon of October 3 Dr. Bombardo was murdered by Lieutenant Rebello, and at midnight

the signal for the revolution was given by the discharge of twenty-one guns ; the next day, Tuesday, there was fighting in the streets, and the warships lying in the estuary of the Tagus joined the rebels, who were also joined the next day by the Royalist troops, and the Republica de Portugal e Algarves was proclaimed. King Manuel escaped, as we all know, to Gibraltar, and ultimately settled down in England.

The new Republic was proclaimed on October 5, and had for President of its Provisional Republican Government Theophilo Braga, born in 1843 at Porta Delgada in the Azores. The Provisional Government remained in office until June, 1911, when a new constitution was adopted by the Portuguese Parliament, and has since been duly recognised by all the Great Powers.

Events of such import in the history of a nation must inevitably make their impress upon the stamp album, and the Republic was little more than a week old when the Minister of Public Works issued the following two announcements, forecasting the issue of the stamps of the Dom Manuel series with the overprint "REPUBLICA".

[No. 1].

I decree that, until an issue of new stamps and other forms for payment of postage is made, those at present in circulation shall be overprinted diagonally by the Mint with the word "REPUBLICA" in red or green, according as it may be more distinct from the colour of the same.

Given at the Palace of the Government of the Republic, this 13th day of October, 1910.

The Minister of Public Works,

(Signed) ANTONIO LUIS GOMES.

[No. 2].

The Provisional Government of the Portuguese Republic orders, through the Minister of Public Works, that the stamps and other forms for the payment of postage of the former *régime* at present in circulation shall be substituted by others with the overprint "REPUBLICA", in conformity with the Decree of this date, according as the Mint may be able to make the said change, which shall be effected in the shortest possible space of time, and in the manner which the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs may determine, in combination with the Director-General of the Treasury.

Given at the Palace of the Government, this 13th day of October, 1910.

The Minister of Public Works,

(Signed) ANTONIO LUIS GOMES.

The denominations of the provisional Republican issue are the same as those of the reign brought to such an untimely conclusion, the stock of the latter being simply overprinted with the word "REPUBLICA", which was printed in green on the 20 reis, and in carmine on all the other values.

This overprint was added at the Mint, Lisbon, the word being printed either from type set up in the usual manner, or from duplicates made from one original setting by the stereotype or other similar process. It was set up to read diagonally from the lower left to the upper right-hand corner, the letters being in a heavy Roman type : the word measures $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Varieties of overprint, due to want of care, have been chronicled, but only the following are authentic : inverted on the $2\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 25, and 50 reis ; double on the 5 and 25 reis ; and double (once inverted) on the 25 reis. Other values, as also the reported overprint in *blue* on the 25 reis, are forgeries.



CHAPTER XI.

The Issue of 1911.

WE noted at the end of Chapter VIII. that the remainders of the Vasco da Gama series, which had been lying in the Lisbon Mint since their withdrawal over thirteen years ago, had been pressed (for somewhat obvious reasons) into service, with the addition of the "REPUBLICA" overprint, and in three instances surcharged with a new value. This re-issue took place on October 1, 1911, and evidences the intention of the Republican Government to convert the Monarchical fiasco of 1898 into hard cash in 1911. The original set comprised 8 values — $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis, blue-green; 5 reis, vermilion; 10 reis, dull purple; 25 reis, yellow-green; 50 reis, deep blue; 75 reis, red-brown; 100 reis, bistre-brown; and 150 reis, yellow-brown: all these have been pressed into service, by being overprinted horizontally across the upper part of the design, with the word "REPUBLICA" in black Roman capitals, of the same type as, but considerably smaller than, the similar overprint on the Dom Manuel series.

In addition to this conversion to republican uses, some



of the values have been altered by means of a surcharge across the lower part of the stamp, also in black Roman capitals with Arabic figures: the 5 reis has been raised to "REIS 15 REIS"; and the 10 reis denomination has provided an extreme instance of that rather dangerous practice of increasing the value by the simple method of surcharging, for it now figures as 1000 reis, or, as it is expressed on the stamp "1\$000"; but the 150 reis has suffered a fall in face-value, the alteration being to "REIS 80 REIS."

We thus get, of the da Gama labels originally issued for ordinary postal purposes, a set as follows:—2½r., 15r., 25r., 50r., 75r., 80r., 100r., and 1000r.

As all these stamps have been fully described, there is no necessity to further discuss this part of an unnecessary addition to Portugal's issues: full details are to be found in Chapter VIII.

Not satisfied with this (probably successful) attempt to get rid of old stock, the responsible authorities have made up a full set of values corresponding to those of the regular Dom Manuel series, by pressing into ordinary service the remainders of the Vasco da Gama postage-due stamps, which—as will be seen in Chapter XIII.—are of six denominations: 5 reis, black; 10 reis, dull magenta; 20 reis, orange; 50 reis, slate-green; 100 reis, carmine on rose; and 200 reis, brown on buff. Of these the 5r., 10r., 20r., and 200 reis retain their original values, being merely overprinted "REPUBLICA", as in the ordinary set, with a bar obliterating the word "MULTA" (= "fine") at the extreme top of the design; but the remaining two have been surcharged, the 50 reis becoming "Rs. 300 Rs.", and the 100 reis being raised five-fold "Rs. 500 Rs."

These six, 5, 10, 20, 200, 300, and 500 reis, being the complementary values, make up the full range of denominations as already indicated.

This, however, was not sufficient to fill up the philatelic cup, for, in order to augment the small remainders of three values, the 5r. and 10r. have been specially reprinted on chalk-surfaced paper, and the 200r. has also been reprinted on paper similar to that used in 1898, but (so that it may easily be distinguished) in a shade different from that of the originals: the excuse for this is that the remainders were insufficient! The gum on these reprints is white, whereas that on the original stamps is decidedly yellowish.

Since writing the above, the remainders (20,000) of the 75 reis have all been bought up, and the same value of the Madeira set has been pressed into service to the extent of 120,000. The design of this stamp is similar to that of the 75 reis illustrated on page 57, except that the word "PORTUGAL" is replaced by the name of the colony. It was issued about the middle of October, 1911.



CHAPTER XII.
Newspaper Stamps.



THIS stamp of the value of Two-and-a-Half Reis (about one-eighth of a penny) was primarily intended for paying the postage on newspapers in the country or to Azores or Madeira, but was also available for postage. It was printed by the surface-process at the Mint, Lisbon, and was issued in July, 1876.

The design was entirely novel—the figures of value in a transverse oval frame, inscribed "DOIS REIS E MEIO—CORREIO", within an upright rectangular frame, with "PORTUGAL" at the top and "JORNAL" (indicating the purpose of the stamp) at the bottom.

The designer was Senhor Azedo Gneco, who engraved the original steel die, from which galvanotypes were made to form the plate.

During its period of issue, this stamp is found on the various papers employed for the values contemporaneously in use, and which have been fully described: on ordinary thick and thin unsurfaced paper; on the chalk-surfaced paper of the early 'eighties; and on the enamelled paper, which we have found in the 1902-3 stamps of Dom Carlos. In some of the later printings, the paper is pale yellowish or pale bluish, thick and thin, possibly due to one of the ingredients in the ink combining with the gum. The sheets were of twenty-eight stamps, printed at one impression, and arranged in seven horizontal rows of four; but subsequently, when the new machinery had been purchased in 1886, they were increased in size to 150 stamps, in fifteen rows of ten.

The earlier impressions were in olive-green, varying from dark to pale, frequently of a greyish tone.

The gum is as on the contemporaneous ordinary stamps.

On the unsurfaced paper the stamp is found with all three of the ordinary perforations, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $13\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$; and on the chalk-surfaced paper, and on that which is termed "enamelled", with the larger perforation, $11\frac{1}{2}$, only.

The 1886 reprint, on stout white paper, exists perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$, in pale olive-green, but the quality of the paper should be a sufficient test.

The reprints of 1903, on the thin greyish paper of that series, are in olive and olive-yellow; there should be little difficulty in distinguishing them from the originals.



CHAPTER XIII.

Postage Due Stamps.

VASCO DA GAMA SERIES.



IT was not until the issue of the Vasco da Gama commemorative labels that the authorities conceived the idea of issuing a postage due series.

These labels were surface-printed at the Mint, Lisbon, in two operations, the second giving the figures of value; and there were six denominations, all issued on August 1, 1898, a month later than originally intended—Five Reis, Ten Reis, Twenty Reis, Fifty Reis, One Hundred Reis, and Two Hundred Reis.

They were employed at Lisbon and Oporto only, the special obliteration consisting of "T" in a circle for Lisbon, and in a triangle for Oporto.

Senhor C. M. Miranda da Costa designed the stamp, which depicts an audience which Vasco da Gama had of the Sultan Samorim, with the usual inscriptions, dates ("1498" and "1898") in the upper corners, and the figures of value in the lower angles: the word "MULTA", indicating the making of a further charge, appeared at the extreme top of the stamps. The engraving was by Senhor da Silva.

The stamps were printed in sheets of forty—eight rows of five each—on ordinary wove paper, and were perforated by a machine gauging 12.

The indication of value is always in black, the colour of the impressions and papers being as follows:— $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis black; 10 reis dull magenta; 20 reis orange; 50 reis slate-green; 100 reis carmine on rose; and 200 reis brown on buff. The gum is as usual, yellowish.

Certain values have been reprinted for a special purpose, as to which see Chapter XI.

THE PERMANENT SERIES.

A Decree of November 13, 1903, published in the *Gazette* of November 16, 1903, authorised a new set of six values—Five Reis, Ten Reis, Thirty Reis, Forty Reis, Fifty Reis and One Hundred Reis. Another value, Twenty Reis, was authorised by a Decree of January 8, 1904.

These stamps also were manufactured at the Mint, and were issued early on January 1, 1904, with the exception of the 20 reis which did not appear until February.



The design consists of a central inscription "[5] REIS A RECEBER"; above is "PORTEADO" and below "CORREIO", the rest of the design being conventional; and the stamps were surface-printed in sheets of twenty-eight, in four rows of seven.

The colours are :—the 5 reis brown, the 10 reis dull orange, the 20 reis dull mauve, the 30 reis green, the 40 reis deep lilac, the 50 reis carmine varying to rose, and for the 100 reis blue. The gum is as usual, and the perforation gauges $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round.

The "REPUBLICA" overprint.

The current Postage Dues met with the same treatment as the ordinary series, being included in the Decree of October 13, 1910, published in the *Gazette* by order of the Republican Government.

As in the case of the postage stamps proper, the only difference consists in the addition of the word "REPUBLICA", in heavy Roman capitals, printed diagonally on the stamps, and reading upwards.

The overprint was applied at the Mint, and is in carmine on all the values, except the 50 reis, on which it is in green: it is known inverted on the 20, 30, and 40 reis.



CHAPTER XIV.

Private Stamps.

VARIOUS Societies have, under the authority conferred by special decrees, the privilege of franking their official correspondence, etc., irrespective of the weight, by means of labels without expressed value, such labels being produced by each society for its own particular use.



THE PORTUGUESE RED CROSS SOCIETY was authorised by a decree of August 17, 1889, to issue and use a special label, which shews the well-known Geneva Cross on a shield within an oval, inscribed "SOCIEDADE PORTUGUEZA DA CRUZ VERMELHA — PORTE FRANCO", the spandrels being filled in with ornamentation, in

which a cross predominates. The stamps are surface-printed in sheets of twenty-eight, first in carmine and black, on thickish paper, and perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$; later on (1909), in scarlet and black, on a thinner paper, and perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.



THE CIVIL RIFLE CLUBS, under a decree of July 16, 1894, use a label having as design two rifles crossed, with the letters "U", "A", "C", and "P" in the angles so formed, within a circular frame inscribed "UNIAO DOS ATIRADORES CIVIS"; above and below are tablets inscribed "PORTUGAL" and "PORTE FRANCO" respectively. The stamps are surface-printed in

sheets of thirty, and are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ by 12; apparently for philatelic purposes, the colours are changed on July 1 in every year.



THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LISBON, in pursuance of a decree of July 1, 1903, uses a stamp designed by Senhor Luciano Cordeiro, a former president. The design shews the Portuguese Arms on a ground of the national colour, and motto—*Por Mares nunca d'Antes navegados*—within a circular band bearing the

Society's name and interrupted at the top by a crown, and at the foot is "PORTE FRANCO". There are two issues—the first with a groundwork of horizontal red lines, the second (March 6, 1909), with a background of solid colour, yellow; they are by the Lithographia

A Editora, in sheets of forty-two stamps, and the perforation is $11\frac{1}{2}$.

In May, 1911, a modified design appeared, without the crown, to suit the new republican ideas of the country, otherwise, the stamp is unaltered.

The bi-coloured labels issued by THE SOCIETY FOR ASSISTING CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS, although bearing the inscription "PORTE FRANCO", do not appear to have been used for franking letters, but rather as advertising tickets or receipts for subscriptions; however, we include them. They were issued in 1904 in green and dull brown, and in carmine and yellow, bear no indication of value, and are perforated 12.





CHAPTER XV.

Bibliography.

THE literature on the stamps of Portugal has been confined principally to the interesting "cameo" series, dealt with in the complementary volume to the current work, few writers having attempted the long series of surface-printed stamps begun in 1880 and including several attractive, if somewhat superfluous, commemorative sets.

In the following Index will be found references to such of the standard works and the principal periodicals, as will probably prove sufficient for the philatelic student desirous of consulting the work of other writers on the stamps of Portugal.

COMPLETE BOOKS.

MELVILLE, FRED J. "Portugal : the Cameo Stamps." London, 1911.

This complementary work comprises the embossed stamps of 1853-1887.

WESTOBY, W. A. S. "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe" (2 vols.). Vol. II., pp. 141-164. London, 1898.

A concise study of Portugal.

YARDLEY, R. B. "The Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V." Manchester, 1907. *** Plates.

The chief work on the stamps of these two reigns.

INDEX TO THE CHIEF PRINTED ARTICLES AND PAPERS IN PHILATELIC PERIODICALS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

B.O.L.—*Bulletin Official*, Lausanne Philatelic Society.D.B.Z.—*Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*.L.P.—*London Philatelist*.P.J.G.B.—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.P.R.—*Philatelic Record*.S.C.M.—*Stamp Collector's Magazine*.S.G.M.J.—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*.S.N.A.—*Stamp News Annual*.T.P.—*Timbre-Poste*.

NOTE.—Roman numerals—thus, III.—denote the volume, and Arabic figures—e.g., 123—the page. For B.O.L., D.B.Z., and S.N.A. the dates are given.

DIES, 1853 : [Anachoreta] B.O.L., June, 1895.

— 1853-64 : [Castle] L.P., X., 173, 199.

— 1855-56 : ["Dr. Magnus"—Legrand] T.P., VIII., 20.

— 1856 and 1857 (25r.) : [Wassermann] D.B.Z., April, 1900.

— 1870 ("straight label") : [Ehrenbach] L.P., XI., 182.

— 1880 (printed) : [Ehrenbach] S.G.M.J., XIII., 142.

GENERAL, 1853 : [Anachoreta] B.O.L., June, 1895.

— 1853-57 : [Yardley] P.R., XXVIII., 50, 77, 125, 149, 170, 185, 208, 230, 246.

— 1853-64 : [Castle] L.P., X., 173, 199.

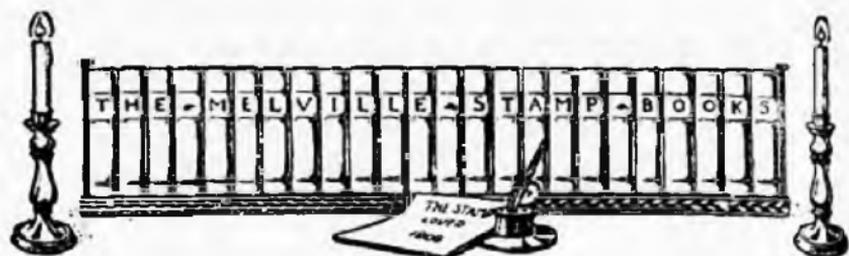
— 1853-73 : [Earée] S.C.M., XI., 109, 122, 133, 157.

— 1853-93 : [Marsden] S.N.A., (1892) 51, (1893) 19.

— 1853-1910 : [Marsden] L.P., XII., 100, 132, 166, 191, 212, 231 ; XIII., 35, 110, 140, 173, 196, 218 ; XVIII., 170 ; XIX., 3, 31, 80.

REPRINTS, 1853-55 : [Smith, B.T.K.] P.R., XXVIII., 162.

— 1853-80 : [Anon.] T.P., XXXVII., 172, 185 : [translated in] P.J.G.B., X., 16, 38.



CHAPTER XVI.

Check List.

1880-81. Dom Luiz. Surface-printed. Yellowish-white gum.

On ordinary paper, varying in thickness.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. (varieties 1 and 2), black (pale to greyish).

25r. (type I.), bluish grey (slight shades).

25r. (type II.), grey, purple-grey, purple-brown, red-lilac (intermediate shades).

50r. deep blue, blue.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. (varieties 1 and 2), black (pale to greyish).

Reprinted in variety 1, on the intensely white stout paper of 1886, with both perforations ; and in variety 2 on thin semi-transparent paper, in 1903, perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ only.

25r. (type I.) bluish-grey (slight shades).

Reprinted on the intensely white stout paper of 1886, and on the thin semi-transparent paper of 1903, in two shades of bluish grey and in lilac respectively ; all perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ only.

25r. (type II.), grey, purple-grey, purple-brown, red-lilac (intermediate shades).

The reprints, all perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ only, are in grey and red-lilac on the intensely white stout paper of 1886, and in violet on the thin semi-transparent paper of 1903.

50r., deep blue, blue.

The 1886 reprints are in the two shades, that of 1903 in the lighter one ; all perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ only.

On chalk-surfaced paper (1881).

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. (variety 2), black.

Perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. (variety 2), black.

1882-87.—Dom Luiz. Surface-printed ; yellowish-white gum.

Ordinary paper, varying in thickness (1882-84).

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2r. black.

25r. (type I.) brown, pale brown, purple-brown.

50r. pale blue, deep blue.

Perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

2r. black.

25r. (type I.) brown, pale brown, purple-brown.

50r. blue, pale blue, deep blue.

Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. (1886.)

5r. grey-black.

25r. (type I.) brown.

Chalk-surfaced paper (1882-87).

Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. drab, grey, grey-black.

10r. yellow-green, green.

25r. (type I.) brown, pale brown, purple-brown.

50r. blue.

500r. black.

500r. magenta.

Perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. drab, grey, grey-black.

10r. green.

25r. (type I.) brown, pale brown, purple-brown.

50r. blue, deep blue.

500r. magenta.

500r. black (for telegrams).

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. (1886-87.)

5r. grey-black, black.

10r. blue-green, pale green.

20r. rosine.

25r. (type I.) purple-brown.

25r. (type II.) magenta, rosy mauve.

50r. blue, pale blue, deep blue.

As there are so many different combinations of paper and perforation, the reprints can be more conveniently grouped together :—

On the intensely white stout paper of 1886 ; perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ only.

2r. black.

On the chalk-surfaced paper ; perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ only.

5r. pale grey.

10r. green.

25r. (type I. only) brown (without gum).

50r. blue (without gum).

500r. black.

On the thin semi-transparent paper of 1903 ; perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

2r. grey-black.

5r. black.

Originals on chalk-surfaced, when perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10r. green.

Originals on chalk-surfaced paper only.

20r. carmine.

Never perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, and always on chalk-surfaced paper—as originals.

25r. (type II.) dull brown.

Never perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$, and always on chalk-surfaced paper—as originals

50r. pale dull blue.

500r. black.

Originals on chalk-surfaced paper, when perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

1892-94.—Dom Carlos. Surface-printed; yellowish-white gum.

On chalk-surfaced paper (1892-93).

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

10r. rosy mauve.

15r. brown.

20r. lavender.

50r. bright blue, grey-blue.

75r. carmine.

80r. pale green.

100r. brown on *buff*, and on *yellow*.

150r. carmine on *rose*.

200r. blue on *blue*.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

10r. rosy mauve.

15r. brown.

20r. lavender.

50r. bright blue, grey-blue.

75r. carmine.

80r. pale green.

100r. red-brown on *pale brown*, brown on *yellow*.

150r. carmine on *rose*.

200r. blue on *blue*.

300r. blue on *pale brown*.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. yellow, buff, brown-orange.

10r. dull magenta.

25r. deep green.

50r. pale blue, pale ultramarine.

75r. carmine.

100r. brown on *yellow*, and on *buff*.

On greyish enamelled paper (1894).

Perforated 12½.

10r. rosy mauve.

75r. carmine.

150r. carmine on *rose*.

Perforated 13½.

10r. rosy mauve.

15r. brown.

75r. carmine.

Perforated 11½.

5r. pale orange.

10r. rosy mauve.

25r. deep green, green.

Again, it seems less confusing to group the reprints, of which there is only one set, that of 1903, perforated 13½, *large* holes.

On the thin semi-transparent paper.

5r. orange.

As originals, only on chalk-surfaced paper, when perforated 13½.

10r. rosy mauve.

15r. brown.

20r. lavender.

As originals, only on chalk-surfaced paper, when perforated 13½.

25r. green.

As originals, only on chalk-surfaced paper, when perforated 13½.

50r. blue.

As originals, only on chalk-surfaced paper, when perforated 13½.

75r. carmine.

80r. pale green.

As originals, only on chalk-surfaced paper, when perforated 13½.

On chalk-surfaced paper.

100r. brown on *buff*.

150r. carmine on *rose*.

200r. blue on *blue*.

300r. blue on *pale brown*.

1892-1893.—Overprinted "PROVISORIO" in various types, in black or carmine.

PROVISORIO

On a surface-printed stamp of 1886-87.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. black—in black.

PROVISORIO

On a surface-printed stamp of 1886-87.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

10r. blue-green—in black.

(?) Overprint inverted.

PROVISORIO

On embossed stamps of 1870-80, on ordinary paper.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

15r. (varieties 1 and 3) fawn }
15r. (variety 3) chocolate } —in carmine.

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

15r. (variety 1) fawn—in carmine.

On embossed stamps of 1885-87, chalk-surfaced.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

15r. (varieties 1 and 3) fawn }
15r. (variety 3) yellow-brown } —in carmine.

15r. (variety 4) brown }

80r. (varieties 1 and 2) pale orange—in black.

Perforated 13½.

15r. (variety 3) fawn, brown—in carmine.

On a surface-printed stamp of 1882-85, ordinary paper.

Perforated 13½.

50r. blue—in carmine. [? exists.]

On surface-printed stamps of 1886-87.

Perforated 11½.

5r. black }
10r. blue-green } —in carmine.

20r. rosine }
25r. rosy-mauve } —in black.

50r. blue—in carmine.

Perforated 12½.

25r. rosy-mauve—in black.

It is impossible to do otherwise than group the reprints, all made in 1903, *not* on chalk-surfaced paper, and *always* perforated 13½.

With horizontal overprint:—

5r., of 1886-87, black.

10r., of 1886-87, blue-green.

With diagonal overprint:—

5r., of 1886-87, black.

10r., of 1886-87, blue-green.

15r. of 1870-80, fawn (variety 4, not known as an original on ordinary paper; perforated 13½.)

20r., of 1886-87, rosine.

25r., of 1886-87, rosy-mauve.

50r., of 1882-85, blue (shews relief on back).

80r., of 1870-80, orange.

August, 1893. Overprinted "1893" in black or carmine, on stamps previously overprinted "PROVISORIO". Chalk-surfaced paper.

On embossed stamps of 1885-87. Perforated 12½.

80r. (varieties 1 and 2) pale orange }
80r. (variety 1) orange } —in black.

Date double.

On surface-printed stamps of 1886-87. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. black }
10r. blue-green } —in carmine.

Errors : (i.) 1938 ; (ii.) " 1863."

20r. rosine }
25r. rosy mauve } —in black.

Overprinted date inverted.

50r. blue—in carmine.

Additionally overprinted as above, and surcharged with new value.

On surface-printed stamp of 1886-87. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

20r. on 25r., rosy mauve—in black.

On embossed stamps of 1885-87. Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

50r. on 80r. (varieties 1 and 2) pale orange }
50r. ,, (variety 2) orange } in black.
75r. ,, (varieties 1 and 2) pale orange }
75r. ,, (variety 2) orange }

The reprints made in 1903 and grouped for convenience are all on thin semi-transparent paper, instead of on chalk-surfaced, and all perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

5r. of 1886-87 black.

10r. of 1886-87 blue-green.

20r. of 1886-87 rosine.

20r. on 25r. of 1886-87 rosy mauve.

25r. of 1886-87 rosy mauve.

50r. of 1886-87 blue.

50r. on 80r. of 1885-87 orange.

75r. on 80r. of 1885-87 orange.

80r. of 1885-87 orange.

March 4, 1894.—The "Navigator" series. The values up to 100r. are lithographed ; those above are plate-printed, on ordinary paper. Perforated 14.

5r. orange.

10r. rosy lake.

- 15r. brown.
- 20r. lilac.
- 25r. green.
- 50r. blue.
- 75r. carmine-rose.
- 80r. pale green.
- 100r. brown on *buff*.
- 150r. rose-red.
- 300r. blue on *bright buff*.
- 500r. deep purple on *bluish*.
- 1,000r. black on *buff*.

St. Antony series.—June, 1895. The lowest value is surface-printed; the others lithographed on ordinary paper; two or more minor varieties of each value except the lowest: the most noticeable are mentioned.

Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and perforated 12 by $11\frac{1}{2}$.

- 2½r. black.
- 5r. orange.
 - Four varieties.
 - Line under figure.
 - No line.
- 10r. mauve.
 - Four varieties.
 - Varieties (3) in slope of serif of "1".
- 15r. brown.
 - Four varieties.
 - Figures close.
 - Figures apart.
- 20r. grey-lilac.
 - Four varieties.
 - Larger figures and wider apart.
 - Smaller figures, and closer.
- 25r. purple and green.
 - Varieties.
- 50r. brown and blue.
 - Varieties.

- 75r. brown and rosine.
 Four varieties.
 Long top stroke to "5".
 Shorter " " "
- 80r. brown and pale green.
 Four varieties.
 Figures close.
 Figures apart.
- 100r. black and chocolate.
 Thick "1".
 Thinner "1".
- 150r. rosine and bistre,
 Thick "5".
 Thinner "5".
- 200r. blue and bistre.
 Narrow "2".
 Wider "2".
- 300r. slate and bistre.
 Thick "3".
 Thinner "3".
- 500r. brown and green.
 Narrow "5".
 Wider "5".
- 1,000r. deep lilac and green.
 Varieties.

1895-1905.—Dom Carlos. Surface-printed on ordinary paper; yellowish white gum. Numerals in black, except on 75r. brown on yellow, and 500r., on which they are in carmine. *Varieties*: (i.) figures misplaced; (ii.) figures inverted; (iii.) figures inverted and at top; (iv.) figures double, one inverted; (v.) figures omitted.

Perforated 11½.

2½r. grey.

Varieties (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (v.), and (v.) pair with normal. Imperforate.

- 5r. orange-brown, pale-orange, orange.
Varieties (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (v.), (i.) in pair with (v.), and (v.) in pair with normal.
- 10r. pale green, yellow-green.
Varieties (i.), (iv.), (v.) and (i.) in pair with (iii.).
- 15r. fawn.
Variety (v.).
- 15r. blue-green.
Varieties (i.), (v.).
- 20r. lilac.
Variety (v.).
- 25r. greenish blue.
Varieties (i.) and (v.).
- 25r. carmine (January 1, 1899).
Varieties (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), (v.) and (iv.), in pair with normal.
Imperforate.
- 50r. blue, deep blue.
Variety (v.).
- 50r. ultramarine (medium to pale).
Variety (v.).
- 65r. steel-blue.
- 75r. rose, carmine.
- 75r. brown on *yellow* (1905).
- 80r. mauve.
Variety (v.).
- 100r. blue on *bright blue*, dull blue on *azure*.
- 115r. salmon on *rose*.
- 130r. brown on *cream*.
Variety (v.).
- 150r. brown-purple on *yellow*.
- 180r. slate on *pale rose*.
- 200r. purple and dull purple on *pale rose*.
- 300r. blue on *rose*.
- 500r. black on *azure*.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$.

500r. black on *azure*.

Error of colour. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

25r. orange.

NOTE.—A sheet of 5r., in carmine, was a sheet issued without value, on which the figure "5" had been fraudulently printed by hand.

April, 1898.—The "Vasco da Gama" commemoratives. Plate-printed, on ordinary paper; yellowish-white gum; perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ —16.

2½r. blue-green.

5r. vermilion.

10r. dull purple.

25r. yellow-green.

50r. deep blue.

75r. red-brown.

100r. bistre-brown.

150r. yellow-brown.

Jan., 1910.—Dom Manuel. Surface-printed on chalk-surfaced paper; yellowish-white gum; perforated 14 by 15.

2½r. lilac.

5r. black.

10r. grey-green.

15r. pale purple-brown.

20r. rose-red.

25r. chocolate.

50r. indigo-blue.

75r. yellow-brown.

80r. French-grey.

100r. brown on *green*.

200r. deep green on *salmon*.

300r. black on *azure*.

500r. chocolate and olive.

1000r. black and indigo.

1910. — Stamps of Dom Manuel, overprinted "REPUBLICA", in green on the 20r., in carmine on the others; chalk-surfaced paper; perforated 14 by 15.

2½r. lilac.

Overprint inverted.

5r. black.

Overprint double.

10r. grey-green.

Overprint inverted.

15r. pale purple-brown.

20r. rose-red.

25r. chocolate.

Overprint inverted.

Overprint double.

50r. indigo blue.

Overprint inverted.

75r. yellow-brown.

80r. French-grey.

100r. brown on *green*.

200r. deep green on *salmon*.

300r. black on *azure*.

500r. chocolate and olive.

1000r. black and indigo.

Oct. 1, 1911.—Vasco da Gama series, overprinted "REPUBLICA" and some values surcharged with new denomination, all in black.

On the ordinary series; perforated 12½-16.

2½r. blue-green.

15r. on 5r., vermilion.

25r. yellow-green.

50r. deep blue.

75r. red-brown.

80r. on 150r., yellow-brown.

100r. bistre-brown.

1000r. on 10r., dull purple.

On the original postage due series ; perforated 12.

5r. black.

10r. dull magenta.

20r. orange.

200r. brown on *buff*.

300r. on 50r., slate-green.

500r. on 100r., carmine on *rose*.

On the same series, reprinted on chalk-surfaced paper, except the 200rs., which is in a new shade ; perforated 12.

5r. black.

10r. bright magenta.

200r. brown on *buff*.

October (middle of), 1911.—Of the Vasco da Gama series for Madeira, overprinted "REPUBLICA" ; perforated 14-15.

75r. chocolate.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Surface-printed. Various papers and perforations.

1876-86.—Ordinary paper, thick and thin.

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ (1876).

2½r. grey-green, olive-green (pale to dark).

Perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$ (1876).

2½r. grey-green, olive-green (pale to dark).

Perforated (1886) $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2½r. olive-green (medium to pale).

1886.—Chalk-surfaced paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2½r. olive-green, olive-ochre, yellow-brown to brown. (Many shades of each.)

1892-93.—Greyish enamelled paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

2½r. olive-yellow.

Reprints.—That of 1886, on the intensely white stout paper, is in pale olive green, and is perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ and $13\frac{1}{2}$; the later one of 1903, on thin semi-transparent paper, is in olive and olive-yellow, and is perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

1898.—Vasco da Gama series. Surface-printed on ordinary paper. Perforated 12. Value in black.

5r. black.

10r. dull magenta.

20r. orange.

50r. slate-green.

100r. carmine on *rose*.

200r. brown on *buff*.

1904.—Permanent issue. Surface-printed on ordinary paper. Perforated 11½.

5r. brown.

10r. dull orange.

20r. dull mauve.

30r. green.

40r. deep lilac.

50r. carmine, rose.

100r. blue.

1910.—The preceding issue overprinted "REPUBLICA"—in green on the 50r., in red on the other values. Perforated 11½.

5r. brown.

10r. dull orange.

20r. dull mauve.

Overprint inverted.

30r. green.

Overprint inverted.

40r. deep lilac.

Overprint inverted.

50r. carmine.

100r. blue.

PRIVATE STAMPS.

The Portuguese Red Cross Society.

1889. Surface-printed on thickish paper; perforated 12½. No value, carmine and black.

1909. Surface-printed on thin paper ; perforated
11½. No value, scarlet and black.

The Civil Rifle Clubs.

Perforated 11½ by 12. Centre in first colour ; frame
in second.

Ordinary paper.

July 1, 1899,	no value,	carmine and blue-green.
„ 1900,	„	green and brown.
„ 1901,	„	orange and blue.
„ 1902,	„	buff and carmine.
„ 1903,	„	orange and green.
„ 1904,	„	carmine and brown.
„ 1905,	„	blue and marone.
„ 1906,	„	yellow and ultramarine.

Chalk-surfaced paper.

July 1, 1905,	no value,	blue and marone.
„ 1907,	„	yellow and chocolate.
„ 1908,	„	blue and carmine.
„ 1909,	„	green and blue.
„ 1910,	„	chocolate and blue-green on pink.

The Geographical Society of Lisbon.

1903, background of red lines. Perforated 11½.
No value, red, black, and blue.

1909, yellow solid background. Perforated 11½.
No value, red, black, and blue.

1911, yellow solid background. Perforated 11½.
No value, red, black, and blue.

The National Aid Society for Consumptives.

1904, no value indicated. Perforated 11½ by 12.
No value, green and dull brown.
No value, carmine and yellow.



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