

# Great Britain

Issued 6th May 1840

Perkins, Bacon & Petch

A rate of 1d for all prepaid internal letters up to ½oz had been introduced on 10 January 1840. Perkins, Bacon & Petch were given the task of producing "labels" for the pre-payment of postage. The Queen Victoria head was from a sketch by E. H. Corbould used for William Wyon's City Medal of 1837. The die was engraved by Charles and Frederick Heath.

Wmk. Small Crown - Imperforate

Plate 1 was registered on 15 April 1840 and was put to press the same day



Late use  
with black  
Maltese Cross



Plate very  
worn

Plate 2 was registered on 22 April 1840 and was put to press the same day



Backstamp: London 1 August 1840

## Great Britain

The 2d stamp paid the postage on letters weighing over  $\frac{1}{2}$ oz and up to 1oz.

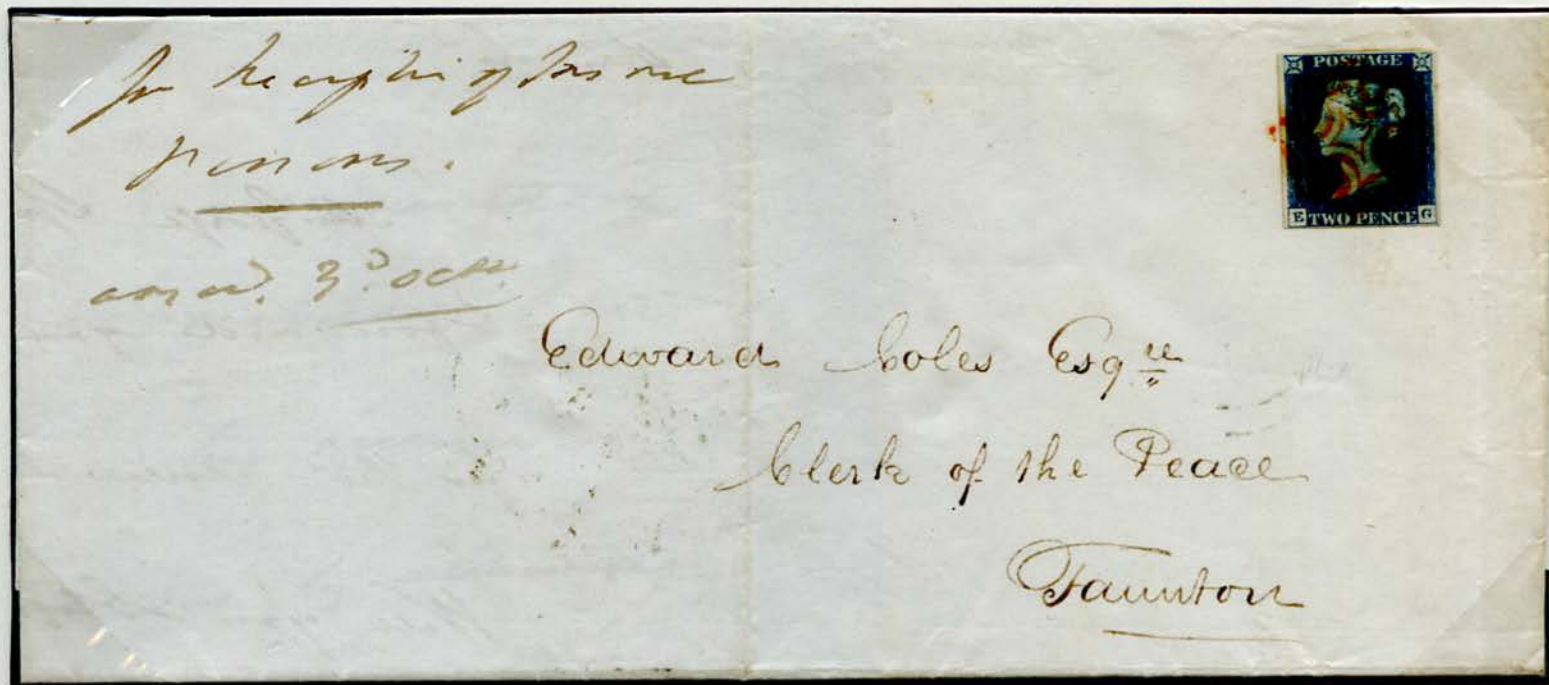
Wmk. Small Crown - Imperforate

Plate 1 was registered on 2 May 1840

2d stamps were delivered late on 7 May but were not available for postage until the following day



Backstamp: Bath 30 September 1840





## Great Britain

There was considerable concern that the red cancellations could be removed from black stamps and that they could be re-used. Experiments to find a less fast colour commenced in mid-May 1840.

From small trial sheet of 12  
State II - R2/3



Printing in red-brown  
circa June 1840

The colour of the 1d changed to red-brown from 10 February 1841  
Paper more or less blued



Blue  
Maltese Cross  
of Truro



Distinctive  
Maltese Cross  
of Kilmarnock

Plate 11



Dated 16  
August 1841

Paid London  
Ship Letter was  
used on  
outwards mail

## Great Britain

With the change in the colour of the 1d stamp, a change was also proposed for the 2d value.  
A different ink was chosen and white lines were added at top and bottom.

Plate 3 - registered 25th February 1841

Overprinted  
SPECIMEN  
type 2



Ivory head



Triple rate letter (weight 1oz - 2oz) enclosing bank notes - 6d registration fee paid in cash



Dated: London 26 May 1849



# Pacific Steam Navigation Company

Delivered November 1847

Perkins, Bacon & Petch - First enquiry from an overseas authority

In answer to an enquiry from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company to supply stamps,

Perkins, Bacon provided a quote dated 19 August 1847.

Dies were completed in late September 1847 - the first delivery of stamps was on 16 November 1847.

The stamps were not used by the company but were handed over to the Peruvian authorities some ten years later and some were used as the first issues for Peru.

Die proof on India paper mounted on thick card



Issued stamps

Printed in sheets of 160 (10 rows of 16) - No wmk - Imperforate - Thick blued paper



Total printing circa: 1 real 156,480 : 2 reales 70,080 - but few were used and most were destroyed

Pacific Steam Navigation Company

Original plate proofs on India paper mounted on thick card - circa October 1847

Printed in black and colour





## Pacific Steam Navigation Company

A letter dated 13 November 1847 written by Joshua Butters Bacon to John Francis, a "contractor for steel dated Shifting Stamps etc," directed him to supply "12 Obliterating Stamps with the figures 1-12 upon them".

Most of the numbered obliterators have never been recorded as having been used.

However numbers 4 and 5 were used for mail carried by the PSNC steamships.



Lettersheet dated  
15 November 1849  
from Arica to Lima

Perkins, Bacon  
obliteration "4"  
probably applied at  
Callao

Lettersheet dated  
26 March 1852  
from Valparaiso to  
San Francisco

Perkins, Bacon  
obliteration "5"  
probably applied at  
Valparaiso



# Pacific Steam Navigation Company

4th Reprint - circa October 1862

160 each of 1 real in red + 2 reales in blue (transposed colours) - White vertically laid paper



5th Reprint - circa July 1863

800 of each colour - thin white wove paper





# Trinidad

Issued ? March 1849

The earliest records concerning the printing of stamps of Trinidad is an invoice dated 21 December 1848 detailing charges for the making of dies and plates for the stamps of Trinidad and Mauritius.

The first consignment was in blue and in brown-purple.

Printed in sheets of 110 (R10 x 11)  
Plate Proof - Wove Paper - No Watermark



No value - all were used as 1d value



# Mauritius

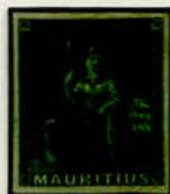
Issued circa March 1858

The invoice for the first order from Mauritius is dated 21 December 1848.

Whilst the stamps were delivered in about March 1849, for reasons which are not known, no announcement regarding their issue was made until April 1854 and the earliest known date of use is March 1858.

Printed in sheets of 216 (R12 x 18)

No values - only distinguished by colour - Green - 4d; Vermilion - 6d; Magenta - 9d



The 9d value was  
re-issued in  
November 1862  
for use as a 1d value

The first value issued was the green (4d) stamp - locally surcharged "FOUR-PENCE"





## Mauritius

The fact that the first stamps of Mauritius bore no value caused confusion at Perkins, Bacon over numbers ordered and colours. Values were shown with the 6d and 1/- values despatched 8 January 1858.

Printed in sheets of 216 (R12 x 18)



Original die proof on India paper mounted on card



Original die proof on India paper mounted on card



# Barbados

Issued 15th April 1852

The Governor of the Windward Islands advised Perkins, Bacon directly (not via the Crown Colonies Office) in a letter dated 11 December 1851 that he had received permission to use the die prepared for Trinidad and Mauritius to produce stamps inscribed Barbados.

The first delivery of stamps, invoiced on 30 December 1851, was lost at sea on board the S.S. Amazon.

Printed in sheets of 110 (R10 x 11)

No values - only distinguished by colour - Green - ½d; Blue - 1d; Greyish-slate - 2d; Brownish-red - 4d

Greyish-slate  
(2d) was not  
regularly issued





# New Brunswick

Issued 5th September 1851

The first reference in the records of Perkins, Bacon concerning the making of plates for the 3d, 6d and 1/- values of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is a letter dated 12 June 1851.

The first stamps were delivered on 7 August 1851

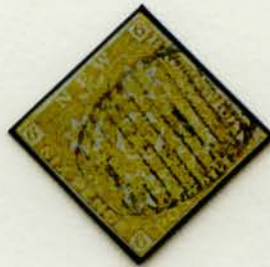
Printed in sheets of 160

Plate Proof on  
unwatermarked paper  
circa June 1851



Plate Proof in colour on  
unwatermarked paper  
date unknown

Issued stamps - Blued paper - No wrmk.



Local rate within the Colony 3d - backstamp: 27 October 1858



## New South Wales

Issued 1st February 1854

Perkins, Bacon quoted for the supply of plates for the 6d and 1/- value for the Colony in December 1852.

A letter from Perkins, Bacon dated 9 March 1853 confirms that the die for the Queen's head was based on the original drawings by T. W. Levinge sent from the Colony and engraved by William Humphrys.

The plates for these first two values, watermarked paper, inks and printing machine were invoiced to the Agent General for the Crown Colonies on 27 July 1853.

Issued stamps - Printed in the Colony - Wmk. Numerals - Imperforate

Wmk.  
inverted



Wmk. "8"  
inverted



letter rate to the United Kingdom - 6d per 1/2oz - Backstamp: Sydney 1 March 1856





# Nova Scotia

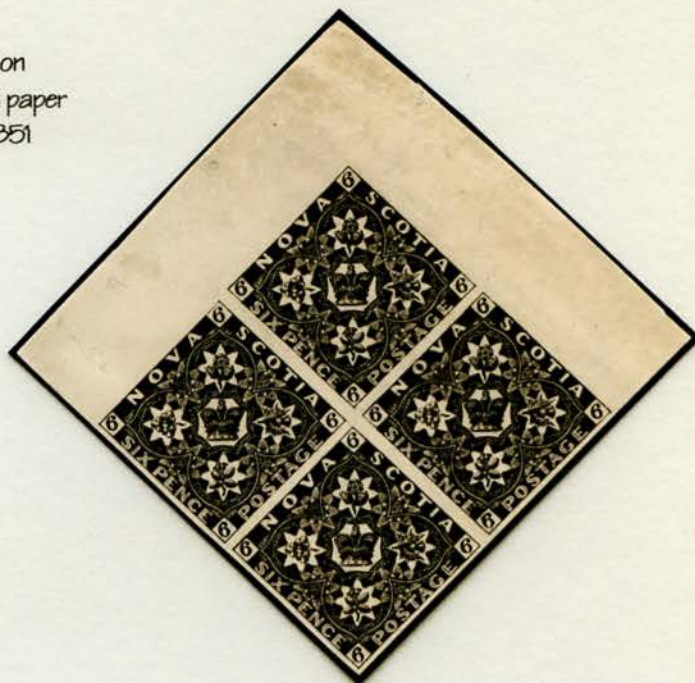
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The first stamps were delivered on 7 August 1851.

Printed in sheets of 160

Plate Proof on  
unwatermarked paper  
circa June 1851



# Chile

Issued 1st July 1853

Perkins, Bacon wrote to William Wheelwright on 30 October 1848 with a quote to engrave dies and plates, make moulds for the manufacture of paper, and to print and gum stamps. An order was not given until 14 June 1852 and the first delivery was made on 2 February 1853.

Original Die Proof from the Perkins, Bacon Archives  
Printed on India paper and mounted on card



Plate Proofs of 5 Centavos and 10 Centavos  
Thick unwatermarked paper - circa November 1852





# Newfoundland

Issued 1st January 1857

Perkins, Bacon's quotation for preparing drawings, making of dies and plates and supplying stamps to Newfoundland is dated 31 March 1856. It is addressed to Edward Stanford, the Colony's London Agent.

The first invoice for sheets of each value is dated 3 October 1856.

Original Die Proofs

Printed on India paper and stuck on to card



Reprinted Die Proof on card

From Perkins, Bacon sample plate X (state I - before defacement)



# Cape of Good Hope

Issued 1st September 1853

The original enquiry to Perkins, Bacon from the Surveyor General of the Colony was dated 11 January 1847.

However, no further action was taken by the Agents until 1852, when dies and plates were ordered.

The first delivery of stamps was invoiced on 9 May 1853.

Wmk double lined Anchor - Paper more or less deeply blued

Printed in sheets of 240 (R20 x 12)



Fiscal use



White paper





# Victoria

## Stamps Ordered September 1853

Perkins, Bacon's quotation for engraving and printing of stamps for Victoria is dated 3rd September 1853.

It is addressed to Edward Barnard, Agent General for the Crown Colonies.

The paper used was the Large Star watermarked paper, which had been specially made for the larger sized stamps of South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and Victoria.

The 1d and 6d values arrived in the Colony in late 1854

1d value issued 23rd October 1856 - Wmk. Large Star - Imperforate



Inland letter - 4d per 1/2oz - Backstamp: Ballarat 4 May 1857



# Victoria

For reasons which are unknown, the 6d value was not issued until 1 November 1858.

Wmk. Large Star - Roulette 5½ - 6½

Plate Proof on  
unwatermarked paper



1/- rate for ½ oz letter via Marseilles - 6d per ½ oz + twice 3d per ¼ oz via Marseilles

Backstamp: Melbourne 16th March 1859





# Western Australia

Issued 1st August 1854

Perkins, Bacon provided several estimates before being ordered to make a die and plate for the 1d value and to deliver 1,000,000 stamps, printing press, inks, watermark moulds, paper and gum to the Colony. The delivery note is dated 31 August 1853. Plates for 2d, 4d, 6d & 1/- values were made in January 1860.

Wmk. Swan (sideways) - Imperforate - Printed in sheets of 240 (12 x 20)



Colour trials for the 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/- values - March 1860 - No wmk.



# South Australia

Issued 1st January 1855

Perkins, Bacon's quotation for the engraving and printing of stamps for South Australia is dated 3 September 1853 and is addressed to Edward Barnard, Agent General for the Crown Colonies.

The head used was the one engraved for New South Wales by William Humphrys.

Unfinished Die Proof with defacing lines

Date uncertain but possibly a contemporary rejected die

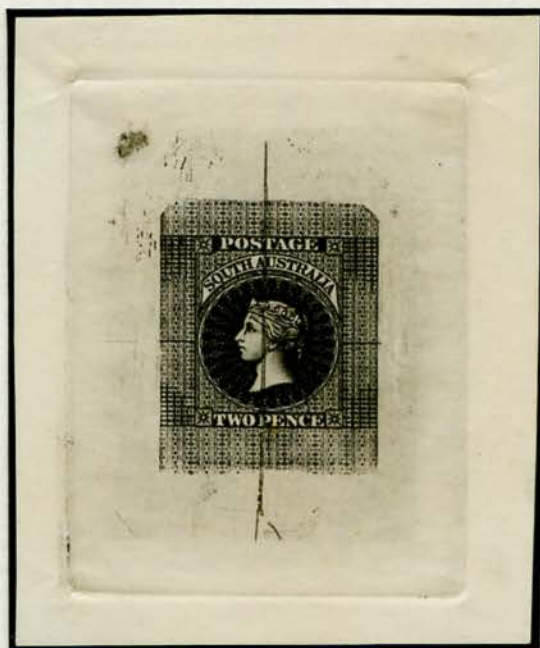


Plate Proof on unwatermarked wove paper - circa March 1854





## South Australia

### London Printing

The original 2d value was invoiced on 6 April 1854 and the plate plus inks, paper and printing press arrived in Adelaide in June 1855. Plates for the 1d and 6d values were sent to the Colony in June 1855.

The announced issue date was 1 January 1855 for the 2d value; October 1855 for other values.

Wmk. Large Star - Imperforate  
Printed in sheets of 240  
(R20 x 12)



Inland letter  
rate 2d per 1/2oz



# Tasmania

Issued August-September 1855

A letter from the Colonial Secretary to Perkins, Bacon dated 20 August 1853 requested a price for the making of plates for six (sic) values and sending these plus paper and inks to Tasmania. E. H. Corbould provided Perkins, Bacon with a watercolour of the Queen's head based on the painting by Alfred Edward Chalon, from which William Humphrys engraved the die.

London Printing

Wmk. Large Star - Imperforate - Printed in sheets of 240 (R20 x 12)

Plate Proof on  
unwatermarked  
paper





# New Zealand

Issued 20th July 1855

Perkins, Bacon's quotation for the preparing and delivery of dies, plates, printing press and all the necessary material for printing the stamps of New Zealand is dated 8 November 1853.

It is addressed to Edward Barnard, Agent General for the Crown Colonies.

Proof of die of the Coronation Robes portrait of Queen Victoria after A. E. Chalon.

This portrait was used for banknotes of the Bank of Victoria and the stamps of Nova Scotia and New Zealand



Die Proof on India paper stuck on to card



ex Sir Gawaine Baillie

London printing 2d value used on piece dated 29 March 1856

Wmk. Large Star - Blued paper - Imperforate



## New Zealand

Perkins, Bacon printed plate proofs in black prior to the despatch of the plates to New Zealand

Plate Proof - imperforate - thick unwatermarked paper



The 2d plate was badly worn by 1864 and a new one was ordered on 20 January 1865.  
Plate II was despatched on 21 April 1865 together with a proof sheet printed from it, printed in colour.

Plate Proof printed in London by Perkins, Bacon - Imperforate - Unwatermarked paper

Plate II Proof

Block from  
R19/1 to R20/2  
(this part of the  
plate later sustained  
major damage)





# St. Helena

Issued 1st January 1856

The first delivery of stamps to Edward Barnard of the Crown Colonies Office was on 1 September 1855.  
The Queen's head is by E. H. Corbould, engraved for the stamps of Ceylon by William Humphrys.

Wmk. Large Star - Sheets of 240 (R20 x 12) - Imperforate



Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Clean cut perf. 14½-16  
A small part of the delivery of 3 December 1860 was perforated.



# Ceylon

Issued 1st April 1857

The Perkins, Bacon's tender to engrave a die and plate for a 6d value is dated 20th July 1854.

The head of the Queen was drawn by E.H. Corbould and engraved by William Humphrys.

The later octagonal values used the head engraved by C. H. Jeens for the stamps of the Ionian Islands.

Plate proof on thick unwatermarked paper



Wmk. Large Star - First issue of 6d value only - blued paper - Imperforate



Colombo to Dublin using overland route via Marseilles - rate 6d per ½ oz + 3d per ¼ oz via Marseilles





# Ceylon

Subsequent issues on white paper - Wmk. Large Star - Imperforate

The other square values were issued in August 1857



Local drop letter rate - rate 1d per ½ oz



## Ceylon

Subsequent issues on white paper - Wmk. Large Star - Imperforate

The first issue of the 6d value on white paper was not until 1859



The octagonal values were issued on 23rd April 1859

Plate Proof on  
thick  
unwatermarked  
paper





# Ceylon

Subsequent issues on white paper - Wmk. Large Star - Imperforate

The octagonal values were issued on 23rd April 1859



small printing  
in yellow-green

Plate Proof on  
thick  
unwatermarked  
paper



# Ionian Islands

Issued 15th June 1859

A letter in the Colonial Office Archives shows that Perkins, Bacon quoted for printing 1d and 2d stamps on 12 May 1858 and the order was given on 28 June 1858.

The head was engraved by Charles Henry Jeens. New South Wales numeral watermarked paper was used.

Wmk. numerals (no watermark on yellow (½d) value) - Imperforate - Printed in sheets of 120 (R10 x 12)

1d value  
(Wmk. "2")



2d value  
(Wmk. "1")



½d value  
(No wmk.)





# Natal

Issued circa August 1859

Perkins, Bacon sent an estimate to the Agent General for the Crown Colonies dated 19 November 1858 for preparing a drawing, engraving a die, producing a plate and printing 500 sheets of the 3d value. The Tasmania Chalon head die was used, engraved by William Humphrys from the E. H. Corbould watercolour.

No wmk. - Comb perf. 14 at Somerset House - Sheets of 240 (R20 x 12)



The first printing of the 1d value was completed in late November 1859.



Inland letter rate 3d per ½ oz - Dated 27 November 1860



## Natal

No wmk. - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Intermediate perf. 14½-16

450 sheets were perforated on 26 March 1861 but only a small part of these show the intermediate perforation.



No wmk. - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Rough perf. 14½-16





## Natal

The estimate for the production of a die and plate for a 6d value was accepted on 19 September 1861.

The colour was described as "lilac" but has today deteriorated to more of a grey.

Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Rough perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ -16 - No watermark - Sheets of 240 (R20 x 12)



For the last of the Perkins, Bacon printings they used the new watermarked paper

Wmk Small Star - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - rough perf.  $14\frac{1}{2}$ -16



# Bahamas

Issued 10th June 1859

Perkins, Bacon estimated for the engraving of the die and making the 1d plate on 9 December 1858.  
The head used was the Tasmania head after the painting by A. E. Chalon.

No watermark - Imperforate - Printed in sheets of 60 (R6 x 10)



Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Clean cut perf. 14½-16

Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Rough perf. 14½-16





# Queensland

Issued 1st November 1860

A letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office, Brisbane dated 1 February 1860 to Messrs. F. Mangles, the Colony's London agent, asked them to order the making of dies and plates for six values.

Die Proof on India paper mounted on card

The 1d die was the  
master die for all  
other values



ex Marcel Stanley

## Queensland

The Large Star paper was used for the first deliveries as the new Small Star watermarked paper, prepared specifically for the new, smaller format stamps, did not arrive until early August 1860. The Perkins, Bacon "A" machine had been delivered in June 1860 but only part of the first delivery was perforated.

Wmk. Large Star - Imperforate - Printed in sheets of 240 (R20 x 12)



Wmk. Large Star - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Clean cut perf. 14½-16





## Queensland

The first printings on the new Small Star watermarked paper were made on 11 August 1860.  
 Printings from August to December 1860 were perforated by the Perkins, Bacon "A" machine in its clean cut state.

Wmk. Small Star - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Clean cut perf. 14½-16



ex Burrus Collection



Only a single small printing of each value was made  
 2d - 12,000; 3d - 18,000; 6d - 9,600; 1/- - 16,800; Registered - 32,400

## St. Lucia

Issued 18th December 1860

The estimate by Perkins, Bacon for the preparing of a drawing, engraving the die and making of plates was sent to the Agents General for the Crown Colonies dated 2 August 1860.

The head of Queen Victoria was drawn and engraved by C. H. Jeens, whose invoice is dated April 1860.

No values - only distinguished by colour - Rose-red - 1d; Blue - 4d; Green - 6d

Wmk. Small Star - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Intermediate perf. 14½-16





# Grenada

Issued 3rd June 1861

The stamps were ordered directly by the Colonial Secretary, Grenada and not through the Crown Colonies Office.

The invoice for the engraving of the die and making of the plates is dated 27 April 1861.

The head used was the Tasmania head engraved by William Humphrys after the painting by A. E. Chalon.

Die Proof on India paper mounted on card



Plate Proof on  
unwatermarked  
wove paper



No watermark - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Rough perf. 14½-16 - Printed in sheets of 120 (R10 x 12)

Major re-entry  
on R1 / 4

visible in  
"GRENADA"  
and  
"ONE PENNY"



# Grenada

Die Proof on India paper mounted on card



Plate Proof on unwatermarked paper

Wove paper



Horizontally  
laid paper



Wove paper  
Line perf. 11-12  
PB's "B" machine



No watermark - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Rough perf. 14½-16 - Printed in sheets of 120 (R10 x 12)





# Antigua

Issued August 1862

This contract was not ordered through the Crown Colonies Office and a letter from Perkins, Bacon to William Houghton, the Agent, quoted for making plates of 120 units, which were invoiced on 1 July 1862.

Printed in sheets of 120 (R10 x 12)

No watermark - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Rough perf. 14½-16



Watermark Small Star - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Rough perf. 14½-16

1863 colour  
Wmk. upright



Re-entry  
R2/B

1864 colour  
Wmk. upright



1867 colour  
Wmk. sideways



Wmk. upright

Wmk. sideways



Wmk. upright

## St. Vincent

For subsequent deliveries the colour of the 6d value changed to deep green

No Wmk. - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Rough perf. 14½-16 - Printed in sheets of 60 (R6 x 10)



Perkins, Bacon purchased a new perforator in May 1862 - the "B" machine

The "B" machine  
was used on  
those stamps  
printed in smaller  
sheet sizes

Line perf. 11-12





# Turks Islands

Issued 4th April 1867

This contract was not ordered through the Crown Colonies Office. A letter to Perkins, Bacon dated 16 June 1866 from R. J. Darrell, Postmaster of the Turks Islands, asked them to quote to supply postage stamps.

The stamps arrived in the Turks Islands in early April 1867.

No wmk. - Perkins, Bacon "B" machine - Line perf. 11-12 - Printed in sheets of 30 (R3 x 10)

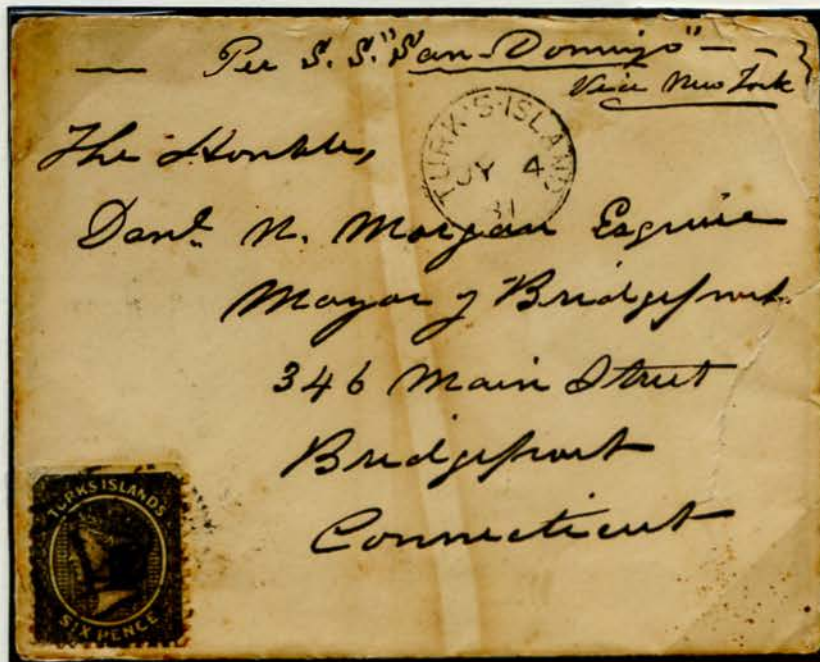


The usage of stamps was very small and, when the Turks Islands joined the U.P.U. on 1st January 1881, stocks of the early issues were overprinted in order to provide the values necessary for membership.

Cover to  
Bridgeport,  
Connecticut dated  
4th July 1881

4d U.P.U. rate (2½d  
plus 1½d Maritime  
Surcharge)

Only known use of the  
4d surcharge on  
cover



# St. Vincent

Issued 8th May 1861

This contract was not ordered through the Crown Colonies Office and a letter of 24 September 1860 from the Colonial Secretary's Office, St. Vincent instructed Perkins, Bacon to make plates for 1d and 6d values.

The head of Queen Victoria was drawn and engraved by C. H. Jeens, whose invoice is dated April 1860.

The first delivery was despatched on the 27 March 1861, having been perforated the previous day.

Die Proof on India paper mounted on card



Ex Jaffé

No Wmk. - Perkins, Bacon "A" machine - Intermediate to rough perf. 14½-16 - Printed in sheets of 60 (R6 x 10)

Imperforate  
vertically





# Liannos Poste

Issued 25th December 1865

The order for three values came to Perkins, Bacon from G. V. Stampa, the London agent of Liannos Poste.  
The dies, plates and stamps were never paid for and the invoice was written off at the end of 1886.

Unfinished die proof  
marked "Approved"  
and "Blue" for the  
5 paras value



The finished design  
had shading behind  
the star and  
crescent



Issue date - 25th December 1865

Under pressure to deliver the new stamps, Perkins, Bacon resorted to the use of their own line perforator ("A" machine) for the first, small delivery of the 5 paras value only.

No wmk.  
Perkins, Bacon "A"  
machine  
Line perf. 14½ - 16



Printed in sheets of  
200 (R20 x 10)



100 sheets of the 5 paras are recorded in Miss Stewart's perforating records as being perforated on 22nd November 1865