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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
POSTAGE STAMPS  
AND  
POST-AND LETTER-CARDS  
OF  
SIAM

*Issued during the years 1883 to 1919.*



Prepared for the  
**SIAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**  
by the following Sub-Committee :—

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# PREFACE.

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The undersigned sub-committee, to whom the work of preparing the catalogue now produced has been entrusted by the Siam Philatelic Society, desire to place on record their thanks and acknowledgments to the following authorities on the stamps of Siam, from whose works, in addition to their own experience, they have drawn freely in its compilation :—

The late Mr. R. W. Harold Row,  
Mr. F. J. Melville,  
Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

In addition they would like to thank Monsieur E. C. Monod (the President) and all those members of the Society who have rendered valuable assistance by the loan of their specialised collections.

As a personal note, they would add that they fully realise the difficulties of the labour they have undertaken. They have endeavoured to verify every fact recorded, as it has presented itself, but they do not regard the work as final and complete, and for that reason they would welcome, from all collectors interested in this country, any helpful criticism or information that would throw new light on the many problems involved.

R. S. le MAY.

W. J. F. WILLIAMSON.

E. WYON SMITH.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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The Siam Philatelic Society has much pleasure in presenting to the Public a Descriptive Catalogue of Siamese Postage Stamps, and Post-and Letter-Cards, compiled by a Sub-Committee consisting of three of its Members, Messrs. R. S. le May, W. J. F. Williamson and E. Wyon Smith.

In the past such tasks as the one now carried out have been largely left to individual collectors to perform, and, while their tasks have been and are of the utmost value, it is felt that the work of a Society, which has access to the collections of, and the information contributed by, all its members, must necessarily be charged with greater authority. In discharging, therefore, what appears to be one of its foremost duties, the Society desires to express the earnest hope that Philatelic Societies in every stamp-issuing land may find it possible to produce similar publications, until, in the course of time, the collector will be able to acquire, at a moderate cost, full and accurate information regarding the stamps of any country to which his mind inclines.

In inviting the co-operation of its sister Societies throughout the world, the Siam Society does not, of course, presume to offer its work as a model for their endeavours, and no doubt friendly criticism will discover a host of shortcomings, but as the present volume has been based upon certain principles, which, in the opinion of the Committee of the Society, form the surest foundation for the future of Philately, it is thought expedient to explain briefly what those principles are.

Philately seems at the present time to be on the verge of a further stage in its evolution, and to be on the point of diverging into two schools of thought.

The first, which is already established, may be called "the School of Advanced Specialism;" since in it the greatest attention is paid to the *minutiae* of the stamps themselves, and a desire is implied to raise Philately to the rank of a *Science*; that is to say, the collecting of stamps is regarded as an end in itself.

The second School, which is still in the making, holds that, while the collecting of stamps should still form the basis of the pursuit, it should be regarded as a means to an end, rather than an end in itself.

In common with Advanced Specialism the second school has the promotion of Philately always in view, but for widely

divergent reasons. It cannot consider Philately as worthy of ranking as a *Science*, nor does it think it desirable that it should do so, but wishes to see it encouraged, on the other hand :—

- (1) as a recreation and a hobby
- (2) as a bond of social intercourse between men and women of every race and class, and
- (3) as affording a scope of useful general knowledge, such as no other hobby affords.

To the serious collector this knowledge would include the postal, political, and geographical history of the countries which he collects; while a study of the production of stamps generally would give him an insight into trades and professions, of which the average layman knows but little.

This second school, then, desires to put a limit upon the study of *minutiae* and regards the School of Advanced Specialism, with the ever-narrowing outlook which it tends to produce, as a danger to the advancement of the more liberal aims of Philately.

Its object is to widen the sympathies, and to appeal to the imagination, of its adherents. Let us call it "The School of Romantic Philately."

Neither of these two schools of thought need be of any concern to the beginner, for whom the general collection of stamps must of course be insisted upon; but it may be safely assumed that the trend of modern philatelic thought, among adult collectors, has been for some years past away from the general collection, for two sound reasons; first, that the aim is impossible of achievement, and secondly, that the general collector, if he pursues his hobby sincerely, is soon reduced to the level of a mere amasser of stamps.

The new School of thought agrees with this attitude towards the general collection, but at the same time it wishes to avoid the other extreme of Advanced Specialism, and to recommend rather to the collector, who has already acquired a general education in Philatelic matters, the study, upon the principles outlined above, of a particular group of countries, chosen in accordance with his inclination, circumstances, and last but not least, purse.

It is with this end in view that the present work has been prepared.

In it an endeavour has been made to record every fact of which the compilers are definitely cognisant with regard to

Siamese stamps, without giving undue prominence to the host of varieties of minor or no importance which abound.

The hope is therefore confidently expressed that any collector, whether moderate or advanced, who has studied this work and has formed a collection on the lines laid down in it, will have acquired not only a representative collection of Siamese stamps, but also a knowledge of a number of facts regarding this little known country which, if they do not prove to be of any immediate practical value to him, will at least have helped to widen his outlook, and to give play to his imagination.





## HISTORICAL NOTE.

(WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SIAM'S POSTS).

By R. S. le MAY.



The Kingdom of Siam, as it is known to-day, extends from the 6th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 97th to the 106th degree of east longitude.

It has a coast line of thirteen hundred miles. The total area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

Siam is bounded on the North by the Shan, and the French Lao States; on the East by the river Mekong and Cambodia, except at Luang Prabang where the boundary now lies on the hither side of the Mekong; on the South by the Federated Malay States and on the West by Lower Burma and the Bay of Bengal.

The name "Siam" is of very ancient origin and its signification has not yet been definitely solved. But though it has now been incorporated in the Siamese language, and is seen on all the issues of Siam from the second (1887) onwards, it is not a Siamese word and the vernacular name for Siam is "Muang Thai," i.e., "The land of the Free." Similarly the word 'Siamese' has no equivalent among the people of the country, who call themselves the "Thai," i.e., "Free" race.

The Government is an absolute Monarchy, in its widest sense, and the country is independent of all extraneous control. It possesses a proud history and, since the suzerainty of the once mighty Cambodian Kingdom was thrown off about the year 1350 A. D., has always been independent, except for one short period in the 16th century when it became a dependency of the Peguan King of Lower Burma.

From 1350 A. D. onwards, for more than four hundred years, the capital of the Kingdom was at Ayuthia, an Indian name, properly "Ayuddhya," in which the word "Ayud" corresponds with the name of the present Indian Province "Oudh." But after the last Burmese War in 1767 A. D., when Ayuthia was sacked and burnt, although the invaders were finally driven out, the capital was removed by the new Dynasty that sprang up, to Bangkok, which had been a fortified port for many hundred years past. Bangkok has been the Capital of the Kingdom since 1782 A. D., and as such is coeval with the reigning Dynasty, of which the present King Vajiravudh is the 6th sovereign, being styled officially King Rama VI.

There was a considerable amount of foreign intercourse, chiefly French, English, Portuguese, Dutch, Japanese and Chinese, with Siam in the 17th century, especially during the reign of King Narai (1655-1688), who had as his chief Minister the famous Greek adventurer, Constantine Phaulkon, but naturally such intercourse depended on the personal caprice of the reigning Monarch, according to whether he was averse from, or friendly to, foreigners. After the death of King Narai and the murder of Phaulkon by the Siamese usurper, which betokened the collapse of the French effort to convert the country to Christianity, foreign intercourse seems to have languished for many years (quite naturally), and there are only sparse accounts of European dealings with Siam both during the 18th and the earlier half of the 19th century. In 1821, however, there was a tentative effort made on the part of the Honorable East Indian Company, who sent Mr. Crawford to Siam with a view to concluding a treaty, but the latter still found that foreigners received a cold reception in Siam and his mission was without practical result. Captain Burney, a second emissary, was more successful in 1826, when he found a new King reigning, and a treaty of commerce and friendship was made between Great Britain and Siam in that year; and although the King would not then allow foreign Consulates to be established in his country, from that time modern intercourse with Siam may be said to date. No foreign Consulate was in fact established until the year 1856, in the next reign (King Mongkut), after Sir John Bowring, the Governor of Hongkong, and the British Plenipotentiary in China, had visited Siam in 1855 and concluded a more extensive treaty with Siam on behalf of Great Britain. Mr. Hillier was the first British Consul, but he died within a few months of his appointment.

Previous to this period, very few Europeans had established themselves in Bangkok, and those who had done so found themselves cut off from the outside world, but the signing of the British Treaty with Siam gave a great impetus to trade and a number of British Firms, of which the Borneo Company claim to have been the first (established in 1856), opened up branches in Bangkok. From this time then there gradually arose among the foreign community a need for some kind of postal service in order to maintain communication with exterior countries, and failing the institution of any such service on the part of the Siamese Government, recourse was had to the British Consul who undertook, from the early sixties of the last century, to receive

and forward to Singapore, for posting, all such mail matter as might be handed in to him. These postal duties were entrusted to the care of the constable of the British Consular Gaol.

There being no stamps available in Siam, it was necessary to affix Straits Settlements stamps to the letters, and the writer has been assured by a very ancient resident of Bangkok that such stamps were kept and sold in the British Consulate for the convenience of correspondents. From this the deduction must be made that before 1867, i.e., before the Straits Settlements became a Crown Colony, Indian stamps were actually sold in the Consulate.

It should, however, be made clear that at that time the Consulate had no Post Office, the stamps affixed had no connection with Siam, and the letters were merely collected and forwarded by the first available steamer to be posted in Singapore. There is so far no reliable evidence to show that any Indian or Straits Settlements stamps were ever postmarked in Bangkok. It will also be understood that it was open to each individual or firm to stamp his, or their, letters and hand them direct to any ship's Captain willing to take them.

The duties involved by this system, which were undertaken by the Consul purely for the convenience of the community, gradually became so onerous that, in 1882, it was decided to establish a Consular Post Office, but before dealing with that subject, it may be interest to the turn for a moment to *interior* communications.

Siam is not a country of roads. In fact, even to-day, there is no highroad leading from Bangkok, the capital, to any other city of the Kingdom. For centuries all communications have been by water, either by the great river system of the country, or by the innumerable "Klaungs" (canals) which have been dug to irrigate, and link up, those portions of the country which are not watered naturally. The only roads to be found are in the cities themselves, though in the hilly North, where "Klaungs" are not possible, jungle tracks, worn by myriads of travellers' feet, connect the different towns with one another.

No records are available as to what method was adopted in ancient times by the King and his Court, first at Sukhotai, and later at Ayuthia and Lopburi, to keep in touch by correspondence with the various towns of the Kingdom, but there is sure to have been a staff of messengers established for this purpose, and in this regard it may be noted that the Siamese word for "a letter" is (as far as transliteration makes it possible) "Nangseu." This

word, the origin of which must date from very early times, is a compound of two words "nang" meaning "skin" and "seu" "a go-between," and indicates clearly the material on which old Siamese letters were indited. Competent authority states that the skins of buffaloes or cows were used and that the letters were pricked on the skin (as in the well known palm-leaf writing of sacred texts) with some sharp instrument. The letter when written was then rolled up and enclosed in a "length" of bamboo from which the pith had been removed and sent by the hand of a messenger. In later days various kinds of native made papers were made and used for writing purposes; also native pens, formed by sharpening green shoots of a certain shrub, and ink in which the pith of the "Pradu" tree (*Pterocarpus indicus*) was mixed with most unsavoury elements, among which were the livers of pigs and fish!

But naturally, where life remained very primitive for many centuries, the need of communicating by letter, even with other villages, was seldom felt by the people at large; and in spite of an enterprising offer on the part of Messrs. De la Rue's New York Agents in 1866 to supply Siam with postage stamps of the type then in use in the United Kingdom, it was not until 1881 that the Siamese Government felt the necessity of catering for such needs, and not till August 1883 that a Post Office was established, and then only within well defined and local limits of the Metropolis. The incentive to this attempt was no doubt supplied by the fact that, as already mentioned, the British Consulate felt it necessary in 1882 to establish a Post Office on its premises, to deal with the greatly increased demand on the constable's postal services; and the necessary sanction having been received from England, a branch of the Singapore Post Office was opened in April of that year, at which Straits Settlements stamps of various issues, bearing the capital letter "B," were sold to the public.

This office, which dealt entirely with the receipt and despatch of *foreign* mail, remained open till the 1st. July 1895, the day on which Siam joined the Universal Postal Union, when, there being no further need for its services, it was closed. It will thus be seen that for nearly two years there were in Bangkok, working side by side, a Siamese Post Office dealing with interior posts, and a British Post Office dealing with foreign posts. The history of the British Consular Post Office will be found in the December 1913 number of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal (Vol. XXI, No. 252).

In his speech at the Audience of the Foreign Diplomats on the 21st. of September 1883, the King referred to the newly organised Postal Department in the following terms:—"A Post Office now delivers letters with regularity throughout the Capital and its suburbs. The use made of it has surprisingly exceeded our expectations, as we did not think that Siamese would write so many letters. We are now most desirous to extend the postal service throughout Siam to the great advantage of trade and good government; and when that is done, we hope, as invited by the Postmaster-General of Germany, to extend our correspondence through the world by entering the Postal Union."

That the first part of the desire was soon fulfilled is evidenced by the following extract, which will bear repetition, from the King's speech made on the same occasion in September 1884, in which He said that "Our internal postal arrangements, which were confined to the Capital, have now been extended to all the Provinces along the Menam as far as Chiengmai. Encouraged by the kind offer of assistance from the United States, Germany and Switzerland, we have accepted the invitation to enter the Universal Postal Union. Our entrance is at present delayed by the postponement of the General Meeting of the Union."

Siam's entrance into the Postal Union was not long delayed, however, since, as has already been stated, it took place on the 1st. July 1885.

To show a measure of the energy with which the Siamese Postal Authorities, under European Directorship, endeavoured to meet the postal needs of the country, it may be stated that by the year 1894, that is to say, only eleven years after the first tentative efforts had been made, no less than 133 inland post offices had been opened for the public use. There is no doubt that many of these were of an experimental nature, which the lapse of time has shown to be unnecessary, since the number of post offices open in Siam's interior in 1894 actually exceeded the number opened in 1916 by twenty-six. Nowadays telegraph offices are attached to more than two-thirds of the Post Offices open, and the more important of the latter also participate in the inland money order service.

The reasons for the reduction of the number of Post Offices open in Siam do not lie, however, wholly in the closing of experimental Post Offices, but are also connected with certain recent historical facts which make the collection of early Siamese interior post-marks of exceptional interest. Since the introduction of her Postal System, the boundaries of Siam have undergone considerable revision and she has lost by cession more than one

hundred thousand square miles. In 1893, as a result of difficulties with the French Government, Siam agreed to renounce her claims to all territory lying on the left or east bank of the Mekong River, and in accordance with the Treaty then made, the Siamese Post Offices at Luang Prabang and Prachum Chanalai, both situated on the east bank of the Mekong, ceased to exist.

By the Convention with France of 1904, further cessions to the latter were made, comprising, first, an almost rectangular portion of territory between the river Mekong and the town of Nan in the north of Siam; and secondly, considerable slices in the lower basin of the Mekong, cutting through the Great Salt Lake and reaching the sea below Krat. By this means, as far as can be ascertained, the Siamese Post Offices at Krat and Pra Chantakirikate in the south, Champasak Kao in the centre, and Kantao in the north were closed. In 1907, as far as France is concerned, the last rectification of frontiers took place, and by the Treaty then made, Krat was handed back to Siam, who, however, ceded a further large area of the old Cambodian Kingdom, including the northern half of the Great Lake and the Province known as "Monthon Burapa" (i.e., The Eastern Province).

This Treaty necessitated the closing of the Siamese Post Offices at Battambang (Siamese, Pratabaung), Pailin, Monkon Buri, Siemrap, and Sisophon.

Finally, on the 10th March 1909, in accordance with the Treaty then concluded between Great Britain and Siam, the provinces of Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu, adjoining the Federated Malay States, were ceded to Great Britain, and the names of Kedah, Kelantan, Kuala Muda, Kulim, Langkawi and Perlis disappeared from the list of Post Offices in Siam. In connection with this change of suzerainty, it is of interest to note that for some period after the Treaty was signed, until December 1909 at least, the general issues of the Federated Malay States were used in the newly ceded territories, pending the arrival of its own issue for each State, and these stamps will be found postmarked with the former Siamese date-stamps, bearing the inscription partly in Siamese and partly in English.

Since 1909 no further changes in the frontiers of Siam have taken place, and the list of Post Offices then open, which numbered 104, has remained much the same until the present day, only 7 having been closed, viz. Ban Pong, Bangtaphan, Bangplasoi, Chiengkam, Makeng, Pichai and Ra Nge, and ten new ones added, viz., Koh Kam, Maa Hongson, Loey, Udon Thani (Makeng), Krat, Rayong, Choburi, Prachuab Kirikan, Pakpanang and Tak Bai.

## DESCRIPTIVE NOTE of the MAIN and PROVISIONAL ISSUES of the ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS of SIAM:

By E. WYON SMITH.

—◆◆◆—

It was in the year 1881, that Siam first decided to establish a local Post Office in the city of Bangkok, and the younger brother of the late King, H. R. H. Prince Bhanurangse, made the necessary arrangements.

At that time there was no place in Bangkok where work in the nature of engraving and printing of stamps could be undertaken, and the stamps were therefore ordered from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London.

These stamps, recess printed on unwatermarked paper, arrived in time to be issued to the public in 1883, and the local post-office was opened in Bangkok on the 4th. August of that year.

Owing to lack of previous knowledge of probable requirements, the order was given for what proved to be an excessive amount, namely 500,000 of each value.

Having firmly established her local posts, Siam decided to join the Universal Postal Union in 1885. Stamps had therefore to be provided for the foreign mail, as the current local stamps, though temporarily made available for this purpose, did not conform to one of the regulations of the Postal Union, namely that the stamp must bear the value in Arabic figures.

New stamps were therefore ordered. England was again chosen; but this time the well-known firm of Messrs. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., London, were entrusted with the work, and they designed a surface-printed set prepared in all respects like the stamps this firm were printing for England and her Colonies.

This set is the only issue in which the paper bears a watermark.

The stamps were received and issued on the 1st. April 1887, but by some mistake a '1 Att' value for local post had not been included in the original order, and a 1 Att stamp was therefore ordered from Messrs. De la Rue, who sent a consignment out in November 1890.

This stamp, which was issued early in 1891, followed the general design of those received in 1886 and 1887, but was made from a new die, printed in two panes, and has a control number printed on the margin at the top and bottom of the sheet.

Owing to the fluctuation in the exchange value of the Tical (vide Currency Note), and shortage of stock of certain values, many provisionals were issued up to 1899.

In 1897, therefore, it was decided to have a new permanent issue and the order was secured by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

This firm prepared a set, surface-printed on unwatermarked paper, from separate key and duty plates, following the lines of the 1887 issue. This is the well-known 'Rejected Die' Issue of 1899, bearing the three-quarter face portrait of the King.

The set, when received, probably in 1897, was found to have a very poor likeness of His Majesty and as the stamps did not conform in their colours to the requirements of the Universal Postal Union, it was decided to withhold them from circulation and a new set was ordered.

The new set, surface-printed on unwatermarked paper from separate key and duty plates, was received in 1899 and issued to the public in September of that year, but it was not until the following month (October 1899) that some of the 'Rejected Die' stamps were issued to the post-offices in mistake for this issue.

In 1903, owing to fluctuations in the exchange value of the Tical and the consequent change in the postal rates, further values were needed and changes of colour had to be made in existing values to conform to the regulations of the Postal Union. An order was accordingly sent to Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient of Leipzig.

This firm supplied the new stamps in the fall of 1903, from the same design as in 1899, and they were issued on the 1st. January 1904. The mono-coloured stamps were now printed in one operation from a combined key and duty plate.

Once more an alteration in the exchange value of the Tical necessitated changes of value, and as certain stamps of the previous issue had already been surcharged to meet the requirements, it was decided, in 1905, that it would be preferable to order a new permanent issue.

The design was made by Professor Ferro, and the order sent to Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient.

Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient supplied a fine surface-printed set on unwatermarked paper, which was received in 1905 and issued to the public in December of that year. This set is generally known as the 'Wat Chang' issue.

In 1907 it was found that values higher than 1 Tical were required to frank the rapidly increasing 'coolie' mail to China.



The letters for this mail are made up into bundles and the amount of postage affixed to the outside of the packet.

A new set of values from 1 Tical to 40 Ticals was ordered from Leipzig, and Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient supplied the stamps (recess-printed on unwatermarked paper), from a design prepared in Bangkok by Signor Tamagno. They were delivered in 1908 and issued to the public on Jubilee Day, the 11th. of November.

As the exchange value of the Tical had again fluctuated, new postal rates were brought into force on the 1st. April 1908, and new stamps, or rather the stamps of the 1905 Issue with changes of colour, were issued to meet these new rates. These stamps were supplied as before, by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient and the new values were made similar to those already issued.

On the 1st. November 1908, the 'Att' subsidiary coinage was demonetised and 'Satang' (cents) coinage introduced, but it was not until the 15th. August 1909 that the change came into force in the Postal Department.

New stamps had been ordered from Leipzig in the new currency, recess-printed on unwatermarked paper from a design prepared by Signor Tamagno, and these were ready for issue to the public on the 5th. May 1910.

His Majesty King Rama V died on the 22nd. October 1910. Seeing that the previous issue had only come into use five months before and that there were large stocks of all values, the new set ordered, bearing the portrait of the new King, was withheld from the public.

The stamps of this issue, recess-printed from steel plates on unwatermarked paper by the Imperial and Royal Court and State Printing Office in Vienna, were put on sale on the 15th October 1912, concurrently with the 1910 Issue which was then in use.

In 1914, by arrangement with the Universal Postal Union, Siam changed her postal rates, both foreign, inland and local, and new values of 5, 10 and 15 Satangs were required.

Owing to the Great War it was found impossible to obtain a fresh supply from Vienna and attempts were made in Bangkok, at the Royal Mint, to produce stamps, but owing to the lack of the proper machinery and the impossibility of obtaining any, it was finally decided, after waiting two years, to order from elsewhere and Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, London, were entrusted with the work. They were asked to prepare a set, containing the new values, in the same design as the 1912 issue, and these stamps, recess-printed from steel plates on unwatermarked paper, were received towards the end of 1916.

They were put on sale on the 1st January 1917 and are still in use.

It will thus be seen that in 1883, 1887 and 1890, London supplied the stamps for this country; in 1897, 1899, 1904, 1905, 1908 and 1910 Leipzig; and in 1912, Vienna, while in 1917 a return was made to London.

During the period 1883—1918, due to the fluctuations in the exchange value of the Tical, which was originally on a silver basis but since 1902 on a gold exchange system (vide Note on Currency), and the consequent alteration in the postal rates, Siam had recourse to provisionals to meet the different wants, pending the supply of permanent stamps and a short summary of these provisionals is given below.

In 1885, when Siam joined the Universal Postal Union, the 'Solot' ( $\frac{1}{2}$  Att) was surcharged '1 Tical', pending the supply of the permanent set from Messrs. De la Rue, and to cope with the necessity for a higher value than '1 Salung' to pre-pay correspondence to foreign countries. This surcharge was made by means of metal type in a hand-stamp, the type being borrowed for the purpose from a local printing office, Messrs. Bradley.

When, in 1889, it was found that no '1 Att' stamps had been ordered, it was necessary to make a provisional for local use until the new value arrived from London, and the 'Sio' was utilised for the purpose, being surcharged 'Att' in Siamese by means of hand-stamps. It is not yet known conclusively whether the surcharge was done by hand-cut wood or ivory hand-stamps, but it is known that type was borrowed from Messrs. Bradley again, as well as from the printing office of the Rev. Samuel J. Smith, one of the earliest missionaries in Bangkok.

In December of that year the necessity for the value '1 Att' for foreign postage was realised, or rather the necessity, for making the provisional available for the purpose, and the 2 Att and 3 Att values of 1887 were surcharged with the numeral '1' in Arabic as well as in Siamese, with the word 'Att' in Siamese between. Several hand-stamps were used and, more than probably, those used to produce the provisional '1 Att on Sio' as well.

Having surcharged the 2 Att value, the stock of these ran out, the first consignment having only been 534,000, and the 3 Att value was surcharged '2 Atts' by means of similar hand-stamps, and later by means of metal type in a forme.

Up to 1894, the Post and Telegraph Department had done all the surcharging themselves, either from wooden hand-stamps or from metal type, borrowed from various printers, and put in a holder, each stamp being printed separately; but after that date

they gave the work out to various local printing offices in Bangkok.

From 1892 to 1899, when the new permanent set of stamps from Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient was put on sale, the Postal Authorities had recourse to surcharging instead of ordering further supplies, and the large stocks of the higher values were used up, viz. the 12, 24 and 64 Att values of 1887.

This necessity for provisionals arose from two main causes :- the fluctuation in the exchange value of the Tical and the alteration in the postal rates caused thereby, and the shortage of stock of various values.

Instances of the first are the 10 Atts on 24 Atts of the 23rd. July 1895 (No. 54) and of 1899 (No. 69).

I do not propose to enumerate here the long list of surcharges, culminating in the 'Antique Surcharges of 1898-1899', that were produced during this period, as the Catalogue explains and describes them very fully, but attention should be drawn to the '1 Atts' on 64 Atts of July 1894 (No. 40) and the '1 Atts' on 12 Atts of 1899 (No. 64), which were issued as '1 Atts,' and later changed into '1 Att' in each case (cf. Nos. 47 and 63).

In 1902, when a shortage of 2 Att and 10 Att values occurred at Battambang, the postmaster there had recourse to the typewriter for surcharging the 3 Att and 12 Att values, but without official sanction from the authorities in Bangkok.

In 1904, to meet the demand for 1 Att and 2 Att values in Bangkok, due to shortage of stock, the 14 Att and 28 Att values of 1904, then no longer needed (as the postal rates had been altered), were utilised, and Messrs. Götte and Co. did the work. This firm had taken over the Vacharindr Printing Press; later it became known as Messrs. Robert Götte, and made several of the later surcharges, especially the 'Satang' provisionals of 1909-10.

When higher values were required in 1907, and while awaiting the new supply from Leipzig, the 'Postal Fiscals' were prepared; the Ministry of Justice official stamps being utilised for the purpose.

In 1907, for five days—12th to 16th December—as the stock of 1 Att stamps was exhausted, the different Post-offices in Bangkok were authorised to frank all postal matter requiring this value in writing, on payment of the required postage, but the system was discontinued as soon as the provisional, being prepared by Messrs. Götte and Co., was ready for issue.

During 1908, three provisionals were issued, prepared at the printing office of Messrs. Robert Götte, Bangkok—the "4 Atts on

5 Atts', the '2 Atts on 24 Atts' and the '9 Atts on 10 Atts' (cf. Nos. 119, 120 and 121), and from this fact it is presumed that the first consignments of these values sent out in 1908 were only small ones, and that the second consignments did not reach this country until 1909.

When, in November 1908, King Rama V celebrated the 41st year of his reign and a 'Jubilee' set was provided, the higher values had already been ordered from Leipzig, but a provisional issue of the lower values was prepared locally for the occasion by Messrs. Robert Götte.

The change from 'Att' to 'Satang' coinage (vide Note on Currency) necessarily demanded a change in the stamps of the country and, pending the supply of the new stamps, existing stocks of different values of the various issues were surcharged in 1909-10 by Messrs. Robert Götte in the new currency, to meet the demand immediately arising.

In 1914, when Siam, by arrangement with the Union Authorities at Berne, altered the equivalent of 25 Centimes from 14 to 15 Satangs, etc., the first supply of lithographed provisionals was prepared at the printing office of Messrs. K. Oyama, Bangkok. A design was made on copper and transferred to the lithographic stone, one stamp at a time up to 10 to make a row, and then 10 transferred 10 times horizontally to make the complete sheet. Modifications of this method of transference were adopted from time to time, but in the main this was the usual procedure.

Siam joined the Allies in the Great War in July 1917 and, a 'Red Cross' Issue was prepared. Messrs. K. Oyama overprinted, by means of lithography, stamps of the 1917 Issue with a Red Cross in a red circle, the stamps being sold above face value and the profit accruing therefrom being devoted to the Red Cross funds in connection with the Siamese Expeditionary Force.

On the 2nd. December 1918, certain of the current stamps were overprinted 'Victory' in commemoration of the signing of the Armistice with the Germans. Messrs. K. Oyama were again entrusted with the work and they prepared the set by means of lithography.

This brings this short descriptive history to a close. No attempt has been made to go into intricate details of methods of production, but the endeavour has been to connect the different issues, whether permanent or provisional, and to tell where and how the different issues were produced.



## NOTE ON THE CURRENCY OF SIAM

By W. J. F. WILLIAMSON, C. M. G.

The unit of the Siamese monetary system is the *Baht* or *Tical*<sup>1</sup> as it is generally called by Europeans. The derivation of the latter term is uncertain, but it is believed by some authorities to be a corruption of the Indian word *Taka*, a coin the value of which would appear to have varied in different parts of the country, though in Bengal it was synonymous with a rupee. In the opinion of the writer, the word *Taka* is probably a variant of the Arabic *Thaqual*, which itself is akin to the Hebrew word *Shekel*, an ancient weight and coin of the Jews, with a value of about 2s. 6d. The fact that the early traders from Europe also applied the word 'Tical' to the silver coin which they found in use in Burma is corroborative evidence that the term is an introduced one, and its various forms of *Shekel*, *Thaqual*, *Taka* and *Tical* are readily understandable.

The *Baht* or *Tical* was, until quite recent times, a coin of a more or less spherical shape, produced by turning over the ends of a thick flat oblong piece of metal, with rounded corners. In Siamese these coins were known as *P'hot*<sup>2</sup> *duang*, while in English they were usually called 'Bullet Ticals.'

The modern style Ticals (flat discs of metal) were first coined in 1880, but for many years thereafter both the bullet-shaped and the flat Ticals circulated side by side. The Bullet Ticals were demonetised and withdrawn from circulation in 1904.

At the time when Postage Stamps were first issued in this country (1883), the subsidiary coinage was based on the *Att*, of which 64 made one *Tical*. The coins in actual use were the following:—

Name	Metal	Value in terms of the Tical.
Tical	Silver	
Salung	Do.	1/4 Tical or 16 Atts
Fuang	Do.	1/8 Tical or 8 Atts
Song P'hai or Sik <sup>3</sup>	Bronze	1/16 Tical or 4 Atts
P'hai or Sio <sup>4</sup>	Do	1/32 Tical or 2 Atts
Att	Do.	1/64 Tical
Solot	Do.	1/128 Tical or 1/2 Att

<sup>1</sup>Pronounced *Ticawl* by English speaking people.

<sup>2</sup>Siamese *P'hot* to turn over (a technical minting term). and *Duang*, a worm—so called from the shape of the piece of metal.

<sup>3</sup>Song (Siamese)=Two. Sik=Half, i.e. half of the *Fuang*, the smallest silver coin.

<sup>4</sup>Sio (Siamese)=Quarter, i.e., quarter of the *Fuang*.

The silver coins contained approximately 900 parts of silver to 100 parts of copper alloy. The approximate weight of the Tical was 233.5 grains Troy or 15.13 grammes—those of the Salung and the Fuang being about one-quarter and one-eighth of the figures mentioned.

The division of the Tical into 64 parts is believed to have been introduced from India, with which country Siam has had close intercourse from ancient times. In India, to this day, 64 Pice (or Paisa) go to one Rupee.

As to the value of the Tical, in terms of sterling, it will suffice to say that, until the 27th. November 1902, the currency of Siam was on a purely silver basis—the exchange value of its monetary unit depending on the market price of the white metal. Up to the beginning of the seventies of the last century, the value of silver was maintained at a price of about 60d. per standard ounce, at which figure the Tical, with a silver content of about 210 grains, would have an exchange value of 2s. 4d. or slightly over, but thereafter the price of silver fell steadily, and in 1881 the value of the Tical had declined to 2s. 1d. Further falls continued, which are reflected in several of the surcharges of Siamese stamps, until, in November 1902, when the Tical was quoted at about 1s, the Government was compelled to take action to divorce the value of its monetary unit from that of the metal of which it is mainly composed. The means adopted was the issue of a Decree declaring that henceforth the Mint at Bangkok would not receive silver from the public for coinage, as it had hitherto done, and that Ticals would, for the future, only be issued against sterling paid to the Government in London—the exchange to be at such rate as might be notified from time to time.

The system of currency thus introduced is known as the Gold Exchange Standard and has continued in force to the present day. As a result of the closing of the Mint to the free coinage of silver, the exchange value of the Tical was gradually raised in the course of the next six years to 1s. 6½d., or 13 Ticals to the pound sterling, at which figure it was fixed by law in November 1908. At the same time the opportunity was taken to place the subsidiary coinage on a decimal basis—the Tical being divided into 100

Satangs instead of 64 Atts, as heretofore. The following is a list of the coins as prescribed by the Law referred to :—

Name	Metal	Value in terms of the Tical
Tical	Silver	
2-Salung	Do	$\frac{1}{2}$ Tical or 50 Satang
Salung	Do	$\frac{1}{4}$ Tical or 25 Satang
10 Satang	Nickel	$\frac{1}{10}$ Tical
5 Satang	Do	$\frac{1}{20}$ Tical
1 Satang	Do	$\frac{1}{100}$ Tical

It will be observed from the above that the *Füang* (which would have represented a value of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  *Satang*) was abolished, and that a new silver coin was introduced in the form of a *2-Salung* or  $\frac{1}{2}$  Tical piece.

The weight of the Tical, as fixed by the law of November 1908, is 15 grammes, of the 2-Salung piece 7.5 grammes and of the Salung 3.75 grammes. The millesimal fineness of the Tical is 900, while that of the other silver coins (which are not full legal tender) is 800.\*

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NOTE.—\*Since the above was written, the value of the Tical has been raised to 1s. 8d. while the millesimal fineness of the subsidiary silver coins has been reduced to 650.



## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.



### (a) AUTHORITY for NUMBERS PRINTED of the VARIOUS ISSUES.

The numbers of stamps printed, as given after each issue, are taken from the "Postal History", a publication in Siamese, issued by the Post and Telegraph Department in 1918.

### AUTHORITY for COLOURS ADOPTED.

The colours adopted in this Catalogue for the stamps of the different issues are named in accordance with the standards laid down in "Warhurst's Stamp Colour Dictionary."



### (b) DEFINITION of the TERMS "ERROR" and "VARIETY" as USED in THIS CATALOGUE.

#### ERROR

An "Error" is something missing from, added to, or substituted for what was originally intended to be present in the stamp, when issued to the public.

#### EXAMPLES

#### MAJOR ERRORS

Imperforate (wholly or partially) where the stamp should be perforate.

Mistakes in Spelling.

Omitted Letters or Figures.

Additional Letters or Figures.

Part or whole Surcharge missing (if whole surcharge missing, then in pair with normal).

Wrong Colour.

Wrong figure of Value.

Missing Full Stop.

#### MINOR ERROR

Comma for Full Stop.



## V A R I E T Y

A “Variety” occurs, where the stamp contains everything that was intended to be present, but where some portion of it is inverted, misplaced, duplicated, or from an abnormal fount of type.

### EXAMPLES

### MAJOR VARIETIES

Inverted Surcharge.

Double Surcharge.

Surcharge on the back, as well as on the face.

Full stop between letters, instead of at the end.

### MINOR VARIETIES

Type from abnormal fount.

Raised full stop.

Space between letters.

NOTE.—Shades of colour of the same stamp (provided the change of shade is not so marked as to constitute an error of colour) cannot be called “Errors” or “Varieties”, as each or any may claim to be the original colour of the stamp.

### MISPLACED SURCHARGES

In the provisional surcharged issues of Siam, misplaced varieties occur, of which no detailed note has been made in the body of the Catalogue.

Misplacement, due to incorrect register of the sheet in the printing frame, may be either horizontal (upwards or downwards), vertical (to right or left), or out of horizontal alignment.

Some of the errors and varieties, which do occur among Siamese stamps by reason of misplacement, are as follows:—

Surcharge omitted, in pair with normal.

English surcharge only—position on stamp incorrect.

Siamese surcharge only—position on stamp incorrect.

Position of English and Siamese surcharges interchanged.

Siamese surcharge, with part of two English surcharges.

English surcharge, with part of two Siamese surcharges.

Part of both surcharges missing.

Incorrect alignment.



# MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

## (c) SIAMESE INSCRIPTIONS

### FIGURES

๑	=	Nöng	=	1
๒	=	Song	=	2
๓	=	Sām	=	3
๔	=	Sī	=	4
๕	=	Ha	=	5
๖	=	Hök	=	6
๗	=	Chet	=	7
๘	=	Paät	=	8
๙	=	Kao	=	9
๐	=	Soon	=	0

FIRST ISSUE 1883, VALUES expressed on:—

โสฬด	=	Solot	=	½ Att
* อัฐ	=	Att	=	1 Att
เสี้ยว	=	Sio	=	2 Atts
ซีก	=	Sik	=	4 Atts
ฟอง	=	Füang	=	8 Atts
ดอง	=	Salöng	=	16 Atts

( Commonly called “ Salung ” )

\* This word is important, as it is found on nearly all subsequent provisionals.

## SECOND ISSUE 1887, LETTERING round KING'S HEAD

ไปรษณีย์ และ เงิน ค่าตราสยาม

which reads "Praisānī laä Ngoen Khā Trā (Krā) Sāyām," which means "Postage and Revenue Siam."

The mark "๔" is called "Kārān," and wherever used denotes a silent consonant. Thus in the above case, the last consonant of "Praisānī", "๒" (yaw) is not sounded (cf. later, same mark at the end of Siamese word for "Satang" where the last letter "ก" (Khaw) is silent).

## FOUND on EARLY SIAMESE POSTMARKS

คำ = khām = day

(This refers to the central figure of the postmark, not to the third—vide Appendix I).

กรุงเทพ ฯ = Krūng T-hēp, &c. = The City of the Angels = The first two words in the full official designation of Bangkok.

## PROVISIONAL SURCHARGED ISSUES from 1893 to 1899

ราคา = Rākḥā = Value

## CONTROL-MARK on the back of SHEETS of the PROVISIONAL ISSUE of 1894.

กรม ราชพัสดุ ราคา หนึ่งบาท

which reads "Krom Rāchā P-hāsādū Rākḥā Nōng Baht," which means "Government Store Value one Baht (Tical)." This control-mark is a purely arbitrary one—it has nothing to do with the value of the stamp.

## THIRD ISSUE, 1899.

Same wording as on the stamps of the 1887 issue, except that in “ไปรษณีย์” (praisānī) there is a change of letter “ป” for “พ” in “p.”

PROVISIONAL ISSUE 1904—“1 Att on 14 Atts” and “2 Atts on 28 Atts.”

Error—Tonal Accent “๒” (Mai Toh) instead of vowel “๑” (Mai P-hat).

This error is also found on the “2 Atts on 3 Atts” (Metal type) of 1891, and on the “4 Atts on 24 Atts” of 1899.

## FOURTH ISSUE ( WAT CHENG ) of 1905.

On the “1 Tical” stamp

บาท = Baht = Tical

## POSTAL FISCAL ISSUE of 1907.—JUDICIAL STAMPS.

ฤชากร = Rūchākon

ฤชา = Rūchā = Fees

อากร = Ākon = Tax.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE Sept. 1908—“9 Atts on 10 Atts”.

Error—Consonant “ห” ( h ) instead of vowel sound “อ” ( aw ).

This error occurs but once in the sheet, and was corrected at an early stage of the printing.

## JUBILEE ISSUE of 1908 — OVERPRINT on ATT VALUES

รัช มังคลาภิเศก ๘๗-๑๐๘

which reads “Rāchā Māngkhālā P-hīsek 87-127  
which means “Jubilee 1868-1908.”

“STATUE” ISSUE of 1908 (TICAL VALUES)

จ. ศก. ๑๒๗ = R. Sk. 127, which means “Rātāñā-  
Kosin t-hārā Sok” = The Bangkok Era, dating from 1782 A. D.  
127 = 1908.  
41 = The 41st year of the King’s reign.

JUBILEE ISSUE of 1908.

Error “๓” (3) instead of “๒” (2) in “๑๒๓” on the “1 Att” value.

SATANG PROVISIONALS of 1909-10 and PERMANENT  
SATANG ISSUES

สตางค์ = Sātāng (100 satang to 1 Tical)

CONTROL-MARK on back of SHEETS of SATANG  
PROVISIONALS 1909-10 and 1914-15

กรม เก็บ = Krom Kēp = Treasury Department

วันที่ = Wān t-hī = Date

กระทรวง พระคลังมหาสมบัติ = Krāsūang P-hrākḷāng Māhā

Sombāt = Ministry of Finance.

CONTROL-MARK on back of SHEETS of SATANG  
PROVISIONALS 1915-16.

กรม พระคลังมหาสมบัติ ตรวจแล้ว

which reads “Krom P-hrākḷāng Māhā Sombāt Truat (kruat) Laēo.”  
which means “Department of the Royal Treasury, Checked.” No  
date is mentioned on this control-mark.

NOTE. In transliterating from Siamese into English in the  
above notes, an endeavour has been made to render the sound in  
each case as phonetically as possible.



# DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

## OF

# THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF SIAM.

KING RAMA V. (CHULALONGKORN)

1st. October 1868—22nd. October 1910

FIRST ISSUE — 4th. August 1883

The value on these stamps is expressed in the Siamese language and currency, and the issue was primarily intended for internal use only.

Line-engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London.

Thick wove unwatermarked paper; Dark brown to white gum: Perforated by a single line machine 14½ or compound: The full sheet contains 80 stamps.



Type 1



Type 2



Type 3

1	1 Solot (½ Att)	<b>Indigo</b> a <i>Deep indigo</i> b <i>Light indigo</i> c <i>Bright prussian-blue (surface of paper white to greenish-blue)</i> d <i>Dull prussian-blue</i> <i>Variety:—Imperforate, either wholly or partially.</i>	Type 1
2	1 Att	<b>Carmine</b> a <i>Deep rose-carmine</i> b <i>Pale rose-carmine</i>	Type 1
3	1 Sio (2 Atts)	<b>Chestnut</b> a <i>Light chestnut</i>	Type 1
4	1 Sik (4 Atts)	<b>Chrome-yellow</b> a <i>Buff</i> b <i>Deep buff</i>	Type 2
5	1 Salung (16 Atts)	<b>Deep yellow-brown (brown gum)</b> a <i>Deep yellow-brown (white gum)</i> b <i>Light yellow-brown</i> c <i>Golden yellow-brown</i>	Type 3

Prepared for use but not officially issued for postage



Type 4

**6. 1 Fuang ( 8 Atts ) Deep vermilion**

**NOTE:**—No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming as to why this stamp was never issued. The reason usually accepted is that it arrived, not with the other values, but at some later date, when its use was no longer required.

On the 1st July, 1885, Siam joined the Universal Postal Union and from that date, until the arrival of the 1887 issue, all the stamps of the above issue were officially available for foreign postage.

The value of the 'Salung' stamp for this purpose was declared to be 12 Atts, but the stamp itself was not surcharged.

About the year 1900 the sale of a large quantity of remainders of this issue took place, with the exception of the 'Att' value, the stock of which had apparently become exhausted (cf. Nos. 18, 19, and 20).

This fact accounts for the presence on the market to-day of so many unused specimens of this issue.

Genuinely used specimens of all values, except the 'Att' above mentioned which was largely used for posting the Government Gazette, are of considerable rarity, especially of the 'Solot' ( $\frac{1}{2}$  Att) and the 'Salung' (16 Atts).

Copies of these two latter stamps are, however, frequently seen nowadays bearing Siamese and English postmarks which in some cases have been improperly applied, and in others are pure fakes.

The number of each value printed was 500,000.

The only variations in the different plates of this issue, which are known at present, occur in the 'Solot' value, of the plate for which three different states may be distinguished. In each of the first two the oval containing the value is formed of a solid colour, though pale and patchy; but, whereas in the first state the scrolls below the oval are the same on both sides, in the second state the scroll on the left is less well-defined than that on the right.

In the third state the oval at the top is formed of well-defined horizontal lines, and the colour appears much darker than in the other two.

The 'Solot' value is also found with a 're-entry' or graver's mark in the scroll on the left, below the oval,



## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1st, July 1885

1 Solot (No. 1) surcharged in various shades of red with the value '1 Tical' in English only.

Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department by means of metal type in a handstamp.

Three types and one sub-type are recognised by the compilers as genuine; also one official reprint.

**1 TICAL****Type 5**

**7**      **1 Tical on 1 Solot**      **Pale vermillion-red**

Length of surcharge 14mm.

*Variety:—Surcharge in red superimposed on type 6 in black*

**1 Tical****Type 6**

**8**      **1 Tical on 1 Solot**      **Bright cherry-red**

Length of surcharge  $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

*Varieties:—Surcharge in black*

*do in black beneath type 5 in red*

*do double, both in red*

*do double, one in red and the other in black*

*do inverted at top of stamp*

*do inverted at foot of stamp*

*Figure '1' inverted*

**1 Tical****Type 7****1 Tical****Type 7A**

**9**      **1 Tical on 1 Solot**      **Deep cherry-red**

Length of surcharge  $15\frac{7}{8}$ mm.

**Sub-type**

**Type 7**

**9A**      **1 Tical on 1 Solot**      **Bright cherry-red**

Length of surcharge  $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

**Type 7A**

Official Reprint (date uncertain)—type-set

# 1 Tical

## Type 8

10	1 Tical on Solot	Bright cherry-red	Type 8
		<i>Varieties:—Surcharge in black</i>	
		<i>do do double</i>	
		<i>Numeral without serif at top</i>	

NOTE:—Type 8 has been found surcharged on 1 Att (No. 2) (cf. copy in the British Museum), but no such stamp was ever issued officially.

The numbers printed are officially given as follows:—

Type 5	1,000
do 6	5,000
do 7 and 7A	360
do 8	Unknown (? 1,000)

This provisional stamp has undoubtedly presented the most difficult of all problems in compiling an authentic history of Siam's postage stamps, and two of the present compilers, together with the late Mr. Harold Row, have been, during the last eight years, endeavouring to elucidate the mystery surrounding it.

The foregoing information represents the conclusions arrived at independently by them, but it may be of interest to record the fact that their conclusions have been confirmed by certain semi-official information which has recently been obtained.

Besides the four types (5, 6, 7 and 8) and one sub-type (7A) mentioned, no less than 12 other types are known to the compilers, which are all considered forgeries. Some of these latter may be found, however, with genuine postmarks on them and in many cases undoubtedly did postal duty.

## SECOND ISSUE

1st April 1887.

Designed, engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co. Ltd., London.

Thick wove paper: Water-marked a 'Chakr' (one of the weapons of Vishnu and the emblem of the Royal House of Siam), one on each stamp: Also 'Postage-Siam-Revenue' on the margin on either side, and at the bottom of the sheet: Gum yellowish to white: Perforated by a comb-machine 14: The full sheet contains 120 stamps.

The spandrels in the upper corners, and the octagonal tablets of value below, are both in the second colour.



Type 9



Watermark

11	2 Atts	<b>Deep green and rose-carmine</b> a <i>Deep green and carmine</i> b <i>Light green and rose-carmine</i>
12	3 Atts	<b>Deep green and royal blue</b>
13	4 Atts	<b>Deep green and red-brown</b> a <i>Light green and red-brown</i>
14	8 Atts	<b>Deep green and orange-yellow</b> a <i>Light green and orange-yellow</i>
15	12 Atts	<b>Purple and carmine</b> a <i>Dull purple and carmine</i>
16	24 Atts	<b>Purple and royal blue</b> a <i>Dull purple and royal blue</i>
17	64 Atts	<b>Purple and orange-brown</b> a <i>Dull purple and orange-brown</i>

As regards size, perforation, gum, and quality of paper, this issue agrees in all respects with the British stamps printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., at this period and for some years later.

The green and purple stamps were printed in doubly fugitive ink.

The number of each value printed was as follows:—

2 Atts	1,535,000
3 Atts	528,600
4 Atts	509,400
8 Atts	526,200
12 Atts	2,694,600
24 Atts	2,694,000
64 Atts	2,038,200

The above figures are taken from Siamese official records.

Figures supplied by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., London

2 Atts	25th March	1886	534,000	
	27th January	1891	500,160	
	19th February	1895	<u>500,400</u>	1,534,560
3 Atts	25th March	1886		528,000
4 Atts	4th May	1886		508,800
8 Atts	25th March	1886		525,600
12 Atts	4th May	1886	2,544,000	
	21st May	1891	<u>150,000</u>	2,694,000
24 Atts	9th July	1886		2,547,600
64 Atts	22nd July	1886		2,037,600

### PROVISIONAL ISSUE

August 1889

1 Sio (No. 3) surcharged in black with the word 'Att' in Siamese only.  
Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department, Bangkok, by means of handstamps.



### Type 10

18

1 Att on 1 Sio

Type 10

*Error :—Surcharge missing ( in pair with normal )*  
*Variety :—Surcharge double*

The compilers give the above as the normal type, but as various handstamps were used for producing this surcharge, minute differences of detail will be found even on the same sheet, such as—a tail to the bottom loop of the second character; the base of the second character narrower; and the position of the two main characters differing in relationship to one another.

The number printed was :—

First instalment	...	...	80,000
Second instalment	...	...	9,560

There are two other types known, similar to type 10, which are believed to have been both produced from metal type, and which are shown below, but owing to the extreme regularity of the surcharge in both cases, and to the number of identical errors which occur in one of the settings they are regarded with some suspicion.

Type 11

Type 12

- 19 | 1 Att on Sio    Type 11  
     | *Error :—Surcharge missing ( in pair with normal )*  
     | *Varieties :—Surcharge double*  
     | *Surcharge inverted*

- 20 | 1 Att on Sio    Type 12

NOTE. The type of the word 'att' in type 12 also occurs in a setting of the 1 att on 2 atts ( No. 21 ) hitherto unrecorded ( vide No. 21 a. ), which is therefore also suspect.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

December 1889

2 Atts ( No. 11 ) surcharged in black with the numeral '1' both in Siamese and in English, the word 'Att' between them in Siamese only.

Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department, Bangkok, by means of various handstamps.

Five types are known as follows :—

Type 13

Type 13 A

Type 14

Type 15

Type 16

Sub-types of types No. 13 and 15 are known.

- 21 | 1 Att ( type 13 ) on 2 Atts

*Errors :—English numeral missing*  
*Siamese numeral missing*  
*Siamese word 'Att' missing*  
*Varieties :—Whole surcharge double*  
*English numeral double*  
*Siamese word 'Att' double*

- 21a | 1 Att ( type 13a ) on 2 Atts

- 22 | 1 Att ( type 14 ) on 2 Atts

- 23 | 1 Att ( type 15 ) on 2 Atts

- 24 | 1 Att ( type 16 ) on 2 Atts

*Error :—Siamese word 'Att' missing*

These surcharges were applied in one or more operations but it is not yet possible to state definitely how many operations were employed to produce each individual type.

According to the late Mr. Row, type No. 13 was produced not only in one, but also in two and in three operations. The compilers are able to confirm the production of this type in one and in three operations (the latter by a personal examination of eight sheets so produced). As regards the other types, it is believed that types Nos. 14 and 15 were each produced in one operation only; and Types Nos. 13A and 16 each in three operations only.

The handstamps which produced the surcharge No. 18 (type 10) are thought to have been used in the production of some of the above surcharges.

The total number printed of all types was :—

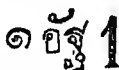
The Post and Telegraph Department	...	120,080
The Akson Printing Press	... ..	1,200

### PROVISIONAL ISSUE                      September 1890

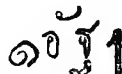
3 Atts (No. 12) surcharged in black with the numeral '1' both in Siamese and in English, the word 'Att' between them in Siamese only.

Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department, Bangkok, by means of handstamps.

Two types are known :—



Type 17



Type 18

Sub-types of type 17 are known.

- |    |  |
|----|--|
| 25 | 1 Att (type 17) on 3 Atts              |
|    | <i>Variety:—English numeral double</i> |
| 26 | 1 Att (type 18) on 3 Atts              |

These surcharges were also applied in one or more operations, but as in the previous provisional it is not possible to state how many operations were employed to produce either type. As in type 13, however, the compilers can confirm the production of type 17 in one and three operations respectively.

A third type is listed by Mr. Melville and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons (No. 33 in their catalogue), but this type has not been seen either by the late Mr. Row or by the compilers.

No. 26 is of considerable rarity.


The total number printed, both types included, was 110,000.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

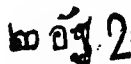
January 1891

3 Atts (No. 12) surcharged in black with the numeral '2' both in Siamese and in English, the word "Atts" between them in Siamese only.

Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department, Bangkok, by means of handstamps.



Type 19



Type 20

27 | 2 Atts (type 19) on 3 Atts

28 | 2 Atts (type 20) on 3 Atts

Two additional types prepared by means of metal type, but otherwise almost exactly identical with the two above types, have been seen by the compilers. A further type has been seen (1 copy) with the English numeral similar to type 20, but 8mm. high as compared with 6mm. in the normal.

No definite conclusion has been arrived at by the compilers regarding these three latter types.

The number printed of the two types given is not known in detail.

3 Atts (No. 12) surcharged in black with type 17 and further surcharged with type 20.

Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department, Bangkok, by means of handstamps.

29 | 2 Atts (type 20) on 1 Att (type 17) on 3 Atts

Only one copy of this stamp has been seen by the compilers and they hesitate therefore to offer an opinion as to its authenticity. It is, however, well known in Siam and is believed to be a genuine issue occasioned by the extreme shortage of 2 Att stamps.

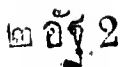
The number printed is not known, but the stamp is very rare.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

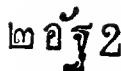
March 1891

3 Atts (No. 12) surcharged in black with the numeral '2' both in Siamese and in English, the word 'Atts' between them in Siamese only.

Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department, Bangkok, by means of metal type.



Type 21

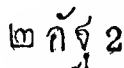


Type 22

30	2 Atts ( type 21 ) on 3 Atts
31	2 Atts ( type 22 ) on 3 Atts

Type 21 can first be divided into two distinct sub-types, one in which the character above the Siamese word 'Atts' is horizontal, and the other in which it is almost vertical. Each of these subtypes can again be subdivided according to the size and formation of the English figure '2'.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons list a third type (No. 43 in their catalogue). No stamp, identical with this type, is known to the compilers, but they have seen two similar varieties, which, while approaching it very closely as regards the English numeral, differ slightly in the Siamese characters.

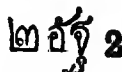


Type 23

(Messrs. Stanley Gibbons type No. 21)



Type 23A



Type 23B

32	2 Atts ( type 23 ) on 3 Atts
32a	2 Atts ( type 23a ) on 3 Atts
32b	2 Atts ( type 23b ) on 3 Atts

Owing to the extreme rarity of this stamp no opinion can be offered as to which, if any, is the correct type.

The total number printed of 3 Atts stamps surcharged '2 Atts' both by means of handstamps and metal type (Nos. 27 to 32 b) was as follows:—

Post and Telegraph Department	...	20,000
Sukasa Printing Press	... ..	1,000

It may be noted that the surcharges from No. 18 to No. 32 are the least known of any Siamese stamps, owing in the majority of cases to scarcity of material.

All the authentic information at present available to the compilers is given above, but those provisionals undoubtedly merit further research.



## NEW VALUE added to the SECOND ISSUE—February 1891

Prepared in doubly fugitive ink by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., London, from a new die.

Design, paper, watermark, gum, perforation, and printing similar to the other values, with the exception that the words 'Siam Postage and Revenue' are larger, and the octagonal tablets of value are longer and narrower. This value was printed in two vertical panes of 120 stamps each, and has control numbers on the margins above the upper pane and below the lower pane. As far as is known, this is the only Siamese stamp with a marginal control.



Type 24

33 | 1 Att

Myrtle green

a *Light myrtle green*

The total number printed, as stated officially, was 1,136,000.

Messrs. De la Rue quote, however, the following figures for the three consignments delivered:—

November 3rd. 1890 120,000

January 27th. 1891 500,150

February 19th. 1895 501,600

---

1,121,760

---

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

October 1892

24 Atts (No. 16), surcharged in black with the words 'value 4 Atts' in Siamese only.

Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department, Bangkok, by means of (1) wooden handstamps and (2) metal type in a handstamp.

## WOODEN HANDSTAMPS

Type 25

34 | 4 Atts on 24 Atts

*Variety :—Surcharge double*

Several handstamps were used, which only differ in detail to a very small degree, but a further and much heavier type is known, which, though corresponding generally with the above type, differs materially in its structure. Its authenticity has not been established, but it is given below. It is not known with the English surcharge added, which fact increases the suspicion as to its genuineness.

Type 25A

34a | 4 Atts on 24 Atts

The number printed by the Akson Printing Press, which was under the control of the Post and Telegraph Department, was 80,000: but, for the number issued with the surcharge in Siamese only, see note below.

## METAL TYPE HANDSTAMPS

Type 26

35 | 4 Atts on 24 Atts

*Variety :—Surcharge double*

Two settings of this type can be distinguished, differing in the spacing between the fourth character of the word 'Rakha' and the numeral.

The number printed by the Post and Telegraph Department was 120,000.

With regard to the number issued with the surcharge in Siamese only, both of this type and of type 25, the following explanation is given.

According to a statement made by the Authorities, it was found, shortly after the delivery of the two surcharges, types Nos. 25 and 26, that, while always available for inland postage, they could not prepay letters to foreign countries owing to the surcharge being in Siamese only: 188,000 stamps, out of a total of 200,000, were therefore sent to the Siam Mercantile Printing Press to be further surcharged in English characters; and these form the provisional issue which follows. It will thus be seen that the number of stamps issued bearing the Siamese surcharge only amounted to 12,000; but no information is available as to how this number was divided between the two types. The wooden type (No. 25) is the scarcer of the two.

## NOVEMBER 1892

The above stamps Nos. 34 and 35 issued with the value '4 Atts' in English added by the Siam Mercantile Printing Press in black, by means of a type-set surcharge.

4 atts <sup>35</sup>	4 atts.	4 atts <sup>37</sup>	4 atts. <sup>38</sup>
๓๓๔๐๓	๓๓๔๐๓	๓๓๔๐๓	๓๓๔๐๓
Type 27	Type 28	Type 29	Type 30

### 36 4 Atts (type 27 on type 25) on 24 Atts (without full stop)

*Error:—Siamese surcharge omitted*

*Varieties:—Siamese surcharge double*

*Siamese surcharge inverted*

*Minor varieties:—Antique letters—'a' and second 't': Inverted 's'*

### 37 4 Atts (type 28 on type 26) on 24 Atts (with full stop)

*Errors:—Siamese surcharge omitted*

*Full stop omitted*

*Minor Error:—Comma for full stop*

*Variety:—Siamese surcharge double*

*Minor varieties:—Antique letters—'a', first 't'  
second 't', and 's': Inverted 's'*

### 38 4 Atts (type 29 on type 26) on 24 Atts (without full stop)

*Error:—Siamese surcharge omitted*

*Variety:—Siamese surcharge double*

*Minor variety:—Inverted 's'*

# 39 | 4 Atts ( type 30 on type 26 ) on 24 Atts ( with full stop )

*Error :—Siamese surcharge omitted*

*Varieties :—Siamese surcharge double*

*English surcharge double*

*English surcharge double, Siamese inverted.*

In dealing with these four types, no detailed account has been taken of the various sub-settings of the Siamese surcharge. All those settings occur, however, which are found in types Nos. 25 and 26 and their various sub-types. Type 25A is not known with the English surcharge added.

Type 27 only occurs in conjunction with type 25 ( Siamese ), and types No. 28 and 29 only occur in conjunction with type 26 ( Siamese ).

Type 30 generally occurs in conjunction with type 26 ( Siamese ), but one copy, indisputably genuine, is known to the compilers in conjunction with type 25 ( Siamese ).

The error 'full stop omitted', type 28 ( English surcharge ), can thus be distinguished from the normal type 27, by the type of the Siamese surcharge.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

July 1894

64 Atts ( No. 17 ) surcharged in black with new values both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Post and Telegraph Department, by means of type-setting in a hand press.

## 1 Atts.

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Type 31

# 40 | 1 Atts on 64 Atts

*Errors :—'1 Att' for '1 Atts' (in pair with normal)*

*Final inverted capital 'S' and full stop added  
to above error*

*Final small 's' and full stop added to above error*

The full sheet was printed and issued with the surcharge spelt '1 Atts' and the spelling 'Att' in this provisional is therefore an error.

So far as is known, this error occurs twice on the sheet, and only in the earliest printings of the first setting.

It is probable that it was soon corrected, and that the two errors ('s' and 'full stop' added) were corrections made on the sheets that contained the original error.

*Varieties:—Surcharge inverted*  
*Italic figure '1'*  
*Italic 's'*

Minor varieties:—Inverted 's'; raised full stop; roman 'A'

This stamp is also known with a black line through the Siamese surcharge.

Two settings of this provisional are known. The first was issued on the 12th of July, 1894, the English surcharge measuring  $14\frac{1}{2}$  mm.; and the second on the 26th of July, 1894, the measurement being  $16\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

The number printed was as follows:—

12th July 1894	...	...	30,000
26th July 1894	...	...	30,000

2 Atts.      2 Atts.      2 Atts.      2 Atts.

รกา๒๓อฐ      รกา๒๓อฐ      รกา๒๓อฐ      รกา๒๓อฐ

Type 32      Type 33      Type 34      Type 35

2 Atts.

2 Atts.

รกา๒๓อฐ

รกา๒๓อฐ

Type 36

Type 37

41 | 2 Atts ( type 32 ) on 64 Atts

Minor varieties:—Inverted 's': raised full stop

42 | 2 Atts ( type 33 ) on 64 Atts

43 | 2 Atts ( type 34 ) on 64 Atts

Minor varieties:—Inverted 's': raised full stop

44 | 2 Atts ( type 35 ) on 64 Atts

45 | 2 Atts ( type 36 ) on 64 Atts

46 | 2 Atts ( type 37 ) on 64 Atts

Minor variety:—Inverted 's'

All these types occur on the same sheet:—Type 32—38 times (19,000), type 33—once (500), type 34—8 times (4,000), type 35—18 times (9,000), type 36—11 times (5,500) and type 37—44 times (22,000).

In these types the measurements of the figure '2' are as follows:—

Type 32 3mm. high, with straight foot, upright figure

"	33	3½mm.	"	"	curved	"	"	"
"	34	3½mm.	"	"	straight	"	"	"
"	35	2¾mm.	"	"	curved	"	sloping	"
"	36	2½mm.	"	"	"	"	upright	"
"	37	2mm.	"	"	straight	"	"	"

These stamps were issued on the 12th July 1894.

The number printed was 60,000.

Type 37 was re-issued alone on the 4th August 1894 in full sheets.

*Variety:—Full stop between 'Att' and 's', thus 'Att.s'*

*Minor variety:—Inverted 's'*

The number printed was 100,080.

1 Att.

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Type 38

47 | 1 Att on 64 Atts

*Minor varieties:—Roman letter 'A': raised full stop*

This stamp was issued on the 2nd August 1894 and the number printed was 60,000.

Individual stamps of each type on all sheets of types Nos. 31 to 38 vary as much as 2½mm. in the length of the English surcharge.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE

26th August 1894

64 Atts (No. 17) surcharged in black with the value '1 Att' both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Vacharindr Printing Office by means of type-setting in a machine (cylinder) press.

1 Att. 59

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Type 39

48 | 1 Att on 64 Atts

*Error:—Full stop omitted*

*Minor variety:—Space between 't' and 't'*

The number printed was 80,040.

This stamp is No. 184 in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, in which its issue is erroneously accredited to the year 1899.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

12th, October 1894

64 Atts (No. 17) surcharged in black with the values '1 Att' and '2 Atts' both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Siam Mercantile Press : type-set in a machine press.

1 Att.

ราคา ๑ อัฐ

Type 40

1 Att.  
1 Att.ราคา ๑ อัฐ  
ราคา ๑ อัฐ

Type 41

## 49 | 1 Att (type 40) on 64 Atts

*Varieties:—Surcharge inverted*  
*Surcharge on back (Row)*

The English surcharge measures 10mm.

The number printed was 120,000.

Type 40 also occurs with a further surcharge '1 Att' added, of a somewhat finer type and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broader than the normal. This type is given above:—

## 50 | 1 Att (type 41) on 1 Att (type 40) on 64 Atts

Type 41 is thought to appear on proof sheets of the surcharge which, not being acceptable to the authorities, were afterwards further surcharged with the accepted type No. 40.

2 Atts.

ราคา ๒ อัฐ

Type 42

## 51 | 2 Atts (type 42) on 64 Atts

*Error:—'s' omitted*

*Variety:—Surcharge double, one inverted (Row)*

*Minor Variety:—Inverted 's'*

The English surcharge measures 12mm.

The number printed was 120,000.

The above provisionals apparently did not supply the postal requirements for long, as a further issue was made on the 29th, December 1894, for which the same type was used, but in which the length of the surcharge differs.

1 Att.

2 Atts.

ราคา ๑ บาท

ราคา ๒ บาท

Type 43

Type 44

## 52 1 Att ( type 43 ) on 64 Atts

*Varieties :— '1' and 'Att' close together**Additional surcharge on back**Additional surcharge on back inverted**Vertical pair, with additional surcharge on back  
tête-bêche ( Row )**Additional surcharge on back double**Vertical pair, one with additional surcharge on  
back, the other without ( Row )*

The variety '1' and 'Att' close together should also occur on the back.  
The English surcharge measures 8mm.  
The number printed was 500,040.

## 53 2 Atts ( type 44 ) on 64 Atts

*Varieties :— Surcharge inverted**Surcharge double, one inverted**Vertical pair, with surcharge tête-bêche**Additional surcharge on back**Additional surcharge on back inverted**Surcharge inverted, with additional surcharge on  
back normal**Additional surcharge on back double**Vertical pair, with additional surcharge on  
back tête-bêche**Vertical pair, one with additional surcharge on  
back, the other without**Minor variety :— 's' inverted.*

The minor variety 's' inverted should also occur on the back.  
The English surcharge measures 10mm.  
The number printed was 500,040.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE

23rd July 1895

24 Atts ( No. 16 ) surcharged in black with the value '10 Atts' both  
in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Siam Mercantile Press ; type-set in a machine press.



10 Atts

ราคา ๑๐ อัฐ

Type 45

54 | 10 Atts on 24 Atts

*Varieties :—Additional surcharge on back*  
*Additional surcharge on back inverted*  
 Minor varieties :—Inverted 's', inverted figure '0', and  
 Siamese numeral with long tail.

The minor varieties should also occur on the back.

The value 10 Atts was required to meet the new single rate of postage to the Straits Settlements.

The number printed was 500,040.

It should be emphasised that in all the varieties of the last five surcharges quoted, which occur on the back of the stamp, the surcharge is never missing from the face.

The stamps, types Nos. 40 to 45, were surcharged in two horizontal half-sheets (60 stamps at a time) and therefore the same errors and varieties occur, in corresponding positions, in each of the two horizontal halves.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1896

12 Atts (No. 15) surcharged in black with the value '4 Atts' both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Vacharindr Printing Press: type-set in a machine press.

4 Atts.

ราคา ๔ อัฐ

Type 46

55 | 4 Atts on 12 Atts

*Errors :—English surcharge missing*  
*Full stop omitted*

*Varieties :—Additional surcharge on back*  
*English surcharge double*  
*Surcharge inverted.*

Minor variety :—'s' inverted.

The errors and varieties mentioned should also occur on the back.

The number printed was 120,000.

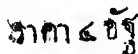
## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

January 1897

12 Atts (No. 15) surcharged in black with the value '4 Atts' both in Siamese and in English.

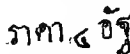
Prepared by the Siam Mercantile Press ; type-set in a machine press.

4 Atts.



Type 47

4 Atts.



Type 48

## 56 4 Atts (type 47) on 12 Atts

*Varieties :—Surcharge double*

*Surcharge double, with second 't' antique (1)*

*Surcharge double, with 's' antique (2)*

*Minor varieties :—Antique letters—second 't' (1)  
and 's' (2)*

## 57 4 Atts (type 48) on 12 Atts

*Error :—Full stop omitted*

*Minor error :—Comma for full stop (2)*

*Varieties :—Surcharge double*

*Surcharge double (with the minor varieties)*

*Minor varieties :—Antique letters—First 't' (1)*

*second 't' (1) and 'tt' (1)*

Types Nos. 47 and 48 occur on the same sheet, in which the first four vertical columns and the first two stamps of the fifth column ( 42 stamps per sheet ) are of type 47, while the remainder ( 78 stamps per sheet ) are of type 48.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons record an inverted 's' variety, but this is unknown to the compilers.

The error 'full stop omitted' is due to broken or worn type, as on many sheets the stop is faintly visible but very small.

The number printed was 180,000.

# ANTIQUE TYPE SURCHARGES

## 1898 — 1899.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1898

12 Atts (No. 15) surcharged in black with various values both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Rajatipitai Printing Press, Bangkok: type set in a machine press,

1 Att.

3 Atts.

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๑๑๑๑๑๑

Type 49

Type 50

58 | 1 Att (type 49) on 12 Atts

Minor varieties:—Roman letters—'A' (1), first 't' (1)  
and second 't' (2)

59 | 3 Atts (type 50) on 12 Atts

*Variety:—Surcharge double*

Minor varieties:—Roman letters—'A' (1), first 't' (1)  
second 't' (2) and 's' (1)

The same set-up was used for printing these two values, the distance between the English and Siamese surcharges being 8mm. in each value. The English surcharge measures  $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the "1 Att", and  $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the "3 Atts" value.

A second printing was subsequently made of the "3 Atts" value, identical with the above but in which the English surcharge measures 12mm. instead of  $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The first printing of the "4 Atts" value was probably issued at about the same time.

3 Atts.

4 Atts

๑๑๑๑๑๑

๑๑๑๑๑๑

Type 51

Type 52

60 | 3 Atts (type 51) on 12 Atts

*Variety:—Surcharge double*

Minor varieties:—Roman letters—'A' (1), first 't' (1)  
second 't' (2) and 's' (2)

61 | 4 Atts (type 52) on 12 Atts

Minor varieties:—Roman letters—'A' (1), first 't' (1)  
second 't' (2) and 's' (2)

The distance between the English and Siamese surcharges is again 8mm.

Later a second printing of the "4 Atts on 12 Atts" took place, which can be readily distinguished from the first set-up, in that the distance between the English and Siamese surcharges measures from  $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. throughout, instead of a constant 8mm.

## 4 Atts.

ภค ๔ อัฐ

## Type 53

## 62 | 4 Atts on 12 Atts

Minor errors:—Comma for full stop (1)  
Broken comma for full stop (2)

Variety:—*Surcharge double*

Minor varieties:—Roman letters—'A' (1), first 't' (2),  
second 't' and 's' (3), 's' (5) and 'Atts' (11)

For this printing the same forme was used in the main as in the previous set-up, but a far greater number of the 'Roman' varieties appear.

## 1899

12 Atts (No. 15) and 64 Atts (No. 17) surcharged in black with various values both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Rajatipitai Printing Press, Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.

The same forme was again used as for the "4 Atts"—type 53—the distance between the two surcharges still being approximately 9mm., but with a still further increase in the number of the 'Roman' varieties. The English surcharge measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in the "1 Att"; and  $11\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in the "2 atts" value.

## 1 Att.

## 1 Atts.

## 2 Atts.

ภค ๑ อัฐ

ภค ๑ อัฐ

ภค ๒ อัฐ

## Type 54

## Type 55

## Type 56

## 63 | 1 Att (type 54) on 12 Atts

Minor errors:—Broken comma for full stop (2)  
Siamese character added after the last  
character (4th stamp in the sheet)

Minor varieties:—Roman letters—'A' (1), first 't' (2)  
second 't' (1), 'tt' (1), 'A' and  
second 't' (1) and 'Att' (16)  
Small Siamese numeral '1'

- 64 1 Atts ( type 55 ) on 12 Atts  
 Minor errors :—Broken comma for full stop (2)  
 Siamese character added after the last character (4th stamp in the sheet)  
 Minor varieties :—Roman letters :—'A' (1), first 't' (2), second 't' and 's' (1), 's' (2), 'tts' (1), 'A' and second 't' (1), and 'Atts' (16)  
 Small Siamese numeral '1'
- 65 2 Atts ( type 56 ) on 64 Atts  
 Minor Errors :—Broken comma for full stop (2)  
 Siamese character added after the last character (4th stamp in the sheet)  
 Minor varieties :—Roman letters :—'A' (1), first 't' (2), second 't' and 's' (1), 's' (2), 'tts' (1), 'A' and second 't' (1) and 'Atts' (16)

## LATER 1899

12 Atts ( No. 15 ), 24 Atts ( No. 16 ) and 64 Atts ( No. 17 ) surcharged in black with various values both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Rajatipat Printing Press, Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.

The same forme was again used as in the last-mentioned group, but, with the exception of two stamps in the sheet, the 's' is Roman throughout. The English surcharge again measures  $11\frac{1}{4}$  mm. in the "2 Atts," but 11 mm. only in the "3 Atts" value.

2 Atts.	3 Atts.	4 Atts.	10 Atts.
๑๒๓๔๕	๑๓๔๕๖	๑๔๕๖๗	๑๕๖๗๘
Type 57	Type 58	Type 59	Type 60

- 66 2 Atts ( type 57 ) on 64 Atts  
 67 3 Atts ( type 58 ) on 12 Atts  
 68 4 Atts ( type 59 ) on 24 Atts  
 69 10 Atts ( type 60 ) on 24 Atts

For all four values :—

Minor Error :—Broken comma for full stop (2)

Minor varieties :—Roman letters :—'A' (1), first 't' (1), second 't' (3), 'A' and second 't' (1), 'tt' (1), 'Att' (16): roman first 't' and Antique 's' (1) and Antique 's' (1)

For "10 atts" value only :—

Minor variety :—Small Siamese numeral '1.'

The number printed of each of the antique surcharges was as follows :—

1 Att (No. 58)	...	62,400
1 Att and 1 Atts (Nos. 63 and 64)	...	120,000
2 Atts (Nos. 65 and 66)	...	120,000
3 Atts (Nos. 59, 60 and 67)	...	180,000
4 Atts (Nos. 61 and 62)	...	240,000
4 Atts (No. 68)	...	120,000
10 Atts (No. 69)	...	120,000

Only a small quantity of the "1 Atts on 12 Atts" (No. 64) and of the "4 Atts on 24 Atts" (No. 68), and still fewer of the "10 Atts on 24 Atts" (No. 69), were issued to the public for postal purposes.

The latter stamp, which is rare, must not be confused with the "10 Atts on 24 Atts" value of 1895 (No. 54).

With regard to the two settings of the "2 Atts on 64 Atts" Nos. 65 and 66, No. 66 can always be distinguished from No. 65 by the setting of the Siamese figure "2", which in No. 66 is nearer to the word "Rákhá," than it is in No. 65.

In the "3 Atts on 12 Atts" (No. 67) and the "4 Atts on 24 Atts" (No. 68), one stamp in each sheet is found with a wide spacing between the English numeral and the word 'Atts.'

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE 14th. February 1899

12 Atts (No. 15) and 64 Atts (No. 17) surcharged in black with the values '1 Att' and '2 Atts' respectively, both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the Vacharindr Printing Press, Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.

1 Att.

1 Att.

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Type 61

Type 62

70 | 1 Att (type 61) on 12 Atts

71 | 1 Att (type 62) on 12 Atts

Varieties :—*Inverted figure '1'*  
*Inverted second '1'*

2 Atts.

2 Atts.

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Type 63

Type 64

72 | 2 Atts (type 63) on 64 Atts

73 | 2 Atts (type 64) on 64 Atts

*Error :— Figure '1' instead of '2' in English only*

The two types of "1 Att" (types 61 and 62) and the two types of the "2 Atts" (types 63 and 64) are found together on their respective sheets. Types 61 and 63 occur on the left half sheet, and types 62 and 64 on the right half sheet.

The number printed was 240,000 of each value, in two consignments, one on the 14th February 1899 and the other on the 14th August 1899.

## THIRD ISSUE

September, 1899

Designed, engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

Unwatermarked thick wove paper: brown, yellowish to colourless gum: perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  by means of a comb machine: the full sheet contains 100 stamps: all values were printed in two operations from separate key and duty plates.

The spandrels in the upper corners and the octagonal tablets of value below are both in the second colour.



Type 65

74 | 1 Att

Sage-green

a Deep sage-green

75 | 2 Atts

Green

a Deep green

76	3 Atts	Bright red and dull blue
77	4 Atts	Deep red
		a <i>Dull carmine</i>
78	8 Atts	Myrtle green and orange
		a <i>Myrtle green and orange-yellow</i>
79	10 Atts	Royal blue
80	12 Atts	Brown-purple and carmine
81	24 Atts	Brown-purple and prussian-blue
82	64 Atts	Purple-brown and deep orange
		a <i>Dull purple-brown and deep orange</i>
		b <i>Purple-brown and chestnut</i>

The "1 Att" value has been found in olive brown, the "2 Atts" value in blue and also in blue and green, and the "3 Atts" value in red and slate. The compilers believe that all these are colour changelings, due to chemical or atmospheric action.

The number printed of each value was as follows :—

1 Att	...	...	...	2,000,000
2 Atts	...	...	...	1,900,000
3 Atts	...	...	...	500,000
4 Atts	...	...	...	1,500,000
8 Atts	...	...	...	1,000,000
10 Atts	...	...	...	500,000
12 Atts	...	...	...	500,000
24 Atts	...	...	...	100,000
64 Atts	..	...	...	180,000

The number of stamps printed of the "1 Att" value, namely two million, includes those received in 1904 (See. No. 90).



**REJECTED DIE****1899****(ISSUED IN ERROR)**

Designed, engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

Unwatermarked paper: perforated  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  by means of a comb machine: the full sheet contains 100 stamps.

The spandrels in the upper corners and the octagonal tablets of value below are both in the second colour.



Type 66

<b>83</b>	<b>1 Att</b>	<b>Sage-green</b>
<b>84</b>	<b>2 Atts</b>	<b>Sage-green and bright red</b>
<b>85</b>	<b>3 Atts</b>	<b>Bright red and ultramarine</b>
<b>86</b>	<b>4 Atts</b>	<b>Black and myrtle-green</b>
<b>87</b>	<b>10 Atts</b>	<b>Bright red and sage-green</b>

The number of each value printed was as follows:—

<b>1 Att</b>	...	...	...	<b>500,000</b>
<b>2 Atts</b>	...	...	...	<b>500,000</b>
<b>3 Atts</b>	...	...	...	<b>500,000</b>
<b>4 Atts</b>	...	...	...	<b>500,000</b>
<b>10 Atts</b>	...	...	...	<b>1,000,000</b>

These stamps were originally received from Leipzig in 1897 but, as the design was not acceptable to His Majesty, the issue of them was withheld.

Owing to a change in administration, by which the Treasury took over the duty of controlling the issue of stamps to the provincial Treasuries, and though them to the Post-Offices, a number were put into circulation in October 1899 in mistake for the issue just described. A total of 10,000 of each of the "1 Att," "2 Atts" and "3 Atts" values, and a total of 5,000 of each of the "4 Atts" and "10 Atts" values were issued to three districts, being divided among the Treasuries of Puket, Korat and Battambang, and probably issued by them to the several sub-post-offices in their respective districts.

When the mistake was discovered, the unused stamps still lying at the various post-offices are said to have been recalled and these, together with the balance at the Bangkok Treasury, were burnt.

Though it is said that all five values were issued, the compilers have never seen, or heard of, a genuinely used copy of either the "4 Atts" or the "10 Atts" value, but a large number of copies of all values are known postmarked 'Korat' with a date some time in December 1899. These have undoubtedly been postmarked to order.

Genuinely used copies of the "1 Att", "2 Atts" and "3 Atts" values are rare.

## UNOFFICIAL PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1902

3 Atts (No. 76) and 12 Atts (No. 80) surcharged in violet with new values '2 Atts' and '10 Atts' respectively, in Siamese only.

Prepared by the Postmaster at Battambang by means of a type-writer.

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Type 67

Type 68

88	2 Atts (type 67) on 3 Atts
89	10 Atts (type 68) on 12 Atts

In September 1902, the High Commissioner of Battambang telegraphed to the Bangkok Treasury for a supply of stamps of various denominations, but the receipt of these being delayed and the local stock of the "2 Atts" and "10 Atts" values being exhausted, he authorised the Postmaster at Battambang on his own responsibility to surcharge the "3 Atts" and "12 Atts" values as above, so that the postal service should not suffer.

It was not until sometime later that the Postal Authorities in Bangkok became aware of their use, when they immediately stopped their further issue.

The number printed of each value was as follows:—

2 Atts on 3 Atts	...	...	350
10 Atts on 12 Atts	...	...	360

## CHANGES OF COLOUR and THREE NEW VALUES added to the

## THIRD ISSUE

1st January 1904

Prepared by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

The paper, gum, perforation, etc., are the same in all respects as in the Third Issue.

The new values were rendered necessary by a fluctuation in the value of the Tical, 25 Centimes being equal to 14 Atts, 10 centimes to 6 Atts, and 5 centimes to 3 Atts.



Type 69'

90	1 Att	(type 69)	Sage-green
91	2 Atts	(type 65)	Bright red and dull blue
92	3 Atts	"	Deep green
93	4 Atts	"	Purple-brown and rose-carmine
94	6 Atts	"	Dull carmine
95	14 Atts	"	Deep royal blue
96	28 Atts	"	Purple-brown and ultramarine

The mono-coloured stamps, namely the "1 Att", "3 Atts", "6 Atts" and "14 Atts" values were all printed from combined key and duty plates.

The number of each value printed was as follows:—

1 Att	( See note after Third Issue )			
2 Atts	...	...	...	1,100,000
3 Atts	...	...	...	200,000
4 Atts	...	...	...	300,000
6 Atts	...	...	...	300,000
14 Atts	...	...	...	300,000
28 Atts	...	...	...	300,000

The '1 Att' value, No. 90, is No. 195 in Messrs Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

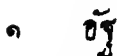
1904

14 Atts (No. 95) and 28 Atts (No. 96) of the Third Issue surcharged in black with new values '1 Att' and '2 Atts' respectively, both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by Messrs Götte and Co., Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.

1 Att.

2 Atts.



Type 70



Type 71

**97 1 Att (type 70) on 14 Atts***Error :—Full stop omitted**Minor error :—Siamese character 'Mai Toh' instead of 'Mai Pat' ( vide Miscellaneous Notes)**Varieties :—Surcharge double**Surcharge misplaced**Minor varieties :—Many broken letters*

There is a sub-type in which the figure '1' is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mm. shorter and noticeably thicker than in the normal type ( this occurs thrice on a sheet, Nos. 1, 15 and 18 ).

The number printed was 50,000.

**98 2 Atts (type 71) on 28 Atts***Error :—Full stop omitted**Minor errors :—Siamese character 'Mai Toh' instead of 'Mai Pat' ( vide Miscellaneous Notes )**Varieties :—Surcharge double**English surcharge measures  $13\frac{1}{2}$  mm.**Surcharge misplaced**Minor varieties :—Many broken letters*

The number printed was 50,000.

The variety 'second 't' antique' given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in their Catalogue is regarded by the compilers as a broken letter.

Owing to misplacement of the surcharge, it is possible to find the variety 'Surcharge missing ( in pair with normal ).'

The normal English surcharge measures  $11\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

FOURTH ISSUE

December 1905

Designed by Professor C. Ferro, Bangkok.

Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

Unwatermarked white wove paper: perforated 14 by means of a vertical comb machine; gum, light brown to colourless; the full sheet contains 100 stamps.

Centre in second colour.



## Type 72

The view on this stamp is of Wat Arun, 'the Temple of the Dawn,' (commonly called "Wat Cheng"), a Bhuddist temple standing on the west bank of the Menam Chao Phya (the Bangkok River). Between 1809 and 1824 it was rebuilt over the ruins of a smaller temple by King Rama II, who named it 'Wat Arun Rajavararam,' and further buildings and restorations have taken place in successive reigns. It is regarded as the temple of the present Dynasty.

'Arun' means 'Charioteer of the Sun'—i.e. 'The Dawn'.

99	1 Att	<b>Chrome-yellow and dark blue-green</b> a <i>Orange-yellow and dark blue-green</i>
100	2 Atts	<b>Dull violet and slate-blue</b> a <i>Mauve-violet and slate-blue</i>
101	3 Atts	<b>Deep yellowish-green</b> a <i>Yellowish-green</i>
102	4 Atts	<b>Slate-grey and venetian-red</b>
103	5 Atts	<b>Deep carmine</b> a <i>Carmine</i> b <i>Dull rose</i>
104	8 Atts	<b>Slate and olive-yellow</b> a <i>Pale slate and olive-yellow</i>
<i>Variety :—Partially imperforate (one vertical comb missing)</i>		
105	12 Atts	<b>Dull statish-blue</b>
106	24 Atts	<b>Red-brown</b> a <i>Chocolate</i>
107	1 Tical	<b>Dark blue and light orange-brown</b> a <i>Deep dark blue and orange-brown</i>

The "1 Att", "2 Atts", "4 Atts", "8 Atts" and "1 Tical" values were all printed from a common key plate and separate duty plates, while the "3 Atts", "5 Atts", "12 Atts" and "24 Atts" values from combined key and duty plates.

On the sheets of all values certain vertical rows are in a deeper shade. This is due to a deeper impression of the die on the plate. They are generally five rows apart. In the sheet of the "1 Tical" value the two rows are the fourth and ninth.

No errors are known but many shades of colour occur. Used copies of the "1 Tical" value are found with the centre lemon-yellow instead of orange-brown, but no such shade has been found unused.

The new value '5 Atts', introduced into this issue, as also the return to "12 Atts" and "24 Atts", was rendered necessary by a further fluctuation in the exchange value of the Tical.

The number printed of each value was as follows :—

1 Att	...	...	...	3,110,000
2 Atts	...	...	...	1,310,000
3 Atts	...	...	...	610,000
4 Atts	...	...	...	1,410,000
5 Atts	...	...	...	610,000
8 Atts	...	...	...	1,740,000
12 Atts	...	...	...	510,000
24 Atts	...	...	...	300,000
1 Tical	...	...	...	400,000

#### PROVISIONAL ISSUE—"POSTAL FISCALS" April 1907

The 10, 20 and 40 Tical values of the current judicial stamps overprinted in black with the words 'Siam Postage' at the top, and the value in figures (with the word 'Ticals') at the bottom of the stamp, in English only.

Prepared by Messrs. Götte and Co., Bangkok : type-set in a machine press.



Siam.  
Postage

20  
Ticals.

Type 73

Type 74

108	10 Ticals on 10 Ticals	Olive-green
109	20 Ticals on 20 Ticals	Olive-green
110	40 Ticals on 40 Ticals	Olive-green

Two printings were made of each value.

Minor errors :—In the first printing of all values a comma appears on one stamp after the word 'Ticals', instead of a full stop  
Oval stop, instead of a round one

The number overprinted of each value was as follows :—

10 Ticals	...	...	5,050
20 "	...	...	2,484
40 "	...	...	2,100

In explanation of the need for provisionals of such high value, it may be mentioned that there is a large amount of 'coolie' correspondence between Siam and China. Up to 1906, this correspondence had usually been forwarded by Chinese Societies in Bangkok without any postal charges being paid, but in that year China joined the Universal Postal Union and notified Siam that she could therefore in the future undertake the delivery of foreign mail in the interior. The Siamese Postal Authorities at once took the opportunity to charge the full postal rates on each letter so forwarded, and when 'coolie' correspondence, which was still collected in packets by the various Chinese Societies, had been delivered and counted at Post-Office No. 8 in Bangkok, the total amount of postage payable was affixed to the outside of each packet. As some of the packets contained as many as 750 letters, and the highest value stamp in circulation was '1 Tical', the need for these higher value stamps will be appreciated.

Dangerous forgeries exist, but may with care be readily recognised, as the overprint has been made on judicial stamps of the 'Att' values, on which the Siamese inscription reads 'Att' instead of 'Baht' ( vide Miscellaneous Notes ).

## FRANKED CORRESPONDENCE

December 1907

In December 1907, the stock of 1 Att stamps (No. 99) was exhausted in Bangkok. Pending the supply of the provisional next following, which apparently was not ready in time, the Post and Telegraph Department authorised the postmasters at the various post-offices in Bangkok to frank all postal matter requiring this value by writing, either by hand or by other suitable means, the words '1 Att stamps run short postage paid', with the signature of the post-office official attached, and by then cancelling with the ordinary date-stamp. At Post-Office No. 1, however, in addition to the above method, a slip of paper, bearing the above meaning in Siamese, was in some cases actually affixed to the letter and then cancelled. This is therefore a provisional stamp.

111	Frank — '1 Att stamps run short postage paid'
111a	Provisional ( in Siamese )     "     "     "     "

Several methods were adopted at the various post-offices and the following are known :—

Siamese—Written in red ink

Type-written in blue ( on a strip to be gummed on )

English—Written in ink, blue or red, or blue and red

Type in a hand-stamp in black

The signatures known are appended; some are in English, some in Siamese :—

'Faek', 'Fawn', 'Manit', and 'R'.

This method of franking was in use for five days only, from the 12th to the 16th December 1907.

PROVISIONAL ISSUE

16th December 1907

24 Atts (No. 16) surcharged in black with the value '1 Att' in English with a black line beneath it through the original value.

Prepared by Messrs. Götte and Co., Bangkok: type set in a machine press.



Tatt.

## Type 75

112 | 1 Att on 24 Atts

*Varieties :—Surcharge double**Surcharge double, one sideways*

Minor Variety :—Dropped full stop

The number printed was 500,000.

At least three settings are known, distinguishable by the variety 'dropped full stop' which occurs in different places on the sheet in each setting, and sometimes more than once.

A large control mark in red appears on the back of most of the sheets. It bears in Siamese the inscription 'Department of Posts and Telegraphs', surrounding a Royal Crown, with a large post-horn below.

CHANGES of COLOUR and TWO NEW VALUES added to the  
FOURTH ISSUE

1st April 1908

Owing to a fluctuation in the exchange value of the Tical, the postal rates again had to be altered, and the following changes were rendered necessary in order to meet the requirements of the Universal Postal Union.

Engraved and surface-printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

The design, paper, gum, perforation and number of stamps to the sheet, are the same in all respects as in the Fourth Issue.

113 | 2 Atts

**Yellowish-green***a Deep yellowish-green*

114 | 3 Atts

**Dull violet and slate-blue***a Mauve-violet and slate-blue*

115 | 4 Atts

**Pale scarlet***a Deep scarlet*

116 | 9 Atts

**Prussian-blue**

117 | 18 Atts

**Red-brown**

The "2 Atts", "3 Atts" and "4 Atts" values were printed from separate key and duty plates, while the "9 Atts" and "18 Atts" values were each printed in one operation from a single 'combined' plate.

Early in 1909 a fresh supply of "4 Atts" stamps was received from the printers: the colour of this stamp is much deeper than that of No. 115. It was also printed in one operation from a single 'combined' plate.

## 118 | 4 Atts

## Very deep scarlet

At the same time a further consignment of 2 Atts stamps was received, printed in a deep green colour from a single 'combined' plate, but as far as is at present known, this stamp was never issued to the public except bearing the surcharge '2 Satang' ( vide No. 137 ).

With the exception of those mentioned, namely in the "2 Atts", "3 Atts" and "4 Atts" values, no marked shades of colour occur.

The number of each value printed was as follows :—

2 Atts	...	...	...	2,275,000
3 Atts	...	...	...	950,000
4 Atts	...	...	...	1,275,000
9 Atts	...	...	...	1,150,000
18 Atts	...	...	...	150,000

The numbers given for the "2 Atts" and "4 Atts" values include the second consignments referred to above.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

September 1908

5 Atts ( No. 103 ) surcharged in black with the numeral '4' both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by Messrs. Robert Götte, Bangkok : type-set in a machine press.

4

Type 76

## 119 | 4 Atts on 5 Atts

The numerals are normally 15mm. apart.

*Variety :—Narrow spacing between the numerals ( 13½mm. )*

The number printed was 300,000.

On the back of some of the sheets will be found a control mark consisting of the Siamese date-cancelling stamp of Post-Office No. 1, Bangkok. The earliest date known is 30th September 1908 ( Row ).

The variety referred to above is usually found throughout the last vertical row of the sheet, but it is also known on the two first vertical rows. There must therefore have been at least two settings of this surcharge prepared.

The fact of the preparation of this provisional, and of its use to produce the 'Jubilee' stamp (No. 124) of November 1908, leads to the conclusion that only a small supply of the "4 Atts" stamps (No. 115), printed from separate key and duty plates, was sent out to Siam in 1908. The balance of the original order, which was made from a single plate, was not received until early 1909 (vide No. 118).

September 1908

24 Atts (No. 16) surcharged in black with the value '2 Atts', both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by Messrs. Robert Götte, Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.



2 Atts.

Type 77

120 | 2 Atts on 24 Atts

*Variety:—Surcharge inverted*

The number printed was 500,000.

As in the case of the "4 Atts" stamps, the original supply of "2 Atts" stamps (No. 113) appears to have been only a small one, since its exhaustion in September rendered this surcharge necessary.

The number printed of this provisional was sufficient apparently to last until, as a result of the demonetisation of all 'Att' stamps in August 1909, the 'Satang' provisionals were issued. If this assumption is correct, it accounts for the fact that the subsequent supply of "2 Atts" stamps (vide note after No. 118) was, so far as is known, never issued unsurcharged.

September 1908

10 Atts (No. 79) surcharged in black with the value '9 Atts' both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by Messrs. Robert Götte, Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.



9 Atts.

Type 78

121 | 9 Atts on 10 Atts

*Error:—Siamese letter 'h' for 'aw' (vide Misc. Notes)**Variety:—Surcharge inverted**Minor varieties:—Small 1st 't': small figure '9'*

The number printed was 100,000.

The Siamese date-cancelling stamp of Post-Office No. 1, Bangkok, was again used as a control mark on the back of the sheets.

The fact of this surcharge being necessary raises the presumption that only a small consignment of the number of "9 Atts" stamps mentioned above was received and issued on 1st. April 1908. A small number of a subsequent consignment may have been issued to the public un-surcharged in the early part of 1909, but it may be noted that out of the total number of 1,150,000 received, no less than 900,000 were subsequently surcharged '14 Satang' (vide No. 145).

JUBILEE ISSUE

11th November 1908

This issue was prepared to commemorate the fact that King Rama V (Chulalongkorn) had completed 40 years of his reign, namely from 1868 to 1908.

Stamps of the Fourth Issue overprinted in black or red with an inscription 'Jubilee 1868-1908' both in Siamese and in English.

The overprinting was executed by Messrs. Robert Götte, Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.

Jubilee  
1868-1908

Type 79

122 | 1 Att ( No. 99 ) overprinted in black

*Error:—Siamese date '137' instead of '127'  
(No. 38 in the sheet)*

*Variety:—The above error corrected*

It is said that 200 sheets were thus printed before the error was discovered. Some of the sheets had been already issued to the post-offices and sold to the public. The remainder were corrected by the addition of two lines which converted the Siamese numeral '๓' into a '๔'. It is not known how many of each were issued.

**123 3 Atts ( No. 101 ) overprinted in black**

**124 4 Atts on 5 Atts ( No. 118 ) overprinted in black**

*Varieties:—Partially imperforate (one vertical comb missing)*

*Narrow space (13½mm.) between the surcharged numerals “๔” and “4” (vide variety of No. 119)*

**125 8 Atts ( No. 104 ) overprinted in red**

**126 18 Atts ( No. 117 ) overprinted in black**

*Variety:—Partially imperforate (one vertical comb missing)*

The following variety and minor variety occur in each of the values:—

*Variety:—Space between letters ‘i’ and ‘t’ in ‘Jubilee’ (No. 99 in the sheet)*

*Minor variety:—Small letter ‘i’ in ‘Jubilee’ (Nos. 19 and 36 in the sheet)*

The number printed of each value was as follows:—

1 Att	...	...	...	500,000
3 Atts	...	...	...	100,000
4 Atts	...	...	...	113,900
8 Atts	...	...	...	15,000
18 Atts	...	...	...	47,500

There were two printings of the overprint on the “8 Atts” value. The first is said to have been 7,500 in number and was printed in a dark red ink. The second overprint was in a much paler red ink.

## FIFTH ISSUE

11th November 1908

Designed by Signor Tamagno, Superintendent Architect P. W. D., Bangkok.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

Unwatermarked white wove paper: perforated 13½ by a single line machine: the full sheet contains 25 stamps.

The centre is in the second colour.



Type 80

127	1 Tical	Green and deep mauve
128	2 Ticals	Claret and deep orange
129	3 Ticals	Greenish-yellow and prussian-blue
130	5 Ticals	Deep lilac and deep olive
<i>Variety :—Partially imperforate (one line missing)</i>		
131	10 Ticals	Bistre and dull carmine
132	20 Ticals	Slate-grey and chocolate
133	40 Ticals	Dull greenish-blue and sepia

Strictly speaking, this cannot be accounted a 'Jubilee' issue as the stamps have remained in regular use up to the present day, but advantage was taken of the Jubilee of King Rama V to place this issue on sale, and the stamps bear the inscription 'Jubilee 1908' both in Siamese and in English.

The statue represented on this stamp was erected in Bangkok by public subscription and presented to His Majesty on the occasion of the Jubilee.

This issue replaced the provisional issue of postal-fiscals of 1907.

The number printed of each value was as follows :—

1 Tical	...	...	100,000
2 Ticals	...	...	25,000
3 Ticals	...	...	25,000
5 Ticals	...	...	20,000
10 Ticals	..	...	10,000
20 Ticals	...	...	10,000
40 Ticals	...	...	5,000

## CHANGE OF CURRENCY

By the Gold Standard Act, which came into force on the 1st. November 1908, the 'Att' subsidiary coinage was demonetised and the Tical was henceforth divided into 100 satangs or cents (vide Note on Currency).

This Act necessitated a corresponding change in the stamp values of the country and, pending the arrival of a new issue, the existing 'Att' values were surcharged with the new 'Satang' values.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

15th August 1909

Stamps of the Fourth Issue of 1905 and 1908 surcharged in black with values in the new currency, both in Siamese and in English, with a black line through the old values.

Prepared by Messrs. Robert Götte, Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.

๒ สตางค์  
2 Satang

Type 81

๓ สตางค์  
3 Satang

Type 82

๖ สตางค์  
6 Satang

Type 83

๑๒ สตางค์  
12 Satang

Type 84

๑๔ สตางค์  
14 Satang

Type 85

134 | 2 Satangs (type 81) on 1 Att (No. 99)

Variety :—Narrow spacing between the Siamese numeral '๒' and 'สตางค์'  
(3mm. instead of 4mm.)

Minor variety :—Large letter 'S'

A re-issue of this provisional took place in 1915 at the same time as the issue of Nos. 168 and 169. It contains the minor variety 'large letter 'S'.'

- 135 2 Satangs ( type 81 ) on 2 Atts ( No. 100 )  
 Minor variety :—Large letter 'S'
- 136 2 Satangs ( type 81 ) on 2 Atts ( No. 113 )  
 Minor variety :—Large letter 'S'
- 137 2 Satangs ( type 81 ) on 2 Atts ( vide note after No. 118 )  
 Error :—English figure '2' omitted  
 Variety :—Narrow spacing between the Siamese  
 numeral '๒' and 'สตางค์'  
 ( 3mm. instead of 4mm. )  
 Minor variety :—Large letter 'S'

The variety 'Narrow spacing' is No. 92 in the sheet.

The minor variety 'Large letter S' is No. 86 in the sheet.

It should be mentioned that these varieties are not found in all printings.

- 138 3 Satangs ( type 82 ) on 3 Atts ( No. 101 )  
 Error :—English figure '6' for '3'
- 139 3 Satangs ( type 82 ) on 3 Atts ( No. 114 )  
 Error :—English figure '6' for '3'  
 Varieties :—English figure '3' inverted  
 Siamese figure '๓' inverted

The error 'figure 6', the number of which in the sheet is not known, must have been discovered and corrected at a very early stage of the printing, as it is extremely rare, only two or three copies being known up to the present time.

Both the varieties mentioned are also exceedingly rare.

Two settings of No. 139 are known, distinguishable by the broken type in the one, and the regular type in the other.

- 140 6 Satangs ( type 83 ) on 4 Atts ( No. 102 )  
 Minor variety :—Large figure '6'
- 141 6 Satangs ( type 83 ) on 4 Atts ( No. 115 )  
 Minor variety :—Large figure '6'
- 142 6 Satangs ( type 83 ) on 4 Atts ( No. 118 )  
 Error :—English figure '6' missing  
 Variety :—Narrow spacing between the Siamese  
 numeral '๖' and 'สตางค์'  
 ( 4mm. instead of 5mm. )  
 Minor variety :—Large figure '6'
- 143 6 Satangs ( type 83 ) on 5 Atts ( No. 103 )  
 Minor variety :—Large figure '6'

The minor variety 'Large figure 6' occurs on the 56th stamp of the sheet. The variety, however, is not found in all the printings of the above stamps.



**144 | 12 Satangs ( type 84 ) on 8 Atts ( No. 104 )**

Minor variety :—Large letter 'S'

Two settings are known which can be distinguished by the broken type in the one, and the regular type in the other.

The minor variety 'Large letter S' occurs two or three times in one printing of the "12 Satangs on 8 atts."

**145 | 14 Satangs ( type 85 ) on 9 Atts ( No. 116 )****146 | 14 Satangs ( type 85 ) on 12 Atts ( No. 105 )**

The number printed of each value was as follows :—

No. 134	2 Satangs	...	...	1,178,000
„ 135	2 „	...	...	9,800
„ 136	2 „	...	...	} 1,022,200
„ 137	2 „	...	...	
„ 138	3 „	...	...	48,600
„ 139	3 „	...	...	813,700
„ 140	6 „	...	...	16,000
„ 141	6 „	...	...	} 596,700
„ 142	6 „	...	...	
„ 143	6 „	...	...	58,700
„ 144	12 „	...	...	892,600
„ 145	14 „	...	...	900,000
„ 146	14 „	...	...	23,000

It is thought desirable here to draw attention to the fact that the above figures, as also those after No. 149, only represent the number printed in each case, and not the number issued. In most cases it may be assumed that by far the larger portion of each quantity given was actually issued to the public, but Nos. 135 and 147 are rare, the first-named especially so, and only a few sheets of these stamps found their way into postal use.

Stamps of the Second Issue (1887) and of the Third Issue (1899—1904) surcharged in black with new values, both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by Messrs. Robert Götte, Bangkok: type-set in a machine press.

๑๔ สตางค์

๖ สตางค์

14 Satang

6 Satang

Type 86

Type 87

147 | 14 Satangs ( type 86 ) on 12 Atts ( No. 15 )

148 | 6 Satangs ( type 87 ) on 6 Atts ( No. 94 )

*Variety :—Spacing between letters, thus 'Sa ta ng'  
( No. 81 in the sheet )*

149 | 14 Satangs ( type 86 ) on 14 Atts ( No. 95 )

Two settings of each of the two last values are known, which can be distinguished by the length of the 'Kārān' accent over the last Siamese character. In the later printings the accent is long. The spaced variety in the "6 Satangs" ( in which the 'Kārān' is long ) was eventually corrected.

The number of each value printed was as follows :—

No. 147	14 Satangs	...	...	93,200
„ 148	6 „	...	...	181,800
„ 149	14 „	...	...	27,000

The exchange of the 'Att' values for 'Satang' values by the post-offices was permitted up to the 14th November 1909. After that date they were no longer accepted by the post-offices in prepayment of postage.

SIXTH ISSUE

5th May 1910

Designed by Signor Tamagno, Superintendent Architect, P. W. D., Bangkok.

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

Unwatermarked white wove paper; perforated  $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$  by a comb machine; the full sheet contains 100 stamps.

Head in second colour.



## Type 88

150	2 Satangs	<b>Yellow-orange and blue-green</b> <i>Variety :—Partially imperforate</i>
151	3 Satangs	<b>Deep green</b>
152	6 Satangs	<b>Deep red</b> a <i>Very deep red</i>
153	12 Satangs	<b>Black and deep bistre</b>
154	14 Satangs	<b>Pale prussian-blue</b> a <i>Prussian-blue</i> b <i>Deep prussian-blue</i>
155	28 Satangs •	<b>Red-brown</b> a <i>Chocolaté</i>

The "12 Satangs" value was not issued until the 15th. of June 1910.

The number printed of each value was as follows :—

2 Satangs	...	...	3,000,000
3 "	...	...	2,000,000
6 "	...	...	3,000,000
12 "	...	...	3,000,000
14 "	...	...	2,000,000
28 "	...	...	1,000,000

His Majesty King Rama V (Chulalongkorn) died on the 22nd. October 1910 and was succeeded by his son, the present King of Siam, His Majesty King Rama VI (Vajiravudh).

## SEVENTH ISSUE

15th, October 1912

Designed by Signor Tamagno, Superintendent Architect, P. W. D. Bangkok.

Engraved and printed from steel plates at the Imperial and Royal Court and State Printing Office, Vienna.

Unwatermarked white wove paper: perforated  $14 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$  (Satang values), and  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$  (Baht values) by a line machine. The full sheet of "Satang" values contains 100 stamps, and of "Baht" values 25 stamps.

The English word 'Baht' appears here for the first time on the postage stamps of Siam. It is a correct phonetic rendering of the Siamese word for Tical.

The head is in the second colour.



Type 89

156	2 Satangs	<b>Orange-brown</b> a <i>Deep orange-brown</i> b <i>Pale chocolate</i> <i>Variety:—Partially imperforate</i> <i>(Pair, imperforate between)</i>
157	3 Satangs	<b>Yellowish-green</b> a <i>Deep yellowish-green</i> b <i>Green</i> <i>Variety:—Partially imperforate</i> <i>(Pair, imperforate between)</i>
158	6 Satangs	<b>Rose-carmine</b> a <i>Carmine</i>
159	12 Satangs	<b>Grey and brown (figures in black)</b> a <i>Grey and sepia (figures in black)</i>
160	14 Satangs	<b>Royal-blue</b> a <i>Deep blue</i>
161	28 Satangs	<b>Purple-brown</b>



## Type 90

162	1 Baht	Deep blue and brownish-grey
		<i>Variety :—Partially imperforate</i>
		<i>( Pair, impf. between )</i>
163	2 Baht	Deep rose and deep sepia
164	3 Baht	Yellowish-green and slate-blue
165	5 Baht	Dull violet and slate
166	10 Baht	Olive-brown and deep purple
167	20 Baht	Greenish-slate-blue and deep orange-brown

A large number of used copies, both of the above 'Baht' values and of the 'Statue' ( Tical ) stamps, are found slightly torn or otherwise damaged. The source of these disfigured stamps is known and certain steps have been taken by the Siam Philatelic Society, in an endeavour to put a stop to this practice.

The number printed of each value was as follows :—

2	Satangs	...	...	...	5,000,000
3	"	...	...	...	5,000,000
6	"	...	...	...	5,000,000
12	"	...	...	...	5,000,000
14	"	...	...	...	3,100,000
28	"	...	...	...	2,100,000
1	Baht	...	...	...	550,000
2	"	...	...	...	320,000
3	"	...	...	...	300,000
5	"	...	...	...	100,000
10	"	...	...	...	10,000
20	"	...	...	...	10,000

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1914—1916

In the early part of 1914, by arrangement with the Universal Postal Union, the Siamese Government changed their foreign postal rates for letters from 14 Satangs for every 15 grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) to 15 Satangs for the first 20 grammes and 10 Satangs for each succeeding 20 grammes. At the same time the local postal rate for letters was reduced from 6 Satangs to 5 Satangs, and the inland rate from 12 Satangs to 10 Satangs, for every 15 grammes. 15 Satangs was charged for registration.

This necessitated the preparation of three new values of 5, 10 and 15 Satangs respectively. To meet the demand, the oft-tried method of surcharging the values then in use was once more adopted. Apparently also, the supply of the current "2 Satang" stamps was exhausted, as surcharges were also required to produce this value.

April 1915

Stamps of the Fourth Issue surcharged in black with the value '2 Satang' both in Siamese and in English, with a black line through the original value.

Prepared by means of lithographic transfers at the printing office of Messrs. K. Oyama and Co., Bangkok.

๒๕๓คค  
2 Satang

Type 91

168 | 2 Satangs on 1 Att (No. 99)  
169 | 2 Satangs on 2 Atts (No. 100)

The number printed of each was as follows :—

No. 168	...	...	...	150,000
" 169	...	...	...	140,000

The Treasury control, adopted for the Satang Provisionals of 1909, was again used. The only date known is '22nd October 1914', but it is believed that the above stamps were not issued to the public until April 1915.

October 1916

Stamp of the Sixth Issue surcharged in red with the value '2 Satang' both in Siamese and in English, with a red line through the original value.

Prepared by means of lithographic transfers at the printing office of Messrs. K. Oyama and Co., Bangkok.

**๒ สตางค์**  
**2 Satang**

---

Type 92

**170 | 2 Satangs on 14 Satangs (No. 154) |**

The number printed was 600,000.

This surcharge was issued in two distinct shades of the 14 Satangs, indigo and prussian blue, of which the latter is the rarer.

June 1915

Stamps of the Seventh Issue surcharged in red or blue with a new value both in Siamese and in English, with double lines in red or blue through the original value.

Prepared by means of lithographic transfers at the printing office of Messrs. K. Oyama and Co., Bangkok.

14 Satangs (No. 160) surcharged in red '2 Satang'.

Two types are known, as follows:—

==

**๒ สตางค์**  
**2 Satang**

==

**๒ สตางค์**  
**2 Satang**

Type 93

Type 94

**171 | 2 Satangs (type 93) on 14 Satangs |**

*Variety :—Partially imperforate (Pair, impf. between)*

A new printing of this type was subsequently made in which the sole difference is that the accent over the last Siamese character has a long tail throughout. This constitutes a sub-type.

*Variety :—Surcharge double  
Additional surcharge on back*

**172 | 2 Satangs (type 94) on 14 Satangs |**

The number printed of each type is not known, but the total number was as follows:—






2,960,000.

On the 26th, March 1915 the name of the Treasury, in Siamese, was changed from 'Krom Kep' to 'Krom P-hraklang Maha Sombat' and at some time, while these provisionals were in course of issue, a new un-dated control stamp was brought into use. The new control mark will be found on the back of the sheets of most of the later printings.

April 1914

6 Satangs ( No. 158 ) surcharged in blue ' 5 Satang.'

Five types are known, as follows :—

				
๕ สตางค์ 5 Satang	๕ สตางค์ 5 Satang	๕ สตางค์ 5 Satang	๕ สตางค์ 5 Satang	๕ สตางค์ 5 Satang
Type 95	Type 96	Type 97	Type 98	Type 99

	April-May 1914
173	5 Satangs ( type 95 ) on 6 Satangs <i>Variety:—Partially imperforate (Pair, imperforate between)</i>
	October-December 1914
174	5 Satangs ( type 96 ) on 6 Satangs <i>Variety:—Partially imperforate</i>
	February-June 1915
175	5 Satangs ( type 97 ) on 6 Satangs <i>Variety:—Partially imperforate</i>
	August-October 1915
176	5 Satangs ( type 98 ) on 6 Satangs <i>Variety:—Partially imperforate</i>
	June-August 1916 ( New control mark )
177	5 Satangs ( type 99 ) on 6 Satangs <i>Variety:—Partially imperforate</i>

The number of each type printed was as follows :—

Type 95	...	800,000
" 96	...	500,000
" 97	...	1,000,000
" 98	...	640,000
" 99	...	1,000,000








a total of 3,940,000



March 1914

12 Satangs (No. 159) surcharged in red '10 Satang.'

Seven types are known, as follows:—

			
๑๐ สตางค์ 10 Satang	๑๐ สตางค์ 10 Satang	๑๐ สตางค์ 10 Satang	๑๐ สตางค์ 10 Satang
Type 100	Type 101	Type 102	Type 103
			
๑๐ สตางค์ 10 Satang	๑๐ สตางค์ 10 Satang	๑๐ สตางค์ 10 Satang	
Type 104	Type 105	Type 106	

March-May 1914

- 178 10 Satangs (type 100) on 12 Satangs  
*Variety:—Partially imperforate  
(Pair imperforate between)*

October-December 1914

- 179 10 Satangs (type 101) on 12 Satangs

February-June 1915

- 180 10 Satangs (type 102) on 12 Satangs  
*Varieties:—Partially imperforate  
Surcharge double*

August-October 1915

- 181 10 Satangs (type 103) on 12 Satangs

January-June 1916 (New control mark)

- 182 10 Satangs (type 104) on 12 Satangs

- 183 10 Satangs (type 105) on 12 Satangs

No. 183 is the same type as No. 182, but as the spacing between the bars and the value has been materially altered, it has been considered as a separate type.

June-August 1916 (New control mark)

- 184 10 Satangs (type 106) on 12 Satangs

The number of each type printed was as follows :—

Type 100	...	...	800,000
" 101	...	...	350,000
" 102	...	...	650,000
" 103	...	...	650,000
" 104 & 105	...	...	300,000
" 106	...	...	500,000

a total of 3,250,000

April 1914

28 Satangs (No. 161) surcharged in blue '15 Satang'.

Five types are known as follows :—

	๑๕ สตางค์ 15 Satang	๑๕ สตางค์ 15 Satang	๑๕ สตางค์ 15 Satang	๑๕ สตางค์ 15 Satang	๑๕ สตางค์ 15 Satang
Type 107	Type 108	Type 109	Type 110	Type 111	
185	April-May 1914 15 Satangs (type 107) on 28 Satangs November-December 1914				
186	15 Satangs (type 108) on 28 Satangs August-October 1915				
187	15 Satangs (type 109) on 28 Satangs <i>Variety :—Partially imperforate (Pair, impf. between)</i> January-June 1916 (New control mark)				
188	15 Satangs (type 110) on 28 Satangs <i>Minor variety :—Large letter 'S' in Siamese and English in the 2nd., 3rd., 5th., 7th. and 10th. vertical rows</i>				
189	15 Satangs (type 111) on 28 Satangs				

The broad spacing will again be noticed as in type 105.

The number of each type printed was as follows :—

Type 107	...	...	500,000
" 108	...	...	200,000
" 109	...	...	340,000
" 110 & 111	...	...	500,000

a total of 1,540,000

NOTE. It is almost impossible to show clearly, by means of illustrations, the differences between the various types of the 1914-16 surcharges. The stamps themselves must be studied carefully.

## EIGHTH ISSUE

1st. January 1917

Some time after the outbreak of the European War, owing to the difficulty of procuring fresh supplies of stamps from Vienna, and in view of the necessity of replacing the provisional issues by a permanent one, enquiries were made with reference to the possibility of obtaining plant for the manufacture of postage stamps in Siam. Owing to certain difficulties, the idea was eventually abandoned and it was decided to order a new supply of stamps from England.

The order was placed by telegraph on the 23rd. March 1916 with Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd., London, who were instructed to prepare a full new issue following the design of the Seventh Issue as closely as possible but with the necessary changes of value. The new stamps were, as before, line-engraved and, allowing for minor differences, proved to be a faithful reproduction of the previous issue. The differences between the two issues will be found fully explained in the Appendix.

Line-engraved and printed from steel plates by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd., London.

Unwatermarked white wove paper with glossy finish: perforated by a single line machine 14, pin points, ( Satang values ) and 15 ( Baht values ) : the full sheet of the "Satang" values contains 100 stamps, and of the "Baht" values 25 stamps.

The centre is in the second colour.



Type 112

**Orange-brown**

*Variety :—Partially imperforate  
( pair, impf. between )*

**Bluish-green**

*a Deep bluish-green*

**Rose-carmine**

*Variety :—Partially imperforate*

**Dull grey-black and pale sepia**

*a Grey-black and pale sepia*

*Variety :—Partially imperforate*

190	2 Satangs
191	3 Satangs
192	5 Satangs
193	10 Satangs

A second plate has since been made for the "10 Satang" value, the engraving being deeper in the background. The face on the other hand is not so heavily engraved and therefore appears much lighter. The paper used for the "10 Satang" value is thinner than that used for the other values.

**193a 10 Satangs**

**Pale grey-black and deep bistre**

*Variety : —Partially imperforate*

**194 15 Satangs**

**Prussian-blue**

*a Deep blue*



Type 113

**195 1 Baht**

**Slatish-blue and slate-grey**

**196 2 Baht**

**Deep rose and sepia**

**197 3 Baht**

**Yellowish-green and slate**

**198 5 Baht**

**Deep mauve and greyish-slate**

**199 10 Baht**

**Olive-brown and purple**

**200 20 Baht**

**Greenish-slate-blue and deep**

**orange-brown**

The number printed of each value was as follows :—

2	Satangs	...	...	...	10,000,000
3	"	...	...	...	2,000,000
5	"	...	...	...	4,000,000
10	"	...	...	...	4,000,000
15	"	...	...	...	2,000,000
1	Baht	...	...	...	300,000
2	"	...	...	...	200,000
3	"	...	...	...	100,000
5	"	...	...	...	50,000
10	"	...	...	...	10,000
20	"	...	...	...	10,000

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

January 1918

## IN AID OF THE SIAMESE RED CROSS SOCIETY

Stamps of the Eighth Issue overprinted with a Red Cross in a red circle.

Prepared by means of lithographic transfers at the printing-office of Messrs. K. Oyama and Co., Bangkok.



Type 114

201	2 Satangs	50,000	Sold at	5 Satangs
202	3 "	50,000	" "	5 "
203	5 "	30,000	" "	10 "
204	10 "	20,000	" "	15 "
205	15 "	20,000	" "	20 "
206	1 Baht	5,000	Sold at 1 Baht	25 Satangs
207	2 "	5,000	" "	2 "
208	3 "	4,000	" "	3 "
209	5 "	2,000	" "	5 "
210	10 "	1,000	" "	11 Baht
211	20 "	500	" "	21 "

## VICTORY ISSUE

2nd. December 1918

On the 2nd. December 1918, stamps of the Eighth Issue were issued to the public overprinted in red with an inscription in Siamese "Wān Chai," meaning 'Day of Victory,' and underneath in English 'Victory.'

Prepared by means of lithographic transfers at the printing-office of Messrs. K. Oyama and Co., Bangkok.

A second printing was made early in 1919 in a vermilion ink.

วิชัย  
VICTORY

## Type 115

212	2	Satangs	...	330,000
213	3	"	...	111,118
214	5	"	...	110,000
215	10	"	...	66,000
216	15	"	...	55,000
217	1	Baht	...	5,500
218	2	"	...	3,300
219	3	"	...	2,461
220	5	"	...	1,918

PROVISIONAL ISSUE 11th. November 1919

Stamp of the Seventh Issue 1912 (Vienna printing), 6 satangs, rose-carmine, surcharged in green with the numeral '5', both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by means of lithographic transfers by Messrs. K. Oyama and Co., Bangkok.

๕

## Type 116

221 | 5 Satangs ( type 116 ) on 6 Satangs ( No. 158 )

The number printed was 561,500, and it is believed that the stock of the 6 satangs (Vienna printing) is now exhausted.

## POST-AND LETTER-CARDS

### A List of the Siamese Post-and Letter-Cards ( 1883-1919 )

#### 4th. August 1883

Designed, engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. London.

The stamp is similar in design to the 'Att' postage stamp of 1883.

Design, inscription and coat of arms in orange-red on a thin orange-yellow card.

1	1 Att	...	...	...	( 200,000 )
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This post-card was always sold to the public at 1½ Atts.

Siam joined the Universal Postal Union in 1885, and Post-Cards were required for foreign postage, bearing Arabic numerals.

#### PROVISIONAL ISSUE 1st. July 1885

1 Att post-card ( No. 1 ) overprinted in black by the Post and Telegraph Department with the words ' Union Postale Universelle ' and ' Post-Card. ' The stamp was surcharged with the value ' 4 Atts ' in English at both the top and bottom.

2	4 Atts on 1 Att	...	...	( 9,000 )
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A second printing of this provisional was made in 1886 which differs from that of 1885, in that the type used is larger. A third printing is also known, in which the type used is slightly smaller, and the surcharge on the stamp much narrower, than in the large type ( No. 3 ).

3	4 Atts on 1 Att	...	...	( 5,000 )
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3a	4 Atts on 1 Att	...	...	( number not known )
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#### 1st. April 1887

Designed, engraved and printed by Messrs. De la Rue and Co., Ltd., London.

The portrait of the King is similar in design to that on the postage and revenue stamps of 1887, but the stamp is inscribed ' Siam postage ' only.

Design, inscription and coat of arms in carmine on an ivory-white card.

4	4 Atts	...	...	...	( 55,000 )
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5	4 Atts (with a reply card attached)			( 30,724 )
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#### 1897

Designed, engraved and printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

The stamp is similar in design to the postage stamps of the ' Rejected Die ' Issue.

Design, inscription and coat of arms in orange-red on an orange-yellow card.

6    1½ Atts    ...    ...    ...    ( 10,000 )

As in the case of the postage stamps of this design, it was never intended to issue this card, but by inadvertence 5,000 were issued to the Postal Authorities in Bangkok by the Treasury in October 1899 and issued by them to the several post-offices in Bangkok.

In 1903 the balance at the Treasury, with all those that it had been possible to recover from the different post-offices, were burnt.

### September 1899

Designed, engraved and printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

The stamp is similar in design to the postage stamps of the 1899 Issue. Design, inscription and coat of arms in carmine on an ivory-white card.

7    4 Atts    ...    ...    ...    ( 20,000 )

8    4 Atts ( with a reply card attached )    ( 10,000 )

### PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1902

1 Att Post-card ( No. 1 ) surcharged in black with the value "1½ Atts" in Siamese.

Prepared by the printing office of Messrs. Götte and Co., Bangkok.

9    1½ Atts on 1 Att    ...    ...    ( 100,000 )

It is curious to note that the '1 Att' post-card had been in use for 19 years and sold at 1½ Atts during that period without being surcharged, before it was made to show its actual value.

### 1904

Designed, engraved and printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

Similar to the 4 Atts Post-Card of 1899, but on an orange-yellow card.

10    1½ Atts    ...    ...    ...    ( 1,000,000 )

### PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1st. April 1906

1½ Atts post-card ( No. 10 ) surcharged in black with new values both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared by the printing-office of Messrs. Götte and Co., Bangkok.

11    2 Atts on 1½ Atts    ...    ...    ( 100,000 )

12    4 Atts on 1½ Atts    ...    ...    ( 200,000 )

Seven types of the '2 Atts,' and four types of the '4 Atts' are known, but which were intended to be the main types, it is impossible to say.

Some of the cards were surcharged by means of wooden blocks, and others by means of metal type.

These two provisionals were necessitated by a change in the local and provincial postcard rates.



## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1906

4 Atts post-card (No. 4) and 4 Atts post-card, with reply attached, (No. 8) surcharged in black with the numeral '5' both in Siamese and in English.

Prepared at the printing-office of Messrs. Götte and Co., Bangkok.

13 5 Atts on 4 Atts (No. 4) (number not known)

14 5 Atts on 4 Atts (No. 8) ( " " " )

The necessity for these provisionals arose through the fluctuation in the exchange value of the Tical.

Sometime in 1906, the Treasury adopted control marks for all surcharged post-cards, namely a colourless embossed coat of arms for local post-cards, and a colourless embossed 'N' for foreign post-cards. Most of the surcharged post-cards issued since the 1st. April 1906 bear one or other of these control marks.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

15th. August 1909

Change of currency from 64 Atts to 100 Satangs to the Tical.

Post-cards of the various issues surcharged in black with a value in the new currency either in Siamese or in English.

Prepared at the printing-office of Messrs. Götte and Co., Bangkok.

15 3 Satangs on 1½ Atts (No. 10) in Siamese (210,000)

16 5 Satangs on 1½ Atts (No. 10) in Siamese (150,000)

17 6 Satangs on 4 Atts (No. 4) in English (20,000)

18 6 Satangs on 4 Atts (No. 7) in English (45,000)

19 6 Satangs on 4 Atts (No. 8) in English (55,000)

Two types of each of Nos. 15, 16 and 18 are known, varying in the figure and type used.

The Summit printing-office, Bangkok, are said to have done part of the surcharging of No. 18, which would account for the two different types of this post-card. One type is 'Roman', and the other 'Antique.'

## 1st. February 1913

Designed, engraved and printed by the Imperial and Royal, Court and State printing office, Vienna.

The stamp is similar in design to the postage stamps of the 1912 Issue.

Design, in various colours, but the inscription and arms always in red on stout white paper.

20 3 Satangs Green (100,000)

21 5 Satangs Brown (60,000)

22 6 Satangs Carmine (40,000)

23 6 Satangs (with reply card attached) Carmine (10,000)

H. M. King Rama VI adopted the 'Krut' (i.e. Garuda Bird, a Hindu mythological animal) as the coat of arms of His Dynasty.

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1st. April 1914

Post-cards of the various issues surcharged in black with a new value, either in Siamese or in English, or in both.

Prepared at the Sammit printing office, Bangkok.

24 2 Satangs on 1½ Atts ( No. 10 ) in Siamese ( 95,000 )

25 3 Satangs on 1½ Atts ( No. 10 ) in Siamese ( 165,000 )

26 5 Satangs on 4 Atts ( No. 8 ) in English ( 95,000 )

Prepared at the printing office of Messrs. K. Oyama and Co., Bangkok.

27 2 Satangs on 5 Satangs ( No. 21 ) in Siamese ( 50,000 )

28 5 Satangs on 6 Satangs  
( No. 22 ) in Siamese and English ( 38,500 )

29 5 Satangs on 6 Satangs  
( No. 23 ) in Siamese and English ( 9,400 )

These provisional post-cards were rendered necessary by a change in the local, inland and foreign post-card rates.

Several types of the different surcharges are known, as follows :—  
Three of No. 24, Five of No. 25, Four of No. 28 and Four of No. 29 ( similar to those of No. 28, and used indiscriminately on the post-card or the reply card ).

## PROVISIONAL ISSUE

1915

4 Atts post-card ( No. 7 ) and reply post-card ( No. 8 ) surcharged in black with the value '5 Satang' in English.

Prepared at the printing office of Messrs. K. Oyama and Co., Bangkok.

30 5 Satangs on 4 Atts ( No. 7 ) ( 230,000 )

31 5 Satangs on 4 Atts ( No. 8 ) ( number not known )

## 1914

Designed, and engraved by the Arts and Crafts School, Bangkok, and printed at the office of the "Bangkok Daily Mail."

The stamp is in a new design in green on a thick white card; the inscription and coat of arms are in carmine.

32 3 Satangs ... ( 40,000 )

A further supply was made in 1916 on a poorer quality greyish paper ( 50,000 ).

## 1915

A post-card, similar in design to No. 32, but with the stamp in brown.

33 2 Satangs ... ( 19,500 )

A further supply was made in 1916 on a poorer quality greyish paper ( 260,000 ), ; and yet another subsequent supply, on thin yellowish paper, in 1917 ( number not known ).

## 1916

The "Bangkok Daily Mail" supplied a further consignment of "3 satang" post-cards from the same plate as No. 32, but with the stamp in black on a thin orange card.

34	3 Satangs	...	...	( 90,000 )
----	-----------	-----	-----	------------

These frequent changes were due to the shortage, and high cost of paper.

## 7th. June 1917

The "Bangkok Daily Mail" supplied post-cards, similar to Nos. 32 and 33, but with the Siamese inscription 'Address only on this side' added.

The card is of thick white quality for the '2 Satang' value, and of thinner greyish-white for the '3 Satang' value.

35	2 Satangs	...	...	( 100,000 )
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36	3 Satangs	...	...	( 200,000 )
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## February 1918

The "Bangkok Daily Mail" printed a further supply of '3 Satang' post-cards, similar to Nos. 35 and 36, but with the Siamese word meaning 'Post' spelt more correctly ( cf. previous inscriptions and preface ).

Design, similar to No. 31, in green: inscription and coat of arms in red on a yellowish-brown card.

37	3 Satangs	...	...	( 300,000 )
----	-----------	-----	-----	-------------

## Later 1918

Later in 1918 the Bangkok Daily Mail made a further delivery of the '2 Satang' value with the same correction in the spelling as No. 37.

Design in brown-orange: inscription and coat of arms in carmine on a thin ivory-white card.

38	2 Satangs	...	...	( number not known )
----	-----------	-----	-----	----------------------

## Early 1919

At the beginning of 1919 the last delivery of the provisional "3 Satang" value was made by the "Bangkok Daily Mail," with the spelling similar to No. 37.

Design in green: inscription and coat of arms in red on a thick cream-white card.

39	3 Satangs	...	...	( number not known )
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## June 1919

In June 1919 the post-cards, which had been ordered from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd., London, were received, and the 2 and 3 satang values have since been put on sale.

The number ordered was as follows:—

40	2 Satangs	...	...	( 200,000 )
41	3 Satangs	...	...	( 1,000,000 )
42	5 Satangs	...	...	( 35,000 )
43	5 Satangs ( double for reply )	...	...	( 25,000 )

On the 25th. Anniversary of Siam's entry into the Universal Postal Union—1st. July 1910—three special post-cards were issued by the Post and Telegraph Department with a picture covering the reverse side of the card, but with no stamp on the obverse.

- 1 Portrait of H. M. King Chulalongkorn, with a Siamese postman on either side.
- 2 The 'Elephant' flag of the country, with two methods of carrying mails by land, one on either side.
- 3 Picture of 'Wat Cheng', with two methods of carrying mails by water, one on either side.

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## LETTER — CARDS

1st. May 1901

Designed, engraved and printed by Messrs. Giesecke and Devrient, Leipzig.

The stamp is printed from the same die as that used for the "4 Atts" post-card of 1887, in various colours on a pale blue paper. The inscription and coat of arms are in the same colour as the stamp.

- |    |   |             |
|----|---|-------------|
| 1. | 2 Atts. Red (For use in Bangkok)                    | ( 300,000 ) |
| 2. | 4 Atts. Blue (For use in the Provinces)             | ( 50,000 )  |
| 3. | 10 Atts. Brown (For use to Singapore and China)     | ( 20,000 )  |
| 4. | 12 Atts. Green (For use to other foreign countries) | ( 20,000 )  |

This is the sole occasion, on which Siam introduced any postal stationery other than a post-card. These letter-cards did not prove popular and their sale was limited.

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NOTE. The figures given for the numbers printed of the various Post and Letter-cards enumerated are taken from the 'Postal History' published by the Post and Telegraph Department in 1918, and it will be noted that discrepancies occur; the number of cards of a certain value surcharged being in some cases far in excess of the number shown as having been originally received. These discrepancies are due to the inability of the Department to verify, during the War, the numbers of the various supplies received from Europe.



# APPENDICES





## APPENDIX (a)

### NOTES on the DIFFERENT HISTORICAL ERAS found in the POSTMARKS of SIAM.

By R. S. le May.

The postmarks of oriental countries, if the language used is other than English, are as a rule passed over in silence by most collectors, but the postmarks of Siam possess an historical value, and by those who are interested in philately from that point of view, their study will well repay the expenditure of time necessary to obtain a knowledge of them.

In the preface will be found a translation of the different Siamese figures; here it is proposed to deal solely with the different eras of Far Eastern history expressed in Siamese postmarks, and with the various methods, simple and complicated, of reckoning the dates.

When the first Siamese stamps were issued on the 4th. August 1883, the era in use in Siam at that time was the Burmese "Chulā Sākārāt" (i.e., the Little or Minor Era) and according to the reckoning then in vogue the date above-quoted is equivalent to the first day of the waxing moon of the 9th. month of the year C. S. 1245.

The first, and second (1887), issues of Siam will thus be found postmarked in Siamese with figures expressing dates similar to the above, and generally speaking this system was continued up to the 31st. March 1889, when a new official era was introduced; but later dates bearing the old era are also found, especially on postmarks of interior towns.

An example of such a postmark, translated into English, is given below:—

The word 'Krung-t-hep', which is the Siamese name for Bangkok and signifies 'the City of the Angels', in a circle with the date below in the following fashion:—

Krung-t-hep  
7———3 khām  
8  
'50

This is intended to express 'the seventh day of the week (i.e., Saturday), being the 8th. day of the waning moon (if it were waxing, the figure would be above the line) of the third month of the year C. S. 1250.'

Without a convertible lunar calendar it would be an arduous task to discover now exactly to what day in the Gregorian Calendar the above date corresponded, but an approximate idea, sufficient for all purposes, may be gained from a study of the facts given below.

First it may be mentioned that, strictly speaking, two different modes of reckoning have been used in one and the same postmark,

The *day* and *month* have been expressed in accordance with the popular Siamese year, which is a lunar one and begins somewhere between the 2nd. week in November and the 1st. week in December. It is worked out in cycles of 12 years each, and each year bears (as in China) the name of some animal mythical or living, but has no actual connection with any particular era. By the lunar reckoning, out of every cycle of twelve years the majority have twelve months, or 354 days (in one or two cases, as in our leap year, 355 days), each; the remainder, roughly speaking, one in every three, have thirteen months, or 384 days, each. In these years the 13th. month is obtained by intercalating a second eighth month.

The *year* has been expressed in accordance with the Siamese official era in vogue (i.e. the "Chula Sakarat"), according to which the number of the year was changed on the 1st. day waxing of the fifth lunar month. It will therefore be realised that, when the official year C. S. 1250 (which had thirteen lunar months) began, the fifth month of the popular year had been reached; and consequently that the 5th. to the 13th. months (of the year C. S. 1250), running in this particular case from March 13th. to December 3rd. 1888, came before the 1st. to the 4th. months (of the same year), running from 4th. December 1888 to 31st. March 1889.

Thus, by this reckoning, if we suppose the 1st. day of the waxing moon of the 1st month (following on the last day of the waning moon of the 13th. month) of the year C. S. 1250 to have been on the 4th. December 1888 (as it actually was), it can be easily calculated that the 8th. day of the waning moon of the 3rd. month of the same year would fall about the 23rd. February 1889.

The system is not easy to grasp at first, but it becomes simpler as soon as one remembers that the 1st., 2nd., 3rd. and 4th. months come after the 5th. to the 12th. (or 13th.) months of the same official year.

The origin of the 'Chula Sakarat' still exercises the minds of archaeologists, but if the facts, as stated in Professor Grünwedel's 'Buddhist Art in India' (revised and enlarged by Dr. Burgess, C. I. E.), may be accepted, then the era corresponds exactly with the introduction of Buddhism into Burma, which is stated to have taken place in the year 639 A. D.

This appears to be a very satisfactory explanation of the origin of the era, but it does not indicate the period when it was first used in Siam.

The period of the introduction of this era is still very uncertain; though it is popularly ascribed, like a good many other notable acts, to the most renowned of ancient Siamese Princes, King Ram Khamhaeng, who reigned at Sukothai before the founding of Ayuthia, circa A. D. 1277-1317, and who is said to have discarded the 'Mahā Sakarat' (Great or Major Era), which was brought to Siam from India by Brahmin Priests and which dates from A. D. 78-79, in its favour. If this were acceptable as an accurate estimate, then the 'Chula Sakarat' had a life in Siam Proper of over 600 years.

The above assumption, however, like most popular beliefs, seems to be a fallacy, since in a stone inscription of great interest, set up by King Ram Khamhaeng, which has been discovered and decyphered, and in which the



Prince claims to be forming *Siamese* characters for the first time, the era used (on three occasions) is the 'Maha Sakarat,' and one year is quoted as M. S. 1205, which corresponds closely with the Christian era, being equivalent to 1283 A. D.

The most accurate of all Siamese historians, H. R. H. Prince Damrong, who will be well known to European readers as one of the guiding spirits of Siam's progress in the last reign, in a memorandum on the subject which he has kindly supplied to the writer, states that, although the "Chula Sakarat" is found in inscriptions and votive tablets with dates as far back as C. S. 705, 719 and 721 (the writer of this article may add that he himself has seen an inscription in the great Temple near Lampang bearing the date C. S. 769, equivalent to A. D. 1407), it was evidently not adopted as the National Era until a much later period. Prince Damrong goes on to say that it is first found in use as the National Era about A. D. 1550, two hundred years after the founding of Ayuthia as the capital of Siam Proper, at a time when the Kingdom was a vassal state of Burma, and that there is a record that Burma introduced this era, which was their own, into Siam at that time. Later on, it appears, it was superseded during the seventeenth century by the Buddhist Era ("P-hra Pittā Sākārā"), which was used as the National Era during the reign of the famous King Narai (1656-1688), but was again re-adopted after A. D. 1700 and remained in favour until its displacement by the "Rātānā-Kōsin-Sōk" towards the end of the nineteenth century.

It should be made clear that the "Chula Sakarat" was first adopted in Burma and that it undoubtedly made its way first into the North of Siam, and then into Siam Proper, from that country.

At the beginning of the year A. D. 1889 King Rama V (Chulalongkorn) decided to abandon the "Chula Sakarat" in favour of an era of his own choice, viz:—the "Ratana-Kosin-Sok," which was to perpetuate the founding of his own dynasty in the year A. D. 1782. At the same time, the lunar method of reckoning the months and days was discarded officially, and the Gregorian Calendar was brought into use. From this time onwards the official year began on the 1st. April, and does so to this day.

The reason for the adoption of this era is given in Prince Damrong's own words:—

"When various reforms were instituted in the Kingdom, it was found "that an adoption of the Gregorian system as the National Calendar, as had "been done in Japan, would be of advantage and desirable. The question "then arose as to what era was to be adopted for the new Calendar, as "none of the Eras that had been in use change on the first of the Solar "month. To adopt the Christian era, was obviously not appropriate. "So in the absence of any other known era, 'Ratana-Kosin-Sok' was "adopted."

The name "Ratana-Kosin-Sok" was chosen for the 'Sok,' i. e., Cycle or Era, since it forms part of the official Siamese designation given to the

city of Bangkok at its foundation. The whole name is too long to quote in full, but it begins 'Krūṅg t-hēp Māhā Nākawn Sī Amārā Rātānā Kosin, &c., &c. !

The word "Rātānā" is of Pali or Sanskrit origin and means "Jewel" while "Kosin" means "The Treasure House" (Kōs) of the Hindu God 'Indra' (In), who is always accounted in Buddhist mythology to have been the Protective Deity of the Buddha Gautama:

The new era was introduced on the 1st. April 1889, which thus marked the beginning of the year R. S. 108. Henceforth, except in the case of postmarks from certain interior post-offices such as Ayuthia (Siamese "Krūṅg Kao," the old capital), the date always corresponds to the Siamese official mode of reckoning, according to which, as just stated, the 1st. April is the beginning of the year. Thus if the date 28/5/12 (i. e. 28/5/112) is seen on a stamp, it may be translated into 28/8/93 or the 28th. Aug. 1893.

This era proved to be of a much more ephemeral nature than the last, as it only remained in use for 24 years. There were various reasons against its retention, as will be seen from the following further quotation from Prince Damrong's memorandum

"When the new calendar had been in use for some time, various" "inconveniences were found to occur, principally that when one wished" "to refer to the past, either one had to quote another era, or one" "had to reverse the figures at a very early date in order to bring in" "the "Ratana-Kosin-Sok" era. But no solution was found until 1912," "when it was proved by calculation, based on the admitted fact that" "a year by lunar reckoning is by some hours shorter than a year" "reckoned by the Solar system, that the Nīrvāṇa of Buddha, if reckoned" "by the Solar system, would have taken place in the month of April. This" "fact solved all the difficulties, and the" P-hra Putta Sakarat "was there-" "fore re-adopted as the National Era."

The "Ratana-Kosin-Sok" was therefore discarded by King Rama VI (Vajiravudh) on the 1st. April 1913, when the "P-hra Putta Sakarat" or Buddhist Era was re-introduced, and the new year, instead of becoming R. S. 132, was officially styled 'B(uddhist) E(ra),' 2456. From the 1st. April 1913 the use of the "Ratana-Kosin-Sok" was discontinued in Siamese postmarks, and the year is thereafter always found recorded as '56, '57, i. e., 2456, 2457, &c.

The Buddhist Era is said to date from the Nirvana of Gautama Buddha (Sakya Muni) in the year B. C. 543, but this date is not corroborated by the chronological table in the authoritative "Buddhist Art in India" quoted above, which gives the date as B. C. 477. There is therefore a discrepancy, between the two estimates, of 66 years.

The discrepancy is a curious one, since the Buddhist Era has been universally used in Buddhist religious records from the earliest period, and the year B. C. 543 has always been accepted in Siam as the true date of the Nirvana of Gautama Buddha. There is no doubt, of course, that both

dates are conjectural to a certain extent, but it would be interesting to know the grounds on which Professor Grünwedel gives, and Dr. Burgess accepts, the date as B. C. 477.

In conclusion, it will thus be seen that, within the short space of time, viz. thirty-five years, during which Siam has issued postage stamps, no less than three historical eras have been in official use in this country, and will be found recorded in Siamese postmarks.

It remains but to add that simultaneously with the Siamese postmarks, other postmarks bearing Arabic numerals and the Christian Era have also been in constant use in Siam, since she entered the Postal Union in 1885, at first without the addition of any Siamese characters at all, but latterly in conjunction with the date in Siamese.



## APPENDIX (b)

### THE POSTMARKS OF SIAM.

By E. Wyon Smith.

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Following on an announcement to that effect in the Siamese Royal Gazette in the year 1881, the first Post-Office in Siam was opened on the first day of the waxing moon of the ninth month of the year 'Goat' (fifth of the cycle) C. S. 1245, equivalent to the 4th. of August 1893, at the mouth of the Ong Ang canal in Bangkok (near the site of the present Post-Office No. 1), to receive letters and deliver the same in Bangkok between certain limits, with three deliveries daily.

After this Post-Office had been in operation for nearly two years, Siam joined the Universal Postal Union and on the 1st. July 1885, being Wednesday, the fifth day of the waning moon of the eighth month of the year 'Cock' (seventh of the cycle) C. S. 1247, a second Post-Office was opened at the Customs House (near the site of the present Post-Office No. 2) to deal with foreign mail matter.

At various later dates further post-offices were opened in Bangkok, as follows :—

Post-Office No. 3 at Klong Sahn ; suppressed in 1900.

" " " 4 at the Royal Chakkri Palace.

" " " 5 at the corner of New Road and Plab-pla-chai Road, opened about 1890, and later removed to the Korat Railway Station, when that railway was opened for traffic in 1894.

" " " 6 at Pratu Mai on the Sam Sen Road ; suppressed on the 1st. June 1908.

" " " 7 at the Dusit Park Palace for the exclusive use of the Royal Court, when in residence there.

" " " 8 opened on the 1st. April 1908 in Rajawongse Road, (now in Yawaraj Road) for the exclusive handling of Chinese correspondence with China.

The earliest provincial Post-Offices opened were as follows :—

26th. August 1885, Paklat and Paknam ; with a daily service to Bangkok.

1st. October 1885, Bang-Pa-In, when the Court was in residence there.

19th. October 1885, Nakon Chaisi, Prapatom, Bang Yang, Tachin, Ratburi and Petchaburi, with a weekly service to Bangkok.

26th, October 1885, a fortnightly service between Bangkok and Chiang-mai, touching at the following places:—Nontaburi, Pratum Tani, Bang-Pa-In, Ayuthia, Anghong, Prom, In, Chainat, Prayuakiri, Manorom, Nakon Sawan (Paknampoh), Poon, Pichit, Utaradit, Ban Thalaw, Pitsanuloke, Siperom, Pichai, Phraa, Lampang, Lampun and Chiangmai, with branches to Bang Pôpisai, Kam, Kampengpet, Raheng, Sukothai and Sawankaloke.

Four different Eras (vide Appendix (a)) were used in the dates borne by the Siamese cancelling date-stamps:—

- i The Christian Era (A. D.)
- ii The Chula Sakarat or Minor Era (C. S.)
- iii The Ratana-Kosin-Sok or Bangkok Era (R. S.)
- iv The P-hra Putta Sakarat or Buddhist Era (B. E.)

The Christian Era has been used indiscriminately, both alone and in conjunction with a Siamese era, ever since Siam joined the Universal Postal Union in 1885.

The Chula Sakarat Era was used on "Krung T-hep" (Bangkok) date-stamps from 1883 to April 1st, 1889, and also at the provincial Post-Offices, some of which continued its use until the middle nineties.

The Ratana-Kosin-Sok Era was first used on April 1st, 1889, and continued in use until April 1st, 1913.

The P-hra Putta Sakarat Era was first used on April 1st, 1913, and has been in use on all date-stamps since that date.

The postmarks of Siam may conveniently be divided into two classes, namely those used in Bangkok, and those used in the provinces.

### BANGKOK POSTMARKS.

The first date-stamp to be used was in Siamese only, and the date was expressed in the Chula Sakarat Era.



Type I

Type I A circle  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter; "Krung T-hep" in a curve in large letters above; date in the Chula Sakarat Era below, year abbreviated; all in Siamese.

The next date-stamps were the "Bangkok" date-stamps in English; introduced, most probably, when Siam joined the Universal Postal Union in 1885.



Type II



Type IIb

Type II A circle  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter; "BANGKOK" in a curve above; abbreviated date below, in the Christian Era, between two stars.

Type IIa A similar date-stamp, but without the stars.

Type IIb A similar date-stamp to Type II, but with the addition of the letter "P" above, and the word "PAID" below, both between the word "BANGKOK" and the date.

Type IIb is said to have been used for the Parcels Post Service only.

Two sub-varieties of Type IIb are known, one with the word "UNPAID" instead of "PAID"; and the other with the letter "C" instead of "P". It is not known for what purpose they were either intended or used.

The same form of date-stamp was used subsequently to 1890 for a long period, both with and without stars, but with the number of the Post-Office added below the word "BANGKOK", as follows:—



Type IIc



Type IIe

Type IIc Similar to Type II, but with the number of the Post-Office added between the word "BANGKOK" and the date; with stars.

Type II*d* Similar to II*c*, but without stars. This was only used at Post-Office No. 6 in Bangkok.

A sub-variety of Type II*c* occurs at Post Office No. 2 in which the year is replaced by a large Roman "II"; but to what this refers is not known.

Type II*e* Similar to II*c*, but with Roman "II" instead of the year.

The Christian Era was used alone in all the above Types, Nos. II to II*e*.

The next two types to be introduced were both in Siamese, one giving the Chula Sakarat Era and the other, the Bangkok Era. The name is in small letters, followed by the figure "1" or "2", denoting Post-Office No. 1 or No. 2, as the case might be.



Type III



Type III*a*

Type III A circle  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch in diameter; "Krung T-hep" in a straight line, and the date below in the Chula Sakarat Era; all in Siamese.

Type III*a* Similar to Type III, but with abbreviated date in the Bangkok Era, and a figure below, representing the control number of the date-stamp.

The change from the Chula Sakarat Era to the Bangkok Era took place on the 1st April 1889.

At some time about this period another date stamp was introduced, giving the date in the Bangkok era, but having the figure "1" above the date, denoting Post Office No. 1.



Type IV

Type IV A circle  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch in diameter; "Krung T-hep" in small heavy letters in a curve; the figure "1" below Krung T-hep; below that again, the abbreviated date in the Bangkok Era; at the bottom, the control number of the date stamp.

Type IVa Similar to type IV, but with the date in full.

We now come to the well-known "Swiss" types of postmark, both large and small, introduced about 1901. The first to be considered is that used at Post Office No. 2 as a receipt date-stamp for incoming mail matter, and also for uncanceled mail posted at sea.



Type V

Type V A circle  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter, with an inner circle divided by a horizontal band containing the date in the Christian Era in full: "Bangkok," above, and the figure "2" between stars below; a control letter to right of star; all in English.

The large "Swiss" date-stamps, introduced at all the Post-Offices in 1902, were in Siamese only, the date being in the Bangkok Era, with the name of the Post-Office below. Later the date was changed to the Buddhist Era. Two sub-types have been in use since 1907 with the name in Siamese above and in English below; the date contained in the band both in Siamese (Bangkok Era) and in English (Christian Era). Since July 30th, 1913, the Buddhist Era has replaced the Bangkok Era. The number of the Post-Office is added after the name in both languages.



Type VI



Type VIIb

Type VI A circle  $1\frac{7}{16}$  inch in diameter, with an inner circle  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, divided by a band containing the abbreviated date in the Bangkok Era; "Krung T-hep" above; the Post-Office number below, and the date-stamp control number after the date; in Siamese only.



Type VIa Similar to type VI, but with the Buddhist Era instead of the Bangkok Era; in Siamese only.

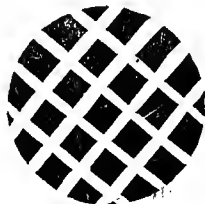
Type VIb Similar to type VI, but "Krung T-hep" in Siamese above, and "Bangkok" in English below; the Post-Office number; added after the name; the date, abbreviated, first in Siamese in the Bangkok Era, followed by the Christian Era in English; the date-stamp control expressed by a letter to the right of the English name.

Type VIc Similar to type VIb, but with the Buddhist Era instead of the Bangkok Era.

A sub-type of type VIc, used at Post-Offices Nos. 1 and 2, has an additional band round the outer circle.

A small "Bamboo" cancelling-mark (see note after Type XX) is also in use at Post-Office No. 2 for cancelling mail matter that arrives uncanceled.

It should be remarked here that Post-Office No. 2 is the main distributing Post-Office in Bangkok for mail matter arriving from other Post-Offices in Siam, and from abroad.



Type VII

Type VII A circle  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter, filled with a number of diamond-shaped squares.

On the 1st July 1910, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Siam's entry into the Universal Postal Union, the Post and Telegraph Department used a special date-stamp for that day only.

In the centre is a Royal Crown with a Post Horn suspended therefrom, and above the words and figures in Siamese meaning "From R. S. 104—129". In a circle round these appear the words in Siamese meaning "Completed 25 years in the Postal Union—1st July R. S. 129". In an outer circle round these again, there is the following inscription in English "1885—Postal Jubilee—1910—Universal Postal Union—1.7.10."



## Type VIII

Type VIII Jubilee date-stamp in use for one day only—1st. July 1910.

Two colours of ink are known, namely black and violet.

## PROVINCIAL POSTMARKS.

The first date-stamps to be used in the provinces were in Siamese expressed in the Chula Sakarat Era, for Post-Offices between Bangkok and Petchaburi, and Bangkok and Chiangmai, opened in the latter part of 1885.



Type IX



Type IXa

Type IX A circle  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch in diameter; the name of the town in small letters in a straight line; abbreviated date in the Chula Sakarat Era. At various later dates the Bangkok Era was adopted at different provincial Post-Offices.

Type IXa Similar to type IX, but with abbreviated date in the Bangkok Era in one line.

Type IXb Similar to type IX, but with abbreviated date in the Bangkok Era in two lines.

Type IXc Similar to type IX, but with date in full in the Bangkok Era in one line.

On these date-stamps there is often an extra figure below the date, but it has not been possible to ascertain what this represents.

Another type in early use has the name of the town in a curve, first in conjunction with the Chula Sakarat Era, and later with the Bangkok Era.



Type Xa



Type Xb



Type Xc

Type X A circle  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch in diameter: name of the town in small letters in a curve at the top: abbreviated date in the Chula Sakarat Era.

Type Xa Similar to type X, but with the year in the Bangkok Era, combined with the lunar month.

Type Xb Similar to type X, but with the abbreviated date in the Bangkok Era in one line.

Type Xc Similar to type X, but with the date in full in the Bangkok Era in one line.

Type Xd Similar to type X, but with the date in the Bangkok Era, in full, in two lines.

The next type to be considered always has the date in the Bangkok Era, but the letters used for the name of the town are very much larger than those in type X.



Type XI



Type XIb

Type XI A circle  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch in diameter: name of the town in large letters in a curve: abbreviated date in the Bangkok Era, in one line.

Type XIa Similar to type XI, but with the date in full, in one line.

Type XIb Similar to type XI, but with the year in full on the second line.

On these date-stamps, as in type IX, an extra number often appears below the date:

At some early period, probably in 1885 or a little later, a large English date-stamp was in use in Chiangmai and, as far as it has been possible to discover, in Chiangmai only.



Type XII



Type XIIa

Type XII A circle  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter: "Chiengmai" in English in large letters in a curve at the top; date in the Christian Era between two stars, but the year not expressed.

Type XIIa Similar to type XII, but with abbreviated year added.

At many places, in direct touch with adjoining countries or with a European community, a small English date-stamp was introduced about 1890 or later.



Type XIII

Type XIII A circle 1 inch in diameter: name of the town in small letters in English, in a curve at the top; date in the Christian Era in one line, abbreviated; ornamental decoration below.

A type somewhat similar to type XIII was used at Puket about the same time but, as far as can be traced, at no other Post-Office.



Type XIV

Type XIV A circle  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter: "Puket" in large letters in English in a curve; abbreviated date in the Christian Era in two lines; star on either side.

Type XIVa A circle, slightly larger than type XIV, with "Puket" in larger letters; abbreviated date in the Christian Era, with a bar "/" between the day and the month.

A "Swiss" date-stamp in English only, similar to that used at Post-Office No. 2, Bangkok (Type V), was also used at certain Post-Offices in the provinces.



Type XV



Type XVa

Type XV A circle  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter: with an inner circle, divided by a horizontal band containing the date in the Christian Era in full: the name of the town in English above, and three stars below.

Type XVa Similar to type XV, but used in Kelantan only "Batumengabang" above, and "Kelantan" below.

The larger "Swiss" date-stamps have also been in use at most of the Post-Offices in the provinces.



Type XVI

Type XVI A circle  $1\frac{7}{16}$  inches in diameter: with an inner circle  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in diameter, divided by a horizontal band containing the date in full in the Bangkok Era: the name of the town above and ornaments below: all in Siamese.

Type XVIa Similar to type XVI, but with abbreviated date.

Type XVIb Similar to type XVIa, but with the Buddhist Era instead of the Bangkok Era.

Sub-varieties of these types occur with different ornaments below.

At some later date, date-stamps, similar to type XVI, were issued to all provincial Post-Offices. These date-stamps have, in addition, the name of the town in English below and the date in the Bangkok (or Buddhist) Era in full.



Type XVIc



Type XVIId

Type XVIc Similar to type XVI, but with the name of the town in English below instead of ornaments, and the date in the Bangkok Era in full.

Type XVIId Similar to type XVIc, but with the abbreviated date in the Buddhist Era.

Further date-stamps were issued to nearly all the provincial Post-Offices with the Christian Era added after the date in the Bangkok (or Buddhist) Era.



Type XVIIf

Type XVIIf Similar to type XVIc, but with the date in the Christian Era added after the date in the Bangkok Era: date abbreviated.

Type XVIIf Similar to type XVIc, but with the Siamese date in the Buddhist Era instead of the Bangkok Era.

Another sub-type in use at two Post-Offices, viz :—Satul and Surashtra Dhani, has the date in the Christian Era only.



Type XVIg

Type XVIg Similar to type XVIc, but with the date in the Christian Era only and in full.

At Chandhaburi, a date-stamp, similar in all respects to type XVIc, has been in use, but the name of the town appears in English above and in Siamese below.



Type XVIh

Type XVIh Similar to type XVIc, but with the name of the town in English above and in Siamese below: the date in the Bangkok Era.

Type XVIi Similar to type XVIh, but with the date in the Buddhist Era.

In the year B. E. 2460 (1917) a smaller "Swiss" date-stamp was introduced at Nakon Sritamaraj.



Type XVII

Type XVII A circle  $1\frac{13}{16}$  inches in diameter ; with an inner circle  $\frac{11}{16}$  inch in diameter, divided by a horizontal band containing the date in the Buddhist Era ; the name of the town in Siamese above, and in English below.

When the name of the town of Bangnara was changed to Naradhivas, a new date-stamp was introduced.



Type XVIII

Type XVIII A circle  $1\frac{13}{16}$  inches in diameter, divided by a horizontal band containing the date in the Buddhist Era : "Naradhivas" in Siamese above, and in English below.

In the year B. E. 2461 (1918) a new date-stamp came into use in Singora for letters and parcels mail,





Type XIX

Type XIX A circle  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches in diameter : "Songkhla" in Siamese above, and in English below in large letters : the date in the Buddhist Era in the centre, between broken horizontal lines.

For use in the Telegraph Office at Singora, a small date-stamp in English came into use at about the same time.



Type XX

Type XX A circle 1 inch in diameter, divided by a band containing the abbreviated date in the Christian Era : "Songkhla" in English above, and ornaments below.

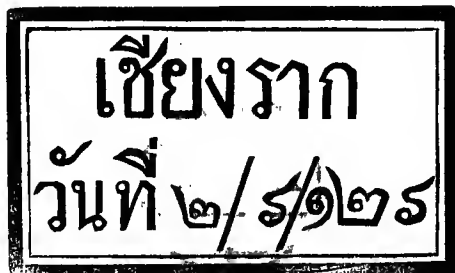
NOTE:—At most of the provincial Post-Offices, "Bamboo" cancelling stamps have been used, both temporarily, to take the place of the current date-stamp, when under repair or being replaced, and also in certain places, to cancel postal matter that for various reasons escaped cancellation at the despatch office, or was posted 'en route.' These "Bamboo" cancelling stamps are of infinite variety, but in general consist of a circle of diamond squares (large or small). They are called "Bamboo" postmarks, because the actual wooden stamp is cut out of bamboo.

## RAILWAY POSTMARKS.

When the railway system of Siam first came into general use, arrangements were made between the Railway Administration and the Postal Authorities, whereby each railway station was made a Post-Office to deal with postal matter and to sell stamps; and to this day, as each new station is opened on a gradually extending railway system, it automatically becomes a Post-Office. But each station is only effective as such, as soon as it has a resident station-master.

The Railway Authorities therefore issue to each station, at which a station-master resides, a wooden date-stamp with the name of the station above and a space below for the date, to be filled in by hand; all in Siamese.

As each new length of line has been opened, date-stamps have been issued to the various stations along it. The sizes and shapes naturally vary a great deal, but two main types will generally be found.



Railway I

The usual type is an oblong, 59mm. by 34mm., with the name of the station above and the words in Siamese meaning "Day of" below, followed by a blank space to allow for the addition of the day, month and year, in ink.

A second type is a circle 39mm. in diameter, divided by a band 7mm. wide to receive the date, which bisects an inner circle 23mm. in diameter. The name of the station appears in Siamese above; and the initial letters in Siamese signifying "Royal State Railways" below, together with the railway telegraphic code letters of the particular station. The band in some cases is blank and in others has two bars.



Railway III

A third type, very similar to the second, is a circle 34mm. in diameter with an inner circle 20mm. in diameter, cut by a band 9mm. in width : the station name appears in Siamese above and in English below.

Various inks have been used from time to time, but the two generally found are a black printing ink and a violet stamping ink.



## APPENDIX (c)

## LIST OF POST OFFICES IN SIAM.

—◆◆◆—

*Taken from the Directory for Bangkok and Siam 1919.*

**MONDOL KRUNG DEB**

1. Bangkok 1 \* † ‡
2. Bangkok 2 \* † ‡
3. Bangkok 4 \*
4. Bangkok 5
5. Bangkok 7
6. Bangkok 8
7. Koh Kham (Si Chang)
8. Phra Pradaeng (Paklat)
9. Nondaburi
10. Minburi
11. Samuda Prakar (Paknam)

**MONDOL KRUNG KAO**

12. Ayudhya (Krung Kao)\*
13. Kaengkhoi
14. Tharua
15. Bang Pa-In
16. Pradum Dhani
17. Dhanyaburi
18. Phra Bad
19. Lobhuri
20. Saraburi (Pakphreo)
21. Singhaburi —
22. Angthong \*

**MONDOL NAGOR SVARGA**

23. Kambaeng Bejra —
24. Jaynad —
25. Tak (Rahaeng) \* †
26. Paknam Po \* †
27. Manorom
28. Mae Sod
29. Udaya Dhani \*

**MONDOL BISNULOK**

30. Bichitra —
31. Bisnulok \*
32. Bhum

33. Svargalok \*
34. Sukodaya \*
35. Utaradith \*
36. Bejraburn \*

**MONDOL MAHARASHTRA**

37. Lampang \* †
38. Prae \*
39. Nan \*

**MONDOL BAYAB**

40. Chiangmai \* † ‡
41. Chiengrai \*
42. Thoen
43. Lambhun
44. Mae Hongson \*

**MONDOL NAGOR RAJASIMA**

45. Nagor Rajasima (Korat) \*
46. Buriramya
47. Bimay
48. Lad Buakhao
49. Sung Noen

**MONDOL UBOL RAJADHANI**

50. Khemarath
51. Pakmul
52. Yasodhor
53. Ratanaburi
54. Sisakes
55. Surindra
56. Ubol \* † ‡

**MONDOL ROI ETCH**

57. Kalasindhu
58. Maha Saragam
59. Roi Etch \*

APPENDIX (c) *Continued.***MONDOL UTTARA**

- 60. Khonkaen \*
- 61. Jonabod
- 62. Nagor Pnom \* ‡
- 63. Nong Khay — ‡
- 64. Nong-han
- 65. Mukdahar
- 66. Loey \*
- 67. Sakol Nagor \*
- 68. Uttara Dhani

**MONDOL CHANDABURI**

- 69. Chandaburi \*
- 70. Krat —
- 71. Rayong —

**MONDOL PRACHIN**

- 72. Krabindra \*
- 73. Chhaxoeng Sao \*
- 74. Jolburi \*
- 75. Nagor Nayok \*
- 76. Bang Pakong
- 77. Prachin \*
- 78. Sriraja
- 79. Ang-Sila

**MONDOL NAGOR JAYSRI**

- 80. Nagor Pathom \*
- 81. Subarn —
- 82. Samuda Sagor —

**MONDOL RAJBURI**

- 83. Kanchanaburi \*

- 84. Prachuab \*
- 85. Bejraburi \*
- 86. Rajaburi \*
- 87. Samuda Songram —

**MONDOL SURASHTRA**

- 88. Jumbor \*
- 89. Surashtra Dhani \*
- 90. Jaya
- 91. Langsuan \*

**MONDOL NAGOR SRIDHARMARAJ**

- 92. N. Sridharmaraj \* ‡
- 93. Pak Phanang
- 94. Badalung —
- 95. Songkla \* ‡

**MONDOL PATTANI**

- 96. Pattani \* ‡
- 97. Takbai
- 98. Naradhivass
- 99. Yala —
- 100. Sai Buri —

**MONDOL BHUKET**

- 101. Krabi —
- 102. Trang (Thab Thieng) — ‡
- 103. Takuapa —
- 104. Bhangsa —
- 105. Bhuket \* ‡ ‡
- 106. Ranong —
- 107. Satul
- 108. Thai Muang

— Offices participating in the Inland Postal Money Order Service.

\* Offices participating in the Inland Postal and Telegraphic Money Order Service.

† Offices participating in the Foreign Money Order Service.

‡ Offices participating in the Foreign Parcel Post Service.

## APPENDIX (d)

## THE ANTIQUE SURCHARGES

1898 — 1899

COMPARISON of the DIFFERENCES between the ANTIQUE and  
ROMAN LETTERS.

ANTIQUÈ

ROMAN

## PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES

“A”

is broad, measuring 3mm. along its base.

is narrower, measuring 2½mm. along its base.

“t”

The distance from the top of the cross-bar to the top of the letter is ½mm. The foot is thick, and does not turn up at the base.

The distance from the top of the cross-bar to the top of the letter is ¾mm. The foot is thin and turns up to the extent of ¾mm.

“s”

An open letter, with oblique serifs. The serifs are sometimes absent, a thickening of the ends of the letter taking their place.

An almost closed letter, with vertical serifs, their points nearly touching the centre of the letter. The serifs are always present.

“Atts”

The word measures 7mm.

The word measures 6½mm. only.

FOR COMPARISON, THE ANTIQUE—ROMAN  
SURCHARGES OF 1893-1894 ARE ALSO APPENDED:—



ANTIQUÉ



ROMAN

PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES.

‘a’

Open letter with short serif, and no ball at the beginning of the letter.

Closed letter with long serif and a ball at the beginning of the letter.

‘t’

No serif at the end; down-stroke heavier; and the cross-bar near the top of the letter.

Long serif at the end, thinner down-stroke; and the cross-bar lower down.

‘s’

No serif at the end but a slight thickening; letter open.

Serifs at each end of the letter; letter almost closed.

Of these latter surcharges, in which only ‘lower case’ type was used, a full description will be found on page 15 of ‘The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam’ by the late Mr. R. W. H. Row.

12 Atts (1887) surcharged respectively '1 Att' and '3 Atts'

TYPES Nos. 49 and 50.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A					A								A
B	tt				s	tt							B
C													C
D													D
E													E
F		tt											F
G													G
H							s						H
I													I
J													J
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

Minor varieties :—

*Type No 49*—1 Att on 12 Atts—The English surcharge measures  $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

• 'A' Roman—A 5  
First 't' " —B 6.  
Second 't' " —B 1 and F 2.

*Type No. 50*—3 Atts on 12 Atts—The English surcharge measures  $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

'A' Roman—A 5  
First 't' " —B 6.  
Second 't' " —B 1 and F 2  
's' " —B 5 and H 7

The distance between the English and the Siamese surcharges, in both types, measures 8mm.



12 Atts (1887) surcharged respectively '3 Atts' and '4 Atts'

TYPES Nos. 51 and 52.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A					A								A
B	tt				s	tt							B
C													C
D													D
E													E
F		tt											F
G													G
H							s						H
I													I
J													J
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

Minor Varieties for both types:—

*Type No. 51*—3 Atts on 12 Atts—The English surcharge measures 12mm.

*Type No. 52*—4 Atts on 12 Atts—The English surcharge measures 12mm.

'A' Roman—A 5.

First 't' „ —B 6.

Second 't' „ —B 1 and F 2.

's' „ —B 5 and H 7.

The distance between the English and the Siamese surcharges, in both types, measures 8mm.

12 Atts (1887) surcharged '4 Atts'

TYPE No. 53.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A		ts											A
B												Atts	B
C	s											Atts	C
D									s		Atts	ts	D
E				ti					,		Atts	Atts	E
F											Atts	Atts	F
G	s										A	Atts	G
H												Atts	H
I	s		s								, ti;	Atts	I
J	ts											Atts	J
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

Type No 53—4 Atts on 12 Atts—The English surcharge measures 12mm.

Minor errors:—

Gamma for full stop—E 9.

Broken commas for full stops—I 10 and I 11.

Minor varieties:—

'A' Roman—G 11.

First 't' „ —E 4 and I 11.

's' „ —C 1, D 9, G 1, I 1, and I 3.

'ts' „ —A 2, D 12 and J 1.

'Atts' „ —B 12, C 12, D 11, E 11, E 12, F 11.  
F 12, G 12, H 12, I 12 and J 12.

The distance between the English and the Siamese surcharges measures 9mm. approx.

12 Atts (1887) surcharged '1 Att'  
TYPE No. 54

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A				,								Att	A
B				tt								Att	B
C												Att	C
D											Att	Att	D
E											Att	Att	E
F					Att	Att					Att	Att	F
G	tt										A	Att	G
H						Att						Att	H
I						Att				,	tt	Att	I
J						Att						tt	J
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

Type No 54—1 Att on 12 Atts—The English surcharge measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Error:—

Extra Siamese character ' , ' added after ' 3 '—A 4.

Minor errors:—

Broken commas for full stops—I 10 and I 11.

Minor varieties:—

' A ' Roman—G 11.

First ' t ' „ —B 4 and I 11.

Second ' t ' „ —G 1.

' tt ' „ —J 12.

' A ' & second ' t ' „ —I 12.

' Att ' „ —A 12, B 12, C 12, D 11, D 12, E 11, E 12,  
F 5, F 6, F 11; F 12, G 12, H 6, H 12, I 6,  
and J 6.

The distance between the English and the Siamese surcharges measures 9mm. approx.

12 Atts (1887) surcharged '1 Atts'

64 Atts (1887) surcharged '2 Atts'

TYPES Nos. 55 and 56.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A				,								Att <sub>s</sub>	A
B				tt								Att <sub>s</sub>	B
C												Att <sub>s</sub>	C
D									s		Att <sub>s</sub>	Att <sub>s</sub>	D
E											Att <sub>s</sub>	Att <sub>s</sub>	E
F					Att <sub>s</sub>	Att <sub>s</sub>					Att <sub>s</sub>	Att <sub>s</sub>	F
G	tt <sub>s</sub>	s									A	Att <sub>s</sub>	G
H						Att <sub>s</sub>						Att <sub>s</sub>	H
I						Att <sub>s</sub>				,	tt	Att	I
J						Att <sub>s</sub>						tt <sub>s</sub>	J
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

Type No. 55—1 Atts on 12 Atts—The English surcharge measures 11mm.

Type No. 56—2 Atts on 64 Atts—The English surcharge measures 11mm.

Error :—

Extra Siamese character 'ᳵ' added after 'ᳵ'—A 4.

Minor errors :—

Broken commas for full stops—I 10 and I 11.

Minor varieties :—

'A' Roman—G 11.

First 't' „ —B 4 and I 11.

'ts' „ —G 1.

's' „ —D 9 and G 2.

'tts' „ —J 12.

'A' &amp; second 't' „ —I 12.

'Atts' „ —A 12, B 12, C 12, D 11, D 12, E 11, E 12, F 5, F 6, F 11, F 12, G 12, H 6, H 12, I 6 and J 6.

The distance between the English and the Siamese surcharges measures 9mm. approx.

64 Atts (1887) surcharged '2 Atts'  
 12 Atts (1887) surcharged '3 Atts'  
 24 Atts (1887) surcharged '4 Atts' and '10 Atts'  
 TYPES Nos. 57—58—59—60  
 Roman 's' throughout.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
A												Att	A
B			tt	tt								Att	B
C												Att	C
D	s										Att	Att	D
E											Att	Att	E
F					Att	Att					Att	Att	F
G	tt										A	Att	G
H						Att						Att	H
I						Att					ts	Att	I
J				tt		Att						tt	J
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

Type No. 57—2 Atts on 64 Atts—The English surcharge measures 11mm.

Type No. 58—3 Atts on 12 Atts—The English surcharge measures 11mm.

Type No. 59—4 Atts on 24 Atts—The English surcharge measures 12mm.

Type No. 60—10 Atts on 24 Atts—The English surcharge measures 14mm.

Minor errors:—

Broken commas for full stops—I 10 and I 11.

Minor varieties:—

'A' Roman—G 11.

First 't' " —B 4.

Second 't' " —B 3, G 1 and J 4.

'A' & second 't' " —I 12.

'tt' " —J 12.

Roman first 't' } —I 11.

and Antique 's' }

Antique 's' —D 1.

'Att' Roman—A 12, B 12, C 12, D 11, D 12, E 11, E 12, F 5, F 6, F 11, F 12,  
 G 12, H 6, H 12, I 6, and J 6.

The distance between the English and the Siamese surcharges measures 9mm.

## APPENDIX (e)

## 'SATANG' PROVISIONALS

1909 — 1910

## LIST of TREASURY CONTROL DATES.



2 Satang on 1 Att (No. 134)	
1909	July 8th. and 19th. August 19th. and 31st. September 2nd., 3rd., 15th., 16th. and 30th.
1910	July 29th.
2 Satang on 2 Atts (No. 135)	
1910	August 4th.
2 Satang on 2 Atts (No. 136)	
1910	July 29th.
2 Satang on 2 Atts (No. 137)	
1909	July 2nd. August 12th. September 17th.
1910	July 2nd.
3 Satang on 3 Atts (No. 138)	
1909	September 17th.
1910	June 15th.
3 Satang on 3 Atts (No. 139)	
1909	June 15th. July ? August 6th., 9th. and 16th. September 2nd.
1910	June 15th.
6 Satang on 4 Atts (No. 140)	
1910	August 4th.
6 Satang on 4 Atts (No. 141)	
1910	July 29th.
6 Satang on 4 Atts (No. 142)	
1909	June 25th. July ? August 11th. and 12th. September 6th. and 17th.
1910	February 25th. July 29th.

APPENDIX (e) *continued.***6 Satang on 5 Atts (No. 143)**

1909	September 13th.
1910	August 4th.

**12 Satang on 8 Atts (No. 144)**

1909	August 6th., 12th., 13th. and 31st.
1910	May 25th.

**14 Satang on 9 Atts (No. 145)**

1909	August 1st., 6th. and 9th.
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**14 Satang on 12 Atts (No. 146)**

1909	August 1st. and 9th.
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**14 Satang on 12 Atts (No. 147)**

Probably July 1909

**6 Satang on 6 Atts (No. 148)**

1909	July 20th.
1910	July 29th.

**14 Satang on 14 Atts No. 149)**

	Probably July 20th. 1909
1910	October 4th.

# APPENDIX (f)

## LITHOGRAPHIC SURCHARGES

### 1914 — 1916

#### LIST of TREASURY CONTROL DATES.

TYPES Nos. 95 to 111

STAMPS Nos. 173 to 189

#### 5 Satang on 6 Satang.

1914	<i>Type 95</i> (800,000)	April 6th., 9th., 13th., 17th., 21st and 24th. May 6th.
	<i>Type 96</i> (500,000)	October 22nd. and 29th. November 4th. and 18th. December 1st.
1915	<i>Type 97</i> (1,000,000)	February 24th. and 27th. March 13th. May 6th. June 3rd.
	<i>Type 98</i> (640,000)	August 14th. and 24th. September 8th., 17th. and 20th. October 2nd. and 20th.
1916	<i>Type 99</i> (1,000,000)	June 26th. and 30th. July 12th. and 26th. August 10th., 12th. and 18th.

#### 10 Satang on 12 Satang.

1914	<i>Type 100</i> (800,000)	March 24th. and 26th. April 6th., 13th., 15th., 17th., 21st., 24th. and 27th. May 6th.
	<i>Type 101</i> (350,000)	October 22nd. November 4th. and 18th. December 1st.
1915	<i>Type 102</i> (650,000)	February 17th., 24th. and 27th. March 13th. and 19th. April 23rd. June 3rd.
	<i>Type 103</i> (650,000)	August 4th., 24th. and 28th. September 8th., 17th., 20th. and 25th. October 2nd. and 20th.
1916	<i>Types 104-105</i> (300,000)	January 23rd. April 6th. May 1st. and 26th. June 17th.



APPENDIX (f) *Continued.*


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*Type 106*      June 30th.  
 (500,000)      July 1st., 12th. and 26th.  
                     August 12th. and 18th.

**15 Satang on 28 Satang**

1914      *Type 107*      April 6th., 13th., 15th., 24th. and 27th.  
             (500,000)      May 6th.  
             *Type 108*      November 4th. and 18th.  
             (200,000)      December 1st.

1915      *Type 109*      August 5th., 10th., 24th. and 28th.  
             (340,000)      October 20th.

1916      *Types 110-111*      January 21st. and 23rd.  
             (500,000)      May 1st., 12th., 20th., 24th. and 26th.  
                     June 17th.



## APPENDIX (g)

NOTE on the DIFFERENCES between the '1912' ISSUE, printed at the IMPERIAL PRINTING WORKS, VIENNA, and the '1917' ISSUE printed by Messrs. WATERLOW and SONS Ltd., LONDON.

### TICAL VALUES

VIENNA PRINT	LONDON PRINT
PAPER	
Woven with dull finish	Woven with glossy finish
MEASUREMENTS	
38mm. high by $24\frac{1}{4}$ mm. broad and tablets of value $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. square.	$38\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high by $24\frac{1}{2}$ to $24\frac{3}{4}$ mm. broad and tablets of value 5mm. square.
PERFORATION	
$14\frac{1}{2}$	15

### SPECIAL DIFFERENCES

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) The small top to the crown projects in both above the frame of the design.</p> <p>A small crown with an angular top.</p> | <p>A round ball with one horizontal band of colour.</p> |
| <p>(b) In that part of the inner frame between the ear protectors of the crown, the number of beads varies :—</p> <p>Seven.</p> | <p>Nine.</p>  |
| <p>(c) In the '5' Tical value, the Siamese numeral varies :—</p> <p>The upper loop is of solid colour.</p>                      | <p>The upper loop has a clear white centre.</p>         |

### GENERAL DIFFERENCES

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>(1) The Duty Plate :—</p> <p>The design is cut deep and, taking up plenty of ink, gives the effect of colour tone.</p> | <p>The design is lightly cut and takes up less ink, thereby giving a much whiter tone.</p>                                 |
| <p>(2) The Border consists of a line of beads or balls :—</p> <p>On a background of colour.</p>                           | <p>On a light background almost white.</p>   |
| <p>(3) The Crown :—</p> <p>Is coloured all over.</p>  | <p>Has colourless bands and appears much lighter.</p>  |
| <p>(4) The Bâton at the base :—</p> <p>Has a clear white centre and three distinct horizontal lines across it.</p>        | <p>Has a coloured centre and three horizontal lines across it, but the lowest line almost merges into the border line.</p> |

APPENDIX ( g ) *Continued.*

## ( 5 ) The Word 'Siam' on the scroll :—

Is enclosed within four clear lines of colour, which form the border of the scroll.

Is enclosed within lines at the top and base of the scroll, but the shading forms the border on the two sides

## ( 6 ) The Scroll bearing the name 'Siam' in Siamese and English :—

Is independent of the rest of the design. The bands of shading on the left and right are narrow, and the scroll finishes at each end in the shape of a funnel, which has the appearance of being turned back.

Merges into the general design in places. The bands of shading to left and right are broader, and the scroll finishes abruptly with very little shading, appearing to be cut off short and not turned back.

## ( 7 ) The Key Plate :—

Has the background of the portrait deep near the head, shading off to the inner frame, and leaving the effect of a white border at the top and base.

Has the background much darker, and there is no white border next to the inner frame.

## ( 8 ) The White Line bordering the right Leg :—

Is broken and indistinct.

Is clearly defined.

## ( 9 ) The Shading on the Tunic :—

Is not clearly defined.

Is sharply defined.

## ( 10 ) The Medals, Aiguillettes, Embroidery, Sash of Order, Belt and Sword Knot :—

Are not clearly defined.

Are sharply defined.

## ( 11 ) The Head :—

Is narrow and well set on the shoulders.

Is broader, and set more down on to the shoulders.

## ( 12 ) The Hair on the right side of the Face :—

Merges into the shading of the face.

Finishes abruptly below the eye; and there is a heavy line of shading from that point to the eye.

## ( 13 ) The Lips :—

Are closed.

Are parted.

## ( 14 ) The Design in the lower spandrels :—

Is composed of two separate pieces, one merging into the frame.

Is composed of one piece, separated from the frame.

APPENDIX ( g ) *Continued.***SATANG VALUES****PERFORATION**

14½

| 14 and pin points

**The '2' SATANG value****GENERAL DIFFERENCES**

( 1 ) The Eyes :—

Are dull.

| Are bright and clear.

( 2 ) The Colour :—

Is dull orange-brown

| Is bright orange-brown.

( 3 ) The Shading to the background of the Portrait :—

Is dull.

| Is sharp.

( 4 ) The Shading on the Tunic :—

Is very light, especially on  
the right of the chest.| Is more marked, especially on the  
right of the chest.

( 5 ) The Hair on the right side of the Face :—

Merges into the shading of  
the background.| Is sharply defined, and ends  
abruptly in line with the right eye.

( 6 ) The right side of the Collar of the Tunic :—

Is heavily shaded and appears  
to merge into the shading of  
the background.

| Has a clear white edge.

( 7 ) The Shading to the Chin :—

Is made up of undefined lines.

| Is formed of four clear horizontal  
lines.

( 8 ) The first character of the word ' Siam ' :—

Has a clear loop at the bottom  
of the up-stroke.| There is no loop to the up-stroke,  
which turns up at the bottom  
instead.

( 9 ) The Eye-balls :—

Are clearly defined.

| Are irregular, as part of the circle  
of the right eye-ball has failed to  
print.

APPENDIX (g) *Continued.*

- (10) The horizontal wavy lines of shading to the background of the Tablets of Value and Name :—

Start rising from the left, and finish falling to the right on both the tablets.

Start rising from the left on the tablets of value, and finish rising to the right; and start falling from the left on the name tablets, and finish falling to the right.

**The '3' SATANG value**

Clauses 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are the same as for the '2' Satang value.

- (2) The Colour :—

Is yellowish-green.

| Is bluish-green.

- (9) The Eye-balls :—

Are clearly defined.

| Are clearly defined.

**The '5', '10' and '15' SATANG values.**

These may be recognised by their value as they replace the '6', '12' and '14' Satang values. The '28' Satang value has not been replaced.

Other differences in design are the same as for the '3' Satang value.

The Paper used for the '10' Satang value is much thinner, and more glossy than that used for the other values.

