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Annual . .

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THE

STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL

1905.

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PREFACE.



It should, I suppose, be the aim of every Editor of an Annual, or indeed of any serial publication, to make each of his issues better than its predecessor. In its second year of life the STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL will be found, I hope, a better book than was the first edition. Certain features of the 1904 ANNUAL that were not universally popular have now been modified or abandoned. Otherwise the "scheme" of the book remains practically unchanged.

If the ANNUAL of 1905, now in the reader's hands, achieve a success equal to, or greater than, the success of the ANNUAL of 1904, it will be due in large part to the many capable contributors who have aided me in the work of compilation. And there are others whom I have to thank—readers and friends both at home and abroad who have rendered cordial and valuable assistance in the form of advice and suggestion.

The oft-discussed question of a General Index of Philatelic Literature has lately been revived, and renewed attention has been drawn to a suggestion for a "Cyclopædia Philatelia," an idea put forward by Mr. B. W. Warhurst some years ago in the columns of a monthly journal, "Stamps." It was on account of this increased interest in Philatelic Bibliography that it was decided to incorporate in this issue of the ANNUAL an Index (though not, unfortunately, a complete Index) of the Philatelic Journalism of 1903-1904. At such short notice it was impossible to do more than tabulate the principal contents, during the period named, of the leading British, British Colonial and American philatelic periodicals. The lists given form a representative and reliable guide to the stamp literature of the year in the English language. In the ANNUALS of 1906 and following years we shall endeavour to grapple with all languages, and present our readers with a complete Index of the World's Philatelic Literature year by year. Whether it will be possible also to provide a Brief Summary of the Principal Articles published during the same period is a question that must be left in abeyance for the present. It will be better not to give a promise which we might be unable to fulfill.

My colleague and publisher, Mr. Charles Nissen, follows up his very successful "Catalogue and Guide to Values of British Stamps" in last year's ANNUAL, by similar contributions dealing with issues that are only second in interest to the Postal Adhesives—I refer to the Telegraph Stamps and the Postal-Fiscals of our own country. To avoid confusion, it may be well to explain here that these "Guides to Values"

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PREFACE—*continued.*

are in no sense *price lists* of stamps offered by Messrs. C. Nissen & Co., but are simply Mr. Nissen's valuation of the issues in question, compiled as a result of his own personal knowledge of the conditions governing the market in these stamps.

Mr. Will H. Terry's interesting "Notes on the Stamps of Victoria" will be of value to those who study and collect the issues of that fascinating colony. I desire to thank also Mr. Egbert Ashby for his description of Photography as an aid to Philately; Mr. H. Wilfred Plumridge for his diverting stories of the auction room; Mr. I. J. Bernstein for his able advocacy of the Collection of British Stamps with Foreign and Colonial Postmarks; Mr. W. E. Ineson for his genial and amusing verses; Mr. G. C. Warden for his droll drawings; and "A Recruit to Fiscalism" for his manifestly sincere confession of faith.

Not the least useful of the stock features of the STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL, many readers inform us, is the Directory of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs. In the present issue I have striven to make this department absolutely complete and up-to-date. In the event of any omissions from the list, or mistakes in the particulars given, I should be indebted to the Secretaries concerned if they would favour me with correct details at an early date, in order that the lists may be amended in the next edition.

It has been remarked by kindly critics in India, Canada, the States, and Australia, that the ANNUAL is too local in its scope. Such a book, they argue with great reason, should be thoroughly international in character. I think, however, that it will be apparent that such a suggestion involves an infinity of work; furthermore, there is the question of space, which must necessarily be limited in a philatelic work published at the small price of one shilling. It is our wish, however, to make the Directory of Societies and Clubs, and also, as already stated, the Philatelic Index, thoroughly international in character; and with regard to the former feature I shall be glad to hear from *all* Secretaries of Philatelic Societies in every quarter of the world, with full details as to Officers, Place of Meeting, Subscription, Number of Members, and other particulars of general interest.

This year's ANNUAL I commend to the reader's attention—and indulgence. Any criticisms, commendations, suggestions, or literary contributions will be most gladly received and considered.

PERCY C. BISHOP.

77-78, High Holborn, London, W.C.
1st November, 1901.

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**STAMP COLLECTORS'
FORTNIGHTLY.** 

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Notes on the Stamps of Victoria.

By WILL H. TERRY.

THE following notes have been compiled from a fine old collection of Victoria and other stamps which is very strong in fine used copies of the earlier issues. I am afraid there is not very much which will be new to the advanced collector, but the dates of printings and quantities which are from official sources, have not I think been published before on this side and may be of interest, as the present arrangement in the catalogue does not show the stamps in their chronological order of issue; in any case however this would not be so simple as keeping them under their separate types as they are now listed. A short résumé of the early history of the Colony may not be out of place as tending to give additional interest to the subject.



MR. WILL H. TERRY.

The river Yarra, on whose banks the present capital of Victoria stands was first visited by white men in February, 1803, when the little colonial schooner Cumberland brought from Sydney the Surveyor-General of N.S.W., Chas. Grimes, to explore the shores of Port Philip. He recommended the place to the Home Authorities as a suitable one for a settlement but while his report was on its way to England, Collins had been dispatched with convicts from the Old Country to form a settlement at Port Philip, which is about 70 miles distant at the entrance to Hobson's Bay. Collins landed just inside the Heads at Sorrento, then a district of miserable sand and tea-tree scrub; he had reasons of his own for not

looking further, as his predilections inclined him to Tasmania. It was thus by a mere chance that Port Philip escaped the fate of being a convict settlement, and that Van Dieman's Land acquired the unenviable notoriety which would otherwise have settled down on Victoria.

The Yarra remained unvisited until the year 1835, when John Bateman, as the pioneer of 13 Tasmanian agriculturists and sheep farmers, arrived in the Rebecca, a small craft of 31 tons. He landed at the mouth of the river and on foot pushed up about 30 miles inland, meeting with a native tribe from whom he purchased "600,000 acres" for 40 pairs of blankets, 42 tomahawks, 130 knives and scissors, looking glasses, handkerchiefs, shirts and flour, and returned to carry the good news of the squatters' paradise he had found for his fellow-colonists. In a very short time settlers and their stock arrived and cultivation was soon in full swing. In 1837, Governor Bourke, of Sidney, arrived to superintend the laying out of the township, to which he gave the name of Melbourne, now the ninth city of the British Empire in point of population, 4th or 5th in point of wealth and traffic, in honour of the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The original town of that name is a quiet little place in Derbyshire, from which the Lambs when raised to the peerage took their title. In the years 1838-41, population poured into the new settlement; including 63 shiploads from the Old Country, a considerable proportion being cadets of good family, until at the end of 1841 Melbourne had between 5,000 and 6,000 inhabitants. After this the colony made steady progress but the turning point in its fortunes was the discovery of gold at Ballarat and Bendigo, which caused a huge influx of adventurous spirits eager to try their fortunes at the diggings, and the population of Melbourne in a few years doubled and trebled, with a crowd of people engaged at the highest wages the world had ever seen, in ministering to all the wants of the hundreds of thousands of men working at the gold fields. In seven years £77,000,000 worth of gold was exported and the trade that ensued laid the solid foundation for the country's future prosperity.

Until that time the colony had been part of N.S.W., under the name of Port Philip, but in 1851 it was erected into a separate colony under the name of Victoria. So much for early history.

Our interest, as philatelists, commences at this date. The well-known Sydney Views were at first used in Victoria and may be recognised by the postmark of a V and parallel lines, which bear some resemblance to a butterfly. I believe no specimen of the 3d. is known thus postmarked.

The first separate Victorian issue consisting of stamps of



1861. *Wmk.: Three Pence. With scratch on plate in form of figure "8."*



Broken frame at top.



Broken beaded oval. Variety I.



Broken beaded oval. Variety II.



1863. *Watermark "6."*



With solid background.



With white border and background.



*1d. green, Sept., 1861. Wmk. One Penny. White dot behind Queen's head.
The third stamp has broken border at bottom.*



2d. (normal).



Without bottom border.



*Watermark 4
(normal.)*



*Printed on wrong side
of the paper.*

1d., 2d. and 3d. value was lithographed from dies engraved on steel by Thos. Ham, and issued on January 5th, 1850 in sheets of 120. These are somewhat crude productions.

The quantities printed were as follows:—

1d. *rose, shades.*

T. Ham between Dec. 13th, 1849 and July, 1851	570,840
S. Campbell & Co., between Dec. 19th, 1853, and May 10th, 1854	500,000
Campbell & Ferguson, between June 2nd, 1854, and Feb., 1855	4,000,000

Total .. 5,070,840

Also found rouletted, but very scarce thus.

2d. *lilac and cinnamon, shades.*

The 2d. with coarse background and borders is known without the value in the bottom label and varieties exist lettered "Victoria," and "T. B." "T. R." in the bottom corners instead of "T. H." (the printer's initials). I have a copy of the 2d. fine border and coarse back ground on the original postmarked Feb. 11th, 1850, Melbourne, *Pt. Philip*, interesting as shewing the old name of the Colony before it received the name of Victoria, and also as being one of the earliest, if not the earliest known used specimen of a Victorian stamp. Also a copy of the cinnamon, coarse border and background, apparently rouletted.

Of this value coarse border and back ground variety, there were 604,560 printed by Thos Ham, between Dec. 13th, 1849 and July, 1850.

3d. *blue.*

T. Ham between Dec. 13th, 1849 and July, 1850	630,000
J. S. Campbell & Co., between Dec. 19th, 1853 and May 10, 1854	500,000
Campbell & Ferguson, between June 2, 1854 and Feb. 1855	2,000,000

3,130,000

So that, according to the numbers issued, the last printing of this should be a scarcer stamp than the last of the 1d. rose, which is priced higher in the catalogue. The above stamp was perforated in 1859, and rouletted in 1857.

The 2d., 1852, Queen on Throne, was engraved and printed by Thos. Ham, in sheets of 50 (five rows of 10), and issued on December, 1852. The plate cost £170, and only one printing of 500,000 was struck off, which lasted less than twelve months. I have a pair lettered B.C. C.H. instead of B.G., no doubt due to defective printing, but very distinct.

The same stamp was lithographed in December, 1853, in two panes of 50 to a sheet, and appears in a large variety of shades. Two stones appear to have been prepared.

Specimens from the first shew the lines in the background distinctly, and those from the second have the background forming a mass of solid colour.

I have an unused specimen lettered "Q.U." in which the pillar on the left-hand side is cut across by a line.

The top step varies very considerably in width, and two specimens exist lettered "Y.B." and "Z.C." shewing the steps to the throne broken. The error T.v.o for Two is well known, and I have a pair in which one corner is without any letter "O.T." P.— As the plate became worn, some of the impressions became defective and were replaced by other dies, thus causing several unusual combinations of letters, as follows:—

U.Y.B.F. for AE.BF	CH.RW	for QU.RW
D.I.WA .. YZ.WA	T.V.MQ	.. LP.MQ
S.W.GM .. F.L.GM	VZ.WA.AN	.. FL.GM.A.N.

The red-lilac shade was issued in March, 1855.

Printings.—

J. S. Campbell & Co., between Dec. 19th, 1853,	
and May 10th, 1854	2,000,000
Campbell and Ferguson, between May 19th,	
1854, and May 30th, 1855	1,500,000
	3,500,000

The last printing was 3,000,000, but half were destroyed in September, 1855.

6d. orange, 1854. Engraved on hardened Turkish boxwood by Sam. Calvert, of Melbourne, and issued on September 10th, 1854. Sheets of 100 each, two panes of 50. In use for three-and-a-half years.

Printings. S. Calvert, between June 20th, 1854, and January, 1855, 3,250,000. These stamps shew minor variations of type, and can be plated.

2/- green, imperf. Engraved as above and issued September, 1st, 1854.

Printings. S. Calvert, between August 8th, 1854, and February 21st, 1855, 1,000,000. Of these 654,000 were destroyed in 1862.

The perforating and rouletting of these and the former stamps appears to have taken place in 1859 and 1857 respectively, and pairs of the 2/- perf. are extremely hard to get.

6d. black, perf. 12. Issued June 19th, 1861, 100 to sheet, 150,000 printed. A scarce stamp and priced too low in the catalogues. This was issued after the 6d. orange beaded oval type, and well centred copies are conspicuous by their rarity.

2/- blue on green, perf. 12-12½. Issued November 2nd, 1864, and in use until 1883. Printed in two panes of 30 by F. W. Robinson, partly from Calvert's wood engravings and partly from electros.

1/- blue octagonal, imperf., perf. and roul. Engraved and lithographed 100 to sheet.

Printing. Campbell and Ferguson, between April 29th, 1854, and October 30th, 1854, 3,000,000.

These lasted ten years, and over 1,000,000 were issued imperforate; 500,000 were destroyed in 1862. Steel plate measured 8in. x 6in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

"*Too Late.*" Engraved on boxwood by S. Calvert, 100 to sheet. Issued January 1st, 1855, and withdrawn in June, 1857. S. Calvert printed between July 20th, 1854, and January, 1855, 250,000. Of these, 200,092 remainders were destroyed January 5th, 1860, leaving a total of 40,078 used. A proof is known without the overprint.

"*Registered.*" Issued December 1st, 1854. 1,000,000 printed, 756,185 destroyed, January 1860. Rouletted in 1857 and very rare thus. Total used, 243,815.

1d. green, Queen on Throne, imperf. Printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., from steel plate, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in., engraved portion $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. x $9\frac{3}{4}$ in., in 20 horizontal rows of 12, 240 in one pane, issued October 1856, 1,000,080 printed. Rouletted and serpentine perforations are known.

6d. blue, Queen on Throne, rouletted, issued November 1858. In use until June 1861, contemporaneously with the 6d. orange beaded oval. 2,500,080 printed and 48,000 destroyed in December 1861. Copies known imperforate and with perf. 12 and serpentine perforations.

4d. vermilion, emblems, wmk. star, imperf. and roul. Issued January 26th, 1857, 240 to sheet, halved when sold. 2,002,800 printed by S. Calvert.

1d. green, emblems, no wmk., imperf. Issued March 1858. S. Calvert printed 2,483,754. Wide and narrow settings exist.

2d. lilac, imperf., no wmk. Issued May 1857. Calvert Bros. printed 1,002,000. I have two used pairs on original, imperf. vertically and rouletted horizontally. This stamp *perf. 12* is one of the rarest Victorian stamps. I believe no copies are known in Australia, and unfortunately the forger has been at work transforming the 2d. imperf., which is a fairly common stamp cat. at 4/-, into the perforated variety which was priced by Gibbons, in 1899, at £10 used.

March, 1858, *4d. rose, emblems, no wmk., imperf. and roul.*

S. Calvert printed 503,400 from electros.

December, 1858, *1d. green, emblems, no wmk., wove paper, perf. 12.*

F. W. Robinson printed 1,479,960 from electros. February, 1859, *4d. rose, emblems, no wmk., perf. 12.*

F. W. Robinson printed 1,000,080.

June, 1858, *4d., imperf. and roul., laid vertically.*

F. W. Robinson printed 2,097,480.

July, 1858, *2d. lilac, roul., laid.*

F. W. Robinson printed 2,500,080.

June, 1859, 1d. green, perf. 12, laid horizontally.

F. W. Robinson printed 2,171,880.

June, 1859, 4d., perf. 12, laid horizontally.

F. W. Robinson printed 1,782,000; and in January, 1860, 1,098,000 4d. in addition; and 840,000 1d.

June, 1860, 1d. green, emblems, perf. 12, wmk. ^{one} penny F. W.

Robinson printed 3,660,000 in eight printings, last one July, 1861.

May, 1861, 2d. lilac, ditto wmk. ^{two} pence F. W. Robinson

printed 1,440,000 in five printings, last one May, 1862.

1862? 2d. lilac, ditto wmk. ^{Three} pence (error) F. W. Robinson

printed 360,000.

An error of wmk. exists lettered *These* pence.

April 17th, 1863, 2d. lilac, p. 12, wmk. 2. F. W. Robinson printed 1,260,000 in four printings, last one February 17th, 1864. Many of these shew block lettering instead of double-lined, probably owing to wear of plate.

Beaded oval type. This is one of the most interesting series. Many vagaries may be noted in the execution of the design. The inner frame is broken or wavy in many stamps, chiefly at the top, and the beaded oval also exists in a broken state in two varieties (see illustrations).

I have this broken beaded oval type in the 4d., both imperf. and perforated (wmk. 4) and also a copy of the 3d. blue on laid, in which it is not quite so distinct. The same 4d. stamp (perforated) appears also with a large white dot opposite the forehead, and another has a large white blotch in the same place.

3d. blue, perf. 12, laid horizontally, issued Jan. 31, 1860. Printed from steel die engraved by Frederick Gross and electrotyped, 120 electros to forme. 120,000 printed, which lasted 12 months. A very hard stamp to get well centred.

6d. orange wmk. ^{six} pence issued Oct. 1860. Printed as above, one printing of 60,000 only. A very rare stamp in fine condition.

3d. blue, perf. 12. Issued Jany., 1861. 5 printings of 600,000 in all, the last being in April, 1864. These lasted until 1866. A copy I have shews a white circular flaw just underneath the figure 3, and impinging on the back ground, whilst above the head is a fine white apparent scratch on the plate in the form of an 8, extending from the diadem to the frame.

3d. lake brown, perf. 12. Printed as above, in Feby., 1866. One printing only of 60,000. An under catalogued stamp.

The first beaded oval type of the 4d. was the perf. 12, no wmk., issued April 20, 1860. 900,000 printed, followed by the 4d. wmk. ^{four} pence perf. 12, issued in July, 1860. 7,740,000 printed, last printing June, 1862. Two specimens are known, rouletted dated Sept. 3rd, 1861.

4d. wmk. ^{five} shillings perf. issued Sept. 1862. 360,000 issued.

4d. ,, 4 issued Oct., 1862, perf., 5 printings of 3,360,000 the last in Aug. 3, 1863. My rouletted copies of this stamp (on originals), are dated Aug. 3 and Aug. 19, 1863.

4d. wmk. 4, imperf., issued June, 1863.

4d. ,, ,, rouletted, ,, July, 1863.

There is an error Fourpence in the colour of the 3d. (brown lake), which is excessively rare, only two copies being known.

6d. black, wmk. ^{six} pence perf. 12, bearded oval, issued in August 1861. This stamp came into use after the 6d. black of June 1861, Gibbons' No. 38, which was only in use a very short time. 720,000 printed by F. Grosse.

6d. black, wmk. ^{six} pence Gibbons' type 8. Issued March 1862. This is an interesting stamp; the die was altered from that of the beaded oval type by S. C. Newman and F. Grosse, and consisted of two parts, one bearing the head, the other the frame. Some specimens show the inner frame wavy or irregular chiefly at the top, and the background upon which the head is engraved is, in all my copies except one, solid to the edge of the frame is contradistinction to that of the next printing on paper watermarked 6, and the colour of the paper is of a pinky-yellowish tinge. 1,200,000 printed. Two printings, last one December 11th, 1862; 120 to sheet.

6d. black, wmk. 6, perf. 12, 12½. Issued June, 1863. In this issue the centre die containing the head appears in some specimens to have become worn, or not to have fitted properly as the solid background does not fill the frame but leaves a margin of uncoloured paper of varying widths, and in some cases gives the impression of the middle die being somewhat off centre. I have a pair, one shewing solid background, the other with wide white space. Irregular frames exist, and in one copy I notice a large blotch surrounded by a black line between the P and E of Pence (see illustration). 1,950,000 printed in 9 printings, last one August 22nd, 1865.

1d. green, wmk. 1, perf. 12. Issued January, 1863. The last letter of Victoria is a reversed V in all these stamps. A strip of 4 shows the bottom of the frame broken on one stamp and a small white circle also appears behind the curl on each stamp. 3,720,000 issued in ten printings, the last on August

8th, 1864. Those on paper watermarked **1** were issued during the currency of these.

1d. green, wmk. **1**, perf. 12. Printed on paper borrowed from Tasmania as was also the 3d. grey-lilac of 1866, and issued December, 1863. 1,140,000 printed in three printings, the last one February 11th, 1864. A rare stamp, unused.

1d. green, wmk. ^{one}penny perf. 12. Issued September, 1861. Steel die engraved by De Grouchy & Leigh, Melbourne, and electrotyped. 4,140,000 in five printings, last one August, 1862.

In the 1863 issue some specimens of the 1d. and 2d. shew the value printed in double-lined letters; others are without the two frame lines at the bottom below "Two pence." Some of the 4d. were printed on the wrong side of the paper and shew considerable variations in the top label. A copy of the 4d., wmk. 4, perf. 12, shews a variety in the watermark, viz., a bent foot to the figure 4. Evidently a mishap occurred to one of the bits. The wmk. is also found inverted and reversed.

The 2d. mauve, 1878 (Gibbons, type 23) was issued on tinted papers, being that used for Railway Parcel Stamps, but very few were issued and they are very scarce unused. They are found on green and buff, and I have a copy on self-tinted paper also, and the same stamp on white paper, large margins, *imperfurate*, used, watermarked V, and Crown. This was given by Mr. C. J. Phillips as an unwatermarked stamp cut from an envelope, in his notes on the Berlin Exhibits, but was evidently only superficially examined, as the wmk. is quite distinct. Further, there was no regularly issued envelope bearing that type of stamp.

The 1/- blue, Gibbons, type 24 with *blue* surcharge "Stamp Duty" is a very good stamp. I have one copy.

Type 41, Gibbons, 2d. mauve. One or two sheets of this stamp were issued imperfurate, at Mortlake, Victoria, in 1890. I possess a copy used at that place with a letter from the Postmistress, attesting the fact of their having been issued there.

The 2/- yellow-green, type 32, was issued on August 12th, 1895, and withdrawn 8 days later; used copies are scarce. In the 5/-, Victoria (postage), June 1901, 20 sheets only were issued, showing a large stop between the I and C of Victoria. In the postal fiscals "Stamp Statute" which are catalogued wmk. V, and Crown, I find the 1/- also wmk. 1, 2/- wmk. 2, and 10/- wmk. 10.

In conclusion, I might say that few countries exist which offer such a scope for discoveries and research. There is very much to be found out about the earlier issues, and earnest study will amply repay any efforts towards further knowledge.

A CATALOGUE & GUIDE TO VALUES

— OF THE —

Adhesive Telegraph Stamps of the
United Kingdom.

COMPILED BY CHARLES NISSEN.

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

Telegraphic communication was conducted by private Telegraph Companies prior to 1869. The varying rates charged by the different companies, and the delays and irregularities in the transmission of messages, formed a well-founded grievance on the part of the public, and this, added to the sanguine expectations of the revenue derivable from the system if placed under efficient government working, that had been formed by the officials connected with the Post Office, induced the Ministry, in 1868, to bring in a bill to enable the Postmaster-General to purchase the undertakings of inland telegraph companies. This bill subsequently became law as the "Telegraph Act, 1868," and a further Act was passed in 1869. In 1870 the Post Office took over the business. As soon as the various telegraph systems had been acquired, the Post Office fixed a uniform rate of charges for all inland messages. This was 1/- for twenty words exclusive of the address of the sender and receiver which were transmitted free; for every additional five words threepence was charged.

Telegram Forms with embossed stamp of one shilling were sold to the public at the facial value of the stamp, which could be used for twenty words, and over the twenty words postage stamps were used to prepay the extra cost.

In 1875 a proposal was made to adopt a special set of stamps for the telegraph service, and no longer permit the payment of the charges on telegraphic messages to be made by the medium of postage stamps. Instructions were in consequence given to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., to prepare designs for telegraphic stamps; and these designs of four values were approved in October, 1875, and were to be executed on the hypographic system, similar to that then employed by them for postage stamps, and to be printed by them on paper supplied by the Inland Revenue.

A Post Office Circular announced that on and after the 1st February, 1876, distinctive stamps will be used for denoting all charges collected on telegraphic messages; the stamps will be of the value of 1d., 3d., 1/- and 5/-. After the introduction of special telegraph stamps of the above four values it was permissible to use postage stamps for the prepayment of messages; but on the 24th April, same year, a Post Office Circular was again published announcing that on and after 1st May, 1876, no postage stamps other than those embossed on Telegraph Message Forms must be accepted in payment of telegrams and other values of telegraph stamps continued to be issued until 1891.

In October, 1881, a Post Office Circular announced that:— On and from the 1st November next postage stamps may be used in prepayment of telegrams and that supplies of telegraph stamps will cease to be sent to Postmasters. So postage stamps have been available for telegraph use from January 1st, 1870, to January 31st, 1876, and again from November 1st, 1881, to the present day.

HALF PENNY.

Type 1.

With coloured lettering $\begin{matrix} AA & \text{to} & LT \\ AA & & TL \end{matrix}$ perf. 14.

Only one plate was in use, numbered 5.

Issued.	Plate.	Wmk.	Colour.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 1880	1 (5)	Shamrock	Orange-red ...	2 0	2 0

Variety.

a	Imperforate	80 0
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ONE PENNY

Type 2.

With coloured lettering $\begin{matrix} AA & \text{to} & LT \\ AA & & TL \end{matrix}$ perf. 14. Five plates 1 to 5 were registered, but only 1, 2 and 3 were issued. Impressions were also taken from 4 and 5, which exist, though not issued for public use. The plate 5 was afterwards adapted for printing the halfpenny stamps.

Issued.

2	1876	1	Shamrock	Brown-red ...	2 6	1 0
3	"	2	"	" ...	3 6	1 0
4	1878	3	"	" ...	5 0	2 0

Variety.

b Imperforate

Unissued.

c	—	4	Shamrock	Brown-red ...		
d	—	5	"	" ...		



1



2



3



4



5



6



8



7



9



10

(Nos. 10 and 11 are reduced in size.)



11



THREE PENCE.—*Type 3.*

With coloured lettering $\begin{matrix} AA & \text{to} & LT \\ AA & \text{to} & TL \end{matrix}$ perf. 14, varying in shades of carmine. Impressions taken from plate 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. All these five plates were originally registered on the Spray wmk. paper, but only 1, 2 and 3 were brought into use February, 1876, to March, 1881, plate 4 and 5 exist but was not issued to the public. In 1881 plates 3, 4 and 5 were re-registered on the Crown wmk. paper, and were in use from March to December, 1881.

Issued.

Issued.	Plate.	Wmk.	Colour.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 1876	1	Spray	Carmine	... 3 0	4 6
6 ..	2	..	..	... 6 0	3 0
7 1878	3 5 0	2 6
8 1881	3	Crown 8 6	10 6
9 ..	4 £5	80 0
10 ..	5 £5	80 0

Variety.

<i>i</i>	Imperforate 60 0
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Unissued.

<i>f</i>	—	4	Spray	Carmine	...
<i>g</i>	—	5

FOUR PENCE.—*Type 4.*

With coloured lettering $\begin{matrix} AA & \text{to} & LT \\ AA & \text{to} & TL \end{matrix}$ perf. 14, varying in shades. Two plates, 1 and 2, were registered, and only plate 1 was brought into use in March, 1877; plate 2, which also exists, but was never issued to the public.

Issued.

11 1877	1	Garter	Sage-green	... 15 0	4 0
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Variety.

<i>h</i>	Imperforate 80 0
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Unissued.

<i>i</i>	—	2	Garter	Sage-green	...
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SIX PENCE.—*Type 5.*

With coloured lettering $\begin{matrix} AA & \text{to} & LT \\ AA & \text{to} & TL \end{matrix}$ perf. 14. Two plates 1 and 2 were registered and both brought into use on Spray wmk. paper in March, 1877. The plate 2 was registered on Crown wmk. paper in 1880.

Issued.

12 1877	1	Spray	Grey	... 7 0	3 6
13 1880	2	..	..	... 30 0	10 0
14 1881	2	Crown	..	...	12 6

Variety.							Unused.	Used.
Issued.	Plate.	Wmk.	Colour.	...	...	...	s. d.	s. d.
<i>j</i>	Imperforate	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	0

ONE SHILLING.—Type 6.

With coloured lettering AA to LT perf. 14.

First Issue, February, 1876.

Twelve plates, 1 to 12, were registered on Spray wmk. paper. Colour in shades of green, but plates 11 and 12 were not issued to the public in this colour.

Second Issue, October, 1880.

The colour was changed to salmon instead of green. The printings for this issue were from plates 10, 11 and 12, on Spray wmk. paper, but plate 11 was not issued for use.

Third Issue, February, 1881.

Plate 11 and 12 was again re-registered on Crown wmk paper and issued, the colour being as last, salmon.

Issued.

15	1876	1	Spray	Green	...	7 6	12 0
16	"	2	"	"	...		25 0
17	"	3	"	"	...		15 0
18	"	4	"	"	...	15 0	3 0
19	1877	5	"	"	...		3 0
20	1878	6	"	"	...		5 0
21	"	7	"	"	...	40 0	7 0
22	1879	8	"	"	...		7 6
23	"	9	"	"	...		3 6
24	1880	10	"	"	...	40 0	15 0
25	"	10	"	Salmon	...	20 0	7 6
26	1881	11	Crown	"	...	20 0	5 0
27	"	12	Spray	"	...	80 0	50 0
28	"	12	Crown	"	...	£5	70 0

Varieties.

<i>k</i>	Imperforate (green)	...	...	...	...	70 0	0
<i>l</i>	" (salmon)	...	...	...	...	80 0	0

Unissued.

<i>m</i>	—	11	Spray	Green	...		
<i>n</i>	—	12	"	"	...		
<i>o</i>	—	11	"	Salmon	...		

THREE SHILLINGS.—Type 7.

With coloured lettering AA to LT perf 14. One plate (1) was registered on Spray wmk. paper in 1877 and re-registered on Crown wmk. paper in 1881.

Issued.

Issued.	Plate.	Wmk.	Colour	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
29 1877	1	Spray	Slate-blue ...	45 0	3 6
30 1881	1	Crown		200 0

Variety.

p	Imperforate
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FIVE SHILLINGS.—Type 8.

Large coloured lettering $\begin{smallmatrix} AA \\ AA \end{smallmatrix}$ to $\begin{smallmatrix} JH \\ HJ \end{smallmatrix}$ perf. $15 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$, also perf. 14.
Wmk. Maltese Cross.

Second Issue.

Lettering $\begin{smallmatrix} AA \\ AA \end{smallmatrix}$ to $\begin{smallmatrix} HG \\ GH \end{smallmatrix}$ perf. 14. Wmk. Anchor. Three plates, 1, 2 and 3, were registered on wmk. Cross paper, but plate 3 was not issued to the public with this wmk. A second issue took place in 1881 on wmk. Anchor on white and blue paper, from plate 3 only.

Issued.

31 1876	1	Cross	Rose	50 0	3 0
32 ..	2	..	.. ..	£12/10	20 0
33 1880	2 (perf. 14)		20 0
34 1881	3	Anchor	.. (on white)		70 0
35 ..	3 (on blue)	£25	40 0

Variety.

q	Imperforate	£8
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Unissued.

r	—	3	Cross	Rose	
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TEN SHILLINGS.—Type 9.

With coloured lettering $\begin{smallmatrix} AA \\ AA \end{smallmatrix}$ to $\begin{smallmatrix} JH \\ HJ \end{smallmatrix}$ perf. $15 \times 15\frac{1}{2}$. Only one plate was made and issued.

Issued.

36 1877	1	Cross	Grey	£12/10	7 0
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Variety.

s	Imperforate	£10
---	-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

ONE POUND.—Type 10.

With coloured lettering $\begin{smallmatrix} AA \\ AA \end{smallmatrix}$ to $\begin{smallmatrix} DT \\ TD \end{smallmatrix}$ perf. 14. Only one plate made and issued.

37 1877	1	Shamrock	Purple-brown	£17	17 0
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Variety.

t	Imperforate	£10
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FIVE POUNDS.—Type 11.

With coloured lettering AA to ND perf. 15 × 15½. Only one plate was made and issued. Colour shades of orange-vermilion. It was at first intended to issue the telegraph stamps of this value printed in gold, and owing to the excessive cost the suggestion fell through. The imperforate copies which exist are of course only proofs. After 1881 the word TELEGRAPHS was removed from the plate and the word POSTAGE substituted for printing Five Pounds postage stamps.

Issued.	Plate.	Wmk.	Colour.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
38	1877	1	Shamrock	Orange ...	£25 90 0
<i>Variety.</i>					
<i>u</i>	Imperforate	...	...	...	£25

How I Illustrate my Collection.

By C. EGBERT ASHBY.

FOR some months past—months of long days, and brilliant sunshine—I have been experimenting in what I call "stamp photography," and I now give a few details in the hope that they may prove of interest and use to the readers of the STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.

Collections—specialized ones in particular—are vastly improved, both in appearance and—shall I say, inspection?—by adding illustrations of watermark, paper, etc., to each type.

The accompanying illustrations, which were "taken" from the actual stamps, and in the manner hereinafter described, will explain better than words the advantages that are obtained from the process.

In these days of enlightenment everyone is familiar with the printing frame and the way to use it. Myself, I use ¼-plate size, as this is handy, not only for single stamps, but for strips, blocks of four, and in some cases larger than that. Having obtained my frame, I place in it a clear cover glass (an old negative, from which the film has been cleaned will do), taking care to have it scrupulously clean, as even a smudge with a moist finger will print. I now place, *face upwards*, the stamp or stamps I wish to "photograph," seeing that it lies level, or it will be liable to crumple when the frame is closed. Next I put in the paper and print in the usual way. In this manner I obtain my negative.



Photographs of Indian and Westralian Stamps, showing watermarks.

The 7 kop., Russia, showing laid paper.



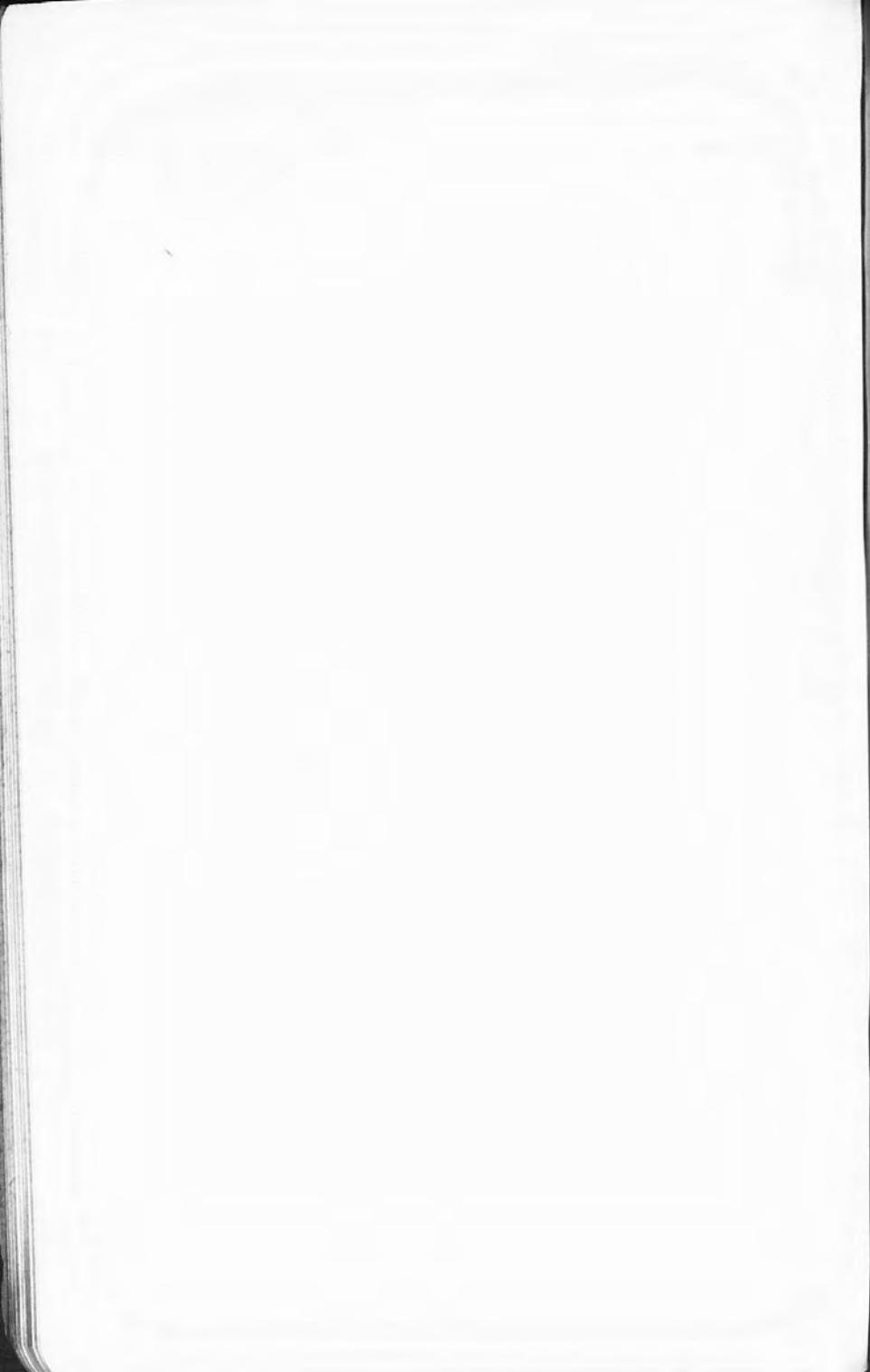
Photographs of Surcharged Stamps. In this pair of Gwaliors the right-hand stamp shows the small "x" variety in the "A" of the overprint.



The 20kr. Austria, illustrating granite wove paper.



The 10c. of Peru—a good example of wove paper.



Always remember, in printing both negative and positive, that toning lightens the print.

In printing pairs, blocks, &c., it is easy to open the frame and see how it is getting on; but with a single stamp this cannot very well be done. In this case I usually print the margin round the stamp *black*, and it nearly always answers the purpose; but of course a lot depends upon colour, thickness of paper, etc. Always see that the back of the stamp is clean.

I print the positive in the same way, viz., face of negative to face of paper.

To illustrate watermarks, print fairly dark, surcharge light—as to paper I can give no set rule. A word, however, as to "P.O.P." For effect, there is none to beat the Ilford Bromide, Smooth Rapid, obtainable at all Photographic Dealers and at most Chemists.

The following is a recipe kindly placed at my disposal by Messrs. Ilford, Ltd.:—"After you have completed your negative and dried it, a little castor oil should be rubbed into the pores of the paper and a little heat used to help this operation. Then rub off all superfluous oil and print in the usual way."

This gives excellent results, but for ease and cheapness I prefer the Glossy Paget Self-toning Paper. The accompanying photographs were printed on this paper, both negative and positive.

The 10c. Peru gives a good example of wove paper, whilst the 7k. Russia shows laid paper to advantage. The 20k. Austria illustrates that well-known "granite" wove to a nicety. Observe the places where I have succeeded in removing some of the gelatinous adhesive which they call GUM! The pair 1a. India shows surcharge. Observe the small "a" in "Gwalior" on the right hand stamp. Surcharges in some cases can be printed without the design of the stamp showing at all.

The 1a. India and 1d. W. Australia need no comment, the wvks. being very plain.

This is also an excellent way of insuring stamps against theft, as perf. postmark, wvks., etc., can be duplicated, should occasion require the stamp being sent away.

In conclusion, let me say that I shall be very pleased to answer any correspondence which is accompanied by a stamp for reply postage. My address is 23, King Edward Street, Leeds.

Our "Annual."

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE STAMP FIENDS' RAID."

Another Annual! Great Scot!
 It seems to me but yesterday
 That I first saw the First, and now
 Here comes the Second S.C.A.
 Ah well, ah me, and lack-a-day,
 I hope to live (I think I shall—
 Tho' Time his record breaks each year)
 To see the Twentieth Annual.

Time goes for us Philatelists.
 Far quicker than for other men,
 Who find time "hang upon their hands"
 We know *who* finds work for them *them!*
 The devil of a business 'tis
 To find that one's no work to do,
 But never found with idle hands
 Are we who Philatela woo.

Yes, *Tempus fugit* (Mrs. Brown's
 Own version's "*Tempus fugit flies.*")
 Yet what care we, while each of us
 To keep pace with our hobby tries?
 One day well-spent with Stamps, methinks,
 Is worth, say, ten days' cycling, eh?
 So one year of Philately
 Is worth a cycle of Cathay.

'Tis time to change the subject. Time
 Has occupied three stanzas quite;
 I'll hurry up to be in time
 About *this* Annual to write.
 I spent my *own* down Brighton way,
 At "bargain hunting" took a spell,
 My fortnight (like this book) I made
 A Philatelic "Annual."

There's Bishop at my telephone:—
 "Say! are you there, or are you—?" "No!
 I'm sober as a bishop, sir."
 "Your verse, at least, is 'shaky,' tho'."
 Well, I've had "Annuals" galore,
 But, to my cost, I know too well
 The seaside "Annual" costs more
 Than does The S.C. Annual. —W. E. IMESON.

The German Official Stamp Case.

By R. R. THIELE.

[NOTE.—In the 1904 Edition of the STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL was given a very full résumé of the British "government stamp prosecution," at the end of which we stated that a similar action was on the tapis in Germany. As is now generally known that action culminated in the prosecution of a number of collectors and dealers, and as a sequel to our former article it will be interesting to reprint an account of the German case, as related by Mr. R. R. Thiele in the columns of *Meeke's Stamp Collector*, of May 23rd last.—ED., STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.]

The official stamps which were issued by the Imperial German Postal Administration for the purpose of keeping track of the amount to be paid annually by the Kingdom of Prussia for the transportation of its official correspondence are no longer in circulation, but they have lately led to an important criminal case, similar in many respects to the celebrated case which last year agitated philatelic circles in England. During the circulation of these stamps it was frequently rumoured that there were leakages and it was even reported that the police had searched the stock of a noted stamp dealer at Berlin for unused specimens of these stamps. Nothing further seemed to have come of these rumoured investigations, but now at last there have been sensational developments. On April 8th four persons were tried for alleged stamp thefts at Cologne, and three of them were found guilty, one being acquitted.

Following is a brief recapitulation of the case:—

The inquiry was started at Paris, oddly enough. The German Ambassador at Paris saw unused copies of these stamps in the windows of several stamp dealers. He knew they were not supposed to be in the hands of the public in unused condition, and therefore, by the aid of the Parisian police, ascertained that the dealers procured the stamps from Cologne. The German authorities put a detective on the case who is himself a stamp collector and knew how to go about the matter.

He discovered that the stamps came from a minor government official at Cologne, a railway clerk named Lucht. He introduced himself to this man as a collector, bought some stamps from him and inquired for unused official stamps. Lucht promised to bring him some next; when he brought them he was arrested and some 2000 unused official stamps, largely in entire sheets, were found on him, still more being found at his residence. Among the correspondence found there was a letter from which it appeared that a certain

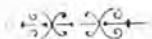
merchant had also bought such stamps from Lucht and that Lucht had warned him not to show them to anybody. This merchant was also arrested and tried; he claimed never to have read the letter and not to have known the incriminating nature of his purchase. He was acquitted on trial.

After Lucht's arrest a letter came to his address which was turned over to the police and in which a man at Trier (Treves) named Haberkorn offered Lucht an entire sheet of 50 pf. officials. The police obtained the sheet and thereupon arrested Haberkorn; he gave a government messenger named Schneider as the man from whom he obtained the stamps. Schneider was also arrested and was found to be the source of all these unused stamps. He had sometimes used regular stamps instead of official stamps and appropriated the latter, but still oftener had simply entered fictitious sums in the accounts for postage and taken stamps to correspond.

All the accused denied having known that it was criminal to possess unused official stamps and it appeared that an official decree prohibiting their private use was not issued until October, 1903, nearly ten months after their issue! Up to that time many officials seem to have traded official stamps for regular adhesives. Lucht claimed that the prominent Berlin dealer already referred to had even publicly exhibited unused official stamps in blocks of four at the Mulhausen Exhibition. The dealer, oddly enough, was not indicted, although the defendants made a motion to that effect.

The verdict of the court was as follows: Schneider was sentenced to three months imprisonment; Haberkorn to one month; Lucht to three months—all three less than the State's attorney had demanded. According to German law, imprisonment during investigation was deducted and the defendants released at once; but the two officials, at least, will no doubt have been severely dealt with by their superior officers.

The curious part of the verdict is that the question whether the possession of unused official stamps is illegal was not really answered at all!



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A Short Dictionary of Philately.

COMPILED BY PERCY C. BISHOP.

CHIS is an attempt to compile what would be more correctly described as a Brief Cyclopædia of Philately. I am conscious that it is by no means perfect, and I shall be most grateful to hear from any philatelists who have alterations or emendations to suggest, with a view to a publication in handy book form at some future date. Meantime I must express my indebtedness (for much help in ready reference) to Major Evans, "Stamps and Stamp Collecting" (Stanley Gibbons, Limited); to the "Hints to Collectors" published as a Preface to the "Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue" (Scott Stamp and Coin Company, New York), and to an excellent "Glossary of Philatelic Terms" (unsigned) in the "Stamp Collectors' Almanac" of 1900. I can, at any rate, claim that the "Dictionary," as it stands, represents a great deal of laborious work. It is not until one sits down to a compilation of this kind that one realises what a number of terms and phrases go to the making up of the Stamp Collector's vocabulary!

—P.C.B.

A. & T.—A surcharge found upon French stamps, denoting their use for *Annam and Tonquin*, French possessions in Siam.

Albino.—Stamped envelopes, the stamps of which are embossed in colour, sometimes escape the colouring process, and the result of such an error is described by philatelists as an "albino." See *Printing*.

Aniline.—A colour more or less soluble in water. Stamps printed by means of aniline inks should never be soaked.

A Payer ("To Pay").—On the later Unpaid Letter stamps of Belgium.

A percevoir.—"To gather—to collect—to receive") is the distinctive inscription on the Postage Due Stamps of France, the French Colonies, and Belgium.

"B."—Surcharged on the stamps of the Straits Settlements, indicates Bangkok.

Batonné.—See *Paper*.

"*Bayern*."—Bavaria.

"*B. C. A.*"—Overprinted on the stamps of British South Africa, denoting their allocation to British Central Africa.

"*Belgique*."—All the Belgian stamps issued since the series of 1869 are inscribed *Belgique*, but prior to 1869 they bore no word indicative of their nationality.

Bi-coloured Stamps are, of course, stamps printed in two colours, as is now done in the case of a very large number of British Colonial issues.

Bi-sected Stamps.—See *Provisional Issues*.

"*Braunschweig*" signifies Brunswick.

"*Bs. As.*" is an abbreviation of "Buenos Aires" on the stamps known as the "Gaucho" (Argentine Cowboy) series.

Burelé.—A networking on the back of stamps as a preventive of forgery. The Hanover stamps of 1853-1864 are networked on the *face* of the stamps, while those of Mexico of the issue of 1872 have a burelé printing on the back. Certain stamps of Queensland are also backed with a ribbing of burelé.

"*Cabo Verde*."—Cape Verde, Portuguese Colony.

Cancellation.—See *Fiscal Cancellation*, also *Postmarks*.

Cantonals.—When postage stamps were first issued for Switzerland the intention was that each State or "canton" of the Confederation should provide its own issues. The stamps issued in this way for Basle, Geneva and Zurich are generally styled "Cantonals."

"*C. Ch.*"—A surcharge found on French Colonial stamps, representing "Cochin China" in an abbreviated form.

"*Cent*," "*Centime*," "*Centesimo*," etc.—All variants of the word "cent" and all derived from a common Latin root. The various items of currency may be classified as follows:—

Cent	United States, Canada, &c.	100c. = 1 dollar - 4s.2d.
Cent	Holland and Colonies	5 cents = 1 penny
Centime	France, Belgium, Switzerland, &c.	100 centimes = 1 franc = about 9½d.
Cent de Peseta	Spain	100c. = 1 peseta
Centesima	Italy	100c. = 1 lira
Centavo	South and Central America	100c. = 1 dollar (Mexican)
Centesimo		
Cent (Asiatic)	Borneo, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements	100c. = 1 dollar = about 2s. 6d.

"*Chile*."—Chili.

Colours.—A vexed question in connection with Philately is the proper classification of stamp colours. The many colour

charts that have been placed on the market so far have not been a success. An able work on the subject by Mr. B. W. Warhurst, "A Colour Dictionary," is published at 2s. 6d. by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

"*Commission für Retourbriefe.*"—An inscription found on the Returned Letter labels of Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

Compound Perf.—See *Perforations.*

"*Comunicaciones.*"—Meaning, literally, "Communications," is the principal inscription, in some cases the only inscription, upon the Spanish postage stamps of 1870 to 1878, and also upon the "Baby King" issue of the same country of 1889.

Control Letters and Numbers.—See *Marginal Inscriptions.*

Control Surcharges.—In recent issues of Colombia, Hayti, Salvador, and other foreign countries, a custom has grown up of surcharging control marks upon the stamps themselves, such marks assuming various shapes and forms.

"*Correio,*" "*Correos,*" etc.—"Correio" is Portuguese and "Correos" Spanish for "Postage." Very many stamps bear one or another of these words as their sole inscription. *Correos y Telegrafos,* on the Spanish stamps of 1879-1882, means, of course, "Postage and Telegraphs." *Correos Interior* stands for "Inland Postage."

Counterfeits.—Imitations of stamps made by some unscrupulous person for sale to the unwary philatelist. See also *Fakes and Forgeries.*

Cut Square or Cut to Shape.—The embossed or printed stamp cut from an envelope, post card, letter card, or newspaper wrapper, is described as "cut square" or "cut to shape" as the case may be. The makers of the "Lallier" and other old-time stamp albums were responsible for a great deal of "cutting to shape," the spaces provided in these books for postal stationery being shaped according to the actual form of the stamp, whether rectangular, circular, oval or octagonal. For many years the collecting of cut square or cut to shape postal stationery has been out of favour, though quite recently at least one philatelic journal has advocated the collecting of cut squares on the ground that a collection of "entires" is likely to prove too cumbersome for the average collector to properly classify and accommodate.

De La Rue Printing.—The present printers of the stamps of Great Britain and of many British Colonial issues are Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London. Stamps issuing from their factory are spoken of, among philatelists, as "De La Rue printings."

Departmentals.—See *Official Stamps*.

"*Deutsche Reichs Post*" is an inscription distinguishing the Government postal issues of Germany, from the time of the consolidation of the German Empire in 1870-71.

Dickinson Paper.—See *Paper*.

"*Diligencia*" is the only word, apart from the expression of value, used upon the 1 real stamp of the first issue of Uruguay.

Double Printing.—A stamp or surcharge of which two distinct impressions have been made.

Early or Late State of Plate.—In certain issues of stamps, great variations in the quality of printing are observable, due to the more or less worn state of the plate. Philatelists describe these various qualities of printing as "early state of plate," "late state," or "medium state."

Embossing.—See *Printing*.

Engraving.—See *Printing*.

"*Entires.*"—Articles of postal stationery, envelopes, post cards, wrappers, &c., in their entirety are classed by philatelists as "Entires." During recent years this branch of collecting has greatly suffered in our own country, largely by reason of the decision of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, to exclude these varieties from their priced catalogues and to cease the importation of newly issued stationery.

Errors.—Any stamp in the manufacture of which some mistake has been made is described as an error. The principal classes of errors are:—(1) errors of colour, such as Cape of Good Hope 1d. blue and 4d. red of 1861; (2) errors of inscription, such as the 20 öre of Sweden, lettered "Tretio" instead of "Tjugo" öre; (3) errors of inversion, such as the 15 and 24 cents United States stamps of 1869, printed with the central panel of the design placed upside down. See also *Inverted Centres*.

"*Escuelas.*" a word employed on many of the stamps of the Republic of Venezuela, is understood to mean that the revenue, or some proportion of the revenue derived from the sale of these stamps, is devoted to the upkeep of the National Schools.

"*Espana.*"—Spain.

"*Espresso*" (Express) is the principal inscription on the Express Delivery Stamps of Italy.

Essay.—An essay is a stamp design submitted for approval, but not accepted for use. Many of these are most curious

and interesting, and some fine collections have been made. In the earlier days of Philately, indeed, essays were regarded as being almost on a par, in point of interest, with the actual government issues, as a reference to the old-time philatelic magazines will abundantly prove. Some of the British essays, the "Beaufort House" series, and others submitted for approval at the time of the introduction of Penny Postage in 1840, are now exceedingly scarce and much prized by specialists of British stamps.

Express.—See *Special Delivery Stamps*.

Fac-simile is a useful euphemism employed for what are nothing more nor less than forged stamps. In the earlier days of stamp collecting, imitation stamps were sometimes sold by dealers of standing, but they were always dignified with the name of "fac-simile." A leading firm of stamp dealers in Germany many years ago produced a series of imitations of the "Newspaper and Periodical" stamps of the United States, each specimen bearing a black surcharge, "Fac Simile." Another firm, nearer home, for many years sold packets of "United States Locals," with each of which was circulated a statement to the effect that the contents were fac-similes. The firms in question would not nowadays dream of transacting such a form of business. "The times have changed"—in Philately as in everything else.

"*Fakes.*"—A fake is not exactly a forgery, since by the word "forgery" we generally mean a stamp that is an out-and-out counterfeit. By the slang word "fake" a philatelist indicates a stamp which has been transformed from "a thing of no account" into a variety of some value by some addition to, or some alteration of, the original design. Thus a stamp changed by chemical means to a rarer shade of colour is a "fake"; a stamp to which a forged surcharge is applied is a "fake"; a fiscal stamp from which the fiscal cancellation has been cleaned, and an ordinary postmark substituted, is a "fake." There are a hundred and one forms of fakery, but the object is always the same—namely, to make an illicit profit by defrauding the stamp collector.

Filipinas.—Philippine Islands.

Fiscal.—A description applied to all kinds of revenue stamps, except of course those which represent *postal* revenue. Fiscal stamps at various times have been made available for postage. See *Postal Fiscals*.

Fiscal Cancellation.—A bank mark or any form of commercial cancellation (whether written or by rubber stamp) as distinct from a postal cancellation.

Fugitive Colour.—The antithesis of the common expression "fast colour." In other words, a stamp printed in a fugitive colour is liable to "run" on being immersed in water. For this reason collectors have to be chary of soaking certain countries' stamps.

Forgery.—The forged stamp is not now the "bogey" that it formerly was. Stamp collectors, nowadays, are well served by reliable philatelic periodicals which publish prompt news of all attempts to foist faked or forged stamps upon the philatelic public. In earlier days the great majority of forged stamps were produced by a more or less rough lithography, and were readily detectable by anyone able to compare the forgery with a specimen known to be genuine. At the present time, although fewer attempts are made to foist counterfeits upon the philatelist, those *Chevaliers d'industrie* who are still engaged in the ungentle art of forgery have grown far cleverer at the work. Various perfected processes of photographic reproduction have made it possible to supply at any rate a colourable imitation of a rare stamp. The expenses of modern forgery are considerable, and what with this and the dangers besetting such a nefarious form of enterprise, it generally happens that only very scarce stamps are taken in hand. There is, happily, always some stumbling block that exposes the spurious work. Even if the design itself is reproduced with sufficient fidelity to deceive the ordinary collector, there are still the paper, the perforation, the colour, and the watermark to be imitated. In one or more—probably more—of these particulars, the forged stamp will fail to stand the test of expert examination. Collectors of British and British Colonial stamps enjoy a special degree of immunity from forgeries, because the great majority of the issues of the British Empire are printed on watermarked paper. It is obviously impossible to forge a watermark in the strict sense of the word, because the watermark is created in the actual process of manufacturing the paper; but it is on record that star and other watermark devices have been imitated on the backs of rare Cingalese and other stamps. See *Paper*.

"*Franco*," "*Franco Bollo*," etc.—These expressions indicate "Free" and "Free Stamp." *Franco Bollo Postale* on Italian and other stamps would mean "Free Postage Stamp," or, freely translated, "Postage Paid."

Frank.—In earlier years Members of Parliament and other privileged persons were allowed free postage, not only for themselves, but also for any friends and acquaintances to whom they might give "franks." The privilege was greatly abused and was at length withdrawn, but the custom has

since been in vogue in other parts of the world, in the case of Spain special stamps being issued for the postage of Deputies' letters ("*Correos de los Diputados.*")

"*Franqueo*," meaning "franked" or "postage paid," is the principal inscription on certain of the Spanish "Carlist" stamps of Spain and on one of the issues of Peru.

"*Freimarke*" is a word that appears in different spellings on German, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian stamps. It means, literally, "Free Stamp," but may be freely translated to mean postage stamp.

"*G*" and "*G.W.*"—These letters overprinted on the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope indicate their allocation to Griqualand West, a territory longed since merged in the Cape Colony.

"*G.P.E.*," an overprint on French Colonial stamps, stands for Guadeloupe.

Government Issues.—Philatelists speak of "a Government issue" as distinct from an issue not sanctioned by government, and it is generally assumed that by a government issue we mean a national issue as distinct from an issue available only for local postage. This, however, is misleading, since many local stamps, like the "Rural" issues of Russia, have been issued with the full consent of the governments concerned, and are, indeed, an essential part of the national postal system.

"*Guy. Franc.*," an overprint on French Colonial stamps, indicates French Guiana.

Gold Beater's Skin.—This substance (once a universal remedy for cut fingers) derives its name from the fact that it is, or was, principally used by gold beaters to lay between the sheets of the precious metal during the process of "beating." An issue of stamps was once printed on a patent transparent paper closely resembling gold beater's skin—viz., the 1866 issue of Prussia.

Government Counterfeits.—See *Reprints.*

Government Reminders.—See *Reminders.*

Granite Paper.—See *Paper.*

Grille or *Grid.*—Certain issues of United States stamps were fitted with a "Grille"—in order, as a humorist might suggest, to "cook the goose" of the fraudulent stamp-cleaner. There is no doubt that the authorities supposed that the presence of the grille would check the depredations of those persons who make a practice of divesting stamps of their

postmarks, in order that they should pay postage a second time, the idea being that the series of small punctures composing the grille would enable the paper to absorb the postmarking ink and render "cleaning" impossible. Later, when indelible inks for postmarking purposes were obtained, the grille was abandoned. Many conflicting definitions of the postage stamp grille have been published, the most satisfactory being "a square or rectangular embossment of small dots." There are numerous interesting varieties of the grille, of which American specialists have made a patient study.

Gum.—See *Original Gum*.

Gumpaps.—A coined word. Under this head are classed all those "commemorative" and other issues which are suspected of being issued solely with a view of raising revenue from stamp collectors.

"H.P.N." and "*Habilitado por la Nacion*" are overprints found on the stamps of Spain issued during the short-lived Spanish Republic. "Habilitado" surcharges have also been used in the ex-Spanish Colonies, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

Hair Lines.—Fine lines found at the corners of certain varieties of British stamps are described as "Hair Lines."

"H.I. & U.S." appears upon one of the 13 cents stamps of the first issue of Hawaii. The letters stand for "Hawaiian Islands and United States," this stamp being intended to frank letters from Honolulu to America.

Imperforate.—Not perforated. See *Perforations*.

"*Impuesto de Guerra*," meaning, literally, "Impost of War," is the inscription used on the "War Tax" stamps of Spain.

"*India Port.*"—An abbreviation of "*India Portuguesa*" used on the stamps of Portuguese India.

"*Instruccion*" is found inscribed on certain of the Venezuelan stamps, and its use is analogous to that of "*Escuelas*," which see.

"*Ionikon Kpatoc*" (as nearly as it can be rendered in English type) is the sole inscription on the stamps of the Ionian Islands, which group belonged to Great Britain until 1860, when the islands were ceded to Greece.

Inverted Centres or "*Inverts*."—In the printing of stamps in two colours it has frequently happened that the central portion, printed in a different colour from the body of the stamp, has been placed upside down. Famous examples of stamps with inverted centres are the 4 annas red and blue of

India, the 15 and 24 cents U.S.A. of 1869, and the more recent 4 cent "Automobile" stamp of the Buffalo Exhibition series of 1901. Americans call these stamps with inverted centres "inverts" for brevity's sake. This form of philatelic error is due invariably to the sheet of printing paper being "fed" into the machine "the wrong way up" when it is about to receive the impression in the second colour.

Jubilee Line.—Since Queen Victoria's first Jubilee year, 1887, the sheets of many British and Colonial stamps have shown a line of colour surrounding the panes of stamps. Hence the term "Jubilee Line."

"KGL. POST FRM." appears on the early stamps of Denmark (1853), and the Danish West Indies (1855). These issues are identical in design and are likely to be confused by young collectors. The only difference is one of coinage, the stamps for Denmark being priced in "skillings," and those for the Danish West Indies in "cents."

"K.K. Post Stempel" and "Kais. Konigl. Oesterr Post" are inscriptions found on the earlier Austrian stamps.

"Kreuzer" and "Kr." are expressions of value found on the stamps of Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, &c.

"K. Wurtl." on the stamps of Wurtemberg, is short for "Kingdom of Wurtemberg."

"L. McL." (Lady McLeod) are the initials that appear in interlaced script capitals in the lower half of the famous local stamp issued in 1847 by the Lady McLeod Steam Navigation Company. The "Lady McLeod" stamp is classed with the issues of Trinidad, and for some years it was the only stamp, apart from the ordinary British issues, obtainable in that colony.

Laid.—See *Paper*.

Lithography.—See *Printing*.

Local Issues.—Strictly speaking, all stamps available for postage over a circumscribed area would be correctly classed as "Locals," but for philatelic purposes such a definition would be too drastic, for the very low values of France, to take a familiar instance, are when used singly, available only for inland postage; yet these same stamps, if used in sufficient quantity, or in combination with higher values, would be competent to prepay international mail matter. Philatelists therefore class as "Locals" merely those stamps which are available only for a particular district. Famous among stamps of this class are the "Rural" issues of Russia—stamps issued for sparsely populated districts in Russia to

supplement the Imperial Post. *Private Locals* are stamps issued by private persons, firms, or corporations, either to serve a genuine local postal service, or to be sold to such stamp collectors as are willing to buy them.

"*Losen*" is an inscription that distinguishes the Unpaid Letter Stamps of Sweden.

"*Magyar Kir Posta*" is peculiar to the stamps of Hungary.
Manila.—See *Paper*.

Marginal Inscriptions and Watermarks.—Marginal inscriptions are found either printed on the margin of the sheet of stamps or watermarked in the paper. Such inscriptions serve as control marks or for various other official purposes. See also *Position Letters*.

"*Maroc*."—Morocco.

"*Mejico*."—The name "Mexico" is thus rendered on certain issues of the stamps of that Republic.

Millimetre.—The thousandth part of a metre. Measurements of stamps and overprints are expressed in millimetres. Philatelists find a millimetre gauge useful in measuring varieties of surcharges.

Mint Condition.—An unused stamp which in every respect is in equal state to a newly printed specimen is described as "mint" or in "mint condition."

MQE., overprinted on French Colonial stamps, indicates Martinique.

Mulready.—The first British envelope, the famous "Mulready," derived its name from the artist responsible for its design—W. Mulready, R.A. The envelopes and covers of this issue were utterly unsuitable to the public needs, and after a very short period of currency the unsold remainders were destroyed.

"*Montevideo*."—The name of the capital of Uruguay, the city of Montevideo, is the distinctive inscription of the square Uruguayan stamps of 1856-1863.

Nandgam.—The Indian State of Nandgaon.

Native Paper.—See *Paper*.

Nawab Shah Jahan Begam.—An inscription on the stamps of Bhopal.

N.C.E.—A surcharge upon French Colonial stamps, indicating *New Caledonia*.

Nederland.—Holland.

Ned. Indie.—On the stamps of the Dutch Indies.

Nord-deutscher-post and *Norddeutscher postbezirk* are inscriptions found on the stamps of the North German Postal District, 1868-1870.

Norge.—Norway.

N.S.B.—A surcharge upon French Colonial stamps indicating Nossi Bé.

Obliteration.—Another word for *Postmark*, which see.

Obsolete.—Stamps no longer available for postal duty are classed as obsolete issues.

Official Reprints.—See *Reprints*.

Official Stamps.—These are of many kinds, the most notable (because of recent legal proceedings) being the British stamps overprinted for the use of various government departments. The official stamps of many foreign countries are by no means free from a grave suspicion of being issued for the purpose of raising philatelic revenue rather than to fill any urgent government need. In Luxemburg and in certain other countries there are actually more varieties of official issues than of ordinary postage stamps! The suggestion was put forward some time ago that philatelists should ignore *all* officials, including "Postage Due" stamps, "Too Late" and "A.R." issues, etc. There is, however, much to be said on both sides. The official issues of the British Empire, if we except one or two of the Australian States, do not exceed reasonable dimensions, and the "Departmental" issues of the United States are a handsome and much-sought-after series, ranking high in the estimation of philatelists.

Official is the form of the word "Official" in use in all countries inhabited by the Latin races. The word is frequently found surcharged on the ordinary adhesives of such countries, converting them to official use.

Oficina del Gobierno is an official inscription on certain stamps of Mexico.

O.G.—Original Gum.

Original Die.—See *Printing*.

Original Gum.—The gum applied to the back of the stamp when originally manufactured. A stamp may be described as "O.G." or "with full gum" when in this condition, while less perfect specimens would be styled "no gum" or "part gum" according to circumstances.

Orts Post (Local Post) is an inscription found on some of the old "Cantonal" stamps of Switzerland.

Ottoman Empire.—Turkey.

O.U.S.—Letters surcharged on the older English stamps indicating their use by the Oxford Union Society.

Pacchi Postale.—Inscribed on the postal packet stamps of Italy.

Pane.—A sub-division of a complete sheet of stamps. As an instance the penny stamps of Great Britain are printed in sheets of 240 specimens, arranged in two blocks of 120 specimens each, these blocks being divided one from the other by a white space or gutter. Such blocks are described as panes, and the philatelic description of the full sheet would be: "Printed in sheets of 240—two panes of 120 (ten rows of 12 stamps)."

Paper (including *Watermarks*).—Stamps have been printed on many kinds of paper, and a few notes as to the principal varieties will be of interest. First let it be explained that the texture of the paper is determined by the surface on which the pulp is "fed." If this surface is smooth and even the resultant paper will be of uniform texture throughout and will show no variation of substance when held up to the light. Paper of this even texture is known as *Wove* or *Wire Wove Paper*—the kinds of paper most commonly used for postage stamp manufacture at the present time. If the frame or surface used by the paper maker have parallel lines of wire stretched across it, the effect on the finished paper will be that when held up to the light it will show alternately light and dark lines. This is known as *Laid Paper*. Variants of *Laid Paper* are the makes known as *Quadrillé* and *Bâtonné*. In *Quadrillé* paper the "laid" lines take the form of small squares (*Quadrillé Carré*) or rectangles (*Oblong Quadrillé*). In *Bâtonné* paper a series of "laid" lines occurs at intervals of about an inch, more or less, and are due to the fact that the surface on to which the pulp is "fed" consists of a series of laths or "batons." A combination of *Laid* and *Bâtonné* papers is known as *Laid Bâtonné*, and in this the usual "laid" lines show between the batons. *Silk Thread Papers* are those having threads of silk running through the sheet. Some of the older continental stamps are good examples of this. Certain of the early British stamps and stamped envelopes were made of "Dickinson" *Safety Paper*, which was also a silk-thread paper. *Silk Papers* have fibres of silk actually worked into the texture of the paper. These fibres are sometimes very tiny, and alternative names given to this class of paper are *Granite* and *Silurian*. A term applied to the papers used for the home-produced stamps of China, Indian Native States, Japan, etc., is *Native Paper*. For many issues of post cards and other stationery.

Manila Paper is used. Finally, *Pelure* paper is a very thin, semi-transparent variety.

I am indebted for many of these facts to the excellent "Hints for Collectors" published as a preface to Scott's Catalogue. The same writer concludes with this very interesting paragraph:—

Double Paper has been experimentally used, consisting of a very thin sheet pasted to a thicker one. Any attempt to wash the stamp separates the sheets. . . . Some of the German issues have an *invisible network* printed on the paper before printing the stamps. This may be made visible by exposing to sulphuretted hydrogen. The present German issue has the imperial eagle, crown and post horn printed in *Phenolphthaline*, which is rendered visible by ammonia fumes. *Ribbed Paper* presents rough parallel lines on both sides, and is usually made by passing it through rolls which have fine corrugations cut upon them. Paper having very heavy "laid" lines may sometimes present the characteristics of ribbed paper.

Watermarks form an essential part of the *Paper* question, being devices worked into the paper in the process of manufacture. These devices are of infinite variety. Formed in the process of manufacturing the paper, they may be described as *Natural Watermarks*, but in some cases, as in the Swiss stamps of 1862-1878, the watermark is impressed on the back of the stamp. These we call *Artificial Watermarks*. Stamp forgers in imitating the stamps of Ceylon and other watermarked issues have made *Forged Watermarks* by impressing the watermark-device in some greasy substance, which gives the lines of the faked design a semi-transparent appearance, and is well calculated to deceive the novice. An expert, however, will test the genuineness of the watermark with a bath of soda, whereupon the faked device will vanish! *Inverted Watermarks* are of course caused by "feeding" the sheet of printing paper into the press, the wrong end first. *Reversed Watermarks*, on the other hand, are a result of feeding the paper into the press the wrong side up. A watermark may be both inverted and reversed in relation to the stamp, through being fed into the printing machine both the wrong end first and the wrong side up. To decipher watermarks the best plan is to lay the stamp face downwards on a smooth black surface, and lightly paint its back with refined benzine (which, by the way, one should be careful not to expose near a naked flame or light, as it is highly inflammable). The effect of this treatment is to bring out the design of the watermark very vividly.

Para and *Piastre*.—Eastern currency expressions used on the stamps of Egypt, the Levant, Turkey, &c.

Peseta.—A Spanish currency expression. The peseta nominally equals the French franc, but latterly the Spanish

currency has suffered serious depreciation. *Cent. de Peseta* means the hundredth part of a peseta. See *Cent.*

Pelure.—See *Paper.*

Pen.—An abbreviation of "Pennia" and "Penn" on certain of the stamps of Finland.

Pen Cancellation.—A penmark obliterating a postal or fiscal stamp.

Percé.—See *Perforation.*

Perforation.—We owe the invention of *Stamp Separation* in its various forms to Henry Archer, who, after long years of discouragement, received a sum of £4000 from the British Government for his invention. It seems almost incredible to us moderns that from 1840 to 1854 people were content to cut sheets of postage stamps into strips or single specimens by means of scissors or a knife. Stamp Separation we may divide into two great categories: *Rouletting* and *Perforating*, the essential difference being that *rouletting* merely cuts slits or pricks holes in the paper, without actually removing any part thereof; while the *perforating* machine punches out small discs of the paper. *Percé* is a French word applied to the various forms of *Rouletting*, as follows:

Percé en Arc.—In this system rows of small semi-circles are cut in the paper between the rows of stamps.

Percé en Scie.—This is known to English philatelists as the Saw Tooth roulette, from its zig-zag form.

Percé en Serpentin, or "Serpentine" Rouletting, in which the cuts made in the paper take the form of a wavy line.

Percé en Lignes, otherwise "rouletting in lines."—In this method the paper receives short, straight cuts in regular lines. The gauge of this form of rouletting is calculated, as in machine perforation, by counting the number of cuts that occur in the space of two centimetres. A variant of line rouletting is "Rouletting in Coloured Lines," of which method the stamps of Luxemburg of 1865-72 furnish a good example.

Percé en Points is, in plain English, *Pin Perforation*, and is a system of separation in which round holes are pricked in the paper at regular intervals. Although called Pin Perforation it is a system of Rouletting, pure and simple.

Percé en Losanges, or *Lozenge Rouletting*, is carried out by means of a series of diagonal cuts which, in an unsevered block or sheet, give a diamond-shaped appearance, or as an expert in heraldry would say, a series of lozenges.

Perforating by Machine is, however, the system of stamp separation now generally in vogue. To Dr. Legrand, an

eminent French philatelist, we owe the introduction of the *Perforation Gauge*, an appliance based on a measurement of the perforations occurring within a space of two centimetres. *Compound Perforations* occur when a stamp shows a different gauge of perforation at top and bottom from that which it measures at the sides. In recording such a perforation the measure of the top and bottom would be given first, and then the measure of the sides—as thus: “perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ ” Cases are known in which every side of a stamp has been perforated differently, and we should record such a “a confusion of perfs.” in this manner: Perf. at top \times perf. at bottom \times perf. at left side \times perf. at right side.

Pfennig or Pfennige.—German currency. A hundred pfennig make one mark, which is roughly the equivalent of a British shilling.

P.G.S., surcharged on the stamps of the Straits Settlements, stands for “Perak Government Service.”

Philately, Philatelist.—I take leave to reproduce the following admirable definition of these expressions from “Stamps and Stamp Collecting,” by Major Edward B. Evans, a work published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, in 1894:—

In the early days of Stamp Collecting and Stamp Collectors, those terms were considered sufficient to indicate both the pursuit and its followers. But as time went on, and collecting began to be conducted upon more scientific lines, it was thought necessary that the Collecting of Stamps in an intelligent manner should be distinguished by some special word, in a similar way to the Collecting of Coins, Insects, &c.; and that thus *Collecting*—from a scientific point of view—might be distinguished from mere Accumulating of quantities of stamps without order or arrangement. Various titles were suggested, and as careful study of minor details, and research into the origin and history of the various stamps, were intended to be implied, it seems evident that something ending in “ology” would have been appropriate. Our neighbours across the Channel, who were the first to recognise the importance of the study of watermarks, perforations, &c., were, naturally, foremost in proposing suitable names for our humble science (if such it may be called). *Timbromanie* was, of course, an invention of the enemy; *Timbrophile* (Fondness for Stamps), and *Timbrologie* (the Study, or Science, of Stamps) were rejected as being compounded from words in two different languages. The second of the two appears to be very appropriate; it survives still in the title of *La Société Française de Timbrologie*, one of the oldest and most distinguished of the Philatelic Societies; occasional attempts have also been made to introduce it into English, as *Timbrology*, unmindful of the fact that the exact British equivalent would be *Stampology*—a word which is probably not more ridiculous to our ears than *Timbrologie* was to some French ones thirty years ago. About that period Mons. Herpin, of Paris, set to work to construct a word out of somewhat more homogeneous materials, and succeeded in producing one, which is not only purely

Greek in derivation, but is to the present day the purest Greek to the general public. The first syllable is simple enough; "philos" (fond of) is a word that enters into the composition of not a few in our own language; but as the Greeks possessed neither stamps nor anything resembling them, it was necessary to denote them in some less direct fashion. The word selected was "atelas" (exempt from tax) or "ateleia" (exemption from tax); and thus, as the stamp upon a letter or a document denotes that the postage or tax has been paid, and the article is exempt from further taxation, so the word *philately*, which would more strictly mean Fondness for Exemption from Taxation, was brought into use with the meaning of Fondness for the Stamps denoting that the tax had been paid. It is certainly a little far-fetched, and the word has the double disadvantage of not being easily understood or explained, and of implying simply *A Fondness for Stamps* rather than *The Study of Stamps*. However, *Philately* and its derivatives, *Philatelic* and *Philatelist*, have been so universally adopted that it is too late now to enquire whether better words could not have been invented. They are finding their way into dictionaries and encyclopædias, and it may be hoped that in time the general public will make no greater confusion between *Philately* and *Philanthropy* than between *Etymology* and *Entomology*; while perhaps some day we may be able to find a word that may bear the same relation to *Philately* that *Anthropology* does to *Philanthropy*, and that may more accurately express the study of stamps as distinguished from their collection. It is only necessary to add that, in the two substantives, *Philately* and *Philatelist*, the accent is on the second syllable, while in the adjective *Philatelic*, the accent is on the third.

It will be noticed that, from its derivation, the word *Philately* may be applied quite as appropriately to the collection of *Revenue* stamps as to the collection of *Postage* stamps.

Piastre.—See *Para*.

Plate Numbers are a subject of great interest and importance, especially to collectors of British stamps. The number of the special plate from which a sheet of stamps has been printed is indicated in various ways—sometimes only on the margin of the sheet, sometimes on the stamps themselves. The British penny reds of the series with letters in all four corners have the plate-numbers engraved in very tiny numerals within the scroll-work at left and right of the stamp, the numbers running from 71 to 225, with only a few breaks in the sequence. The small oblong halfpenny stamps of our own country are another familiar example.

"*Porte de Mar*."—This inscription, meaning "over-sea postage," is to be found on a series of Mexican stamps, first issued in 1875. The labels were not for the use of the public, but were of purely a departmental character, intended to indicate the proportion of postage payable by the postal authorities to the steamship company conveying the letters from Vera Cruz to countries over-sea.

"*Porto Franco Correos.*"—These words and the value are the side inscriptions upon the Peruvian stamps of the 1858 and 1862 issues. It was not until 1866 that the name "Peru" made its appearance.

"*Porto Gazetii.*"—On the Roumanian newspaper stamps of 1858.

"*Porto Pflichtige Dienst Sache*" is the inscription found on the first type of official stamps of Wurtemberg.

Position Letters.—The letters found in the corners of earlier British stamps, indicating their position on the sheet. See also *Reconstructed Sheets.*

"*Porto Stempel.*"—On the early envelope stamps of Finland.

"*Postes.*"—This word, in singular or plural form, alone and with various additions, is to be found on many postal issues. *Poste Estensi* appears on certain of the stamps of Modena, the second word of the inscription being derived from the name of the noble family of Este. *Post Zegel* is found on the issues of Holland of 1852 and 1864, and on many of the stamps of the Transvaal.

"*Postage Due*" is the distinguishing inscription for Unpaid Letter Stamps in the United States and other countries. Philatelists have latterly abandoned the older term, "Unpaid Letter Stamps" in favor of the briefer and more expressive "Postage Due" to describe this class of issue.

Postal Union ("L'Union Postale Universelle.") The Universal Postal Union (established in 1875) is the concrete expression of a co-operative postal agreement between all the civilized nations of the world, by which all mail matter hailing from any country which is a member of the Union is delivered free (providing it be fully prepaid) in the country of destination. Septennial congresses of the Postal Union are held for the consideration of high postal questions and problems. The last Convention, held at Washington in 1897, was remarkable for its urgent recommendation that what are known as *Postal Union Colours* for low-value stamps be universally adopted. These are: green for all stamps of the equivalent of five centimes ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.); red for 10 centimes (1d.); and blue for 25 centimes ($2\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Great Britain, once the pioneer of postal reform, was almost the last of the great nations to conform to this very necessary colour regulation. The *head-quarters* of the *Postal Union* are at Berne, Switzerland. In 1900, special stamps of 5c., 10c., and 25c., were issued to commemorate the Union's 25th year of work, and these labels are assigned to Switzerland in the philatelic catalogues. The Septennial Convention of the U.P.U. due

to be held in 1904 was postponed for a year at the request of the Italian Government, and will probably be held at Rome in March or April, 1905.

Postal Fiscals are Revenue stamps made available for postal duty.

Postally Used.—Any stamp that has paid postage is described as "postally used" to distinguish it from a "Fiscally Used" or "Telegraphically Used" specimen.

Postmasters' Issues.—In the years 1845-1847, prior to the general issues of the United States, various provisional stamps were created by postmasters in particular localities, such as Brattleboro, New Haven, New York, and St. Louis.

Postmarks.—These are marks of various forms and shapes, used, not only to cancel the stamps employed to prepay a letter, but also to indicate the office of origin, the office of destination, etc. Some study of postmarks is advisable, if not essential, in making specialised collections of different countries. Many of the early British stamps showing various forms of postmark are now exceedingly scarce.

Printing.—A study of printing methods is essential to good Philately. We may divide the subject under five heads, expressed alphabetically as follows: *Embossing, Engraving, Lithography, Typography, and Printing from Movable Types.* In *Embossing*, the device or design is formed in relief by forcing the paper upwards. Sometimes the embossing is colourless either by intention (as in the early stamps of Italy) or by accident, in which latter case the colourless stamp is described by philatelists as an *Albino*. In *Engraving*, the design is *cut into* the plate, and in printing from such plates the damp paper is forced down into the depressions, and so receives the design. In *Lithography*, the device to be printed is either drawn by hand or transferred mechanically to a special kind of stone, and, in the process of printing an acid is employed which compels the lithographic stone to repel and reject the printing ink, except on the lines of the design. In *Typography*, or *Surface Printing* (now-a-days the commonest form of stamp production) the process is the exact antithesis of *Engraving*, the lines of the design being raised from the printing plate as in ordinary printer's type. *Printing from Movable Types* is a plan that has generally been followed when it was desired to create stamps hurriedly to meet a sudden need or emergency. Examples of *Type Set stamps*, as these are generally called, may be seen in the early issues of British Guiana. When the *Original Die* or *Plate* becomes worn it needs to be renovated either by *re-touching, re-cutting, or re-engraving*, all of which are as nearly as possible, synonymous terms.

"*Preussen.*"—Prussia.

Proofs.—Trial printings from a plate or die taken before the stamp is actually issued to the public. Proofs of many stamps, especially the older issues, are found in a great range of colours. The one essential difference between a *proof* and an *Essay* is this, that a *Proof* is an early or advance printing of a stamp subsequently issued to the public, while an *Essay* is a print of a design unsuccessfully submitted for approval, and never actually issued as a finished postage stamp at all. In some cases *Proofs* are fully gummed and perforated; sometimes they are struck upon cardboard or fancy paper.

Provisional or "Emergency" Issues are stamps created to supply a temporary need, caused by a sudden or unforeseen shortage in the stock of ordinary stamps. A *Provisional* is, in the majority of cases, created by surcharging the values desired on surplus stamps of another denomination, but it sometimes happens that an entirely new stamp of simple design is hastily improvised by means of printer's type, &c. Stamps have sometimes been cut in halves, horizontally, vertically or diagonally, each half being used as a separate stamp. The 10 centimes Unpaid Letter Stamp of Belgium was so treated (in order to provide a 5 centimes stamp) throughout a period of no less than twenty-five years. We call such provisionals *Bi-sectal Stamps* or *Split Provisionals*. In some cases each half of the divided stamp receives a surcharge of a new value, as in the case of the well-known Barbados "1d. on half of 5s."

"*P.S.N.C.*"—The initial letters found on the famous old stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.

Quadrillè.—See *Paper*.

"*R.*"—A large capital "R" distinguishes the stamps of Jhind. The letter "R" alone is also used on many registration stamps.

"*Raj Service.*" a surcharge on British Indian stamps, indicates use in the native state of Jeypore (Rajputana), which, by the way, is now issuing postage stamps of its own.

"*Rayon.*" on the early Swiss stamps, indicates the "radius" within which the stamp is available for postage. It was the intention at that time to base the Swiss postal rates upon distance as well as weight, and the stamps of 1850, inscribed "Rayon I.," "Rayon II.," and "Rayon III.," and bearing as values respectively 5, 10 and 15 rappen, were so marked to indicate their area of use.

"*Recibus.*"—Inscribed on certain Revenue stamps of Spain, some of which have been used for postage.

Re-constructed Sheets.—For many years past philatelic specialists have devoted themselves to the re-construction of complete sheets of stamps by a patient accumulation of the various specimens necessary for the purpose. A stamp that has been "plated" (as the expression is) more frequently than any other is the British 1d. red, with letters in all four corners. By means of the corner letters on these stamps it is an easy matter to determine the exact position on the original sheet of any individual specimen. The plan of a complete sheet of 240 stamps on opposite page will show the method of arrangement.

The two letters given in each square of this plan are, in every case, the letters found in the *lower* angles of the penny red stamp occupying that particular position on the original sheet. The plan I reproduce here was published jointly by Mr. W. Hadlow and Mr. Walter Morley, some years ago, for the guidance of "re-constructors."

Re-engraving, Re-touching, &c. See *Printing*.

Remainders.—An unsold stock of stamps placed on the stamp market for sale to collectors is described as a "Government Remainder." At the time of the federation of the Leeward Islands for postal purposes in 1890, the unsold stocks of separate stamps of Antigua, Dominica, &c., were disposed of by tender, the purchaser being Mr. T. H. Thompson. More recently there has been a large "find" of a remainder of the "cents" issue of Nova Scotia, while at the present time the Crown Agents for the Colonies are seeking to sell a large quantity of obsolete stamps of St. Helena. It is due to the sale of Government Remainders to the stamp trade that many old issues are commoner unused than used, despite the fact that unused stamps are now-a-days in much greater demand than postmarked specimens.

Reprints.—Reprinted stamps are impressions taken from the original printing plates after the official issue to the public has ceased. There are private reprints and government reprints, the first supplied to the order of some dealer or speculator who has secured possession of the original dies, while the latter are made by the government itself. Many so-called "reprints" are nothing better than forgeries. Governments have occasionally manufactured imitations of their own postal issues, as in the well known case of the 5c. and 10c. stamps of the United States first issue. These are generally styled *Government Counterfeits*. The most recent hand-book to Reprints, in the English language, is that by Mr. E. D. Bacon, published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited.

AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL
BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL
CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL
DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL
EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL
FA	PB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL
GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL
HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL
IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL
JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	JJ	JK	JL
KA	KB	KC	KD	KE	KF	KG	KH	KI	KJ	KK	KL
LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LL
MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML
NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL
OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL
PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL
QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL
RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL
SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL
TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL

"*Republica Oriental del Uruguay*" is the usual inscription on the stamps of Uruguay; but on one issue—that of 1864—only the two words *Republica Oriental* are employed.

"R.O.," surcharged on Turkish stamps, indicates use in Roumelia.

"*Romana.*"—Roumania.

Rouletting.—See *Perforations.*

Rural Issues.—The so-called "Local" stamps of Russia are more properly described as Rural issues. They are produced by the provincial municipal authorities in Russia for use in outlying districts where the Imperial Russian post is inoperative.

"S" was formerly surcharged upon the stamps of the Straits Settlements for use in Selangor.

"*Sachsen.*"—Saxony.

Secret Marks.—See *Printing.*

"*Segnatassa*" and "*Segnatasse*" are words distinguishing the Unpaid Letter stamps of Italy and San Marino.

"*Sello.*"—Spanish. The current issue of Spain is inscribed "*España Sello Postal.*"

"*Sen.*"—Japanese currency. A hundred *sen* equal the Japanese *yen* or dollar. "*Sen*" is the only word expressed in European characters on the earlier stamps of Japan.

"*Service*" "*Service Postage.*"—Surcharges on Indian postage, and in some cases Revenue stamps, indicating their use for official postal purposes.

"*S.H.*"—An abbreviation used on some of the stamps of Schleswig Holstein.

Shades.—In reference lists of stamps the word "shades" refers, of course, to various gradations of colour.

"*Sigillum Nov. Camb. Aust.*" (Seal of New South Wales, Australia) "*Sic Fortis Etruria Crevit*" (Thus brave Etruria grew). These are the inscriptions found upon the famous "Sydney View" stamps of New South Wales. It is doubtful, however, whether the design used for the "Sydney Views" is a view of Sydney at all! Many declare it is not, but Mr. M. P. Castle, some twelve years ago in the "London Philatelist," expounded a theory that the design of the reverse of the Great Seal of the colony of New South Wales (from which the design of the "Sydney View" stamps is admittedly derived) was suggested by a sketch made by

Montgomery, of Sydney, in 1820, and that this sketch was a picture of Sydney Harbour, taken from Bennelong's Point.

"*Sld.*" on the stamps of Austrian Italy, is an abbreviation for "*Soldi.*"

"*Sobre Porte.*"—On the Unpaid Letter Stamps of Colombia.

Spandrel.—In the description of a stamp design the "spandrel" is the space left between an inner oval or circle and the rectangular or square frame or border in which it is contained.

Special Delivery Stamps have now been issued in several countries and colonies, notably Canada, New South Wales, and the United States.

Speculative Stamps.—See *Gumpaps.*

"*S.P.M.*" surcharged on French Colonial stamps, refers to St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Surcharges.—A surcharge is an overprinting upon a completed stamp indicating some change either in the face value or in the purpose for which the stamp is intended. The British official overprints, for instance, converted our ordinary postage stamps into special stamps for the use of particular government departments. The great majority of surcharges, however, have for their object some change in denomination.

"*Sevriga.*"—Sweden.

"*Tacka*" appears on the Unpaid Letter stamps of Bulgaria.

"*Tassa Gazette*" is the inscription on one of the newspaper stamps of Modena.

"*Taxa de Platta*" appears on the Unpaid Letter stamps of Roumania.

"*Te Betalen Post*" distinguishes the Unpaid Letter stamps of Holland and the Dutch Colonies.

"*Telegrafos.*" the Spanish form of "Telegraphs," is found on many Spanish and Spanish Colonial stamps.

Tête-bêche.—Many stamps have been so arranged on the printing sheet that they are placed upside down in relation to their neighbour. These we describe as *tête-bêche*. An unsevered pair of stamps showing this peculiarity would be called "a *tête-bêche* pair."

"*Thurn und Taxis.*"—The postal service of Germany was for many years controlled or "farmed" by the family of Thurn and Taxis, a princely German house—hence this inscription, in very small type, on the stamps of the Northern

and Southern Districts of Germany, from 1852 to 1868. The envelope stamps of the same period bore only the words "Thurn u. Taxis" and the value.

"*Timbre Imperial Journaux*."—On the large newspaper stamps of France of 1868.

"*Timbre Moral*."—On the Revenue stamps of Spain, some of which have been used for postage.

"*Tjeneste Frimarke*" appears on the Official stamps of Sweden, while a similar inscription, "*Tjeneste Post Frimarke*," is to be found on the official issues of Denmark.

"*Toscana*."—Tuscany.

Tress.—An ornament upon the flap of an envelope.

Type, Type-set, Typography.—See *Printing*.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.—Special labels used for the collection of postage due on letters, the postage of which has not been prepaid or has been only partially prepaid.

"*Ultramar*" is the principal inscription on certain of the stamps of Cuba and Porto Rico.

U.P.U.—These letters, used in the inscriptions of many South and Central American issues, indicate "Universal Postal Union."

"*U.S.*" "*U.S.A.*"—Respectively "United States" and "United States of America."

Used and Unused.—The meanings of these expressions are obvious, but for the sake of completeness they are included here. The one refers to stamps which have been obliterated, postally or otherwise; the other to stamps which have not fulfilled the purpose for which they were issued.

"*Valvole per le stampe*."—This surcharge upon the large postal-packet stamps of Italy converts them into stamps for the postage of printed matter.

Watermarks.—See *Paper*.

"*Wendensche Kreis*."—On the stamps of the district of Wenden, Livonia.

Wmk.—A common abbreviation of "watermark."

Wove.—See *Paper*.

"*Z.A.R.*"—South African Republic (*Zuid Afrikansche Republiek*)—in other words the Transvaal.

British Stamps Used Abroad.

By I. J. BERNSTEIN.

MOST collectors are aware that British stamps were used in many of the Colonies before those Colonies were supplied with special issues of their own, and also in a large number of South and Central American Republics, and Foreign West Indies, before they joined the Postal Union.

These stamps can only be distinguished from specimens used in the United Kingdom by the postmark, excepting of course those used in the Levant, on which, since the general



MR. I. J. BERNSTEIN.

use of British stamps abroad ceased in 1884, the value has been overprinted in local currency. The fact that the Colonies had no stamps of their own, and that the foreign countries' stamps at that time had no franking power beyond their borders, led many to maintain that stamps so used became the stamps of that particular country. The British stamp with the Gibraltar postmark became a stamp of Gibraltar, and so on. Much may be said in favour of this contention, the fact that the design was the same as the one in use in Great Britain being after all of little moment. Were not Bermuda stamps used in Gibraltar? Indian stamps in Zanzibar?—not to mention other instances. These latter were of course surcharged, but had, perchance, a row of stamps been accidentally missed in the surcharging process on, for instance, the first issue of Gibraltar, would the unsurcharged stamp, if still unsevered from its sur-

charged neighbour, be considered a Bermudan or a Gibraltar stamp? A Gibraltar stamp, I warrant, and a first class rarity, too, even though it were unused, and might never have seen Gibraltar. Why not then consider a stamp that undoubtedly has seen Gibraltar, been officially issued there, and done postal service, a Gibraltar stamp?

This is a question that has led to a deal of debate, but whatever view one takes it must be admitted that the postmark on these stamps is on a par with surcharges used at a later period to make stamps available in a country for which they were not primarily issued. The postmark, like the surcharge, is indelibly printed on the stamp, is officially applied, and in fact only differs in that the one is printed before use by machinery, the other at the time of use by hand. It is only owing to the fact that the postal authorities of those days were not fully alive to the growth of Philately that we have not to-day a complete series of surcharges for all these countries with their accompanying errors, broken letters, inverts, etc. Really we present day philatelists have much to be thankful for! Fancy the recent Postmasters of, say, Seychelles or Zanzibar at the head of affairs with an opportunity like this! Had such a series of surcharges been issued it would have been the business of every general collector to collect them; as it is, only those that like them need do so.

It is maintained by many that the collection of British stamps used abroad is not Philately, but merely an interesting study of postmarks; but then postmarks are so bound up with the science of Philately that it is hard to draw a line and say: "This is collectable, but that is not collectable," and whilst not going so far as to maintain that general collectors should start, for instance, their collection of Malta with the various English used there, certainly any specialist of Malta (or any of these other countries) ought to do so; and more particularly should the English specialist include them in his collection. They most emphatically form a distinct branch of the British Post Office and are certainly of more interest than, say, the green Maltese Cross on the rd. black. That, after all, was only an accident or experiment—these were officially and intentionally issued. The contention that there is no more in them than in a stamp posted, say, in Bradford, is misleading. Bradford used British stamps then and does so now. Nevis, etc., only used them provisionally, and ceased when it had an issue of its own. The fact that it is a study in which we are not entirely dependent on the dealers, should count for a lot.

There is a fascination and pleasure in studying and endeavouring to discover new varieties, a thing that is by no

means difficult in connection with British stamps used abroad, since a complete list of known varieties has not yet been compiled. Another thing which should recommend them to collectors is that new and often unnecessary issues need never disturb their equilibrium. Having endeavoured to the best of my ability to prove the collectability of these stamps, and to prove their just title to a place in the collection of all English specialists, I will now endeavour to group the various places where they were used, together with a short account of the periods during which they were current. A complete list giving the various offices would here occupy too much space. British stamps used abroad can be roughly divided into five groups, viz:—

(1) THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN EUROPE AND THE LEVANT.

Malta and Gibraltar used British stamps from the end of 1857 till 1884. Cyprus on its inclusion in the British Empire in 1878 till the stamps were machine surcharged in 1880. Constantinople from 1857, and continues to do so, but in 1885 certain values were surcharged in local currency, Smyrna and Beyrout from 1873 till 1884, when they and Stamboul began to use the same stamps as Constantinople. As however in all these Post Offices in the Levant any kind of English stamp was available for postage, it is possible to meet stamps of a later issue than 1884 (unsurcharged) used in these places, although they are not I believe sold at the Post Offices. Alexandria and Suez ran from 1860 to 1877.

(2) THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The issue in these Post Offices began early in 1858 and continued to 1860. Before 1858 all letters were prepaid in cash, and after the issue of British stamps ceased in 1860 all Colonies that had not by then an issue of their own for some unknown reason reverted to their antiquated method again.

(3) THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND SPANISH AND DANISH WEST INDIES.

St. Thomas being in those days the most convenient and Central Port for Central and South America, was the first to use British stamps in 1860, and as the rarity of these stamps depends not so much on the number printed as the number used, they are together with Malta, Gibraltar and Constantinople (all of which places had a big correspondence) comparatively the commonest. Two years later, 1862, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Valparaiso and other important towns both on the East and West Coast of South America, together with Panama on the Isthmus were added to the list followed as necessity arose in 1863, 1865, and so on up to 1873. Their use ceased on the various countries in

which these ports were situated, joining the Postal Union at dates varying from 1877 to 1882. The postal rates in those days were appalling compared with the present day tariff, ranging from 1/- to 2/6 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., hence we have the seeming anomaly of the 1d. stamp being infinitely rarer than the 1/- and 2/- issue, the last two values together with the 6d. and 4d. being in nearly every instance the commonest of all.

(4) BRITISH NAVAL STATIONS.

These principally consist of the Pacific and China Stations, the North American Station and Sydney, N.S.W., but as the correspondence from these offices consisted mainly of sailors letters, very little is known about them, and they are very rare indeed. The Post Offices were established in 1858 and closed somewhere about 1865.

(5) This group consists of the stamps used in the British Army in their campaigns in 1854 Crimea, 1885 Egypt and 1899 B.S. Africa.

It certainly adds a zest to one's pleasure in collecting to find that surcharges such as were deemed necessary for the "C.E.F." and Somaliland campaigns do not enter into the field of British stamps used abroad.

The first three places abroad to use British stamps were Malta, Gibraltar and Constantinople, and for these places postmarks were issued showing the initial "M" for Malta, "G" for Gibraltar and "C" for Constantinople. When, however, in 1860, the number of offices was increased, it would appear from the postmarks that the authorities decided to have a distinctive mark, consisting of a letter and number in combination for use in the Colonies, and a start was made with A01. The initials of M and G gave way to No. A25 and A26. C, however, was retained till 1885, when a circular date stamp came in use. The original intention does not however seem to have been long adhered to, because after fifteen numbers had been allotted to the West Indies, A16 and A 17 were given to Post Offices in Great Britain, and it is pretty evident that the numbers were used in rotation indiscriminately as the offices were opened, either at home or abroad. Thus there is no hard and fast rule by which a novice can tell the "used abroad" stamp. It is a matter of study and research. The fact that the postmark consists of a letter and a number is no guide. For instance, C51 is St. Thomas, while C50 is Sale, in Cheshire. Then again, some places abroad used just plain numbers in the customary bar cancellation, and we have 942 Cyprus, 466 Liverpool. Round date stamps were also used in conjunction with these hand stamps and the shape and sizes vary as they did at the same period in England.

Postal-Fiscals of the United Kingdom.

(Revenue Stamps which came into use for Postage under the Act of Parliament of 1881.)

A REFERENCE LIST AND GUIDE TO VALUES.
COMPILED BY CHARLES NISSEN.

FISCAL stamps of Great Britain were made available for postage under an Act passed in 1881, and the following Notice to the Public was issued by the Post Office:—

Use of 1d. Adhesive Postage Stamps, and 1d. Adhesive Receipt Stamps for either receipt or postage purposes.

In future the Ordinary Adhesive Penny Receipt Stamp may be used as a Penny Postage Stamp, and the Adhesive Penny Postage Stamp as an Ordinary Receipt Stamp.

It is understood that for the purpose of postage the Receipt Stamps, in common with Postage Stamps, must have no printing or writing placed on their face by the public.

By command of the Postmaster-General.

June, 1881.

The above notice was intended to refer to the stamps inscribed "Inland Revenue" in red on the "Draft payable on demand or Receipt" stamp, Type 5, and also the Inland Revenue Type 6. These were fiscal stamps that were current at the time, but the wording of the Postmaster-General's notice seems to have been misunderstood by the public and the Post Office authorities, for not only were the adhesive Inland Revenue stamps of one penny admitted to the payment of postage duties, but also the penny blue "Receipt," Types 1 and 2, the penny brown "Draft," Type 3; also the 1d. lilac "Draft payable on demand or Receipt," without surcharge of "Inland Revenue," in red, Type 4.

In 1882 a further Act was passed by which it was enacted that from the 1st day of January, 1883, any stamp duties of an amount not exceeding 2s. 6d. might legally be used for postage purposes. The stamps in this section that thus became available for postage use, were the embossed stamp with overprint, "Inland Revenue" in green, Types 13 to 19, values 2d., 3d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d., and also the surface-printed stamps, value 3d. and 6d., Types 7 and 8. The sale of all these stamps, with the exception of the 2s. 6d., was discontinued after the 31st December, 1882, and that of the 2s. 6d. in July 1883.

THE ONE PENNY (Design Type 1).

First issued in Oct. 1853. Profile of Queen Victoria to left on a solid coloured ground within a double lined white upright oval garter, bearing the words "Receipt One Penny" in coloured block letters. Ornaments with festooned borders in the spandrels, the buckle being square, all within a perforated design rectangular frame, surface-printed in sheets of 160 (?) stamps.

Colour: Shades of blue.

Paper: Stout, white, and thin oily white paper (wove).

Watermark: Type A inverted.

Perf.: $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 15.

THE ONE PENNY (Design Type 2).

First issued 1854. Similar design to the preceding, but letters are larger in the garter, and the buckle is octagonal.

Colour: Shades of blue.

Paper: Stout, white, and thick azure chemical paper, glazed (wove).

Watermark: Type A, inverted.

Perf.: $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 15.

THE ONE PENNY (Design Type 3).

First issued in Oct. 1853. Profile of Queen Victoria to left on a solid coloured ground, and enclosed in a double lined white upright oval garter, bearing "Draft One Penny" in coloured block letters; ornaments with festooned borders in the spandrels, the buckle being square; all within a perforated design rectangular frame.

Colour: Shades of brown.

Paper: White (wove).

Watermark: Type A, inverted.

Perf.: $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 15.

THE ONE PENNY (Design, Types 4 and 5).

First issued in March, 1855. Profile of Queen Victoria to left on a background of horizontal lines, enclosed within a double-lined solid oval, bearing "Draft payable on demand or Receipt," and below "One Penny" in white block capital letters; ornaments, with festooned borders in the spandrels, all within an upright rectangular frame, surface-printed in sheets of 160 (?), in watermark A and 240 in watermark B.

Colour: Shades of purple and shades of lilac.

Paper: Thick glazed azure chemical, stout white and blue, thin white and thin blue.

Watermark: Type A, inverted, and Type B, 16 mm. to 18 mm.

Perf.: $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 15.

1860.

The above stamp with an overprint (reading upwards), "Inland Revenue" in red block capital letters, as shown in Type 5.

THE ONE PENNY (Design, Type 6).

First issued in May, 1860. Profile of Queen Victoria to left on a ground of horizontal lines, within a solid colour circular band, bearing "Inland Revenue" in thin white Roman capitals. In the lower part of the band are heraldic emblems, and above is an Imperial crown. Value below in a solid colour tablet, "One Penny" in white Roman capitals. Ornamental network as a background; all within a double lined rectangular frame. Surface printed in sheets of 240, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve stamps.

Colour: Shades of lilac.

Paper: White and blue of ordinary thickness (wove).

Watermark: Type B in 1860, Type C in 1864, Type D in 1867.

Perf. $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 15.

Gum: Pure gum arabic, white and yellowish.

THE THREEPENCE (Design, Type 7).

First issued, June, 1860. Profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within a circle, on an isosceles triangle, with heraldic emblems at the base. Above is a white arched tablet bearing "Inland Revenue" in coloured Roman capitals. At the base is an oblong and coloured tablet, bearing the value, "Threepence" in thin white Roman capitals; ornamental network as a background, which is contained within a double-lined rectangular frame. Surface-printed in sheets of 240, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve stamps in each row up to 1867; in 1881 in two panes, 56 stamps in each.

Colour: Shades of purple and lilac.

Paper: white and blue of ordinary thickness (wove).

Watermark: Type B in 1860, Type C in 1864, and Type D in 1871 and 1881, size 18mm., and in 1882, size 20mm.

Perf.: $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 15 in 1860 to 1871, and 14 in 1881.

Gum: Pure gum arabic, white and yellowish.

THE SIXPENCE (Design, Type 8).

First issued in October, 1860. Profile of Queen Victoria to left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within a circle, enclosed in an ornamental hexagon, and at each side are reticulated discs, bearing "6d." in white shaded figures; all enclosed in a diagonally lined oblong frame, bearing "Six Pence" above and below, and "Inland Revenue" at the sides in white shaded Roman capitals; ornamental network

as a background, the size of stamp being exactly double the size of the threepence value.

Surface-printed in sheets of 120, arranged in twenty rows of six stamps up to 1867, and in 1881, printed in two panes of twenty-eight, in rows of four stamps.

Colour: Shades of lilac.

Paper: White and blue of ordinary thickness (wove).

Watermark: Type B in 1860, Type C in 1864, Type D in 1871 and 1881, size 18mm.; and size 20mm. in 1882.

Perf.: $15\frac{1}{2}$ by 15 in 1860 to 1871, and 14 in 1881.

Gum: Pure white arabic.

THE ONE PENNY (Designs, Type 9, 10, 11 and 12).

First issued in September, 1867. Smaller design (Type 9), profile of Queen Victoria to left on a horizontally lined ground, within a solid colour upright oval band, bearing "Inland Revenue" above, and "One Penny" below in white block letters. The spandrels are filled with network of a diamond pattern, and all enclosed within an upright rectangular frame.

Type 10, issued in 1868 (Die 1). The design differs from the preceding one, the main difference being in the spandrels, which are plain, but there is a small ornament in the four corners, and the head is darker shaded than the background.

Type 11, issued in 1877. (Die 2, which differs from Die 1.) The corner ornaments are larger, the lower curve of nose more finely shaded, the mouth more open.

Type 12, issued in 1878 (Die 3). The principal difference by which this stamp can be distinguished at a glance from either Die 1 or 2 consists in the ends of the ribbon, which are well shaded; the ornaments in the corners are also much larger and extend more towards the frame.

All the above four issues were surface-printed, in sheets of 240 stamps.

Colour: Shades of purple and lilac.

Paper: White and blue (wove).

Watermark: A plain small anchor, size 14mm.; also a small orb in Type 12 (Die 3 in 1881).

Perf.: 14.

VARIETIES, ETC.

There are many minute varieties in all the above 1d., 3d. and 6d. stamps, such as broken outer frames, broken letters, different shaped letters, the horizontal lines of the ground projecting out into the circle band of the 1d., and also in the other values.

IMPERFS.

Most of the above stamps are found not perforated.

BRITISH POSTAL, FISCALS, TYPES 1 TO 8.

7

*(No. 8 is reduced in size.)*

8



5

4



3

2

1





but these are only proofs. Type 12 was, however, issued imperforate 1879.

Watermark Types.



A.



B.



C.



D.

Watermarks: The difference between the anchor watermarks is easily distinguished.

Type A: In this type the wooden stock is composed of two lines, the arms are furnished with flukes, and a cable wound round the shank; in use from 1853 to 1885.

Type B: This anchor came into use in 1856, the stock only with a single line, found in size 16mm. to 18mm.

Type C: This anchor came into use in 1864, the anchor being without the cable; found in size 16mm. to 17mm.

Type D: This anchor came into use in 1867, the anchor being without cable, and also without the flukes on the arms, and the arms are less curved than formerly; size 18mm. In 1880, the size of this anchor increased to 20mm. and was thicker lined.

ISSUED FOR POSTAGE 28th JUNE, 1881.

Surface Printed Stamps.

ONE PENNY.

Receipt. Type 1.

Wmk. Inverted Cable Anchor. Type A. Perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

	Issued.	Colour.	Paper.	Unused.		Used.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
1	1853	Blue	White	3	0	4	0
2	"	Darker Blue	Thin Oily White	3	0	3	6

Type 2.

3	1854	Blue	White	4	0	4	6
4		Dark Blue	Thick Glazed Azure	7	6	10	0
5			Thick Glazed White?			20	0

Varieties.

6	Wmk. not inverted	...	...	...	25	0	20	0
7	With perf. through centre	...	...	...			40	0
8	With broken oval line above word "Penny"	...	...	...	10	0		

(Type 1 has a square buckle; Type 2 has an octagonal buckle).

Draft. Type 3.

Wmk. type A as before. Perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$.

9	1853	Light brown	White	7	6	10	0
10	"	Dark "	"	10	6	12	6

Issued.	Colour.	Varieties.		Paper.	Unused.	Used.
		Type.	Perf.			
d	Wmk. not inverted	...	...	...	30 0	25 0
Draft, Payable on Demand or Receipt. Type 4.						
		Wmk. as before.	Type A.	Perf. 15½ × 15.		
8	1855	Purple		Glazed Azure	7 6	12 6
9	1856	Lilac		Blue	12 6	20 0
10	"	"		White ?		25 0
<i>Variety.</i>						
e	Wmk. not inverted	...	...	...		20 0
		Wmk. Anchor.	Type B.	16mm. to 17mm.		
11	1856	Lilac		Stout Blue	1 0	3 0
12	"	"		" White	1 6	4 0
13	"	"		Thin Blue	1 0	2 0
14	"	"		Thin White	2 0	2 6
15	"	"		Thin Deep Blue	3 0	3 6
<i>Varieties.</i>						
f	Anchor, size 17½mm. to 18mm.	...	...	...	10 0	
g	Wmk. inverted	...	...	...

All the above stamps may be found in various shades of lilac.

Inland Revenue in Red Overprint. Type 5.

16	1860	Lilac		Blue	12 6	15 0
17	"	"		White	12 6	15 0

Inland Revenue.

		Perf. 15½ × 15.				
		Wmk. Anchor.	Type B.	Size 16mm. to 17mm.		
18	1860	1d. lilac	Type 6	Blue	1 0	1 0
19	"	1d. "	" 6	White	0 9	1 3
20	"	3d. "	" 7	Blue		70 0
21	"	3d. "	" 7	White		
22	"	6d. "	" 8	Blue	5 0	10 6
23	"	6d. "	" 8	White	5 0	10 6
<i>Variety.</i>						
h	Wmk. inverted	...	...	...	7 6	
		Wmk. Anchor.	Type C.	16mm. to 17mm.		
24	1864	1d. lilac	Type 6	Blue	0 9	1 0
25	"	1d. "	" 6	White	0 9	1 0
26	"	3d. "	" 7	Blue	15 0	20 0
27	"	3d. "	" 7	White	10 6	17 6
28	"	6d. "	" 8	Blue	4 6	12 6
29	"	6d. "	" 8	White	4 0	10 6
<i>Variety.</i>						
i	Wmk. inverted	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
		Wmk. Anchor.	Type D.	18mm. Perf. 15½ × 15.		
30	1867	1d. lilac	Type 6	Blue	1 0	2 6
31	"	1d. "	" 6	White	1 0	2 6
32	1871	3d. "	" 7	Blue	30 0	30 0

BRITISH POSTAL FISCALS, TYPES 9 TO 19.

19



18



17



16



15



14



13



12



11



10



9





Issued.	Value.	Type.	Paper.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
33	1871 3d. lilac	Type 7	White	25 0	25 0
34	.. 6d. ..	.. 8	Blue	30 0	25 0
35	.. 6d. ..	.. 8	White	20 0	20 0
<i>Variety.</i>					
l	Wmk. inverted	...	...	10 0	20 0
Same wmk. Type D. 18mm. Perf. 14.					
36	1881 3d. lilac	Type 7	Blue ?		
37	.. 3d. ..	.. 7	White	100 0	100 0
38	.. 6d. ..	.. 8	Blue	16 0	
39	.. 6d. ..	.. 8	White	12 6	25 0
Wmk. Anchor. Type D. Size 20mm. Perf. 14.					
40	1882 3d. lilac	Type 7	Blue		
41	.. 3d. ..	.. 7	White	50 0	80 0
42	.. 6d. ..	.. 8	Blue	5 0	12 6
43	.. 6d. ..	.. 8	White		25 0
<i>Variety.</i>					
k	Wmk. inverted	...	...	15 0	

Small Rectangular Stamps.**ONE PENNY.**

Wmk. a Small Anchor. Perf. 14.

44	1867	Type 9	Blue	3 6	5 0
45	..	.. 9	White	3 0	5 0
46	1868	.. 10 Die 1	Blue	1 0	1 6
47	..	.. 10 ..	White	0 6	1 0
48	1877	.. 11 Die 2	Blue	5 0	7 6
49	..	.. 11 ..	White	1 3	1 0
50	1878	.. 12 Die 3	Blue		1 6
51	..	.. 12 ..	White	0 3	0 3

Varieties.

l	1879 Imperf.	Die 3 (issued)	...	...	40 0
m	Wmk. inverted	...	...	5 0	

Wmk. a Small Orb.

52	1881	Type 12 Die 3	Blue		0 4
53 12 ..	White	0 3	0 3

Variety.

n	Wmk. inverted	10 6
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THE EMBOSSED STAMPS.

The embossed stamps were from General Duty dies, with a different design for each value (Types 13 to 19). The die letters are found on each stamp—also three small plugs bearing the day, month, and year when the particular impression was struck.

These stamps were first issued imperforate, the design of the stamp being within a square space bordered by grey-black

lines as a guide for separating the stamps from each other. Colour in shades of rose on stout blue wove paper, hand-made, and without watermark. An overprint in two horizontal lines, "Inland Revenue," in thick green letters, as shewn in types 13 to 19.

In 1860 the 3d. and 6d. were first issued. The impressions made of the 3d. were from two dies, C and D, and the 6d. from die U.

In 1861 values of 1/-, 2/- and 2/6 were issued; the 1/- taken from two dies, E and F, the 2/- from die K, and the 2/6 from die O.

In 1870 (?) two more values were issued, 2d. and 9d., die A and C respectively.

In 1871 the stock of 2d., 9d., 1/- (die E and F) and 2/6 were all perforated 12½ at Somerset House. The 3d. stamps, both dies C and D, are also found with rough perforation of 11½ and 12, these being perforated by private firms.

In 1872 a change in the overprint was made, being a much thinner lettering, as Type 20, the paper being now *blued*, with wmk. Small Anchors, and without the grey-black line. The perf. as before, 12½. The 9d. and 1/- of the rose colour were the only values issued.

In 1875 the colour was changed to vermilion; the values issued were 2d., 9d., 1/- and 2/6, dies A, C, E and O respectively. These were with the last overprint (Type 20), the paper being quite white, although the stamps are also found on blued paper. Wmk. Four Small Anchors, and perf. 12½, as before.

In 1882 the above stamps were struck on wmk. Orb paper, white and blued, perf. 12½.

Inland Revenue in Green Thick Letters. Colour, Shades of Rose. Without Wmk. Imperf. The Die Letter on Stamp.

	Issued.	Value.	Type.	Die	Unused.		Used.	
					s.	d.	s.	d.
54	1870 ?	2d.	13	A	...	...	80	0
55	1860	3d.	14	C	...	25 0	...	...
56	"	3d.	14	D	...	...	60	0
57	1860	6d.	15	U	...	40 0	...	...
58	1870 ?	9d.	16	C	...	...	80	0
59	1861	1/-	17	E	...	35 0	...	...
60	"	1/-	17	F	...	40 0	...	...
61	"	2/-	18	K	...	...	100	0
62	"	2/6	19	O	...	30 0	...	...

Varieties.

<i>o</i>	—	3d. private perf.	11½	...	...	...	70	0
<i>p</i>	—	3d.	12	...	...	...	120	0

Without Wmk. Perf. 12½. Design, Colour, Paper, and Overprint as before.

Issued	Value.	Type.	Die.	Unused.		Used.		
				s.	d.	s.	d.	
63 1871	2d.	13	A	...	80	0	100	0
64 ..	9d.	16	C	...	80	0		
65 ..	1/-	17	E	...			100	0
66 ..	1/-	17	F	...	50	0		
67 ..	2/6	19	O	...	30	0	80	0

Design and colour as before, but the horizontal surcharge in thin type. Paper blued to white.

Wmk. Four Small Anchors. Perf. 12½. Surcharge Type 20.

68 1872	9d.	16	C	...				
69 ..	1/-	17	E ?	...				
70 ..	1/-	17	F	...	80	0		

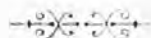
Same as last, but colour changed to Vermilion. Wmk. Anchors. Perf. 12½. Blued to White Paper.

71 1875	2d.	13	A	...			60	0
72 ..	9d.	16	C	...	36	0		
73 ..	1/-	17	E	...			30	0
74 ..	2/6	19	O	...			40	0

Wmk. Four Small Orbs. Perf. 12½.

75 1882	2d.	13	A	...			80	0
76 ..	9d.	16	C	...	80	0		
77 ..	1/-	17	E	...			60	0
78 ..	2/6	19	O	...	60	0	90	0

N.B. All the above embossed stamps are found in tête-bêche vertical pairs.



The One Penny "I.R. Official."

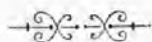
A NEW DISCOVERY BY MESSRS. C. NISSEN & Co.

HITHERTO there has never been any reason to suppose that the overprint of the one penny "I.R. Official" (Queen's Head) existed in any colour other than the usual black. On a recent occasion, however, Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co., in going through a quantity of these stamps discovered a specimen that showed the overprint in a distinct *slate blue* printing instead of black.

Instantly there came the natural suspicion that the stamp was a fake, but this was promptly disproved. The stamp was subjected to every known test, and came through them all with flying colours. How, then, is the variety to be accounted for? One would have thought it beyond the pale of possibility that such a variety could have remained unchronicled so long. Can it be that only a single sheet of these stamps was overprinted in the slate blue ink? If so it would be difficult to say what would be an adequate value for the one specimen so far discovered.

It may happen that other copies will be discovered now that philatelists are placed on the *qui vive*. In that event Messrs. Nissen would be glad if the finder would communicate with them on the subject. The variety, we may add, is one that might readily be overlooked in a bad light or under an artificial illuminant; but in broad daylight the difference is most noticeable, and becomes more marked when the slate-blue variety is held up to the window.

(N.B.—Since the above was in type Messrs. Nissen have discovered two further specimens).



The London Exhibition, 1905.

THE Exhibition of the Stamps of Great Britain to be held in Exeter Hall on Friday and Saturday, February 3rd and 4th, 1905, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, promises to be one of the most interesting stampic events of the season.

The large hall on the ground floor of the great Y.M.C.A. building in the Strand has been planned out under the direction of a well-known artist. About thirty long tables with stamp frames will occupy the body of the hall.

From the rostrum, the sides of which will be utilised for hanging frames of stamps, sweet music will be discoursed, lectures will be given, and *perhaps* a brief speech at the opening ceremony. The President, Mr. Fred J. Melville, is to give a 50-minute lime-light lantern lecture each evening, one being his popular "Postage Stamps with Stories," and the other "His Majesty's Mails, or How the G.P.O. is run." Ample free seating accommodation will be provided in the balcony, but early application should be made for tickets.

A long promenade extending all round the hall beneath the balcony is to be devoted to the members of the stamp trade. Twelve or fourteen good sized stalls have been set apart for the use of the trade, so that in addition to the exhibition proper, there will be something of the nature of a stamp bazaar as well. Applications for hire of stalls should be made to the Honorary Secretary.

Every arrangement possible for the comfort and convenience of visitors is being attended to. A buffet and a dining room are attached to the Exhibition, where luncheons, dinners and teas will be served at moderate prices. Country visitors will be afforded special hotel facilities, for which they should consult the circulars of the Exhibition Committee.

The whole Exhibition is planned with the object of stimulating public interest in stamp collecting, and particularly among young people. There will be no charge for admission, although members of the Society alone will be admitted to the opening ceremony.

A full and complete programme will shortly be issued, and all philatelists and young collectors should send their names and addresses to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham, S.W., to be put on the postal list to receive all announcements and programmes issued.

A Visit to the Tapling Collection.

By L. J. JOHNSON.

IT has taken the philatelists of Great Britain a long time to realise the full beauty and value of the magnificent stamp collection bequeathed to the nation by the late Thomas Key Tapling, M.P., and placed on public exhibition in the



THE LATE MR. T. K. TAPLING, M.P.

British Museum. There can be no doubt, however, that after years of neglect and indifference, both on the part of the Museum authorities and by the philatelic community, the National Collection is now honoured at its true worth by the Trustees of the British Museum, and warmly appreciated by all philatelists who are within visiting distance of this grand object-lesson in Scientific Philately.

I think that one thing is still wanting to round off the usefulness of the collection, and that is a simple guide to the collection as a whole, showing the visitor exactly what

he may look for in each section of the collection. In Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' "Monthly Journal," for the years 1895-1901 lists, scientifically arranged, of many of the stamps comprising the Tapling collections, were supplied by Mr. Gordon Smith. I should think Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, might have done worse than to publish these lists in book form, for one can scarcely carry some forty or fifty copies of the "Monthly Journal" under one's arm into the sacred stillness of the British Museum. But better even than a reprint of Mr. Gordon Smith's lists would be a popular guide to the collection.

Some of the countries are extraordinarily rich in rare varieties, while others would not compare with the corresponding pages in some collections of to-day. I have made a note of a few—only a few—of the countries and colonies that are interesting to me. I do not put it forward as a guide to other collectors, but only just as a slight indication of the keen philatelic pleasure to be derived from a visit to the Philatelic Section of the British Museum.

ANTIGUA: An unused block of six of the 6d. green, no watermark, perf. $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$. Also plate proofs of the 6d. stamp in green and in black, in each case in pairs.

BRITISH GUIANA: All the great rarities.

BRITISH HONDURAS: A fine show of unused specimens of all the early stamps.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: Of the famous Woodblock errors there are six specimens—four of the 4d. red, and two of the 1d. blue, all used.

DOMINICA: Many specimens, used and unused, of the 1d. bisected stamp of 1882.

FRANCE: Of the 20c. blue error of 1849 there are two used and one unused specimen.

ITALY AND THE ITALIAN STATES are well represented.

JAMAICA: Many unused specimens of the first set with pineapple watermark, some of the values showing a remarkable range of shade.

NEVIS: All the varieties of type of both the engraved and lithographed issues of 1861-1879.

ST. VINCENT: Mint blocks of four of the 1d. rose-red and 6d. blue-green of 1861, *imperfurate*.

GAMBIA: An interesting exhibit here is a row of five stamps from the bottom of the sheet of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue-green of 1887, showing *triple* perforation!

MAURITIUS: Specimens of the famous "Post Office" pair, the 1d. orange being used on entire original letter-sheet, the 2d. blue unused. A grand series of the "Post Paid" issue in early, medium, and late states.

NEW ZEALAND: A feast of the early issues, including many representatives of the scarcest varieties. The rare rouletted varieties are mostly used, but otherwise there is a predominance of fine unused copies of these stately old stamps.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: A large collection of the departmental surcharges.

SPAIN: All the early rarities are doubly, trebly, or still more generously represented, mostly in unused condition. Also the Locals of Madrid.

SWITZERLAND: Among the Cantonals are many specimens of Zurich, Basle (including proofs) and Geneva. Of the 4c. "Poste Locale" stamp there is a partially reconstructed sheet.

TASMANIA: Reconstructed sheets of the first issue, as well as pairs and blocks unused. A fine display also of the imperforate issues of 1855 to 1863.

TOBAGO: Used and unused specimens of the Fiscal stamps issued provisionally for postal use in 1879.

TRANSVAAL: A fine collection.

TRINIDAD: A fine collection of all varieties of this Colony. Among them a copy of the Lady McLeod local on the entire original wrapper, but uncancelled.

TURKS ISLANDS: Two specimens of the 1s. purple, unused. A fine lot of the surcharged stamps of 1881, showing all types.

UNITED STATES: Postmasters' Stamps of Baltimore, Brattleboro, New Haven, New York, Providence and St. Louis. A number of proofs and essays, and a collection of telegraph stamps.

VICTORIA: Reconstructed sheets of the Queen on Throne issue of 1852 form an interesting item in the remarkable collection of this Colony.

There are others, many others; in fact, in almost every country comprised in the collection there are things of interest to see. The great pity is that the British Museum Trustees, when they accepted the Tapling bequest in, I think, 1892, did not take a broad-minded view of their acquisition, and resolve to keep the collection up-to-date by the addition of new issues of stamps as they appeared. Had that been done it is impossible to doubt that the British National Collection would now rank as the best—or, perhaps, I should say, the second best—of the world's general postage stamp collections.

In any "appreciation" of the Tapling collection it does not seem right to conclude without a tribute to the great work accomplished by Mr. E. D. Bacon (who was one of the late Mr. Tapling's chief philatelic friends) in arranging and classifying the collection as we see it to-day.

INDEX OF THE PHILATELIC PRESS

FOR 1903-1904.

NOTE.—It has not been possible, in the time at our disposal, to make this Index what we had hoped to make it—viz., an absolutely complete Index to the Philatelic Press of the British Empire and America. One notable absentee from the journals indexed hereunder is the "Philatelic Journal of India," of which we were unable to procure a file; and in the case of a few other journals published over-sea, we have given only a partial index. In our 1906 Edition, as mentioned elsewhere, we shall attempt a Complete Index of the World's Leading Philatelic Journals, not those printed in the English language alone, but in all languages. We believe that this annual index can be made a valuable feature of the book, and we cordially invite our readers' views as to the best form in which to compile and present it.—ED., STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.

I.—GREAT BRITAIN.

"ALFRED SMITH & SON'S MONTHLY CIRCULAR."

(Edited by B. T. K. Smith; published by Messrs. Alfred Smith & Son, 4, Southampton Row, W.C.)

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO SEPT., 1904.

- Afghan Post Office, An, April, 1904.
 Biographies of Philatelists (Index to), Feb. and March, 1904.
 Guatemala, General Notes on, Nov., 1903.
 ,, the 1878 issue, June, 1904.
 Honduras, General Notes on, Nov., 1903.
 Index of Philatelic Biography, Feb. and March, 1904.
 Index of Philatelic Literature, July, Aug., Sept., 1904.
 New Issues, *all numbers*.
 Reunion, Rarity of the Old Stamps of, May, 1904.
 Sarawak, Notes on, Dec., 1903; Jan., 1904.
 Short Philatelic Index, A, July, Aug., Sept., 1904.

"EWEN'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS."

(Edited by H. L'Estrange Ewen, and published at 32, Palace Square, Norwood, London).

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO SEPT., 1904.

[NOTE.—The principal feature of "E.W.S.N." is its intelligence regarding new issues and new varieties, published every week under the heading "The Week's News." To index the separate items of these columns would be too great a task and would involve more space than we can spare.]

- C.A. Watermarks ("a Philatelic Sensation,") June 18, 1904.
 "Cash on Delivery" Postal Service, March 26, April 2, 1904.
 Collection of Stationery, The, April 23, 1904.
 Great Britain: Early Dates of Use, Sept. 10, Sept. 17, 1904.

- Index of Philatelic Literature Wanted, June 25, July 2, 9, 16;
 Aug. 6, 20; Sept. 3, 1904.
 New Issues as an Investment, July 2, 1904.
 " and Varieties—*All Numbers*.
 Philatelic Sensation, A. June 18, 1904.
 Perforations, are they Worth Collecting? July 23, 1904.
 Railway Letter Stamps (Earl of Crawford's Collection), July
 30, 1904.
 Stamps as an Investment, Dec. 19, 1903; July 2, 1904.
 Stationery, the Collection of, April 23, 1904.

THE LONDON PHILATELIST.

(The Monthly Journal of the Philatelic Society, London;
 Edited by M. P. Castle).

INDEXED FROM OCTOBER, 1903, TO SEPTEMBER, 1904.

- Annual Report (1903-1904) of the Philatelic Society, London,
 June, 1904.
 Berlin Philatelic Exhibition, The, Sept., 1904.
 " Catalogue Value " (*Editorial*), Aug., 1904.
 Finland: Notes on the First Issue, by M. P. Castle, Feb.,
 1904.
 France, Notes on the Stamps of 1849-1900, by Frau
 Reichenheim, Dec., 1903.
 Great Britain: Paper by the Prince of Wales, Mar., 1904.
 " Official Stamps (*Editorial*), May, 1904.
 Inverted Centres (*Editorial*) April, 1904.
 Members of the Philatelic Society, List of, June, 1904.
 New Zealand, Recent Issues of, March, April, 1904.
 Original Gum (*Editorial*), Nov., 1903.
 Orange Free State. Proofs or Essays, by N. Yaar, May, 1904.
 Perforations, The Multiplication of (*Editorial*), Feb., 1904.
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 " " New Address of, Sept., 1904.
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INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO SEPT., 1904.

- British Railway Stamps, by "K." Jan., Feb., March, April, July and August, 1904.
- Casual Notes on Divers Fiscal Stamps, by R. R. Thiele, March, 1904.
- Cuba: The Law Relating to Forty-Year 5% Bonds, Sept., 1904.
- Dominican Republic, Fiscal Stamps of, by Walter Morley, July, August, 1904.
- Embossed Consular Service Stamps of Great Britain, the, by A. B. Kay, Sept., 1904.
- Great Britain: Foreign Bill Stamps, by L. W. Fulcher, Jan., Feb., April, May, 1904.
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- Great Britain: Newspaper Tax Stamps, by Walter Morley, Oct., Nov., 1903; Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 1904.
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- Jersey, Fiscals of, by D. Thomson, Oct., 1904.
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- Mysore, Fiscals of, by E. W. Wetherell, Dec., 1903; Jan., 1904.
- New Issues (Fiscals and Telegraphs), *all issues.*
- Newspaper Tax Stamps of Great Britain, by Walter Morley, Oct., Nov., 1903; Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug., Sept., 1904.
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- Prussian State Railways, Stamps of, Nov. 1903.
- Railway Stamps, Some New, by G. W. J. Potter, Aug., 1904.
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- " " of Prussia, Nov., 1903.

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 " " " by Saul A. Klagsbrun, June, 1904.
 SUPPLEMENTS (the Fiscals of South America):—
 Colombia, Oct., 1903.
 Antioquia, Bolivia, Cundinamarca, Oct., 1903.
 Magdalena, Panama, Santander, Tolima, Nov. 1903.
 Municipalities of Colombia, Nov., 1903.
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 (Published by the Philatelic Publishing Company,
 Birmingham).

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 New Issues Chronicle—*All Numbers*.
 New Italian Stamps, by L. Schumacher, Jan., 1904.
 Papal States, the, Dec., 1903.
 Postman's Knock, the—*All Numbers*.
 Victoria, the First Issues of, by Edmund Mackenzie, Oct.,
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(Published by P. L. Pemberton & Co., 84, High
 Holborn, W.C.)

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 Commonwealth Issues, Dec., 1903.
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 Ionian Islands, May, 1904.
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 Luxemburg, Sept., 1904.
 Evolution of the Postmark, the (*Illustrated*), by B. W. Poole,
 Feb., 1904.

- Gum, Minor Varieties (*Editorial*), April, 1904.
 Jamaica, Notes on the Stamps of, by Major J. C. de Laffan,
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 Marginal Plate Numbers, by B. W. H. Poole, June, 1904.
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 New Issues and Varieties—*All Numbers*.
 Postal Franks, the first, by B. W. W., Oct., 1903.
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 March, 1904.
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 July, 1904.
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(Published by G. F. H. Gibson, 1, Clarence Street,
 Manchester, on behalf of a Syndicate of Philatelists).

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 Colombian Provisional, A, by R. R. Thiele, July, 1904.
 Great Britain, a Minor Variety: the 1d. with broken corner,
 April, 1904.
 Guanacaste, Supplementary Notes on the Surcharges, by
 F. H. Napier, April, May.
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 Truslove and Bray and others), June, 1904.
 Livonia, the Stamps of, by W. Svenson, Aug., 1904.
 Modena, by Dr. Emilio Diena, Jan., Feb., March, April, May,
 June, July, Aug., Sept., 1904.
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 Notes and News—*All Numbers*.
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 Orange Free State: Notes on the Provisional 3d. on 4d., by
 N. Yaar, June, 1904.
 United States: a Minor Variety, by R. F. Chance, M.R.C.S.,
 L.R.C.P., Aug., 1904.

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(Edited by John A. Margoschis and W. Kühn, and
 published by Margoschis Bros., Birmingham).

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO SEPT., 1904.

- Avery Collection, The, Nov., 1903.

- Bosnia and Herzegovina, Stamps of, by W. Kühn, Oct., 1903.
 Falkland Islands, Stamps and Entires of, by W. Kühn, Nov., 1903.
 Forgeries: Is it wise to minutely describe them? by N. Yaar, July, 1904.
 Field, D., Interview and Portrait, Oct., 1903.
 Gibson, G. Fred. H., Biography and Portrait, June, 1904.
 Ginn, F. R., Biography and Portrait, Feb., 1904.
 Glasewald, Herr A. E., Biography and Portrait, March, 1904.
 Great Britain: Varieties of the 1d. black, 1840, Dec., 1903.
 „ Garter Watermarks, by C. L. Annan, Jan., 1904.
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 How I Lost £2000 in Stamps, by Leslie H. Maddison, Dec., 1903.
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 Jones, J. W., Biography and Portrait, Nov., 1903.
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 Lagos, Stamps of, by C. A. Stephenson, Jan., Feb., Mar., 1904.
 Margoschis, John A., Interview and Portrait, Dec., 1903.
 New Issue Chronicle—*All Numbers*.
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 Original Gum: Is it of Importance? Oct., 1903.
 O.R.C. and Transvaal Stamps, Dec., 1903.
 Pearce, A.P., Biography and Portrait, May, 1904.
 Perforations, Rough and Clean Cut, July, 1904.
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 Queries and Replies—*All Numbers*.
 Statements Stamp Speculators should Scrutinize, by John A. Margoschis, Dec., 1903.
 Stamps Not Listed by Scott, Oct., Dec., 1903.
 Transvaal (and Orange River Colony), Dec., 1903.
 „ Reprints and Forgeries, by N. Yaar, Feb., Mar., 1904.
 „ Surcharged Forgeries, Sept., 1904.
 Turkish Stamps, Some Odd Notes on, by P. T. Deakin, March, 1904.
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 Warhurst, B. W., Biography and Portrait, April, 1904.
 Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps, by R. R. Thiele, Jan., 1904.
 Young Philatelists and their Prospects, by J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., June, 1904.

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(Edited by Percy C. Bishop, and published at
63 and 64, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.)

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- British Stamps from Nigeria, by W. F. Wadams, March 12,
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- Canada, Shades of the 15 cents, by Howell Howell, M.A.,
March 26, 1904.
- Chili, the Postal Issues of, by A.H.H., July 16, 30, 1904.
- China and Corea, Stamps of, by T. H. Hinton, Mar. 26, 1904.
- College Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge (*Illustrated*), by the
Rev. Hayman Cummings, March 26; April 9, 25; May
7, 21; June 4, 1904.
- Cyprus, the Stamps of (*Victorian Era*), by W. G. Inkpin,
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- Fiscal Notes and Chronicle, by A. Preston Pearce—*Alternate
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- Forgeries (*Illustrated*):—
- Germany, Feb. 27, 1904.
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Spain, March 26, 1904.
- France: Notes on the Bordeaux Lithographs (*Illustrated*), by
Garden G. Smith, May 21, July 30, 1904.
- Gibbons' Catalogue, 1904: a Review of the Prices, Jan. 16,
30; Feb. 13, 27; March 26; April 9, 1904.
- Germany, Forged Stamps of (*Illustrated*), Feb. 27, 1904.
- Great Britain: Faked Official Stamps, June 4, 1904.
- " Overprinted Stamps, by "Neophyte," Aug.
27, 1904.
- " Varieties of Army Officials, by Capt. J. R. P.
Clarke, Aug. 27, 1904.
- Half Gibbons' Prices, by F. A. Wickhart, June 18, July 2, 1904.
- Hayti, The Stamps of, by G. Burrow, April 23, 1904.
- " Forgeries of (*Illustrated*), April 23, 1904.
- Jamaica, The Stamps of, by W. Buckland Edwards, B.Sc.,
July 16, 1904.
- New Issues—*All Numbers*.
- New Zealand: the Stamps of 1882, by "N.Z.," Feb. 27, 1904.
- Nigeria, British Stamps from, by W. F. Wadams, March 12,
26, 1904.
- Northern Nigeria, Notes on, by Bertram W. H. Poole, Feb.
27, 1904.
- Panama, Forgeries of (*Illustrated*), April 23, 1904.

- Postal Cards and Covers, by a Specialist—*Alternate Numbers*, Philatelic Press, the British, by Percy C. Bishop, Aug. 13, 1904.
- Postal History and Philatelic Literature, by C. Stuart Dudley, Sept. 10, 1904.
- Queensland Star Watermarks (*Illustrated*), by W. S. Webb, Feb. 27, 1904.
- Rarest Post Cards, the, by S. C. Skipton, Aug. 13, 1904.
- Seychelles, Some Varieties of, by H. Harrop, Dec. 5, 1903.
- Spain, Forgeries of (*Illustrated*), March 26, 1904.
- Scientific Bargain Hunting, by H. Wilfred Plumridge, Aug. 13, Aug. 27, Sept. 10, 1904.
- Specialist's Dream, the (*Poetry*), by W. E. Imeson, Dec. 5, 1903.
- Speculation in Philately: is it wise to hoard new issues? Feb. 27, 1904.
- Stamp Exchange Clubs, a Year's Experience of, by Edwin Webster, Dec. 5, 1903.
- Surcharges of Zanzibar, by W. V. Morten, Dec. 5, 1903.
- " " " by Wilmot Corfield, Jan. 30, 1904.
- Transvaal: the 5c. revenue with King's Head inverted, June 18, 1904.
- Valuing a Stamp Collection, July 2, 30; Aug. 13, Sept. 10, 1904.
- What is an Exchange Club for? by H. Bean, Dec. 5, 1903.
- Well Kept Stamps—and others, July 16, 1904.

"STANLEY GIBBONS' MONTHLY JOURNAL."

(Edited by Major Edward B. Evans; published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C.)

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO NOV., 1904.

- Argentine Confederation, Postage Stamps of, by José Marco del Pont, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1903.
- Berlin Imperial Postal Museum, Sept., 1904.
- " Philatelic Exhibition, by Charles J. Phillips, Aug., 1904.
- China: Notes on the First Issue, by Bertram W. H. Poole, Sept., 1904.
- Finland, Postal Issues of, by L. Hanciau, Oct., Nov., 1903; Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Sept., 1904.
- Forgeries (*Editorial*), June, 1904.
- France, Some Minor Varieties, by L. Hanciau, April, 1904.
- " "Peace and Commerce" Type, 1898-1900, by Gordon Smith, May, 1904.
- Great Britain 1d. black, The Engraving of, by Bertram W. H. Poole, Dec., 1903.

- Great Britain, Notes on a Newly Discovered Die of the 1d. Inland Revenue Stamps of 1871, by E. W. Wetherell, Sept., 1904.
- Great Britain, Stamps of King Edward VII. (*Editorial*) April, 1904.
- Guadeloupe, Recent Surcharges of, by Gordon Smith, June, 1904.
- How to Value a Collection (*Editorial*) Sept., 1904.
- Italy, the 20c. on 15c., 1865, and the 20c. of 1867 and 1877, by Emilio Diena, May, 1904.
- Mauritius: The "Post Office" Issue (*Editorial*) Jan., 1904.
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- New Zealand (*Editorial*) Feb., 1904.
 .. Pictorial Stamps of 1898, by Professor A. Hamilton, Dec., 1903; Jan., 1904.
- New Issues and Varieties: *All numbers.*
- Notes and News, by Charles J. Phillips, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1903; Jan., Feb., March, May, June, July, 1904.
- Obituary (*Editorial*):—
 Berger-Levrualt, Oscar, Oct., 1903.
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- Original Entires (*Editorial*), Nov., 1903.
- Original Gum (*Editorial*), Dec., 1903.
- Papers on Perforation, by F. H. Napier and E. D. Bacon:—
 III., De La Rue Perforations, Nov., 1903.
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- Photography and Watermarks (*Editorial*), Dec., 1903.
- Postal Museum at Berlin, Sept., 1904.
- Prince of Wales, The (*Editorial*), March, 1904.
- Stamps of King Edward VII. (*Editorial*), April, 1904.
- Uganda, Postage Stamps of, by Charles J. Phillips, Feb., March, 1904.

"THE WEST-END PHILATELIST."

(Edited by Bertram W. H. Poole; published by D. Field,
 The Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street).

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- Accessories, Philatelic (*Editorial*) July, 1904.
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- China: Introduction, August, 1904.
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- Condition (*Editorial*) August, 1904.
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 „ 1895 and 1896 Issues, April, 1904.
 „ 1897 surcharged Issue, May, 1904.
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 „ 1903 Provisionals; the 1903 Issue, July, 1904.
 First Postage Stamp, The, by the Editor, July, Aug., 1904.
 Publishers' Corner, by D. Field, *all numbers*.
 Sarawak: The 1869 Issue, Sept., 1904.
 Stamp Mounts (*Editorial*), June, 1904.
 Sudan: 1897 Issue, April, 1904.
 „ 1898, 1902, and 1903 (Provisional) Issues, May, 1904.
 „ Provisional Unpaid Letter Stamps; The Regular Set
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 Things Worth Knowing, by The Editor:—
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II.—THE COLONIES.

“THE AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST.”

(Published by Fred Hagen, 74, Elizabeth Street,
 Sydney, N.S.W.)

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO SEPT., 1904.

- Among the Sydneyites, by Charles B. Donne, Jan., 1904.
 Commercial Element in Philately, the (*Editorial*), Ap., 1904.
 Discovery, a Remarkable (Pair of 2d, Sydney View, *tête bêche*).
 Nov., 1903.
 “Disgrace of New Zealand”: a Vindication, March, 1904.
 Foreign Exchange Experience, A, Nov., 1903.
 Mint Condition (*Editorial*), March, 1904.
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 New South Wales: A Remarkable Discovery, Nov., 1903.
 „ „ Another Discovery, May, 1904.
 „ „ Punctured Official Stamps (*Editorial*),
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 New Zealand: Universal Penny Postage, Dec., 1903.
 „ Perforations, by C. A. Gilles, Dec., 1903.

- South Australia: "O.S." Surcharges, Jan., Feb., Mar., 1904.
 " Official Stamps, by Geo. Blockey, Feb., Mar.
 " Perforations, by Geo. Blockey, May, July,
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 " A Guide to Values, by Geo. B. Blockey,
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 Sydney Views: a Remarkable Discovery, Nov., 1903.
 Victorian Proofs, by A. F. Basset Hull, Nov., 1903.
 " Beer Labels of 1882, by C. A. Gilles, Ap. 1904.

"THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY."

(Edited by James H. Smyth, and published by
 J. H. Smyth & Co., 88, King St., Sydney, N.S.W.)

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO AUG., 1904.

- About Postage Stamps, by Dr. E. Gutheil, Mar., April, 1904.
 "Advance Australia!" Oct., 1903.
 Commonwealth Issues, by A. F. Bassett Hull, Oct., 1904;
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 " " by the Rev. Joseph Dreyer, Nov.,
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 Walter A. Hull, May, 1904.
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 " " A Visit to the Government Printing
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 Papers and Watermarks, by the Rev. D. McKee Wright,
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"THE NEW ZEALAND PHILATELIST."

(First published as the "Sterling Philatelist." Published by
 the Sterling Stamp Company, Nelson, N.Z.)

NUMBERS INDEXED: FEB., MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JULY, 1904.

Great Britain, The Old 1d. Red, by " Matai," May, 1904.

Increasing Rarity of Old Issues, May, 1904.

New Zealand Forgeries, April, 1904.

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The Earl of Ranfurly, Feb., 1904.

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III.—AMERICA.

"THE ADHESIVE."

(Conducted and published by Henry Chapman,
Rocky Hill, Connecticut, U.S.A.)

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO JULY, 1904, INCLUSIVE.

Coins in their Relation to Philately, by the Rev. L. G. Dorpat,
April, 1904.

Essays and Proofs, by Martin Schroeder (reviewed by R. R.
Thiele), June, 1904.

Pre-Cancelled Stamps, the Status of, by E. R. Aldrich,
January, 1904.

Reviews of Philatelic Literature, by Amy Louise Swift;
Oct., Dec., 1903; Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July,
1904.

Sheets of Stamps, Stray Notes on, by R. R. Thiele:—

Bechuanaland Protectorate, Dec., 1903.

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United States: the Secret of Making Uncle Sam's Postmarking Stamps (from the *Detroit Free Press*), Dec., 1903.

“AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.”

(Edited by John N. Luff and George L. Toppan, and published by the Scott Stamp & Company, New York, U.S.A.)

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO JULY, 1904.

Belgium: Notes on the 5 franc Stamp, by Jules Bouvez, June, 1904.
 Catalogues and Catalogue Prices, by G. L. Toppan, Dec., 1903.
 Corea: Its Postal Organisation and its Postage Stamps, by Jules Bouvez, July, 1904.
 Holland and Colonies, Postage and Postage Due Stamps of, by E. W. Wetherell, March, June.
 New Issues—*All Numbers*.
 New South Wales: The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the 1891 issue, by E. W. Wetherell, Oct., 1903.
 Panama, first Issue of, by John N. Luff, Feb., 1904.
 Profitable Collecting, by J. N. Luff, Dec., 1903.
 Proofs of Essays, by G. L. Toppan, Oct., 1903.
 San Marino and its Postage Stamps, by Jules Bouvez, Feb., March, April, May.
 Siam (*Translated*), Dec., 1903; Jan., Feb., 1904.
 Stamp Designs (Illustrated), by C. A. Howes:—
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 Malay States, April, 1904.
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- Tête Bèche Stamps of France and Colonies (*Translated*), by M. A. Huet, Jan., 1904.
 United States Stamps, Counterfeits of, Dec., 1903.
 " Envelope Stamps, by G. L. Toppan, Ap., 1904.
 Varieties (*Illustrated*), by Geo. L. Toppan:—
 United States Envelopes, Oct., 1903.
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 French Offices and Possessions, Germany, Gibraltar, June, 1904.
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"MEKEEL'S STAMP COLLECTOR."

(Conducted by C. H. Mekeel and Louis G. Onackebush; published by the C. H. Mekeel Stamp and Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.)

INDEXED FROM OCT. 5TH, 1903, TO SEPT. 19TH, 1904.

- Austria, Revenue Stamps of, by C. W. Rankin, Feb. 15, 1904.
 American Philatelic Association: the Annual Convention, August 15, 1904.
 Confederate States: The Galveston, Texas, Provisionals (illustrated), Feb. 15, 1904.
 Cut Squares *v.* Entires (*From the Editorial Chair*) May 16, 1904.
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 " " by Gardener R. Kennedy, June 20, 1904.
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 German Official Stamp Case, the, by R. R. Thiele, May 23, 1904.
 Hobbies and Their Riders, by Horace Flack, Aug. 29, 1904.
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 Newfoundland: the 4 cents of the "Cabot" Issue (illustrated), Jan. 25, 1904.
 Odd Shapes, Stamps of, by Rev. L. G. Dorpat, March 23, 1904.
 Pre-cancelled Stamps: conditions governing their use, Feb. 8, 1904.
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 Conditions Governing the Use of Pre-cancelled Stamps, Feb. 8, 1904.

- Fakes of the Pan-American "Inverts," March 7, 14, 21 ;
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 New Paper for U.S. Stamps, Nov. 16, 1903.
 San Francisco Carrier Stamp ("Reed's City Despatch"),
 March 14, 1904.
 "Series of 1902," the Official Description of the Issue,
 Feb. 1, 1904.
 Story of the 4c. Pan-American Invert, Nov. 9, 23, 1903 ;
 Jan. 4, July 11, 1904.
 Universal Postal Union, List of Countries Comprising the
 July 11, 1904.

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(Edited by Wyllard O. Wylie, and published by the Mekeel-
 Redfield-Severn Company, Boston, U.S.A.)

INDEXED FROM OCT., 1903, TO SEPT., 1904.

- Aesthetic Side of Philately, The, by R. F. Baldwin, May 21,
 1904.
 Colour Differences, by H. N. Mudge, June 4, 1904.
 " " by B. W. Warhurst, July 9, 1904.
 Envelopes of the United States, Feb. 13, June 18, Aug. 13,
 Sept. 10, 1904.
 Fiscal Collecting, by Frank C. Young, April 23rd, 1904.
 " " by Arthur G. Burgoyne, Aug. 27, 1904.
 German Types, by C. A. Howes, April 30, 1904.
 Hong Kong, by Louis G. Barrett, April 2, 1904.
 New Issue Chronicle, by H. A. Kidder—*All Numbers*.
 Original Gum, March 19, 1904.
 Panama Surcharges, by L. N. Herbert, Mar. 12, 1904.
 Queries and Comments, by C. E. Severn—*All Numbers from*
March 26, 1904.
 Religious Emblems on Stamps, by C. A. Howes, Jan. 2, 1904.
 Review of the Philatelic Press, *all Numbers*.
 Solitary Stamps, by L. G. Dorpat, May 21, 1904.
 Split Stamps, by L. G. Dorpat, April 16, 1904.
 Switzerland (*Illustrated*), by Frank C. Young, March 26, 1904.
 Ungrammatical Expressions on Postage Stamps, by C. A.
 Howes, July 9, 1904.
 U.S.A. Commemorative Issues, by Henry A. Kidder, July 9,
 1904.
 U.S.A. Envelopes: The Plimpton Issue, by W. H. Adams.
 Feb. 13, 1904.
 " " Nesbitt Die Varieties, by V. M. Berthold,
 June 18, 1904.
 " " A Retouched Die, by Louis G. Barrett,
 Aug. 13, 1904.

- U.S.A. Envelopes: More About the Retouch, by L. G. Barrett, Sept. 10, 1904.
 .. Precancelled Errors, by F. L. Smith, July 16, 1904.
 Used *versus* Unused, by B. H. Saxton, Jan. 2, 1904.
 Western Australia, by R. F. Baldwin, April 9, 1904.
 What the Young Collector should Learn, by C. A. Howes, Oct. 24, 1903.

“THE METROPOLITAN PHILATELIST.”

(Published weekly by J. W. Scott, 36, John Street, New York, U.S.A.)

[NOTE.—*The following may seem a meagre index for a weekly journal, but it may be pointed out that the “M.P.” is chiefly concerned with news, and the majority of the articles appearing in its columns are reprinted from other journals, and are therefore not included in this list.*]

- Cuba, Revenue Stamps of, April 30, 1904.
 Gum (*Editorials*), Jan. 16, Feb. 20, 1904.
 How to buy at Auction (*Editorials*), Oct. 17, 1903; Feb. 20, Feb. 27, 1904.
 New Issue Chronicle—*All Numbers*.
 Panama, Republic of, with Map, Feb. 20, 1904.
 Scott's Colour Chart (*Illustrated*), May 28, 1904.
 Wanted, a Colour Chart (*Editorial*), Jan. 16, 1904.
 Washington Notes, by the Optimist—*All Numbers*.

“THE PHILATELIC WEST.”

(Edited by E. H. Wilkinson, 2825, Charles Street, Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.; published by L. T. Brodstone, Superior, Neb., U.S.A.)

NUMBERS INDEXED: JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1904.

- Advice (Department of Inquiry), by Rev. L. G. Dorpat, June July, August, 1904.
 Counterfeits and Their Detection, by R. R. Thiele:—
 Wurttemberg, 18kr., June, 1904.
 Venezuela, July, 1904.
 Tuscany, 1 soldo, August, 1904.
 Holland, Perforations of the 1872 Issue (*Notes from Europe*), by J. C. auf der Heide, July, 1904.
 Holland (*Stamps of the Netherlands*), by C. Grandpierre, Aug., 1904.
 Inscriptions on Stamps, by Rev. L. G. Dorpat, June, July, Aug., 1904.
 Japan, My Favourite Country, by Horace Wolcott, June, 1904.
 Mexico: Some Fiscal Notes, by F. Brown, June, Aug., 1904.
 .. Revenue Stamps, by R. Krause, July, 1904.
 Original Covers, Observations on, by R. R. Thiele, Aug., 1904.
 Revenue Department, by Charles A. Nast, July, Aug., 1904.
 Review, by R. R. Thiele, June, July, August, 1904.

Auction Room Diversions.

By H. WILFRED PLUMRIDGE.

WHEN once the novelty of attending Stamp Auction Sales has worn off, the buyer is rather apt to find the proceedings long and wearisome. Things are much better now, however, in this respect than they were even a comparatively short time ago. The idea that an auctioneer can only do his duty to the vendor by selling slowly, is almost if not quite exploded, it being generally recognised that if the man in the rostrum knows his business he can obtain quite as good prices by getting through, say, a hundred lots an hour, as he can by selling only half that number. The man who expects to have an opportunity of valuing a mixed lot, or of seeing the exact condition of a rare stamp, while the lot is actually being sold, is in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred doomed to disappointment whether the auctioneer is quick or slow. On the other hand, the wise auctioneer sells quickly, and intelligently encourages his audience to view the lots carefully prior to the sale, with results that are satisfactory to everyone concerned. In my opinion, it would be a boon to everyone connected with stamp sales if 120 lots an hour was considered a fair average under ordinary conditions.

Although stamp sales are apt to be a trifle monotonous at times, the monotony is every now and then enlivened by some unexpected incident that causes some amusement, and it is one or two such incidents that I propose to relate.

* * *

My friend Cheveley had a ripe old chestnut that he was never tired of exploiting on the tender-foot. Thirty shillings would be bidden for a stamp, then someone would say 32 (not bothering to repeat the word shillings), someone else 34, and finally the price would be raised by easy stages until 40 was reached. "40, 40, any advance on 40," Mr. Cheveley would say. Then the tender-foot would call out "guineas," meaning two guineas or 42/- of course. "Forty guineas bidden, any advance on forty guineas please," Cheveley would call out with a solemn face; while the man who had said guineas would turn first red and then white. Finding his wits at last the bidder would explain that he meant two guineas, and Cheveley would pursue the even tenour of his way as if he really enjoyed his work.

The man who includes for the first time a few lots in a stamp sale, may usually be recognised by his anxious expression of countenance whenever one of his lots happens to be in course of selling. The excitement of such a man is intense when, having given one or two reserves to the Auctioneer, the bidding for one of his lots has nearly but not quite reached the price he has made up his mind to accept for it. Many a man has reserved a lot at rather more than was offered for it and has deeply regretted afterwards that he had not made his limit a little lower.

Such regrets were very likely anticipated by a bright young man I found myself watching one night at one of — sales. This young man got more and more excited as the bidding for one particular lot advanced by easy stages. Someone had just bidden 38/-, and the auctioneer was just about to say 40/-, when the young man suddenly stood up and shouted—"Let it go, Mr. Auctioneer, let it go, please!" The room roared with glee, and the young man looked very bashful and confused. I suppose he had reserved his lot at 40/- or 42/-.

* * *

Theodore Buhl was selling one evening, and had reached a lot consisting of a rather fine general collection. The bidders seemed rather shy, and no one would give the auctioneer a starting bid.

"Come now, gentlemen; how much, please?" had no effect on the audience. But at length a bold man called out: "If you like, I will start the lot for you at a pony."

"A pony," said Buhl, with all the solemn innocence of a King's Bench judge, "How much is that?"

"Come Theodore," was the bidder's reply, "don't pretend you cut your wisdom teeth yesterday!"

* * *

Before I wielded the hammer on my own account, I attended nearly every sale held in London during a period of some years, so I was pretty well known to the auctioneers and to those people who attended stamp sales pretty regularly. At Puttick's, I acquired the reputation of being fond of cake, and when the light refreshments appeared on the scene, the attendant invariably flopped down the cake-dish in front of me.

After I had given up attending the auction sales of other firms, it happened one day that a friend asked me to meet him at Puttick's. I accordingly wended my way to the old residence of the celebrated Joshua Reynolds, and, entering the sale-room, took up a position not very far from the auctioneer.

"Delighted to see you once more Mr. Plumridge," remarked the dapper little man (Mr. Wilson, the partner). "John, pass Mr. Plumridge the cake!"

* * *

The following incident was related to me by a friend, who stated that it took place at one of Venton's sales.

As everyone knows, the auctioneer, however smart he may be, occasionally has some very knotty problems to decide, and to decide quickly too. The two most frequent ones being as to whether some dilatory bidder "was in time," and how to determine which bid to take when two men each state positively that the lot was knocked down to him.

It was one of the last cases that had to be decided by Mr. Walter Bull. Two men, the one with a very determined-looking face, and the other looking rather like a methodist parson, both declared that the lot in dispute belonged to him.

The auctioneer, urbane and courteous, suggested that the lot should be offered again, and that the disputants could bid against one another until one of them gave way.

This practical suggestion having been indignantly repudiated by both bidders, the situation had every appearance of being a very critical one.

At last a brilliant idea flashed across the mind of one of those gay young sparks who seem equally at home in the auction room and in the society of their best girls. "Why not toss for it?" he said.

The auctioneer brightened up at this lift in the clouds, and gaily echoed the question.

The determined looking man evidently considered that the idea was an excellent one, not so the solemn-faced man, however. "Toss for it" he exclaimed in sepulchral tones, "toss for it?" I am deeply pained that such a suggestion should be made to me. Rather than get the stamps, which I badly want, by an act of gambling, I will cheerfully leave them to the gentleman who declares they were knocked down to him." So saying, he solemnly gathered up his belongings and left the room. And the determined looking man had it vividly brought home to him what a "moral victory" really meant.

The Joys of Revenue Stamp Collecting.

By A RECRUIT.

THAT "the onlooker sees most of the game" is generally admitted, so that one who is almost a raw recruit to the ranks of Philately needs not to feel utterly abashed when he settles down to write in eulogy of his chosen hobby.

I have heard it said that the great majority of collectors of Fiscal stamps have first graduated as collectors of postals. Whether this be true or not I cannot say, but it appears to be a feasible proposition, since postage stamp collecting is more widely known, and a better advertised side of the hobby, among the general public. If such be the rule I must rank as an exception thereto, for when I began as a stamp collector ten months ago, I at once threw in my lot with the Fiscalists. I did so for many reasons, principal among them being:—

(1) Revenue stamps are cheaper than postals. There being (at present) a smaller demand by collectors, it follows that a collection can be more cheaply formed.

(2) Fiscal collecting offers a greater incentive to research, since so much of the ground is practically virgin soil. The possibilities are almost unlimited.

(3) On historical grounds, and in diversity of interest, there is surely no comparison between postage and revenue stamps? Postage issues reflect the history and politics of the past fifty years; but revenue stamps are of much earlier origin. Moreover, in variety of design, size and shape, they are vastly superior to the stamps issued purely for postal use.

Ten months only have I been a collector of Fiscals; yet I have found that it is possible to learn a very great deal in ten months. I shall never cease to be grateful to the friend who initiated me into the "art and mystery" of Fiscal Philately. It turns out to be a hobby far, far different from what I expected it to be. It is not a mere collecting of so many stamps of different colours and designs—that is the vulgar, uninformed conception of stamp collecting. Once a man passes the rubicon and becomes a *philatelist*, what a difference does he find! It is a serious study and yet a delightful pastime, a science yet only a hobby, a subject for the keenest rivalry, and yet a pursuit that leads one to a greater sense of comradeship and co-operation.

The Fiscalist, if he wishes to excel, must specialise as does his confrere, the postage stamp collector. It required very little consideration of pros and cons to decide *me* as to my own choice of a special country.



SOME TYPICAL BRITISH REVENUE STAMPS.

See "Common Law," "Probate Court," "Judicature Fee," "Consular Service," "Life Policy," "Chancery Fee," "Customs," "Mayor's Court," "Dog Licence," "Chancery," and "Civil Service" Issues.



I decided to stick firm to British Fiscals for a start, and afterwards to branch out into the British Colonials; but I am beginning to have doubts as to that "afterwards." In the ten months of my novitiate I have made precious little progress towards my goal—*viz.*, a complete (or nearly complete) collection of British Fiscals. I think in another five or six years I shall be able to think seriously of the British Colonial section—not before. I am one of those who believe in thoroughness, and so far as it lies in my power I am doing British Fiscals thoroughly. And they are worth it, I warrant you—I defy anyone to produce a country whose Revenue stamps offer a finer field.

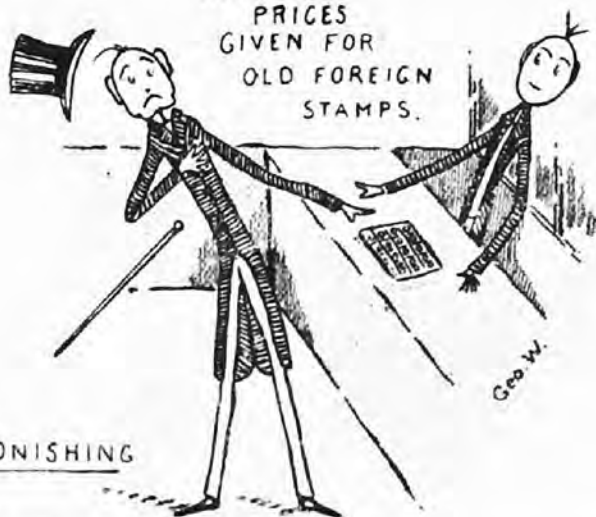
The "Foreign Bill" stamps, generally among the first British Fiscals a collector sees, are a big study in themselves. On the score of picturesqueness it seems a pity that the long "Foreign Bills" of the post series were "retired" in favour of the insignificant looking issues that followed them. The various Court Fee stamps such as Probate, Judicature, Common Law, Chancery, Petty Sessions, etc., are a large and varied class, and many of them by no means easy to get, as the novice quickly discovers. The Life Policy stamps are fine specimens of printing; and then there are the Customs, Consular Service, Civil Service, and a host of others.

If to the ordinary adhesive Fiscals are added the Tax stamps, many of them quaint in appearance and archaic in their object, then do we see the "infinite variety" of Fiscalism. A complete collection of the British Tax stamps would include all varieties of the Playing Card Tax stamps, the Dice Tax, the Hair Powder Duty, the Hat Tax, the Match Tax (this one merely an essay, since the tax was never imposed), the Perfume Tax, and many others.

The subject is such a big one that I cannot possibly hope to go into details, especially as the Editor has stipulated that my article shall be only a short one. My object has been rather to pen a general appreciation of Revenue Stamp Collecting (and especially the collection of British Revenue Stamps) than to enter into a scientific exposition of the subject—a task for which I am not yet fitted. We all have to learn however, and I am learning; and I suppose hundreds of others are learning, too. The collector who takes up Fiscals now stands a great chance of picking up what will at some future time rank as the "plums" of the hobby, for, unquestionably, Revenue Collectors are growing in numbers and in enthusiasm.

PHILATELIC PIE.

HIGHEST
PRICES
GIVEN FOR
OLD FOREIGN
STAMPS.



"ASTONISHING

DEALER

WE CAN ONLY GIVE YOU FACE-VALUE FOR THIS UNUSED SHEET OF BRITISH GUIANA
2 CENTS BLACK ON ROSE

ÆSOP ADAPTED TO MODERN REQUIREMENTS.

A Suburban Individual, with a Pronounced Leaning towards the Cold Cash side of Philately, was minded to Barter his Stamps to a Slav of the name of Clutchemoff, who wrote him honeyed words and offered Glittering Terms. But the Dweller in Suburbia, having on a previous occasion Had Some, betook him to a certain wise and resourceful Secretary bird, whose Nest in the Lane of Chancery was lined with the Names and Addresses of Bad Eggs, and whose pigeon holes were a Repository for bogus references and Previous Convictions. Whereupon the Secretary bird flapped his wings in Triumph, and, said he, "This Russian is Double Starred on the Black List of the Stamp Trickery Prevention Association, for he is a Stamps-on-Approval Fraud of the First Water. If you send your goods to Russia without Shekels in Advance he will certainly Russia!" With a Profusion of thanks the Pilgrim from the Suburbs took the Tip and his departure, and In a Brief Time disposed of his stamps to a person in Brixton, who was willing to Pay for what he Had.

Moral (slightly irrelevant, but guaranteed): A stamp in the hand is worth two on the foot.

P. C. B.

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN —."

Some collectors can't understand the craze for the very scarce old issues. Look at the circular 2c. British Guiana, for instance. It looks an ugly beast of a thing—in the other fellow's album.

"I like your Annual," says a reader in the County Sligo, "but can't you bring it out oftener?"

Would it be fair to describe a philatelist walking from Temple Bar to Charing Cross as "Stranded"? This absurd question is addressed to us by a gentleman who signs his letter "One Who Has Suffered."

Some people think that the many long and learned articles now written on Perforations are a mistake, since they only touch the *fringe* of the subject.

There are far fewer stamp dealers within the boundary of the City of London than formerly. Now that the rage is all for rare stamps the *Cheap-side* of Philately is naturally neglected.

What is this we read? "A specimen of the Brattleboro' stamp has recently been acquired by a rich American, somewhat cracked." There! That's the way they begin to talk about you when you get wealthy!

HONEST FOREIGN STAMP DEALER

FOREIGN STAMPS BOUGHT
HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN.



The Dealer: "What's that you say, my little man? You found this stamp in the street, in one of our printed envelopes, and brought it back to us? That was very, very kind of you—oh? No, it's quite a common stamp, but honesty *must* be rewarded. There, my friend—a penny for yourself!"

Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs.

A DIRECTORY AND GUIDE.

The following lists of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs may not be absolutely COMPLETE, but every effort has been made to ensure ACCURACY OF DETAIL. The Editor of the "Annual" invites additions to the list for the next edition of the work, and also all necessary revisions and emendations of the particulars already provided.

PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.—Meetings are held at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. The Secretary's address for all communications is 10, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Council for the Year 1901-5:—President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.; Vice-President, The Earl of Crawford, K.T.; Hon. Secretary, J. A. Tilleard; Hon. Treasurer, C. N. Biggs; Hon. Assistant Secretary, H. R. Oldfield; Hon. Librarian, L. W. Fulcher; E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-Presidents*); C. J. Daun, R. Ehrenbach, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. E. McNaughton, F. Reichenheim and Gordon Smith.

The Philatelic Society, London, is admittedly the premier society of the United Kingdom. Has striven consistently to foster and uphold all that is best in the philatelic hobby, and has enriched its literature with many important works. Below appears a programme of meetings for 1905:—

- | | | |
|------------|--|------------------------|
| Jan. 13th. | Display of India. | Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. |
| Jan. 27th. | Display. | Mr. W. W. Mann. |
| Feb. 10th. | Display of Queensland. | Mr. H. J. Duveen. |
| Feb. 24th. | | |
| Mar. 10th. | Display of Western Australia. | Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. |
| Mar. 24th. | Notes on the Stamps of Malta. | Mr. B. D. Knox. |
| Apr. 7th. | Display of Zanzibar. | Mr. T. W. Hall. |
| Apr. 28th. | A Paper. | Mr. Ehrenbach. |
| May 12th. | Paper on the stamps of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. | Mr. E. D. Bacon. |
| May 25th. | Annual General Meeting. | |

The Expert Committee of the Philatelic Society, London, undertakes the expert examination of stamps submitted for that purpose, by members of the Society or non-members.

The terms to non-members are:—For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.; for specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.; for specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1,250fcs. or 1,000 marks), 20s.—Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be

returned to, but in cases where no quotation can be given, the charge will be on the highest scale. In all cases where the specimens are pronounced *not* to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d.

Post-charges made to members are 3s. and 1s. 6d. respectively.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only, if 25c. or 10c. will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The fees must always be sent with the stamps.

BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Secretary, Charles J. Preater, Monmouth Place, Bath.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Honorary President, W. B. Avery; President, R. Hollick; Vice-Presidents, T. W. Peck, W. Pimm; Committee, T. P. Deakin, H. Grindall, C. A. Stephenson, W. F. Wadams; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, G. Johnson, B.A., 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

The Birmingham Society stands out as one of the most virile of the world's philatelic organisations. Its present membership roll contains considerably over 300 names. Frequent meetings are held, and occasionally an auction sale. Fine collections of stamps, both genuine and forged, and of philatelic literature have been formed, and these are the property of the Society as a whole. The subscription is 5s. per annum, with an entrance fee of 5s. The *Exchange Section* of the Birmingham Society is well managed and widely supported.

Appended is the Birmingham Society's programme for 1905, as at present arranged:

- Jan. 5th. Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
- Feb. 2nd. Paper, Railway Letter Stamps. Capt. M. W. K. Connolly.
- Feb. 23rd. Auction at the Acorn Hotel.
- Mar. 2nd. Paper, Roumania. Mr. H. Grindall.
- Mar. 23rd. Paper, Northern Nigeria and Seychelles. Messrs. Stephenson and Wadams.
- April 14th. Display, Great Britain. Mr. W. Pimm.
- May 4th. Paper. Mr. T. W. Peck.

BRADFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY. President, A. H. Stanford; Secretary, W. E. White, 5, Manor Terrace, Manningham.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Founded February 20th, 1897. President, P. J. Lloyd; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, H. Alsop, Archfield, Cotham Park, Bristol.

Monthly meetings are held from October to May (inclusive) for discussion and displays of Stamps, and are well attended by the local members. The subscription is very small—2s. 6d. a year, including a free subscription to the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, which is the official organ.

ENTERPRISE PHILATELIC SOCIETY. President, F. W. Lake; Vice-President, E. A. Klaber; Hon. Librarian, H. P. Harper.

23, Abbotsford Avenue, West Green, London, N.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. H. Harris; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, H. W. Westcott, 11, Dalkeith Road, Ilford, Essex; Committee, Messrs. Constantinides, Harper, Harris, Klaber, Lake, Simons and Westcott. Rules and full particulars from A. H. Harris, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, The Library, Buckhurst Hill, who will send a copy of the Annual Report for 1903-1904 as requested.

The "Enterprise" is a go-ahead Society for young and medium collectors. The arrangements for meetings for 1905 are as follows:—

January 18th, 6.15 p.m., Paper and Display: "Argentine." A. C. Constantinides. 8.15 p.m., General Display: Uncatalogued Varieties.

February 15th, 6.15 p.m., Display and Paper: "Gibraltar." H. W. Westcott. 8.0 p.m., Display with Notes: "West Australia." F. Heginbottom, B.A.

March 15th, 6.15 p.m., Ten-minute Paper: Any Subject. 8.0 p.m., Display: "Cape of Good Hope." F. W. Lake.

April 10th, 6.15 p.m., Paper and Display: "Fiscal Philately: The Reasons for its Growing Popularity." W. Schwabacher. 8.0 p.m., Display with Notes: South Australia. F. Heginbottom, B.A.

May 17th, 6.15 p.m., General Sale and Exchange. 6.45 p.m., Annual General Meeting.

FISCAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Schwabacher; Hon. Vice-Presidents, A. R. Bailliere, W. Corfield and S. A. Klagsbrun, A. E. Lawrence and A. P. Pearce; Vice-Presidents, W. Morley and E. H. Selway; Committee, B. F. J. Cooper, H. Kohler, O. Marsh, A. M. South, H. Thompson and D. Thomson; Librarian, L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.; Continental Secretary, G. Gilbert (Paris); Secretary, Treasurer and Exchange Superintendent, A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.

The Society objects are:—(a) To encourage and advance the study of Fiscals and Revenue Stamps of all Countries; (b) To compile Catalogues of Fiscals; (c) To draw together all interested in these stamps; (d) To form a Library for the use of Members; (e) To facilitate the exchange of duplicates among Members; (f) To appoint corresponding Members and Societies in various Countries for the exchange and circulation of information respecting Revenue Stamps. The subscription is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month at 65, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C.

During the present season, 1904-1905, the Revenue Stamps of Great Britain, Switzerland, and Italy are the subjects adopted for study.

The Society proposes to hold in London, during March or April, 1905, an Exhibition of British Colonial Fiscal Stamps. The intention is to grant diplomas for the best exhibits, and, if the financial support given will admit of it, prizes will also be awarded. A fund has been opened to cover the expenses of the Exhibition. Contributions are invited, and also suggestions as to the lines on which the exhibition should be conducted. All communications to be addressed to the Secretary, as above.

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Honorary President, H. Jennings-White; Honorary Vice-President, Herbert R. Oldfield; Vice-Presidents, W. B. Avery, M. P. Castle, J.P., Robert Ehrenbach, and Gordon Smith, M.A.; Committee, Louis E. Bradbury, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, T. H. Harvey, Franz Reichenheim, W. Schwabacher, J. C. Sidebotham and W. Simpson; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

The Herts Society is practically a Metropolitan Society, a large proportion of its members being Londoners. Meetings are held monthly at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C. The annual subscription is 5s. per annum, payable on or before the 31st of October in each year. There is an excellent *Exchange Section*. The programme of meetings for 1905 is as follows:—

- Jan. 17th. Display with Notes, Sicily. F. Wickham Jones.
- Feb. 21st. General Display by the Members.
- Mar. 21st. Display with Notes, Uruguay (Early Issues).
Thomas W. Hall.
- Apr. 18th. Display with Notes, Bahamas. Robert Ehrenbach.
- May 9th. Annual Dinner.
- May 16th. Annual Meeting.

HULL AND EAST RIDING PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.—A newly formed Society, inaugurated on Thursday, October 6th, at the Manchester Hotel, Hull. President, Dr. R. M. Stokes; Vice-President, Dean Hall; Committee Members, R. Weber and R. W. Dewing; Hon. Librarian, H. Immercamp; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, George C. Storry, Lindum Parade, Hedon Road, Hull.

IMPERIAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Hon. Secretary, W. T. Hughes, 10, Victoria Road, Gale, Manchester.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC UNION. Honorary President, His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Vernon Roberts and S. C. Skipton; President, H. R. Oldfield; Vice-Presidents, W. Dorning Beckton, H. L. Hayman and W. Schwabacher; Committee, C. N. Biggs, J. W. Fulcher, W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Major Laffan, R.E., Dr. Marx, M.A., P. L. Pemberton, F. Reichenheim, W. Schwarte, J. C. Sidebotham, and H. Thompson; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, Dr. E. F. Marx; Hon. Librarian, W. S. King; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, W. Hadlow; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Hinton, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

A very old-established and popular Philatelic Society. One of the pioneers of the Exchange Packet system. Meetings are held on the second Wednesday in each month at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., throughout the season. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; subscription, 5s. per annum.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, F. J. Melville; Vice-Presidents, William Darwen, Bertram W. H. Poole; Committee, Jas. Feeney, C. J. Patman, P. Clare, H. D. Keast, A. McCallum, W. A. Bois, H. Lee and E. A. Smart; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, Charles Nissen; Hon. Secretary and Exchange Superintendent, H. F. Johnson, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham Road, S.W.; Hon. Assistant Secretary, R. Halliday.

A popular Society for beginners and young Philatelists generally. Weekly meetings are held on Saturday evenings at the Wheatshoot Institute, 67, South Lambeth Road, London, S.W. There is an Exchange Club Section conducted on very sensible and satisfactory lines. An exhibition of British Stamps is to be held, under the Society's auspices, at the Lower Hall of Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C., on February 3rd and 4th, 1905. In connection therewith the Society has published a handy guide to British postal issues, compiled by Mr. Fred J. Melville.

The programme of the Society for 1905 is appended

		8. 0—Display—Uruguay, by H. Lee
1905	January 7	8.30—Display—British Colonies. Part IV., Jamaica, Montserrat and Nevis
		9. 0—Paper, "Cook Islands," by H. F. Johnson
	" 21	8. 0—Paper and Display—"Fiscal Notes, the Rapid Progress made by this Branch of Philately," by W. Schwabacher, Chairman of the Fiscal Society.
		9.15—Debate—"Should Fiscally-used High Values be included in a Postage Stamp Collection?"
	" 28	2.30 to 4. 0—Second Visit to the Tapling Collection of Postage Stamps at the British Museum.
Feb. 3 and 4		Two Days' Exhibition, in Exeter Hall, Strand, of the Stamps of Great Britain.
	Feb. 15	8. 0—Paper, "The Poetry of Stamp Collecting, with some examples," by Fred J. Melville.
		9. 0—Paper, "Victorian <i>versus</i> Edwardian Issues," by E. Hegnbottom, B.A.
	March 4	8. 0—Display—British Colonies. Part V., St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.
		8.30—Display—"Revenue Stamps of Great Britain," Oswald Marsh.
	" 18	7.0 to 11.45—Sixth Annual Conversazione and Dance, Brixton Hall, S.W. (Tickets to be procured from the Hon. Secretary).
		8. 0—Paper and Display, "Slam," by B. W. H. Poole.
	April 1	8.30—Display—British Colonies. Part VI., Tobago, Trinidad, and Turks Island.
		9. 0—Paper, "Picturesque Postage Stamps," by E. A. Smart.
	" 15	7.30—Auction Sale of Postage Stamps.
		8.15—Display—Later Issues of Mexico, Rudolf Frenzel.
	May 6	9. 0—Paper, "How does Philately constitute a Science?" by William G. Inkpin.
		8. 0—Display—British Colonies. Part VII., Virgin Islands, Leewards, British Honduras and Falkland Islands.
	" 20	8.45—Paper, "Stamps Worth Looking For," by A. R. McCallum.
		9.15—Paper and Display, "Cyprus," by R. W. Halliday.
		7.30—Annual General Meeting

KENT AND SUSSEX PHILATELIC SOCIETY. President, Capt. George L. Courthope, J.P., Hawkhurst; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. B. H. Collins, Tunbridge Wells; W. W. Blest, Watlingtonbury; M. D. Castle, J.P., Brighton; Major E. B. Evans, R.A., Sydenham; The Rev. John Highwood, M.A., D.C.L., Staplehurst; E. J. Nankivell, Tunbridge Wells; Vernon Roberts, Crowborough; The Right Hon. Earl Soudes, Faversham. Honorary Vice-Presidents: Major A. S. T. Griffiths Boscawen, M.P., J.P., Speldhurst; Edmund Eaton, Ticehurst; J. Henniker Heaton, M.C., Canterbury; A. Paget Hedges, Leigh; The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Milner, Bart., M.P., F.C., Eridge; The Rev. C. C. Tancock, D.D., Tonbridge. Committee: Miss A. L. Nix, Clarence Hartree, H. W. Warner, Clare Fordham Harris. Hon. Treasurer: Capt. G. L. Courthope, J.P., Hawkhurst; Hon. Secretary: Frederick Wicks, The Lodge, near Tudeley, Tonbridge.

This is a newly formed Society, inaugurated under very influential auspices, as the above list of officers will demonstrate. An opening meeting of the season has just been held at the time of writing, whereat Mr. Nankivell read an interesting paper on the stamps of Sarawak. Further meetings are planned, but up to the time of going to press with the ANNUAL we have received no complete programme for the season.

LEEDS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Founded May, 1890. President, Rev. C. H. Spurrell; Senior Vice-President, E. Egly; Junior Vice-President, W. G. Findlater; Hon. Treasurer, J. H. Thackrah; Hon. Secretary, Charles W. Harding, 139, Belle Vue Road, Leeds; Hon. Librarian, C. L. Pickard; Exchange Managers, E. Egly, Roseneath, Arndcliffe Road, Far Headingley, Leeds, H. Wade, 71, Otley Road, Leeds.

Programme for 1905:

- Jan. 3. Display of West Indian Stamps—Jamaica, Tobago, Trinidad from 1864, also British Honduras, with Notes by Ernest Heginbottom, B.A. (Part IV.)
- Jan. 17. Display of Stamps of Russia and Finland.
- Feb. 7. Visit of the Bradford Philatelic Society to Leeds: Display of British Colonial Stamps by A. H. Stamford, Esq., Bradford.
- Feb. 21. Display of Stamps of Brazil, with Notes, by E. Egly.
- Mar. 7. Display of Stamps of Holland and Colonies.
- Mar. 14. Visit to the Bradford Philatelic Society at Bradford: Members of the Leeds Society Display Australian Stamps.
- Mar. 21. Display of British Official Stamps, with Notes, by C. L. Pickard.
- Apr. 4. Paper on "Some Remarkable Forgeries," by Fred. A. Pudgett.

Leeds Philatelic Society's Programme—continued.

Apr. 18. Display of Victorian Stamps, with Notes, by Ernest Heginbottom, B.A.

May 2. Annual Meeting.

The meetings are held on Tuesdays at the Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street, at 7.30 p.m.

LIVERPOOL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, Herbert Woods; Vice-Presidents, W. Gill, J. H. M. Savage; Committee, W. F. H. Hill, C. S. Milner, J. Hughes, A. Phelps, T. Whitworth; Hon. Treasurer, C. N. B. Crowther, 61, Bedford Street, Liverpool; Hon. Sec. and Exchange Sec., W. Halfpenny, 28, Dacy Road, Liverpool.

The programme arranged for 1905 is as follows:

Jan. 9. Paper, "1904," W. C. Taylor.

Jan. 23. Lantern Display of Forgeries.

Feb. 6. Paper and Display, "Siam," J. G. Cuthbertson; also Display, "Falkland Islands."

Feb. 20. Paper and Display, "Egypt," G. Burrow; also Display, "Gambia."

Mar. 6. Sale.

Mar. 20. Paper and Display, "Official Stamps of Great Britain," Herbert Woods.

Apr. 3. Paper and Display, "Prince Edward Island," A. Phelps; also Display, "Two Sicilies."

Apr. 17. Sale.

The meetings are held at the Alexandra Hotel, Dale Street, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, W. Dornier Beckton; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbot and W. Grunewald; Hon. Treasurer, C. H. Coote, Holmefield, Sale; Hon. Librarian, G. L. Campbell, Jun.; Committee, G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn, Rev. L. F. Ward; Hon. Secretary, G. Fred H. Gibson, Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester; Assistant Hon. Secretary, J. S. Gee.

The Manchester is one of our leading provincial Philatelic Societies. The meetings are held at the Grand Hotel, Manchester, every Friday evening, at seven o'clock. An excellent Exchange Section is conducted by the Society's comptroller, Mr. W. Grunewald, Kirklees, Didsbury, Manchester. The following is the Society's programme of meetings for the remainder of the season 1904-1905:

Jan. 6th. Display of Stamps of any one Country, limited to 12 by each member.

Jan. 13th. Discussion, France. Opened by W. Grunewald.

Jan. 20th. Paper, What we see on Stamps. G. B. Duerst.

Jan. 27th. Discussion, New Brunswick. Opened by J. H. Abbott.

Feb. 1st. (Wednesday). Annual Dinner, 6.30.

Feb. 10th. Discussion, Roman States. Opened by C. H. Coote.

Manchester Philatelic Society's Programme—continued.

- Feb. 17th. Paper, Peru (1874-1895). G. L. Campbell, Jun.
 Feb. 24th. Discussion, Niger Coast. Opened by W. W. Mumt.
 Mar. 3rd. Display with Notes, Gambia. F. J. Beazley.
 Mar. 10th. Discussion, Seychelles. Opened by R. F. Martin.
 Mar. 17th. Paper, British Bechuanaland. J. H. Abbott.
 Mar. 24th. Discussion, Denmark. Opened by J. H. Stagg.
 Mar. 31st. Display with Notes, Malta. J. C. North.
 Apr. 7th. Discussion, Bulgaria. Opened by G. L. Campbell, Jun.
 Apr. 14th. Paper, Italy. W. D. Beckton.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—A newly formed Society of Philatelists, resident in Newcastle-on-Tyne and District. President, Geo. B. Bainbridge, J.P.; Vice-President, T. D. Home; Committee, Dr. Parkinson, W. J. Cochrane, Jas. Coltman, W. Doig Gibb, A. D. Oybridge, Robt. Whillis; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mark Easton, 43, Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Annual Subscription, 2s. 6d. Meetings held monthly.

PAISLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Primarily an Exchange Club, but meetings are held at Yeilder's Café, The Cross, Paisley. Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum. Secretary, Robert M. Mure, 15, Clarence Street, Paisley.

PLYMOUTH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1890. President, R. Tyeth Stevens; Vice-President, C. H. Dymond; Librarian, H. Scott Tucker; Committee, B. J. Boyes-Fowler, F. A. Cochs, R.N., W. A. W. Walker; Hon. Secretary, Major D. A. Hades, R.W.M.L., Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth.

POSTMARK SOCIETY.—For collectors and students of postmarks. Subscription, 2s. per annum. Secretary, Thomas Whitworth, Waterloo, Liverpool.

SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, John Walker; Vice-President, Andrew Henderson; Committee, James Baxter, William Bonnar, S. M. Berrie, and John Macgregor; the Hon. President, Vice-President and Secretary *Ex-officio*; Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, T. A. McIntyre, 43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

SHEFFIELD PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—President, J. S. Bartlett; Vice-President, E. D. Drury; Secretary, W. G. Laycock; Treasurer, G. H. Hunt; Librarian, J. F. Peace; Exchange Secretary, R. Sneath; Committee, Messrs. J. H. Chapman, A. T. Nixon, and J. S. Nowill.

Meetings are held at the King's Head Hotel, Sheffield.

STAMP EXCHANGE PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Founded 1894.
President, Rev. Gilbert H. Raynor, M.A.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. F. A. Wickhart, 30, Highgate New Park, London) will be pleased to forward prospectus and any further particulars regarding the S.E.P.S. to collectors who may desire to avail themselves of the benefits of membership. The information at the Society's disposal will be found especially valuable to collectors who engage in exchange transactions either privately or through clubs, and may save many losses.

STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.—Secretary, J. S. G. Telfer, 63 and 64, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., to whom all communications should be addressed.

The S.T.P.A. has for some time proved itself of great value to the philatelic fraternity, both by the prompt circulation of warnings as to the transactions, *and intended transactions*, of doubtful and fraudulently-minded persons, and also by the recovery of long-standing debts. In this latter department the Association has, indeed, been remarkably successful, and has been the agency for collecting large sums of money owing, thereby saving its members the worry and expense of legal procedure. The Secretary will willingly send any reader of the ANNA the fullest particulars as to terms of membership, and also as to terms for debt-collection to non-members.

WARRINGTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.—Established 1895. President, J. P. Reynolds; Hon. Secretary, Herbert Woods, Moore, Warrington.

Exchange Clubs.

Note: In addition to the Clubs mentioned below, the majority of the Philatelic Societies have Exchange Sections. See list of "Societies" above.

Additions to, and corrections of, this list of Exchange Clubs are cordially invited by the Editor, for insertion in the next edition of the "Annual."

ATLAS STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Entrance Fee 2s. There is no subscription, but members are charged 5% commission on their sales. Rules free on application. Secretary, S. T. Ashford, Rosendale, Harringay Park, London, N.

BEGINNER'S STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Secretary, Miss Florence E. Smith (member S. E. P. S.), Winfrith, The Crescent, Bradford.

BLACKPOOL STAMP EXCHANGE.—Number of members limited to 25. Secretary, W. Warburton, 53, Waterloo Road, Blackpool.

BLACKHEATH STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Subscription, 6d. per annum; Entrance Fee, 1s. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, F. C. Henderson, Eton Grove, Lewisham, S.E.

GLANRSHIRE "SWAP" SOCIETY. A Club for *exchange* only. Subscription (dating from day of entrance), 1s. ; Entrance Fee, 1s. 6d. No commission. Hon. Secretary, F. C. Henderson, Eton Grove, Lewisham, S.E.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXCHANGE.—Established October, 1899. The annual results, from its foundation to June, 1903, were:—

October, 1899, to July, 1900, £489 16s. 9d. sent in; £62 4s. sold.
 September, 1900, to July, 1901, £910 5s. 8d. sent in; £77 2s. 11d. sold.
 " 1901, to August, 1902, £1147 1s. 5d. sent in; £115 18s. 7½d. sold.
 " 1902, to June, 1903, £965 18s. 8d. sent in; £148 12s. 8d. sold.
 These figures are all nett.

A few members can be admitted who can furnish first-class references are of full age (over 21), and are willing to pay promptly for any purchases made. Secretary, H. Bean, 164, Loughborough Park, London, S.W.

"CALEDONIA" STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Established 1900. Membership over 60. One or two packets monthly, according to the number of sheets sent in. The last packet returned from circuit contained stamps to the value of £165 18s. 7d., out of which stamps value £17 13s. 5d. were sold. As the Club is still growing, it is expected that the value of the packets will increase during the coming winter. Secretary, John Johnson, Moss-side, New Deer, Aberdeenshire.

CHELSEA "ENTIRES" EXCHANGE, open to collectors only, for distributing amongst its members officially-issued Postcards and Envelopes in an "entire" condition with impressed Postage Stamps. A few Telegraph Forms and *used* original covers with adhesives, if of special interest, may be sent from time to time. First-class references required with application for membership to the Manager, B.W. Warhurst, 15, Paultons Square, Chelsea, S.W.

CITY STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Secretary, S. F. Bickers, 7, Richmond Terrace, Cork.

CLIFTON STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB. Founded March, 1892. The Club can boast of never having made a bad debt or lost a sheet or packet. At present has about 30 active members. The Annual Subscription is 2s. 6d., and there is no commission on sales. Secretary, J. H. Reynolds, 17, Cranbrook Road, Redland, Bristol.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD PHILATELIC EXCHANGE (with which is now amalgamated the Yorkshire Stamp Exchange).—There is an Entrance Fee of 2s., but no subscription. The Club covers are

free. Method of pricing; 50%. Present membership, 79. Rules, &c., from the Hon. Secretary, T. B. Widdowson (Member S.E.P.S.), 16, Stretton Road, Leicester.

DERBYSHIRE STAMP EXCHANGE. — Secretary, Hugh Harrop, 17, Wesley Street, Hadfield, Near Manchester.

ENGLISH STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY. — Founded 1894. The oldest Exchange Club founded for the sale and exchange of English stamps. Entrance Fee, 3s. 6d. In addition members pay 5% on the value of stamps removed from their sheets, this amount going to the funds of the Society. Non-members are permitted to send stamps to the monthly packets, the charge to them being a commission of 10% on their sales. Non-members, however, are not allowed to see the packets. Rules, &c., from the Secretary, Victor H. Gregory, 2, Burlington Gardens, Chiswick, London, W.

EXCELSIOR FISCAL TELEGRAPH AND RAILWAY LETTER EXCHANGE. (The only Exchange devoted to these Sections). — Founded 1899. Present membership, 25. Nett prices. Yearly Subscription, 1s., and 5% commission on stamps sold. Secretary, M. Heslop, S.E.P.S., Windmill House, Stocking Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.

EXCELSIOR STAMP EXCHANGE. Founded 1896. Present Membership, 47. Monthly packets average £250 gross. Yearly Subscription, 1s., and 5% commission on sales. Secretary, M. Heslop, S.E.P.S., Windmill House, Stocking Pelham, Buntingford, Herts.

FISCAL STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB. The Hon. Secretary of this well-known Club reports that the interest in Fiscal collecting is largely on the increase, and enquiries and applications for membership are constantly being received. During the April-June quarter, sheets to the amount of £624 were circulated, the sales amounting to nearly £74 and this during the slackest philatelic time of the year. Forty-four members saw or contributed to the Packet, and selections for circulation were received from all parts of the globe.

Sheets can be sent for circulation for cash sale only, or the packets inspected merely with a view to purchasing. Information respecting the Club or Fiscal collecting generally will be willingly afforded by the Hon. Sec., A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.

"GREATER BRITAIN" STAMP EXCHANGE. — Founded 1895. Circulates only the stamps of the British Empire and the United States. Subscription, 1s. 6d. per annum, and commission of 5% on sales. Secretary, W. S. Webb, Walpole, Halesworth.

HAMPSHIRE STAMP EXCHANGE. — No Subscription. A few vacancies for members. Secretary, Arthur Toole, North Road, Southampton.

HOME COUNTIES STAMP EXCHANGE. — Secretary, E. Rondel, Greve Dazette, St. Clement's, Jersey.

(Continued on page 117).

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LADIES' STAMP EXCHANGE.—Open both to ladies and gentlemen. Limited to 30 members. Secretary, Miss Haynes, Westwood House, Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush, W.

LEICESTER STAMP EXCHANGE.—Secretary, P. Sansome, Tenbyson Street, Leicester.

MIDLAND COUNTIES STAMP EXCHANGE.—Secretary, W. G. Walton, Fentham Road, Birmingham.

NORTHERN STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—Established 1893.

This well-known and highly successful club has just entered upon its 12th year of existence, and maintains its position as one of the leading Exchange Clubs of the United Kingdom. Three packets are made up every month, Section 1 being for British and Colonial stamps only; Section 2 for the stamps of all countries (advanced); and Section 3 a general packet for medium collectors and beginners. The average value of the monthly packets is about £2,000, and the sales total to between £300 and £400 per month. There is room for a few new members who can furnish undoubted references. Rules and all other information may be had post free from the Secretary, F. A. Wickhart, "Avonmore," 30, Highbury New Park, London, N. The *Fortnightly* is now the official organ of the "Northern Exchange."

"ONE AND ALL" STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—Secretary, J. G. J. Stevens, Stanley House, Redruth.

This well-known exchange was started in July, 1901, with 12 members only. Since then it has made rapid strides, and there are now about 90 members. Two packets are despatched monthly. The "A" packet is more advanced than the "B" packet and is seen by about 60 members. The "B" packet is seen by about 30 members. There is no subscription—only an entrance fee of 1/-, Commission of 50%. Sales are very good, averaging about 20% of the total value sent in. A few good buying and selling members can be admitted, who can furnish undoubted references. Members of this club have the advantage of obtaining the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, the official organ, at reduced subscription, post free, annually. Rules and all other information may be had, post free, from the Secretary, as above.

OTTERDALE STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Established 1898.

One of the recognised leaders among Philatelic Exchange Clubs. The Subscription is 1s. 6d., and the charges nominal. No dealers are eligible for membership. The gross value of stamps which changed hands during the past financial year reached the record total of £2998.

Applicants for membership should have GOOD CLASS stamps for disposal, or be desirous of obtaining same. Colonial and foreign collectors are always welcome to join as *contributing* members, and can rely upon good sales if prices are reasonable.—Rules, last report, etc., can be obtained post free on application to Secretary (and Founder), G. Herbert Dammitt, of "Lyndale," Blackheath, S.E., who is a member of "The Stamp Exchange Protection Society."

PALACE PHILATELIC EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—Founded January, 1900.

There is no entrance fee or subscription of any kind to this excellent Exchange. Furthermore, the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, the official

organ, is sent free to every member. The Secretary, Mr. R. T. Morgan, has recently divided the "Palace" Exchange into two Sections, Senior and Junior. Secretary for Senior Section, R. T. Morgan, 14 High Street, Selhurst, S.E. Secretary for Junior Section, C. A. Squire Cox, Woodbine, Cambridge Road, Anerley, S.E.

PALATINE STAMP EXCHANGE.—Hon. Secretary, Leicester A. B. Paine, Longsdon, near Stoke-on-Trent.

PERTSHIRE STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Entrance fee, 1s. Secretary, Miss Culbard, Lag Beag, Dunkeld, N.B.

PHILATELIC EXCHANGE CLUB.—Secretary, F. Phillips, 29 Dalby Street, Prince of Wales' Road, London, N.W.

RECRUIT STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Hon. Secretary, Major Pym, The Turrets, Walmer, Kent.

MR. SEMPLE'S STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY. Established 1887. No entrance fee or subscription. A club for medium rather than advanced collectors. Hon. Secretary, Guy Semple, 49 Wester Road, Putney, S.W.

SOLENT STAMP EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—Entrance fee of 1s.; also a commission of 5% on sales. Secretary, E. G. Hazelwood, 48 Clovelly Road, Southampton.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND STAMP EXCHANGE.—Secretary, Miss Florence E. Smith, Winfrith, The Crescent, Bedford.

SOUTH LONDON STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB.—Established 10 years. Nett prices. Secretary, Burton F. J. Cooper, 62 Vassall Road, Brixton, S.W.

"STAMPS" EXCHANGE SOCIETY.—The packets of the various sections of this Exchange carry a large and costly selection of rare and medium stamps. Official organ, the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*. Hon. Secretary, Thos. B. Widdowson, Lincoln Street, Leicester, who will send rules and all information on application. Foreign correspondence is invited.

SUBURBAN STAMP EXCHANGE CLUB. Founded 1892. Entrance fee, 2s.; commission on sales, 2½%. There are at present upwards of 300 members. Secretary, H. A. Slade, Ingleside, St. Albans.

TRAVELLERS' STAMP EXCHANGE.—A purely amateur Exchange. Secretary, Leicester A. B. Paine, Longsdon, near Stoke-on-Trent.

UNUSED STAMP EXCHANGE. This Exchange was taken over by the present secretary, Mr. Bean, in 1901. A few more members with good duplicates to dispose of will be welcomed. Secretary, H. Bean, 164, Loughborough Park, London, S.W.

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