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 ANNUAL
 Edited by
 D.B. Armstrong.

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THE
STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL
1913

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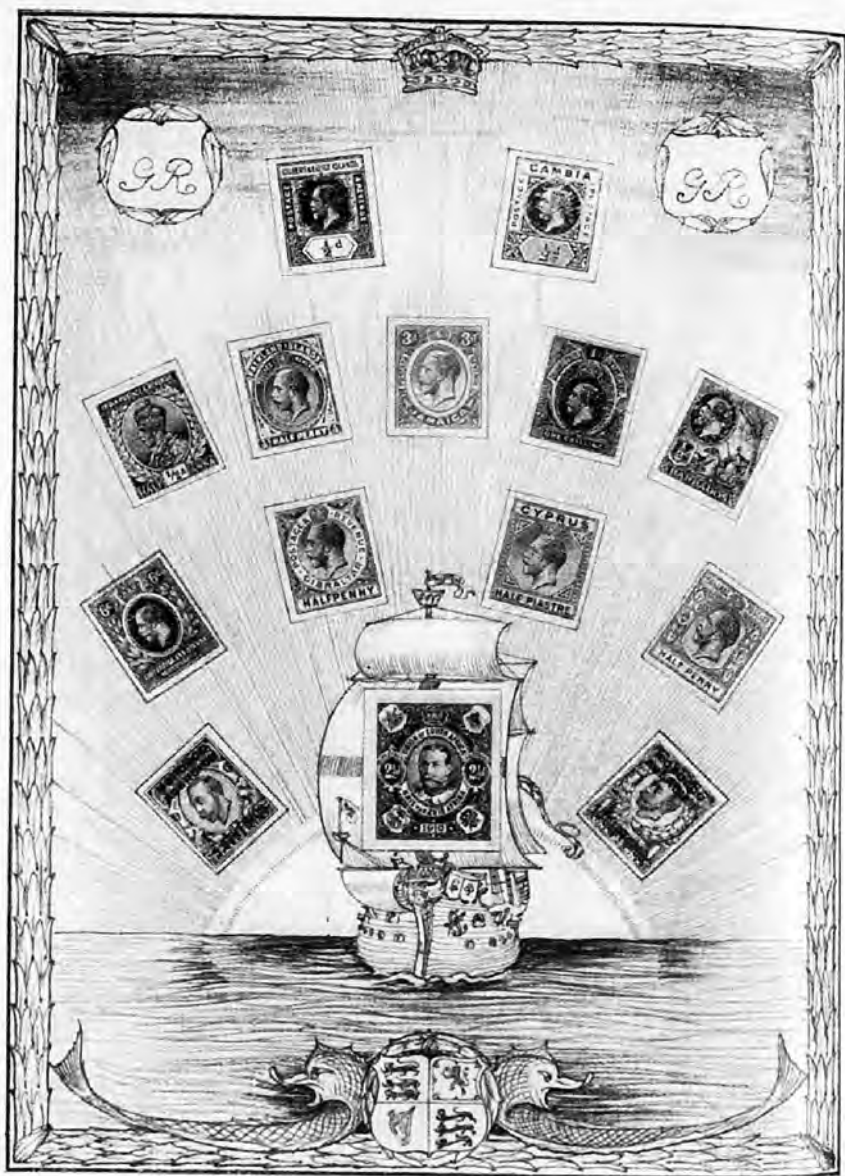
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THE
STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL

1913





"The Dawn of the Georgian Era"

(See Georgian Stamps of the British Empire, Page 30.)

TENTH EDITION of

THE
Stamp Collectors' Annual
1913.

A YEAR-BOOK OF PHILATELY

Edited by

D. B. ARMSTRONG,

*London Correspondent: Australian Philatelist,
Der Deutsche Philatelist, The Stamp Journal,
Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung, Journal des
Philatelistes, Ungarischer Briefmarken Sammler,
&c.*

Editor, Bright's Philatelic Library.

"The Whitaker of the Stamp World."

London:

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AND WHAT DO YOU NEED?

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P R E F A C E

WITH the present issue we complete a decade of, we venture to believe, not unuseful existence.

The publishers' belief in the demand for a philatelic annual of this description has been fully justified by the reception accorded to each succeeding issue by the stamp collecting public, and in one feature at least—the Philatelic Literary Index—the Annual can claim to have met a long-felt want.

The index to the contents of the nine previous volumes, which we present this year, represents a valuable compendium of original and practical information in condensed form, and affords a striking record of philatelic progress during the past ten years.

The policy of the Annual is essentially a forward one, and it is our aim to render each yearly volume an improvement upon its predecessors, so that, by the time we attain our majority, the Annual may constitute a veritable cyclopedia of Philately.

In the preparation of this, our Tenth edition, particular attention has been paid to the permanent reference features, wherein, in our opinion, lies the chief value of the work to the active philatelist. The Directory of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs, the Press Guide, and Stamp Trade Directory, have all been re-written and carefully and thoroughly revised with the aid of friends and correspondents in all parts of the world, and condensed or extended as occasion appeared to demand.

We desire especially to tender our grateful acknowledgments to the following gentlemen for suggestions and assistance in the compilation of the present volume: Messrs. C. W. Care, L. C. Sadezky, B. J. Turner, J. H. Smyth, L. Harald Kjellstedt, F. Hugh Vallancey, Viktor Weinert, Leicester A. B. Paine, S. R. Turaer, L. W. Crouch, Herbert Clark. Our thanks are also due to numerous correspondents for the congratulations on our last edition, and to the philatelic and general press for their appreciation of our efforts.

The Annual is being published somewhat earlier this year in order to be in the hands of our readers at the commencement of the new season, since a work of this character is undoubtedly in the greatest demand during the active part of the philatelic year. In the hope, therefore, that this innovation will be acceptable to our friends and supporters throughout the philatelic world, we have the pleasure to present our *Tenth Edition*.

Douglas B. Armstrong

The Cleveland Philatelic Exchange Society

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The Crawford Collection.

ONE of the outstanding philatelic events of the year 1912 was the sale of a portion of the remarkable accumulation of philatelic treasure trove formed by the President of the Royal Philatelic Society, the Rt. Hon. Earl of Crawford.

The Earl of Crawford has long been known as the foremost philatelic student of the day, his collection being without doubt the finest in the United Kingdom, and ranking high amongst the great collections of the world.

Although in 1864 his lordship was the owner of the finest stamp collection at Eton, it was not until the close of the last century that he began to seriously interest himself in philately, but having done so, he devoted himself to the pursuit with characteristic assiduity, and within a very short space of time had succeeded in amassing a truly magnificent collection of the postal issues of a few selected countries, which rivalled those of many specialists of long standing.

His lordship early associated himself with the Philatelic Society, London (now the Royal Philatelic Society), at whose meetings he was a frequent attendant, astonishing the distinguished members by the value and extent of the philatelic treasures which he occasionally exhibited at the sessions. On July 13th, 1902, he was elected to the Vice-Presidency of the Society, and since that time, the first meeting in each season has been held, by his Lordship's invitation, at his London residence in Cavendish Square.

The Crawford collection of postage stamps was confined to those issued within the British Empire, the Italian States, and the United States of America, and represented the highest form of philatelic specialism in these particular sections. It was arranged on historical and scientific lines and involved the expenditure of a large amount of time and vast sums of money. Included in these celebrated collections were, in addition to the issued stamps in their many varieties, in many cases the

original drawings of the designs, engraver's and printer's proofs, essays, colour trials, reprints, forgeries, etc.; in fact, everything bearing in the slightest degree upon the history of the stamps displayed, and they provided the finest examples extant of the modern postal and historical school of philatelic specialism, of which the Earl may be said to have been the founder.

A remarkable feature of the collections is the exhaustive manner in which every page has been annotated in His lordship's own fine handwriting, setting forth the fullest and most minute particulars of the stamps and thus reconstructing their entire history. Whilst abroad on his yacht, the "Vahalla," Lord Crawford was wont to spend the greater part of his time in writing up his collections, whose pages bear eloquent testimony of the deep study and research that has been expended upon them.

The Crawford collection of United States postage stamps (which his lordship is retaining) is acknowledged to be the finest and most comprehensive in the world, and caused quite a sensation when displayed before the Collectors' Club of New York a few years back.

No fewer than 45 quarto volumes are required to contain this magnificent accumulation of philatelic treasures garnered from the markets of the world, and presenting a complete historical record of the postal issues of the Great Republic.

Amongst the rarities contained in this collection are a number of the scarce Postmasters' provisional stamps, issued prior to the introduction of the regular Government issue in 1847, by the Postmasters of various United States cities on their own initiative, to facilitate the prepayment of postal charges. They include the only known copy of the 5 cents. Annapolis, and one of the 10 cents. Baltimore on white paper, of which only two others exist.

The Great Britain albums to the number of 25 likewise contain a choice array of proofs, essays, colour trials, together with many historical items which are quite unique; the regular issues in great profusion and all their varieties, and a complete range of the overprinted official stamps of the

Government Departments (withdrawn in 1904), with many of the rarest examples shown in large blocks. This collection is prefaced by an almost complete unused sheet (containing 175 copies) of the first postage stamp, the One Penny Black of 1840, and this is supplemented by a similar large unused block of 168 of the companion stamp, the rare 2d. blue "without lines." A part sheet of 219 stamps of the celebrated V.R. 1d. official essay also finds a resting place in the wonderful collection of the Grand Stewart of Scotland.

The Italian States postal issues (one of the sections sold), contained in 20 volumes, were also remarkably complete, the rare stamps of Sicily, Tuscany, etc., being represented by complete unused sheets. Of a similar comprehensive description were the several collections of various British Colonies (also amongst those sold) occupying no fewer than 80 volumes.

Portions of the Crawford collection have at various times been exhibited in public and have gained several notable awards, including the Championship Cup at the London International Exhibition of 1906, for his lordship's collection of Great Britain; a silver gilt medal at Berne, in 1910, for a small collection of the Neapolitan States; and two gold medals at Vienna last year for collections of Modena and the first issue of the United States.

In the realm of philatelic literature, Lord Crawford has also attained great prominence; his Library of philatelic works being the finest and most complete extant, and numbering several thousand volumes. Both the library and collections are entrusted to the care of Mr. E. D. Bacon, the eminent philatelist.

Owing to the special facilities that he possesses for securing information in official quarters, his lordship has been enabled on several occasions to materially add to the existing knowledge of the postage stamps of Great Britain, and the results of his researches have been embodied in some important papers read before the Royal Philatelic Society (of which he is now the President), and published in its journal.

Himself an earnest student, Lord Crawford has frequently placed his collections and his knowledge at the disposal of his

fellow philatelists for purposes of study and research, and is ever ready to assist in solving the numerous intricate problems that confront the scientific philatelist.

Collectors may console themselves with the knowledge that it is the Italian and British Colonial portions only of this world famous collection that have been disposed of, and that the Great Britain and United States sections are being retained by his Lordship. It was in order to concentrate the whole of his studies upon these two remarkable collections that Lord Crawford decided to dispose of his other philatelic treasures, and not by reason of any declining interest in the "King of Hobbies and Hobby of Kings."





THE year now drawing to its close has been a momentous one for philatelists, marking, as it does, the Jubilee of the cult. Fifty years ago stamp collecting was undergoing a metamorphosis, from which scientific philately was finally evolved. There were at that period two notable forces at work for the advancement of the hobby, in the distinguished group of Parisian enthusiasts who foregathered in the tiny *magasin* of Madame Nicholas in the Rue Taitbout, and the select coterie of English collectors whose rendezvous was an upper room in the ancient Rectory of All Hallows Staining, in Mark Lane, in the City of London. The intellectual possibilities of the pursuit were just beginning to be realised by those *savants*, by whom were laid the solid foundations upon which the modern structure of philately to-day rests. In those days the formation of a practically complete collection of the world's postal issues was a thing to be lightly undertaken, since there were in existence only about 500 different specimens for the collector to obtain, and it was by no means uncommon for collections of the day to contain a high percentage of all the issued stamps. The stamp trade was as yet in its infancy; printed albums and catalogues were unknown, and, save for an occasional half serious article in such journals as "Cassell's Family Newspaper," the "Boys' Magazine," etc., the literature of stamp collecting was non-existent.

**Philately's
Golden
Jubilee**

From the issue of the first collectors' catalogues and guides, and the publication of a journal devoted exclusively to the interests of stamp collectors, may be dated the birth of intelligent stamp collecting, as opposed to the mere accumulation of postage labels, and it is at this epoch that the study of stamps, subsequently designated "Philately," may be said to have originated.

The earliest printed list of postage stamps was that published by Oscar Berger-Levrault, of Strasburg, in 1861, and this was followed at the end of the same year by the "Catalogue des Timbres-Poste," compiled by Alfred Potiquet, of Paris. But the first attempts at literary production in the interests of stamp collecting were made in England in 1862, when no less than three separate volumes appeared within a short time of each other. "Aids to Stamp Collecting" was the title of a 32-page booklet by Fredk. Booty, a young Brighton artist, published by Messrs Treacher and Co., of that town, in April, 1862, which constitutes the earliest stamp catalogue in the English language. One month later was issued the most famous of the early catalogues in a "Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Stamps," by Mr. Mount Brown, one of the leading stamp collectors of the day. It attained great popularity and ran into five editions. In September of the same year appeared the "Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps," by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., F.L.S., of the British Museum, which was the most scientific of the trio in its arrangement, and included, moreover, the first bibliography of stamp collecting, comprising some twenty references!

The periodical literature of Philately was commenced in the same year by the issue of a modest eight page journal, styled the "Monthly Advertiser."

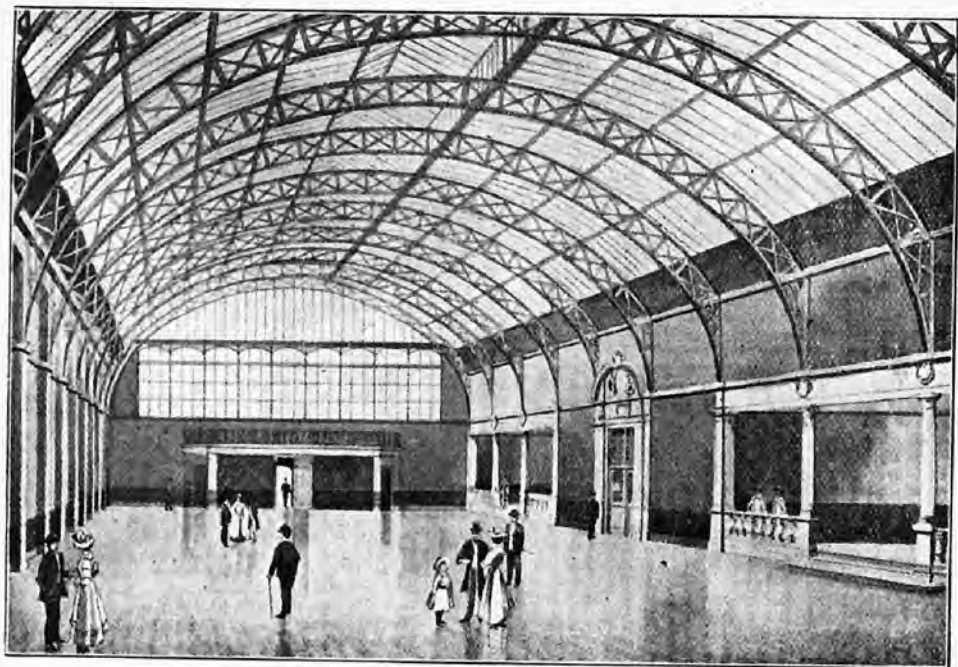
The Golden Jubilee of the greatest of all collecting hobbies is being fittingly celebrated by the holding of an International Stamp Exhibition, in London, under the auspices of the progressive Junior Philatelic Society, thus providing an appropriate link between the younger and the older generation of philatelists, as represented by the Jubilee Committee of collectors associated with stamp collecting in 1862. The Jubilee Stamp Exhibition has been organised on a most

**Early
Days**

a young Brighton artist, published by Messrs Treacher and Co., of that town, in April, 1862, which constitutes the earliest stamp catalogue in the English language. One month later was issued the most famous of the early catalogues in a "Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Stamps," by Mr. Mount Brown, one of the leading stamp collectors of the day. It attained great popularity and ran into five editions. In September of the same year appeared the "Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps," by Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., F.L.S., of the British Museum, which was the most scientific of the trio in its arrangement, and included, moreover, the first bibliography of stamp collecting, comprising some twenty references!

**Gaudiamus
Igitur**

JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1912.



INTERIOR OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.

ambitious scale, being designed to appeal to the popular as well as the purely philatelic taste. In addition to numerous innovations in the scheme of competition which include a separate class for Single Issue Specialism and a Junior Championship Class, a Model Stamp Factory has been provided as one of the principal attractions, where will be printed an ideal British postage stamp of a design secured in an Artistic Contest instituted by the Exhibition Executive.



Designs submitted in the Ideal British Stamp Contest.

The Exhibition promises to be successful in every way and will attract thousands of collectors to the metropolis from all parts of the world during the third week in October, whilst its influence for the good of Philately cannot be overstated.

Through the magnanimity of the organisers of the Exposition Internationale Philatelique in Paris, who, in deference to the Executive of the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition, have postponed their exhibition until March, 1913, in order that the two shows may not clash, the London Philatelic Propaganda Exhibition is the only important stamp display to be held during the present year.

The Paris Stamp Exhibition is being organised by the Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, and will probably be held in the "Grand Palais," on the Champs Elysees, under the patronage of the Ministers of Posts and Colonies.

A philatelic literary contest in connection with the Exhibition has been instituted by the Executive Committee with gold, silver, and bronze medal awards. Manuscripts may be submitted in either English, French, or German, to M. Albert Coyette, Hon. Secretary to the Exhibition, 136 Boulevard Magenta, Paris.

A large sum of money and much influential support has been secured by the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, incorporated early in the year, for the purpose of promoting a Stamp Exhibition on an extensive scale in New York, the date of which has been fixed for October, 1913. Of a less ambitious character is a Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Hamburg in February next by the Jugend Briefmarken Sammler Bund. Leipzig is to have a Stamp Exhibition in 1914, whilst San Francisco collectors, headed by the indefatigable H. J. Crocker, are already busy with preliminary arrangements for a great International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at the Golden Gate in 1915, in connection with the Panama-Pacific World's Fair. In another part of the world the youthful Philatelic Society of Natal is projecting a Stamp Exhibition in Durban, for July, 1913.

Industrial troubles intervening in the Spring of 1912 served to mar the latter part of what promised to be one of the most successful seasons that philately has known, the resulting stagnation of trade generally being somewhat heavily felt by the Stamp Trade, and was the more noticeable in face of the record seasons that have been experienced during the last few years. Nevertheless it must be conceded that from the view-point of the private collector, the Philatelic Season 1911-12 was productive of much excellent work in the cause of Philately.

In the Stamp Market some important transactions took place, notably the purchase by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, for a record sum, of the British Colonial and Foreign sections of the celebrated collection of the Earl of Crawford, and by the firm of Bela Szekula, of Budapest, of the famous Hollitscher collection,

for the sum of £40,000. The well-known South American collection of Senor Estaban was also acquired for a large figure by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

The popularity of Europeans and South Americans appears to be waning, and there are unmistakable signs of a return of the boom in British Colonials during the coming winter, more especially the earlier and later issues, the middle Victorians being still inclined to slump. The demand for Great Britain and the United States by collectors in these countries is well maintained. Locals and similar side lines, together with some of the more out of the way foreign countries, are coming in for a share of attention, whilst the popular countries of the year have undoubtedly been Tibet, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and Great Britain (current issues).

The amount of publicity given to philatelic matters in the public press during the past twelve months has probably never been equalled. A stamp column continues to be a permanent feature of the *Daily Telegraph*, and leading articles on philatelic topics appeared on several occasions in the columns of *The Times*, *Evening News*, *Glasgow Herald*, *London Opinion*, etc., whilst the Philatelic Congress and the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition have been extensively noticed by the leading newspapers of the Kingdom.

All this publicity has been the means of attracting numbers of recruits to the ranks of Philately, and new philatelic societies have sprung into being in several parts of the country, whilst the old ones have made notable gains in membership, and generally taken on a new lease of life. Everywhere Philately is booming and its popularity increasing by leaps and bounds, so that it ranks an easy first amongst modern collecting pursuits.



The fourth session of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, at Margate, proved, as was expected, an unqualified social success, due in a large measure to the hospitality so freely dispensed by the Chairman, Councillor A. Leon Adutt, and his fellow officers of the Isle of Thanet

Stamp Philatelic Society, under whose aegis the **Collectors'** Congress assembled. But from the view point of **Parliament** practical progress, it must be reluctantly confessed that little if anything more was accomplished than at the previous sessions in Manchester, London, and Birmingham. Lamentable weakness was shown in parting with the sole rights of the exhaustive Glossary of Philatelic Terms, representing two years' work on the part of an influential committee, to a firm of philatelic publishers on their own terms, thus nullifying its value to the philatelic world at large by limiting its circulation to the few hundred collectors who are immediately interested in its use. Satis-



factory progress was reported both by the Permanent Congress Committee and the Committee on Forged Stamps, which were confirmed in their constitutions and re-appointed for the ensuing year. Strong support was given by the Delegates to a motion for the establishment of a Central Rendezvous for philatelists in London, put forward by the Society of Stamp Collectors, and also to a proposal for the provision of a Postal and Philatelic Museum in the Metropolis, the two schemes being eventually amalgamated and a sub-committee appointed to examine into the possibilities of the undertaking, and report to the next Congress. The formation of a National Association whose main object should be the elimination of fraudulent collectors from the membership



By courtesy of)

(The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

FOURTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, MARGATE, 1912.

of affiliated societies and clubs was also discussed, and an examination into the details of the scheme entrusted to a small Committee. The Congress decided against the representation of Exchange Clubs, as such, at future Congresses, on the grounds that the majority of Clubs were purely commercial undertakings and not Philatelic Societies in the accepted sense of the word. In the interests of the more reputable clubs, however, it is gratifying to know that this difficulty has now been overcome by the formation of the Stamp Exchange Protection Society, through whose delegates the leading Exchange Clubs will be represented at the Fifth Congress in Edinburgh next year. Successful conventions were also held by the American Philatelic Society at Springfield, August 19th to 23rd; the German and Austrian Societies at Markt-
 re-



A. LÉON ADUTT
(Chairman of the Congress).



D. B. ARMSTRONG
(Hon. Sec. to the Congress).

chwitz, August 2nd to 6th, and by Italian Philatelists at Milan, in May.

The Philatelic Order of Merit was this year bestowed upon that most eminent of Swiss philatelists, Baron A. de Reuterskiold, than whom none more worthy could have been found. His contributions to the literature of our hobby, though by no means extensive, have been of an exceedingly high order,

his work on "Les Timbres-poste Suisses, 1843-62," written in conjunction with the late Paul **The** Mirabaud, and published in 1900 in three **Lindenberg** languages, being reckoned amongst the great **Medal** works of Philately. His monographs and articles on the Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland and their forgeries have appeared in several languages, and are standard works on these subjects.



BARON DE REUTERSKIOLD.

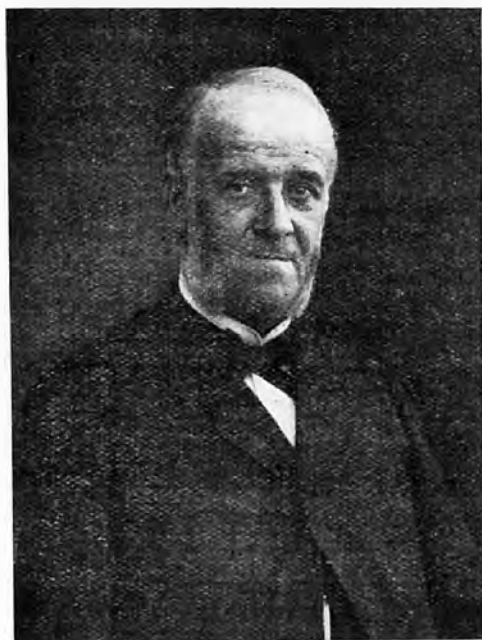
(By courtesy of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain).

A notable official recognition of philatelic work was made by the Emperor of Austria, in conferring the *Golden Cross of Merit with the Crown* upon the President, Herr. Hermann de la Renotiere, Ritter von Kriegsfeld, and the Secretary, Herr. Adolph Passer, of the Vienna Philatelic Exhibition, 1911.

Within the year we have had to mourn the loss of some distinguished members of the cult, although our losses

**The
Illustrious
Dead**

through death have, fortunately, been fewer than in the previous year. The death of the veteran Dr. Legrand, doyen of French Philately, coming at a time when philatelists are commemorating the Jubilee of the science of which he was the founder, is especially to be deplored. Some biographical notes on the philatelic career of this eminent philatelist appear elsewhere in this volume. One of the



THE LATE DR. LEGRAND

(By courtesy of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain).

foremost philatelic students and authors of the Fatherland passed away on May 27th, 1912, in the person of Dr. Moschkau, whose interest in Philately dated back to 1859. The Doctor was one of the leading German experts, and a prolific writer in the philatelic press, having edited some of the principal stamp journals of Germany. He was the author of a notable monograph on Watermarks, published in 1871, and numerous

other handbooks and specialist works. Mr. W. J. Gardener, of San Francisco, who died suddenly on New Year's Day, was well known in American philatelic circles, and was a leading specialist in the stamps of Japan. At home the Junior Philatelic Society sustained a severe misfortune in the demise, on February 16th, of its popular Vice-President, Mr. Douglas Ellis, who had been actively associated with the Society's work since 1906, whilst a veteran of the British stamp trade was removed from our midst in the person of Mr. T. W. Cheveley, a prominent figure in London stamp circles during the last decade of the nineteenth century.

After much delay the majority of the projected changes in the Imperial stamp designs consequent on the accession of King George V. have now been carried into effect, and a check list of the Georgian issues to date is included in the present volume. With the advent of these stamps bearing the counterfeit presentment of the reigning sovereign, a new era is commenced in Philately, and the postal issues of the British Empire are now divisible into three main groups—Victorian, Edwardian, and Georgian. Small progress has been made with the production of the home issue in the new Georgian types, and since the appearance of our last edition, a single value only, the 2d., has been issued, which, however, is immeasurably superior in artistic effect to the mediocre $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. designs constituting the initial issue, despite the fact of their having been re-engraved early in the present year. The remaining denominations are still

**Dawn of
the
Georgian
Era**



numbered amongst the missing, although promised for issue in June last, the manufacture of the plates having been delayed

by the new Insurance Stamps, the preparation of which also devolved upon the Royal Mint. An item of interest in connection with the postage stamps of Great Britain has been the introduction of a new watermark in the form of the Royal Cypher.

In the two series of special stamps issued in connection with the workings of the National Insurance Act, 1910, collectors have been confronted with a difficult problem in the allocation of these labels, which obviously cannot be considered as postage stamps, whilst they have been repudiated by the Fiscal Philatelic Society as outside its purview. Personally, we see no interest in the collection of such labels, and believe this view to be shared by the majority of our readers. Similar stamps have been in use in Germany for some years past, but we have not heard that they are recognised as collectable items by German philatelists.



Amongst the notable additions to our albums during the past year have been the special stamps issued for use in the diminutive principality of Liechtenstein, where Austrian stamps previously did duty: a national issue for Morocco, consequent on the inauguration of a State postal service under French administration, and several provisional series from China to mark the introduction of the Republican form of Government.

**Notable
New
Issues**

There have also been new issues for Portugal and Belgium, and commemoratives from Italy and Bulgaria. Pictorial issues for the French West African Colonies, Indo-China and Oceanic Settlements are due to make their appearance at an early date.



Australia's New Stamp Design.

In the Philatelic Press there has been comparatively little movement, and the output of stamp literature has been smaller than for some years past. We regret to have to record the demise at an early age of that promising youngster, "The World of Stamps," whilst the "Stamp Collector" of Columbus (U.S.A.) has been amalgamated with the progressive "Philadelphia Stamp News," and several lesser American journals have suspended publication, including the "Canadian Philatelist." "The South African Philatelist" is defunct, as is also its companion, and in their place we have a four-paged monthly mimeographed sheet issued by the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, styled the "Rhodesian Philatelist." After several months' absence the "Philatelic Journal of India" resumed issue in January last.

Newcomers amongst the American journals are
The Press "Fowler's Stamp and Coin Age," published by a well known Chicago philatelist, and two virile house organs issued respectively from the offices of the New England and United Stamp Companies.

From September 12th, the splendidly produced "Philatelic Gazette" of New York becomes a weekly, and in October is to appear the first number of a new monthly magazine, edited by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, entitled "Philatelic Opinion."

Chile is once more provided with a philatelic journal, known as the "Revista Filatelica Chilena," of which the first number is to hand.



A Philatelic Badge The ancient problem of a distinguishing badge for Philatelists has at last been solved by a neat little device which has just been placed on the market, and is already meeting with a favorable reception. It is described by the manufacturers as a World Wide Emblem of Philately, and consists of an attractive enamelled pendant in the form of a miniature three-cornered Cape stamp, with the above mentioned inscription round the sides. That it may serve to inaugurate a new era of philatelic *camaraderie* during the coming year is the sincere wish of

THE EDITOR.



Philatelic Novelties of 1911.



Philatelic Novelties of 1911.



Georgian Stamps of the British Empire

By L. W. CROUCH.

THE chief philatelic feature of the year 1912 has undoubtedly been the issue of the Georgian postage-stamps for the British Empire, and we present here a handy check list of all these issues up to the date of writing. A few preliminary remarks and comments may not be out of place.

King George V. was, on two occasions before his accession to the throne, portrayed on a postage stamp. In June, 1899, a 5 cents stamp was issued in Newfoundland with a portrait of H.M. as Duke of York, and one value, the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent of the Canadian Tercentenary series, issued on the 16th July, 1908, bore likenesses of His Majesty and Queen Mary, as Prince and Princess of Wales.

Newfoundland was the first country in the Empire to issue a stamp portrait of the Philatelist King, both before his accession and after, for in September, 1910, the 15 cents of a set, commonly known as the "Guy" series, lithographed by a London firm, bore his august features. On the 4th November, 1910, the Union of South Africa issued one value, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., to commemorate the opening of the first Union Parliament, and this stamp also contained the King's portrait in its design. A week later, on the 11th November, Rhodesia startled the world with a long series of stamps with very indifferent portraits of King George V. and Queen Mary, in extraordinary combinations of colours. The year 1911 produced very few Georgian stamps, only including the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. of Great Britain, of which more anon; an engraved 15 cents of Newfoundland instead of the lithographed stamp; a 2 cents of the Coronation issue for the same island, and the beginning of a new series for India, depicting His Majesty in Imperial robes and wearing the crown.

In the present year of grace (1912), Messrs. De La Rue and Co. really settled down into their stride in producing the Georgian series for the various British Colonies and possessions. Very little originality has been shown, and except for the new stamps for Barbados and India, the Georgians are mere slavish adaptations of their Edwardian predecessors. Similar uninteresting "POSTAGE—POSTAGE" and "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" key-plates are being employed for many colonies. The so-called "Nvasaland Type" key-plate has been used for the portrait on the new 3d. Jamaica, and will no doubt appear on several of the forthcoming series.

In addition to the stamps listed here, the following Georgian issues have been printed and will shortly appear in their respective countries :—

British Solomon Islands.—Various denominations.

Ceylon.—2c., 3c., 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 30c., 50c., R1, R2, R5, R10, R20, R50, R100, and R500 (due to be issued on the 1st October).

Fiji Islands.—½d., 1d., 1/-, 5/-, and £1.

Gambia.—½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7½d., 10d., 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, and 3/- (due to be issued on the 1st September).

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 2/-, 2/6, and 5/-.

Grenada. - All values.

Jamaica.—2d., and 1/-.

Leeward Islands.—¼d., ½d., 1d., and 2½d.

Mauritius.—5c., 6c., 25c., and R10.

Northern Nigeria.—½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.

Sierra Leone.—2d.

Straits Settlements.—5c., 10c. and \$500.

Southern Nigeria.—½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, and £1.

We have left to the last the consideration of the Georgian stamps of the Mother Country. The history of recent happenings is sufficiently notorious and well-known. The first two stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., were issued on Coronation Day, June 22nd, 1911, and were greeted with a storm of criticism. As the first productions of the new contractors, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, they did not promise much to look forward to in the forthcoming series. After assuming a *non possumus* attitude for some months in the face of the criticism and sarcasm evinced in Parliament and the Press, the Postmaster-General issued a redrawn edition of these two values on the 1st January, 1912. The other values were greatly delayed: at first they were promised for October, 1911, and then for early in 1912; quite suddenly, on the 20th August, 1912, the first of the other denominations, the 2d., was sprung upon the public. The design is tasteful, and the portrait far better than that on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.; a new paper watermarked with the Royal Cipher instead of the Crown, introduced as long ago as 1880, was employed. No doubt the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. will appear on this new paper in due course.

GREAT BRITAIN.

First types. White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 15 × 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons (except small supply of 1d. with control "A.11." which was printed by Stamping Department of Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House).

- June 22nd, 1911. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
 Error, perforated 14.
 Inverted watermark (from booklets).
 Control, "A 11."
- 1d. carmine.
 Inverted watermark (from booklets).
 Variety, scarlet, colour of redrawn 1d.
 (from booklets).
 As last, with inverted watermark.
 Controls, "A 11." "A . 11."

Redrawn designs. Lion on 1d. shaded and retouched portraits. White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 15 × 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons (except small supply of 1d. with controls "B. 11" and "B. 12," which was printed by Stamping Department of Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House).

- January 1st, 1912. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
 Controls, "B 11," "B 12."
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. scarlet.
 Controls, "B 11," "B. 11," "B 12," "B. 12."
 Variety, no watermark.
 White wove paper, watermarked multiple Royal Cipher.
 Perforated 15 \times 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons.
 August 20th, 1912. 2d. orange.

BAHAMAS.

- White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).
 Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.
 July, 1912. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
 August, 1912. 1d. carmine.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine.
 4d. orange.
 6d. brown.
 1/- grey-black and carmine.
 5/- dull purple and blue.
 £1 green and black.

BARBADOS.

- Wove (chalk surfaced above 3d.) paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple.) Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.
 July, 1912. $\frac{1}{4}$ d. brown.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
 August, 1912. 1d. carmine.
 2d. grey.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine.
 3d. purple on yellow.
 4d. black and red on yellow.
 6d. purple and lilac
 (large design).
 1s. black on green.
 2s. purple and blue on blue.
 3s. green and violet.

CANADA.

Issued before accession to the throne.

- One value of issue commemorating the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec. White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
 July 16th, 1908. $\frac{1}{2}$ cent sepia.
 White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by American Bank Note Co., Ottawa.
 January 1st, 1912. 1 cent green.
 2 cents rose carmine.
 January, 1912. 5 cents indigo.
 7 cents olive yellow

February, 1912. 10 cents dull purple
20 cents olive-green
50 cents sepia

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Wove paper (chalk surfaced for 2s. and 3s.), watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

April 24th, 1912. ½d. green.
2d. grey.
2s. purple and blue on blue.
3s. green and violet.

CYPRUS.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

August, 1912. 30 paras, violet and green.
July, 1912. ½ piastre, green and carmine.
4 piastres, olive-green and purple.
6 piastres, sepia and green.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTECTORATES.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

June, 1912. 3 cents grey-green.
6 cents carmine.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Recess-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

July, 1912. ½d. yellow-green.
1d. vermilion.
2d. deep purple.
2½d. blue.
6d. orange.
1/- brown.
3/- dull bronze-green.
5/- dull lake.

GIBRALTAR.

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 6d. and over), watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

July 17th, 1912. ½d. blue-green.
1d. carmine.
2d. greyish slate.
2½d. ultramarine.
6d. purple.
1/- black on green.
2/- purple and blue on blue.
4/- black and carmine.
8/- purple and green.
£1 purple and black on red.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.

Chalk surfaced (except for $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

June, 1912. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.

April, 1912. 5d. dull purple and sage-green.

6d. dull purple and bright purple.

1/- black on green.

INDIA.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Surface printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

February, 1912. 3 pies, slate-grey.

March, 1912. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.

December 1st, 1911. 1 anna, carmine.

December 7th, 1911. 2 annas, violet.

March, 1912. 2 annas 6 pies, ultramarine.

December 7th, 1911. 3 annas, orange-brown.

March, 1912. 6 annas, olive-bistre.

August, 1912. 8 annas, bright mauve.

12 annas, reddish purple.

Official Stamps.

As last, but overprinted "SERVICE" in black.

March, 1912. 3 pies, slate-grey.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna, green.

February, 1912. 1 anna, carmine.

June, 1912. 6 annas, olive-bistre.

JAMAICA.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

March, 1912. 3d. purple on yellow.

LEVANT (BRITISH P.O.).

Georgian $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. (first types) of Great Britain, overprinted "LEVANT" in black. White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 15 \times 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, and overprinted by Stamping Department of Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House.

September, 1911. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green. Control, "A II."

January, 1912. 1d. carmine. Control, "A II."

As last, but redrawn designs.

February, 1912. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green. Control, "B II."

February 24th, 1912. 1d. scarlet. Control, "B II."

MOROCCO (BRITISH P.O.).

Georgian $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. (redrawn types) of Great Britain, overprinted "Morocco--Agencies" in two lines at top and value in Spanish currency at bottom, all in black. White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 15 \times 14. Surface-printed by Messrs.

Harrison and Sons, and overprinted by Stamping Department of Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House.

August, 1912. 5 centimos on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green. Control, "B 11."

May, 1912. 10 centimos on 1d. scarlet. Control, "B 11."

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Issued before accession to the throne.

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Recess-printed by American Bank Note Co., New York.

June, 1899. 5 cents blue.

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Lithographed by Messrs. Whitehead, Morris and Co., Ltd.

September, 1910. 15 cents black.

Design as last, but recess printed. White wove paper. Perforated 14.

February, 1911. 15 cents slate-green.

One value of issue to commemorate Coronation. White wove paper. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. Recess-printed.

June 19th, 1911. 2 cents red.

RHODESIA.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Recess-printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd.

November 11th, 1910. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, shades.

1d. carmine.

2d. grey, shades.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, shades.

3d. orange and purple, shades.

4d. orange and deep green.

5d. olive-green and brown.

6d. mauve and brown.

8d. purple and black.

10d. violet and carmine.

1/- blue-green and black.

2/- ultramarine and black.

2/6 lake and black.

3/- purple and green.

5/- green and red.

7/6 blue and carmine.

10/- orange and blue-green.

£1 black and red, shades.

Change of colours. Other details as before.

July, 1911. 4d. dull orange and sepia.

ST. LUCIA.

Chalk-surfaced (except for $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) wove paper, water-marked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Surface printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

July, 1912. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.

1d. carmine.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue.

3d. purple on yellow.

- June, 1912. 6d. dull purple and bright purple.
 July, 1912. 1/- black on green.
 5/- red and green on yellow.

SEYCHELLES.

- White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).
 Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.
 May, 1912. 2 cents chestnut and green.
 June, 1912. 15 cents ultramarine.

SIERRA LEONE.

- White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).
 Perforated 14. Surface-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.
 June 1st, 1912. 1d. carmine.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Issue to commemorate opening of the
 Union Parliament.

- White wove paper, watermarked multiple rosettes. Perforated 14.
 Recess-printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.
 November 4th, 1910. 2½d. deep blue, shades.



The Postal Establishments of the German Colonies.

BY R. E. R. DALWIGK.

I.

The Postal Establishments.

THE stamps of the German colonies are so very simple to classify, that in this article we will make no attempt to deal with the issues themselves, but will confine our remarks to some statistical observances of more than ordinary interest to the specialist and student of post-marks.



The German colonial issues must commend themselves to a vast body of collectors on account of their straightforwardness, their cheapness, and their pleasing designs. The following tables will, it is hoped, prove interesting as throwing some light upon the colonial offices and their whereabouts, etc. It is still easy to form a specialised collection of the German Colonies, and collectors might do much worse than take up this little group of countries and islands seriously. Perhaps it will be argued that there is no necessity to tabulate all the names of the various towns or villages that have P.O.'s; but it may assist the specialist in more than one way. The writer who attempts to compile a similar article on the Postal Establishments

of the *British Colonies* would indeed have a formidable task before him ; but it cannot be denied that the names of all the towns with P.O.'s would be of great value to specialists in this or that colony, if only for the sake of postmark varieties.

This article has been compiled on similar lines to one which appeared in *Le Journal des Philatélistes* upon French Colonial Post Offices, and was read with great interest by all serious philatelists.

CAMEROONS. East and West. (Kamerun).

Population 3,500,000. 1,284 Whites ; 1,132 Germans.

Chief Post Office. BUËA. Governor, Dr. Gleim.

P.O.'s, 33. Telegraph Offices, 20.

Akonolinga. Bamenda. Banjo. Bibundi. Bipindihof.
Bonaberi. Bonambasi. Campo. Dschang. Duala.
Dume. Ebolowa. Edea. Garua. Jabassi. Juande.
Johann-Albrechtshöhe. Joko. Kribi. Kuseri.
Lobetal. Lolodorf. Lomie. Longji. Marienberg.
Molundu. Mundeck. Nyanga. Ossidinge. Plantation.
Rio-del-Rey. Viktoria.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA. (Deutsch-Ostafrika.)

Population, 10,000,000. 3,756 Whites ; 2,703 Germans.

Chief Post Office, DARESALEM (24,000). Governor,

Freiherr v. Rechenburg.

P.O.'s, 42. Telegraph Offices, 28.

Amani. Aruscha. Bagamojo. Bismarekburg. Buiko.
Bukoba. Dodoma. Iringa. Kilimatinde. Kilossa.
Kilwa. Konda-Irangi. Korogwe. Leganga. Lindi.
Mahenge. Mikindani. Mkalama. Mkumbara. Mohoro.
Momba. Morogoro. Moschi. Mpapua. Muaja.
Muansa. Muhesa. Neu-Langenburg. Ngerengere.
Pangani. Ruanda. Sadani. Schirafi. Ssongea.
Tabora. Tanga. Tschole. Udjidji. Usumbara.
Wiedhafen. Wilhelmstal.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA (Deutsch-Neu-Guinea).

Population, 419,046. 1,066 Whites ; 785 Germans. Comprising : Kaiser Wilhelm Land (Pop. 110,000 ; 197 whites) ; Bismarek Archipelago & Solomon Is. (Pop. 250,000 ; 474 whites) ;

Carolines (Pop. 41,400; 150 whites).; Marianne Is. (Pop. 2,646; 9 whites); and Marshall Is. (Pop. 15,000, 164 whites).

Chief P.O. RABAUL. Governor, Dr. Haul.

P.O.'s, 16. Telegraph Offices, 4.

Aleipata. Angaur. Apia. Berlinghafen. Famamalo.
Finschhafen Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen. Herbertshöhe.
Jaluit. Jap. Kawieng. Kieta. Malua. Mulifanua.
Nauru. Palau. Palauli. Ponapi. Saipan. Salaihua.
Salelavalu. Stephansort. Truk.

NOTE.—German New Guinea, Samoa and the other small islands of this region come under the title of the "Sudsee" (South Sea Colonies), and therefore in the above list we have included the names of the 8 Samoan Post Offices among the 16 New Guinea offices, making altogether 24 Post Offices and 5 Telegraph Offices. The separate statistics of Samoa will be found under that heading.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. (Deutsch-Sudwest-Afrika).

Population 200,000. 12,935 Whites; 10,226 Germans.

Chief Post Office, WINDHUK. Governor, Dr. Seitz.

P.O.'s, 69. Telegraph Offices, 40.

Arahoab. Aris. Aub. Aus. Berseba. Bethanien. Brack-
wasser. Brackwater: (Windhuk). Empfängnisbucht.
Epikiro. Fahlgras: (Windhuk). Gib on. Gobabis.
Gochaganas. Gochas. Grootfontein. Gross-Barmen.
Gr.-Witvley. Guchab. Haris. Hasuur. Hatsamas.
Hoachanas. Hohewarte. Jakalswater. Johann-
Albrechtshöhe. Kaltfeld. Kaltfontein. Kanus.
Karibib. Keetmanshoop. Khan. Koes. Kolmann-
skuppe. Kub. Kubas. Kuibis. Lüderitzbucht.
Maltahöhe. Mariental. Nauchas. Neudamm.
Okahandja. Okasise. Okankwejo. Okombahe.
Omaruru. Onguati. Osona. Otawi. Otjibawera.
Otjimbingwe. Otjiwaronga. Otjosonjati. Outjo.
Prinzenbucht. Ramansdrift. Rehoboth. Seeheim.
Secis. Swakopmund. Tsumeb. Ukamas. Usakos.
Waldau. Warmbad. Waterberg. Wilhelmstal.

KIAUTSCHAU.

Population, 169,120. 3,896 Whites; 3,806 Germans.
 Chief Post Office, TSINGTAU. Governor, Capt. Meyer-
 Waldeck P.O.'s, 9. Telegraph Offices, 2.

Litsun. Mecklenburghaus. Schatsyvkou. Sysang.
 Taputou. Tsangkou. Tsingtau-Gr. Hafen. Tsingtau-
 Tapautau.

SAMOA.

Population, 37,000. 473 Whites; 292 Germans.
 Chief Post Office, APIA. Governor, Dr. Solf.
 P.O.'s, 8. Telegraph Office, 1. -(See *German New Guinea*).

TOGO.

Population, 1,000,000. 372 Whites; 337 Germans.
 Chief Post Office, LOME. Governor, E. Bruckner.
 P.O.'s, 14. Telegraph Offices, 17.

(NOTE.—Here is a rather curious state of affairs, there being
 more Telegraph Offices than P.O.'s).

Agome-Palime. Anecho. Assahun. Atakpame. Ho.
 Kete-Kratschi. Kpandou. Noepe. Nuatja. Porto-
 Seguro. Sokode. Tokpli. Tsewie.

II.

The German Foreign Postal Agencies.

CHINA.



The first P.O. to be established in China by the Germans
 was in Shanghai, August 16th, 1886. The opening of this

office was followed by Tientsin (August 1st, 1893), and Chefoo (1895); the other offices being opened at later dates.

P.O.'s, 15. Telegraph Offices, ?

Amoy	Pekin (Peking).
Canton	Shanghai (Schanghai).
Chefoo (Tschifu).	Swatow (Swatau).
Chingkiang (Tschinkiang).	Tientsin
Chinan (Tsinanfu).	Tsinenfu
Foochow (Futschau).	Weihsein (Weih sien).
Hoihoui.	
Nankin (Nanking).	

(NOTE.—Where no name is given in brackets, the German and English rendering of the name is identical).

MOROCCO (Marokko).



The German offices here were opened on December 20th, 1899.

P.O.'s, 14. Telegraph Offices, ?

Alcazar (Alkassar).	Mazagan (Masagan).
Arzila (Arsila).	Mequinez (Meknes).
Azemur (Asimmur).	Mogador
Casablanca	Rabat
Fez (Fes).	Saffi (Safi)
Laraiche (Larasch).	Tangier (Tanger).
Marrakesh (Marräkesch).	Tetuan



TURKEY (Turkei).

First German offices opened in 1870.

P.O.'s 9. Telegraph Offices. ?

Beirut	Jaffa
Constantinople (Constantinopel).	Jerusalem
Galata. Stamboul. Pera.	Smyrna

In the case of the *Colonies*, the names given are as written in German, whilst in the case of the *Foreign Postal Agencies*, the English renderings of the names are given first, with the German forms in brackets afterwards.

From a study of these tables we are able to glean some interesting statistics as to the number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices open in the German Colonies and Agencies abroad.

Colonial Post Offices 191	Colonial Telegraph Offices 112
German Agency P.O.'s 38	Agency " " ?

Total Post Offices 229	Total Telegraph Offices
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* * * *

Total number of white people in German Colonies	23,782
Total number of Germans	19,281
Non-Germans in German Colonies (Whites)	4,501

* * * *

A perusal of the figures given in this articles must have brought some reflections into the minds of many readers. In comparing the number of German Colonists to the total number of white men in the various districts and colonies, we

are at once struck with the very large proportion of the sons of the Fatherland represented in these out of the world places. Of late we have heard a lot about the necessary Colonial expansion of the German Empire, and through the medium of a philatelic article such as this, one is made to realise "the why and the wherefore" of such an intended expansion. Truly stamps, stamp history, and stamp statistics teach one much—and often more clearly than leading articles and political speeches!



Stamp Books of the Year.

BY HERBERT CLARK (*Mem. Council, Philatelic Literature Society*).

WHILE every succeeding year brings with it an increasing number of books, the past season has not brought forth so many important works as the previous year.

Then we had the huge Catalogue of the Earl of Crawford's Philatelic Library, Bassett-Hull's "New South Wales," Howes' "Canada," Peplow's "Plates of Japan," and others. but we cannot expect such great works every season. The number of cheap handbooks published continues to increase. It is to be hoped they will have a large circulation. for they should, when carefully studied, do much to turn the mere stamp collector into a keen philatelist. Before the advent of these books, when seeking to help the weaker collectors along in the paths of knowledge, all one could do in most cases was to refer them to articles in periodicals. These were usually difficult of access, and moreover collectors were disinclined to take the trouble to search volumes for information required. Now it is easy, and costs little, to present the young collector with a sixpenny book on the stamps of a country you know him to be interested in. and who knows if you are not thereby helping to make a lifelong philatelist?

Anderson (P. J.) and Smith (B. T. K.) "Early English Philatelic Literature."—This book of 108 pages, with 32 full page plates, is full of interest. Chapter I. deals with English Philately before 1862. Later chapters give a concise history of each publication down to the end of 1865. An appendix contains a catalogue of the Price Lists of 1862-1865. The work was gratis to members of the Philatelic Literature Society, only 120 being printed, none for sale.

Armstrong (D. B.) "The Postage Stamps of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan." The first volume of a new series entitled "Bright's Philatelic Library."—The author deals with the subject very thoroughly and may be congratulated on the whole appearance and get up of the book. The chapters deal with the country and Postal service, the regular issues, Official,

Unpaid and Military stamps. We are glad to see a chapter on the Postmarks, and a Bibliography. There is also a good map.

Armstrong (D. B.) "The Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire. Part I."—Commencing with general matters relating to the manufacture, the author goes on to deal exhaustively with the Edwardian stamps from Antigua to Dominica.

Barrett (L. G.) "The Retouched 2c. Envelope dies of the series of 1903."—This work bears evidence of much careful research and should be of great use to collectors of U.S. envelopes.

Beck (Carl) and Holzschuher (Carl). "Die Bayerischen Muhlrad Stempel."—This is an illustrated book of 115 pages on the Millwheel postmark used in Bavaria from 1850 to 1869. A full history of all the early Bavarian obliterations is given with many illustrations and a list of the towns and districts where each was in use, and the period during which each was employed. Each obliterator bore a number in the centre from No. 1 upwards in alphabetical order. In 1856, owing to some offices being closed and others opened, the list had got out of order, so on Nov. 20th the authorities called all Millwheel obliterations in. During ten days from that date the old local obliterations were again used. The numbered obliterations were again issued on December 1st with a fresh list, and these continued until 1869. Every Bavarian specialist interested in cancellations should have a copy of this work. It is one that must have entailed much research.

Bartlett (J. D.) "State Revenue Stamps."—This is a very useful handbook on the Fiscal Stamps issued by the states of California, Louisiana, Nevada and Oregon.

Bartlett (J. D.) and Norton (W. W.) "U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps, Hydrometers and Lock Seals."—There has been much greater activity among collectors of fiscal stamps in America in the last five years or so. Naturally American collectors put their own country's stamps first, and no doubt this handbook will be of considerable use to them.

Ferris (C. G.) "Auction Review of United States Stamps for 1912-13."—Some years ago auction epitomes were published in this country, but this is the first attempt of the kind in America. The book gives prices realized in the chief American sales of the last two years for American stamps only, but

includes the prices of errors, minor varieties, Postmasters' stamps proofs, departmentals and envelopes, etc. It should be a valuable guide to specialists in U.S. stamps.

Glossary of Philatelic Terms.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co. have published this work of the committee appointed by the second and third Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain in a handy size and at the extremely moderate price of threepence. We hope it will be much used.

Hagan, Ltd. (F.) "Price List of Australasian Stamps."—Seventh Edition. This is a handy and well illustrated Catalogue, and the prices quoted are quite reasonable.

Kalckhoff (Dr. F.) "Die Erfindung der Postkarte und die Korrespondenz—Karten der Norddeutschen Bundespost."—The first part deals with the history of the invention of the postcard. We learn that "open cards containing communications legible to everyone, and intended to be sent by post," were invented by a French engraver named Demaison in 1777. The author continues the history down to the introduction of the postcard in 1869. Later chapters deal with the issues of postcards of the North German Confederation, the Field Post Cards used during the Franco-German War and German Cards used in France during the war. The principal and minor varieties are fully described, and all decrees and regulations authorising the various issues are given in full. The work is well illustrated and is decidedly a valuable addition to our literature.

Heide (J. C. Auf der, S.D.H.) "Handboek over all postzegels van Nederland en Kolonien."—A well illustrated and fully annotated catalogue and guide to the stamps of Holland and Colonies by a well-known Dutch dealer and student.

Kleeberg (P.) "China, Seine Post und Fremarken." 1878-1910."—Also an appendix entitled "Katalog der Marker der Kaiserlichen Post in China. The first is a booklet describing the development of the Chinese Post, and giving lists of all the stamps with their minor varieties fully described and profusely illustrated. Many official decrees are given and lists of the quantities printed, used, withdrawn and destroyed. The appendix is a carefully

prepared catalogue of the stamps of the Imperial Chinese Post, with prices.

Kohl (Paul). "Probedrucke Marken mit Specimen Sowie Essais der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika." (Proofs, Specimen stamps and Essays of the United States of America.)—This booklet should have a considerable circulation in America, and we are surprised that we have not seen any mention of it in the American Philatelic Press. It is beautifully got-up, fully illustrated, and in every case the list of proofs is preceded by a list of the issued stamps to which they belong. The list does not profess to be complete but was compiled on the lines of a large specialised collectoin. The prices quoted are arrived at with the help of well known specialists.

Kosack (Philip). "Europa Katalog."—This is a useful illustrated Catalogue of European stamps in a handy pocket size.

Mason (Edward H.) "The Proofs and Essays for U.S. Envelopes."—This well printed little book of 40 pages is reprinted from the pages of the "Philatelic Gazette." The author includes and carefully describes all varieties he has knowledge of, and the book will be very useful to specialists, particularly as it appears to be the first on this subject.

Melville (F. J.) "Portugal, The Cameo Stamps." "Portugal, Postage Stamps 1880-1911."—Two more of the excellent "Melville Stamp Books." The first volume has thirty full page enlargements of the various types, which will be found very useful, and both the books fully maintain the quality shown by previous volumes of the series.

Melville (F. J.) "St. Helena."—This is the sixteenth volume of the series. The misplaced impressions from the roller die are illustrated and fully described. As only three of these "double impressions" exist on each sheet they are quite scarce, and now that the full information is published collectors can search for them. A most interesting appendix by Mr. H. H. Harland describes the various proofs and essays. Altogether it is a very complete study of a complicated and little understood series of stamps.

Metropolitan Philatelic Association Year Book, Vol. V.—This is a volume of some fifty pages dealing only with matters relating to the association.

Nicolaides (N. S.) "Description Historique et Catalogue des Timbres Grecs."—This is the seventh edition of an illustrated specialist catalogue of the stamps of Greece that is likely to be useful to everyone interested in these stamps. We may mention that brief notes on the obliterations and also the fiscal stamps are included.

Nissen and Co. (Chas.) "The Stamps of King Edward VII. issued in Great Britain, 1902-11"—This is not only a price list but is a carefully compiled catalogue of the various varieties of printing, perforation and paper, etc. Official stamps, control letters and "cut out" postage stamps are also included and priced.

Ohrt (Captain P.) "Neudrucke und Ihre Kennzeichen. Band II."—It is something like four years since Vol. 1 of this elaborate work on reprints appeared. The present volume deals with the countries in alphabetical order from Hanover to Morocco. Heligoland occupies no less than thirty-eight pages. The diagrams and illustrations are most elaborate, and altogether the book represents an immense amount of painstaking labour. Much information is now published for the first time. Volume 3 is foreshadowed for 1913, and it is probable a fourth will be necessary. Captain Ohrt's description of the points in which the reprints of the first issue of Luxemburg differ from the originals are marvellous. English speaking philatelists will be glad to learn that the present writer is endeavouring to arrange for a translation of this wonderful book to be published in their own tongue.

Palmer (Major F. L.) "The Postal Issues of the Philippines."—This is a reprint from the pages of the "Philatelic Gazette," and we have not yet seen a copy of the book, but judging from what we have seen in the "Gazette" Major Palmer has written an important handbook embodying a considerable amount of new information which no specialist can afford to be without.

Phillips (Charles J.) "The Stamps of Paraguay."—This is the reproduction in book form of a series of articles in the "Monthly Journal" on the stamps of this country. It is a most complete and thorough study of the various issues, and brings to light a mass of new information which will be most useful. Diagrams are given of the settings of the early litho-

graphed issues. The totally different types of all three values of the issue of August 1884 have enlarged illustrations clearly showing the distinctions. The work from beginning to end is most comprehensive and will be the standard authority on Paraguay.

Poole (Bertram W. H.) "The Stamps of Cook Islands."—This is No. 1 of the Mekeel handbooks. We do not like the large size adopted and think that pocket sized handbooks are much more convenient, but after all for the student it is the contents and not the size of page that is important. Each of the issues are dealt with in Mr. Poole's usual thorough manner. Perhaps the most important part of the book is the chapter on the first issue, of which the six types are minutely described, so that the student should be able to identify them fairly easily. The illustrations are good and the book will be most useful.

Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship, No. 3.—These elegant little brochures are always full of interest. The present one contains instructive articles upon the First Issue of Turkey by Mr. G. T. Turner, and the London Twopenny Post, 1801-44, by Mr. S. R. Turner, with various notes on other stamps.

Rickett (William R.) "Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index."—The wonderful subject index by Mr. Ricketts that is appearing in usual form in the *American Philatelist* omits all references to philatelic literature. The present work embodies all those to the literature of stamp collecting and when complete will be a valuable reference book. The period covered is 1863 to 1912, and all references to the literature of stamp collecting that are to be found in philatelic publications in all languages are given. The Index is being published in parts, of which two have appeared.

Sefi (Alexander J.) "Postage Stamps of Grenada."—This is No. 8 of the West End Philatelist Handbooks. The issues of this interesting colony are fully described, and a complete sheet of the 1d. on 2/- orange with inverted surcharge is illustrated. The book is lavishly illustrated on good paper and gives the results of the latest researches.

Sydney Philatelic Society. "Catalogue of Philatelic Exhibition."—This contains a concise history of Australian philately

and the usual list of exhibits. The preface also gives much interesting information, but is incorrect in some of its dates.

Sveriges Filatelist Foerening, Stockholm. "Verzeichnis über die Postwertzeichen von Schweden."—This is an illustrated Catalogue of the stamps of Sweden, with prices fixed by a committee of the Society. The numbers printed and much other valuable information is given. Where there are different shades the date of issue of each has been given where possible. It will be a valuable little handbook on these interesting stamps.

Thalmann (Friedr. Wilh.) "Verzeichnis der in Philatelistischen Zeitschriften (Jahrgang 1910) enthaltenen Fachartikel und der in den Jahren 1908 bis 1910 erschienenen Handbuecher."—This is a "Reference list of articles contained in the Philatelic Journals of 1910 and of Handbooks published from 1908 to 1910." The list of articles is compiled from the principal journals, over 50 in all. The titles are indexed under the names of the countries in alphabetical order. The book will be a valuable aid to anyone who wants to trace an article or book during this period. We hope that the work will be continued and extended.

United States Revenue Society Year Book, Vol. V.—This contains the reports of the various committees, list of members, etc.

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Besides the books we have described there are also the following new editions of some old friends: Bright and Sons' Catalogue, 9th edition; this is specially welcome because Part II. lists all postcards, envelopes, etc. Kohl's Normal-Katalog 1913, better than ever and comprising 1072 pages this time. Maury Catalogue, 52nd edition. Matthey's "Catalogue Exact," a cheap volume of 403 pages. Scott's 71st edition, again improved and partly rewritten by Mr. J. N. Luff, the well known expert. Senf's 1913 edition, and also Yvert and Tellier's Standard Catalogue 17th edition, for 1913.

Addenda.

Check List of the Complete Philatelic Works published during 1911-12.

- ANDERSON, P. J., AND SMITH, B. T. K.—Early English Philatelic Literature. 1862—1865. London: The Philatelic Literature Society. For members only.
- ARMSTRONG, D. B.—The Postage Stamp of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. London: Bright and Son, 164 Strand. 6d.
The Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire. Part I. London: Bright & Son, 164 Strand. 6d.
- BARRETT, LOUIS G.—The Retouched 2c Envelope dies of the Series of 1903. New York: J. M. Bartels & Co., 99 Nassau Street. 50c.
- BARTLETT, J. D.—State Revenue Stamps. Lakeville, Conn. U.S.A.: Walter W. Norton. 50c.
- BARTLETT, J. D., & NORTON, W. W.—U.S. Internal Revenue Stamps, Hydrometers and Lock Seals. Lakeville, Conn., U.S.A.: Walter W. Norton, 75c.
- BECK, CARL, AND HOLZSCHUCHER, CARL.—Die Bayerischen Muhlrad Stempel Munchen: Marci und Schneider. Edition de Luxe. Not for sale. Ordinary edition, price mark 1 (1/-).
- BRUNEL, GEORGES.—Les Timbres de Bergedorf. Paris: Charles Mendel, 118 bis Rue d'Assas, 1912.
- BRIGHT & SON.—A. B. C. Catalogue. London: Bright & Son, 164 Strand. 3/6.
- ENDLE, C. J.—Directory of the Stamp Dealers of Great Britain. 1911-12. (23rd ed.). Endle & Co., Boscombe, Bournemouth. 6d.
- FERRIS, C. G.—Auction Review of United States Stamps for 1912-13. Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.: Eugene Klein, Empire Building, 13th and Walnut Streets. 4/2 (postage extra 5d.).
- GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS.—London: Stanley Gibbons & Co., 391 Strand. 3d.
- HAGEN, LTD. F.—Hagen's Illustrated Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of Australia, New Zealand, and adjacent islands (seventh ed.) April 1912. Sydney, N.S.W. Fred Hagen, Ltd., 182 Pitt Street. 1s. post free.
- HEIDE, J. C. AUF DER, S. H. D.—Handboek over all Postzegels & Portzegels van Nederland en Kolonien, Hilversum. Holland: J. C. Auf der Heide, S.H.D., Koornstraat, 30. 1fr. 50.
- KALCKHOFF, DR. F.—Die Erfindung der Postkarte und die KorrespondenzKarten der Norddeutschen Bundespost. Leipzig, Germany. Hugo Krotzsch & Co. Marks 3. (3/-)
- KLEBERG, P.—China, Seine Post und Freimarken. Chemnitz, Germany. Paul Kohl. Marks 2 (2/-).
Katalog der Marken der Kaiserlichen Post in China. Chemnitz, Germany. Paul Kohl. 60pf. (7d.).

- KOHL, PAUL.—Aethiopiën (priced catalogue of the stamps of Abyssinia).
 Probedrucke marken mit Specimen Sowie Essais der Vereinigten
 Staaten von Amerika. Chemnitz, Germany. Paul Kohl. Marks 2
 (2/-).
 Kashmir die Marken von—the priced catalogue of the stamps
 of Jammu & Kashmir.
 Normal Katalog, 1913. Chemnitz, Germany. Paul Kohl. Marks 3.
 (3/-).
 Papua (brochure). M.1.
- KOSACK, PHILIP.—Berliner Briefmarken Katalog 1912. 50 pf.
- MAURAY, ARTHUR.—Catalogue Descriptif de Timbres-Poste et Timbres-
 Telegraphie. 52nd edition. Paris: Arthur Maury, 6 Boulevard
 Montmartre. 2 francs (1/8).
- MATTHEY, EMILE.—Catalogue Exact. Paris: E. Matthey, 7 Rue de
 Provence. 1.50francs. (1/3).
- MELVILLE, F. J.—Portugal, The Cameo Stamps. London: W. H.
 Peckitt, 47 Strand. 6d.
 Portugal, Postage Stamps of 1880-1911. London: W. H. Peckitt,
 47 Strand. 6d.
 St. Helena. London: W. H. Peckitt, 47 Strand. 6d.
 The Stamp Year, 1912. 1s. London: W. H. Peckitt, 47 Strand.
- MASON, EDWARD H.—The Proofs and Essays for U.S. Envelopes.—New
 York, U.S.A.: J. M. Bartels & Co., 99 Nassau Street. 50c.
- MEKEEL, C. H.—The Postage Stamps of Mexico (check list). R. F. D.,
 29 St. Louis, Mo. 10 cents.
- METROPOLITAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.—Year Book, 1912. Boonton,
 N.J., U.S.A.: William C. Webb, secretary, R.F.D. No. 1.
- NICOLAIDES, N. S.—Description, Historique et Catalogue des Timbres
 Grecs. Paris: N. S. Nicolaides, 35 Rue de Paradis. F1.50. (1/3).
- NISSEN, CHAS.—The Stamps of King Edward VII. issued in Great
 Britain, 1902-11. London: Chas. Nissen & Co. 63 High Holborn. 6d.
- OHRT, CAPTAIN P.—Neudrucke und Ihre Kennzeichen. Band II.
 Chemnitz, Germany: Paul Kohl. Marks 7 (7/-).
- PALMER, MAJOR F. L.—The Postal Issues of the Philippines. New York.
 U.S.A.: The Philatelic Publishing Co. 99 Nassau Street. 4/2.
- PHILLIPS, CHAS. J.—The Stamps of Paraguay. London: Stanley
 Gibbons & Co., 391 Strand. 2/6.
- POOLE, BERTRAM W. H.—The Stamps of Cook Islands. Boston.
 Mass., U.S.A.: The Mekeel Severn Wylie Co., 508 Kast Building.
 25c.
- RECORD OF THE PHILATELIC STUDENTS' FELLOWSHIP.—S. R. Turner. 98
 Drakeful Road, New Cross, S.E. For private circulation only.
- RICKETTS, WILLIAM R.—Philatelic Literature Bibliography Index.
 Forty Fort, Pa., U.S.A. 10c. and postage for each part.
- SCOTT'S Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. 71st edition. New
 York, U.S.A.: Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 127 Madison Avenue.
 3/6.
- SENF-GEBRUDER.—Postwerzeichen-Katalog, 1913. Leipzig, Germany:
 Gebruder, Senf. Marks, 3.50. (3/6).
- SCHOEMANN, S. M.—Check List of the Pre-cancelled Postage Stamps of
 Canada.

- SEFI, ALEXANDER J.—Postage Stamps of Grenada. London : D. Field, 425 Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street. 6d.
- SYDNEY PHILATELIC CLUB.—Catalogue of Philatelic Exhibition. Sydney, N.S.W.
- SVERIGES FILATELIST FOERENING.—Verzeichnis über die Postwertzeichen von Schweden. Stockholm, Sweden : Sveriges Filatelist Foerening, 24a Grafturegatan. Mk. 1.50. (1/6).
- THALMANN, FRIEDR. WIL.—Verzeichnis der in philatelistischen Zeitschriften (Jahrgang 1910) enthaltenen Fachartikel und der in den Jahren 1908 bis 1910 erschienenen Handbueher. Potsdam, Germany : F. W. Thalmann, 21 Teltower Strasse. 75pf. (9d.).
- TOPPAN, GEO. L.—Check List of Canal Zone Stamps A. F. Colman, 2nd National Bank Building, Washington, 1912. 25 cents.
- UNITED STATES REVENUE SOCIETY. Year Book. Vol. V. Lakeville, Conn., U.S.A. W. W. Norton, Secretary.
- YVERT AND TELLIER.—Catalogue Prix-Courant de Timbres Poste. 17th ed. Amiens, France : Yvert & Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins. F.3.50. (3/-).



British Contract Letters & Numbers

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d.

BY D. B. ARMSTRONG.

THE enormous quantities of Halfpenny and Penny postage stamps, required to meet the ever-growing public demand for these denominations, arising from increased facilities for postal communication, led to difficulties in the way of keeping a satisfactory check upon supplies delivered by the printers to the Inland Revenue authorities at Somerset House. Separate numbering of the sheets being impracticable, in view of the fact that the plates of these two values were continuously at press, a system of check letters was adopted, by which all sheets delivered during a certain period had a contract or control letter impressed upon the bottom margin, immediately beneath the second stamp from the right in the last row. The letter was at first changed about twice a year, and subsequently once only, and is believed to have originally represented one million sheets, although the number of sheets now delivered under each contract letter is doubtless considerably in excess of that figure. The letters do not form part of the plate itself, but are clamped up to it, inside the printing forme which surrounds it, so that they can be changed at will without necessitating any interference with the plate itself.

Contract letters were first adopted for the 1d. lilac of 1881 in April, 1884, in which month the sheets of this value were impressed with the control letter A. In May, 1887, the system was also applied to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion of the Jubilee series, originally issued on January 1st, of that year.

The introduction of marginal lines* to relieve the pressure on the edges of the plates and thus ensure an even impression,

*According to the *English Specialists' Journal*, there are three distinct varieties of this marginal line: (1) with the vertical line square at the end, (2) pointed, (3) with the two lines joined and rounded at the corner. Variety 1 occurs on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. control D; No. 2 on controls E and F of the same denomination, and No. 3 on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. B, C, E to O. The 1d. lilac G to X has variety 3 of the marginal line throughout.

BRITISH STAMPS.

BRITISH STAMPS are our speciality, and we always have in stock, **Proofs, Essays, British used Abroad,** all the different printings of **King Edward** issue, **Controls,** etc., etc.

KING EDWARD VII. CONTROLS.

Halfpenny, Deep Green.

A, cont. lines,	-	0	5
B, „	-	0	5
B, broken lines,	-	20	0
C, cont. lines,	-	1	9
C, broken lines,	-	2	6
C4, cont. lines,	-	0	8
C4, broken lines,	-	1	0
D4, cont. lines,	-	0	4
D4, broken lines,	-	0	4

Halfpenny, Pale Green.

D4, cont. lines,	-	10	6
D4, broken lines,	-	0	2
D5, „	-	0	6
E5, „	-	0	2
E6, „	-	0	9
F6, „	-	0	2
F7, „	-	1	6
G7, „	-	0	2
G8, „	-	0	9
H8, „	-	0	2
H9, „	-	0	4
I9, „	-	0	2
I10, „	-	0	6
J10, „	-	0	2
A11, perf. 14,	-	0	4
A11, perf. 15 × 14,	-	0	4

One Penny.

A, cont. lines,	-	0	5
B, „	-	0	4
C, „	-	1	0
C, broken lines,	-	1	9
C4, cont. lines,	-	0	8
C4, broken lines,	-	1	9
D4, cont. lines,	-	0	4
D4, broken lines,	-	0	3
D5, cont. lines,	-	7	6
D5, broken lines,	-	0	6
E5, „	-	0	4
E6, „	-	0	5
F6, „	-	0	3
F7, „	-	1	6
G7, „	-	0	3
G8, „	-	0	5
H8, „	-	0	3
H9, „	-	0	5
I9, „	-	0	3
I10, „	-	0	6
J10, „	-	0	3
A11, perf. 14,	-	1	0
A11, perf. 15 × 14,	-	0	6

KING GEORGE V. CONTROLS.

Halfpenny.

A11,	-	0	2
B11,	-	0	9
B12,	-	0	2

One Penny.

A.11,	-	2	6
A11,	-	0	3
B.11,	-	4	6
B11,	-	0	6
B12,	-	0	3
B.12,	-	3	0

WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST.

Chas. Nissen & Co., 63 High Holborn,
LONDON.

in May, 1887 (familiarily known as Jubilee lines), created fresh varieties of these contract letters, some of the earlier letters being found both with and without the marginal line. In the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. denomination, controls B, C, D, E, exist both with and without the Jubilee line, whilst the A is known without the line only. Controls A to F of the 1d. are without the Jubilee line, and subsequent letters have both letter and line.

The contract letters of the 1d. lilac run from A to X (including a variety with the letter "N" cancelled by two bars and an "O" printed by the side) and those of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion from A to Q, whilst the same value printed in blue green and issued on April 17th, 1900, had the contract letter "R."

With the advent of the Edwardian stamps on January 1st, 1902, a return was made to the contract letter "A," and a new series of marginal controls commenced. At the end of 1903, a fresh series of plates was brought into use, the marginal lines of which, instead of being continuous, were broken into lengths coinciding with the length or breadth of the stamps they faced. Thus controls B, C, D, (with their respective numbers) of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and C, D, (with their respective numbers) of the 1d. exist in conjunction with both continuous and broken marginal lines. The position of the contract letter on the sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps was altered about the same time, and thenceforth it is found beneath the second stamp from the left in the bottom row, the position of the 1d. control under the last stamp but one on the sheet remaining unchanged.

A further innovation was made in 1904 by the addition of a numeral indicating the year during which the printing took place, the figure or figures being the last of the year, thus the serial number C4 signified that the stamps had been printed in 1904, under contract C.

On the transfer of the contract for the supply of British postage and revenue stamps to Messrs. Harrison and Sons, on January 1st, 1911, a return was again made to the contract letter "A" for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Edwardian stamps printed by the new contractors from the plates manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., the old contractors, which was employed, however, in conjunction with the figure "11," thus obviating all possibility of confusion with the early De La Rue printings.

The same contract letter and number was employed for the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps with portrait of King George V., printed by Messrs. Harrisons, and issued on June 22nd, 1911.

A small initial printing of the 1d. value made by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House in May, 1911, and issued in November of that year, was distinguished by the addition of a full stop between the letter and number of the control. This practice has been consistently followed out in connection with the current 1d. stamp, the first printings with the B11 and B12 contract numbers being made at Somerset House and denoted by a "point" between the letter and figures.

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The collection and study of these contract letters and numbers forms an interesting and attractive side-line for collectors of British postage stamps, amongst whom it has attained considerable popularity. Apart from the varieties with and without lines of the Victorian and continuous and broken lines of the early Edwardian numbers, various minor varieties of perforation, etc., are recognised by the specialist in British Contract numbers, viz., with margins imperforate and perforated through; side margin imperforate and bottom margin perforated; and side margin perforated and bottom margin imperforate.

In order to clearly show these varieties of perforation it is customary to preserve strips of three or six stamps from the bottom row of the sheet showing the control number, although collections of single copies with control attached are also occasionally met with.

The collection of British contract letters received, however, a severe set-back by a post office circular, issued in May last, which forbids postal clerks to supply customers with particular controls or to permit them to inspect their stocks with a view to the selection of these or other varieties.

Whilst a large amount of attention has been paid by control specialists to minor varieties of perforation, impression, etc., an extensive, and to our mind considerably more interesting, group of major varieties has been either overlooked or

deliberately ignored by the majority of collectors of these stamps, viz., the contract letters to be found on the various $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps, overprinted for official use, and for use abroad in the Levant, Morocco, British Bechuanaland, Zululand, Oil Rivers, and elsewhere.

In the following Tentative Check List we have endeavoured to include all the leading varieties of British Contract Letters and Numbers, omitting minor varieties of perforation, impression, etc., and merely differentiating those with perforated and imperforate margins, to which we have added such historical and other particulars as we have been able to obtain. For information embodied in the list our acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Chas. Nissen and E. Heginbottom, B.A., the *English Specialists' Journal* and the *British Philatelist*.

Tentative Reference List of British Contract Letters and Numbers, $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d, 1884-1912.

I. Victorian Series.



	Contract letter	Date of issue (approx)		Margin Perf.	Margin Imperf.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d vermilion	A	(May 1887)	without Jubilee line	X	
	B	(? 1887)	with and without line	X	
	C	(April 1888)	" " "	X	
	D	(? 1888)	" " "	X	
	E	(March 1889)	" " "	X	
	F	(July 1889)	" " "	X	X
	G	(? 1890)	with Jubilee line	X	
	H	(? 1890)	" "	X	X

Contract letter	Date of issue (approx)		Margin Perf.	Margin Imperf.
I (?	1891 and 1894-5)	X	X
J (?	1892)	X	X
K (Feb.	1893)	X	
L (Nov.	1893)	X	
M (July	1894)	X	X
N (April	1895)	X	X
O (Feb.	1896)	X	X
P (July	1897)	X	X
Q (?	1899)	X	X
<i>1/2d. green</i> <i>1d. lilac</i> R (April	1900)	X	X
A (April	1884)	without Jubilee line	X	
B (?	1884)	X	
C (?	1885)	X	
D (?	1885)	X	
E (April	1886)	X	
F (?	1886)	X	
G (May	1887)	with and without line	X	
H (?	1887)	X	
I (April	1888)	X	
J (?	1888)	X	
K (March	1889)	with Jubilee line	X	X
L (?	1889)	X	X
M (July	1890)	X	X
N (?	1891-92)	X	X
O (?	1891)	X	X

"A so-called mistake was made in the lettering on one occasion, the letter 'N' being cancelled by two bars, and the letter 'O' printed by its side; it was, however, intentionally done, some of the 'multiples' of the plates then in use not being at all worn, and it was to enable them to be detected that the original letter was retained and cancelled, with the new letter alongside, the letter being the same (O) as on the new 'multiples.' The two letters and the cancelling bar were printed at one and the same operation."—*British Philatelist*.

<i>1d. lilac</i> O (?	1891)			
(contd.)	and 1894-5)	with Jubilee line	X	X
P (?	1892)			
	and 1894-5)	X	X

A large stock of sheets of 1d. bearing the contract letters O, P, and *1/2d.* I, was placed in reserve and issued at the end of 1894.

Q (Feb.	1893)	X	X
R (Nov.	1893)	X	X
S (July	1894)	X	X
T (April	1895)	X	X
U (April	1896)	X	X
V (May	1897)	X	X
W (?	1898)	X	X
X (?	1899)	X	X

II. Edwardian Series.



	Contract letter	Date of issue (approx)		Margin Perf.	Margin Imperf.	
<i>½d. deep green.</i>	A	(Jan. 1, 1902)	continuous lines	X	X	
	B	(Dec. 22, 1902)	" "	X	X	
	B	(Mar. 19, 1904)	broken	"	X	
	C	(Dec. 12, 1903)	continuous lines	X	X	
	C	(April 7, 1904)	broken	"	X	
	C 4	(Jan. 27, 1904)	continuous	"	X	
	C 4	(Jan. 13, 1904)	broken	"	X	
	D 4	(April 16, 1904)	continuous	"	X	
	D 4	(April 16, 1904)	broken	"	X	
	<i>½d. pale green</i>	D 4	(Nov. 26, 1904)	continuous	"	X
D 4		(Nov. 16, 1904)	broken lines	X	X	
D 5		(Mar. 20, 1905)	" "	X	X	
E 5		(Sept. 5, 1905)	" "	X	X	
E 6		(June 28, 1906)	" "	X	X	
F 6		(Aug. 10, 1906)	" "	X	X	
F 7		(July 5, 1907)	" "	X	X	
G 7		(Sept. 25, 1907)	" "	X	X	
G 8		(July 8, 1908)	" "	X	X	
H 8		(Oct. 10, 1908)	" "	X	X	
Harrison Printings	H 9	(Aug. 5, 1909)	" "	X	X	
	I 9	(Nov. 1, 1909)	" "	X	X	
	I 10	(July 22, 1910)	" "	X	X	
	J 10	(Oct. 5, 1910)	" "	X	X	
	(A 11	(Jan. 1, 1911)	perf. 14	"	X	
	(A 11	(Oct. 29, 1911)	perf. 15 x 14	"	X	
			broken lines	X	X	
	<i>½d. scarlet</i>	A	(Jan. 1, 1902)	continuous lines	X	X
		B	(Dec. 22, 1902)	" "	X	X
		C	(Dec. 29, 1903)	" "	X	X

Contract letter	Date of issue (approx)		Margin Perf.	Margin Imperf.
C	(Dec. 29, 1903)	broken lines	X	X
C 4	(Feb. 6, 1904)	continuous lines	X	X
C 4	(Feb. 1, 1904)	broken	"	X
D 4	(April 11, 1904)	continuous	X	X
D 4	(April 11, 1904)	broken	"	X
D 5	(Jan. 27, 1905)	continuous	"	X
D 5	(June 30, 1905)	broken lines	X	X
E 5	(Aug. 23, 1905)	" "	X	X
E 6	(July 10, 1906)	" "	X	X
F 6	(Sept. 12, 1906)	" "	X	X
F 7	(July 5, 1907)	" "	X	X
G 7	(Oct. 5, 1907)	" "	X	X
G 8	(July 7, 1908)	" "	X	X
H 8	(Oct. 8, 1908)	" "	X	X
H 9	(July 10, 1909)	" "	X	X
I 9	(Oct. 8, 1909)	" "	X	X
I 10	(July 5, 1910)	" "	X	X
J 10	(Sept. 15, 1910)	" "	X	X
Harrison Printings	(A 11 (May 5, 1911)	perf 14	"	X
	(A 11 (Oct. 6, 1911)	perf. 15 x 14	"	X
		broken lines	X	X

III. Georgian Series



<i>1d. green</i>	A 11*(June 22, 1911)	broken lines	X	X
	B 11 (Jan. 1, 1912)	" "	X	X
	B 12 (Jan. 12, 1912)	" "	X	X
<i>1d. carmine</i>	A 11*(June 22, 1911)	" "	X	X
	A.11 (Nov. 21, 1911)	S.H. " "	X	X
	B 11 (Jan. 2, 1912)	" "	X	X

*There is a variety of this control with the figures close together instead of spaced.

Contract letter	Date of issue (approx)		Margin Perf.	Margin Imperf.
B.11	(Jan. ? 1912)	S.H. broken lines.	X	X
B.12	(Jan. 20, 1912)		X	X
B.12	(Aug. ? 1912)	S.H. ,, ,,	X	X

IV. Official Issues

Admiralty Official

Type 1	½d. green	(King)	A
	1d. scarlet	(,,)	A B
Type 2	½d. green	(,,)	B
	1d. scarlet	(,,)	B

Army Official

½d. vermilion	(Queen)	L to Q
½d. green	(,,)	R
1d. lilac	(,,)	T to X
½d. green	(King)	A B
1d. scarlet	(,,)	A B

Board of Education

½d. green	(King)	A
1d. scarlet	(,,)	A

Government Parcels

1d. lilac	(Queen)	T to X
1d. scarlet	(King)	A

I. R. Official

½d. vermilion	(Queen)	? to Q
1d. lilac	(,,)	? to X (except O variety)
½d. green	(King)	A B
1d. scarlet	(,,)	A B

O. W. Official

½d. vermilion	(Queen)	? to Q?
½d. green	(,,)	R
1d. lilac	(,,)	T to X?
½d. green	(King)	A
1d. scarlet	(,,)	A B

R. H. Official

½d. green	(King)	A
1d. scarlet	(,,)	A

V. Overprinted for use Abroad.

Bechuanaland

1887. Overprinted "British" at top and "Bechuanaland" at foot.
- | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------|
| ½d. vermilion | (Queen) | B D F L |
|---------------|---------|---------|
1888. With addition of word "Protectorate"
- | | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|
| ½d. vermilion | (Queen) | B D |
|---------------|---------|-----|
1891. Overprinted "British Bechuanaland" at foot.
- | | | |
|-----------|---------|---|
| 1d. lilac | (Queen) | N |
|-----------|---------|---|

1897. *Overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" at foot.*
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion (Queen) P Q
 1d. lilac (") N
1902. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (") R
- Overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate" vertically*
- 1904 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep green (King) B
 1d. scarlet (") D4, D5, E6, F6, H8, I10.
- 1906 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green (") E6, F6.
- British East Africa*
- 1890 1d. lilac (Queen) L or M ?
- Lecant* 1893 40 paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion (Queen) J ?
- 1905 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green (King) D5, F6, G7, H8, J10, A11, p 14
 1d. scarlet (") D5, E6, G7, H8, J10
- 1912 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (Georgian) A11, B11
 1d. carmine (") A11, B11
- Morocco Agencies*
- 1907 5c. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green (King) F6, G7, G8, H8, J10.
 10c. on 1d. scarlet (King) F6, G7, G8, H9, J10.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale green (King) F6, F7.
 1d. scarlet (King) F6, F7.
 5c. on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (Georgian) B 11.
 10c. on 1d. scarlet (Georgian) B 11.
- Oil Rivers Protectorate*
- 1892 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion (Queen) K, L, M.
 1d. lilac (") N, O, P (?), Q
- Zululand*
- 1888 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion (Queen) D to K
 1d. lilac (") I to Q (?)



The Stamp Market in 1912.

CANDID OPINIONS ON CURRENT STAMP VALUES.

By O. REGINALD GUM.

Of the *Postage Stamp, Provincial Philatelist, etc.*

NATURALLY, our first thought is of the recent issues of our own country. The current "Gibbons" is very generous in allowing us a whole page for the King Edward stamps. Had I not undertaken to give a true and honest opinion on market values for the S.C.A. I should have invited my readers' opinions as to the best stamp on page 17 of the new Gibbons—that is, the 1902-12 issues. I would guarantee that the votes would go in favour of the 4d. bi-colored, or, failing that, the 6d., 9d. and 10d., in their various shades. Probably the £1 Harrison and De La Rue prints would also have their supporters. Personally, I am putting all my spare shillings on the "ten-bob" of any print. The 2/6 and 5/- are commonly used in postage to North America and South Africa, so they cannot be reckoned a profitable investment—at least, so far as quick realisation goes.

Amongst the collectors of British stamps are a great many who specialise in the old issues—sensible beings!—but I don't include those who hoard up countless numbers of 1d. blacks and 2d. blues.

A real safe, slow, but sure stamp, is the 10d. embossed, now moved up to 16/6, which is always worth looking for, especially as only about 2½ per cent. of the dealers think of going through for the die number.

The 4d. Garter issues are also a really good investment, and there can be no doubt that the blued medium garters are the best of the bunch.

The £1 brown-purple "crowns," so long at 30/-, have at last gone up to 40/-, good copies were never obtainable under catalogue. These are, together with the £5 orange (even telegraphically cancelled), well worth seeking and keeping.

Officials are in disfavour, but the 1905-9 issues of the Levant, and the pence series of the Morocco Agencies, are good property for which "there's a reason."

Everybody's doing it!—taking all current issues of Edward VII. and George V., so there is no fear of a fall. Good money is always safe in such gilt edged securities as Canada from 1857 to 1868. See how the prices jump. What a profitable investment it would be for an enthusiast to corner the 2c. 1859 and the large 5c. 1868 of Canada!

Such stamps as the 2/6 and 5/- Falkland Islands, Queen, are noted for their ready sale. And what's become of the 20/- green and red Gold Coast of 1894? That 12c. Hong Kong seems scarcer than it ever was, although it is probably eclipsed in rarity by the 1/- mult. Orange River Colony, which I am surprised to see S.G. price at 1/-; I am a buyer of all I can secure at that figure.

Oh, where, oh, where, is the 30/- 1908 Natal Postage and Revenue? The last quotation that came my way was within range of £20. And what an excellent stamp is the 4d. pale olive green Southern Nigeria multiple. Who has it? Why is the 10d. Tasmania 1892 quoted so low as 1/2?

Very few foreign countries interest me, but the following are always worth buying at, or near catalogue: the French Levant towns and the first issue French Levant, 1885. The Russian error, 1868, 3 kop. with background of 5 kop. is always good. And the first issues of the Roman States are always a safe investment. Whatever may be said of Sicily will not depreciate the popularity of these issues. A most profitable investment is the 5c. 1847 U.S.A., which somehow or other seems to be in great demand, although catalogued very low by catalogue publishers, who are evidently in the buying market.

My last tip for 1913 is to make a careful study of the low value Europeans issued before 1880, which are only catalogued a few coppers, such as the 3c. France yellow; Baden, Bavaria, figure types; Hanover, Prussia, Saxony, Russia, and Spain. *Verb. sap.*, in philately, as in everything else, sufficeth.

British Colonial Key-Plates.

(By courtesy of the Colonial Office Journal).

THE following notes and illustrations will, it is hoped, be an assistance to those who wish to understand the use of the key-plates, which Messrs. De La Rue and Co. provide, free of charge, for the use of all Colonies which wish to take advantage of them.

The present Universal key-plate system of stamp printing, which was originated by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., was first introduced in 1888. It was designed to meet the requirements of Colonies ordering stamps in small quantities, and was intended to obviate the expense of special dies and plates being manufactured for each issue or denomination. The three key-plates, A, B, and C (the original of which contained the head of Queen Victoria) were then made. Any Colony requiring a small issue of stamps was thereby only put to the expense of buying an overprint plate of the character shown. From the process of manufacture, which entails overprinting, it will be obvious that any stamps produced by this system, or any of its modifications, would come into the schedule of prices under the heading of two printings.

The stamps of the 1888 design met with greater approval, and came into more general use, than was at first contemplated. It was therefore thought desirable to improve the designs, which led to the production in 1908 of the new key, plate G, which required not an overprint, but a border-plate to complete the design. The necessary border die's plate cost about 25 per cent. more than overprint die and plate. Simultaneously a receipt-size key-plate H was made, also requiring a border-plate. The border-plates, while greatly improving the appearance of the stamp, also gave scope for better effects in the combination of colours; but for the reasons set forth in the following paragraphs, the 1908 designs have not replaced those of 1888 to any material extent.

On examining the character of the key-plates of the 1888 designs, it will be seen that separate key-plates exist for

1888 ISSUE.
Known as old D. L. R.

KEY PLATES



ALTERNATIVE OVERPRINT PLATES



COMPLETED STAMPS



*The same overprint plate can be used for
Postage & Revenue, Postage, or Revenue*

1908 ISSUE.
Known as Nyasaland type.

KEY PLATES

G



OVERPRINT PLATES



COMPLETED STAMPS



H



* *These border plates show "Postage Revenue," but could be made "Postage" or "Revenue" only border plates being required for each value and purpose*

stamps of the three different characters, according as they are to be used for Postage purposes only, for Revenue purposes only, or for Postage and Revenue combined. A Colony ordering an overprint plate would, therefore, at will be able to obtain stamps of either of these three characters, without additional expense for dies or plates.

Since in the 1908 designs the distinction between Postage and Revenue, or the combination of these two, is effected by the engraving of the border-plate itself, it follows that, once a Colony has ordered an issue from these plates, they would be bound to adhere to the character of the stamps, whether for Postage or Revenue, in accordance with their original order, or to incur the expense of fresh dies and plates.

This has given rise to a demand for a stamp of improved design on the 1888 model, which entails the cheaper die for overprint plates (as against dies for border-plates required for the 1908 issue), and which could be used by any Colony desiring a variation of design.

This requirement has been met by the design of stamp having key-plates D, E, and F. It will be observed that the "Postage" and "Postage and Revenue" stamps are almost indistinguishable. The reason for this is that no Colony would have both series concurrently, though it might have either concurrently with distinctive stamps for Revenue purposes.

One point in connection with the key-plate system of printing stamps is of particular interest. The greatest reduction of prices has been in connection with stamps printed at two operations, with the result that, unless a very large number of stamps of any one value are required, it is not worth while to have a special plate made. Thus, the overprint or border plates, once bought, will continue in use and would be equally serviceable if it were decided at any future time to alter the portrait of H.M. the King.

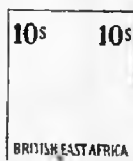
It is possible for any Colony to adopt all four designs by purchasing some plates to fit each type of key-plate, instead of all plates of one design. Thus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ could be the new design, the next three values of the Nyasaland type, the next three the old D.L.R. type, and the highest values could be printed from the large Nyasaland type of key-plate.

PROPOSED 1912 ISSUE.
Known as new **D. L. R.**

KEY PLATES



ALTERNATIVE OVERPRINT PLATES.



COMPLETED STAMPS.



*The same overprint plate can be used for
"Postage & Revenue", "Postage", or "Revenue"*

Greek Stamps Used Abroad.

UNDER the "most favoured nation" clause of the commercial treaty concluded between Turkey and Russia on June 10th, 1783, postal agencies in charge of the Greek Consuls were established in 1834, at Constantinople and Smyrna (Turkey), Alexandria (Egypt), and Candia (Crete), and also at Marseilles and Messina. Additional agencies were subsequently opened at Salonica and Dardanelles in 1835; Arta and Janina in 1852; Prevesa in 1853; Bucharest, Ibraila and Jassy, in 1857; Galatz and Larissa in January, 1860. The Greek Post Office in Constantinople, which in 1849 had been established on a regular basis, was temporarily closed during the Crimean War, but re-opened in December, 1855. In 1857 the Greek post offices in Smyrna and Alexandria were put on the same footing as that in Constantinople. Greek post offices were also established at Volo, and at Canea and Retimo in Crete.

Prior to the issue of adhesive postage stamps, letters emanating from these agencies were impressed with a large circular frank, similar to that used in France from 1832.

From October 13th, 1861, when postage stamps were first issued in Greece, until the suppression of these agencies on April 25th, 1881 (the office at Alexandria remained open until December 31st, 1881), the contemporary stamps of Greece, of the Mercury head type, 1861-79, were in regular use by the Greek post offices in Turkey, Egypt, etc., without distinguishing overprint, and those so employed may be recognised only by means of their cancellations, the type of which is illustrated herewith.



The cancelling stamps were made in Paris at the same time as the first issue of adhesives in 1861, and resembled those employed in France at the same period. They were of the duplex pattern, comprising two separate obliterators, the one bearing a serial number enclosed within a rhomboid formed of small dots, and the other a small circle, with concentric lines containing the date in the centre, the name of the country at the foot, and the serial number of the rhomboid mark appearing above. In the case of the Greek Post Offices in Turkey, the serial number at the foot of the circular cancelling stamp was replaced by the name of the country in Greek capitals, thus ΤΟΥΡΚΙΑ. According to M. Nicolaides, the rhomboid obliterator was normally applied to the stamp itself, whilst the circular date stamp was impressed on the envelope beside it. But in the case of unpaid letters ordinary stamps to the required value were affixed and cancelled with the date stamp, thus effectively distinguishing between the two classes of correspondence. As in the East it was formerly considered as a breach of etiquette to prepay postage on letters, specimens of Greek stamps used in Turkey, etc., are more frequently encountered with the dated postmark than with the numeral obliteration.

Examples of the early Greek stamps bearing these extra-territorial postmarks are of considerable scarcity and well worth the seeking by collectors having access to accumulations of the early issues of that country.

The following is a list of offices, with their Greek renderings and office numbers, for the guidance of the student:—

97	Alexandria (ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΙΑ)	<i>Egypt</i>
105	Arta (ΑΡΤΑ)	<i>Turkey</i>
	<i>Bucharest</i>	<i>Roumania</i>
162	Canea (ΧΑΝΙΑ)	<i>Crete</i>
95	Constantinople (ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥΠΟΛΙΣ ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝ)	<i>Turkey</i>
	<i>Galatz</i>	<i>Roumania</i>
164	Heraclion (ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΟΥ)	<i>Crete</i>
	<i>Ibraila</i>	<i>Roumania</i>
99	Janina (ΙΩΑΝΝΙΝΑ)	<i>Turkey</i>
	<i>Jassy</i>	<i>Roumania</i>
103	Larissa	<i>Turkey</i>

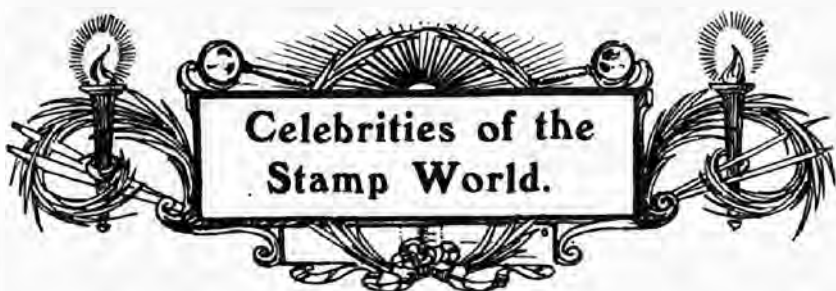
137	Medelin	<i>Turkey</i>
	Prevesa	<i>Turkey</i>
163	Rethymno (PEOYMNON)	<i>Crete</i>
98	Salonica (ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ)	<i>Turkey</i>
128	Sames	<i>Cephalonia Is.</i>
96	Smyrna (ΣΜΥΡΝΑ)	<i>Turkey</i>
133	Sulina	<i>Roumania</i>
135	Volo	<i>Turkey</i>

The four Roumanian offices whose names are given in italics are included on authority of the "*Exposé general de l'organisation des Postes en Grèce*," but no specimens bearing the postmarks of these four towns are known to Greek specialists.

The Jubilee Stamp Exhibition.



The Ideal Postage Stamp.



The Celebrities of 1862.

In place of a further list of modern philatelic notabilities we present this year abridged biographies of some of the most prominent of the early pioneers of stamp collecting, which, in view of the Jubilee of Philately, will doubtless be acceptable to many of our readers.

Oscar Berger-Levrault.—Head of a large printing and publishing business in Strasburg, who compiled and published the first printed list of postage stamps issued for private circulation in 1861, and subsequently in 1864 an elaborate and scientific manual entitled *A Description of more than 2,200 different sorts of Postage Stamps known up to the date of publication, with Notices of Counterfeits and some Hints on the Arrangement of Collections*. M. Berger-Levrault was one of the very earliest continental collectors and possessed one of the finest and most complete collections in France. At the conclusion of the Franco-German War, he transferred his works to Nancy, and having neglected to keep his collection up to date during the troublesome times, he finally gave up collecting, disposing of his collection in 1873. Although he lived for some thirty years longer, M. Berger-Levrault does not appear to have renewed his active interest in philately, although in 1890 he contributed some interesting reminiscences to the *Philatelic Journal of America*.

Fredk. W. Booty. Author of "Aids to Stamp Collecting," the first English handbook and catalogue for stamp collectors, published by Messrs. Treacher and Co., of Brighton, in April, 1862. Mr. Booty was an artist by profession, as was also



*Yours sincerely,
C. W. Viner*

By courtesy of the)

(Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly,

THE LATE DR. VINER.

his father, in conjunction with whom he commenced to form a collection of postage stamps in 1861. At the time of publication of his work, he was only twenty years of age. It is to be regretted that two years later, on leaving home, he gave up all interest in the hobby.

Mount Brown.—Another of the early English cataloguers. Born in London in 1837, and educated at the City of London School, Mr. Mount Brown began to collect stamps about the year 1860, his business correspondence (that of a City merchant) doubtless bringing him many desirable acquisitions. He was one of the select coterie of English stamp collectors who met on Saturday afternoons at the Rectory of All Hallows Staining, London. In May, 1862, he produced his "Catalogue of British, Colonial and Foreign Postage Stamps," which was published by F. Passmore, at 124 Cheapside (under the Tree). It listed and described some 1,200 varieties of postage stamps, and attained widespread popularity, reaching five editions within two years. Mr. Mount Brown is one of the few survivors of the early pioneers of Philately, and although the exigencies of business compelled him to relinquish stamp collecting in 1870, he has, of late years, again interested himself in the pursuit of his youthful days, and is a distinguished member of the Jubilee Committee of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

Sir Daniel Cooper.—A native of New South Wales, he became in 1856 first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. In 1861 he settled in England, and shortly afterwards commenced the formation of one of the most notable stamp collections of the early days, which he eventually disposed of to Herr P. von Ferrary, in 1878, for the sum of £3,000. It was especially rich in Australians and contained some of the first known specimens of Hawaiian "missionaries." Sir Daniel Cooper was an occasional contributor to the philatelic journals of his day, and was the first collector to come to a knowledge of the existence of the N.S.W. stamped letter sheets of 1838. The Philatelic Society, London (now the Royal Philatelic Society), of which he was first President, was inaugurated at his London residence in Russell Square, on April 10th, 1869. He occupied the

Presidential chair until June 20th, 1878, when he was succeeded by His Honour Judge Philbrick, the former Vice-President.

E. Stanley Gibbons.—Founder of the famous house of Gibbons. Began to collect stamps when at school in 1854, and two years later started in business as one of the first English postage stamp dealers, which he at first conducted from his father's shop (a chemist's) in Plymouth. It was here, in 1863, that young Gibbons made his first big deal in purchasing from two sailors, for a five pound note, a sackful of triangular Capes, which they had acquired in a raffle at a charity bazaar in Cape Town. Gibbons estimated his profit on this stroke of business at no less a sum than £500. In 1874 Mr. Gibbons migrated to London, settling first in a private house at Clapham Common, and afterwards moving to Gower Street. Eventually, having accumulated a comfortable fortune, he decided to retire in 1890, the business being disposed of to a company with the present Chairman, Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, at its head. (*Vide also S.C.A. 1912*).

Dr. J. E. Gray, F.R.S., F.L.S.—An eminent naturalist and keeper of the Zoological collection at the British Museum. Collected postage stamps soon after their issue by reason of a deep interest in matters of postal reform. His "Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps," published towards the end of 1862, was the most scientific in its treatment and classification of the stamps of all the early catalogues, including a bibliography of stamp collecting to date. It was based upon some articles entitled "The Postage Stamps of the World," contributed to the pages of *Young England* earlier in the same year, and was published at 1s. by Robert Hardwick, at 192 Piccadilly. Dr. Gray was a frequent contributor to the Stamp Collectors' Magazine. His collection contained a magnificent array of British proofs and essays. It passed into the hands of Mr. (afterwards Judge) Philbrick, shortly before the death of its former owner in 1874.

L. Hanciau.—A veteran Belgian philatelist. Brother-in-law of J. B. Moens and manager of the great Brussels stamp house of Moens. Editor of *Le Timbre-Poste* for thirty-eight years, and a prolific writer in the contemporary philatelic

Press of Great Britain, France and Germany. Lindenburg Medallist, 1907. In his "Old Time Memories," published in the *Monthly Journal* in 1906-7, he records that he first thought of collecting stamps in 1852, after viewing the then important collection of Pierre Maus. He was assisted in the formation of his first collection by Mons. Moens, whose library in the Galerie Bortier he was in the habit of frequenting.

Mons. G. Herpin.—One of the earliest Parisian collectors, and inventor in 1865 of the term "Philately," coined from the Greek "philos" and "atelia," to signify "the love of stamps."

W. Hughes-Hughes.—A distinguished Barrister, who was one of the coterie of All Hallows Staining and co-founder of the Philatelic Society, London. His collection, commenced in 1859 and discontinued some fifteen years later, upon which he expended only £69, was sold in 1896 to a firm of London stamp dealers for nearly £3,000, after gaining a silver medal at the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1890.

W. E. Image.—Became interested in stamp collecting in the early "fifties," through his wife, and continued after her death. The Image Collection was second only in importance to that of Judge Philbrick, and was rich in fine copies, the owner paying particular attention to the condition of the specimens. Mr. Image was a surgeon by profession and a prominent county magistrate in East Anglia. His philatelic activities ceased with the sale of his collection to Mr. T. K. Tapling, in 1882, for £3,000, its owner being at that time nearly eighty years of age.

Edard de Laplante.—One of the earliest Parisian stamp dealers. He commenced to deal in stamps in 1860, through the chance purchase of a complete sheet of the 20c. black of France, 1849. His catalogue, first published in 1862, listed some 1,233 stamps, of which 21 were imaginary. He had correspondents in London, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, etc., from whom he obtained his stock, and appears to have conducted a considerable business.

Dr. J. A. Legrand.—The Father of scientific Philately. In assisting his son to arrange a small collection of stamps early

in 1862, Dr. Legrand himself fell a victim to the charms of stamp collecting and was the first collector to recognise the intellectual and scientific possibilities of the pursuit, into which he entered with whole-hearted enthusiasm. He was a frequent visitor at the tiny bookshop of Mme. Nicholas, in the Rue Taitbout, which was the recognised rendezvous for the Parisian collectors of the period, and was instrumental in founding what was then known as the French School of Stamp Collecting, which advocated the scientific study and classification of the stamps as opposed to their mere unintelligent accumulation. In 1866 Dr. Legrand gave to the Philatelic world his famous Odontometre, or Perforation Gauge, for the accurate measurement of postage stamp perforations, which has been universally adopted by philatelists. Numerous scholarly articles emanating from the facile pen of "Dr. Magnus," the *non de plume* under which he wrote, appeared in the Philatelic Press of the period. The Doctor was largely instrumental in the formation of the *Societe Francaise de Timbrologie*, of which he was for many years Secretary. The Legrand collection was a notable one, containing two copies of the "Post Office" Mauritius, and some of the earliest examples of reconstructed sheets. The bulk of the collection was sold in 1897 for the record sum of £12,000. Ten years later the French portion of the collection was also disposed of, the Doctor thenceforth devoting himself to the collection of Philatelic literature of which he had already formed an important library. In 1907 he was the recipient of the Lindenberg Medal in recognition of his services to Philately. He died at Neuilly-sur-Seine, where he had been living in retirement upon his estate, on June 6th, 1912, at the age of 92.

W. S. Lincoln.—The first London stamp dealer. Collected stamps at school in 1854, when he possessed some 210 varieties in a small book. In 1856 he met with a fellow collector with whom he was able to do some exchanging, and shortly afterwards began to deal in stamps. From 1860 down to the present day he has been actively engaged in stamp dealing, and claims to be the doyen of the London stamp trade. His first shop was in High Holborn, the business being transferred to the present site in Holles Street in 1894. The Lincoln Stamp Albums, which have gained over 20 medals and diplomas, are of international reputation.



MR. W. S. LINCOLN.

Pierre Mahe.—A pioneer of French philately, whose interest in the hobby dates back to 1862. He commenced to deal in stamps in a small way whilst managing a printselling business in Paris, but subsequently opened a small shop and devoted himself entirely to the stamp trade. In 1863 he published the "Guide Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbres-poste," and later a monthly journal entitled "Le Timbrophile." Author of *Les Marchands de Timbres-poste d'autrefois et leurs catalogues* (1908) and numerous articles in the Philatelic Press during nearly half a century. The story of his philatelic career is interestingly told in a series of sketches entitled the "Reminiscences of a Veteran," published in the "Monthly Journal" (1907-08). Was awarded the Lindenburg Medal in 1910. Mons. Pierre Mahe has now charge of the celebrated collections of Herr P. von Ferrary, the largest and most valuable in existence.

A. Maury.—Founder of the famous Parisian stamp house which bears his name. Collected stamps at an early age whilst at school, and when sixteen years of age began to deal in them

in a small way from his father's shop, about the year 1861. He subsequently opened an establishment of his own, and in 1864 launched his famous and well informed house organ *Le Collectionneur des Timbres-Poste*. Shortly afterwards he issued his first catalogue. Mons. Arthur Maury was one of the leading French authorities on Philately and was appointed a member of the Government Commission to consider the proposed changes in the French postage in 1893. His most notable contribution to philatelic literature, of which there are many from his pen, was his *History of the French Postage Stamps* in two volumes, which is the leading text book for collectors of that country. He died in December, 1907, aged 64.

J. B. Moens.—Jean Baptiste Moens may be considered to have been the founder of the stamp trade. In 1848, at the age of fifteen, he made a hobby of the collection of all issued postage stamps, and must have been one of the very earliest collectors on the Continent. Four years later he commenced to deal in stamps in a small way and laid the foundations of the world famous Brussels stamp house which bore his name, and was the leading Continental firm for nearly half a century. His first catalogue, the *Manuel du Collectionneur des Timbres-poste*, published in 1862, was followed by the *Album des Timbres Poste* and subsequently by the monthly stamp journal *Le Timbre Poste*, which, launched in 1863, ran into 35 volumes, until it was discontinued when M. Moens retired from business early in the present century. Moens was a prolific writer on philatelic matters and a keen and earnest student. A long list of handbooks, monographs and catalogues on a large number of countries stand to his credit and were the standard works of their day. M. Moens died on April 29th, 1908, after a long illness, leaving a considerable fortune as the outcome of his philatelic labours.

Edward Loines Pemberton.—The "great" E. L. Pemberton, as he is still reverently styled, stood pre-eminent amongst the early students of Philately, and was the leading authority on fakes and forgeries of his day. He became a convert to stamp collecting at an early age, and whilst still a youngster in his teens would occasionally travel up to London to attend the Saturday afternoon gatherings of collectors at All Hallows

Rectory, at which he was a welcome visitor. His contributions to the contemporary literature of Philately were notable, whilst the catalogues compiled by this philatelic prodigy were the most complete and scientific that had been produced. His death in 1878 at the early age of 34 was a grievous loss to Philately.

Fredk. A. Philbrick.—Mr. (afterwards Judge) Philbrick was one of the most prominent of the early English collectors, his collection being at one time the most extensive in Great Britain. It was disposed of in 1882 to Herr P. von Ferrary for the then record sum of £8,000. Judge Philbrick was one of the founders of the Philatelic Society, London, and its first Vice-President, succeeding to the presidency on the death of Sir Daniel Cooper in 1878, a post which he continued to occupy until his retirement from active philatelic life in 1892. During his long association with Philately, His Honour was a prolific writer on philatelic subjects, the work by which he is best known to modern collectors being *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, written in collaboration with W. A. S. Westoby, and published in 1881. Although now considerably out of date, it remains a standard work for collectors of British postage stamps. The Philbrick collection of Great Britain, which formed the basis of this monumental work and included a magnificent range of proofs and essays, was sold about sixteen years later for the sum of £1,500. Thenceforth the Judge devoted himself to the study of British entires and Railway Letter stamps, and although absent from the philatelic arena, closely followed the course of events in the stamp world, until his death on December 26th, 1910, at the age of 74.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.—One of the early Parisian collectors and owner of a notable collection contained in fifty volumes and including a large number of mint sheets, the preservation and arrangement of which was entrusted to Mons. Moens, of Brussels, who journeyed to Paris from time to time to personally add fresh acquisitions to it. It contained a number of unique items secured by favour of the Belgian Director of Posts, etc., and also two copies of the Post Office Mauritius. It was arranged by Mons. Moens during the Baron's exile in Brussels at the time of the Franco-German

War, and is reputed to have afterwards been sold, although some doubts exist as to whether it is not still intact. Baron A. de Rothschild was the founder and first President of the Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, and the author of an important work on postal history entitled *L' Histoire de la Poste aux Lettres*.

J. W. Scott.—Another claimant to the title of "Father of the Stamp Trade." He commenced to deal in postage stamps in London about the year 1859 at the mature age of 14, subsequently emigrating to America in 1863, where he set up in business as an outdoor trader in City Square, New York. In 1867 he started the J. W. Scott Company, of which he is still the head. The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, of which he was also the founder, was sold in 1887 to an influential syndicate, and the J. W. Scott Company re-established as a separate concern. He started the fine old "American Journal of Philately," and was its first editor. He was the originator of stamp auctions in the United States, the first of which was held under his auspices on May 28th, 1870. The first London stamp auction at Sotheby's on March 18th, 1872, was also held by Mr. Scott. He is a representative of the best type of dealer-collector, and is very popular in American philatelic circles.

H. Stafford Smith.—The firm of Stafford Smith and Co., no longer in existence, was the second oldest in the stamp trade having been founded by Mr. H. Stafford Smith at Bath in 1861. In the latter part of the same year the founder issued his first price list of stamps for sale, and in 1862 opened a regular office for his business. He soon became acquainted with some of the leading collectors of the day, and rapidly built up a substantial business, so that he found it necessary to take his brother, Alfred Smith, into partnership. In 1863, the most famous of early English stamp journals, *The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, was issued by this firm and scored an immediate success. The business was removed to Brighton in 1864, when the two brothers parted company, Alfred Smith starting in business for himself in Bath as Alfred Smith and Co.

Rev. F. J. Stainforth.—Doyen of British philately and perpetual curate of the now demolished church of All Hallows', Staining, in Mark Lane, London. The Rectory of All Hallows'

was the recognised meeting place of the leading English collectors of 1862, the meetings being held in an upper room on Saturday afternoons. The Stainforth collection was one of the most important of its day, and included amongst numerous rarities the first copy of the "Patimus" error of British Guiana, besides a fine array of United States, locals, etc. Shortly before his death, in September, 1866, his collection was dispersed. An obituary notice in the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* stated that he "will be deeply regretted for his invariable kindness, liberality, fund of information, and amiability of temper. In the early days of stamp collecting in London, he was one of its most zealous promoters, assisting the movement by his well-known readiness to bid high for any real or supposed rarity. Utterly devoid of guile himself, he frequently became the prey of much younger but more worldly-wise heads. His rich and varied collection was ever accessible for comparison or reference."

Dr. C. W. Viner.—His attention first drawn to stamp collecting in 1855, by assisting a lady friend in the preparation of an early "stamp chart," he commenced to collect himself some five years later. His collection rapidly assumed considerable proportions, and was one of the most notable of the period. Dr. Viner wrote extensively in the *Philatelic Press*, his writings covering a wide field, and acted as editor of the first English stamp album—Oppen's. On the birth of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* he became its first editor, subsequently occupying the editorial chair of the *Philatelist* on the appearance of that journal in 1867. He was a founding member of the Philatelic Society, London. Dr. Viner retained his interest in philatelic matters up to the time of his death, which occurred at Bath on March 14th, 1906, at the age of 93.

W. A. S. Westoby.—Began to collect whilst residing in Paris, in 1862, where he soon came into prominence as one of the little band of earnest collectors who met at the various dealers' establishments to discuss matters relating to their hobby and compare their collections. His collection, which was remarkable for the fine condition of the specimens, was especially strong in Europeans, of which the owner made a special study. In 1881 Mr. Westoby sold the bulk of his collection to the late T. K. Tapling, retaining only the stamps of Great Britain.

He was a voluminous writer on Philately, and author of standard works on *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe*, *The Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom*, and in collaboration with Judge Philbrick, *The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*. For some years he was editor of the *Philatelic Record*, and afterwards of Alfred Smith and Sons' *Monthly Circular*.

Vicomte Victor Wetzel.—Reputed to have been the first stamp collector in France. He is said to have been possessed of high intellectual attainments, and added to a deep knowledge of stamps, a considerable acquaintance with numismatics. The vicomte preserved copies of the postage stamps of Great Britain, Switzerland, Brazil, United States, Mauritius, etc., many of which were purchased in mint condition in the countries of their issue, and the remainder in used form gathered from an extensive correspondence. In 1862, the collection was first arranged in a Lallier Album and later in one issued by Mons. Maury. The collection was eventually broken up and the stamps sold, but the old Lallier album in which it was housed is still in existence in Lille, the native city of Mons. le Vicomte Victor Wetzel—doyen of stamp collecting.



Stamp Exhibitions, Past and Present.

A CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW.

THE earliest public display of postage stamps is said to have been at the Brussels Exhibition of 1852, where a single frame containing some 80 specimens was exhibited by Mons. Philippe Vandermaalen, the celebrated geographer, along with geological and mineral exhibits. At the London International Philatelic Exhibition of 1906, a sketch of this first exhibition was exhibited, drawn from memory, by Mr. Reinheimer.

But it was not until 1881 that a Philatelic Exhibition of international status was held, in Vienna. Since then philatelic exhibitions of various descriptions, international, national and local, have been held in all parts of the world.

In the following list is presented a chronology of the principal stamp shows from 1881 to date, which it is hoped may be of interest and assistance to many readers of the "Stamp Collectors' Annual" :—

- 1881 Vienna.
- 1887 Antwerp.
- 1889 New York, Amsterdam, and Munich.
- 1890 Vienna ; London, Edinburgh, Birmingham (Penny Postage Jubilee).
- 1892 Paris and Stuttgart.
- 1893 Chicago and Zurich.
- 1895 Ipswich.
- 1896 Geneva, Hague.
- 1897 London.
- 1899 Manchester.
- 1900 Paris, Sydney.
- 1901 Hague, Malta, London (British African Colonies).
London, J.P.S. (Great Britain).
- 1904 Berlin.
- 1905 London (Junior Philatelic Society's Exhibition of Postage Stamps of Great Britain ; (Fiscal Philatelic Society's Exhibition).

- 1906 London, Milan, Durban.
 1907 Leicester
 1908 London (J.P.S. Imperial Stamp Exhibition),
 Cardiff, Liverpool, Sheffield.
 1909 Manchester (Manchester J.P.S. Exhibition and
 Congress), Birmingham, Amsterdam, Brighton.
 1910 Berne.
 1911 Vienna, Chicago, Turin, Georgetown (British
 Guiana), Kingston (Jamaica), Sydney,
 Walthamstow, Birmingham.
 1912. Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

NEW BRITISH POSTAGE STAMPS.

Designed by Mr. Bertram McKennal.

Issued October 8th. 1912.



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A Directory of British Stamp Exchange Clubs, 1912.

Revised to October, 1912.

(NOTE. The Editor can accept no responsibility for the *status* of the clubs named below, and readers are advised to apply to the Stamp Exchange Protection Society before joining *any* Exchange Club, and Secretaries are also recommended to communicate with this body as to the desirability of applicants for membership.)

Secretaries of Clubs and others are invited to send particulars of any errors in the following list and to notify the Editor of the names of any new Clubs for inclusion in the next edition.)

- Amateurs' Exchange Club.*—Secretary, Rev. G. W. Spicer, Henton Vicarage, Wells, Somerset.
- Amigo Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, Miss B. Gibbs, "Keppel," Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone.
- Ashfield Junior Stamp Exchange.*—Secretary, Geo. S. Oeaf, Ashfield, Eaglescliffe, Durham.
- Associated Banks Exchange Club.*—Secretary, F. S. Lyddon, 5 Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- Avondale Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, G. Harrington, 139 Redland Road, Bristol.
- Beginners', South London and South of England Exchange Clubs.*—Secretary, Miss F. E. Smith, "Winfrith," The Crescent, Bedford (amalgamated with the "Modern Collectors' Stamp Exchange Club")
- British Empire Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, A. E. Jones, 9 Barretts Hill, Broseley, Shropshire.
- Blackpool Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, W. Warburton, 53 Waterloo Road, Blackpool.
- British Line Engraved Stamp Club.*—Secretary, J. Bornefield, 59 Thurlow Park Road, Dulwich, S.E.
- Britannic Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, C. Woodhouse, 117 Kyverdale Road, Stoke Newington, N.
- Cazenove Stamp Exchange Society.*—Secretary, J. F. Caterer, 64 Walton Street, Aylesbury.
- Christ's Hospital Stamp Exchange Society.*—Secretary, Rev. E. V. Woodward, Christ's Hospital, W. Horsham.
- City Banks Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, C. H. Moulds, 67 Pembroke Road, Ilford, Essex.
- Cleveland Philatelic Exchange Society.*—Secretary, C. J. Bartleet-Perry, 79 Soho Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.
- Cofton Exchange Club.*—Secretary, Rev. K. A. Deakin, Cofton Parsonage, Barnt Green, Birmingham.
- Concordia Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, Rev. E. de Romestin, Pawlett Vicarage, Bridgwater.

- Collectors' Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, N. T. Hillier, Horsmonden, Kent.
- Deal Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, W. Paine, The Gables, Deal.
- East Anglian Exchange Club.*—Secretary, R. H. Deere, 3 Courtfield Gardens, W. Ealing.
- Exonia Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, C. House, Princes Square, Exeter.
- Expeditions Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, A. J. Barnes, 88 Erskine Hill, Hendon, N.W.
- Edinburgh Exchange Club.*—Secretary, F. R. M. Robertson, Woodville, Loanhead, Midlothian.
- Fiscal Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, A. B. Kay, 18 Melrose Gardens, Hammersmith, W.
- Forth Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, J. M. Weir, 80 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.
- Great Northern Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, W. T. Standen, 106 Cannon St., London, E.C.
- Girls' Realm Exchange Club.*—Secretary, Miss L. Bower, The Woodlands, Chelford, Ches.
- Ideal Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, F. Hugh Vallancey, 89 Farringdon St., London, E.C.
- Imperial Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, G. E. Cording, 308 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.
- Irish Philatelic Club.*—Secretary, T. H. Levingston, 3 Dawson Street, Dublin.
- Kildare Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, G. H. Dannatt, "Lyndale," Blackheath, S.E.
- Ladies' Philatelic Exchange Society.*—Secretary, Miss Phyllis Bartlett-Perry, 79 Soho Road, Birmingham.
- Lancastrian Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, W. Warburton, 14 Bolton Road, Ramsbottom.
- Leicester Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, P. Sansom, Tennyson Street, Leicester.
- Manchester City Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, H. Harrop, 17 Wesley Street, Hadfield, Manchester.
- Mid-Monthly Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, P. Shann, Croon Street, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Modern Collectors' Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, A. H. Harris, 42 Fieldhouse Road, Balham, S.W.
- National Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, J. Preator, 13 George Street, Bath.
- Northamptonshire Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, Miss G. Butlin, 13 Euston Place, Leamington.
- N. W. Suburban Exchange Club.*—Secretary, O. Sewell, 18 Tideswell Road, Putney, S.W.
- One and All Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, F. Hugh Vallancey, 89 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.
- Ocean Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, W. Stephens, 14 Theobalds Road, Cardiff.
- Otterdale Stamp Exchange Club.*—Secretary, G. H. Dannatt, "Lyndale," Blackheath, S.E.

The Royal Counties Philatelic Exchange Society

(FOUNDED 1902).

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Rules from Secretary, **F. HUGH VALLANCEY** (Hon. Sec. S.E.P.S.)

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Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

(Founded 1891. Revived 1912.)

President: F. A. WICKHART (founder); *Vice-President*: Fred. J. MELVILLE (J.P.S.); *Council and Board of Management*: H. A. SLADE (Hon. Sec. Herts P.S.), G. H. DANNATT (Otterdale), J. L. MAGNANI (late Sec. S.E.C.P.A.), Miss L. BOWYER (Palatine).

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Rules, etc., from Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:

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Copy of Rules sent on application. Apply Secretary, C. A. SQUIRE COX, 3 Seymour Terrace, Anerley, S.E.

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- Victoria Stamp Exchange Club*.—Secretary, J. Moss, 29 Connaught Road, Folkestone.
- Western Counties Stamp Exchange Club*.—Secretary, G. E. Cording, 308 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff.
- West Riding Stamp Exchange Club*.—Secretary, A. Grace, Cloth Hall, Wakefield.
-
- Stamp Exchange Protection Society* (founded 1894). President, F. A. Wickhart. Hon. Sec., F. Hugh Vallancey, 89, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

The Army Post Office Corps.

ONE of the most picturesque but least familiar branches of H.M. postal service is that which deals with the correspondence of the British forces on active service. The first British Army Post Office was established in Constantinople during the Crimean War (*vide* S.C.A. 1910) in charge of a staff consisting of one headpostmaster, three assistant postmasters and eight clerks drawn from the General Post Office in London. In this instance, however, the post office was a civil rather than a military institution, and it was not until the first Egyptian campaign that the Army Post Office Corps was called into being. "The first occasion in modern times in which certain postal servants donned fighting kit and subjected themselves to military discipline in order to conduct the postal service in the field," writes Mr. Edward Bennett, in his interesting work on *The Post Office and its Story*, "was in 1882 upon the outbreak of the Egyptian War. The men sorters and telegraphists were enrolled from the 24th Middlesex Volunteers, a regiment composed entirely of Post Office servants, and by Royal Warrant they were constituted the Post Office Corps. The corps consisted of two officers and one hundred men, specially transferred from the regiment to the Army Reserve for service abroad, and of these a detachment forty-four strong served with the expeditionary force in Egypt and conducted the entire postal service of the campaign.

"The second reserve corps, consisting of telegraphists, and organised on similar lines to the Post Office Corps, was created within the regiment in 1884 under the name of the Royal Engineer Telegraph Reserve, to supplement the staff of the regular Royal Engineer telegraphists during the war. A detachment from this corps and one from the Post Office Corps served in the Sudan Campaign of 1884-85.

"In the South African War of 1899-1902, the Post Office Corps consisted of 648 men, and 453 men served in the Royal Engineer Reserve. The serious nature of their service is shown by the fact that the losses included several killed in action and about fifty who died of disease. The duties of the Army Post Office are, to put it briefly, to receive, sort, and distribute

correspondence, and to sell stamps, stationery, and postal orders, and generally to perform the main functions of a post office as we know it at home.

The Army Post Office Corps, which is mobilised in time of war, is a volunteer organisation—that is to say, the men comprising it are postal servants who volunteer for the particular service. . . . Some idea of the postal work conducted by the Post Office Corps during the war may be gathered from the fact that in one week the number of letters sent from London for the seat of war was 313,416, and the mail from the Army Post Office, which reached London about the same time, contained 108,150 letters and registered articles. The parcels sent to the troops reached very high figures, amounting in one week to 19,019.”

The Army Post Office Corps has also on several occasions been mobilised for the Autumn Manoeuvres.

* * * * *

The collection of postmarks employed by the Army Post Office Corps on its several campaigns and on manoeuvres offers an interesting field for study, and is worthy of the attention of those collectors whose love of originality causes them to favour the by-ways rather than the highways of Philately.



The Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

INAUGURATED at Manchester in February, 1909, in connection with the Stamp Exhibition organized by the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society, sessions have since been held annually in London (under auspices of the Herts Philatelic Society) 1910, Birmingham (Birmingham Philatelic Society) 1911, and Margate (Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society) 1912, and have been attended by Delegates from all the leading Philatelic Societies of the United Kingdom. Under the Rules and Regulations formulated by a Committee appointed at the first Congress, representation at the Congress is on the following scale: 2 Delegates from each Society of under 100 members, 3 Delegates from Societies of from 100 to 200 members, and 4 Delegates from Societies of 200 and over.

A Permanent Congress Committee was appointed by the Third Congress to carry on the business of the Congress between the sessions, which is supported by contributions from the Societies adhering to the Congress in the ratio of 5/- per 100 members or under, Societies not subscribing to the funds of the Permanent Congress Committee are not entitled to representation at the Congress. The Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee is an ex-officio member of all other Congress Committees and Sub-Committees, and the Chairman and Secretary of each annual Congress become ex-officio members of the Permanent Congress Committee for their year of office.

The Sub-Committee appointed at the first Congress to petition the Postal Union authorities with a view to preventing the issue of speculative and unnecessary stamps was unsuccessful in its object, but the two Committees formed at the second session have both performed yeoman service in the cause of Philately. An exhaustive and authoritative Glossary of Philatelic Terms drawn up by this sub-committee has recently been published on behalf of the Congress by Messrs Stanley

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Gibbons Ltd. (price 3d.), and its work being accomplished this committee was dissolved at the Fourth Congress. The Committee on Forged Stamps, which has been re-appointed and added to at each Congress, has done most important work in diminishing the number of forgeries and has obtained the support of most Foreign and Colonial Governments in its activities for the suppression of the illicit traffic in forged and faked stamps. Two further sub-committees were appointed to inquire into the possibilities of the proposals for the formation of a National Philatelic Association and the establishment of a Central Philatelic Rendezvous and Museum in London.

Future sessions of the Congress have been booked as far ahead as 1916 as follows :

1913, Edinburgh (Union of Scottish Philatelic Societies) : 1914, London (Royal Philatelic Society) : 1915, Newcastle (North of England Philatelic Society) ; 1916, Leeds (Leeds Philatelic Society).

Constitution of Congress Committees.

Permanent Congress Committee.-- Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. A. Leon Adutt, M. P. Castle, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips, President and Secretary of Fifth Congress, and Franz Reichenheim (Hon. Sec.)

Sub-Committee on Forged Stamps.--Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. Hadlow, H. L. Hayman, C. J. Phillips, R. B. Yardley, Hugo Griebert, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. H. Peckitt, A. J. Sefi, and Franz Reichenheim (Hon. Sec.)

Sub-Committee on Philatelic Rendezvous.--Messrs. E. D. Bacon, P. C. Bishop, Wilmot Corfield, Fred J. Melville, R. B. Yardley, and Franz Reichenheim (Hon. Sec.)

Sub-Committee on National Philatelic Association.--Messrs. D. B. Armstrong, P. C. Bishop, G. Johnson, B.A., J. A. Leon, and E. R. Woodward.

Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Edinburgh, 1913, under the auspices of the Union of Scottish Philatelic Societies.

Philatelic Societies of the World.

A Directory and Guide for 1912-13.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.—Patron, H.M. the King; President, the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; Vice-President, M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.; Hon. Secretary, J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O., 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. Meetings, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., where are situate the General Offices and Library. Subscription: Town, 2 gns.; country, 1 gn. Entrance fee, 1 gn. Official organ, "London Philatelist."

Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society.—President, James Anderson; Vice-President, P. J. Anderson, LL.B., J.P.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Alexander, jun. "Glengyle," Cults, Aberdeenshire. Meetings, Marischal College.

Bath Philatelic Society.—President, B. D. Pope; Hon. Secretary, W. C. Elwood, 43 Milsom Street, Bath; Meetings, Church Institute.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.—President, R. Hollick, C.C.; Vice-Presidents, W. Pimm and C. A. Stephenson; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham. Meetings, Imperial Hotel. Subscription, 5s. Entrance fee, 5s. Official organ, "The Stamp Collector."

Bolton Philatelic Society.—President, Alderman Haslam, J.P.; Hon. Secretary, H. O. Moscrop, 264 Turton Road, Bradshaw, near Bolton. Meetings, Nelson Cafe, Bradshawgate, Bolton. Subscription, 2s. 6d.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.—President, Alderman Gardner, J.P.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, H. Alsop, 283 Wells Road, Knowle. Meetings at members' houses.

Carlisle Philatelic Society.—President, J. Dove, J.P.; Hon. Sec., T. F. Marriner, The Poplars, Edentown, Carlisle. Meetings, Y.M.C.A. Committee Rooms.

Cinque Ports Philatelic Society.—Patron, the Earl of Guildford; President, Captain Clarke; Vice President, H. A. Spowart; Hon. Sec., Miss Brandreth Gibbs. "Keppel," Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone. Meetings, the Grammar School, Folkestone.

City of London Philatelic Society.—President, H. W. Westcott; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Eastwood, G. A. Higlett, and J. A. Leon; Hon. Sec., Duncan Pringle, 38 Grasmere Rd., Muswell Hill, N. Meetings, 14 Broad St. Place, Liverpool Street, E.C.

Croydon Philatelic Society.—President, F. G. Bing; Vice-Presidents, A. Ashby and H. P. Walker; Hon. Sec., G. F. Schulz, 9 Whitehall Rd., Thornton Heath. Meetings, Y.M.C.A., North End. Subscription, 1s.

Derby Philatelic Society.—President, W. Oakley; Hon. Sec., E. Martin, 74 Leccroft Rd, Derby.

Dundee and District Philatelic Society.—President, D. Dickson; Vice-President, P. McIntosh; Hon. Sec., J. W. Christie, 4. Tullidolph Rd., Dundee. Meetings, Y.M.C.A. Rooms.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.—President, W. Schwabacher; Hon. Sec., A. B. Kay, 18 Melrose Gardens, W. Official organ, "The Bulletin." Meetings, 71 Fleet St., London, E.C.

Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society.—President, Jas. J. F. X. King; Hon. Sec., J. D. Oatts, 113 Douglas St., Glasgow

Harrogate and District Philatelic Society (in formation).—Hon. Sec., *pro tem.*, P. Jackson, Rosslyn, Park Avenue, Knaresboro'.

Herts Philatelic Society.—President, Franz Reichenheim; Vice-President, H. L. Hayman; Hon. Sec., H. A. Slade, Killaha, St. Albans, Herts. Meetings, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C. Subscription, 5s. Entrance fee, 5s. Life Membership, £3 3s. Official organ, "Herts Monthly Report."

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society.—President, Rev. G. C. B. Madden, M.A.; Hon. Sec., Chas. H. Greenwood, 57 Perseverance St., Primrose Hill, Huddersfield. Meetings, Lion Restaurant, Huddersfield.

Hull Philatelic Society.—President, W. T. Taylor; Vice-Presidents, T. Thompson and R. W. Dewing; Hon. Sec., C. H. Woolf, 36 Beresford Avenue, Hull. Meetings, Pryme House, Pryme St., Hull.

International Philatelic Union.—President, J. C. Sidebotham; Vice Presidents, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher and W. Schwarte; Hon. Sec. and Treas., T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Rd, East Putney, London, S.W. Meetings, Essex Hall, Essex St., Strand, London, W.C. Subscription, 5s. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d. Official organ, "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain."

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.—President, Councillor A. Leon Adutt; Vice-President, F. E. Nichol, M.B., M.A.; Hon. Sec. and Treas. Subscription, 2s. 6d. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.

Junior Philatelic Society.—President, Fred J. Melville; Hon. Sec., Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Rd., Dulwich, S.E. Meetings, Salisbury Hotel, London, E.C. Subscription, 2s. 6d. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d. Life Membership, £2 2s. Official organ, "The Stamp Lover."

(BRIGHTON BRANCH).—Chairman, W. Mead; Hon. Sec. and Treas., J. Ireland, 103 Western Rd., Hove. Meetings, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.—President, J. McDougall; Vice-Presidents, J. Cowan and A. G. Inrig; Hon. Sec., and Treas. R. Borland, Ellismuir, Douglas Gardens, Bearsden. Meetings, Alexandra Hotel, 148 Bath St., Glasgow.

Leeds Philatelic Society.—President, J. H. Thackrah; Hon. Secs., W. Denison Roebuck, 259 Hyde Park Lane, Leeds, and W. K. Skipwith, 27 Ash Grove, Hyde Park, Leeds. Subscription: Town, 5s., country, 2s. 6d. Meetings, Y.M.C.A., Albion Place.

Leicester Philatelic Society.—President, R. Milbourne West, M.D.; Hon. Sec., T. B. Widdowson, 16 Stretton Rd., Leicester. Meetings, Winchester House, 2 Newark Street.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—President, Dr. Hubert Armstrong; Hon. Sec., J. H. M. Savage, "Tarbock Lodge," Babington Rd., Rock Ferry. Meetings, St. George's Restaurant, Red Cross Street.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society.—President, J. H. M. Savage; Hon. Sec., Newman Clissold, 18 Chapel St., Liverpool. Meetings, Ridgeway's Cafe, Fenwick St., Liverpool.

Macclesfield and District Philatelic Society.—Hon. Sec., J. G. Horner. Blakelow Rd., Macclesfield. Meetings, Gees Cafe, Chestergate, Macclesfield.

Manchester Philatelic Society.—President, W. Downing Beckton; Vice-Presidents, J. H. Abbott, C. B. Duerst, W. G. Hamersley, W. W. Munn; Hon. Sec., J. Stelfox Gee, 96 Moseley St., Manchester. Meetings, Manchester Geographical Society's Rooms, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.—President, I. J. Bernstein; Vice-Presidents, W. W. Munn and J. R. M. Albrecht; Hon. Sec. and Treas., J. Steel-Higgins, jun., 7 Green St., Tib St., Manchester. Meetings, Deansgate Hotel, Deansgate.

Northampton Philatelic Society.—President, H. E. Archer; Vice-Presidents, H. Bennett and J. Jellyman; Hon. Sec. and Treas., W. Nichols, 70 Stimpson Avenue, Northampton.

Norfolk and Norwich Philatelic Association.—President, —. Vice-President, J. G. Bower; Hon. Sec., Arthur W. Goose, 19 Rampant Horse St., Norwich.

North Devon Philatelic Society.—Hon. Sec., Geof. C. Shiers, Rockland, Ilfracombe.

North of England Philatelic Society.—President, W. J. Cochrane; Vice-Presidents, G. B. Bainbridge and M. H. Horsley; Hon. Sec. and Treas., H. R. Viall, 39 Lish Avenue, Whitley Bay, Northumberland. Meetings, Church Institute, Hood St., Newcastle.

North London Philatelic Society.—President, A. J. Séfi; Vice-Presidents, T. C. Cartwright, P. J. W. Deverell, and A. W. Merrington; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, C. S. Muratori. "Abbotsford," 31 Fletching Rd., Lower Clapton, N.E. Meetings, 7 Canonbury Sq., London, N.

Oxford Philatelic Society.—Hon. Sec., F. A. Bellamy, 4 St. John's Rd., Oxford.

Philatelic Literature Society.—President, E. D. Bacon; Vice-President, B. T. K. Smith; Hon. Sec. and Treas., F. J. Peplow, "Grotesby," Blackheath, S.E. Subscription, 1 gn. Meetings, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C. Official organ, "Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society."

Philatelic Students' Fellowship.—Hon. Sec., S. R. Turner, 98 Drakefell Rd., New Cross, S.E. Official organ, "Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship."

Postage Stamp League.—Registrar, 14 Sudbourne Rd., Brixton, S.W. Official organ, "The Postage Stamp." Registration fee, 6d.

Scottish Philatelic Society.—President, Wm. Norfor, C.A.; Vice-President, A. W. McGregor, W.S.; Hon. Sec., R. W. Findlater, 20 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh. Meetings, 26 Frederick St., Edinburgh. (JUNIOR BRANCH).—Hon. Sec., A. W. Charles, 72 Cornhill Terrace, Leith.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.—President, Dr. Mays; Vice-President, C. F. Dalby; Hon. Sec., H. E. Standfield, 22 Parker's Rd., Sheffield. Meetings, King's Head Hotel.

Society of Stamp Collectors—President, Percy C. Bishop; Vice-Presidents, Ernest Robinson and L. S. Goldsmith; General Secretary's address, E. H. Robinson, Messrs. Cassell and Co., Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, London, E.C. Subscription, 1s. 6d. Sections in Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Chelmsford, Croydon, Derby, Dublin, Edinburgh, Epsom, Glasgow, Grantham, Kilburn, Lincoln, Nottingham, Swansea.

South Essex Philatelic Society.—President, A. H. Clark; Vice-President, Dr. Scoresby-Jackson; Hon. Sec., A. B. C. Dyer, 133 Hoe St., Walthamstow. Subscription, 2s. 6d. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d. Meetings, Pioneer Institute, Hoe St., Walthamstow, and Mills Restaurant, Broad Street Place, London, E.C. alternately.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.—President, V. Brukwich; Vice-Presidents, C. E. Page and Col. Petty. Hon. Sec., G. F. C. Woods, Ravensbourne, Penhill, Cardiff. Meetings, 3 Park Place, Cardiff.

Standard Philatelic Society.—Hon. Sec., R. W. Miller, 246 Hornsey Rd., London, N. Meetings, Wortley Hall, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park, Holloway, N.

Swadlincote Philatelic Society.—President, Fred W. Edwards; Hon. Sec., W. Oakley, New Hill, Burton-on-Trent.

Teignmouth and South Devon Philatelic Society.—President, Dr. F. W. Morton Palmer; Vice-President, F. B. Kingsford; Hon. Sec. and Treas., F. A. Wright, Westville, Teignmouth, Devon. Subscription, 2s. 6d. Meetings fortnightly on Fridays.

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Bloemfontein Philatelic Society.—Chairman, F. Carter; Hon. Sec. and Treas., W. W. Hornby, Box 179, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.

British Guiana Philatelic Society.—Patron, H.E. Sir F. M. Hodgson; President, Ven. Archd. F. P. L. Josa; Vice-President, T. A. Pope, B.A.; Hon. Sec. and Treas., A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown, B.G. Subscription, \$1. Entrance fee, 50c. Official organ, "British Guiana Philatelic Journal."

(JUNIOR SECTION).—Hon. Sec, M. McTurk, Junr., Georgetown, Demerara.

Canadian Philatelic Association.—President, W. L. Kendall; Sec. and Treas., H. V. Blackburn, 53 Miller Avenue, Toronto.

Cape Town Philatelic Society and Exchange Club.—Vice-President, W. Reid; Hon. Sec. and Treas., G. J. Allis, Box 744, Cape Town, South Africa.

Christchurch (N.Z.) Junior Philatelic Society.—President, R. N. Gray. Hon. Sec., William J. Wilson. Meetings, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Christchurch, N.Z.

Christchurch Junior Stamp Club.—President, W. J. Wilson. Hon. Sec., J. W. Webb. Meetings, Boys' Gordon Hall, Christchurch, N.Z.

East London Philatelic Society.—President, A. O. Hoppe; Vice-President, H. Keese; Hon. Sec. and Treas., A. W. Howitt, Buffalo St., East London, Cape Colony.

Hobby Club.—President, W. L. Kendall; Sec., C. A. Hives, 595 Alverston St., Winnipeg, Man. Official organ, "The Hobbyist."

International Correspondence Club.—911 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto, Canada.

Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.—President, G. J. Houbert; Vice-President, J. C. Hand; Hon. Sec., C. F. Jacobs, P.O. Box 4967.

Junior Philatelic Society of Australia.—President, Courtenay Smith. Hon. Sec., Henry R. Johnson. Monthly meetings in Queen's Hall, 305 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Kingston Philatological Society.—Hon. Sec., Astley Clark, 14 King St., Kingston, Jamaica.

Mashonaland Philatelic Society.—Hon. Sec., F. Hayne, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Philatelic Society of India.—President, Hon. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S.; Vice-President, Sir D. Masson; Hon. Sec., J. Godhino, Bombay, India. Official organ, "The Philatelic Journal of India."

Philatelic Society of Natal.—President, J. Chamberlain; Vice-President, W. J. Austin; Hon. Sec., N. Welsford, Box 604, Durban, Natal. Meetings, Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Durban.

Philatelic Society of New Zealand.—Patron, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Islington; President, Sir J. G. Ward; Hon. Sec., P. B. Phipson, F.C.S., c.o. Staples and Co., Wellington, N.Z. Meetings, Dominion Museum.

Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.—Chairman, L. H. Whitmore; Hon. Sec. and Treas., W. L. Simon, Box 121, Buluwayo, Rhodesia.

Philatelic Society of South Australia.—President, A. R. T. Wilson; Hon. Sec., J. H. Welfare, Box 409, G.P.O., Adelaide.

Philatelic Society of Victoria.—President, W. R. Rundell; Hon. Sec., G. O. Smith, 46 Park St., St. Kilda, Victoria. Meetings, 317 Flinders Lane, St. Kilda, Victoria, Australia.

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Pretoria Philatelic Society.—President, S. A. Klagsbrunn; Vice-President, L. J. Haupt; Hon. Sec. and Treas., M. L. Levitt, Box 680, Pretoria.

Regina Philatelic Society.—President, J. B. Parker; Vice-President, G. E. Symonds; Hon. Sec., Stephen Golder, Bank of Ottawa Building, Regina, Canada.

Society of Stamp Collectors.—Montreal Section, Hon. Sec., E. J. Bradley.

Sydney Philatelic Club.—Patron, H.M. the King; President, C. F. Williams; Hon. Sec., Emil Sussmilch, Box 1751, G.P.O., Sydney. Meetings, Sports Club, Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Rangoon Philatelic Society.—President, H. Halliday, Newlands, Promé Rd., Rangoon, Burmah.

Universal Correspondence Club.—81 Balliol St., Davisville, Ont., Canada.

Wellington (N.Z.) Junior Philatelic Society.—President, W. Ferguson; Hon. Sec., R. F. Joyce. Monthly meetings at St. Paul's Vicarage, Wellington, N.Z.

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American Philatelic Literature Society.—President, Chas. A. Nast; Sec. and Treas., Geo. W. Linn, Clinton Bldg. Columbus, Ohio.

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Boonton Collectors' Association.—Secretary, W. J. Williams, Boonton, N.J.

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California Philatelic Society.—President, H. Sandal; Secretary, Geo. Freethy, 1030 Church St., San Francisco, Cal.

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Collectors' Club.—President, J. B. Chittenden; Secretary, W. S. Scott, 14 Park Place, New York City.

Collectors' Club of Hartford.—President, W. C. Phillips; Secretary, Dr. J. B. Newton, Pratt St., Hartford, Conn.

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Hudson County Stamp Club.—President, J. H. Braun; Vice-President, M. Klingenstein; Secretary, Frank A. Fritts, Jersey City. Meetings, 513 Central Avenue, Jersey City, N.J.

International Precancel Club.—President, F. P. Collingwood; Vice-President, W. W. Norton; Secretary, F. B. Griffith, jun, 32 Redjacket Parkway, Buffalo, N.Y.

Indiana Stamp Collectors' Exchange.—President, L. M. Kahn; Secretary, _____

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Kansas City Stamp Club.—Secretary, Mr. Bescher, Kansas City.

Lynn Philatelic Association.—President, L. B. Walker; Sec. and Treas., E. L. Clark, Box 115, Lynn, Mass.

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Milwaukee Philatelic Society.—Meetings, Turner Hall, Club Room, West Side.

Minnesota Philatelic Society.—President, E. R. Aldrich; Vice-President, R. Bartleson; Secretary, C. Bundlie, Box 303, East Grand Forks, Minn.

National Philatelic Association.—President, W. W. Dayton; Sec., C. P. Dekay, Box 284, Florida, N.Y.

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Newark Stamp Club.—President, E. Allen; Vice-President, A. C. Roessler; Secretary, L. Davenport, 26 Union Avenue, Belleville.

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New England Philatelic Association.—President, E. F. Sawyer; Sec., G. Carlton Russell, 38 Wellesly Rd., Dorchester, Mass.

New Hampshire Stamp Club.—President, M. D. Olmstead; Sec., M. A. Perry, Concord, N.H.

Olympia (Wash.) Stamp Club.—President, A.K. Roberts; Sec. and Treas., S. Rankine, 1904 Washington St., Olympia, Wash.

Pacific Philatelic Society.—President, H. J. Crocker, San Francisco, Cal.

Philadelphia Stamp Club.—President, A. F. Henkels; Vice-President, Francis B. Warner; Sec., T. Raymond Dunlap, 4006 Baring St. Meetings, 36 S. 16 St., Phila.

Pre-Cancel Stamp Club.—President, C. H. Eagle; Sec., F. L. Smith, 40 Exchange Place, New York City.

Pittsburg Philatelic Society.—President, A. J. Briggs; Sec., J. H. Wilson, 301 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

Postal Card Society of America.—President, S. Schachne; Vice-President, W. S. Stone; Secretary, S. M. Edwards, Argusville, N.D.

Richmond Philatelic Society.—President, A. H. Warth; address, Stapleton, Staten Island, New York

Rhode Island Philatelic Society.—President, B. A. Webber; Sec., A. R. Perry, Providence, R.I.

St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society.—President, W. Bain; Vice-President, T. C. Mann; Secretary, Frank E. Goodwin, 804½ Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Southern Philatelic Association.—President, August W. Mack; Vice-President, R. L. Doak; Secretary, C. V. Webb, Perry, Ohio.

Springfield Stamp Club.—Sec., Wm. C. Stone, 21 Princeton St., Springfield.

Stamp Collectors' Protective Association of America.—President, W. W. Barclay; Secretary, L. Brodstone, Superior, Neb.

Superior Philatelic Society.—Secretary, D. Clark, Box 117, Superior, Neb.

Texas Philatelic Association.—President, E. W. Heusinger; Sec., G. C. Cuenod, P.O. Box 273, Galveston, Texas.

Trenton Philatelic Society.—Address, E. A. Andrews, 285 Spring St., Trenton, N.J.

Washington Philatelic Society.—President, W. A. Johnson; Sec., J. F. Ingle, Schmidt's Hall, Washington, D.C.

Washington State Philatelic Society.—President, C. J. T. Utermark; Sec., D. C. Bartley, 372 Arcade Bldg, Seattle, Wash. Branches, Tacoma and Olympia.

United States Revenue Society.—President, C. A. Nast; Vice-Presidents, W. D. Grout and W. G. Saxton; Sec., Walter W. Norton Lakeville, Conn.

United Philatelic Association.—President, Julian Park; Vice-President, Chas. A. Nast; Sec. and Treas., G. H. Corbett, 2428 N. Talman Av., Chicago, Ill.

Vermont Philatelic Society.—Sec., Percival D. Perkins, Windsor, Vt.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

NOTE.—Owing to pressure on our space we have found it necessary to confine this section of the Directory to a few of the more important Societies and Clubs in each country, and as far as possible to Societies of a *national* status, purely local institutions being omitted.)

Algeria.

Union Philatelique Algerienne and Tunisienne.—Secretary, M. Paul Payan, 12 Rue des Genes, Oran.

Argentina.

Sociedad Filatelica Argentina.—Calle Perou, 19, Buenos Ayres.

Austria.

Bohmischer Philatelistenklub, Prague.

Internationaler Briefmarken Tausch und Kaufverband.—Cafe Heinrichshof, am Opernring, Vienna.

Osterreichischer Briefmarkenhandler Verein, Hotel Klomser, II/1, Herring, 19, Vienna.

Osterreichischer Philatelisten Klub "Vindobona", Restaurant Kupfert, 1, Johannes g. 2, Vienna.

Belgium.

Alliance Philatelique.—Secretary, M. A. Dethiers, 66 Rue Floris, Brussels.

Federation des Philatelistes Belges.—President, Henry Hoorman, Emil Pels, Secretary General, Antwerp.

Societe de Timbrologie.—President, Paul de Smeth, 40 Rue de Livourne, Brussels.

Brazil.

Associacao Filatelico de Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.

Chili.

Federacion International Filatelica.—Snr. F. Liendo, Casilla 682,

Cuba.

Circulo Filatelico de Cuba.—Secretary, Dr. F. Renichet, Apartado 1262, Havana.

Denmark.

Skandinavisk Filatelist Forening.—Secretary, V. Grul, Rongvej 127, Copenhagen.

Dominican Republic.

Sociedad Filatelica Dominicana, San Domingo.

Egypt.

Societe Philatelique Egyptienne.—Cairo.

Finland.

Helsingfors Frimarkssamlare Forening.—

France.

Association Philateliques d'Echanges.—Secretary, M. Fritsch Lang, Villersexel (Hte-Saone).

Federation Philatelique de France.—Secretary, M. Jardin de Sainville, 30, Rue de Grammont.

Philatelie Parisienne.—Secretary, G. Dreyfus, 210, Faubourg St. Martin, Paris.

Societe Amicale de Timbrologie.—Secretary, M. R. Hesse, 1, Rue Forest, Paris.

Societe Europeenne d'Echanges.—Secretary, M. F. Rouyer, 13 Rue de Trevis, Paris.

Societe Francaise de Timbrologie.—President, M. H. Templier; Secretary, R. Leroy, 19 Rue Blanche, Paris. Annual subscription for members residing in France, fr. 12; for foreign members, fr. 5. Organ, "Revue Philatelique Francaise."

Societe Philatelique du Nord.—Secretary, G. H. Deffrennes, 13 Rue de Ban-de-Wedde, Lille.

Syndicat des Philatelistes.—President, M. Georges Carion; Vice-President, Octave Weber; Secretary, U. Favay, 30 Rue Grammont, Paris.

Syndicat des Timbrophiles de France.—Secretary, M. Bourdon, 26 Rue de Stael, Paris.

Union Timbrologique d'Echanges.—Secretary, J. M. Dehaut, 5 Rue Saussaris, Paris.

Germany.

Bund Deutscher und Osterreichischer Philatelisten Verein.—Hon. President, Ernst Vicenz, Frielgrothstrasse 13, Hamburg.

Berliner Philatelisten Klub.—Chairman, J. Elster; Hon. Sec., Dr. E. Stenger, 73 Wilmersdorfer Strasse, Charlottenberg. Annual subscription for town members, 15s.; country and foreign, 10s. Organ, "Vertrauliche Mitteilungen des Berliner Philatelisten Klub."

Briefmarkensammler Verein Colonia: Cologne.

Deutscher Philatelisten Verband. Gossnitz (Branches in Altenburg, S.A., Antwerp, Apolda, Berlin, Brussels, Cassel, Chemnitz, Chrinmitschan, Gera, Goppingen, Greitz, Cologne, Leipsig, Meerane, Nuremberg, Planen, Reicherbach, Rostock, St. Petersburg, Zwickau.)

Deutscher Briefmarkensammler Verband. Frieberg.

Germania Ring a Essen, A. R.

Hamburg Altonaer Briefmarkensammler Verein.—President, Carl Genschon, Richardstrasse 1 D, Hamburg.

Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, Dresden.—President, Dr. Jur Paul Kloss, Schmiedegasschen 1, Dresden, N. (Branches in—Aachen, Baden-Baden, Bayern, Berlin, Bremen, Breslau, Brussels, Chemnitz, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, Gorlitz, Greiz, Grimma, Halle, Heidelberg, Hildesheim, St. Johann, Swebrucken, Karlsbad, Kiel, Kopenhagen, Köln, Landshut, Leipzig, Liege, Magdeburg, Naumberg, New York, Holland, St. Petersburg, Strasburg, Wiesbaden, Zittau.)

Internationaler Postwertzeichen Handler Verein, Berlin.

Jugend-Briefmarken-Sammler-Bund. (Continental Branch of the Society of Stamp Collectors.) Hon. Sec., Lawrence C. Sadezky, Eppendorforlandstrasse 37, Hamburg, 20. (Branches in Frankfurt and Vienna.)

Sammler Verein fur Postwertzeichen, Dresden.

Schwabrunnchen Briefmarkensammler Verein, "Suevia".

(Branches in Bayreuth, Bad Kissingen Hof., Ingoldstadt, Köln, Marktredwitz, Miesbach, Weiden, Wunsiedal.)

Strasburg Briefmarkensammler Verein "Union".

Verein fuer Briefmarkenkunde zu Hamburg, 1885.—Chairman, Albert Koester; Hon. Sec., J. Danman. Annual subscription, 7s. 6d. (M. 7.50).

Wilhelmshaven Briefmarkentausch Vereinigung "Frisa"

(Branch in Tsingtau, China).

Hawaii.

Hawaiian Philatelic Association.—President, J. Gribble, 1313 King St. Honolulu. Secretary, Bruce Cartwright, jr., Honolulu.

Junior Society of Philatelists of Honolulu.—President, B. F. Beardmore; Vice-President, V. Winter; Secretary, Lorrin Thurston, jr. Meetings, Y.M.C.A. Building.

Holland.

Nederlandsche Vereeniging van Postzegelverzamelaars.—Director, J. B. Robert, Balistraat, 57 's Gravenhage.

Hungary.

Internationaler Philatelisten, Budapest.

Elso " hafiai belyeggyujtok Kore, Budapest.

Hungaria belyeggyujtok Kore.

Italy.

Societa Filatelica Bolognese, Bologna.

Societa Filatelica Lombarda, Milan.

Societa Filatelica Partenopea, Naples.

Societa Filatelica Romana, Rome.

Luxemburg.

Union des Timbrophiles de Luxemburg.—President, F. Jacques; Secretary, Van Kauenberg. Meetings, Cafe Carl, Place Guillaume.

Norway.

Nordisk Filatelistforbundet, Christiania.

Siam.

Siam Philatelic Society, Bangkok.—President, N. J. P. Williamson; Vice-President, Signor J. G. Raggi; Hon. Sec., R. S. le May, British Legation, Bangkok. Meetings, Oriental Hotel.

Spain.

Sociedad Filatelica Catalana.—Secretary, A. de Cartada, 58 Ronde de S. Pedro, Barcelona.

Sociedad Filatelica de Espana, Madrid.

Union Filatelica de Espana, Madrid.

Union Filatelica de Valencia.—Secretary, W. J. Ripoli, Salva 1 (entresuelo), Valencia.

Sweden.

Sveriges Filatelist-Forenings. 24a Grafturegatan, Stockholm. Branches in Goteburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Helsingborgoch, Boras.

Switzerland.

Verband Schweizerischer Philatelisten Vereine, Berne. President, E. Weinmann; Secretary, Leo. Bundgens, Falkenstrasse II, Zurich.

(Branches in Aarau, Basle, Bienne, Chaux de Fonds, Bulle, Geneva, Lausanne, Locle, Lucerne, Romanshorn, St. Gallen, St. Imier, Solothurn, Schwyz, Ticino, Tramelau, Winterthur, Zurich, Zug.)



Early American Posts.

(The Colonial Period, 1639-1775.)

The study of postal history constituting an essential factor in modern Philately, the following condensed historical notes on the early days of the American postal service, when the now United States were the American Colonies, may be of interest to the many collectors who favour the fascinating postal issues of the Great Republic.

1639.—By an ordinance of the General Court of Massachusetts made in this year it was ordered that "Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond seas, or are sent thither, to be left with him, and he is to take care that they are to be delivered or sent according to directions, and he is allowed for every letter a penny, and he must answer all messages through his neglect of this kind."

1657.—In this year the Colonial Court of Virginia passed a law providing for the immediate transmission of official letters from one plantation to another. The penalty for failure to comply with this regulation was the forfeit of one hogshead of tobacco.

1672.—A proclamation of Frank Lovelace, Governor of the Colony of New York, dated December 10th of this year, announced the inauguration on January 1st, 1673, of a monthly postal service between New York and Boston.

1676.—John Haywood appointed Postmaster of Boston by the Colonial Court of Massachusetts.

1692.—Parliamentary Act passed in April, 1692, provided for the establishment of a regular postal system in the English-American Colonies. The sole monopoly for the carriage of letters and the right to establish throughout British America regular postal services to replace the municipal posts hitherto in operation conferred upon Thomas Neale by Letters Patent of William III. of England. Neale selected as his deputy for the organisation of the American postal system Colonel Andrew Hamilton, Governor of New Jersey, whom he nominated Postmaster General of America.

1693.—A local postal union was created amongst the American Colonies in this year, embracing New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and subsequently Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Virginia. On May 1st, 1693, a fortnightly post was put in operation between Portsmouth, Boston, Saybrook, New York, Philadelphia, Maryland and Virginia.

1703.—The death of Andrew Hamilton occurring in this year, he was succeeded by his son, John Hamilton, under whose administration the American postal system showed a deficit.

1707.—John Hamilton, finding himself unable to maintain the system at a profit, surrendered his monopoly to the English Crown, receiving in compensation the sum of £1,664. He remained, however, as head of the American postal service under the Colonial Government at a salary of £200 per annum.

1708.—In this year the post office at New York was created a chief post office, subordinate to the General Post Office in London.

1710.—By the Post Office Act of this year (19 Anne c.10.) provision was made for establishing a General Post Office in all her Majesty's dominions. Under this Act, which became law in 1711, a General Post Office was "to be established in London, from whence all letters and packets whatsoever might be with speed and expedition sent to any part of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to North America and the West Indies, or to any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, or any country or kingdom beyond the seas, at which office all returns and answers might likewise be received. For the better managing, ordering, collecting and improving the revenue, and also for the better computing and settling the rates of letters according to distance, a chief office is established in Edinburgh, one in Dublin and one at New York, and other chief offices at convenient places in Her Majesty's Colonies of America, and one in the islands of the West Indies called the Leeward Islands. The whole of these chief offices shall be under the control of an officer who shall be appointed by the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, to be made and constituted by letters patent under the Great Seal, by name and stile of Her Majesty's Postmaster General. The Postmaster General shall appoint Deputies for the chief offices in the places named above.

1712.—An abortive attempt to introduce a postal service into Maryland was made in this year, the county sheriffs being entrusted with the transmission of letters.

1717.—Monthly mail service established between Boston, Mass., and Williamsburg, Va.

1718.—The Assembly of Virginia rejected a proposal for the extension of the postal service from Williamsburg to Philadelphia.

1719.—A General Post Office was set up in New York in this year under the terms of the Act of 1711, John Hamilton acting as Deputy Postmaster-General for the American Colonies.

1730.—John Hamilton retired and was succeeded in office by Alexander Spohwood.

1732.—Postal system extended from New Hampshire to Virginia.

1739.—Head Lynch became Postmaster General, vice Alexander Spohwood.

1740.—The postal system was extended to South Carolina and a post office opened in Charlestown, S.C.

1743.—Elliot Burger became Deputy Postmaster General for the American Colonies.

1753.—Benjamin Franklin and William Hunter appointed joint Deputy Postmasters General for the American Colonies.

1756.—Mails between New York and Philadelphia carried by stage coaches.

1761.—John Foxcroft appointed Deputy Postmaster General in succession to Mr. Hunter, deceased.

1763.—American postal system extended to Canada.

1774.—Benjamin Franklin dismissed from office as Deputy Postmaster General.

1775.—Constitutional post office established by Committee of Public Safety, with Franklin as first Postmaster General of the United States of America.



A Philatelic Press Guide, 1912.

In the following list we have included the principal stamp journals published throughout the world, and have added in each instance such details as are likely to be required for reference purposes. As far as possible we have endeavoured to confine the guide to such papers as are wont to contain literary matter of a practical philatelic nature, and sheets devoted purely or mainly to advertisements have been ignored.

Information relating to new journals or publications inadvertently omitted from the present guide will be welcomed for inclusion in the next edition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular*, 1875.—Monthly, 1/- per annum. Alfred Smith & Son, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C. Editor, B. T. K. Smith.
- Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*.—Tri-Weekly, 2d. L. Upcott Gill, Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, London, W.C.
- British Philatelist*, 1908.—Monthly, 1/6 per annum. Chas. Nissen & Co., 63 High Holborn, London, W.C. Editor, A. B. Creeke, Junr.
- Captain*.—Monthly, 22nd, 6d. Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd., Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C. Stamp Corner, edited by P. C. Bishop.
- Colonial Office Journal*, 1907.—Quarterly, 1/6. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London Wall, E.C. Editor, W. H. Mercer, C.M.G. (Colonial Stamp Notes in each issue).
- Collectors' Journal*.—Monthly, 2/- per annum. The Philatelic Printing & Publishing Co., Rotherham.

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Address:

"STAMP COLLECTORS' FORTNIGHTLY,"
63 and 64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

- Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, 1899.—Fridays, 1d. Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32 Palace Square, Norwood. S.E. Editor,
- Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers*, 1909.—Six issues, 1/- per annum. Hugo Griebert and Co., 170 Strand, London, W.C. Editor, Hugo Griebert.
- Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, 1908.—Quarterly. Subscription, £1 1s. per annum. For members. The Philatelic Literature Society, "Grotesby," Blackheath, S.E. Editors, B. T. K. Smith and F. J. Peplow.
- London Philatelist*, 1892.—Monthly, 27th, 6d. Gratis to members. The Royal Philatelic Society, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C. Editor, M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
- Monthly Report of the Herts. Philatelic Society*, 1907.—May to October inclusive. Non-members, 1/6 per annum. Gratis to members. Editor, Franz Reichenheim, 29 Holland Villas Rd., Kensington, London, W.
- Philatelic Circular*, 1911.—Monthly, 1st, 2/- per annum. Editor, Albert H. Harris, 42 Fieldhouse Road, Balham, S.W.
- Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, 1891.—Monthly, 20th, 2/6 per annum. P. L. Pemberton & Co., 68 High Holborn, London, W.C. Editor, F. F. Lamb.
- Philatelic Record*, 1879.—Monthly, 25th, 4d. The Philatelic Record, 124 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E. Editor, L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc.
- Postage Stamp*, 1907.—Weekly, Wednesday, 1d. Spriggs Publishing Agency, 21 Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Editor, F. J. Melville.
- Record of Philatelic Students' Fellowship*, 1908.—Annually. Gratis to Members. The Philatelic Students' Fellowship, 98 Drakefell Road, New Cross, S.E. Editor, S. R. Turner.
- Stamp Collector*, 1896. Monthly, 2/- per annum. Margoschis Bros., Constitution Hill, Birmingham. Editor, Henry Grindall.

MEKEEL'S WEEKLY STAMP NEWS

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Stamp Collectors' Annual, 1904.—October, 1/-. The Stamp Collectors' Annual, H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C. Editor, D. B. Armstrong.

Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, 1894.—Alternate Saturdays, 1d. The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, 63-64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. Editor, P. C. Bishop.

Stamp Lover, 1908.—Monthly, 1st, 2/6 per annum. Gratis to Members. The Junior Philatelic Society, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C. Editor, F. J. Melville.

Stamp Year, 1911.—Annually, 1s. Edited by Fred. J. Melville. W. H. Peckitt, 47 Strand, London, W.C.

Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, 1890.—Monthly, 30th, 3/- per annum. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C. Editor, Major E. B. Evans.

West End Philatelist, 1904.—Monthly, 15th, 1/6 per annum. D. Field, 4 and 5 Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, W.C. Editor, A. J. Sēfi.

NOTE.—The following journals make a feature of articles and notes of interest to philatelists which they publish at frequent intervals:—The Daily Telegraph (every Thursday), The Times, Manchester Guardian, Glasgow Herald, Evening News, London Opinion, Hobbies, Connoisseur, Chums, etc., etc.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Revista De La Sociedad Filatelica Argentina, 1894.—Alternate months; 6/3 per annum. Gratis to members. Abel Fontaine, Casilla de Correo, No. 1265, Buenos Ayres.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Philatelist, 1893.—Monthly, 3rd, 3/- per annum. Fred Hagen, Ltd., 182 Pitt Street, Sydney. Editor, Fred Hagen.

Australian Stamp Journal, 1910.—Monthly, 10th, 3/- per annum. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., 50 Castlereagh Street, Sydney. Editor, J. H. Smyth.

AUSTRIA.

Filatelista, 1911.—Monthly. Gebr Sczerban, Rzeszow, Austria. Editor, Eugen A. Sczerban.

The Stamp Lover

A Monthly Illustrated Magazine for Stamp Collectors. Edited by Fred J. Melville.

The Magazine is the organ of the Junior Philatelic Society, and is sent post free to every Member. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 2/6. ENTRANCE FEE, 2/6. No Entrance Fee for Ladies, or for applicants under 21.

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A Special Feature will be made of Small Advertisements for Sale and Exchange transactions.

Members of the Junior Philatelic Society are charged 6d. for 24 words (minimum), and 1d. for every 4 words extra. (No display). Non-Members, 6d. for 12 words (minimum), and 1d. for every extra 2 words. (No display). Remittance must accompany copy.

Unused Foreign or Colonial Stamps are not accepted in payment.

LATEST DATE for receiving Advertisements, 15th of month preceding date of issue.

Application Forms for Membership in the Junior Philatelic Society will be gladly sent by the Business Manager, to whom all communications respecting Subscriptions and Advertisements should be addressed.

**HERBERT F. JOHNSON. BUSINESS MANAGER,
THE STAMP LOVER,
44 FLEET STREET,
LONDON. E.C.**

Wiener Briefmarken Zeitung.—J. Fellerer, Wipplingerstrasse, 10 Vienna.

BELGIUM.

L'Annonce Timbrologique, 1889.—Monthly, 30th, 2 frs. per annum. Armand Dethier, 66 Rue Floris, Bruxelles, Belgium.

La Fureteur Philatelique.—v. Alardin, 59 Avenue de la Porte de Hal, Brussels.

La Revue Postale, 1883.—Monthly, 10th, 2 frs. G. Thiriar, 274 Boulevard d'Avory, Liege, Belgium.

BRITISH GUIANA.

British Guiana Philatelic Journal, 1907.—Twice yearly, 6d. The British Guiana Philatelic Society. Editor, A. D. Ferguson.

CANADA.

Hobbyist. 1908.—Monthly, 1st, 2/- per annum. O. Kendall, 344 William Avenue, Winnipeg. Editor, Bertram J. Turner.

International Collector.—Monthly, 50c. per annum. Ed. and pub., Gordon H. Crouch, 911 Dovercourt Road, Toronto.

Universal Collector.—Quarterly. Editor, R. A. Austin, Univ. Corresp. Club, 81 Balliol Street, Davisville, Ontario.

CHILE.

Revista Filatelica Chilena.—Monthly. Editor and publisher, F. Fischer-Mueller, Casilla 2558, Santiago de Chile.

CUBA.

Revista Del Circulo Filatelico De Cuba, 1910. Monthly, 15th, subscription 1 peso. Circulo Filatelica De Cuba. Editor, Antonio Barreras.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Filatelia.—Monthly, \$1 per annum. Editor and Publisher, Jose Perrotta, Calle Dominicana, 66 Puerto Plata, Dom. Rep.

DENMARK.

Skandinavisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift.—Monthly, M. 1.70 per annum. E. O. Boisen, Odense,

FRANCE.

- Amateur de Timbres Poste*.—(Irregularly). Gratis to clients.
M. Maurice Lescut, Rue du 4 Sept. 24, Paris.
- Bulletin Philatelique*.—Monthly, 5th. 1fr. 25c. E. Matthey,
7 Rue de Provence, Paris.
- Circulaire Philatelique*, 1897.—Monthly. 2frs. 50c. per
annum. Ch. Lemierre, 169 Galerie de Valois (Palais
Royal), Paris.
- Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*, 1864.—Monthly, 1st. 2frs.
per annum. Arthur Maury, 6 Boulevard Montmartre,
Paris.
- Echo de la Timbrologie*, 1886. Fortnightly, 15th and 30th.
3frs. per annum. Yvert and Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins,
Amiens.
- Journal des Philatelistes*, 1891. Monthly, 15th. 50 centimes.
Editor and Publisher, Th. Lemaire, 16 Avenue de
L'Opera, Paris.
- Postillon*, 1901.—Fortnightly, 3frs. 50c. per annum. Editor
and Publisher, Alfred Montader, 16 Avenue d'Orleans,
Paris.
- Revue de la Federation Philatelique de France*, 1903.—
Quarterly, gratis to members. Federation Philatelique
de France, 30 Rue de Grammont, Paris.
- Revue Philatelique Francaise*, 1890.—Monthly, 15th. 20c.
Societe Francaise de Timbrologie, 19 Rue Blanche, Paris.
- Timbre-Poste*, 1907.—Fortnightly, 5 centimes. Editor,
Dr. Georges Brunel, 26 Allee du Rocher, Le Raincy,
pres Paris.

GERMANY.

- Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*.—Fortnightly. M3 per annum.
Philipp Kosack, Burgstrasse 13, Berlin.
- Der Deutsche Philatelist*, 1906.—Monthly. M2.50 per annum.
M. Kurt Maier, Friedrichstr. 187, Berlin W 8.
- Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, 1889.—Monthly, 26th. M3
per annum. Hugo Krotzsch, Langestrasse 22, Leipzig.

- Der Philatelist.* — Monthly. Internationalen Philatelisten Vereins, Dresden.
- Die Post*, 1893.—Monthly, 8th. M 2.50 per annum. Louis Schneider, Bischweiler i. E. Editor, Arthur Wulbern.
- Germania Berichte.*—Official organ of the "Germania Ring." Editor and Publisher, W. Gobel, Baumhof 58 Essen a.R.
- Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal*, 1888. Fortnightly, M. 4.50. Gebr. Senf, Leipzig.
- Mitteilungen der Firma Kohl*, 1910.—8 times a year, M. 3 per annum. Editor and Publisher, Paul Kohl, Chemnitz.
- Philatelistische Berichte.*—Occasionally, gratis. Editor and Publisher, A. Friedemann, Hartelstrasse 23, Leipzig.
- Vertrauliches Korrespondenz-Blatt.*—Monthly, M.3 per annum. Publisher, E. Plotz, Rabenstrasse 18, Dresden.

HOLLAND.

- Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Postzegelkunde*, 1884.—Monthly, gratis to members of the Nederlandsche Vereeniging Van Postzegelverzamelaars. Editor and Publisher, J. B. Robert, Balistraat, 57, 's Gravenhage.

HUNGARY.

- Levelbelyeggyujtok lajya.*—Szesz Karoly u. 2. Budapest.
- Magyar Belyeggyujtok Szemle.*—Konnert Robert, Marosvasarhely.
- Ungarischer Briefmarken-Sammler*, 1900. Monthly, 20th. Mk. 2.50 per annum. Bela Szekula, Koszoru-utca 25, Budapest. Editor, Hermann Wiederhold.
- Vilagposta-Belyeghirlap*, 1908. — Monthly, 1st, K.2.40. Editor and Publisher, Abonyi Zsigmond, Rakoczi-u 61, Versecz.

INDIA.

- Philatelic Journal of India*, 1896. Monthly, 6s. per annum. Heginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras. Editor, W. C. Renouf, I.C.S.

ITALY.

- Gazetta die Filatelista.*—Milan.

Revista Del Francobollo.—Monthly. Via Due Marcelli 59e,
Rome.

JAPAN.

Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan, 1912.—Monthly,
\$2 per annum.—Jun Kobayagawa & Co., Yokohama.

MEXICO.

Mexico Filatelico, 1910.—Monthly, 2/5. Editor and Publisher,
Ch. Pinon, 20 Calle San Lorenzo, Mexico. D. F.

NEW ZEALAND.

Maoriland Philatelist, 1912.—Monthly. 1/6 per annum. Editor
and Publisher, J. W. Matthews, Box 2, Wairoa, Hawkes
Bay, N.Z.

NORWAY.

Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, 1893.—Monthly, 30th, Kr. 260.
Editor, Nils Strandell. Publisher, Henrick Dethloff,
Storthingsgade 32, Christiania.

PORTUGAL.

Portugal Filatelico.—Monthly. D. de Mello, Campo de
Sant' Anna, 112 Braga.

Revista Postal Portuguesa.—

RHODESIA.

Rhodesia Philatelist.—Monthly (?). Box 121 Buluwayo,
Rhodesia (official organ of Philatelic Society of Rhodesia).
Editor, C. C. Woollacott.

SPAIN.

El Echo Postal.—Monthly. 3fr. per annum. Salva 1,
entresuelo, Valencia.

Madrid Filatelico, 1897.—Monthly, 5 pesos per annum.
Editor and Publisher, Miguel Galvez, Carrera de San
Jeronimo, 1y Principe 9.

SWEDEN.

Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, 1899. Ten times a year.
Kr. 2.60 per annum. Sveriges Filatelist-Forening, 24a
Grefteuregatan, Stockholm. Editor, Ernst Wilms.

SWITZERLAND.

- Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*, 1888.—Monthly, fr. 3.50. Verbandes Schweizerischer Philatelisten-Vereine, Beundenfeldstrasse 44, Bern. Editor, F. Reinhard.
- Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten*. 1908.—Monthly, fr. 2.50 per annum. Ernst Zumstein, Neuengasse 39, Bern. Editor, F. Arnold.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

- American Philatelist*, 1887.—Quarterly, 60 c. per annum. American Philatelic Society, 816 E. 7th St., Jeffersonville, Ind. Editor, C. A. Howes, S.B.
- Collectors' Journal*, 1910.—Monthly, 5c. Editor and Publisher, H. L. Lindquist, 700 E Fortieth Street, Chicago.
- Everybody's Philatelist*, 1910. Monthly, 5c. Editor and Publisher, John Milton Holt, M.D., Duane and Eleventh Streets, Astoria, Oregon.
- Fowler's Stamp and Coin Age*, 1912.—Monthly, 50c. per annum. Editor and Publisher, H. A. Fowler, 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, 1891.—Saturdays, 2c. Mekeel, Severn, Wylie Co., 508 Kast Building, cor. Washington and Hanover Streets, Boston, Mass. Editor, Willard O. Wylie.
- Metropolitan Philatelist*, 1890.—Fortnightly, 3c. Editor and Publisher, J. W. Scott, 36 John Street, New York City.
- New England Stamp Monthly*, 1912.—12c. per annum. Editor, C. A. Howes, B.S., New England Stamp Co., 12 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.
- New Yorker*.—Monthly, 35c. per annum. Stryker & Oldehoff, Westfield, New Jersey. Editor, Geo. H. Corbett.
- Philatelic Gazette*, 1910.—Weekly, 1 dollar per annum. The Philatelic Publishing Co., 99 Nassau Street, New York. Editor, William W. Randall.
- Philatelic Opinion*, 1912.—Monthly, 50c. per annum. Editor and Publisher, B. W. H. Poole, Box 231 Altadena, Cal.

- Philatelic Journal of America*, 1885.—Monthly, \$1.00 per annum. The Stamp Security Co., Wellston Station, St. Louis, Mo. Editor, C. H. Mekeel.
- Philatelic West*, 1895.—Monthly. 1 dollar per annum. Editor and Publisher, L. T. Brodstone, 246 Commercial Avenue, Superior, Nebraska.
- Philadelphia Stamp News*, 1910.—Weekly, Saturdays, 1 dol. per annum. Editor and Publisher, P. McGraw Mann, 1708 N. Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia.
- Redfield's Stamp Weekly*, 1907.—Saturdays, 2c. The Redfield Publishing Co., Smethport, Pa. Editor, L. G. Quackenbush.
- Stamp Journal*, 1908.—Monthly, 5c. The Stamp Journal Publishing Co, Florida, New York. Editor, Clarence P. Dekay.
- Southern Philatelist*, 1908.—Quarterly, 40c. per annum. Editor and Publisher, Leon Carter Grosjean, 1227 Oakland Street, Shreveport, La.
- United Stamp Co. Herald*, 1912.—Monthly, 12c. per annum. The United Stamp Co., 1151 Marquette Building, Chicago.

NOTE.—To ensure the completeness and accuracy of this list, and also of the *Philatelic Literary Index*, it is requested that publishers of philatelic journals will co-operate by forwarding copies of their publications regularly as they appear, to the Editor, "Stamp Collectors' Annual," Llanadern, Broadstairs, Kent, England.



Postage Stamps of Ascension Island.

AMONGST the scarcer varieties of British stamps used abroad are those emanating from the Island of Ascension, situate in the South Atlantic, 760 miles from St. Helena, and 900 miles from the West African mainland. It has been a British possession since 1815 and is a naval coaling station, controlled by the Board of Admiralty.



Although Ascension has been included in the Universal Postal Union since October 1st, 1896, no special issue of stamps has been made for the island, which has throughout made use of those of Great Britain. The reason for this is that Ascension is administered as a man-of-war of the Royal Navy, the inhabitants, to the number of about 100, comprising the garrison of seamen and marines, the members of the Eastern Telegraph Co.'s cable station, and some native Kroomen. Georgetown, the garrison settlement, is strongly fortified. Postal service is conducted as on one of H.M. ships, the assistant-paymaster-in-charge acting as postmaster, and the mail service is maintained by the vessels of the Union Castle line, which touch at the island every month under contract with the British Government.

The denominations from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. of the regular postage stamp issues of Great Britain, 1881-87 (Victorian), and 1902 (Edwardian) may be found with the postmark of this remote possession, consisting of a small single lined circle containing the word ASCENSION round the upper part of the circumference, with the date of posting in the centre. The values, other than 1d., are, however, seldom met with.

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19 12

A Universal Directory of the Stamp Trade.

Of necessity, this list is a somewhat restricted one, and the foreign section in particular cannot claim to be at all comprehensive. At the same time, most of the leading European, American, and Colonial stamp houses have been included, whilst, so far as our information goes, it has been our endeavour to give place only to firms of established reputation and integrity, and collectors may, we feel sure, enter into transactions with any of the dealers named with complete confidence.

It must, however, be distinctly understood that inclusion in this Directory carries with it no *guarantee*, particularly in the case of foreign firms, many of whom are unknown to us.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London, E.C.—F. M. Bannister, 30 Copthall Avenue.

Bawick & Co., 6 Lime Street Square.

Benjamin & Sarpy, 1 Cullum Street.

Fredk. Beppler, 48 London Wall.

Bluett & Co., 133 Fenchurch Street.

Bridger & Kay, 71 Fleet Street.

H. A. Bourne, 28A Lime Street.

Cheapside Stamp Co., 110 Cheapside.

Crawfords, 15 Crooked Lane, Cannon Street.

Geo. C. Ginn & Co., 66 Bishopsgate Street.

D. Head & Co., 7 Catherine Court, Trinity Square.

Edwin Healey & Co., 14 Wormwood Street, Old Broad Street.

Heicrle & Co., 19 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street.

Willy Jacoby, 145 Fenchurch Street.

P. L. Jaques, 49 London Wall.

H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street.

Ley & Co., 30 Gracechurch Street.

London Stamp Exchange, 8 Broad Street Station.

J. Louis, 20 Moorgate Street.
 Marchant & Co., 19 Copthall Avenue.
 A. Myerscough & Co., 39A King William Street.
 T. Palmer, 5 Moorgate Street Buildings.
 E. Payne & Co., 59 Cannon Street.
 J. H. Rhodes, Copthall Avenue.
 H. Ross-Shields & Co., 4 Elton Street.
 L. Sanderson & Co., 26 Silver Street, Wood Street.
 W. Simpson, 46 Copthall Avenue.
 A. W. Tyrrell, 29 & 30 King Street, Cheapside.
 Universal Stamp Co., Mincing Lane.
 Wallace Bros., 59 Finsbury Pavement.
 William Stamp Co., 120 Leadenhall Street.

London, W.C.—Alfred Smith & Son, 4 Southampton Row.
 Bright & Son, 164 Strand.
 G. Ellis, 34 Leicester Square.
 Emerson & Co., Hampden House, Kingsway.
 S. Faludi, 83 New Oxford Street.
 F. F. Freeman, 17 New Oxford Street.
 F. R. Ginn & Co., 106 Strand
 M. Givewh, 54 Strand.
 Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand.
 Hugo Griebert & Co., 170 Strand.
 W. & A. Houtzamer, 368 Strand.
 J. W. Jones, 444 Strand.
 Lewis May & Co, 15 King William Street, Charing Cross.
 Chas. Nissen & Co., 63 High Holborn.
 W. H. Peckitt, 47 Strand.
 P. L. Pemberton, 68 High Holborn.
 F. B. Smith, 432 Strand.
 Chas. Stewart-Douglas, 34 Strand.
 The Stamp Shop, 77 Red Lion Street, Holborn.
 L. Zissler, 98 Charing Cross Road.

London, W.—W. Berry, 3 St. George's Mansions, Wells Street, Oxford St.
 D. E. Ellis, 34 Northcroft Road, W. Ealing.
 D. Field, 4 & 5 Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street.
 Lawn & Barlow, 52 Regent Street.
 W. S. Lincoln, 2 Holles Street, Oxford Street.
 W. H. Regan, 124 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

London, S.W.—Army and Navy Stores, Ltd., 105 Victoria Street.
 L. S. Charück, Streatham Hill, Brixton.

London, S.E.—H. C. Braun, 109 Borough High Street.
 D. W. Charles & Co, 22 Whitworth Road, South Norwood.
 John James Coates, 19 Borough High Street.
 Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a Southwark Street.
 Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32 Palace Square, Norwood.
 W. Hadlow & Son, St. Vincent, Grove Park, Lee.
 Lacey & Co., Lower Road, Rotherhithe.
 Oswald Marsh, 18 Hamlet Road, Norwood.

Walter Morley, 325 Brownhill Road, Catford.

W. J. Woolley, 16 Dundee Road, S. Norwood.

London, N.—L. Minner, 32A East Road, City Road.

London, N.E.—Errington & Martin, 17 Gascoyne Road, South Hackney

London, N.W.—B. Gordon Jones, 23 Rosemont Avenue, N. Finchley.

Leonard Brand, 59 Teignmouth Road, Cricklewood

London, E.—Haworth & Co., Ltd., 87 and 89 Aldgate High Street.

Birmingham.—D. & M. Davis, 1 Livery Street.

A. Francois, City Chambers.

Geo. Mackey, 70 New Street.

Margoschis Bros., Constitution Hill.

W. T. Wilson, 18 Livingstone Road, Handsworth.

Bristol.—Somerset Stamp Co., 5 Park Street.

Brighton.—Hamilton and Co., Preston Park.

W. Morley, 69A Preston Street.

The Premier Stamp Co.

The Stamp Exchange, 23 Queen's Road.

Chas. J. Smith, 14 Langdale Gardens, Hove.

Carlisle.—Border Stamp Co., Lowther Arcade.

Clevedon.—Butler Bros.

Egremont (Cumb.)—Wm. Lewthwaite, Main Street.

Edinburgh.—A. Brown, 36B Lauriston Place.

Glasgow.—J. V. Chisholm, 122 W. Nile Street.

Cook & Co., 54 Gordon Street.

Ipswich.—Whitfield King & Co, Lacey Street.

Jersey.—W. G. Ward, St. Heliers.

Leeds.*—C. L. Pickard, 12 Guildford Street.

C. Moss, 31 Woodhouse Lane.

W. K. Skipwith, Phoenix Chambers, South Parade.

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Liverpool.—Burrow & Co., 41 Moorfields.

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Taylor Bros., 71 Lord Street.

Manchester.—H. Ashworth & Co., 63 Brown Street.

J. E. Lea, 13 Oxford Street.

J. Malings, 78 Faulkner Street.

D. Ostara, 24 Corporation Street.

Wm. Ward, 9 Paton (Booth) Street, Piccadilly

Nottingham.—A. E. Moore, 7 Maples Street.

Plymouth.—F. G. Rowe, 29 Holland Road.

St. Leonards-on-Sea.—Geo. Wood & Co., Norman Road.

*We regret that the name of Mr. Thackrah was included in error in the list of Leeds stamp dealers published in our last issue.

Auction Review of United States Stamps for 1912-13.

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A record of actual prices realised at important auction sales held by leading American Stamp Auctioneers during the past two years. The prices cover unused and used stamps, pairs, strips, blocks, covers, errors and minor varieties, including Postmasters, general issues, departments, envelopes, revenues and proofs. The most valuable reference book of the kind ever published for buyers of United States stamps. Price, cloth bound, one dollar; or one dollar ten cents post free.

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 Melbourne.—C. B. Donne, 346 Little Collins Street.
 Guion, Kelson & Co., Box 297, G.P.O.
 H. W. Johnston, 298 Chapel Street, Prahran.
 Sydney.—Fred. Hagen, Ltd., 182 Pitt Street.
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 T. H. Nicolle, 14 Hunter Street.
 J. H. Smyth, Ltd., 50 Castlereagh Street.

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- Halifax (N.S.).—Dominion Stamp Co.
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 Ontario Stamp Co., Box 414.
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- Gibraltar & Morocco Stamp Co.

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- Bombay.—Bombay Philatelic Co., 37 Hornby Road.
 D. Bhicaji, 38 Churchgate Street, Fort.
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 D. B. Taraporevalla, Sons & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.
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 Patiala.—B. L. Dhaun & Sons, Desraj Street.

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- Auckland.—The Dominion Stamp Co., 73 Shortland Street.
 Dunedin.—Wilcox, Smith & Co., Crawford Street.
 Hawke's Bay.—W. Matthews, Box 2, Wairoa.
 Wellington.—G. H. Griffiths, Tokomaru, Horowhenua.
 Stanley Stamp Co., National Mutual Buildings.

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H. F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, London, E.C.
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Of recent years an increasing amount of attention has been paid by philatelists to the question of differentiating the work of the various firms of engravers and printers engaging in the manufacture of postage stamps throughout the world. That the subject is one of no small interest cannot be denied, the productions of the leading firms of stamp manufacturers presenting for the most part certain characteristics which serve to render them readily recognisable by the collector of experience. Although in some instances there are definite features peculiar to the work of certain printers of postage stamps, it is more often an indescribable something about the appearance of a stamp that enables the philatelist to ascribe it to this or that firm.

Although the production of postage stamps is a comparatively modern art, it has already engaged the attention of some hundreds of printers throughout the world, from the small jobbing printer running off a provisional issue in some diminutive state or colony, to the great houses of De La Rue, Perkins Bacon, the American Bank Note Company, etc.

We present here a list of the leading printers of the world who are to-day actively engaged in the production of postage stamps, with such biographical and other particulars as are calculated to be of interest and assistance to the student.

American Bank Note Company (New York and Ottawa). The leading American firm of postage stamp printers. Specialists in line-engraved work. Their work is characterised by a delicate, sharp finish, thick close-grained greyish white wove unwatermarked paper, and perforation gauging an even 12. The Company's imprint is usually found in minute letters on the more recent of their productions, and also in an ornamental

tablet at the bottom of the sheets. The original firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson (New York) printed the first issues of the United States, 1847, and of Canada, 1851. On May 1st, 1858, the style of the firm was changed to the American Bank Note Company. Some twenty years later an amalgamation was effected with the Continental Bank Note Company holding the United States Government contract, which was renewed with the American Bank Note Co. in 1889, and expired in 1894, when the work was transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington). In 1897 the firm secured the Canadian Government contract, under the terms of which a special plant was laid down and a branch factory established in Wellington Street, Ottawa, where have since been printed postage stamps, bank notes, etc., for the whole of the Dominion. The Newfoundland postal issues of 1866-79 were likewise produced by this firm, which was also responsible for those from 1896-1910 of the same colony. The contemporary postage stamps of Brazil (since 1896), Chili (since 1867), Panama (since 1909), Colombia (since 1910), Costa Rica (1910), Ecuador (1909), Hayti (1906), Peru (1895), Argentina (1911) 5c. and 12c. typographed, have been manufactured by this firm. (See also Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. and L'Officina Calcografica Italiana, Rome.)

G. Aspiotis Freres (Corfu). Printers of the current postage stamps of Greece from recess plates engraved by Mr. Thomas Macdonald, of London. Their imprint, in Greek and French, appears at the foot of each sheet of 100 stamps. The perforation employed for these stamps is not at all satisfactory, being of the zig-zag saw pattern (*perces en scie*), which it is reported is about to be changed.

Austrian State Printing Works (Vienna). The postage stamps of Austro-Hungary have throughout been printed under Government supervision at the State Printing Works, Vienna, chiefly by typography, although recess printing has also been employed for certain issues. The most prominent feature of the work of this establishment is the range and variety of the perforations employed, ranging from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 13. The stamps of Hungary have been printed there since 1871 and those of Bosnia from 1871 to date. Montenegro also has her

postage stamps "made in Vienna," whilst some of the early Servian stamps were likewise produced at the Imperial Austrian Printing Works. The Persian stamps from 1876 to 1886 and the issue of 1891 emanated from the State Printing Works, Vienna, and the recent stamps of Liechtenstein are the product of the same *at lier*.

Australian Government Printing Works (Melbourne).

Under the provisions of the Federal Postal Law of 1902, all Australian postage stamps must be manufactured within the Commonwealth. Accordingly it became necessary to provide for the printing of the contemporary postal issues of Tasmania and Western Australia, which up to that time had been manufactured in England. The work was entrusted to the stamp printing branch of the Government Printing Office in Melbourne (Victoria) where was one of the most up-to-date plants for the work in the Commonwealth. Here the stamps were printed, at first from the London plates and afterwards from new plates manufactured at Melbourne. Since 1905 the current stamps of South Australia have also been printed at Melbourne, and of Papua since November, 1907. The 9d. unified stamps of Queensland and New South Wales are likewise produced at Melbourne, where the plates for the new Commonwealth stamps are now in the course of manufacture, and where all Commonwealth stamp supplies will be printed until the transfer of the Government Printing Establishment to the new Federal capital. The only States now maintaining their own postage stamp printeries are New South Wales and Brisbane. An interesting account of the work of this office by Mr. E. D. E. Van Weenen appeared in Volume xv. of the *Australian Philatelist* to which we are indebted for the following extracts:—

"The stamp printing room at Melbourne is of about the same size as the Sydney one: but not so conveniently arranged. The main press is fairly up-to-date and does quick work. Each sheet of the ordinary sized stamps contains 480, divided into four panes of 120 each. During my visit a fresh supply of the 1d. Victorian postage was being printed, and I noticed what will account for the shades met with in these stamps. Whilst the supply of ink to the rollers is well kept up, there is no difference in colour, but as soon as it is running out,

the colour becomes a little lighter in shade, and with the first of the fresh supply the shade is a little darker than the normal. But this, of course, is only when the attendant happens to let the supply of ink get too low, which is not often. All the colours are ground, and made up on the premises, and are kept of uniform shades. . . .

“As soon as printed the sheets are transferred to the gumming machine. The gum used, as I saw it in the vessels, looks like a dull white liquid, but it is pure wattle gum, and besides encouraging, as it does, a native industry, it never gives trouble and always works smoothly.

“A long broad canvas belt takes the gummed sheets from the machine to the drying room, which is heated by electric radiators. When dry they are cut into panes and handed over to have the edges of those that may have curled smoothed down, and from that operation they go into a press, whence they emerge after a time thoroughly flat. The next process is perforating. There are at present (1909) four machines in use; two triple cutters, gauging $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, one single cutter gauging 11, and one gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ The needles in the perforator are sliding ones, and can be taken out and sharpened. . . . After the perforating is finished the work is then carefully gone over . . . and when satisfied the sheets are passed on to the numbering machine, an ingenious instrument. They are then carefully gone over again and counted, and handed over to the accountant, who sees them put into the strong room.”

For the most part the stamps manufactured at the Melbourne printing office are printed by typography, but photolithography has also been employed by this establishment.

Belgian State Printing Works (Malines). The first Belgian postage stamps were printed under the personal supervision of the engraver, Jacques Wiener, by whom the plates were manufactured and the necessary machinery provided to the order of the Belgian Department of Public Works, in the basement of a modest building situate in the Rue Lateral, Brussels, designated by courtesy the Stamp Works. Subsequently, on January 1st, 1868, the stamp printing establishment was transferred to Malines, where it is at present located. Here have

been printed, by an inferior method of typography, the regular Belgian postage stamp issues from 1869-1912 and the first two issues of the Congo Free State, also the Grecian issues from 1886-91, which were designed and engraved by the artists of the Belgian Stamp Printing Works. The work of this factory is characterised by a coarse, blurred impression in an line ink, with an entire lack of finish, on thin, poor quality unwater-marked paper, and perforation gauging at first 15 and later 14.

Berne Mint. Since 1907 the current postage stamps of Switzerland have been printed under Government supervision at the Federal Mint, Berne, where were also printed the earlier issues in the "Helvetia seated" type from 1855 to 1882, when the printing of the national postage stamps was entrusted to private contractors. The current Swiss stamps are surface-printed by a multiple photographic transfer process of the original design on to a brass plate rendered sensitive to light, into which the design is etched with the aid of acids. The printing is done on a two colour press in sheets containing two panes of 100 stamps each for the high values, the printing in two colours being carried out at the same time from two plates, the one showing the background and figure of Helvetia, and the other the base, figures of value and the frame. The lower values are printed in single colours from plates of 200 and 400 on machine gunned granite paper, which is afterwards heavily calendered.

Board of Inland Revenue (Stamping Department). Somerset House, London, W.C. Although this department has recently come into prominence in connection with the printing of certain of the current postage stamps of the realm, its association with stamp manufacture dates back to the year 1847, when the embossed 6d., 10d. and 1s. stamps were printed at Somerset House from dies engraved by William Wyon, of the Royal Mint. In April, 1910, it was decided to entrust the work of preparing the dies and plates for British postage stamps, hitherto carried out by the Government contractors, to the Royal Mint, whilst from the date of expiry of the existing contract with Messrs. De La Rue and Co. (on December 31st, 1910) the manufacture of stamps printed in doubly-fugitive ink was entrusted to the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House.

With a view to acquainting themselves with the main processes employed in the manufacture of postage stamps, a party of Mint and Inland Revenue officials visited the French Government Printing Works, and also the famous stamp factory of Enschede and Sons, of Haarlem. The first supplies of current English stamps printed at Somerset House were issued to the public in July, 1911, comprising the 1½d., 9d. and 1s. Although printed in doubly-fugitive ink, they were not upon surface coated paper, which would appear to be a monopoly of the firm of De La Rue, and accordingly show discrepancies in shade from the chalk-surfaced varieties of the same stamps. All denominations of Edwardian stamps printed in doubly-fugitive ink have since been printed in the presses at Somerset House, under the direction of Mr. S. J. Bennett, Inspector of Stamping, as have also the trial printings from the Georgian 1d. plates emanating from the Royal Mint, prior to their transfer to Messrs. Harrison and Sons. The overprinting of stamps for use by the British post office in Turkey and Morocco is likewise carried out by this department, by which certain of the new Insurance stamps are also now being printed. The new high value Georgian stamps of Great Britain are to be recess printed at Somerset House. The gauge of the perforating machines in use by the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue is a uniform 14, as against the 15 × 14 of Messrs. Harrison and Sons.

Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., London. Designers, Engravers and Printers of Bank Notes, Postage Stamps, etc., 25 and 27, Farringdon Road, London, E.C. Printers of the stamps of the Falkland Islands from 1878 to 1904; Transvaal issue of 1878-80; Transvaal and Griqualand West, fiscals; British East Africa, 1890-91; British South Africa, 1890; Queensland (high values), 1882-86; Crete, 1900, 1905, 1907, 1908; Roumanian Jubilee issue, 1906; Mexico since 1899, etc. Of recent years this old established business has come under the control of the American Bank Note Co., of New York. Thus it happened that whilst the order for the handsome current pictorial issue of Bulgaria was originally placed with Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., in 1909, the stamps were actually produced some two years later by L'Officina Calcografica Italiana, of Rome, another branch of the

American Bank Note Co., some days nearer to Sofia, thereby considerably reducing the cost of transit.

Buenos Ayres Mint (Casa de Moneda Nacional). Printers of the current postage stamps of the Argentine Republic and also of the San Martin issue of 1908-9. The contract for the supply of national postage stamps was secured by the Director of the Mint in competition with the South American Bank Note Co., early in 1911, at a greatly reduced figure. The denominations in most general demand, viz., 5 and 12 centavos, are printed in New York by the American Bank Note Co., the Buenos Ayres Mint being responsible for all other denominations of the current series.

Central Printing Works (Christiania). Printers of the current postage stamps of Norway, under Government contract, and of Norwegian postal issues, 1894 to July, 1895.

Chassepot Freres (Paris). Map printers to the French Colonial office and printers of the stamps of the French Congo, 1900-4; French Somali Coast, 1902-4, and Madagascar, 1904. These contracts were placed with Messrs. Chassepot, and subsequently with Maison Wittmann owing to pressure of work at the French Government Printing Establishment, where the stamps of the French Colonies are in the ordinary course manufactured.

Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd. The leading manufacturers of surface printed stamps. Their connection with postage stamp printing dates back to 1855, in which year they secured the contract for producing the higher denominations of British postage stamps by typography, details of which process had been secured by Mr. Ormond Hill, during a visit to the factory of M. Hulot, printer of the contemporary postage stamps of France. In 1880 the firm obtained the British Government contract for the supply of all postage and revenue stamps to be printed by this method, which was infinitely cheaper than the steel plate process used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., the former contractors. Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s contract was renewed in 1889, and again in 1899, but expired at the end of 1910. Since the early 'sixties the majority of the postage stamp issues of the British Crown Colonies have been printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., at

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first from line-engraved plates manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., and later from special typographed plates of their own manufacture. Several secret processes have been introduced by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in connection with the printing of postage stamps, including a method of steel facing the copper plates to prolong their life, the use of doubly-fugitive inks and the application of a sensitive chalk surface to the paper employed for postage and revenue stamps. Amongst the stamp printing contracts held by this firm are those of the Government of India and Union of South Africa, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Sarawak, Johore, Zanzibar, etc. The postage stamps of Egypt have been printed by De La Rue's since 1879, and those of the Sudan from 1898. The firm engraved the dies and constructed the plates of the 1865 issue of Belgium, printing off a supply of the 1 franc lilac and sending their own workmen to Brussels to superintend the printing of the remaining values on the spot. From 1863 to 1865 the postal issues of the Kingdom of Italy were produced by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in London, whilst the stamps of Siam from 1887 to 1899 were also manufactured by this firm. The following brief account of the method employed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in the manufacture of surface printed stamps is taken from the *Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire, Part. I.*:—The plates from which the stamps are printed are produced by a special process of electrotyping invented by Mons. J. F. Joubert, a former chief engraver to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. In the first instance, the design (which in the case of Messrs. De La Rue is usually drawn to the exact size of the stamp), is engraved in relief upon a steel die*, being afterwards transferred by means of a Nasmyth hammer to a number of lead matrices, which consequently receive an impression of the design in *recess*, and from these the actual printing plate is formed. After being

* *Note.*—The hardened steel dies are believed to be specially manufactured in Sheffield, but the engraving is carried out by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s own engravers. In the case of stamps bearing the portrait of the sovereign, the "master die" engraved with the King's Head is retained in the custody of the Crown Agents when not in use. The "master die" of the Edwardian stamps is believed to have been cut by an engraver named Turner in the employ of Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

trimmed perfectly even the matrices are clamped together in a printer's "chase" in the form of the plate, and are then suspended in an electrotyping bath, where they receive a deposit of copper over their surface by means of a galvanic battery. The copper deposit gradually entering into the sunken lines of the matrices, forms a thin plate with the design of the stamp repeated at regular intervals over its surface. When it has attained a sufficient thickness the copper "shell" is detached from the matrices and is strengthened by a backing of type metal, and mounted on an iron plate. The surface is then hardened for printing purposes with a thin coating of steel, which is deposited over its surface by means of a secret process somewhat resembling that of electrotyping, tending to greatly prolong its life. The plate is now ready for printing, and trial impressions from it are taken in black upon ordinary coloured paper (no white paper excepting that with the Government water-mark being allowed in the works), whilst the nice adjustment of the plate is secured by inserting layers of paper between the plates and the bed of the press (known as "underlaying") or round the drum which carries the sheets of paper on to the plate (styled "overlaying"). The coloured ink to be used is next tried upon the regular watermarked paper employed in printing the stamps themselves, since any variation in the quality of the paper affects the colour of the stamps to a remarkable extent. Eventually, when all has been "made ready," the sheets of watermarked paper cut to the size of the plates and having previously been machine-coated on the back with a thin layer of gum, are brought in contact with the plate, and the printing of the stamps proceeded with.

After leaving the press the printed sheets are counted out for perforation, this process being performed by a number of machines with their pins arranged in the form of a comb and capable of perforating three sides of all stamps in a vertical or horizontal row at each descent of the punches.

Finally the sheets are examined for possible flaws and defects, and should such be discovered the entire pane in which it occurs is discarded, and the remainder of the sheet divided into panes and issued in that form. The rejected sheets are subsequently destroyed by the inspector, who keeps

an accurate record of all spoiled sheets as well as those passed out of the factory. The completed stamps are delivered to the Crown Agents, by whom they are forwarded to the Colony on whose behalf they have been ordered."

Johannes Enschede and Sons (Haarlem). One of the largest and most important stamp printing houses on the Continent. Contractors for the printing of the postage stamps of Holland and Colonies since October 1st, 1866. Printers of the stamps of Luxemburg (1880 to date), Persia (1894 to date), Transvaal (South African Republic) 1894 to 1900. This was one of the factories visited in 1910 by the representatives of the British Royal Mint and Board of Inland Revenue to study the methods of stamp printing employed on the Continent. They produce both line engraved and surface printed stamps of excellent quality and finish.

French Government Printing Works (Paris). Prior to the year 1875 the postage stamps of France were printed by Mons. Hulot under private contract, and from 1876 to 1880 by the Bank of France. In the latter year, however, the contract was cancelled by the French Government, who purchased all the plant and material from the Bank of France and established their own factory in the Rue d'Hauteville, Paris. In 1895 the works were removed to their present site on the Boulevard Brune. In addition to the postal issues of France and the French Colonies, a certain number of outside contracts have been undertaken by the French Government Printing Establishment, viz., Abyssinia (1894 to date), Corea (1903), Roumania (1903), Morocco (1912), Fez-Mequinez private post (1897), etc., etc.

Giesecke and Devrient (Berlin and Leipzig). A prominent German firm of printers and lithographers. Printers of the 1899-1900, 1910 series of Siam, Saxony 1863, Portugal (Prince Henry issue, 1894), etc., etc.

German Imperial Printing Works (Berlin). Formerly the Prussian State Printing Works. Printers of 1866 issue of Hamburg, Lubeck 1863-7, Mecklenburg Schwerin, 1856-67, Mecklenburg Strelitz 1864, Oldenberg 1826-67, Prussia 1861-67, Schleswig-Holstein, 1865-67, North German Confederation,

1868, Alsace and Lorraine, 1870, and all issues of Germany and Colonies from 1872 to date. The majority of the stamps produced by this office are surface printed, but line-engraved work is also undertaken. Amongst the outside work undertaken by the Imperial German Printing Works was the engraving of the dies of the 1905-10 issues of Denmark, and the printing of the 1901-10 series of the Dominican Republic. Essays for various stamps of the Congo Free State, Denmark, Danish West Indies, etc., emanating from this factory are in existence.

Haas Bank Note Co. (New York). Printers of the current stamps of Honduras.

Harrison and Sons, Ltd. (London and Hayes). Holders of the British Government contract for the supply of surface printed postage and revenue stamps, printed in singly fugitive ink. The contract dates from January 1st, 1911, for a period of ten years. With the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 2d. values in the new Georgian types, printings are now being made by this firm from the old Edwardian plates manufactured by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. and repaired by the Royal Mint. Prior to May, 1911, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values were also printed from the old plates by the new contractors. So far as can be ascertained, the firm had no previous experience in the printing of postage stamps, and for some considerable time their work compared most unfavorably with that of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., the former contractors. The impressions were blurred and uneven, the colours weak, and the gumming of the stamps defective. Improvements have been since introduced at the Hayes factory, however, and the stamps now being turned out are much superior in finish to those at first produced. The first deliveries of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, bearing the contract letter A11 were delivered to the Inland Revenue authorities at Somerset House in March, 1911, comprising 68 reams. The perforation adopted by the new firm gauges 15×14 , produced by power operated comb machines manufactured by Messrs. Grover and Co.

Jahab Bagge Bank Note Co. (Stockholm). Printers of the current postage stamps of Sweden, under Government contract.

Lisbon Mint. Formerly the Royal and now the Federal Mint. Printers of the stamps of Portugal and Colonies from 1853 to date, with the exception of the pictorial issues of 1894-98.

Litografia y Tipografia Comercia (Caracas). Printers of the current postage stamp series of Venezuela (1911).

Thomas Macdonald (London). Engraver of dies and plates of the current issue of Greece, Salvador, 1906-10, etc.

McCorquodale and Co. (London). Printers and lithographers. Manufacturers of current British impressed stationery, postcards, envelopes, wrappers, registered packets, etc., under contract with the Board of Inland Revenue, since January 1st, 1911, at their works at Wolveston, Bucks. A large number of Railway Letter and Parcels stamps have also been produced by this firm.

T. J. Marshall and Co. Although they have never actually printed a postage stamp the work of Messrs. T. J. Marshall and Co. plays a very important part in the manufacture of the postage stamps of a large number of countries. They are the makers of the "dandy-rolls" used in the production of the special watermarked paper on which are printed a considerable proportion of the world's postage stamps. The "dandy roll," a cylinder of wire gauge, having the pattern of the watermark device stamped out of brass, or reproduced by electrotyping, sewn on to its surface, is employed to impress the watermark in the paper pulp whilst it is still wet. It was invented by an ancestor of one of the present directors. Messrs. Marshall and Co. supply the dandy rolls for the stamp paper manufactured to the order of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, and also those of a number of foreign countries. Most of the early European watermarks, such as the Danish "Crown," were produced by "dandy-rolls" constructed by this firm.

New South Wales Government Printing Office (Sydney). From the earliest philatelic times, the postage stamps of New South Wales have been printed in the State under Government supervision, although on various occasions the plates have been made and the dies engraved in England. At the present

time the Sydney stamp printing establishment is the only one of importance outside of the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Office at Melbourne, and it is probable that on the transfer of the Federal printing department to the new Commonwealth capital, it will be no longer used for the purpose. The N.S.W. Government Printing Office is engaged in the production of the postage stamps of that one State only, and this is due to the fact that New South Wales is the largest consumer of postage stamps in the Commonwealth, and in order to relieve the pressure on the Melbourne Stamp Factory, it is found expedient to have the stamp supplies of New South Wales produced on the spot, until a more adequate plant to serve the whole of Australia can be laid down. The Sydney Stamp Printing Office is equal if not superior in its appointments to the Federal Printing Office, and is also slightly larger. The plates and dies are now manufactured on the spot, under the Australian postal law. The postage stamps of Fiji from 1871 to 1902 were manufactured at the Government Printing Office, Sydney.

New Zealand Government Printing Office (Wellington). Since 1842 the postage stamp supplies of New Zealand have been printed locally in the Dominion, usually from plates manufactured by well-known English firms of stamp engravers. At first the printing was done at the office of the Postmaster-General at Auckland, but from 1873 onwards it was carried out at the Government Printing Office, Wellington. Messrs. De la Rue and Co., who made the plates for the 1871 issue of New Zealand, sent out skilled workmen to the Colony to instruct the local printers in the special nature of the work. The same occurred in 1898 with the recess printed pictorial series produced by Waterlow and Sons. A first printing was made in London by the manufacturers, and the plates then dispatched to the Colony in charge of expert stamp printers, subsequent printings being made at Wellington. The plates of the 1909 issue with portrait of King Edward were constructed by Messrs. Royle and Co. In addition to the regular issues of New Zealand and the series overprinted for use in the various South Sea Islands, under the control of the New Zealand Government, the following issues have been produced by the Wellington Printing Office:—Tonga (1886-95), Samoa (1887-99), Cook Islands (1892 to date).

L'Officina Calcografica Italiano (Rome). A branch of the American Bank Note Co., established in Rome about the year 1905 (or earlier). By a special decree of the Italian Government they were awarded the contract for printing experimentally, by the line engraved process, the 15c. slate of 1906, with portrait of Victor Emmanuel III., the contract being subsequently transferred to the Italian Government Printing Works at Turin. The 1911 pictorial series of the kingdom of Bulgaria was manufactured by this firm in lieu of the London house of Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., with whom the contract had originally been placed. The 1907 stamps of San Marino were also printed here. So far as can be ascertained no other postage stamps have emanated from this office, where business is apparently chiefly concerned with bank note engraving. Their imprint appears on the margins of sheets of the Bulgarian stamp referred to.

L'Officina Governativa delle Carte-Valori (Turin). The Italian Government stamp and bank note factory at Turin was founded in 1865, and modelled on the works of Messrs. De la Rue and Co., of London, who had previously produced the stamp supplies of the Italian kingdom. From 1866 to date, the whole of the postage stamps of Italy and Colonies (with the exception of the 1906 issue), as well as those of San Marino (prior to 1907), have been manufactured by the Italian Government at the Turin factory, at first by typography only, but of recent years by the intaglio process also.

Osaka Royal Mint. It is understood that the surface printed issues of Japan from 1876 onwards produced under Government control have been manufactured at this establishment, where some, at least, of the dies and plates were constructed.

Carlos Parraga, San Salvador. Printer of the postage stamps of the Republic of Salvador from 1910 to date, from plates manufactured by Mr. Thos. Macdonald in London.

Perkins, Bacon and Co., London. The oldest established firm of postage stamp printers in the world. Specialists in the production of line-engraved stamps by the Perkins Mill and Die process of steel engraving, invented by Jacob Perkins, founder of the firm, in 1819. The first postage stamp, the 1d. black of Great Britain, 1840, was manufactured by the old firm

of Perkins, Bacon and Petch, at the rate of 7½d per 1,000 stamps, the Government supplying the paper. The price was subsequently reduced to 6½d. per 1,000, and afterwards in 1856 to 4½d., at which figure it remained until the expiration of the contract with the British Government in 1880. In 1852, the style of the firm was changed to its present form of Perkins, Bacon and Co. Until 1905, the stamp printing works of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon, and Co., were situate in Fleet-street, London, but in consequence of the widening of that thoroughfare they were removed to Southwark Bridge, where the firm is now located. The beautiful early line-engraved stamps of the majority of the British Colonies were manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., until the transfer of the contracts to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. by the Crown Agents in the 'sixties of the last century. The plates engraved by Perkins, Bacon's were transferred to the new contractors, who continued to print from them for a time until they were eventually replaced by the cheap and nasty surface printed types introduced by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Amongst the recent stamps manufactured by this firm are the Liberian issues (from 1902), Greek (Olympic Games series 1906), Nepaul (1907), Guatemala (1909). The souvenir stamps issued by the second and fourth Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain were likewise engraved and printed by this firm. The Perkins Mill and Die process, formerly confined to the production of plates for intaglio printing, has recently been used in the manufacture of steel plates engraved in relief, which have been supplied to the New Zealand Government. It is worthy of note that the original die of King Edward series of Canada (1903), admittedly the handsomest stamp of the last reign, was engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., the plates being manufactured and the stamps printed by the American Bank Note Co., contractors to the Canadian Government.

Russian Imperial Printing Works (St. Petersburg). All issues of Russian postage stamps from 1857 to date have been printed by typography at the Imperial Printing Works, St. Petersburg. The overprinted stamps for use by the Russian Foreign Post Offices are also produced at this establishment, as were the distinctive issues of the Russian Levant Steamship Co. from 1866-1884.

South American Bank Note Co. (Buenos Ayres). The principal firm of bank note and stamp engravers and printers in South America. Producers of fine line-engraved work. Manufacturers of the Argentine Republic series 1889-90, 1892-95, 1899-1900), Uruguay (1910 and 1911), Paraguay (1904-00) etc.

Spanish Government Printing Works (Madrid). Printers of the postage stamps of Spain from 1850 to date (excepting the issue of 1876 produced by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of London) and of most issues of the Spanish Colonies and Foreign Post Offices.

Thiele and Co., Copenhagen. Printers of the postage stamps of Denmark under Government contract from December 31st, 1851, to date, and of the stamps of the Danish Colonies. Early in 1912 their works were destroyed by fire, together with a large stock of stamps, plates and material.

United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Washington). Printers of the postage stamps of United States and Colonies from 1894 to date, also the 1899 series of Cuba.

The stamps manufactured by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are all produced from line-engraved plates by a modern process, the plant being one of the most up-to-date extant. Despite the fact that several lower tenders have been received from private firms, the work of providing the stamp supplies of the United States has remained in the hands of the Bureau. In the following extract from Vol. II of the *Melville Stamp Books*, Mr. Fred J. Melville gives an interesting account of the work of this office:—

“The Bureau is distinct from the Government Printing Office. The latter, which is the department of the Public Printer and is situate on North Capitol and H Streets, Washington, is said to be the largest printing office in the world, and produces the publications of the Government and prints and binds the account books. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is located on North-East Corner B and Fourteenth Streets, S.W., in the same city, near to the Washington Monument. In this establishment are designed, engraved, and printed the revenue and postage stamps, paper money, bonds, Government certificates (excepting post-cards and envelopes).

In the course of the production of a plate a number of skilled operators have each done a portion of the work. It is a principle of the department that each operator specialises in a specified portion of the work. The result is that technical excellence of detail is secured, and, what is of first importance, no individual workman attains that complete all-round efficiency which would enable him, unaided, to produce counterfeit work. As the plates pass through many hands in the course of construction a check is kept of each operator who has worked upon it, and this is done by each man impressing on the margin of the plate a punch bearing an initial by which he can be identified. This gives rise to those curious strings of jumbled letters which, being punched into the plate, appear in color on the margins of the printed sheets of stamps.

The paper for printing the stamps is sent from the store room to the 'wetting-down room.' Here the sheets of paper are placed between damp cloths and allowed to absorb sufficient moisture to make them ready for printing by the intaglio plate process, which requires the paper to be damped before it is used for taking an impression from the plate on which the ink is only in the recessed lines.

The presses used are steam presses, each of which has four plate beds and four plates connected at equal distances with an endless chain. Ink-charged rollers apply the ink, and an automatic wiper cleans it off the level surface of the plate, leaving the ink only in the recessed lines, and the pressman polishes the plate as it passes him with the palm of his hand, which he has previously rubbed on a cake of whiting or chalk. One of two lady assistants at each press lays the sheet of paper in position on the plate, the impression is then made, and the paper is removed by the second lady assistant. The four operations are by this contrivance concurrent. Of the four plates one is being inked, another wiped, another polished, and the fourth is making the impression, all at one time.

As we have said, the paper is impressed when damp. If it has been too wet the color is apt to saturate the paper, and causes what some enthusiasts please to call 'toned paper.' This wetting-down business has another effect which has

always puzzled philatelists. The wet paper is taken into a hot room to dry, and in drying it contracts. The contraction is not uniform, and the philatelist, in trying to prove the existence of more than one original die, will pin his faith to the idea that if the varieties noticeable were due to contraction of the paper the contraction would be proportionate on all sides of the stamp. This is not the case, however.

Paper, when absorbing moisture, expands more in one direction than the other. The direction of greater expansion is what is technically known as the 'cross direction,' and is the direction *across* the flow of pulp in the paper-making machine. During the flow of the pulp the bulk of the fibres lie parallel with the movement of the wire gauze, and it is a scientific fact that the diameter of a fibre is increased by absorption of water much more than is the length. The subsequent shrinking on drying also is uneven.

After the printed sheets have been for about twenty-four hours in the drying room they are smoothed out between straw-boards in hydraulic presses, then counted and checked for defects.

The sheets are next taken by female assistants, who insert them into the gumming apparatus. The sheets are gripped between two metal fingers fastened on an endless chain and drawn between two rollers, the upper roller applying the gum to the backs of the printed sheets, which are then carried on by an endless chain through a hot box eighty feet long, emerging quite dry at the end. Until lately the sheets were received and stacked by female assistants, but an arrangement has now been added by which the sheets are stacked automatically like finished printing on a big press, thus doing away with the necessity for the assistants doing this work.

After gumming, the sheets are again pressed flat by hydraulic power, and are then perforated. The perforating machines are of a very advanced character, and are capable of much more rapid work than the familiar up-and-down movement machines in vogue in most other stamp printing establishments. The American machines are rotary. An upper row of wheels carry the teeth or punches, and a lower row of wheels bear the holes into which the teeth fit.

With these machines it may be wondered that the perforation of modern United States stamps is not more perfect. It is frequently found that the lines of perforation pass through the printed design, and provide the "off-centre" copies so familiarly associated with United States issues. This is not due to imperfections in the perforating machinery, but to the uneven shrinkage of the paper after the wetting-down process. The paper used is a bleached chemical wood stock, and, in view of the uneven shrinkage which caused considerable wastage through difficulty of proper perforating, a 30 per cent. rag stock was tried in 1909, but failed to remove the difficulty. The plan has in 1909 been tried of having the longitudinal margins between the stamps of varying width to counteract the "cross" shrinkage, the horizontal margins between the stamps remaining uniform as before. By this means the wastage due to badly perforated stamps which are cast out has been reduced from 9 per cent. to 1 per cent.

In the perforating room the stamps, after being counted and examined for defects, are riveted in batches and sealed ready for delivery upon requisitions from postmasters.

The Bureau maintains a very large stock of stamps ready for delivery. The reserve stock is stated to be nearly fifteen hundred millions of postage stamps."

Waterlow Bros. and Layton (London). Printers of Unemployment Insurance stamps and Health Insurance stamps in single colours under contract with H.M. Government at their works, Broken Wharf, London, E.C. These stamps are printed by the typographical method, although their previous work has been confined to line engraved stamps. By the later process, they produced *inter alia* the two pictorial high value parcels post stamps of the Congo Free State (1898-1910), Costa Rica (1907), the local stamps of the Mazagan-Marrakish service (Morocco) 1898, etc.

Waterlow and Sons. Ltd. (London). Bank note and postage stamp printers. of Great Winchester House, London, E.C. Specialists in line engraved work and printers of a vast number of Colonial and foreign stamps produced by this method during the past 20 to 25 years, including Congo Free State

and Belgian Congo (1894--1910), Chili (1900--1), China (1898 to date), Costa Rica (1889--1906), Ecuador (1899, 1907-8), Guatemala (1898, 1902, 1907), Nicaragua (1905--1911), Portugal and Colonies, Vasco da Gama series (1898), Portuguese Nyassa (1901--1911), Siam (first issue, 1883), Uruguay (1889--1901, 1910), British Guiana (1852--53, 1856--75, 1863), Sirmoor (1885--99), Labuan (1902), New Zealand (1898--1901), Niger Coast Protectorate (1893--98), North Borneo (1894--1909), Rhodesia (1897--1910).

Whitehead, Morris and Co. (London). Printers of the 1910 Tercentenary series of Newfoundland, at first by lithography and afterwards from line engraved plates, and presumably also of the Royal portrait series of 1911 now current.

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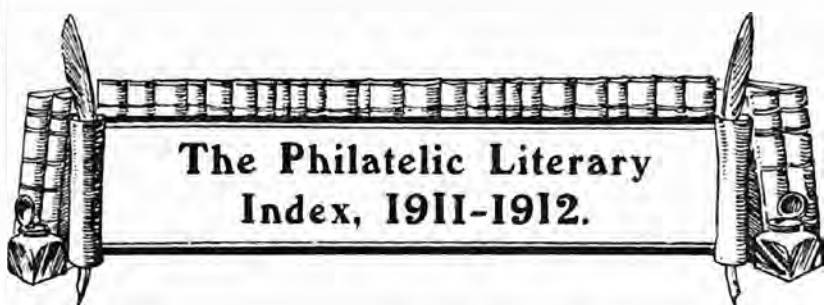
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Key to Abbreviations Used.

Abbreviations	Full title of Journal	Nos. of Volumes Indexed
A.A.	—Allgemeiner Anzeiger für Philatelie	(II, III)
A.P.	—Australian Philatelist	(XVIII)
Am.P.	—American Philatelist	(XXV)
A.S.J.	—Australian Stamp Journal	(II)
A.S.M.C.	—Alfred Smith and Son's Monthly Circular, Nos. 443-451.	
B.G.P.J.	—British Guiana Philatelic Journal.	
B.P.	—British Philatelist	(IV, V)
Bul. Phil.	—Bulletin Philatelique, Nos. 39-47.	
B.B.Z.	—Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung	(VIII)
Cir. Ph.	—Circulaire Philatelique	(X)
C.J.	—Collectors' Journal (U.S.A.)	(II, III)
C.T.P.	—Collectionneur des Timbres-Poste.	
D.B.Z.	—Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung	(XXII, XXIII)
D.D.P.	—Der Deutsche Philatelist	(V)
D.G.S.	—Der Ganzsachen Sammler.	(I)
D.P.	—Die Post.	(XIX)
D.Ph.	—Der Philatelist.	(XXII)
E.P.	—Everybody's Philatelist	(II, III)
E.T.	—Echo de la Timbrologie	(XXV, XXVI)
F.S.A.	—Fowler's Stamp and Coin Age	(I)
G.N.	—Griebert's Notes and Offers	(I, II)
H.	—Hobbyist	(IV, V)
H.M.R.	—Herts Monthly Report	(V)
I.B.J.	—Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal	(XXVIII, XXIX)

Abbreviations	Full title of Journal	Nos. of Volumes Indexed
I.Z.	—Internationale Zeitung für Philatelie	(XVII)
J.P.	—Journal des Philatelistes	(VII)
J.P.L.S.	—Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society	(IV, V)
L.P.	—London Philatelist	(XX, XXI)
M.	—Mitteilungen der Firma Kohl	(II)
M.F.	—Madrid Filatelico	(XIV, XV)
M.J.	—Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal	(XIX, XX)
M.P.	—Metropolitan Philatelist	(XXVIII, XXIX)
M.W.S.N.	—Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News	(XXV, XXVI)
N.F.T.	—Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift	(XVIII, XIX)
N.T.P.	—Nederlandsche Tijdschrift von Postzegelkunde	(XXVIII, XXIX)
N.Y.	—New Yorker	(III)
P.C.	—Philatelic Circular	(I)
P.G.	—Philatelic Gazette	(II)
P.J.A.	—Philatelic Journal of America	(XXII, XXIII)
P.J.G.B.	—Philatelic Journal of Great Britain	(XXI, XXII)
P.J.I.	—Philatelic Journal of India	(XVI)
P.R.	—Philatelic Record	(XXXIII, XXXIV)
P.S.	—Postage Stamp	(VIII, IX)
P.S.N.	—Philadelphia Stamp News	(II, III)
P.Z.	—Philatelic Zeitung	(XXV)
R.F.A.	—Revista de la Sociedad Filatelica Argentina	(XV, XIV)
R.S.F.	—Record of the Philatelic Students' Fellowship	(III)
S.A.P.	—South African Philatelist	(I)
S.B.Z.	—Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung	(XXIV, XXV)
S.C.	—Stamp Collector	(XV, XVI)
S.C.F.	—Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly	(XVII, XVIII)
S.F.T.	—Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift	(XII, XIII)
S.J.	—Stamp Journal	(IV, V)
S.L.	—Stamp Lover	(IV, V)
S.P.	—Southern Philatelist	(III)
S.P.N.	—Schweizerische Philatelistische Nachrichten	(III, IV)
T.P.	—Timbre-Poste	(V, VI)
U.B.S.	—Ungarischer Briefmarken Sammler	(XI, XII)
U.A.	—Universal Anzieger	
W.B.J.	—Weiner Briefmarken Journal.	
W.E.P.	—West End Philatelist	(VIII, IX)
W.S.	—World of Stamps	(I)

Only articles of a permanent reference value have been included in this Index, those of a purely topical or ephemeral nature having been disregarded. There is only a single entry in the Index for each article, cross references being avoided, and in every instance the articles are indexed under the countries or subjects to which they refer without regard to fanciful titles.

In the cases of articles which have undergone translation the reference is, wherever possible, to the English edition. Articles which have been extensively reprinted are indexed under the publication in which they originally appeared.

The plan followed in listing articles is substantially the same as that adopted in previous editions.

A full table of abbreviations employed in referring to the various periodicals is printed above, together with a key to the volumes indexed.

Roman figures are employed to denote volume numbers, and ordinary Arabic numerals to indicate the page on which a particular article will be found. Thus "L.P. XIX, 54" signifies "London Philatelist," Volume Nineteen, page 54.

In the case of journals which are not divided into volumes, we only quote the current number of the issue, and the same method has been adopted where there is no pagination.

The period covered by the present Index is from October, 1911, to September, 1912, inclusive, and it will be found to include all important articles published in the World's Philatelic Press during that time.

D.B.A.

V.W.

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