

Brewford 2631

Philatelic= =Opinion

VOL. 1, NO 1. OCTOBER, 1912

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EDITED • AND • PUBLISHED • BY
BERTRAM • W • H • POOLE
ALTADENA BOX
 231 CALIFORNIA

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GENERAL NOTICES

SUBSCRIPTION The subscription to "Philatelic Opinion" is 50c for twelve numbers commencing with the current one. Back numbers in stock can be supplied at 10c each. The magazine is published on the 20th of each month.

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B. W. H. POOLE
PHILATELIC EXPERT AND STAMP DEALER
ALTADENA, CAL.

Philatelic Opinion

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

Edited by

Bertram W. H. Poole

VOL. I

OCTOBER, 1912

NO. 1

The Story of The Month

In penning the first of our monthly stories of the chief happenings in the world of stamps we may, perhaps, be pardoned for writing a few words regarding ourselves. We must confess that when first discussing the publication of this journal our program was a much more ambitious one than we have been able to successfully compress in the space at our

Ourselves

disposal. We finally decided that articles must be the main feature of PHILATELIC OPINION, while other features will appear with such regularity as space permits. Our aim will be to make all articles not only of temporary interest, but of value for reference in the future. We intend to issue a thoroughly impartial journal, free from petty personalities and other space wasters, but what does find its way into our columns will, we trust, be found of solid worth. Sensationalism will have no place in our program. We make no rash promises regarding the wonderful things we are going to accomplish, but we shall endeavor to issue a magazine that will be interesting and helpful to as large a section of our readers as possible.

Letters from our readers inviting information on topics likely to be of general interest, criticisms, and suggestions are always welcome.

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Stamps in rolls have ceased to become a novelty so far as the United States is concerned, but it is of interest to note that Great Britain has now made arrangements to supply its 1/2d. and 1d. stamps in this form. They are issued in rolls of 500 or 1000, the smaller size selling at 2c over the facial value and the larger size at 4c premium. In both sizes and in both values two sorts of rolls are ob-

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tainable—delivering the top or bottom ends of the stamps first, respectively. We understand the stamps are perforated on all four sides in the usual way so that when removed from the coils they will not be distinguishable from those issued in sheets.

* * *

By the time this issue is in the hands of our readers the London Philatelic Exhibition, held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, will be over. Knowing the previous record of this virile society, we are confident that the show will have been an unqualified success, but as we have not yet had time to receive a report of the proceedings, our notes and comments thereon must wait until next month.

* * *

While on the subject of exhibitions, it behoves us to say a few words regarding the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York next year. Although America has long been the home of numerous world-famed collections and can count enthusiastic and active votaries of the hobby by the thousand, no exhibition of international importance has yet been held in this country. It is imperative, therefore, that the October, 1913, show should be in every respect worthy of America's place in philately. Already numerous willing workers are giving freely of their time to help the cause along, but every active collector in the United States must do his share if the Exhibition is to be on the generous plan its promoters have in mind. The executive ability is already there; only the "sinews of war" are lacking. The "war chest" must receive many dollars if success is to be attained. It should be a personal question with every active philatelist. Already many of the leading collectors and dealers have made generous contribution to the funds, but the rank and file must help as well. Every collector can afford the dollar asked as membership fee; those who can spare more should give more in ratio to the pleasure they have derived from our mutual hobby. We shall be glad to receive a donation or \$1 for membership from those of our readers who have not yet contributed. "He gives twice who gives quickly," and with ample funds at their disposal the Executive Committee will be free from financial anxieties and work with increasing zest for philatelic America's honor.

Stamps of The Moment

(The Editor will be glad to receive early information regarding New Issues with, if possible, specimens for illustration. Due acknowledgment will always be given).

Bulgaria Three new commemorative labels have just been issued showing portrait of King Ferdinand. They are of extra large size, are dated "1887-1912," and are evidently intended to mark the 25th anniversary of the King's accession to the throne. They are perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, the values and colors being as follows:

- 5st. sage green.
- 10st. dull carmine.
- 25st. slate-blue.

China A new type of the "Republic" overprint is being brought into use, the characters being wider and of slightly different shape from those of the old type. They are also more widely spaced, so that the overprint is taller than before. So far we have only seen the two lowest values.

- 1½c brown; overprint in blue.
- 1c ochre; overprint in lake.

Jamaica According to "Ewen's Weekly," two more values of the King George issue have made their appearance. They are perforated 14, and have multiple watermark as usual.

- 2d. grey.
- 1s. black on green.

Papua Another value of the monocolored set has been issued. It is perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$, and has the Crown A watermark sideways like

the other denominations of the same series.

- 1s. pale yellow.

Portugal We have received several new values of the permanent type.

- 1½c chocolate.
- 2c carmine.
- 8c purple.
- 10c dull red.
- 20c brown on green.
- 30c brown on red.
- 1 escudo green on blue.

Portuguese India Owing to a shortage of stamps of the lower denominations the postal authorities here attempted to eke out their scanty supplies by bisecting various values and surcharging the halves with similar or new values. The surcharge in each case consists of a numeral above the word "REAL" or "REIS" in small capitals. The stamps are perforated vertically down the centre, the surcharge being near the top of the left hand halves and close to the bottom of the right-hand portions. We have seen the following varieties:

Overprinted "Republica"

- 1 real on half of 1 real grey.
- 6 reis on half of 9 reis lilac.

Without "Republica" Overprint

- 2 reis on half of $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis brown.
- 3 reis on half of $2\frac{1}{2}$ reis brown.
- 6 reis on half of 9 reis lilac.
- 6 reis on half of 9 reis deep lilac.

Thibet Thibet, the land of mystery, has adopted civilized habits by issuing its own postage stamps. True the design of the only value yet seen is crude in the extreme, and it is as crudely printed, but as a work of art it is superior to the recent atrocities perpetuated by Jai-pur. The stamp bears traces of the Dalai Lama's long residence within the guardian Empire of India for the ornamentation of frame and spandrels has, palpably, been inspired by the Edwardian 1 anna stamp of India. Instead of a central portrait, however, there is a mysterious looking animal intended to typify the white lion of Thibet. By a curious error on the part of the artist the "white" lion is shown in color on a white ground. The only

English inscription reads "Tibet Postage" but in native characters we find POD (Thibet) SHUNG (government) at the top; and YIG (letter) THE-HU (postage or stamp), KHA (anna) KANG (one) at the bottom. The stamp is printed in a reddish purple and a sheet consists of only 12 specimens.

1 anna, reddish purple.

Uruguay A new 2c stamp has appeared in the Artigas design (Scott's type A90). It is a poorly lithographed travesty of the Waterlow engraved stamp of 1910 and is, apparently, the work of the School of Arts and Crafts of Montevideo. It is perforated 11½.

2c red.

A NEW AUSTRIAN VARIETY

The fact that there are four type varieties of the 5kr. Austrian stamps of 1867 has long been known to students of this issue and now we read in the "London Philatelist" that a new type has been discovered by Herr Josef Salzik, of Vienna. As this 5kr. stamp is one of the commonest of all European emissions the discovery is of interest to every collector. Incidentally it proves once more that even the commonest stamps are worthy of careful study, and also that a patient and careful investigator may make important discoveries in connection with stamps which have already been extensively studied. The four types hitherto known differ chiefly in the ornamentation of the lower left angle. In type I the ornament to the left of

the lower curve is short while in type II it follows the inside of the curve. Both of these types have coarse whiskers and hair, but types III and IV, which belong to a much later period, have fine whiskers and hair. In both of these later types the lower part of the ornament is somewhat similar to type II, but in plate IV the scroll at the extreme top of this corner is in one piece instead of two as in type III. The differences are all very clearly illustrated in Gibbon's catalogue.

Herr Salzik's discovery has the corner ornament of type I combined with the fine whiskers and hair of types III and IV. Two specimens have been found but now that collectors in general know what to look for it is probable others will turn up.

BOLIVAR

By Bertram W. H. Poole.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

TO the stamp collector "Bolivar" at once signifies the Department of Colombia of that name so that our title needs no amplification. As a matter of fact another Bolivar—a Province of Ecuador—has achieved some measure of fame (or notoriety) by the issue of stamps and still another Bolivar—a State of Venezuela—occupies more territory, though it apparently has far less ambition in postal affairs. The Bolivar with which we are now concerned is a Department of the Republic of Colombia, bordering on the Caribbean Sea. On the east side are the rivers Magdalena and Cauca and on the west the Sinu and these, dividing into many channels, irrigate the whole territory to such an admirable extent that rich pasture land is abundant. The chief occupation of the natives is, therefore, cattle raising and many animals are exported annually. The total area of the Department is 21,340 square miles while it has a population well in excess of 300,000. Its capital is Cartagena while its chief port is Barranquilla.

Bolivar, of course, derives its name from Simon Bolivar (1783-1830) "the Liberator," who was born at Caracas, in the Spanish Colony of New Granada, of a noble Spanish family. He was educated at Madrid and after a visit to the United States in 1809 he threw himself heart and soul into the move-

ment for making the colony independent of the mother country. After the abortive insurrection of Caracas in 1810 he proceeded to London; but the British government decided to maintain a neutral policy. Bolivar's party having issued a Declaration of Independence in 1811, a long struggle for the mastery ensued between Spain and her recalcitrant colonists. In 1819 the Congress of Angostura having invested Bolivar with the chief command, he fought the decisive battles of Tunja and Boyaca, and proclaimed the new "Republic of Colombia," which term embraced the whole territory subsequently (1832) divided into the republics of Venezuela, the United States of Colombia, and Ecuador. The war, however, continued until 1821, when it practically concluded with Bolivar's victory at Carabobo. On August 30th, 1821, the constitution of Colombia was adopted and Bolivar was elected President. He next proceeded to effect the independence of Peru, of which country he was chosen dictator (1824), as he was also of Bolivia, freed in 1825. The closing years of Bolivar's life were marked by the unworthy suspicions and intrigues of his co-republicans. But ultimately he was no longer spoken of as a Napoleon, but as a Washington, who had spent his energies and his wealth to secure the liberties of his countrymen. Boli-

var, as we have already shown, has given his name to three departments or provinces, Bolivia was named in his honor, several towns bear his name, and he evidently had his admirers in the United States for no less than six villages bear his cognomen.

Naturally his portrait looms large on South American stamps and may be found on certain issues of Bolivia, the republic of Colombia, on most of the stamps of Venezuela and, of course, on nearly all the stamps of the Department we are now discussing.

The cult of South and Central American stamps has at last come into its own—or, at any rate is beginning to come into its own for, if we are to believe the prophets, present interest in this group is as nothing to what it will be in a few years' time. Uruguay and Brazil have been popular for some time, Nicaragua and Salvador, once the despised of all, have an ever growing crowd of devotees, Bolivia, Chili, Paraguay, and Peru have been fairly extensively studied, but the bal-

ance provides almost virgin soil for the philatelic explorer. The collection and study of the group comprised under the title "Republic of Colombia" would be a colossal task requiring much time and a particularly accommodating banking account. The earlier stamps, both of the republic proper and its component parts, have already received a fair mead of attention at the hands of advanced collectors, but the intermediate and later issues have, speaking generally, been left to languish "unsought, unhonored and unsung." Any one of the Departments offers splendid material for the specialist and, as our special line of endeavor for the time being, we have chosen Bolivar. "Why Bolivar?" queries the "gentle reader" beloved of all scribes, philatelic and otherwise. Simply because we have been so fortunate as to acquire a mass of material from which we have gleaned many interesting facts, and it will now be our pleasant duty to record these facts for, we hope, the edification and enlightenment of our readers.

II.—ITS PHILATELIC HISTORY.

The philatelic history of Bolivar is simple enough, though there is perhaps a good deal of it! The first issue (1863) consisted of a couple of undersized labels of the value of 10c and 1 peso respectively. The former was soon changed in color from green to red, and then the two values sufficed for the postal needs of the Department for eleven years. In 1872 5c, 10c, 20c and 80c stamps were issued,

followed, in 1874, by a change in the design of the 5c, and, in 1877, by the issue of a new type for the 10c. In 1878 the 5c was again changed in design, and in the following year an era of constant change was inaugurated. Four values were issued, all of somewhat similar design and all showing portrait of Simon Bolivar instead of the Arms which had previously occupied the place of honor. In 1880

these values were replaced by new ones, differing only in the date labels at top, and at the same time 80c and 1 peso stamps made their appearance. Both sets are found on blue laid paper as well as the more usual white wove, but it is questionable if the former were all issued for postal use.

In 1882, 5 and 10 pesos stamps of extra large size were issued, these standing alone among Bolivar's stamps as the only ones not produced by lithography. These two values were printed from line-engraved plates in two colors and they form a handsome pair. Each exists perf. 16 as well as perf. 12.

In 1882 a new set of 5c to 1 peso values appeared, followed in 1883, 1884 and 1885 by precisely similar sets, but with the dates altered to suit. To add that pleasing variety beloved of all good philatelists, each value of all four sets exists perf. 12 all round and perf. 16 by 12. After a lull of six

years another set was issued, all the values being alike in design and of better execution than previous productions.

The 1891 set did duty until 1903—at any rate no new stamps were issued in the interim—and then we were treated to a ghastly display of how *not* to produce postage stamps. True, the set consisted of only four values, but as the 50c, 1p., and 2p. were each issued in five colors, and the 10p. in no less than nine colors, and most of these may be found perforated as well as imperforate, they provide more than enough variety. In 1904 low values of even more atrocious design were issued, together with a goodly array of such unnecessary luxuries, as Too Late, Registration, and Acknowledgment of Receipt stamps. Since then Bolivar has ceased to trouble, and we can only hope this happy condition of affairs will continue indefinitely.

(To be continued.)

NEW ZEALAND STAMP VENDING MACHINES

We take the following item from the "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly:"—Some interesting information is furnished in a return giving particulars of the work accomplished in New Zealand by eight automatic Stamp-Selling machines for two years ended July, 1912. The number of postage stamps sold was 884,-

880, or equal to a strip of stamps eleven miles in length. The weight of coins received was eight tons. The average number of stamps for each machine was 110,610. The work done by the machines in the second year showed an increase of 60% over that of the previous year.

Our "How to Tell" Page

By the Editor.

SOME years ago a well-known English collector—a gentleman occupying a high official position in London—commented on the difficulties even advanced collectors meet with in identifying between stamps, closely alike in design, from catalogue descriptions only, and he suggested that an article clearly defining the differences between these puzzling varieties would be invaluable to the general collector. He justly observed that the specialist, with his abundance of material, can by comparison easily separate two very similar types, and also that the dealer, with perhaps a dozen or more copies of a certain stamp, can identify A from B without difficulty, while the general collector, with only a single copy, often finds it impossible to say with certainty which of two varieties his particular specimen may be. Now if these remarks can with fairness be applied to Gibbons' catalogue, with its clear illustrations and numerous descriptive notes, how much more so is it applicable to Scott's? Take Scott's types A20 and A22 of Switzerland as an example. How many collectors can differentiate between these two types, and, given a 40c gray which may be either No. 82 or No. 104, state definitely which it is?

It has occurred to us that a few notes on these varieties, amplifying catalogue descriptions where they

appear inadequate and supplying notes where none are given, would prove helpful to a large proportion of our readers. We do not propose following the catalogue from A to Z, but will deal with groups of countries chosen more or less haphazardly. Our readers are cordially invited to write regarding varieties which have proved stumbling blocks in their own individual cases, and any information we can give will be cheerfully supplied.

We will make a start by simplifying the few "posers" found among the issues of the German States and Empire.

Baden offers no problems that should puzzle even the beginner. The only types showing any similarity are A2 and A3, but a little study of the cuts shown in Scott's catalogue ought to remove any lingering doubts as to which is which. In type A2 the background on which the Arms rest is lined, while in type A3 it is quite plain.

The Kingdom of Bavaria presents a variety which has proved a stumbling block to many collectors. Scott's catalogue lists two varieties of the 6 kr. of 1849, one like type A2 and the other having "broken circle." As there is considerable difference between the prices affixed to these varieties, many a collector has spent anxious moments trying to determine whether his copy is the

scarcer "broken circle" or only the common or garden variety. Gibbons' catalogue illustrates both types and also explains where the difference lies. Scott's list of these early Bavarians is quite incorrect, for the 3kr. of 1849 (No. 2 and No. 2a) is also with broken circle, while the 6kr. with complete circle should really be classified with the 1850-53 series, to which issue it properly belongs. In the broken circle variety the inscribed labels at top, bottom and both sides of the design cut into the large circle, containing the numerals of value, flattening it at these points, as shown in our illustra-



tion of the 5kr. In the other variety the circle is a perfect sphere and the labels do not touch it at any point as shown in our cut of the 6kr.

Each value of Bergedorf having a distinctive design, no confusion is possible, but in the case of Bremen, Scott's note regarding the differences between the two types of the 5 grote seems to require explanation. We read "Type I.—The shading at the left of the shield runs downward. Type II. The shading at the left of the shield runs upward." The wording of this is a trifle ambiguous, for the distinguishing feature of one type might equally well be

applied to the other. Had the words, "from left to right," been added all would have been perfectly plain. An easier test will be found in the lines of shading between the ends of the scroll containing "funf Grote" and the outer border. In type I these lines are all V-shaped, while in type II they are curved, thus



One may well be pardoned for wondering why Scott illustrates the first type for Brunswick with two cuts. Of course, it is plain that the inscriptions differ,—that on type A1 being "Ein Silb. Gr." and the one



on type A2 reading "Vier Silbr. Pf."—but so do the inscriptions on the other values. The $\frac{1}{4}$ sgr. differs even more as regards the inscription, for on this the words are "Drie Pfennig." But notwithstanding these differences the stamps are all of one type, for the wording in each case only refers to the different denominations. A value which might with some show of reason have been illustrated as a separate type is the $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. This, instead of having colored numerals on each side of the central oval, has " $\frac{1}{2}$ " at the left, and "Gr" on the right, in white on ovals of solid color.

(To be continued.)

De La Rue Plate Flaws

By Bertram W. H. Poole.

AT one time and another quite a large number of firms have been engaged in the work of manufacturing postage stamps. But of these, the firms who have left their mark, as it were, on philately are surprisingly few. Eliminating the great Government printing establishments such as the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the French Government Printing Works, the German Imperial Printing Office, all of which, though producing millions of postage stamps annually, are comparatively little known to the average collector—we find the names that stand foremost are those of Perkins, Bacon & Co., the American Bank Note Co., Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., and De La Rue and Co., Ltd. The three first named concerns are best known for their line-engraved work while the De La Rues stand unrivalled in the domain of typography, which they have made peculiarly their own.

Perkins, Bacon & Co., though still actively engaged in business as engravers and printers, are best known to philatelists for their work of bygone days. Theirs is indeed a proud record; for not only can they justly claim the honor of having produced the first adhesive postage stamps issued anywhere in the world, but the handsome labels they supplied to most of the British Colonies are universally acknowledged to

have few equals and certainly no superiors. Philately would lose much of its charm were there no "pence" Ceylons, "triangular" Capes, early Grenadas, New Zealands, Barbados, etc.

The American Bank Note Company have consistently turned out good work and their products loom large among the stamps of the New World. America has always been their particular "happy hunting ground," and from Canada to Tierra del Fuego there are few countries they have not supplied with stamps.

Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., the very name at once conjures up visions of picture stamps—belong to the modern epoch of stamp production. Their work is characterized by a delicacy of detail and elaboration that at times borders on the marvellous. They can justly claim the world as their market for each of the five Continents can show stamps manufactured at the Waterlow establishment. Indeed the Waterlow stamps have done much to add to the attractiveness of our albums.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have almost entirely pinned their faith to typography—a method of production which, so far as the British Empire is concerned at any rate, has almost entirely superseded the process of line-engraving. From 1855 until Jan. 1, 1911, they printed all

the stamps of Great Britain (with the exception of the four lowest values which were supplied by Perkins, Bacon & Co. until 1880), and for the last half century they have printed the stamps for most of the British Colonies excepting those of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. Of course this firm has occasionally resorted to other methods—copper-plate printing, embossing, and lithography—but, as we have already stated, their fame as stamp manufacturers rests chiefly on typography. All stamps printed by De La Rue & Co. are carefully checked and counter-checked so that the possibility of any errors leaving the establishment is reduced to a minimum. That the system of checking employed is elaborate and well-nigh perfect is proved by the surprisingly few "errors" that have managed to escape detection during the long period they have been engaged in business. With these, however, we have no concern at the moment. The purpose of this article is to catalogue and describe those minor varieties caused by accidents to certain plates resulting in what we term "plate flaws." Some of these are of very little interest while others are of considerable importance and are well worth looking for.

British Honduras.

The King Edward VII stamps of this Colony were all printed from

one of the "general" head-plates provided by De La Rue & Co. for the use of those Colonies that wished to avoid the expense of having special plates engraved. In conjunction with this head-plate separate duty-plates have to be provided for each value it is required to print, but in the case of British Honduras this involved no additional expense for the plates used in connection with the Queen's head series were still quite serviceable. These duty-plates consisted of sixty repetitions of the name and value arranged in ten horizontal rows of six (a pane) and as the head-plate consisted of two such panes placed side by side it follows that three printings took place before each sheet was ready for issue. During the period which elapsed between the printing of the last supply of 5c Queen's head stamps and the first supply showing portrait of King Edward this particular duty-plate met with an accident which destroyed or damaged the "c" of the "5c" on the fourth stamp in the top row. The damage was repaired by engraving a new "c" and dot by hand. This can readily be distinguished from the other 5c stamps on the pane for the "c" is larger and thinner and the dot is larger. The variety is very distinct and it is surprising it has not yet been considered worthy of catalogue rank. It occurs on the 5c black and blue on blue paper with both single and multiple Crown C. A. watermarks, and also on the 5c ultramarine.

(To be continued.)

The Lima Oval Overprint

MR. A. BLANC raises an interesting point regarding the Lima oval overprint, of the type illustrated, used in 1881. In Scott's 1912 catalogue Peru has been extensively revised and we are now told that the only genuine type of the Lima overprint has the word "PLATA" 2½mm. high. In a footnote we read "Reprints were made in 1884. The overprint is from a new die in which the word PLATA is 3mm. high instead of 2½mm. The cross bars of the letters A of that word are set higher than on the original die. The 5c is printed in blue instead of ultramarine." Gib-



bons' list, which was entirely rewritten in 1911, gives a more elaborate explanation viz.: "The 5c blue, all have forged overprint. The genuine dies of the overprints were destroyed in 1881, but in 1884 the Postal Authorities had new dies made in order to supply demands for the stamps. The easiest tests for these 'official imitations' is by means of the letters A in PLATA, which in the originals are wide with the cross-bar near the bottom; in the imitations they are too tall and nar-

row and the cross-bar is in the middle of the A." Now these "official imitations"—they are obviously not reprints if new dies were made—have for about ten years been listed in Scott as reissues and some values have been priced used as well as unused. The question arises "Were these stamps good for postage in Peru?" and if not how can Scott explain the existence of the used specimens offered in their catalogue? If, as would not seem improbable, these varieties were receivable for postage then they certainly have some claim to catalogue rank.

If Gibbons' story is correct, that new dies were made solely to meet a philatelic demand for the varieties, it seems curious that at least one should have been carefully preserved until 1889 and then applied to a large quantity of the 10c stamps of 1876 and issued for postal use. What are we to call this stamp anyway? It is not a re-issue for it is a variety never previously in use, nor is the overprint type 23, as stated in Gibbons if the original dies of type 23 were destroyed in 1881. Scott goes one better than Gibbons and gives this 10c of 1889 (No. 117a) a companion under No. 117. This is a 1c green with similar overprint but how we are to distinguish it from the so-called 1c reprint of 1884 is a puzzle too complex for us. Perhaps one of our readers well versed in Peru and its multitudinous overprints can give us authoritative information on this subject.

ATTRACTIVE SETS

All in Mint Condition.

No.		No. in set	Price
1.	Aitutaki, 1903, 1/2d, 1d, 2 1/2d, 3d, 6d, 1s.....	6	\$0.70
2.	Angola, 1911, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100 reis.....	9	.60
3.	Angola, 1911, with 115, 130, 200, 400 and 500 reis added.....	14	3.00
4.	Angola, 1912, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200 reis.....	9	.85
5.	Angola, 1911, Postage Due, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 100, 150, 200 reis.....	9	.90
6.	Antigua, 1903, CCwmk., 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 1s....	6	1.00
7.	Antigua, 1908-12, mult. wmk., 2d, 3d, 6d, 2s.....	4	.88
8.	Argentine Republic, 1908-10, 3, 4, 6, 15, 24c.....	5	.40
9.	Azores, 1910, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100 reis.....	9	1.00
10.	Azores, 1911, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100 reis.....	10	.70
11.	Azores, 1912, Vasca da Gama, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 200 reis.....	10	.80
12.	Bahamas, 1902, CA wmk., 1d, 4d, 6d, 1s.....	4	.75
13.	Barbados, 1909-10, mult. wmk., 2d, 6d, 1s.....	3	1.00
14.	Bavaria, 1911, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80 pf. 1 mark.....	10	1.20
15.	Belgium, 1912, 1c, 5c, 10c.....	3	.06
16.	Bechuanaland, 1904-06, 1/2d, 1d, 2 1/2d.....	3	.15
17.	Bermuda, 1901-04, Queen, 1/4d, 4d, 6d.....	3	.50
18.	Bermuda, 1910-12 Ship, 1/4d, 1/2d, 2 1/2d, 6d, 1s....	5	.58
19.	Bolivia, 1909-10, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c.....	4	.15
20.	Bosnia, 1912, 12, 60, 72 heller (pictorial issue)....	3	.36
21.	British Central Africa, 1903-4, 2d, 4d, 6d, 1s....	4	1.00
22.	British Guiana, 1889-1903, 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c.....	4	.35
23.	British Guiana, 1907-10, 2c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 12c.....	5	.38
24.	British Honduras, 1902-04, 2c, 5c.....	2	.18
25.	British Honduras, 1904-06, 1c, 10c, 25c.....	3	.65
26.	Brunei, 1907-11, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 25c, 30c, 50c, \$1.00.....	11	2.00
27.	Canada, Quebec set, 1/2c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 20c..	8	1.00
28.	Canada, 1912, 1c, 2c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 20, 50c.....	7	1.15

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

BOX 231

ALTADENA, CAL.

BARGAINS**Signifies unused.*

CRETE, Scott's Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, and 56, scarce.	\$0.60
CUBA, 1899, 3c (No. 229, cat. 6c) . . . . .	.03
*DOMINICA, 1883-90 4d. (cat. 50c) . . . . .	.22
*DOMINICAN Republic, 1902, 20c block of four with inverted center (cat. \$6.00)	\$2.50
*DOMINICAN Republic, 1902, 50c, a similar block (cat. \$8.00)	3.00
*FERNANDO POO, 1900, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, 80c (cat. \$6.40)	2.40
*GRENADA, 1883, 6d. tete-beche pair (cat. \$1.25) .45	
*GUATEMALA, 1871, 1c brown . . . . .	.02
*GUATEMALA, 1878, 4c, no gum. . . . .	.06
*HAYTI, 1891, 2c blue. . . . .	.04
MEXICO, 1884, 2 pesos (cat. 25c) . . . . .	.10
MEXICO, 1894, 3c, perf. 5½, block of four (cat. \$3.00)	1.00
MEXICO, 1900, Official 5c (cat. 20c) . . . . .	.06
MEXICO, 1900, Official 50c (cat. 50c) . . . . .	.20
*NABHA "Service," 1885- 97, ½a (cat. 25c) . . . . .	.10
*ST. CHRISTOPHER, 1884, 4d. (cat. 25c) . . . . .	.12
*TRANSVAAL, 1895, 1d. on 2½d. (cat. 12c) . . . . .	.05

**TWENTIETH
CENTURY***All unused.*

Aitutaki ½d. King.	\$0.02
Argentina, 1908, 12c buff (cat. \$1.25) . . . . .	.50
Bahamas, 1903, 2s Staircase .60	
Bahamas, 1903, 3s Staircase .90	
Bahamas, 1903, 5s King (obsolete)	1.80
Falkland Is., 1904, 3s	1.50
Falkland Is., 1904-5, 5s	2.25
Guatemala, 1911, 1c on 6c. . .10	
New Zealand, ½ King . . . . .	.02
Nyassa, Scotts' Nos. 48, 49 (cat. \$1.50) . . . . .	.75
Orange River Colony 5s	1.50
Paraguay, 1911, 1c . . . . .	.01
Rhodesia, 1910, ½d. . . . .	.02
Rhodesia, 1910, 1d. . . . .	.03
St. Helena, 1908, 2½d, 4d, 6d, the three. . . . .	.35
St. Kitts-Nevis, 1903, ½d, 1d, the pair . . . . .	.10
St. Lucia, 6d, King Edward (No. 61), obs. . . . .	.25
Sierra Leone, 1903, 20s.	7.00
Sierra Leone, 1904-5, 1s. . . . .	.40
Sierra Leone, 1904-5, 2s.	1.00
Sierra Leone, 1909-10, 2s on blue . . . . .	.60
Straits Settlements, 1904, \$5 on ordinary paper	5.25
Straits Settlements, 1907, 25c on Labuan . . . . .	.30
Straits Settlements, 1907, \$1 on Labuan	1.20
Sweden, 1910-12, 8 ore. . . . .	.03
Sweden, 1910-12, 50 ore. . . . .	.18
Thibet, 3 pies on 1c China. . . . .	.05
Union of South Africa 2½d. . . . .	.08

CUBA

1910, 1c green and violet with inverted center, a really rare stamp.
Price, \$17.50

SOMALI COAST

1894, 25 and 50 francs (Scotts' Nos. 19 and 20), Mint and scarce.
Price, \$17.50

ST. CHRISTOPHER

1887-90, 4d on 6d (Scotts' No. 18). A mint block of four of this provisional. Very rare thus.
Price, \$20.00

MAURITIUS

1860-62, 1s, buff. Imperforate pair from lower left corner of sheet. Very rare.
Price, \$12.50

UNITED STATES

Special Delivery, 1902 Issue, Scotts' No. 895

Mint unused copy	\$0.12
Set of three slightly different shades .....	.40
Set of four blocks of six, showing imprint and plate numbers 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, from bottom of sheet	4.00
Similar set from top of sheet	4.00
Block of six plate No. 1775, top or bottom block	1.00
Pair with guide line between .....	.40
Pair with guide line and arrow in right margin .....	.75
Pair with straight edge on left, showing vertical guide line .....	.30
Pair with top arrow mark on margin .....	.40
Pair with bottom arrow on margin .....	.45
VARIETY—Owing to a defect on the transfer roller, the four lower rows of stamps from plate 1774 show an interesting flaw. The white line below the "N" of "CENTS" is covered by a semi-circular patch of color .....	.35

BULGARIA

1903, 10s on 15s with double surcharge (Scotts' No. 736) A fine mint copy of this rarity. Price, \$15.00

HAYTI

1890-95, 3c grey, imperforate block of four (Scotts' No. 340). No gum but very rare. Price, \$10.00

CHINA

1897, 50c dark green, error of color. Mint (Scotts' No. 59 cat \$10.00).
Price, \$5.00

SIAM

1907, 2a on 24a with inverted surcharge (Scotts' No. 934). Mint and rare.
Price, \$5.50

PAPUA

Special Offers. All Mint

1901, 2d, Block of four	\$ 1.00
1907-10, 2½d, perf. 11, wmk. sideways. Block of four showing variety with unshaded leaves at left. (No. 27 on sheet) . . . . .	.85
1907-10, 2d, perf. 12½ block of four with similar variety	1.00
1907-10, 1s, large "Papua," Perf. 12½ upright wmk. Block of four from top right corner of sheet	1.50
1907-10, 2½d, perf. 11, sideways, wmk. Entire sheet of 30 Very fine	5.50
1907-10, 4d, large "Papua," perf., 12½. Entire sheet of 30	
1907-10, 6d, large "Papua," perf., 12½. Entire sheet of 30	7.50
1907-10, 1s, large "Papua," perf. 12½. Entire sheet of 30	12.50

NEW BOOKS

The following books have been remounted recently and can be sent on approval to any collectors interested on receipt of satisfactory references:

Antigua to Barbados.
British Central Africa and Rhodesia.
British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
Canada.
Cape of Good Hope.
Costa Rica.
Cyprus and Malta.

Gambia and Gold Coast.
Great Britain, I. and II.
Guatemala, I. and II.
Hong Kong.
Mexico, I. and II.
New Zealand.
North Borneo.
Persia.
Western Australia.

UNITED STATES

The stamps offered below are all mint and centering is good. Absolute plumb centering is not guaranteed but money cheerfully refunded for any items not perfectly satisfactory. Blocks of four of the items marked * can be supplied.

1879, 30c black, No. 190, \$1.00	*1894, 1c blue . . . . .	.05
1879, 2c vermilion, No. 183, .15	*1894, 1c pale blue . . . . .	.08
*1882, 5c gray brown,	*1894, 1c ultramarine . . . . .	.06
No. 205b	*1898, 4c orange, No. 287	.10
*1883, 2c red brown,	1909, 50c pale violet . . . . .	.75
No. 210	*1902, 50c orange, No. 310	.75
*1883, 4c blue green,	*1909, 2c Lincoln, No. 335	.03
No. 211	*1912, 2c imperforate in	
*1887, 3c vermilion, No. 213 .08	blocks of four only . . . . .	.10

APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

Special attention is paid to the APPROVAL DEPARTMENT of my business, which is under my Personal Supervision.

The most satisfactory manner in which to purchase stamps is from approval books when the collector has the opportunity of inspecting the specimens at his leisure. My stamps are all arranged in Books by Countries, mounted and arranged according to the latest edition of Scotts' catalogue. Above each stamp the catalogue number and price is plainly shown and below my net selling price is marked.

These books contain unused and used stamps, several copies of the same variety being included wherever possible so that the collector has ample choice. All minor varieties of shades, watermark, perforation, etc. are included as well as occasional pairs and blocks of four. Prices are most reasonable and average about half catalogue. As most of these books are of considerable value they can only be sent to collectors well known to me or to those supplying first class references.

SPECIALISTS

A cordial invitation is extended to all advanced collectors and specialists to acquaint me of their special countries. I continually have rare and out-of-the-way items in stock and shall be glad to send particulars of these to interested readers.

LOW PRICED SELECTIONS

Beginners and collectors of moderate means desiring selections of the commoner stamps of any country or countries can have same made up to meet their individual requirements. Let me know the limit you care to spend on one stamp, whether you wish for unused, used, or both, and I shall be glad to send a selection of just such stamps as will interest you. No trouble is considered too great to meet the wishes of collectors who really mean business, and the small buyer is assured of the same careful attention as is accorded to those clients in a position to make more extensive purchases.

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British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.	Guatemala, I. and II.
Canada.	Hong Kong.
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Costa Rica.	New Zealand.
Cyprus and Malta.	North Borneo.
	Persia.
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*1883, 2c red brown, No. 210	*1898, 4c orange, No. 28710
*1883, 4c blue green, No. 211	1909, 50c pale violet75
*1887, 3c vermilion, No. 213 .08	*1902, 50c orange, No. 31075
	*1909, 2c Lincoln, No. 33503
	*1912, 2c imperforate in blocks of four only10

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STAMPS PURCHASED

**General or Specialised Collections of Any Kind
Purchased For Prompt Cash**

**Rare Stamps Desired and Highest Prices Paid
For Anything Really Fine**

UNITED STATES

Rarities, Blocks of Four, Oddities, Proofs and Essays Wanted

OLD EUROPEANS

German States, Italian States, and Great Britain

Good Cash Prices Paid for Anything Really Fine

Proofs, Essays, Rarities and Curiosities of Any Country Purchased

Arrangement of Collections

The value of a collection is considerably augmented if it is well arranged. This fact is self evident to those who have had the opportunity of attending any of the International Philatelic Exhibitions, for given two collections of equal value, the award has always fallen to the one showing the better arrangement.

For a considerable period I have made a special feature of the scientific and artistic arrangement of specialised and general collections. Collections are not only artistically mounted but are carefully arranged on the basis of the most up-to-date information, with the necessary and interesting details carefully and neatly written in. Terms are reasonable and correspondence on the subject is welcomed.

NOW is the time to have your collection put in order if you intend exhibiting it at the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York in October 1913.

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

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ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA

Brewford 2531

Philatelic = = Opinion

VOL. 1, NO. 2 NOVEMBER, 1912

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EDITED • AND • PUBLISHED • BY
BERTRAM • W • H • POOLE
 ALTADENA **BOX**
 231 CALIFORNIA

GENERAL NOTICES

SUBSCRIPTION The subscription to "Philatelic Opinion" is 50c for twelve numbers commencing with the current one. Back numbers in stock can be supplied at 10c each. The magazine is published on the 20th of each month.

GUARANTEE All stamps sold by B. W. H. POOLE are warranted genuine. All stamps advertised in "Philatelic Opinion" are in perfect condition unless stated to the contrary. Money cheerfully refunded for anything not perfectly satisfactory or as described. Returns must be made within two days of receipt.

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B. W. H. POOLE
PHILATELIC EXPERT AND STAMP DEALER
ALTADENA, CAL.

Philatelic Opinion

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR STAMP COLLECTORS

Edited by

Bertram W. H. Poole

VOL. I

NOVEMBER, 1912

NO. 2

The Story of The Month

IT was a foregone conclusion that the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, from October 14th to 19th would be a triumphant success, for its organizers, the Junior Philatelic Society, have more than once previously shown their mettle. The Exhibition held under the auspices of this Society in 1908 was an enormous success and though a much more ambitious scheme was embarked on this time the results were even more phenomenal. Indeed, we think it may be justly claimed that this Jubilee Exhibition has broken all records for shows of this character as regards the general interest displayed, the number of exhibitors and value of the stamps shown, and of the crowds attracted every day the Hall was open. At no other International exhibition

have there been so many competitors and, certainly, never before has such a wonderful and valuable array of the best of philately's treasures been gathered under one roof. The organization of such an event was a task of gigantic proportions and Britain is fortunate in having men capable of the occasion. The lion's share of the organizing fell on the capable shoulders of Mr. Fred J. Melville, the indefatigable and popular President of the J. P. S., and he was ably seconded by Mr. H. F. Johnson and a corps of willing helpers. We have not the space to give a detailed description of the exhibits or even a complete list of the medal winners, but mention must be made of the successful exhibitors in the Championship Class. Here Baron A. de Worms was awarded a great Gold medal for his world famed collection of Ceylon, Mr. Sydney Ioder and Mr. A. J. Warren received similar honors for Great Britain and Holland and Colonies respectively, while a Gold medal was apportioned to Mr. V. Beaujeux (Switzerland) and Dr. A. Chiesa, (Buenos Aires). These are all collections which have received high awards at previous exhibitions. In the class for young collectors the

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IT was a foregone conclusion that the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, from October 14th to 19th would be a triumphant success, for its organizers, the Junior Philatelic Society, have more than once previously shown their mettle. The Exhibition held under the auspices of this Society in 1908 was an enormous success and though a much more ambitious scheme was embarked on this time the results were even more phenomenal. Indeed, we think it may be justly claimed that this Jubilee Exhibition has broken all records for shows of this character as regards the general interest displayed, the number of exhibitors and value of the stamps shown, and of the crowds attracted every day the Hall was open. At no other International exhibition have there been so many competitors and, certainly,

The London Exhibition never before has such a wonderful and valuable array of the best of philately's treasures been gathered under one roof. The organization of such an event was a task of gigantic proportions and Britain is fortunate in having men capable of the occasion. The lion's share of the organizing fell on the capable shoulders of Mr. Fred J. Melville, the indefatigable and popular President of the J. P. S., and he was ably seconded by Mr. H. F. Johnson and a corps of willing helpers. We have not the space to give a detailed description of the exhibits or even a complete list of the medal winners, but mention must be made of the successful exhibitors in the Championship Class. Here Baron A. de Worms was awarded a great Gold medal for his world famed collection of Ceylon, Mr. Sydney Ioder and Mr. A. J. Warren received similar honors for Great Britain and Holland and Colonies respectively, while a Gold medal was apportioned to Mr. V. Beaujeux (Switzerland) and Dr. A. Chiesa, (Buenos Aires). These are all collections which have received high awards at previous exhibitions. In the class for young collectors the

Junior Championship cup was awarded to Mr. V. A. Cazalet for his specialized collection of Great Britain. America was strongly represented among the exhibitors and as a consequence quite a number of valuable medals crossed the "pond." We extend our congratulations to Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack who carried off the major honors in the class for specialized single issues. In addition to the chief award, a great Gold medal for Brazil 1894-98, he obtained a Gold medal for Queensland 1879-80, a Gold medal for Uruguay Diligencias of 1856, and a silver gilt medal for the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic. Other successful American exhibitors were the Hon. E. R. Ackerman, Gold medal for British Guiana; Mr. Edward M. Taylor, silver-gilt medal for Tonga; Mr. John N. Luff, silver medal for early Samoa; the late Mr. H. J. Crocker, Gold medal for rarities; Mr. C. A. Howes, bronze medal for Corea; Mr. J. A. Steinmetz, bronze medal for United States; and Mr. Eugene Klein, bronze medal for stamps of the Danube Steam Navigation Co. Every International Exhibition demands a higher class of exhibits, but the standard set in London this year will be difficult to surpass in the future. Perhaps the most interesting class of all was that devoted to specialized collections of single issues. Here America, in the person of that wonderful student-collector, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, carried all before it. No one will begrudge Mr. Pack his well earned honors for his Brazil alone occupied seven "Oriental" albums and showed a truly remarkable amount of original research. Apart from the actual display of stamps a model stamp factory was installed in which visitors to the exhibition were able to see the whole process of stamp making. Modern specializing makes it imperative for the student to have a theoretical knowledge of the various processes by means of which stamps are manufactured, so that the opportunity of seeing paper made and stamps printed and perforated was one widely taken advantage of. The social side was on the same grand scale as the exhibition proper. A comfortable club room was installed, a highly successful banquet was held, a theatrical visit was arranged, and a highly enjoyable reception and ball took place. Truly it was a red letter week for philatelic London.

* * *

It is with great regret we have to record the death of Mr. Henry J. Crocker, which sad event took place on Oct. 11th, after an illness of only a few weeks' duration. Mr. Crocker was one of the stalwarts of American philately and his fame as a collector was known throughout the whole world of stamps. A melancholy interest attaches to the fact that at the recent London exhibition his display of rarities gained a gold medal. The name Crocker was almost synonymous with Hawaiian Islands and his wonderful collection of these had gained him numerous awards. The last time it was publicly shown in its entirety was, we believe, at the London exhibition 1906, when it received the championship cup for collections of any coun-

try outside the British Empire. But though he was best known for his Hawaiians he had many other valuable collections. Rarities had a particular fascination for him, his United States would be hard to beat anywhere, and he also had noteworthy collections of French colonies and 20th century British Colonials. Mr. Crocker had long been a

Henry J. Crocker director of the American Philatelic Society, and he took a lively interest in the Pacific Philatelic Society of which he was President. In this capacity he was planning great things in the way of an International Stamp Exhibition to be held at San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He also took an active interest in the forthcoming New York exhibition and was planning to send several exhibits. Mr. Crocker was born at Sacramento, Cal., and was in his fifty-second year at the time of his death. He was identified with extensive business interests in San Francisco and in addition to philately, which always had first claim on his leisure, he was an enthusiastic sportsman and at one time kept a notable stable. In social life he was exceptionally well-known, his warm, friendly, and democratic nature endearing him to many, and while he was a member of one of California's best families, his friendships were among every class. He leaves a widow, two sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

* * *

Death, the Silent Reaper, has indeed been busy in philatelic ranks of late and it is with sincere regret we have to record the demise of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, at Reading, England, on October 1st, after a long and painful illness. Although a young man (he was only 36 years of age at the time of his death) Mr. Ewen was one of philately's most strenuous disciples and it seems hardly possible that one man could have accomplished so much. He started stamp-dealing on his thirteenth birthday with a modest capital of \$65 and a few years later he was generally acknowledged as the leading dealer expert in British stamps. For many years he devoted himself exclusively to the stamps of his own country and his well-known catalogues were not only far in advance of anything

H. L'Estrange Ewen of the sort previously attempted but were for long accepted as the standard guides for specialists in British stamps. In 1899 he saw great possibilities in the development of the new issue business and his now famous slogan of current British colonials at "2d. in the 1s. over face" took the philatelic world by storm, and he was probably himself surprised at the rapidity with which his business developed. The writer first met him late in 1899 and six months later went to South Africa on his behalf to purchase war stamps and obtain philatelic news for his paper. Few men with the small capital Mr. Ewen then had at his command would have cared to take the risk, but the venture was highly successful and the profits he made really laid the foundations of his gigantic business in new issues. As a business man he had few equals and

the masterly manner in which he marketed the Somaliland remainders is now a matter of history. Although himself an advanced student of any stamps that interested him he was a strong advocate of general collecting on a very "simple life" plan. For many years he had been busy accumulating an enormous collection of Railway Letter Fee stamps in which specialized study was followed to the greatest possible extreme. Ever ready to expose the false in philately his outspokenness regarding the clever fakes of Somaliland and other overprints involved him in the memorable libel action of "Lowden v. Ewen" which, though he won the case, cost him nearly \$5000 in solicitor's costs—a somewhat heavy price to pay for speaking the truth. A tireless worker—we have known him at his desk 16 hours a day for weeks at a time—there is no doubt he greatly overtaxed his strength and, being one of those natures that never give in, his final illness found him with no reserve force to combat the attack. Apart from stamps, which was his hobby as well as his business, he was interested in the study of languages, for which he had a remarkable gift. It was characteristic of the man that when he was interested in any particular stamps he also wanted to know something of the language of the people of the countries from which they emanated, and when the Niue, Penrhyn Is. and Aitutaki stamps first appeared he began a study of South Sea dialects. He had a thorough knowledge of most European languages and was entirely self taught. Mr. Ewen was a strong believer in publications and in addition to the many editions of his English catalogue, he published the "English Specialists' Journal," innumerable specialist price lists concerning Railway Letter Fee stamps as well as a large history of the same, and a "Weekly Circular" which he afterwards expanded into "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News." The latter was for many years the only weekly stamp paper published in Europe and most of it, advertisements and all, he wrote himself.

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BOLIVAR

By Bertram W. H. Poole.

III.—THE FIRST ISSUE.

(Continued from Page 7.)

The first issue for Bolivar consisted of two values only, both of similar design and both of small size. The stamps are rectangular in shape and the design is simple in the extreme; in the centre is a small shield, containing the coat-of-arms of the

Colombian Republic, surrounded by nine stars—one for each of the departments Colombia was at that time divided into. Around this are inscriptions arranged in the form of a double border. The inner one contains the words "ESTADO S. DE BOLIVAR" (Sovereign State of Bol-

ivar), and the value; while the outer one is inscribed "ES. US. DE COLOMBIA" (United States of Colombia), and "CORREOS DEL ESTADOS" (State Post Office). To preserve the rectangular form the words are divided in a curious manner as plainly shown in the accompanying illustration. The general arrangement of the stars is three above and six below the shield, but the ten cents is also found with only five stars below, making an incorrect total of eight. According to the Catalogue for Advanced Collectors both types appear side by side on the sheet but how many there were of each is not stated.



The 1 peso exists in red only, but the 10c is found in rose and green, the latter color being much the rarer. The catalogues all appear to be agreed in ascribing the date 1863-66 to this first issue of Bolivar, but whether both the 10c green and the 1 peso were issued in 1863 and whether the 10c was changed in color in 1866 are matters regarding which I can find no authoritative information.

This small issue certainly offers scope for study. At present we do not know where the stamps were manufactured; how many were contained in a sheet; and, in the case of the 10c, how the two types were disposed in the sheet. These are all matters of first importance which lack of material prevents us, person-

ally, doing anything to elucidate at present. The stamps were printed by lithography and are separated by vertical and horizontal dividing lines. The paper is white wove and the stamps are imperforate. The 1 peso is now cut in half diagonally and used as 50c.

Reference List

1863-66. Imperf.

1. 10c green
 - (a) with eight stars
2. 10c rose
 - (a) with eight stars
3. 1 peso red
 - (a) diagonal half used as 50c.

IV.—THE 1872 ISSUE.

The three small stamps described in our last chapter sufficed for the postal needs of Bolivar for about ten years. In October, 1873, the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" announced the receipt of four new



stamps—5c, 10c, 20c and 80c—all of different design. The exact date of issue is unknown, but as they reached England in October

they were probably placed on sale some time in the previous August. An extended description of the designs is hardly necessary for all details are very clearly shown in the accompanying illustrations. It should be noted that though the Colombian coat-of-arms is retained no reference to the republic is made in any of the inscriptions. On each value we find "ESTADO SOBERANO DE BOLIVAR" (Sovereign State of Bolivar). The arrangement of the lateral inscriptions on the 5c give the design the appearance of being printed in a continuous strip. The stamps were all produced by lithography but in what manner the stones were laid down and in what sized sheets they were printed are matters regarding which we have been unable to trace any information. Like the preceding issue the stamps are separated by vertical and horizontal dividing lines.

Reference List

1873. Lithographed. Imperf.
 4. 5c, blue
 (a) deep blue.
 5. 10c violet
 (a) deep violet
 6. 20c green
 7. 80c vermillion.

V.—THE 1874 ISSUE.

In October, 1874, the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" mentioned the arrival in London of a new 5c stamp of the design illustrated. It will be seen that the inscription referring to the United States of Colombia has been restored, while, possibly as a set-off against this, the words "CORREOS POLIVAR" are unduly prominent. It was presumed at the time of the issue of this label

that the Colombian authorities had raised objections to the omission of the name Colombia from the stamps



of 1873 and that this new 5c was the forerunner of a fresh series. If it was intended to issue the other values the idea was abandoned for new 10c stamps did not appear until 1878 while the 20c and 80c values with modified inscriptions did not eventuate for some years after. This 5c label was produced by lithography and had dividing lines between the stamps as in the case of the preceding series, but in what sized sheets it was issued we have been unable to discover.

Reference List

1874. Lithographed. Imperf.
 8. 5c blue

VI.—THE 1878 ISSUE.

Towards the end of 1878 the 5c value was again changed in design and at the same time a new 10c stamp was issued. The designs are clearly shown in our illustrations so that we need hardly enter into a detailed description. The 10c looks as though the top and bottom of the stamp had been accidentally cut off. The inscriptions are similar to those of the previous issue and both stamps were printed by lithography. The usual dividing lines are shown be-

tween the stamps and, in the case of the 10c, the vertical ones are some-



times doubled. This value is known cut in half diagonally for use as 5c.

With these two labels we come to the end of what is probably the most interesting period in the philatelic history of Bolivar and also the one re-

garding which least is known. In fact we may say that practically nothing is known regarding the size and make-up of the sheets or of varieties which nearly always accompany stamps produced by lithography. They therefore offer almost virgin ground for the studious collector but, though most of these labels are priced quite cheaply in the catalogues, they are surprisingly difficult to obtain in quantity.

Reference List

- 1878. Lithographed. Imperf.
- 9. 5c blue
- 10. 10c mauve
- (a) Diagonal half used as 5c.
- (To Be Continued).

* * *

Stamps of *The Moment*

(The Editor will be glad to receive early information regarding New Issues with, if possible, specimens for illustration. Due acknowledgment will always be given).

Angola From various sources we learn that the following provisionals have been issued:

2½	reis	on	15	reis	green	
5	"	"	15	"	"	•
10	"	"	15	"	"	

Azores The entire set of Portuguese stamps in the "permanent" design has been overprinted "ACORES" for use in these Islands. As the colors and values are, of course, similar to those of Portugal it is hardly necessary to repeat them here.

Barbados The full set of Georgian stamps has now been issued. They are on the usual

multiple C A paper, perf. 14, and as the colors are those of the Crown Agents' color scheme we need only mention the different values which are as follows: ¼d, ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 4d, 6d, 1s, 2s, and 3s.

Bechuanaland Protectorate We have received the re-engraved type of the Georgian 1d. stamp overprinted for use here.

Wmk. Crown. Perf. 15x14.
1d scarlet.

Belgium The 2c stamp for the new series has appeared and it is in a design quite different from the other values. The main

theme is a Belgian lion rampant within a garter inscribed "BELGIQUE-BELGIE." A 2-francs stamp with King Albert's portrait has also been issued, thus completing the series.

No Wmk. Perf. 14
2c red-brown
2fr. violet.

Bolivia "Ewen's Weekly" records a new provisional formed by converting a 1c fiscal stamp of Scott's type R1 into a 10c postage stamp. The surcharge is in five lines, in red, as follows "10 10-Correos-10-Centavos-1912."

Provisional Issue
10c in red on 1c blue.

Bosnia We have received a handsome series of line engraved stamps all bearing an excellent portrait of the aged Emperor, Francis Joseph. The stamps are square in shape and are practically the same size as the krona values of the series of 1906. The 1h. to 30h., 1kr. and 2kr. values have full face portrait while on the others the head is in profile similar to Scott's type A25 for Austria. All are perf. 12½, and the values and colors are as below:

1	heller	olive
2	"	pale blue
3	"	claret
4	"	green
6	"	black
10	"	carmine
12	"	sage-green
20	"	yellow-brown
25	"	ultramarine
30	"	vermillion
35	"	myrtle-green
40	"	deep purple
45	"	sepia

50	"	slate blue
60	"	plum
72	"	deep blue
1	krona	deep plum on toned
2	"	indigo on blue
3	"	lake on green
5	"	violet on lavender

British Morocco The "Postage Stamp" records the 2½d. Edwardian stamp, printed by Harrisons, with the usual overprint in black for use in these offices.

Wmk. Crown. Perf. 15x14.
25c on 2½d. blue.

Brunei We have received the 50c of the current design printed in black on green paper. It has the usual multiple C A watermark.



Chili We learn from the "Philadelphia Stamp News" that three new stamps have been issued. The 4c bears portrait of Toro Z, the 8c that of Freire, and the 10c that of O'Higgins. All are perf. 12.

4c dark brown
8c slate
10c blue with black centre.

Cyprus Supplies of the following King George stamps have reached us recently. All have multiple C A watermark and are perf. 14.

- 30 paras, green and violet
- ½ pia, green and carmine
- 1 " carmine and blue
- 4 " olive and purple
- 6 " brown and green

Denmark A handsome 5 kroner stamp, long oblong in shape, has been issued. Like the corresponding value for Sweden the centerpiece is adorned with a view of its chief Post-office. It is printed in two colors, the frame being in lake and the center in carmine.

East Africa and Uganda The 3c and 6c Georgian stamps have been issued.

They are exactly like the corresponding values of the King Edward series except so far as the portrait is concerned.

Gambia We have received the complete series of the new stamps bearing portrait of King George V. As colors, watermarks, etc., are exactly similar to the corresponding values in the Edwardian series, it is hardly necessary to list them in full. A new value has been added, 1½d — this being printed in olive-brown and green.

Great Britain An entirely new design for the 1d. stamp has been introduced, this, as will be seen from our illustration, being a decided improvement on the old one. New 1½d. and 3d. val-

ues have also been placed on sale, the former being similar to the ½d. but with profile portrait, while the latter is like the 2d. value illustrated. The ½d. of both types and the 1d. of the first design (unshaded lion) have been found with the new Cypher watermark, these varieties being from stamp booklets. We therefore have to chronicle:

- Wmk. G. R. V. and Crown. Perf.*
- 15x14.
- ½d green, first type
- ½d green, re-engraved type
- 1d scarlet, first type
- 1d carmine, new design
- 1½d red-brown
- 3d violet.

India From various sources we learn of the issue of two new values of the King George V. stamps.

- Wmk. Star. Perf. 14*
- 8 annas bright mauve
- 12 annas reddish purple.

Nicaragua A further set of provisional Official labels has been issued, these being manufactured from the 1c railway stamp which had already been overprinted on the face for fiscal use and on the back for postal purposes. In these latest atrocities the surcharge at the back has been cancelled with a black bar while on the face the "Vale 10 ctvs." portion of the fiscal overprint has also been barred out. The new surcharge is on the face and reads vertically downwards in three lines, viz: "Correo Oficial-1912" and the value. There are seven values in the set—5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 35c, 50c and \$1.

Paraguay We have received supplies of a new provisional, the 50c of the 1910 issue being surcharged "Habilitada - en-VEINTE" in three lines in black.
20c on 50c carmine

Portugal Two new values of the "permanent" type have been issued.
15c purple
50c vermilion on fawn

Southern Nigeria The 1 s. stamp of the Georgian series has appeared. It is precisely the same as the label it replaces, except as regards the portrait, being printed in black on green paper.

Straits Settlements The first value to be issued with King George's portrait is the 10c which is announced as being on sale by divers of our contemporaries.

10c purple on yellow

Sudan The 10 piastres with multiple crescent and star watermark overprinted "O.S.G.S." for official use has just been issued.

Victoria Land The current New Zealand $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with portrait of King Edward is stated to have been overprinted "Victoria-Land" in two lines in black, presumably for the use of Captain Scott's Antarctic Expedition.

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Our "How to Tell" Page

By the Editor.

(Continued from Page 9)

Hamburg provides no perplexities of design, while the difference between types A4, A5, and A6 of Hanover and types A3, A1 and A2 respectively is that the former are covered with an overprint of network. Curiously enough, the 3 pf., green, (Nos. 17 and 25), which is quite distinct in design from the 3 pf. printed in rose is not considered worthy of a special illustration. On the 3pf. illustrated in the catalogue the inscription above the oval is "EIN DRITTEL SILBERGROSCHEN,"

while on the green stamps the inscription is "DREI ZEHNTTEL SILBERGROSCHEN." The former, meaning $\frac{1}{3}$ sgr., was hardly the correct equivalent of the value 3pf. expressed in the center of the stamp, while the modified inscription, reading three-tenths sgr. was the exact equivalent of 3pf.

Lubeck and Meckenburg-Strelitz are quite straightforward, while in the case of Mecklenburg-Schwerin the differences between types A1 and A3 (shaded and plain back-

grounds) are clearly shown in the catalogue illustrations.

No difficulty should be experienced in identifying the stamps of Oldenburg from the illustrations of the different designs, but the bald statement that "there are three types of the 1-30 and the 1-15" may be worth amplifying with a brief description of those types. The distinguishing features of the three types of the 1-30th thaler are as follows:

A.—The point at the bottom of the shield is over the left stroke of the N of OLDENBURG while the ornament at the left side of the indentation touches the H of THALER.

B.—Is similar to the above but the ornament does not touch the H.



C.—The point of the shield is above the N and touches it. The ornament under the H is rounded and farther away from that letter while the lettering of THALER is thicker and there is a horizontal stroke at the top of the A.

Variety (c) is about twice as rare as (a) while (b) is twice as scarce as (c).

The points by which the three types of the 1-15th thaler may be distinguished are as follows:

A.—The indentation on the left side of the shield is rounded and quite clear of the H of THALER.

B.—The indentation is pointed and nearly touches the H.

C.—The shading of the mantle below the shield is much heavier than in the other two types.

Varieties (b) and (c) are about equal in value while (a) is nearly three times as scarce as either of them.

The average collector may well despair of making head or tail of the five illustrations of the portrait type for Prussia as shown in Scott's catalogue. As a matter of fact there *are* differences though the closest examination of the cuts fails to reveal them. Type A1 has values in pfennigs; type A2 has values in silbergroschen; type A3 differs from the others in having solid background; while types A4 and A5



are simply a repetition of the first two though the process by means of which they were printed differs.

For practical purposes the stamps of 1850-60 with portrait of King William IV may be classed under one main type. The 1850-55 issue was printed from steel plates and the stamps may be distinguished without difficulty owing to the laurel wreath watermark shown in each specimen. The three highest values may also be told at once by the colors. In all five stamps the portrait is on a ground of crossed lines.

In 1857 motives of economy led

the Government to try a cheaper mode of production. The head of the king was engraved on wood on a *solid* background with frames similar to that previously used. From this die electrotypes were made and the stamps were printed typographically on unwatermarked paper. These three stamps are Scott's numbers 6, 7 and 8 and they can be distinguished at a glance by the solid background.

In 1858-59 the designs of the 4pf., 1, 2 and 3 sgr. stamps were modified, the background consisting of crossed lines as in the case of the first issue. The absence of watermark is sufficient guide for these and the colors of the sgr. values are quite distinct from those of the first issue. In 1860 a new printing of the 6pf. (Scott's No. 10) was made from the original steel plate but as the paper is unwatermarked it is easily identified.

While the cataloguers' extravagance in using five illustrations for the stamps leads to needless confusion, they rush to the other extreme by making one cut (type A8) do for the two stamps of 1866 which are totally different in design. The design of the 10sgr. is as shown while the 30sgr. is like type A3 of Germany—*i. e.*, the inscribed border is rectangular and the numerals are on a rectangular background.

Saxony is plain sailing as is also Schleswig-Holstein with the exception of three of the labels for Holstein. The catalogue descriptions of numbers 15, 16 and 17 certainly require fuller explanations. On No. 15 the wavy lines in the spandrels are close together, the lettering on the

frame is small and SCHILLING is in larger letters than the others. No. 16 has the wavy lines wider apart, larger lettering in the frame, and SCHILLING smaller. No. 17 has still larger lettering in the frame but this variety can be best distinguished by the absence of the dots over the letters I in SCHILLING.

Wurtemberg provides no difficulties of design and Thurn and Taxis should prove simple to everyone. The chief point to remember is that the issues of the Northern District have the inscriptions on the square border while those of the Southern District are on the circular band.

There is nothing that should lead



to confusion among the stamps of the North German Postal District of Alsace and Lorraine.

Among the issues of the German Empire proper the beginner often fails to understand the difference between types A1 and A4. In the first of these the shield on the breast of the eagle embossed in the centre is small, while in the 1872 type this shield is large. Nothing else should offer even momentary confusion except perhaps the two types of the 2 marks of 1902. In type A18 the lettering of the motto at the base is Gothic while in type A21 the inscription is in Roman characters.

ATTRACTIVE SETS

No.		No. in set	Price
29.	Bavaria, 1911, 5pf. 10pf. (Nos. 92-93).....	2	\$0.09
30.	Brunei, 4c, 25c, and 30c new colors.....	3	.52
31.	Cape Verde, 1911, 2½ to 200 reis.....	12	1.05
32.	Cape Verde, 1911, with 400 and 500 reis added....	14	2.25
33.	Cape Verde, 1912, 2½ to 200 reis.....	9	.85
34.	Cayman Is., 1908, ½d, 1d, 2½d, 3d, 6d.....	5	.45
35.	Chili, 1911, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c and 1 peso	12	1.25
36.	China, "Republic," ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 20, 30, 50c	11	.85
37.	Denmark, 1904, 4 on 8ore, 15 on 24ore.....	2	.10
38.	Denmark, 1912, 35ore on 16o, 20o, and 32o, official	3	.50
39.	Denmark, 1912, 5, 10, 20ore (type A10).....	3	.10
40.	Dominica, 1903, C. C. wmk. ½d, 1d.....	2	.08
41.	Dominica, 1908-10, ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1s..	7	.68
42.	French Colonies, 1912, "5" and "10" provisionals, set of 15 varieties.....	15	.60
43.	French Colonies, 1912, "5" and "10" provisionals, set of 22 different.....	22	1.00
44.	Fernando Poo., 1900, 10, 15, 20, 40, 60, 80c, (cat. \$6.40)	6	2.40
45.	Gilbert & Ellice Is. surcharged on Fiji, 2d, 2½d, 5d, 6d, and 1s.....	5	5.50
46.	Gilbert and Ellice Is., Tree, ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d.....	4	.35
47.	Gold Coast, 1902, ½d, 1d, 2½d, 6d, 1s.....	5	.75
48.	Great Britain, Edwardian head, 1½d. to 1s.....	11	1.60
49.	Grenada, 1902, ½d, 1d, C. A. wmk.....	2	.12
50.	Guinea, 1911, 2½ to 200 reis.....	12	1.05
51.	Guinea, 1911, 2½ to 500 reis.....	14	2.25
52.	Honduras, 1903, 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 20c.....	6	.15
53.	Hong Kong, 1911, 20c, 30c, 50c.....	3	.65
54.	Iceland, 1911, 4a, 5a.....	2	.04
55.	Inhambane, 1911, 2½ to 200 reis.....	12	1.05
56.	Inhambane, 1911, 2½ to 500 reis.....	14	2.25
57.	Italy, 1910, Garibaldi (No. 81-82)	2	.10
58.	Italy, 1910, Garibaldi (No. 83-84).....	2	.10
59.	Italy, 1911, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c.....	4	.18
60.	Italy, 1912, 5c, 15c.....	2	.10

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

BOX 231

ALTADENA, CAL.

RARITIES**MONTSEERRAT**

Scott's No. 4b. Vertical third of 6d used as 2d. A fine specimen on small piece of original. An item missing from most collections and rarely offered. Price \$4.50

UNITED STATES

Department of State \$10. Mint and fairly well centered with small red ink line. A very fine looking specimen. Price \$37.50.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Scott's Nos. 101a, 102a, 103a, 104b, 105a, 106b and 107a. Very fine mint imperforate pairs. Very rare. (Cat. \$38.00). My price for the set of pairs is \$16.50.

ANTIGUA

1873-79 2½d red-brown, Wmk. C C., perf. 14. A very fine mint copy of this scarce stamp. Price \$9.00.

BRITISH HONDURAS

1884-87 6d yellow (Scott's No. 16, Cat. \$20.00). A nice used copy. Price \$10.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

*Signifies Unused.

*Argentine, Sarmiento, No. 176	\$0.25
*Austria, 1908, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60h. lk., set of 13...	1.00
Austrian-Italy, 1850, 15c superb .....	.02
*Bulgaria, 1907, 5, 10, 25 stot. ....	.20
*Denmark, 1912, 35ore, yellow .....	.10
Honduras, 1898, 1c, 2c, 6c (cat. 13c) .....	.06
*Falkland Is. 2s, 6d, Queen	2.50
*Falkland Is. 5s. Queen...	3.50
*Guatemala, 1912, \$5....	.60
*Jamaica, 1885, 3d C A wmk. ....	.15
*Jamaica, 1885, 6d C A wmk. ....	.20
*Jamaica Is Queen on green.	.35
King Edward VII Land 1d.	1.50
*Newfoundland, 1898-1901, ½c, 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, set of 6.....	.25
*Papua 1s, pale yellow....	.30
*Stellaland 4d.....	.30
*Stellaland 6d.....	.25
*Sudan "Army Service" 1, 2, 3, 5m., 1 pia, set of 5 (cat. \$4.50)	2.00
Switzerland, 1900, Jubilee, 5c, 10c .....	.03
*Uruguay, 1912, 2c litho. .	.02

KING GEORGE V STAMPS

All in Mint Condition.

	Price
Bahamas, 1/2d, 2 1/2d, 4d, 6d, 1s, set of five.....	\$0.63
Bahamas, 5s.....	1.50
Cayman, 1s, 1/2d, 2d, the pair.....	.07
Cayman Is., 2s (price 60c) 3s.....	.90
Cyprus, 1/2, 4 and 6 piastres, set of three.....	.35
Falkland Is, 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 2 1/2d, 6d, 1s, set of 6.....	.60
Falkland Is, 3s (price 90c), 5s.....	1.50
Gambia 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 2 1/2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7 1/2d, 10d, 1s, set of 11.....	1.35
Gambia, 1s 6d, 2s, 2s 6d and 3s, set of four.....	2.70
Gibraltar 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 2 1/2d, 6d, 1s, set of six.....	.60
Gibraltar, 2s.....	.60
Gilbert & Ellice Is. 1/2d, 5d, 6d, 1s, set of four.....	.70
Great Britain 1/2d, 1d, 2d, 3d.....	.18
Jamaica 3d.....	.08
St. Lucia 1/2d, 1d, 2 1/2d, 3d, 6d, 1s, set of six.....	.63
Seychelles 2c, 15c, the two.....	.08
Sierra Leone 1d.....	.03

NEW BOOKS

The following books have been remounted recently and can be sent on approval to any collectors interested on receipt of satisfactory references:

Austria.
 Argentine, I. and II.
 Bechuanaland and Zululand.
 Bermuda and Br. Honduras.
 Bolivia.
 Brazil.
 B. E. A. and Zanzibar.
 Ceylon.
 Cuba.
 Dominica.
 Egypt and Sudan.
 Labuan.

Newfoundland.
 New South Wales.
 Niger Coast and Nigerias.
 Philippine Is.
 Porto Rico and Guam.
 Portugal and Colonies (3).
 St. Helena.
 South Australia.
 Tasmania.
 U. S. A. unused blocks.
 Victoria.

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

BOX 231

ALTADENA, CAL.

THIBET

Surcharged on China. I have a few mint sets of 3p, 1/2a, 1a, 2a, 2 1/2a, 3a, 4a, 6a, 12a, all obsolete and now getting rare.

While they last the price of the mint set of nine varieties will be \$4.35 post free.

SWITZERLAND

Scott's Type A22. This month I can offer a superb set of proofs or color trials of the 25c and 40c stamps of 1905-6. The set consists of 40 varieties in different colors and on different papers and for the set my price is \$3.75. Set in pairs \$7.25. Set in blocks of four \$14.00. A fine opportunity for the specialist and a grand chance for the general collector to add interest to his Switzerland pages at small cost. The above prices are lower than the ordinary unused stamps would cost.

BULGARIA

I have a fine book of Bulgaria now ready for approval. It includes a number of scarce and interesting varieties at attractive prices. The following large blocks and sheets should prove of interest to a specialist:

1901, 5st. (No. 53) Entire sheet of 100	\$4.50
1901, 15st. (No. 54) Block of 25	2.25
1901, 5 on 3st. (No. 55) Entire sheet of 100	3.00
1902, Shipka Pass 5st. Block of 40	2.40
1902, Shipka Pass 10st. Block of 50	3.00

VENEZUELA

1893, Mint block of four of the 50c tinted a deep red on the face and showing a small portion of the overprint type A23 on the back. Unchronicled and scarce. My price for the block is \$3.50 net.

A fine book of Venezuela now ready for approval.

ZANZIBAR

1899, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 7 1/2, and 8 annas. I have a few fine mint sets of ten for sale. Price \$1.25 net.

My new approval book of Zanzibar contains numerous rare varieties in perfect condition.

"SPECIMEN" STAMPS

I have just arranged a nice approval book of recently issued British Colonial stamps overprinted "Specimen." These varieties are of particular interest to the specialist while the higher values make them excellent space fillers for the collector of moderate means. For instance in this book I have the 20s. Sierra Leone (face value \$4.88) priced at \$2.00. The book can be sent on approval to any reader furnishing the usual references if not already known to me.

MONTENEGRO

1907, 1, 2, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50 para. Mint set of eight. Price 25c.

I have a good book of Montenegro I can send to any collector interested on receipt of the usual references.

APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

Special attention is paid to the APPROVAL DEPARTMENT of my business, which is under my Personal Supervision.

The most satisfactory manner in which to purchase stamps is from approval books when the collector has the opportunity of inspecting the specimens at his leisure. My stamps are all arranged in Books by Countries, mounted and arranged according to the latest edition of Scotts' catalogue. Above each stamp the catalogue number and price is plainly shown and below my net selling price is marked.

These books contain unused and used stamps, several copies of the same variety being included wherever possible so that the collector has ample choice. All minor varieties of shades, watermark, perforation, etc, are included as well as occasional pairs and blocks of four. Prices are most reasonable and average about half catalogue. As most of these books are of considerable value they can only be sent to collectors well known to me or to those supplying first class references.

SPECIALISTS

A cordial invitation is extended to all advanced collectors and specialists to acquaint me of their special countries. I continually have rare and out-of-the-way items in stock and shall be glad to send particulars of these to interested readers.

LOW PRICED SELECTIONS

Beginners and collectors of moderate means desiring selections of the commoner stamps of any country or countries can have same made up to meet their individual requirements. Let me know the limit you care to spend on one stamp, whether you wish for unused, used, or both, and I shall be glad to send a selection of just such stamps as will interest you. No trouble is considered too great to meet the wishes of collectors who really mean business, and the small buyer is assured of the same careful attention as is accorded to those clients in a position to make more extensive purchases.

BOOKS BY COUNTRIES

I have selections of practically every country ready to be sent on approval immediately. Books are constantly being remade and those which have been recently remounted will be listed each month in this magazine.

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ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA

STAMPS PURCHASED

**General or Specialised Collections of Any Kind
Purchased For Prompt Cash**

**Rare Stamps Desired and Highest Prices Paid
For Anything Really Fine**

UNITED STATES

Rarities, Blocks of Four, Oddities, Proofs and Essays Wanted

OLD EUROPEANS

German States, Italian States, and Great Britain

Good Cash Prices Paid for Anything Really Fine

Proofs, Essays, Rarities and Curiosities of Any Country Purchased

Arrangement of Collections

The value of a collection is considerably augmented if it is well arranged. This fact is self evident to those who have had the opportunity of attending any of the International Philatelic Exhibitions, for given two collections of equal value, the award has always fallen to the one showing the better arrangement.

For a considerable period I have made a special feature of the scientific and artistic arrangement of specialised and general collections. Collections are not only artistically mounted but are carefully arranged on the basis of the most up-to-date information, with the necessary and interesting details carefully and neatly written in. Terms are reasonable and correspondence on the subject is welcomed.

NOW is the time to have your collection put in order if you intend exhibiting it at the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York in October 1913.

BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

BOX 231

ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA