

CRAWFORD  
2677

Crawford 2677

# New England Stamp Monthly

Our Motto: What else do you need?

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., FEBRUARY 20, 1912.

No. 4.



For description and prices of these Rare Stamps see page 40.  
Our March number will illustrate some of the rarities of the LEeward Is

## THIS BARGAIN COLUMN

has proved so popular that we intend making it a permanent fixture. This month it is

### HAWAII

and we will sell good copies of the following stamps at

#### HALF CATALOGUE.

Cat. No.		Cat. price
9a	5c. blue, 1864.	\$3.50
9b	13c. dull rose, 1864.	30.00
30	1c. purple, 1864-71.	.20
31	5c. vermilion.	.75
33	6c. green.	.60
35	2c. brown, 1875.	.20
36	12c. black.	1.50
39	5c. ultramarine, 1882.	1.00
40	10c. black.	1.25
42	1c. green, 1883-6.	.10
43	2c. rose.	.40
45	10c. vermilion.	1.25
46	12c. red lilac.	2.25
50	2c. rosy vermilion, 1886.	.35
52	2c. dull violet, 1889-91.	.10
54	1c. blue Prov. Govt.,	.20
56	2c. brown.	.30
58	5c. black blue.	.40
59	5c. ultramarine.	.20
60	6c. green.	.50
61	10c. black.	.40
63	12c. red lilac, red surch.	5.00
64	25c. dark violet.	1.50
65	2c. vermilion.	3.50
67	10c. vermilion.	.40
69	12c. lilac, black surch.	16.50
70	15c. brown.	.75
71	18c. dull rose.	.60
72	50c. red.	2.00
73	1.00 rose red.	3.50
102	5c. brown, official.	1.00
104	10c. rose.	1.00
106	25c. violet.	1.00
202	2c. rose, cut square.	.15
212	10c. black, Prov. Govt.,	.50
214	2c. rose.	.20

The above are all fine unused copies and all right in every way. In ordering just give catalogue number and price and divide the total by two.

We have others.  
What do you need?

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS

We present this month a plate of rarities from Hawaii, including four of the famous Missionary stamps. Of these the three rarest, the 2c., 5c., and 13c. "H. I. & U. S.", are the property of well-known Boston collectors who obtained them from us originally; the 13c. "Hawaiian Postage" is in our own stock and further details of it will be found on page 40.

Needless to say we are fortunate in obtaining these rarities, which are very delicate and fragile objects to handle, for illustrative purposes.

No less interesting, even if not so famous or costly, are the "Numerals" shown in the first row. The 1c is on *laid* paper and in used condition. It is seldom found thus, according to Mr. Crocker, as it was used for newspaper postage, with the consequent liability of being thrown away with the wrapper. The 2c with figure near the top of the frame is an extremely rare stamp in any condition. It occurred in but one plate (No. III, Scott) and was the 9th stamp on the plate.

The first engraved 5c stamp shown at the beginning of the top row, is the rarest variety, being on the thick, hard paper.

An unused copy of the celebrated "manuscript 5" on the 13c engraved stamp is shown. This stamp was long in controversy, but Mr. Crocker has practically proved its authentic character as a provisional.

Two great rarities are the 2c and 5c of the provisional Government with inverted surcharge, and the \$1.00 with no period after "GOVT." while not an excessively rare stamp in itself, yet is really so *se tenant* with the normal variety.

Altogether this is a collection of Hawaiian rarities seldom seen, and well worth having in reproduction to refer to occasionally.



**OVER THE COUNTER****J. H. LYONS, Manager****THE TONGA OF FRIENDLY ISLANDS.**

A protectorate over the Tonga Islands was proclaimed May 19, 1900. The islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E. S. E. of Fiji, 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population of about 22,000.

The 1897 issue was prepared from photographs illustrating local scenery and products, and makes a series of beautiful workmanship and rich coloring. The 3 pence stamp has a curious prehistoric trilithic monument.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, area 172,876 square miles, population about 5 and a half million.

The King of Sweden, Gustaf V., born 16th of June, 1858; succeeded the 8th December, 1907; married the 20th September 1881 Victoria, daughter of Grand Duke of Baden.

The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the northwest to the Kolen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway.

Mr. Melville says in reference to the late Swedish issues: "Owing to the changes which have been proceeding in the paper used for printing the recent stamps of Sweden, and to the introduction of the new design by Olle Hjortsberg for the present reign, there are several stamps which should become scarce. The 25 ore, head of King Oscar, on unwatermarked paper, is an example, and the 5 ore King Gustav, printed on the paper watermarked with the crown device, is another. The former was in use from May 3rd to September 5th of 1911, and was superseded by the 25 ore with the new king's portrait on September 6th, which new stamp is also on the unwatermarked paper.

Some of these stamps ought to be desirable property.

**TONGA ALL UNUSED.**

No. 1, 2, 3, 4,	.75
No. 6,	.40
No. 17,	.40
No. 19,	.50
No. 21, 22, 23,	.60
No. 26,	.50
No. 34,	.50
No. 38, 39, 40, 41,	.25
1897 ½d to 1sh., 11 var.,	2.00
" 2sh.	.80
" 2sh. 6d.	.90
" 5sh.	1.80

**NEW HEBRIDES.****NEW HEBRIDES ON FIJI.**

1911 ½d. to 1sh. 7 var. \$3.50

**NEW DESIGN FRENCH CURRENCY.**

9 Var. 5c. to 1 franc,	1.00
2 fr.,	.55
5 fr.,	1.35

**NEW DESIGN ENGLISH CURRENCY.**

7 Var. ½d. to 1sh.	.85
2sh.,	.63
5sh.,	1.57

**SWEDEN.****TWENTIETH CENTURY STAMPS.**

Type of 1892 no watermark, 20 ore,	.18
Type of 1892, no watermark, 25 ore,	.18

**NEW DESIGNS CROWN WATERMARK.**

1, 2, 4, 5, 10 ore,	.35
1 Krona,	.40
<b>NEW DESIGN, NO WATERMARK.</b>	
5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35,	.60

New Design watermarked lines  
2, 4 ore, .04

**OFFICIAL STAMPS, NEW TYPE.**

Watermarked crown 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 ore,	1.00
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**NEWFOUNDLAND GUY ISSUE.**

6c Lithographed, reversed z	.85
6c Lithographed, corrected z	.65
Block of 4, reversed z	3.40
Coronation issue, 11 var.,	1.00
Guy issue, 11 var.,	2.00

Every stamp quoted in this column is unused, O. G. and perfect.

## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

### NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

12 BROMFIELD STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*  
E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*  
C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.  
*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**W**E will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

ALL SPECIAL PRICES on bargains, etc., are net and are good for one month only from date.

#### U. S. ISSUE OF 1912.

At last the long heralded new issue for the United States has materialized—in the 10-cent value—and the remainder may be looked for at any time. This is the second stage of the "Hitchcock experiment," and whether it will prove better than the first remains to be seen. From the very beginning of our stamps, the policy was to differentiate between the values, not only in color but in the detail of the design, so that although a general similarity in size, shape and style ran through a series, each stamp had its own individuality, so to speak.

A set of essays, prepared in Philadelphia in the early seventies, took its cue from the prevailing idea in monarchical countries, where the sovereign's head is the principal feature throughout the series, different ornamentation and colors being depended upon to assist in quickly recognizing the various values. But this style of stamp was not approved in this country, and found no favor until Mr. Meyer

took the reins of the Post Office Department. It may be true that the "Series of 1902" which he found in use was somewhat spoiled artistically by over-elaboration of detail; but the new issue which he caused to be put forth in 1908-9, although artistically a success in its simplicity and balance when considered as a stamp design, was not a practical success, because he went even farther than the essays above alluded to—there was no variation to speak of throughout the series save in color, and its very sameness and the liability of confusing certain colors or shades, especially by artificial light, was its undoing, as might have been foretold. The one break, by the way (the retaining of Franklin's head on the one cent), was only a concession to sentiment, and not for distinction.

Rumors of changes have been rife for a long time in consequence. We heard that the higher values were to be printed on colored papers for further distinction; that they were to be made of larger size; and finally that they were to have Franklin's head as a better means of identification, while all the lower values including the one cent, should have the head of Washington. The last rumor is the one now in process of verification. The new 10-cent stamp has the likeness of Franklin that adorned the one cent, the heading "U. S. POSTAGE" now follows the curve of the oval at the top, a small spray of oak leaves at each side of the oval at the bottom replaces the two larger sprays of laurel, and the word "cents" is in a panel at the bottom. The general appearance is similar to the former stamp, but the detail has been changed quite a little as will be seen. All the values from 8 cents to 1 dollar, it is understood, are to appear in this form. The values from 1 to 6 cents are to remain practically the same as the present 6 cent stamp, the 1 cent to conform to the others, so it is said.



## FOREWORD

The Commemorative Stamp, like several other subjects under the general head of Philately, is a fruitful source of discussion. In itself it is as harmless and does its duty as quietly as its more prosaic brethren, dubbed "General Issues." But, as its name implies, it has also a special duty to perform outside the regular course of business, and that is the point around which all the controversy revolves. To the "purist", if we may call him such, or the "iconoclast," if you will, the postage stamp should be kept simple and dignified and adhere, naturally, to its original purpose. Even pictorial stamps for ordinary series are decried as passing the bounds of utility and therefore of reason. Result: a hide-bound, narrow-minded, "scientific" philatelist, steeped in "dies," "printing," "minor varieties," "paper," "perforations," etc., etc., obsessed by the weighty questions that the study of these points brings forth, and missing entirely the sunny side of the hobby that lies just around the corner.

Now let us look at this brighter side a moment. For some years past there has been a growing school of *stamp collectors*, (we use that term because *philatelists* seem bound to restrict their designation to the scientific side of the pursuit), who find more of interest in the *designs* of the stamps—what they represent, signify, and teach us of the land they come from, of its government, people, civilization, language, etc. Here are matters of general educational interest, broadening our knowledge and views at the same time, and giving us a real "hobby" to turn to for recreation. If we mistake not, the late Arthur Maury of Paris was the pioneer in this line, publishing a great amount of valuable information in his paper, *Le Collectionneur de Timbres-poste*, under the caption: "What One Sees Upon Stamps."

Now to go a step further. From earliest times man, in making history, has desired to mark his important achievements. The primitive cairn, the succeeding monument, sculptural work and painting have all been utilized to form permanent memorials of particular events. When money came to be coined under the authority of states and rulers it naturally reflected the vicissitudes of their careers, often merely by necessary change, but now and again by specially stamped tokens to celebrate some great occasion. What, then, more natural than that stamps, issued likewise under government authority, should be treated in a similar manner to coins, and that issues to commemorate events should finally be made? Our own country set the example in the issue of a special stamped envelope at the time of the Centennial Exposition in 1876. New South

Wales was the next to follow with an adhesive set issued in 1888 on a similar occasion. Since then there has been no lack of them.

Here, then, is where the paths of the simon-pure philatelist and the stamp collector diverge at their greatest angle. The former sees in the commemorative issue nothing but what he sees in any other issue for scientific study, and he condemns the stamps not only upon the ground of being really "unnecessary", but also as a rule "speculative"; for the fact cannot be gainsaid that certain governments have thus found a ready means of replenishing depleted treasuries by the sale of "souvenirs", which would rarely be called upon to perform postal duty, and therefore result in so much clear gain. This stigma must perforce be recognized in many cases, but the result of commemorative issues must be acknowledged to have added immeasurably to the attractiveness of our albums; and to the collector who studies his stamps have been given so many more milestones of history that his fund of general knowledge has been vastly increased. He therefore welcomes them and thinks little of the added expense. And then their usual attractiveness and interest are sure to bring many a recruit to the hobby, a point that even the philatelist ought not to ignore—much less the dealers who have a habit of railing at all commemorative issues and yet lose no opportunity to traffic in them.

It is to these most interesting philatelic souvenirs of historic events, therefore, that the present work has been devoted. Multitudes there are who collect them, a very great many who appreciate them, but relatively few who can tell much about them. The compilation of their stories has been a labor of love on the part of Mr. Lyons, who has long been interested in them, and has dug deep and searched out the secrets that many seemed loth to give up. The result has been a mine of information on historical and political events which he spreads before the reader in the succeeding pages. It will prove of great interest and value to all who "study their stamps" and see in them more than mere miniature engravings.

C. A. HOWES, S. B.

## COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS *of the* WORLD

JAMES H. LYONS.

Study each stamp; there is a story in connection with every one. Primarily every commemorative series is issued to mark some great historical event in honor of some noted navigator, general, or statesman, or to indicate current progress in transportation, methods of communication, or great inventions and their application to commerce and navigation. Viewed in this light commemorative stamps are of the highest importance not only in calling attention to the landmarks of history, but also in stimulating the interest of collectors in the progress of the world historically and commercially.

The history of our own country has been definitely outlined by the commemorative issues of the United States Government beginning with the discovery of America by Columbus, and passing down through the great historical events of the settlement of Virginia at Jamestown, the discovery of the Hudson River by Hendrick Hudson, the Louisiana Purchase, and the acquisition of Alaska by purchase from Russia.

The commemorative stamps of other countries show equally important events, even literature being represented in Cervantes' masterpiece, *Don Quixote*.

### U. S. CENTENNIAL ENVELOPES.

The Centennial Envelope of 1876 was the first commemorative issue. The United States Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia in 1876 marked the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

The Government decided on the issue of a special envelope with appropriate device as a sort of memento of the year. Two transfers of the same die were used, one at Philadelphia, the other at Hartford, where the Plimpton factory was situated. A very close examination will show the letters "U. S. M." on the last car on the stamp. The most notable difference between the transfers is in the lower edge of the label containing the word "Postage," in the Hartford the line is complete, in the Philadelphia the line is double or cracked. Color green on white and red on white.

### UNITED STATES COLUMBIAN ISSUE 1893.

Commemorative of the discovery of America.

In the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, dated Washington, D. C., November 20, 1892, is the following:

"During the past summer the determination was reached by the Department to issue during the progress of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, a special series of adhesive postage stamps of such a character as would help to signalize the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery

of America by Columbus. This course was in accordance with the practice of other great postal administrations on occasions of national rejoicing, and it was consistent with the idea of a display at the Exposition of such articles as would illustrate the history, progress, and administrative functions of the Post-Office Department, which Congress, by statute, has directed to be made part of a general governmental exhibit. The same idea had been carried out in a limited way during the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, by the issue, concurrently with that event, of a special design of stamped envelopes appropriate to the celebration.

"The collecting of stamps is deserving of encouragement, for it tends to the cultivation of artistic tastes and the study of history and geography, especially on the part of the young, by the examination and comparison of stamps of different nations of the world, and to a more accurate knowledge of their postal systems.

"The principal feature of the Columbian stamps, with two exceptions, is the delineation of some scene in the life of Columbus associated with the discovery of America, one of the exceptions being a stamp bearing a profile portrait of Columbus similar to that on the souvenir 50 cent coin issued by the Treasury Department, and the other a stamp bearing portraits of Queen Isabella and Columbus in three-quarters face. There is a general resemblance in the two portraits of Columbus, both being taken from the same original picture."

The illustrations on the stamps were selected after a careful and exhaustive examination of a great number of pictures and other works of art that had been specially collected for the purpose, and the appropriateness of these selections—undoubtedly the best that could have been made, both on account of their artistic merit and their historical accuracy—has been sanctioned by the judgment of several competent authorities to whom they were submitted for inspection.

ONE CENT.—"Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting by William H. Powell. This reproduction is enclosed in a circle. On the left of it is represented an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian with headdress of feathers—each figure in a sitting posture. Color, Antwerp blue.

TWO CENTS.—"Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn, in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Color, purple maroon.

THREE CENTS.—"Flagship of Columbus," the *Santa Maria* in midocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

FOUR CENTS.—"Fleet of Columbus," the three caravels, *Santa Maria*, *Nina* and *Pinta* in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving, published in "La Revista de la Marina." Color, ultramarine blue.

FIVE CENTS.—"Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella," after the painting by Brozik, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Color, chocolate brown.

SIX CENTS.—"Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," scene from one of the panels of the bronze doors by Randolph Rogers in the Capitol at Washington. On each side of the scene represented is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand and in the other a statue of Balboa. Color, royal purple.

*To be continued next month.*

## THE ? OF AN ALBUM

is always springing up until

THE COLLECTOR

buys a Blank Album with

### INTERCHANGEABLE LEAVES

Then it is SETTLED.

No matter how much blank space is left at the end of a country, or how many blank pages, new issues come out at times when they are least expected and sometimes the blank space has been used up and they have to be put in out of place, or else on blank pages pasted in, which gives the book a clumsy appearance.

With interchangeable leaves an extra one can be inserted at any time and any place, thus making it unnecessary to change any stamps previously arranged, and making a permanent book.

We have a large assortment of Blank Albums, mostly of our own manufacture, and can supply you with what you want at the right price.

Write us your needs and let us send you sample pages for your consideration.

## CLUB AND SOCIETY NEWS

The Boston Philatelic Society holds its anniversary meeting to-night. As usual there will be a special program, including a humorous skit by "Undooley" (Mr. Chas. H. Fowle), a paper on China with special exhibition by Mr. C. A. Howes, exhibits of Hawaiian Numerals by Mr. L. L. Green, Hayti and Dominican Republic by Mr. A. W. Dunning, and Hongkong and Cayman Islands by Mr. E. F. Sawyer. There will also be a competitive exhibition of original covers, divided into two classes, A—10 rarest covers, B—25 most interesting covers, which ought to make an excellent showing as the collection of covers has become so popular within the past few years.

An informal dinner for those remaining in town for the meeting is to be held at the City Club, but this is not a part of the official program.

The Trenton Philatelic Society held a week's public exhibition of stamps, early in January, in the Art Gallery of the School of Industrial Arts, which proved very successful. Chief among the exhibits was the specialized Canal Zone collection of State Senator E. R. Ackerman, which won a silver medal at Vienna last year. The collection is understood to contain practically everything and is very strong in used stamps, among which are some things not yet known unused. Mr. E. B. Sterling, showed reconstructed sheets of lock-seals, and also a fine assortment of "tax-paid" for tobacco and liquors. Mr. G. E. Poole exhibited practically complete collections of Siam and Chile. Various other exhibits by members helped to make up an exhibition that was new to Trenton, but will doubtless be repeated.



## H. E. Deat's Celebrated Revenue Proof Collection.

*Continued from page 26.*

*Section 3.* Vol. 1. Butler & Carpenter Company Proofs en bloc, inscribed, "United States Internal Revenue Stamps, Engraved and Printed by Butler & Carpenter, Philadelphia, Pa."

*Section 4.* Vol. 2. Ditto.

*Section 5.* Block of sheets, full, complete, each with imprints and plate number. Extremely rare.

*Section 6.* United States Revenue Proofs, beginning 1c. express, 1st issue, through \$200 1st issue. 1164 proofs, Card, India, and a few Bond paper. Imprints and plate number of nearly all stamps.

*Section 7.* Book of United States Revenue Proofs, beginning 2nd issue through 2nd and 3rd issues, up to and including \$5.00 stamps. 1045 proofs, Card, India, and a few Bond paper. Imprints and plate number of nearly everything.

*Section 8.* Book of United States Revenue Proofs, beginning with 2nd issue \$10.00 continuing through Proprietary. 536 impressions about equally divided between Card and India, with a few Bond paper. Imprint and plate number of all stamps, together with some of the original designs, approved by the Internal Revenue Commissioner. Also 66 proprietary \$25 2nd issue with allegorical figure, (Commerce), in centre instead of portrait of Washington, and twenty-eight pieces of \$200 essay, shape and size similar to \$200 1st issue, with eagle in centre. Among other rare proofs are \$200 2nd issue (10), \$500 (5), \$5000 (7), 50c, \$1.00 and \$5.00 Proprietary, three each.

*Section 9.* Book of United States Proofs of stamps for Bank Checks, Essays, Experiments, etc., 557 proofs.

*To be continued.*

### A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

#### U. S. REVENUE PROOFS

Are many times as rare as

#### POSTAGE PROOFS.

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any price.

#### CARDBOARD.

10c blue,	Bill of Lading,	.50
10c "	Certificate,	.50
10c "	Contract,	.50
10c "	Foreign Exchange,	.50
10c "	Inland Exchange,	.50
10c "	Power of Attorney,	.50
20c red,	Foreign Exchange,	.50
20c "	Inland Exchange,	.50
25c lake,	Bond,	.50
25c red,	Certificate,	1.50
25c "	Insurance,	.75
25c "	Life Insurance,	.75
25c "	Power of Attorney,	.75
25c "	Protest,	.75
25c "	Warehouse Receipt,	.75
30c dull lilac,	Foreign Ex.,	.75
30c "	" Inland Ex.,	.75
40c brown,	Inland Ex.,	.75
50c blue,	Conveyance,	.50
50c "	Entry of Goods,	.50
50c "	Foreign Exchange,	.50
50c "	Lease,	.50
50c "	Life Insurance,	.50

#### INDIA.

10c blue,	Proprietary,	.75
20c red,	Foreign Exchange,	.50
25c "	Insurance,	.60
30c claret,	Foreign Ex.,	.75
30c lilac,	Foreign Exchange,	.75
30c blue black,	Foreign Ex.,	.60
30c claret,	Inland Exchange,	.75
50c blue,	Entry of Goods,	.50
50c blue,	Lease,	.50
50c blue,	Life Insurance,	.50

We also have a majority of these in blocks of four at same rate.

The above are examples of the more common proofs from the Deats collection. We have nearly everything, including the great rarities.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

**MAIL ORDER and APPROVAL DEPARTMENT****W. S. BARKER, Manager****HAWAIIAN BIOGRAPHY**

At the time of their discovery, each island had its chief. On the death of the chief who ruled Hawaii, the largest island of the group, there succeeded one named Kamehameha. He conquered the chiefs of the islands, and became master of the whole group. He died in 1819 and was succeeded by his son Kamehameha II, who died in 1824. His mother assumed control until his younger brother, whose picture is on the 5 ct. and 13 ct. stamps of 1853, reached his majority and succeeded as Kamehameha III. He died in 1854, and was succeeded by Alex Liholiho, son of Kinau, daughter of Kamehameha I, as Kamehameha IV. His picture is on the 2 ct. stamps of 1862-64. He was succeeded by his brother, Lot, whose picture is on the 5 ct. blue and 6 ct. green, as Kamehameha V. When he died in 1872, without issue, the direct line of Kamehameha became extinct. In four weeks time the Legislature elected Lunalilo as King, whose picture is on the 50 ct. red. He died childless, and the Legislature in 1874 elected David Kalakaua as King, whose picture is on the 2 ct. brown and rose stamps. He was violently opposed by Emma, the Queen Dowager, pictured on the \$1.00 rose red, and on his death was succeeded by his sister Liliuokalani who is pictured on the 2 ct. violet, as Queen. Hawaii was proclaimed a Republic on July 4, 1894, and Sanford B. Dole, whose picture is on the 25 ct. blue, was elected President. Other portraits shown on Hawaiian postage stamps are Princess Victoria Kamamalu on the 1c, purple; H. H. Mataio Kekuanoa on the 18 ct.; Prince Leleiohoku on the 12 ct. black; Princess Like- like on the 1 ct. blue and green stamps, and Sec. L. A. Thurston on the official stamps.

**PHILATELIC SETS****GREAT BRITAIN.**

- 1 penny red.  
Nos. 4-11-12-15-19-22  
set of six for 50 cents.

**LIBERIA.**

- 8 cent blue.  
Nos. 22 and 32.  
Set of two for 75 cents.

**DENMARK.**

- Nos. 35-37-38-39-40-43-45-48.  
Set of 8 for 12 cents.

**OUR LITTLE DRUMMER OFFERS.****GUAM.**

No.		Cat.	Net.
1	1c green,	.30	.20
2	2c carmine,	.20	.10
5	5c blue,	.50	.25
6	6c magenta,	1.25	.65
7	8c puce,	1.25	.65
8	10c brown,	1.00	.50
9	15c olive,	1.50	.75
10	50c orange,	2.50	1.25
11	\$1.00 black,	5.00	2.50

\$13.50 6.85

The above 9 stamps for \$6.50 net.

**HAYTI.**

No.		Cat.	Net.
69	2c orange,	.15	.10
72	4c red,	.12	.08
73	5c red brown,	.20	.15
74	5c pale blue,	.12	.08
75	7c gray,	.12	.08
76	8c carmine,	.20	.15
77	10c orange red,	.20	.15
80	50c rose brown,	1.00	.65
81	1g red violet,	2.00	1.25

\$4.11 2.69

The above 9 stamps for \$2.25 net.

Our 1912 Price List is now ready.

Mailed free on request.

**NEW ENGLAND APPROVAL SHEETS.**

Alphabetically arranged 50 per cent discount. Approval sheets of British Colonies at 25 per cent. discount.

**REFERENCE REQUIRED.**

# HAWAII

## ILLUSTRATED

The Missionary Stamps, the 2c, 5c, and 13c, H. I. & U. S. are the property of prominent Boston Collectors who acquired them from the New England Stamp Co.

The 2c is one of the rarest of all stamps, only about a dozen being known to exist, and three American Collectors are the fortunate possessors of copies. The 13c Hawaiian Postage is the property of the New England and our price is

**\$400.00**

Five cents, thick white paper, fine,

**\$40.00**

One cent black, laid paper, used. Excessively rare in this state.

**\$50.00**

The 2c raised figure. An excessively rare stamp,

**\$85.00**

Five cents on thirteen cents, uncanceled, a rare stamp.

**\$50.00**

Five cents, ultra, Prov. Govt. The rare inverted surcharge,

**\$75.00**

One Dollar, rose red, Prov. Govt. Pair, one the rare no period error.

**\$40.00**

Two cent violet, Prov. Govt. Inverted surcharge, excessively rare,

**\$200.00**

1853 5c thick paper, fine used copy  
**\$25.00**

1853 13c dark red, fine used copy,  
**\$20.00**

1855 5c thin white p. unused, fine,  
**\$20.00**

We have a fine book of numerals plated, which we will send to any responsible party on approval. We quote a few prices from the book below:

2c unused No. 10 on Plate, Scott 11;  
**\$50.00**

2c unused No. 4 on Plate Scott III  
**\$40.00**

2c pen can. No. 6 on Plate Scott IIC  
**\$40.00**

Ditto on thin transparent paper.  
RARE.  
**\$60.00**

1c white wove paper, unused.  
All positions on Plate Scott IV.  
**\$25.00 each**

2c white wove paper, unused. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 on Plate Scott V.  
**\$35.00 each**

2c laid paper Plate Scott VIII.  
Fine block of four.  
**\$40.00**

No period errors, and double surcharges, we have a fine lot. Among others a pair of 2c brown, one the error.

**\$32.00**

BLOCKS OF FOUR.

We have a grand lot, for example, 1883 \$1.00 rose red, unused.  
**\$45.00**

# New England Stamp Monthly

Our Motto: What else do you need?

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., MARCH 20, 1912.

No. 5.



For description and prices of these Rare Stamps see page 52.  
Our April number will illustrate some of the rarities of the CRYLON.

## NOTES

Our last number mailed Feby. 20 was devoted to stamps of Hawaii. Mch. 13 we received a cable from Honolulu for some of those advertised. Shows the "Monthly" is appreciated.

Hardly are the new Canadian stamps out when we find it reported that there is under consideration a new set with the inscriptions in French as well as English. It is a fact that the "Maple leaf" is of 1897 had numerals added because of the protests of the French Canadians that they could not all read the values in English. That was fifteen years ago, and all succeeding stamps have had the numerals on them—which can be read in any language—so we think the story of further changes little more than a canard.

The Rhode Island Philatelic Society held its 27th annual banquet in Providence on Feb. 21. Twenty members and friends participated and Mr. Edward H. Mason of Boston, who was the guest of honor, exhibited his wonderful collection of U. S. envelopes, proofs, essays and original artists' drawings, which was greatly enjoyed.

Provisions for the establishment of a general parcel post system have been incorporated in the Post Office appropriation bill, according to reports from Washington. A general domestic rate of 12c per pound with limit of 11 lbs., and a rural rate of 5c for one pound and 2c for each additional pound are said to have been decided upon. Here is a splendid chance for Mr. Hitchcock to work in two more special series of useless stamps—"General Parcels Post" and "Rural Parcels Post."

## THIS BARGAIN COLUMN

Is still popular but our patrons will please remember that these prices are only good

UNTIL APRIL 25, 1912.

We plan the time 35 days ahead so that our distant friends will have plenty of time, but in spite of this fact we have had to refuse orders recently received on which the time limit had expired. This month it is

## LEEWARD ISLANDS

and we will sell good copies of the following at

### HALF CATALOGUE

Cat. No.		Cat. price.
*3	2½p. lilac & ultra.	.25
*4	4p. lilac & orange	.40
*5	6p. lilac & brown	.60
*10	1p. "Sexagenary 1897"	1.00

### ANTIGUA.

8	1p. carmine, C. C.	.60
10	4p. blue, C. C.	1.25
11	6p. blue green, C. C.	1.25
14	2½p. red brown	1.25
15	4p. blue, C. A.	1.00
*16	6p. deep green, C. A.	1.75
*18	2½p. blue	.18
*19	4p. brown orange	.25

### DOMINICA.

*4	½p. bistre, C. C.	1.50
*5	1p. violet, C. C.	1.25
*9	1sh. lilac rose, C. C.	3.75
*13	1p. on 1sh. green	1.00
*22	4p. gray	.50
*23	6p. orange	2.50

### MONTERRAT.

*4	6p. green, C. C.	2.00
*6	1p. carmine, C. A.	1.25
*8	2½p. ultra., C. A.	.75
*10	4p. red lilac, C. A.	.60

### NEVIS.

*14	1p. red, lithographed	2.00
*19	1p. violet, C. C.	3.00
*22	4p. violet, C. A.	4.50
*30	4p. gray	1.00
*31	6p. brown orange	2.50





## ST. CHRISTOPHER.

2 1p. lilac rose, perf. 12½.	1.25
3 6p. green, perf. 12½,	.40
4 1p. lilac rose, perf. 14.	1.75
*16 1p. on 6p. green,	1.00
*19 1p. on ½p. green,	2.00
*22 6p. brown olive,	7.50
*23 1sh. violet,	5.00

## VIRGIN ISLANDS.

*2 6p. rose, perf. 12,	3.50
*10 1p. green, 1880,	2.00
*12 ½p. yellow, 1883-8,	3.00
*14 1p. rose,	1.25
*16 4p. brick red,	1.50
*17 6p. violet,	1.50
*20 1sh. brown,	3.00

The above and those in the preceding column are all right in every way.

In ordering just give catalogue number and divide the price by two.

WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?

## Coiled U. S. Stamps

### PART PERFORATED.

We have had quite a demand recently for these interesting varieties and some of them will undoubtedly be scarce.

Our prices are for fine copies.

	center	normal line.
Double line wmk., perf. 12		
4c. perf. vertically,	40	55
5c. perf. vertically,	40	55
Single line wmk., perf. 8½.		
1c. perf. vertically,	4	10
1c. perf. horizontally,	4	10
2c. perf. vertically,	8	15
2c. perf. horizontally,	8	15
3c. perf. vertically,	25	75
Shermack private perf.		
1c. green, 1902,	20	40
2c. Lincoln, 1909,	25	50

We also have the imperforates in pairs, blocks and strips.

WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?

(Continued from page 44).

St. Christopher and Dominica started right in with Messrs. De la Rue, the former in 1870 and the latter in 1874, using a general design then employed by the firm, and perforation and watermark varieties, with some surcharges, fill up their lists.

An interesting variety for specialists in St. Christopher is the 1d. of Antigua used there provisionally in 1890, which can only be told by the cancellation "A12" instead of "A02."

Montserrat was the last to fall in line, and its first two stamps are rather interesting as being the Antigua 1d. and 6d. engraved by Perkins, Bacon & Co., but printed by De la Rue & Co. and surcharged with the new name for use in Montserrat. These sufficed until 1880, when the usual Colonial pattern was supplied.

On October 31, 1890, a general issue for the Leeward Islands superseded the separate issues, but the falling off in "postal" revenue was evidently too great a strain, so that by 1903 all the Presidencies again produced their separate sets, though the Virgin Islands had already preceded the others in 1899. In the meantime, St. Christopher ("St. Kitts") and Nevis had been merged into one Presidency, so their set is inscribed "St. Kitts-Nevis". These sets have for their "motif" (artistically, not financially) the "device" or seal of the Presidency, except in the case of Dominica, which presents a view of the island from the sea.

These current sets were issued "without prejudice" to the general "Leeward Islands" set, all being used concurrently—which tells its own story. The general issue of 1890 was surcharged in 1897 with a device to commemorate the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign, and the two high values are quite desirable stamps.

## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**

**12 BROMFIELD STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.**

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, **IF REQUESTED**, place upon the subscription list, **WITHOUT CHARGE**, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

**ALL SPECIAL PRICES** on bargains, etc., are net and are good for one month only from date.

### The Leeward Islands

The Leeward Islands comprise the group of the Antilles lying to the south-east of Porto Rico. They are all small islands, federally united under a governor, executive council and legislative council, but divided into five "Presidencies" as follows:—Antigua (including Barbuda and Redonda), Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts with Nevis and Anguilla, and the Virgin Island group. Altogether they cover but 700 square miles, of which Dominica, the largest, claims nearly 300, and the total population is only about 130,000; yet these islands manage to supply stamp collectors at the present time with a set of stamps for the entire group and a special one besides for each Presidency.

Philatelically the greater interest in the stamps of the Presidencies lies in the earlier issues. Nevis was the first to employ them in 1861, and chose her designs from the contemporary stamps of the Mother Country, substituting the Colonial Seal for the head of the Queen and the name of the colony for the

word "Postage". Messrs. Nissen and Parker, of London, engraved them in small plates of twelve, four rows of three engravings. As each was engraved separately and not reproduced from an original "die," they all show small differences and can therefore be "plated."

In 1876, probably, the 1d. was lithographed through a transfer from the original plate, and in 1878 all values were reproduced the same way, of course showing all the varieties of the engraved stamps. The 1d. stamp was later twice retouched because of wear. In 1879 Messrs. De la Rue & Co. began to supply the Presidency with the general Colonial typographed type, and the "mediocre" period began.

Antigua followed Nevis a year later, in 1862, putting forth the handsome and artistic engraved 6d. stamp, the work of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. This, with its companion 1d. stamp of 1863, sufficed the Presidency, with varieties of perforation and watermark, until 1873, when the plates were turned over to Messrs. De la Rue & Co. and used by them for six years. From that period the ordinary Colonial type was substituted.

The Virgin Islands began their issues in 1866 with the two values, 1d. and 6d., which were lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, but supplied through Messrs. Nissen and Parker. The figure of the Virgin surrounded by the lamps has always made these stamps attractive. A 4d. and 1s. stamp with a different figure of the Virgin were added shortly, the high value being printed in two colors. Outside of paper and perforation varieties, the 6d. occurs once on a sheet with a large "V", and the 1s. comes with a double lined frame, and also with a colored border or frame. Messrs. De la Rue & Co. printed the 1d. on watermarked paper in 1879, but in 1880 substituted the common Colonial design.

*(Continued on page 43.)*

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

EIGHT CENTS.—"Columbus Restored to Favor," after a painting by Francisco Jover. Color, magenta red. Issued March 1, 1893.

TEN CENTS.—"Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori, at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana. Color Vandyke brown.

FIFTEEN CENTS.—"Columbus Announcing His Discovery," after the painting by R. Baloca, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.

THIRTY CENTS.—"Columbus at La Rabida," after the painting by R. Maso, in Madrid. Color, sienna brown.

FIFTY CENTS.—"Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton, now in the Capitol at Washington. Color, carbon blue.

ONE DOLLAR.—"Isabella Pledging Her Jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in one of the legislative chambers at Madrid. Color, rose salmon.

TWO DOLLARS.—"Columbus in Chains," after the painting by Leutze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, toned mineral red.

THREE DOLLARS.—"Columbus Describing Third Voyage," after a painting by Francisco Jover. Color, light yellow green.

FOUR DOLLARS.—Portraits in circles, separated by an ornate device, of Isabella and Columbus, the portrait of Isabella after the well-known painting by Antonio del Rincon in the Royal Palace at Madrid, and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Color, carmine.

FIVE DOLLARS.—Profile of head of Columbus after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir 50-cent silver piece authorized by act of Congress. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America, represented by a female Indian with a crown of feathers, and on the left a figure of Liberty, both figures being in a sitting posture. Color black.

---

### TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ISSUE.

Issued to commemorate the Trans-Mississippi exposition at Omaha in 1898. The designs are illustrative of the history of the development of the great region beyond the Mississippi River.

The scenes and the borders are all printed from line engravings on steel, executed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department.

The border, which forms in its inner line an irregular oval framework to each of the scenes represented, consists of a fluted figure on either side, with interior cross-bars, beginning in a single line near the bottom of the stamp, and enlarging until it reaches a shield in each of the upper corners, wherein is engraved in white the Arabic numeral of denomination—the dollar mark being also included in the case of the one and two dollar stamps. At the top, connecting the two shields, and united to the fluted framework on the two sides, is a curved tablet, on which are engraved in small white capitals the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

Above this, on either side, are heads of wheat, and between these a small scroll. Immediately below the central scene is the title of the picture in diminutive white Gothic letters on a curved tablet, and below this on either side, in scrolls, are the words of value, "ONE," "TWO," and so on, in white capitals, except in the case of the two highest denominations, when "\$1.00" and "\$2.00 are substituted for letters. Above each of these is a projecting ear of corn, and at the bottom of all a straight colored tablet are the words "POSTAGE ONE CENT," "POSTAGE TWO CENTS," and so on.

ONE CENT.—"Marquette on the Mississippi," from a painting by Lamprecht, now in possession of the Marquette College of Milwaukee, Wis., representing Father Marquette in a boat on the Upper Mississippi, preaching to the Indians. Color, dark green.

TWO CENT.—"Farming in the West," from a photograph, representing a western grainfield with a long row of plows at work. Color, copper red.

FOUR CENT.—"Indian Hunting Buffalo," reproduction of an engraving in Schoolcraft's History of the Indian Tribes. Color, orange.

FIVE CENT.—"Fremont on Rocky Mountains," modified from a wood engraving, representing the Pathfinder planting the U. S. flag on the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. Color, dark blue.

EIGHT CENT.—"Troops Guarding Train," representing a detachment of U. S. soldiers conveying an emigrant train across the prairies; from a drawing by Frederic Remington, permission to use which was kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York. Color, dark lilac.

TEN CENT.—"Hardships of Emigration," from a painting kindly loaned by the artist A. G. Heaton, representing an emigrant and his family on the plains in a "prairie schooner," one of the horses having fallen from exhaustion. Color, slate.

FIFTY CENT.—"Western Mining Prospector," from a drawing by Frederic Remington (permission to use which has been kindly given by the publisher, R. H. Russell of New York), representing a prospector with his packmules in the mountains, searching for gold. Color, olive.

ONE DOLLAR. "Western Cattle in Storm," representing a herd of cattle preceded by the leader, seeking safety from a gathering storm; reproduced from a large steel engraving after a picture by J. MacWhirter—the engraving having been kindly loaned by Mrs. C. B. Johnson. Color, black.

TWO DOLLAR. "Mississippi River Bridge," from an engraving—a representation of the great bridge over the Mississippi, at St. Louis. Color, orange brown.

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#### PAN-AMERICAN ISSUE.

To commemorate the Pan-American Exposition held at Buffalo, N. Y. in 1901 and marked the progress of the world in its solving of the problems of transportation.

"The words 'Commemorative Series, 1901,' and 'United States of America,' next below appear above the vignette; the legend in a line next below the central opening, with the denomination in a line at the bottom, appear in the same order on all the stamps of the series. All the lettering is in white Roman Capitals. The numerals are all white faced Arabic in the Roman type except the 10 cent, which is the block letter type of figure condensed to secure space for the two figures. The borders are well separated from the central pictures, and the words of denomination at the bottom are preceded on the same line by the word 'Postage.' All the cen-

tral illustrations are from photographs as the objects represented appeared in 1900, and are printed in black."

"ONE CENT.—The lake steamer presents the port bow. It has but one funnel. The pilot house is well forward. The vessel is propelled by side wheels. The vignette is within an elliptical opening whose greatest diameter is horizontal. On either side are fluted columns whose bases are draped in form of shields, upon which, in pear shaped inclosures, appears the figure of denomination, '1'. On an entablature, which rests upon the columns and extends across the top of the stamp, is the general device, 'Commemorative Series, 1901,' and beneath it 'United States of America.' A trigonal panel fills the upper corners between the opening and the capitals of the columns. The legend follows the lower line of the ellipse and the words of denomination follow in a line below. The spaces on either side below the opening and above the words of denomination are filled with foliate scroll work. Colors, green and black."

"TWO CENT.—The train of four cars is drawn by a four-driver locomotive. Four parallel tracks are shown. The vignette ground is oblong, the ends being rounded and the upper and lower sides projecting at the point of the greatest diameter of the end curves and where the two meet in a corner. This upper line is slightly arched, while the lower line is straight and horizontal. The upper line of the border rises in the middle to conform to the opening below, and the device appears following the border line, outside of it. The words, 'United States of America' appear in two lines of two words each in the space between the border line and the opening, or ground for the vignette. Leaning on the curved lines of each end of the opening is a winged female figure bearing a torch, and beneath this figure in each lower corner is the denominational numeral. The legend 'Fast Express' and the words of denomination are located as in the 1 cent stamp. This may be said of the rest of the series. Colors, red and black."

"FOUR CENT.—The automobile is of the closed-coach order, with two men on the box and a part of the United States Capitol at Washington as a background. An oblong opening is provided for the vignette. The corners of the space are broken, with an entering curve on the lower angles and clipped with re-entrant angles at the top; the upper line is also slightly arched. Immediately above this, on a panel, following the curvature of the opening, rounded at the right hand end and scrolled at the other, appear the words 'Of America,' while immediately above this, with an opposite curvature, are the words 'United States.' The device is given on the cornice ornament, the upper part of the border being an architectural cornice design. The figures '4' are just outside the lower corners of the vignette opening, and room is made for them by the entering curves which clip its lower corners. The legend 'Automobile' appears on a panel, but the words of denomination are on the open ground of the border. Colors, red brown and black."



"FIVE CENT.—This presents the largest single-span steel bridge in the world. Two trolley cars are seen upon it, and a view of Niagara Falls is shown under, beyond, and up the river, with the graceful springing arch as a frame. The opening for the illustration is much like that of the 4-cent stamp, except that the upper corners are notched in at right angles, and the lower corners have two such entering angles, which connect with the lower straight horizontal line of the opening by a curve. The upper line of the opening describes a higher curve than that of the 4-cent stamp, and the words 'United States of America,' in one line, follow this curve and are immediately above it. Above the words, in a straight line, is the device, thus leaving a space in the upper corners, which is filled with a trigonal panel. The sharp angular shields, bearing the figure of denomination are placed just outside the opening, midway of the ends, and upon fasces with battle-axes cutting outward. The legend is on a panel, while the words of denomination are on the general ground. Colors, blue and white."

"EIGHT CENT.—The great ship-canal locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., including the immediate surroundings, are given in a view from a higher point. The opening is an arch, cut at bottom just below the greatest horizontal diameter, while, though the ornamentation dims a part of the figure, the entire border is of a shield-like design, its superior members being quite distinct. Small shields pendant by a cord from the upper corners bear the numeral '8' on each side. Delicate crinkled ribbon ornaments are seen at the top of the border to fill out the inward curve spaces of the shield. The legend at the bottom and words of denomination are each upon separate panels. Colors, lilac and black."

"TEN CENT.—An American Line steamship with two smokestacks and masts presents its starboard bow lapped by a rising wave. The general outline of the opening is that of an arch, connected with the base line by a reversed curve and right-angled notch. Immediately above the upper line and following the curve are the words 'United States of America.' Above this is a border line, the middle third of which swells upward, and on this is the device 'Commemorative series, 1901,' not in panel, but following the upper line. On either side of the opening is a dolphin, head down, and outside this a trident pointing up and the middle prong passing through the scroll end of a tablet. The legend is on a panel with rounded ends, and both it and the words of denomination at the bottom are in straight lines. Colors, light brown and black."

The One, Two, and Four cents of this issue have been found with frame inverted. The One and Two cent were straight errors and sold to the public, the Four cent was made by the order of a high official and is almost always found surcharged "Specimen."

*(To be continued next month.)*

# OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## ALL NIGERIA ONE PROVINCE.

"The King has approved the appointment of Sir Walter Egerton, Governor of Southern Nigeria, to be Governor of British Guiana in succession to Sir Frederick Hodgson, retired.

"Advantage will be taken of this opportunity for giving effect to the policy for amalgamating the Government of Southern and Northern Nigeria. It is intended that Sir Frederic Lugarel, Governor of Hong-Kong, shall be Governor of both Southern and Northern Nigeria."

Does this mean that the separate stamps of "Southern" and "Northern" Nigeria will be withdrawn and that a new "all Nigeria" issue will take their place? There have been a good many changes already in this part of the world; in quite recent times, the Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorates and Lagos have ceased to be (in name).—*Ewens Weekly*.

"The general features of the new universal type of postage stamps for the reign of King George and for use in the Crown Colonies have long since been approved and their issue in several colonies is now nearly due.

"The Crown Colonies will use a Universal key plate with a different border from those hitherto used, and the King's portrait on these stamps will be that modelled by Mr. Bertram MacKenna, but *not*, as in the case of the Indian set, wearing the Imperial Crown and Mantle of State. The crown will figure upon the stamps raised above the head as in the King Edward stamps of the "Universal" types. Among the earliest to appear will probably be the Cayman Islands, St. Helena, British Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gambia, Falkland Islands, Jamaica and Southern Nigeria. For

India the Georgian set is being gradually issued."—*The Postage Stamp*.

## NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1910-1911	½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 5, 6d.,	\$ .65
1sh.,		.32
2sh. 6d.,		.80
5sh.,		1.57
10sh.,		3.15

## SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1907-11	½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6d.,	.65
1sh.,		.32
5sh.,		1.57
10sh.,		3.15

## BULGARIA, 1911.

5 Var.,		.10
7 "		.25
9 "		.50
12 " complete,		2.25

## MONTENEGRO.

1896, 5 Var.,		.20
" 12 "		.90
1902, 9 "		1.25
1907, 12 "		1.25
1911, 12 "		3.25

## SURINAM.

1902-08	12 Var.,	.75
" " 15 "		1.40

## ZAMBESIA.

### Surcharged "Republica."

5 Varieties,		.15
7 "		.30
11 "		1.00
13 "		1.85
14 "		2.50
15 "		3.50

It is stated that several of the values of the New Hebrides bi-national issue in French currency have become exhausted. The set is printed on crown and C. A. multiple paper. The next printing will be on paper water-marked "R. F."

We have a few sets from 5c to 1 franc unused.

Price \$1.00.

## H. E. Deats' Celebrated Revenue Proof Collection.

*Continued from page 38.*

*Section 10. Match Proofs. A.* through Wm. Roeber. Contains 732 proofs, the great majority of which are India die proofs, and a great many of which have the imprints and plate number.

*Section 11. Match Proofs. Medicine Proofs. Schmidt and Schmitt-diel* through E. T. Hazeltine. Contains 668 proofs, the great majority of which are India die proofs, and a great many of which have the imprint and plate number. Includes a number of original pen and ink drawings.

*Section 12. Medicine Proofs. Helmbold* through Seabury and Johnson. 587 proofs, the great majority of which are India die proofs and a great many of which have the imprint and plate number. Includes a number of the original pen and ink drawings of the accepted designs.

*Section 13. Medicine Proofs beginning* Schwartz and Scovill. Contains 525 proofs, the great majority of which are India die proofs and a great many of which have the imprint and plate number.

*Section 14. Superb collection of mounted die proofs (India).*

Match, .....	154
Medicine, .....	222
Playing Cards, .....	17
Perfumery, .....	26
Canned Fruit, .....	3
U. S. Revenue, 5th issue, ..	1
Proprietaries, 1878, ..	6

—  
420

*Section 15. Bound volume of die proofs, 2nd and 3rd issues, and 1st Proprietary issue, in green, and \$200, \$500 and \$5,000 stamps, in practically correct colors.*

### A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

#### U. S. REVENUE PROOFS

Are many time as rare as  
POSTAGE PROOFS.

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any price.

#### CARDBOARD.

50c	blue, Mortgage	.50
50c	" Original Process	.50
50c	" Passage Ticket	.50
50c	" Probate of Will	.50
50c	" Surety Bond	.50
60c	orange, Inland Ex.	.60
70c	green, Foreign Ex.	.75
\$1.00	red, Conveyance	.50
1.00	" Entry of Goods	.50
1.00	" Foreign Ex.	.50
1.00	" Inland Ex.	.50
1.00	" Lease	2.00
1.00	" Life Ins.	.50
1.00	" Manifest	.50
1.00	" Mortgage	.50
1.00	" Power of Atty.	.50
1.00	" Probate of Will	.50

#### INDIA.

50c	blue, Entry of Goods	.50
50c	" Foreign Ex.	.50
50c	" Lease	.50
50c	" Life Ins.	.50
50c	" Life Ins., ultra	1.00
50c	" Original Process	.50
50c	" Probate of Will	.50
\$1.00	carmine, Conveyance	1.50
1.00	" Entry of Goods	.50
1.00	" Inland Ex.	.50
1.00	" Lease	.50
1.00	" Life Ins.	.50
1.00	" Manifest	.50
1.00	" Mortgage	.50
1.00	" Passage Ticket	.40
1.00	" Power of Atty.	.40
1.00	" Probate of Will	.60

We also have a majority of these in blocks of four at same rate.

The above are examples of the more common proofs from the Deats' collection. We have nearly everything, including the great rarities.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

MAIL ORDER *and* APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager

## STAMP STUDY

## RUSSIA AND FINLAND.

There are two important things to bear in mind when distinguishing between the stamps of these two countries. First, when type, color and coin are alike, Finland stamps have small circular ornaments in the groundwork. Second, all stamps with the value expressed in Penni belong to Finland. It is a noticeable fact that all such lack the small circular ornaments that form the distinguishing feature between stamps that have their value expressed in Kopecs. For instance, compare Finland type A7, Nos. 46-47-48-50 with Russia type A8, Nos. 55-56-57-59 and you will find that with the exception of six small circular ornaments on either side of the center of the Finland stamps they are alike. Compare Finland type A8, Nos. 49-51-53-55 with Russia type A6, Nos. 57A-60-62-64 and you will find a circular ornament in each corner of the Finland stamps. And so it is with all stamps that have their value expressed in Kopecs; if they have these circular ornaments on them they belong to Finland.

## AMERICAN RAPID TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

Complete set of 8 Telegram for 50c. Set of 6 Telegram for 10 cents.

"Collect" and "Duplicate".  
Complete set of 8 for 20 cents.

Mint copies, 1 ct. brown.  
Block of 4 showing two copies of "Collect" and two copies of "Duplicate" for 12 cts.

## BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Am. Bank Note Co.  
10c red brown, block of 6 for \$1.00.  
Kendall Bank Note Co.  
5c. blue, block of 6 mint for 50 c.  
10c. brown, block of 6 mint for \$1.00

A Hoen & Co.,  
1c. green, block of 6 mint for 25 c.  
WESTERN UNION FRANKS  
Mint Blocks of Four.

Cat. No.	Net.
2165 Red, (1876),	4.00
2170 Green (1881),	5.00
2172 Brown (1883),	5.00
2173 Violet (1884),	.30
2175 Dull Violet (1886),	1.00
2176 Red brown (1887)	.40
2177 Blue (1888),	.30
2178 Olive (1889),	.30
2179 Purple (1890),	.20
2180 Puce Brown (1891),	.50
2181 Vermilion (1892),	.50
2182 Blue (1893),	.50
2183 Light Green (1894),	.50
2184 Brown (1895),	.30
2185 Violet (1896),	.30
2186 Rose Red (1897),	.30
2187 Yellow green (1898),	.15
2188 Olive (1899),	.15
2189 Red Violet (1900),	.15
2195 Carmine Rose (1905),	.15

PHILATELIC SET.  
Russia and Finland.  
10 stamps illustrating stamp study,  
35 cents.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS

While there are few great rarities in the Leeward Island group, yet there are many not easy to secure, and a few well nigh impossible. Each island in the group has errors or minor varieties that are of special interest, and in the case of Nevis fully half of the stamps can be plated. This group was tremendously boomed about twenty years ago, then suffered the usual relapse, and again for the last three years there has been a steadily increased demand that has gradually but surely placed it in the First Class with Permanent Collectors.

### ILLUSTRATED

#### NEVIS.

- The 4d. blued paper, fine copy  
**\$30.00**
- One shilling, blued paper, rare  
**\$40.00**
- One shilling, yellow gr. fine  
**\$18.00**
- One shilling, blue green, scarce  
**\$25.00**
- ½d. on half of 1d., black sur.  
**\$35.00**
- Four pence orange, lithographed  
**\$30.00**
- Six pence, grey, lithographed  
**\$27.00**
- Ditto, fine used copy  
**\$30.00**
- The rare second retouch 1d.  
**\$25.00**
- MONTserrat.
- Four pence, blue, C. A. fine copy  
**\$30.00**
- ST. CHRISTOPHER.
- One penny, lilac rose, C. A.  
**\$18.00**

Four pence, blue, C. A.  
**\$18.00**

One penny on ½d., without line  
**\$50.00**

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Six pence, rose, perf. 15, fine  
**\$25.00**

Ditto used, fine and rare  
**\$35.00**

One shilling, double line frame,  
**\$35.00**

We also offer a few particularly desirable pieces in addition to those illustrated.

#### ANTIGUA.

\*6d. blue green, perf. 11½, fine  
**\$25.00**

\*6d. yellow gr., imperf. pair  
**\$22.50**

6d. star wmk., imp., fine used copy  
**\$20.00**

#### DOMINICA.

HALF PENNY on 1d., unused pair  
**\$9.00**

#### NEVIS.

A superb lot, both unused and used, for those who are plating these most interesting stamps.

#### ST. CHRISTOPHER.

\*4d. on 6d., block of four.  
(two with, two without period)  
**\$45.00**

\*1s. pale mauve, block of four  
**\$18.00**

\*1s. bright mauve, block of four  
**\$16.00**

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS.

\*2½d. red brown, block of four  
**\$25.00**



# New England Stamp Monthly

**Our Motto: What else do you need?**

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., APRIL 20, 1912.

No. 6.



For description and prices of these Rare Stamps see page 64.

Our May number will illustrate some of the rarities of the WINDWARD ISLANDS.

## NOTES

We flattered ourselves that we were well known in the stamp world but alas our vanity had a fall when the Phil. Stamp News acknowledged our No. 5 as the "New England Stamp Monthly, Chicago, Ill."

Our page of illustrations shows a line of early Ceylon rarities that it would be hard to duplicate, particularly in such fine condition. The first 6d. is the imperforate one on blued paper, unused, as is the case with the ½d. stamp shown as well. The 4d., 8 d. and 9 d. are all unused and are unpriced in this condition in the catalog. The 5d. is the unwatermarked stamp, perforated 13, unused, and is exceedingly rare thus. The remaining three stamps, the 4 d., 8 d. and 2 s., are of the imperforate set, and though used are rarities even in this condition.

The 1 s. 9 d., Ceylon, perforated 14 to 16½ is listed in the catalog as "prepared for use but not issued." Only one lot of this value was sent to the Colony, consisting of 5000 stamps in imperforate condition. The perforated variety is supposed to be from a spare sheet or so on hand which was perforated in readiness to send but was not called for, the value being little used.

Changes in postal rates and laxity in official and business methods were responsible for the flood of Ceylon surcharges which began in 1882 and brought the colony into disgrace. The "Postal Commission" surcharge, however, was a tax on postal orders which had not been cashed within three months of issue, and is not a true postal surcharge, although copies were allowed to go through the post by inadvertence or possibly favor.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMN

This month our subject is

## CEYLON

and the following list will only hold good until May 25.

Cat. No.		Cat. Special.
4	2p. green, star	1.50 .90
20	5p. brown	1.75 1.00
23	1sh. violet	1.75 1.00
31	9p. olive brown	10.00 6.50
33	10p. vermilion	5.00 3.50
*45	½p. lilac, C. C.	1.75 1.00
49	2p. yellow,	1.25 .75
49a	2p. buff	1.50 .90
*50	4p. rose	2.50 1.50
52a	5p. brown	2.00 1.25
53	8p. red brown	2.50 1.50
58	2sh. deep blue	2.00 1.25
63	2c. brown	.35 .25
66	8c. orange	.30 .20
67	16c. violet	.60 .30
69	32c. slate blue	1.25 .65
73	96c. olive gray	1.25 .75
84	20c. on 64c. brown	.75 .40
*85	2c. brown C. A.	2.50 1.50
93	5c. on 32c. blue, C. C.	1.00 .60
94	5c. on 36c. blue	1.00 .60
96	5c. on 64c. brown	1.00 .60
*104	25c. on 32c. blue	1.75 1.00
108	1r. 12c. on 2r. 50 c. perf. 12½	3.00 1.75
*111	10c. on 64c. brown	3.00 1.75
*120	15c. on 16c. violet, C. A.	1.50 .75
*128a	5c. lilac, type II	2.00 1.00
*131	28c. slate	.35 .25
132	1r. 12c. claret	.85 .50
*142	2c. on 4c. rose	1.25 .75
*143	15c. on 25c. brown	1.50 1.00
*145	3c. on 28c. slate	.25 .13
*146	3c. on 4c. lilac rose	.25 .13
*147	3c. on 4c. rose	.25 .15
*154	75c. black and brown	1.00 .65
*161	15c. ultramarine	.25 .15
*168	4c. yellow and blue	.25 .15
*172	15c. ultramarine	.50 .35
*175	75c. blue and orange	1.75 1.25

**CLUB AND SOCIETY NOTES**

The Chicago Philatelic Society and the Garfield Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland had their annual banquets on the same evening March 16th. The former had a ladies night at Hotel Bismarck with the result that there was less "Swapping stamps" than usual but from appearances everyone enjoyed both the dinner and entertainment.

At Cleveland there was a little subdued feeling owing to the critical illness of Mr. Worthington and a toast was drunk standing to his rapid recovery. We are glad to be able to state at the time of writing this that he is gaining slowly but steadily.

Banquets seem to have been popular in March as the Annual of the Collectors' Club of New York was held on March 27th. In addition to the speaking and music Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack exhibited his recent discoveries in the 1894 Liberty Head Issue of Brazil and his matchless Cape of Good Hope wood blocks.

The Boston Society held a meeting, March 19th, which was largely attended. Mr. Batthelder exhibited Section One of the Deats' Collection, the original order book of the Butler, Carpenter Co. with over 200 original approved proofs attached, a great many of them the original designs in pen or pencil. At the meeting this month there will be a competition for the best way to arrange a single issue of stamps on a page of a blank album.

The Philadelphia Stamp Club had the pleasure of looking over Major Palmer's Philippine Collection at their March meeting. The Major was stationed in the Philippines for a long time and had unusual opportunity for acquiring these stamps and his collection is a superb one.

**THE 1913 EXHIBITION**

The Committee having in charge the International Stamp Exhibition in New York in 1913 are pushing their plans and are calling for subscriptions. As this is the first INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION that has ever been attempted in this country every Dealer and Collector should see that his name is on the list of contributors. The committee have to base their plans on the amount of money in sight so that early subscriptions will be appreciated. We would be glad to forward any or they may be sent direct to the Treasurer J. W. Scott, 36 John St., N. Y. City and they will be duly acknowledged.

**SOMETHING NEW****FOR A WATERMARK DETECTOR.**

A neat little box of Lacquered Tin with a hinged cover containing a black celluloid tray large enough to test the watermark of a block of six ordinary size stamps.

Very light and compact — can be carried in the vest pocket or will take up very little room in a desk drawer.

Price 25cts. each.

By mail in a strong cardboard case  
30c prepaid.

## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**

12 BROMFIELD STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

ALL SPECIAL PRICES on bargains, etc., are net and are good for one month only from date.

## EARLY CEYLONS

Among what may be termed the "classical stamps" of philately, beginning with the "Penny Black" and including the earlier issues of many of the countries and colonies of the world, none are perhaps handsomer or more desirable than the first series of Ceylon. Engraved on steel by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Company in varying styles of frame, and printed in rich colors, most of which show off the designs to good advantage, they make a showing to delight the eye of the connoisseur as well as the heart of the true philatelist.

The head of the Queen which appears on the stamps with rectangular frames was from a water color drawing by Mr. Edward H. Corbould, which is still in the possession of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. The head on the stamps with octagonal outline is different and is not so pleasing. It is of smaller size due to the make up of the design.

The ½d. stamp, as most of us are aware, though belonging with

this first series is not really of it. It is an interloper from Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who were asked to provide it, possibly because of the lesser cost of the typographical plates and printing for a stamp of its low value. It was issued about the end of 1857 and before several of the higher values had appeared. The Perkins-Bacon stamps were issued in their different values as received from about May, 1857 until March, 1859, but the actual dates seem not to be a matter of record.

On January 28, 1862, the Perkins-Bacon plates used for this first series of stamps were handed over by the firm to the Crown Agents for the Colonies. But one more printing was afterwards made from them by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and they were then turned over to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who used them to print from until they gradually substituted their own designs printed typographically.

It was during this transition period that several interesting varieties occurred. Messrs. De La Rue executed their first order from the plates in July, 1862, and used *unwatermarked* paper for the purpose, which is the origin of this set of five values—1d., 5d., 6d., 9d. and 1s. Meanwhile Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. found they had a reserve stock of most values, and asked the Crown Agents to take them off their hands. This was agreed to, but the stock of 10d. stamps was said to have been unperforated and was therefore handed to Messrs. De La Rue for treatment—whence resulted the 10d. perforated 12½ and 12½ x 14, issued the latter part of 1863.

From 1867 onward Messrs. De La Rue began supplanting the fine old stamps with their own monotonous typographed designs, and Ceylon thereupon lost much of her philatelic charm.

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

*(Continued from last month.)*

### LOUISIANA PURCHASE ISSUE.

Issued for the International Exhibition at St. Louis to commemorate the "Louisiana Purchase."

The purpose was to make the subjects of this series of stamps appropriate. Thus Livingston, who was United States minister to France, conducted the negotiations for the Louisiana purchase; Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States at the time of the purchase; Monroe was special ambassador to France in the matter of the purchase, and with Livingston closed the negotiations; McKinley, as President, approved the acts of Congress officially connecting the Government with the commemorative exposition; and the 10 cent stamp shows the territory of the purchase itself.

"ONE CENT.—On either side of Livingston's portrait are fluted pillars supporting a plain arch; landscapes are on either side of the portrait, the one on the left representing the swamp country of the extreme south of the purchase, that on the right an immigrant wagon approaching the mountains in the extreme northwest; in the lower corners are shields surrounding the numeral '1'; a ribbon under the portrait bears the name and the years of birth and death of the subject; a panel along the base contains the words 'Postage one cent.' Color, green."

"TWO CENT.—Over the portrait of Jefferson is a flat arch supported by fluted columns; the numeral '2' on either side is surrounded by an ellipse on end within laurel wreaths, and underneath the wreaths are ribbons showing years of birth and death of the subject; the name 'Jefferson' appears in a scroll under the portrait; a panel at the base of the stamp bears the words 'Postage two cents.' Color, carmine."

"THREE CENT.—Below the portrait of Monroe is a ribbon showing his name, with years of birth and death. The portrait is partly surrounded by a wreath of laurel, on either side are ornamental shields exhibiting the numeral '3'; the portrait, wreath, and ribbon are within an ornamental panel; the words 'Postage three cents' appear along the lower part of the stamp. Color, purple."

"FIVE CENT.—The face of the stamp is divided into three parts by Corinthian columns supporting a panel at the top, in which the words 'United States of America' appear. The portrait of McKinley is within a circle in the center panel, with the numeral '5' in an ornamental shield on either side. At the base of the panels are two palm branches separating the panels from the wording 'Postage five cents.' Beneath the portrait is a ribbon bearing the name and years of birth and death of the subject. Color, dark blue."

"TEN CENT.—The central figure is a map of the United States, showing the territory of the Louisiana purchase in dark tint, with the year of the purchase, 1803, obliquely crossing the face of the shaded portion; the border is composed of a column at either end, with ornamental shields at the base bearing the numeral '10'; panels along the top and bottom contain the lettering. Color, brown."



## JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION ISSUE.

In commemoration of the founding of Jamestown, the tercentenary of which was celebrated by an exposition in 1907 at Jamestown, Va.

It was first contemplated to issue only two denominations, 1 cent and 2 cent. A portrait of Capt. John Smith had been adopted for the subject of the one cent stamp; for the 2 cent stamp a representation of the landing of the colonists at Jamestown in 1607. This left entirely out of consideration the figure of romantic interest in the early history of the Colony—that of Pocahontas. Petitions were presented by certain historical associations strongly urging that Pocahontas be honored with a place in the commemorative issue of postage stamps. Her portrait was therefore placed on a five cent stamp, since that denomination would be used by foreign visitors to the Jamestown Exposition for their international correspondence and was really needed to complete the series.

"The 1 cent contains, in a semicircular frame, the portrait of Capt. John Smith, taken from an old engraving. In the upper corners are medallions in relief, in oval frames, of Pocahontas and Powhatan; in the lower corners, shields with the numeral 1; upon a scroll surrounding the portrait and conforming to the semicircle is the legend 'Founding of Jamestown, 1607'; on the base 'Captain John Smith,' with the years of his birth and death, '1580-1631.' In the semicircle above the head are the words 'United States of America;' across the extreme top and bottom, in white letters in green panels, are the words, 'Commemorative series, 1907,' and 'Postage, one cent.' Color, green."

"The 2 cent stamp contains a picture depicting the landing of the adventurers at Jamestown in 1607. On one side is a tobacco plant, and on the other a stalk of Indian corn. Underneath, on a scroll, are the words, 'Founding of Jamestown, 1607.' In a curved panel over the picture, in white letters, are the words, 'United States of America'; on the extreme top and bottom, in white letters on red background, 'Commemorative series, 1907,' and the words 'Postage, two cents.' In each lower corner is a shield with the numeral 2. Color, red."

"The 5 cent stamp contains a portrait, in an oval frame, of Pocahontas. In a panel at the top, in white letters, are the words, 'United States of America.' At the bottom, in a panel, are the words, 'Postage, five cents;' under the portrait, on a scroll, 'Pocahontas,' and the years of birth and death, '1592-1617.' On either side of the portrait are shields, their bases resting on the lower panel, containing the numeral 5. Arising from behind these shields are scrolls with the words, 'Founding of Jamestown, 1607.' In vertical panels on the right and left are the words, 'Commemorative series, 1907.' Color, blue."

## LINCOLN MEMORIAL STAMP.

On January 22, 1909, Congress adopted a joint resolution reading: "*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to design and issue a special postage stamp, of the denomination of two cents, in commemoration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln.*" Under this resolution a postage stamp was prepared and issued to postmasters in time for sale to the public beginning on Lincoln's birthday, February 12.

"Size and shape, the same as of the regular issue of postage stamps; color red. The subject is a profile, within an ellipse on end, of the head

of Lincoln from Saint-Gauden's statue. A spray of laurel leaves appears on either side of the ellipse. Above the subject appears the words 'U. S. Postage.' Below, the ellipse is broken by a ribbon containing the dates of Lincoln's birth and of its one-hundredth anniversary (1809, Feb. 12, 1909), with the denomination in words (Two cents) beneath."

#### ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC STAMP.

To commemorate the development of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific territory, which was celebrated by an exposition at Seattle, Washington, in 1909.

"Denomination Two cents; shape rectangular; color, red. At the top and bottom are panels containing, respectively, the words 'U. S. Postage' and 'Two cents.' In the center the larger part of a circle rests on the lower panel and incloses a ribbon bearing the words 'Alaska-Yukon-Pacific 1909,' and in the center of the circle appears a portrait of William H. Seward, who as Secretary of State conducted the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska from Russia. The name 'William H. Seward' appears under the portrait. On either side is an ellipse containing the Arabic numeral 2 with laurel branches on a background."

#### HUDSON FULTON STAMP.

The tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the centennial of its first navigation by steam, which was celebrated in 1909, have also been commemorated with a special postage stamp. Denomination 2 cents; shape, rectangular; color, red.

"At the top appears the inscription 'Hudson-Fulton Celebration,' with the years 1609 and 1909 immediately thereunder on either side. Below this inscription in a curved line are the words 'U. S. Postage.' At the bottom on each side is a prominent Arabic numeral '2' with the words 'Two Cents' in a panel between the figures. In the center is engraved a picture showing the Palisades of the Hudson River in the background, with the *Half Moon* sailing up the river and the *Clermont* steaming in the opposite direction. In the foreground is an Indian in a canoe, and in the distance, just discernible, is a canoe containing four other Indians, the canoe representing the first means of navigating the river."

#### UNPERFORATED STAMPS.

Certain types of vending and affixing machines cut the stamps apart instead of tearing them. Perforated stamps are not suited to such machines, and stamps are issued in full sheets or in coils without the perforations, among others so issued were the 2 cent Lincoln; 2 cent Alaska-Yukon-Pacific; 2 cent Hudson Fulton.

#### EXPERIMENTAL PAPER.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing experimented with a paper made of about 30 per cent rag stock, in the hope that it would show less shrinkage. The special paper was of a slightly bluish tinge, and among other stamps printed on this paper, were several thousands of the 2 cent Lincoln stamps.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

ISSUE OF OCTOBER 12, 1892.



To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Two centavos, light blue. Five centavos, dark blue.

OFFICIAL DECREE.

"Buenos Ayres, Sept. 12, 1892.

"In commemoration of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

"The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Argentine Republic

"Decides:

"Art. 1. The 12 October next there will be placed in circulation throughout the Republic a single type of postage stamp in two values destined to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America.

"Art. 2. Correspondence which shall be deposited in post offices on that day, can be franked with the postage stamps noted in the previous article.

"Art. 3. The postage stamps will have the values of two and five centavos. They will represent the three caravels of Columbus' fleet at the moment when land was sighted. Above will be inscribed the words: 'Republica Argentina.' On the left side the date '12 October 1492' and at the right '12 October 1892'; below, at each side will be shown the value of the postage stamp. The printing will be done in blue ink of two different shades.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Art. 5. A note will be sent to the very eminent artist Sr. Eduardo de Martino thanking him for the design which contributed to the making of the Columbian postage stamp.

[signed] C. CARLES."

The following extract, taken from a contemporary number of *Le Timbre-poste*, shows vividly the result of this early issue of commemorative stamps, and is likewise the story of many a succeeding issue. The moral is obvious, in regard to "limited issues," but the lesson has seldom been taken heed of.

"A STAMP ISSUE AT BUENOS AYRES.

"On the occasion of the fourth centenary of the discovery of America there was issued on the 12th October last two stamps which were in use only a single day. This issue produced at Buenos Ayres a wholly unexpected result. Both dealers and collectors went wild over them. They were proposing to buy up large quantities of these stamps, when the post office, in order to prevent a corner, decided to sell not more than one sheet of each value at most [to one purchaser]. They thought, with reason, that the 400,000 stamps printed were amply sufficient to satisfy all demands: they reckoned without the public.

"From five o'clock in the morning \* \* \* the central post office, where these stamps were to be sold and which does not open until eight o'clock, was besieged by thousands of people. At 7.30 the impatient

(To be continued next month.)

**OVER THE COUNTER****J. H. LYONS, Manager****GAMBIA.**

The Gambia river was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447. The Colony of Gambia was created in 1843, was constituted a separate government in 1888, and was admitted to the Universal Postal Union in 1879. The colony now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albreda, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river; the chief town is Bathurst. The stamps up to 1898 were embossed and called the Cameo issues, and on account of their beauty was very popular.

**RHODESIA.**

On November 11th, 1910, The British South Africa Company issued an attractive set of postage stamps for Rhodesia. The stamps are entirely different from any before issued by the Company, and are the first series that has the word Rhodesia engraved on the stamps. The stamps are oblong in shape and with the exception of the three Postal Union values are printed in two colors. They bear the portrait of their Majesties the King and Queen, by special consent of His Majesty, given in view of the visit to Rhodesia of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who entered Rhodesian territory on Nov. 11th, 1910 as the Representative of His Majesty. The stamps are engraved by the firm of Waterlow & Sons from photographs by Downey and consist of 18 values ranging from one half penny to one pound Sterling.

The Postmaster-General of Honduras states that the Government Printing Works have been ordered to print some postage stamps with a portrait of General Don Manuel Bonilla, the new President, to commemorate his taking possession of the Presidency of the Republic.

EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IS  
UNUSED.

**AITUTAKI.**

1903 7 varieties \$ .90

**GAMBIA.**

1887-9 ½d. to 1sh., 8 var. 2.00

1902 2sh. 6d. 1.25

" 3sh. 1.50

1904 ½d. to 10d., 10 Var. 4.50

1904 1s. 2.00

1909 1d. to 1sh., 9 Var. 1.40

**ICELAND.**

1912 King Frederick VIII  
1k, 2k, 5k 2.85

**INDIA.**

Emperor of India stamps  
3 pi., 1, 2, 3 annas .20

**INHAMBANE**

Surcharged "Republica"  
5 varieties .15  
7 " .30  
11 " 1.00  
15 " 3.50

**LORENZO MARQUES.**

Surcharged "Republica"  
5 varieties .15  
7 " .30  
11 " 1.00  
14 " 2.50  
15 " 3.50

**NEWFOUNDLAND 1910**

Guy set, Lithographed.  
1c. to 15c., 11 Var. 2.00  
Coronation set 1911.  
1c. to 15c., 11 Var., 1.00

**RHODESIA 1910.**

½d. to 3d., 5 Var. .30  
½d. to 6d., 8 Var. .75  
½d. to 1sh., 11 Var. 1.50  
2 sh. .63  
2sh. 6d. .80  
3sh. .95  
5sh. 1.57  
10 sh. 3.15

## H. E. Deats' Celebrated Revenue Proof Collection.

The larger part of this famous collection has now been transferred to small books convenient for sending out on approval, and will be sent to responsible parties giving satisfactory reference. Already many of the choicest pieces have gone to swell a wonderful collection of United States Revenues, but there are many pieces left that are well worth securing. Remember, this is an opportunity that will never come again.

Sections No. 6 to No. 14 inclusive are being broken up. Look them over, then let us know what you would like to see. Sections No. 1 to No. 5 have not been broken up, and it is devoutly to be hoped that circumstances will so shape themselves that they will not be. No more definite announcement can be made at this time, but all collectors will rejoice if plans under contemplation can be carried through to success.

### POSTAGE PROOFS.

We are also breaking up a superb collection of Postage Proofs and Essays, including both Adhesives and Envelopes. These too have been placed in small books and will be sent on approval to applicants.

The collection includes all the regular issues in Card and India, many Trial colors, rare Essays, both of Adhesives and Envelopes, many sets of mounted Die Proofs and numerous other good pieces worthy of a place in any collection.

### A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

States that the 1c "Postal Savings Stamp" has been discontinued and an envelope issued in its place.

We have a few copies, superb except for one straight edge, at

\$1.00 EACH

If the report is true this price is *very cheap*.

### A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME U. S. REVENUE PROOFS Are many time as rare as POSTAGE PROOFS.

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any price.

#### CARDBOARD.

1.30	orange, Foreign Exchange	.50
1.50	blue, Inland Ex.	.50
1.60	green, Foreign Ex.	.50
1.90	violet, Foreign Ex.	.50
2.00	red, Conveyance	2.50
2.00	lake, Conveyance	2.50
2.00	red, Mortgage	1.00
2.00	lake, Mortgage	1.00
2.00	red, Probate of Will	1.50
2.50	violet, Inland Ex.	1.00
3.00	green, Charter Party	.75
3.00	blue gr., Charter Party	.75
3.00	green, Manifest	.75
5.00	red, Charter Party	.50
5.00	" Conveyance	.50
5.00	" Manifest	.50
5.00	" Mortgage	.50
5.00	" Probate of Will	.50
10.00	green, Charter Party	.50
10.00	" Conveyance	.50
10.00	" Mortgage	.50
10.00	gray gr., Mortgage	.50
10.00	green, Probate of Will	.50
15.00	blue, Mortgage	.75
15.00	ultra., Mortgage	1.00
20.00	orange, Conveyance	1.00
20.00	red, Conveyance	1.00
20.00	orange, Probate of Will	1.00
20.00	red, Probate of Will	1.00
20.00	black, Probate of Will	1.00
25.00	red, Mortgage	1.00
50.00	green, U. S. I. R.	1.00

#### INDIA.

1.50	blue, Inland Exchange	1.00
1.90	violet, Foreign Exchange	.75
1.90	blue bl., Foreign Ex.	.75
3.00	green, Charter Party	.60
5.00	carmine, Mortgage	.60
15.00	blue, Mortgage	.75

The above are examples of the more common proofs from the Deats' collection. We have nearly everything, including the great rarities.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.



# MAIL ORDER and APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager

## STAMP STUDY

### SPAIN AND COLONIES.

In establishing the identity of the early stamps of Spain, Cuba and the Philippines it is well to remember three things: first, all stamps bearing the word "Comunicaciones," meaning "correspondence," belong to Spain; second, all stamps bearing the word "Ultramar" on them, which is Spanish for "beyond the sea" or "foreign," with the exception of those surcharged with native characters for use in Porto Rico, belong to Cuba; third, you will never find the term "reales plata" used on the stamps of Spain or Porto Rico, this term being confined entirely to use on the stamps of Cuba and the Philippines. Compare types A9 of Spain, A1 of Cuba, and A4 of the Philippines. On that of Spain we find the value in "cuartos," while the values of the others are in "reales plata," and being otherwise identically the same, they can be distinguished only by the cancellation. Take the 1870 issue of Cuba and the Philippines. They are alike in every respect, except that we find the date 1870 on the Cuban stamps and not on those of the Philippines. Compare the 20c. stamps of type A5 Cuba with stamps of type A14a Spain. They are alike except in color and separation, those of Cuba being green and imperforate, while those of Spain are violet and perforated. On comparing type A3 Cuba with type A10 Philippines, the term "reales plata" on A3 Cuba tells us at once which stamps belong to Cuba. It is true that close study of stamps makes one more observing and more careful in arranging his collection in order that he may know to what country each and every stamp belongs.

### A FEW ORIGINAL COVERS.

In the majority of cases only one in stock. Each item constitutes one cover. All are in good condition.

	Cat.	Net.
Cuba, No. 221 (2), 223, 224		
(pair), 225 and 226,	.50	.25
Cyprus No. 20, block of 10,		
No. 18, 2 pi reg. env.	3.04	2.25
Egypt No. 7	1.50	1.00
" No. 7 pair	3.00	2.00
" No. 14	1.00	.75
" No. 13, No. 14	1.10	.85
Finland No. 2	4.00	3.00
Grenada No. 106	1.50	1.00
Great Britain No. 6	1.50	.75
" " No. 40, pr.	6.00	3.50
Hawaii No. 102	1.00	.75
India No. 5 strip of 4,	4.00	3.25
Newfoundland No. 34	.25	.15
Paraguay No. 36 on 10c		
blue env.		.10
Peru, No. 16, pair	.20	.15
Queensland No. 245 (5)	3.00	2.50
Rhodesia No. 58 (3) No. 59	.12	.10
Sts. Settlements, No. 81-82	.11	.10
Spain, Carlist, 1r blue		1.50
Tasmania No. 210, 2d env.		3.50
Transvaal No. 123-9-130	.14	.10

Send for others on approval.

### GREAT BRITAIN COMPOUND ENVELOPES

Entire used.	
Env. 10d. 2½d.	.40
" 4d. 10d. 1sh.	2.25
" 4d. 2½d.	1.25
" 1d. 1sh. 1sh.	1.50
" 6d. 10d.	1.85
" 6d. 1sh. 1sh.	2.00
" 1½d. 3d. 4d.	1.25
" ½d. 10d. 1sh.	1.75
" ½d. 3d. 6d. 1sh. (4)	5.00

These Envelopes subject to 25% discount. Great Britain Compound Envelopes cut square. We have a few that we can send on approval at attractive prices.

## CEYLON

Ceylon has issued a most attractive and interesting galaxy of stamps, the early types, for quiet dignity and superior execution have rarely been equalled in the fifty years that have elapsed since they first made their appearance. The 4d., 8d., and 9d. of 1857 in unused condition are to be found in all lists of the "One hundred rarest stamps," and there are quite a number of others that run well over the \$100 mark.

We have a fine book of the Perkins, Bacon issues that we will send with pleasure to any responsible collector.

### ILLUSTRATED

Four pence, dull rose, very rare.  
**\$750.00**

Six pence, blued paper, fine.  
**\$75.00**

Eight pence, yel. brown, a gem.  
**\$750.00**

Nine pence, lilac brown, fine.  
**\$550.00**

½d. lilac, bluish p., thin at top.  
**\$35.00**

Five pence, no. wmk., Perf. 13.  
**\$55.00**

Four pence, dull rose, very scarce.  
**\$65.00**

Eight pence, yel. brown, light can.  
**\$60.00**

Two shillings, blue, light can.  
**\$30.00**

### SPECIAL OFFERS. UNUSED.

Scott Cat.  
 No. 10, 10d. very nice copy  
**\$18.00**

No. 17, 1d. clean perf., good copy  
**\$10.00**

No. 18, 2d. clean perf., good copy  
**\$10.00**

No. 27, 4d. rose, rough perf., fair  
**\$10.00**

No. 30, 8d. y. br., no perms. at right  
**\$50.00**

No. 32, 9d., very fine pair  
**\$12.00**

No. 33, 10d. ver., fair copy  
**\$14.00**

No. 35, 1s. 9d. green, very fine  
**\$20.00**

No. 36, 2s. blue, fair copy  
**\$10.00**

No. 42, 9d. no wmk., perf. 13  
**\$40.00**

No. 82, 2r. 50c. claret, superb  
**\$32.00**

No. 100, 10c on 36c blue, fine  
**\$17.00**

141b, 5 on 15c, REVENUE omitted  
**\$17.00**

No. 308a, 2s. imperf., fine margins  
**\$16.00**

#### USED.

No. 9, 9d. lilac brown, very good  
**\$17.00**

No. 20a, 6d. brown, superb  
**\$18.00**

No. 24, 2s. blue, very fine  
**\$18.00**

No. 98, TEN CENTS ON 16c.  
**\$7.00**

# New England Stamp Monthly

Our Motto: What else do you need?

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., MAY 20, 1912.

No. 7.



For description and prices of these Rare Stamps see page 76.

Our June number will illustrate some of the rarities of NEW SOUTH WALES and NEW ZEALAND.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMN

has been so popular with our patrons that we are extending it to a page this month and we are offering the following stamps of the

### WINDWARD ISLANDS AT ONE-HALF CATALOGUE.

They are all fine copies and are listed by the 1912 edition of Scott's catalogue which will be ready for delivery within a few days. In ordering just give catalogue number and divide the price by two.

#### BARBADOS

Cat. No.	Cat. price
* 4 (4p) brown red, <i>blued</i>	\$4.00
6 (1p) blue on white	1.25
*15a (½p) green, rough perf.	1.35
17 (4p) rose, rough perf.	3.00
* 21 (1 sh) black, rough perf.	3.25
46 ½p yel. green, c c, 12½	.60
* 50 ½p " " c c, 14	.60
53 4p rose red, c c, 14	1.25
55 6p chrome yel., c c, 14	.75
* 62 2½p. blue, CA	1.25
64 4p slate, CA	.60
67 1sh orange brown, CA	1.00

#### GRENADA.

3 1p green, small star,	1.00
6 1p " large star	1.00
* 8 ½p purple, 1875-81	.75
21 1p rose, 1883	.35
24 6p red lilac, 1883	.50
* 25 8p bistre, 1883	1.25
* 31 ½p on 2sh orange	1.00
* 35 1p on 8p bistre	1.00
* 37 2½p on 8p bistre	1.25
* 38 2½p on 8p bistre	1.25
102 2p black, postage due	.25
103 3p black, postage due	.60
104 1p on 8 p bistre	.75
105 1p on 6p red lilac	.60
106 2p on 8p bistre	1.50

#### St. LUCIA.

7 (1p) black cc, 12½	1.25
8 (4p) yellow	3.50
9 (6p) violet	2.50
12 (4p) yellow, cc. 14	3.00
13 (6p) lilac	2.50
*17 2½p scarlet and black	1.50
*19 ½p green and black	.75
26 4p yellow & blk., perf 12	3.50
*28 1p rose, CA, 14	1.25
*36a 1sh lilac & carm. Die A	4.00
*40 ½p on half of 6p.	3.00
*41 1p on 4p brown	.60

#### St. VINCENT.

* 2 1p rose, perf 14 to 16	2.50
13 1p black, rough perf	1.25
14 6p green, rough perf	3.00
15 6p pale green, clean cut	2.50
20 1p black, compound perf	2.00
* 24 ½p orange, perf 11 to 13	1.00
25 1p gray green	.60
26 1p drab	.75
27 4p ultramarine	3.50
35 ½p green CA, 12	3.00
* 41 1p drab CA, 14	1.50
* 45 2½p on 1p lake	.60
48 4p lake brown	1.75
* 50 5sh carmine lake	5.00
* 54 6p red lilac	.50
* 57 5p on 6p deep lake	1.00

#### TOBAGO.

* 1 1p rose, cc	1.50
* 8 ½p brown violet	5.00
* 12 1sh bistre	1.25
* 14 ½p brown violet, CA,	.60
* 15 1p red brown	.90
* 23 1sh olive bistre	.75
* 24 ½p on 2½p ultramarine	.60
* 26 ½p on 6p bistre	.75
* 28 1p on 2½p ultramarine	1.75
* 29 2½p on 4p gray	1.50

#### TRINIDAD.

* 2 (1p) purple brown	2.50
* 3 (1p) blue	2.50
48 (1p) vermilion cc, 12½	1.00
50 4p lilac	1.75
52 6p yellow green	1.00
54 4p gray 1869-72	1.00
55 1sh. orange yellow	1.00
58 4p gray cc, 14	.60
59 6p yellow green	.50
60 1sh orange yellow	1.50
* 61 ½p lilac and black	.85
66 4p gray CA, 14	1.00
* 71 6p olive brown, 1883-4	.40
* 72 1sh orange brown, 1883-4	1.00

PRICES ARE GOOD ONLY UNTIL JUNE 25, 1912. WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?



**CLUB AND SOCIETY NOTES**

There is a movement to form a stamp society in Worcester, Mass., and it certainly seems as though in a large city like Worcester it should be successful. Any collector who has not already been approached should communicate with Mr. Frank L. Coes of that city at once and help along the good cause.

The Boston Society at its meeting tomorrow night will have a competition for the 50 rarest stamps priced by Scott's catalogue at not over 50 cents each.

Recent meetings of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society show renewed interest in things Philatelic in that city. Several fine collections have been exhibited and the attendance has averaged 18 with the prospect of an increase in the near future.

The library of the St. Louis Stamp Collectors' Society has recently been added to and a handsome new book case holds the books. The librarian is bringing it up to a high standard and it will soon be a valuable asset to the Society.

The following ticket has been nominated by the Chicago Branch No. 1. A. P. S.

Pres. F. R. Cornwall, St. Louis.  
 V. Pres. C. A. Coolidge, Detroit  
     C. F. Heyerman, Detroit.  
     H. Bowen, Detroit  
 Sec. W. E. Ault, Jeffersonville, Ind.  
 Treas. L. C. Hassler, Louisville  
 Int. Sec. L. H. Ksellstedt, Scranton.  
 Director, H. J. Crocker, San Francisco  
     E. M. Carpenter, Boston

We have nearly a complete file of the Daily Stamp Item and the large size Weekly Philatelic Era (only a few numbers missing) that we will give to the first Club or Society applying for them and willing to pay for the delivery.

**NOTES**

Through the kindness of a New York collector we have been shown a cover bearing a 3 pence, Canada, of the perforated issue bearing a dated postmark of October 20, 1858. The subject of the perforated pence issues was carefully gone over by Mr. Howes in his work on "Canada" and the conclusion arrived at that they could not have appeared before January, 1859, or November, 1858, as no satisfactory copy on cover had been seen dated previous to 1859, and the relative scarcity of the perforated stamps precluded any very large supply having been used. The cover in question establishes a new date to work from, and is therefore exceptionally interesting.

At last we have a philatelic result of the changes in China. The current stamps have begun to arrive with a surcharge of four characters down the center giving the new name chosen for the Chinese Republic: "Chung Hua Min Kuo", literally "Middle Flowery Peoples' State". This is but an adaptation of the names we have often heard for China, the "Middle Kingdom" or "Flowery Kingdom", which have heretofore been used by the Chinese in literary or poetical work; they are now crystallized into the actual political designation of the country.

St. Vincent gives us one of the finest designs to be found in our albums — the large 5s. stamp of 1880. This was a Perkins-Bacon production in line engraving and represented the badge of the colony — "Justice pouring out a libation to Peace," with the motto PAX ET JUSTITIA above. There were but 2000 printed of the first issue of these stamps, and as they were but little used and a large portion was surcharged for revenue purposes, they are great rarities either unused or cancelled.



# New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

## NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**W**E will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

### THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The British Colony of "The Windward Islands" comprises but three—Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, together with the group of islets known as the Grenadines. But the British island of Barbados lies not far to the eastward, and Trinidad with its dependency of Tobago but little farther to the south, so we have included these latter in the colonies treated of this month.

Trinidad and Barbados opened their philatelic careers first, the former on April 11, 1851 and the latter on April 17, 1852. Both made use of the "seated Britannia" design first prepared for Mauritius by Perkins, Bacon & Co. In each case the stamps were for local postage, which accounts for the single penny value sufficing for eight years in Trinidad, and the half-penny value for Barbados, which was for newspapers, the one penny being the local letter rate and the 4 pence apparently for heavy letters or packages.

Trinidad turned its Perkins-Bacon plates over to De La Rue in 1862, who used them until 1883. Barbados did the same in 1875, and De La Rue used the old plates until 1882. These old designs, therefore, in each case run through an inter-

esting series of variations, blued and white paper, unwatermarked and watermarked, and perforations of various gauges with their compounds. Trinidad adds to the variety by its lithographed copy of the Britannia stamp, a makeshift due to the exhaustion of the regular supplies.

Tobago, a dependency of Trinidad since 1889, was made a ward of that island on January 1, 1899, when it ceased to issue its local stamps.

Of the Windward Island Colony, St. Lucia was the pioneer, issuing three stamps on December 18, 1860; St. Vincent followed in May, 1861 with the usual two values, 1d. and 6d., and Grenada did likewise about June 1, 1861. These two values, it will be remembered, represented the local letter rate and the rate to England, each per half ounce. All these stamps were steel engraved by Perkins, Bacon & Co., in the artistic manner for which they were famous. The head of the Queen employed for the St. Lucia and St. Vincent stamps was the same already used for the first issue of Ceylon, taken from a water color drawing by Mr. Edward H. Corbould made especially for the purpose. The head on the Grenada stamps is from a full length painting of the Queen by Alfred Edward Chalon, R. A., showing her in robes of state upon the occasion of Her Majesty's first visit to the House of Lords July 17, 1837.

St. Lucia, for some curious reason, had only her first supplies of stamps printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., and the plates were then turned over to De La Rue, who used them from 1863 to 1883. St. Vincent did not turn her Perkins-Bacon plates over to De La Rue until 1882 and they used them from 1883 to 1899. Grenada apparently never had her plates given to De La Rue, and when that firm began to supply the Colony in 1883 the stamps were from the latter's own surface printed type.

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

*(Continued from last month.)*

crowd burst in one of the doors and streamed into the office. Indescribable scenes followed. The office chief therefore ordered the employees to open the 14 wickets and to begin at once the sale of each value by sheet of 50 stamps at most. But this is what happened: those who succeeded in obtaining stamps at one wicket tried to get to another so as to get more, because of which they got all mixed up and raised a disturbance: it was really the most complete disorder. The police, powerless to keep back the crowd, had to call for assistance, which permitted them, not without a supreme effort, to clear the office and drive everyone out.

"When order was reestablished in the office at least, the sale of stamps recommenced, but this time by ten copies of each value, and they used for the sale on this occasion the offices of insured and registered letters. At 2.30 p. m. the sale ended; the stamps were sold out.

"Half of the printing had been sent to the provinces; everywhere the public cleaned out all they could get hold of.

"Knowing the character of those who composed the crowd, it is easy to understand that it was physically impossible to approach the office. I think that all the porters and servants of Buenos Ayres were sent there as a rendezvous. The head of a large firm confessed to me that he had sent more than 40 persons to buy stamps; I myself had followed this example by sending several servants to try to get several hundred of these jubilee stamps, and in spite of this I failed to get a single one. In the street the gamins who had succeeded in getting into the office, sold each stamp at 50 cents, 1 dollar, or even more.



ISSUE OF OCTOBER 26th, 1902.

To commemorate the completion of the harbor works at the Port of Rosario. Denomination 5 centavos. Shape oblong. Color, dark blue.

### OFFICIAL DECREE.

"It having been resolved that the opening of the new port of Rosario de Santa Fe should take place on October 26th and that this occurrence should be celebrated by the national and provincial authorities with various festivities, and as it is suitable and in accord with the wishes of the Postmaster General to have a special stamp printed for the occasion, the President of the Republic decrees and authorizes the issue of a special stamp on October 26th only."

The second city in Argentina is Rosario, with about two hundred thousand inhabitants. Large port works have been constructed so that the docks have accommodations for a large number of vessels and as a commercial center Rosario is of great importance.

## ISSUE OF 1910.

To commemorate the Centenary of the Argentine Republic.

On the 25th of May, 1810, an armed assembly met on the plaza in front of the government palace under the leadership of Belgrano, Moreno, Castelli and others. The colors of blue and white adopted by the revolutionists were seen everywhere. A provisional junta was formed to supersede the authority of the Spanish Viceroy, who had been deposed. The leading member of the junta was Mariano Moreno, the secretary. San Martin was an essential factor in this war for independence; his life is one of the romances of South America.

## OFFICIAL DECREE.

Buenos Ayres, July 1, 1909.

"In view of the letter of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of the Argentine Republic, soliciting authority to issue a special series of stamps representing historic events, to commemorate the Centenary of National Independence, and considering that the postage stamps in the form indicated, besides contributing toward realizing the expressed wish above, will also serve to make known Argentina abroad \*\*\*\*\* The President of the Republic in agreement with his Ministers

*Decrees*

"Art. 1. The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs is authorized to contract with the South American Bank Note Company for the manufacture of postage stamps engraved and impressed on steel, and whose vignettes will represent national historic events.

"Art. 2. The expense which the execution of this contract demands will be covered by the sale of the stamps, which will be placed in circulation the first week of the month of May, 1910, to last until December 31, 1910; during this time the regular series will be excluded from circulation.

"Art. 3. This decree is to be published in the 'Official Register' and archived.

(signed) FIGUEROA ALCORTA, President."

- ½c. Pyramid to commemorate Independence. Colors, bright and dull blue.
- 1c. Portraits of Peña and Vieytes. Colors, black and blue green.
- 2c. Peña's Salon, where the conspirators met. Colors, black and olive green.
- 3c. Portraits of Azcuenaga and Alberti. Color, bright green.
- 4c. Fort and House of Vice-Regency. Colors, blue green and blue.
- 5c. Portrait of Saavedra. Color, carmine.
- 10c. Beruti and French distributing the colors. Colors, black and brown.
- 12c. Palace of the Congress at La Plata. Color, blue.
- 20c. Portraits of Castelli and Matheu. Colors, black and sepia.
- 24c. Public Assembly of Congress. Colors, steel blue and brown.
- 30c. Portraits of Belgrano and Larrea. Colors, black and rose.
- 50c. Rebellion of May 25th, 1810. Colors, carmine and black.
- 1 peso. Portraits of Moreno and Paso. Color, deep blue.
- 5 peso. Swearing in the Congressmen. Colors, purple and orange.
- 10 peso. Monument commemorating May 25th, 1810. Colors, black and orange.
- 20 peso. Portrait of San Martin. Colors, black and dull blue.





## ISSUE OF 1911.

Commemorative of the centenary of the birth of Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, President of the Argentine Republic 1868-1874. His career is extremely interesting—school teacher, store keeper, exile in Chili, editor, author, government official, soldier, Minister to Chili, France and the United States and finally president. Sarmiento owes his prominence mainly to the educational system he introduced into Argentina, modeled closely on that of the United States. One of the books he wrote was a biography in Spanish of Abraham Lincoln, whom he greatly admired. Sarmiento died at Ascencion, Paraguay, September 11th, 1888. On one of the reliefs of his tomb in Buenos Ayres he is represented as a school teacher with the children of the Republic around him.

## AUSTRIA

## ISSUE OF 1908.

Commemorative of the 60th year of the reign of Francis Joseph I.

1h., black. Portrait of Charles VI. Elected Emperor 1711, crowned at Frankfort, December 22nd. Died October 20th, 1740.

2h., lilac. Portrait of Maria Theresa. Queen of Hungary and Bohemia and Empress of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Charles VI, was born 1717, married in 1736, Francis, Duke of Lorraine. She succeeded her father in 1740 in accordance with the act known as the *Pragmatic Sanction*. Her title was disputed by a number of European princes, and being threatened by France, Prussia and Bavaria, she was in danger of losing all her possessions, but was saved by the chivalrous fidelity of the Hungarians; and the *War of the Austrian Succession* after lasting more than seven years, terminated in her favor by Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. On the death of her husband, the Emperor Francis I, 1765, she associated her son Joseph with herself in the government of her hereditary states. She died November 29, 1780. Her forty years reign is considered the most glorious period in the history of Austria.

3h., purple. Portrait of Joseph II, 1780-1790, son of the Empress Maria Theresa and the Emperor Francis I.

5h., yellow green. Francis Joseph I.

6h., buff. Portrait of Leopold II., second son of Maria Theresa and Francis I. Crowned Emperor October 9, 1790. Died March 1, 1792.

10h., rose. Francis Joseph I.

12h., vermillion. Portrait of Francis II, 1792-1835. Son of Leopold II and Maria Louisa of Spain. Crowned Emperor at Frankfort July 14, 1792. Assumed the title of Emperor of Austria (Francis I) August 11, 1804. Died March 2, 1835.

20h., brown. Ferdinand I, 1835-1848, eldest son of Francis II and Theresa of Naples. The Emperor Ferdinand abdicated December 2, 1848, resigning his crown to his nephew Francis Joseph.

25h., blue. Portrait of Francis Joseph I, succeeded 1848, son of Archduke Francis Charles and Princess Sophia of Bavaria.

30h., olive. Portrait of Francis Joseph in 1848.

35h., slate blue. Portrait of Francis Joseph in 1878.



**OVER THE COUNTER****J. H. LYONS, Manager****JAPAN.**

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to number in all 4,223 and covers an area of 162,655 square miles, with a population of over 50 millions. Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B. C., the present Emperor being the 121st of his race. By a treaty of 23 August, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became a part of the Japanese Empire.

A set of King Manuel stamps was printed for the Cape Verde Islands, but owing to the revolution, they were not issued. The set of stamps has now been issued surcharged "Republica". The design is very pleasing and it is a pity they were surcharged.

One of the most written about colonies of Great Britain, in the philatelic papers the past few years, has been the Cayman Islands, and very few of the colonial stamps have been more popular among collectors, so that it looks as though the more talked about, the bigger the demand. The following King George stamps have just been issued for the colony: ½d. green, 2d. gray, 2sh. violet and blue on blue, and 3sh. purple and green.

**DENMARK.**

Owing to a fire in the state printing office all the stamps in process of making and the presses were destroyed. The Postmaster General has therefore allowed his stock of remainders of the 16 and 20 öre postage stamps and the 32 öre official of the 1875 issue to be overprinted 35 öre as postage stamps. It is reported the entire supply was sold out on the first day of issue.

**Every Stamp in this Column is Unused.****JAPAN COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS.**

Silver Wedding Issue,	
1894 2 sen, 5 sen	.18
Commemorative of the War with China	
1896 4 varieties	.25
Wedding Stamp	
1900 3 sen	.05
Corean Postal Service Annexed by Japan	
1905 3 sen	.20
Triumphal Military Review	
1906 1½ sen, 3 sen	.75

**NEW ISSUES OF CAYMAN ISLANDS.**

King George 1912	
½d., 2 d.	.08
2sh. violet on blue	.63
3sh. purple and green	.95
King Edward Issue	
½, 1, 2½, 3, 6d., 1sh.	1.00
5sh.	1.75
10sh.	3.50

**AUSTRIAN LEVANT**

Issue commemorative of the sixtieth year of the reign of Francis Joseph I of Austria.	
1908 10 to 60 pa., 6 var.	.50
" 5 pi.	.40
" Complete 9 var.	3.00
AUSTRIAN CRETE.	
1908 6 var.	.65

**CAPE VERDE 1912.**

King Manuel set surcharged Republica	
2½ to 20 reis, 4 Var.	.10
2½ to 50 reis, 6 Var.	.25
2½ to 100 reis, 8 Var.	.60
2½ to 300 reis, 10 Var.	1.50
2½ to 500 reis, 12 Var.	3.00

**DENMARK 1912.**

35 öre on 16 öre	
35 öre on 20 öre	
the pair for	.40
35 öre King's head	.15
ARGENTINE, 1911	
Sarmiento 5c.	.30



## H. E. Deats' Celebrated Revenue Proof Collection.

The announcement made by Clarence H. Eagle, Esq., of New York, that he is to present his absolutely unrivalled collection of United States Revenues to the Government at Washington created a great stir in New York and Boston when it became known.

The collection is the best all around United States Revenue collection ever gathered together. It comprises not only the regular revenues, imperf., part perf. and perf. in singles, pairs, blocks, etc., but also the finest collection of Match & Medicine stamps ever assembled; then add to this a wonderful collection of Revenue Proofs and Essays, Die Proofs and Plate Proofs in singles and blocks, many of which are with Plate Number and Imprint.

There are many, many pieces in the above collection that are absolutely unique.

The spirit which has prompted the above action on the part of Mr. Eagle, as well as the gift itself, makes one of the brightest pages in American Philately, and Mr. Eagle is entitled to and will receive the heartfelt thanks of every American collector.

Mr. Eagle has had first chance at the Deats Collection and the material added to his collection from this source alone would rival, if not surpass any other collection in existence along these lines.

Mr. Eagle has been urged by prominent New York collectors identified with the 1913 exhibition Committee not to turn over the collection to the United States government until after the exhibition and Mr. Eagle has the matter under advisement.

All hail to Clarence H. Eagle.

### POSTAGE PROOFS.

We are also breaking up a superb collection of Postage Proofs and Essays, including both Adhesives and Envelopes.

### A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME U. S. REVENUE PROOFS Are many times as rare as POSTAGE STAMPS

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any rate.

CARDBOARD.			
3c	blue and black		.75
10c	" " "		.75
20c	" " "		.75
25c	" " "		.75
50c	" " "		.80
1.30	" " "		.70
1.50	" " "		.70
1.60	" " "		1.00
1.90	" " "		1.00
3.50	" " "		.75
25.00	" " "		1.50
50.00	" " "		1.50
1c	black and claret		.30
2c	" " orange		.25
4c	" " brown		.30
5c	" " orange		.30
6c	" " "		.30
15c	" " brown		.30
30c	" " orange		.40
40c	" " brown		.40
60c	" " orange		.50
70c	" " green		.50
INDIA.			
3c	blue and black		.50
10c	" " "		.50
20c	" " "		.50
25c	" " "		.50
50c	" " "		.50
1.30	" " "		.50
1.50	" " "		.60
1.60	" " "		1.00
1.90	" " "		.75
3.50	" " "		.75
25.00	" " "		1.50
50.00	" " "		2.50
2c	black and orange		.40
4c	" " brown		.30
5c	" " orange		.40
6c	" " orange		.40
15c	" " brown		.40
30c	" " orange		.60
40c	" " brown		.40
60c	" " orange		.75
70c	" " green		.75

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

# MAIL ORDER *and* APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager

## STAMP STUDY

### BELGIUM SUNDAY LABELS.

On the proposition of the Minister of Railroads, Posts and Telegraphs, J. Vandenpeereboom, it was decreed by King Leopold, on May 14th, 1893 that there should be a new issue of postage stamps placed on sale June 1st, bearing the inscription: "Ne pas livrer le dimanche," in French, and "Niet bestellen op Zondag," in Flemish, signifying "Not to be delivered on Sunday".

No correspondence which bears this inscription shall be delivered Sundays. Persons mailing letters may detach this inscription before affixing the stamp, or leave it on as they may choose. Consequently we find these stamps without the label, and with it. Sometimes we find a stamp with the label above, and we have seen them with label both top and bottom, owing to carelessness in separating them, but as a general thing stamps bearing the label have it at the bottom. The design for the first issue of Sunday stamps was taken from the 35c. violet brown, hence the only difference we can detect between the 35c. value of the 1886 issue and the 35c. value of the 1893 issue without the label is where the design is carried below the bottom frame line in the Sunday stamp. The addition of the Sunday label to the postage stamps of Belgium was made with the idea of lessening Sunday labor in the post office, and so far in postal history Belgium is the only country that has striven to attain this object by means of a label attached to a postage stamp.

The idea is not a popular one, and there has been some talk of doing without this label, but we see that the new King Albert stamps still have the label attached.

## SPECIAL

Before you receive our June 20th issue, you will have seen the long looked for 1912 edition of the Standard Catalog. Its advent will add another impetus to an already busy season, and as an extra inducement, we enclose with this number, a copy of Our Little Drummer. We want every one to return it to us with a description of 9 stamps that you would like to buy if you can buy them right. We will send them to you on approval, at *special prices*, good for 30 days only.

### ORIGINAL COVERS.

This month we offer 10 covers representing 10 different countries for 25 cents. Argentine, Mexico, Brazil, Canal Zone, Cuba, etc. are some of the countries represented, and many of them include more than one stamp to a cover.

### SEEBECKS.

We have a fine lot of Seebecks used on pieces of the original covers. Collectors interested in this sort of thing, would do well to send for a selection on approval. There are many fine and unique combinations.

### CHINESE TREATY PORTS.

We have a nice book of these odd and interesting stamps ready to send out on approval at 50 per cent. discount. First come, first served.

Start a collection with a set of 10 varieties for 25 cents. One each from the following:—Amoy, Chefoo, Chinking Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Nanking, Wuhu.

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BAVARIA 6kr. brown. (Broken circle). We have the finest unsevered pair you ever saw. Our price is \$3.50 net.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS

Like the Leeward Island group, the Windward Islands are warm favorites with many collectors and possess an infinitely greater attraction for the student. Barbados, St. Vincent and Trinidad in particular, with their many varieties of shade, perforation, etc., present a field for action worthy of most indefatigable search on the part of the student and collector.

The stamps of Grenada, Tobago and St. Lucia, while less difficult of attainment, can only be completed after much effort and a goodly degree of patience.

We have special books of each of these countries filled with choice specimens, both used and unused that will be sent on approval to responsible collectors.

### Illustrated

#### BARBADOS.

1d. blue, pin perf. 12½  
**\$40.00**

\*1d. blue, pin perf. 14  
**\$100.00**

\*1d. rough perf. large star  
**\$90.00**

\*4d. large star, clean cut  
**\$100.00**

#### GRENADA.

\*No. 15, unsevered pair, rare  
**\$75.00**

#### ST. VINCENT.

½d. on half of 6d. pair, rare  
**\$40.00**

#### BARBADOS.

1d. on half of 5s. No. 57  
**\$32.00**

#### TOBAGO.

1d. on half of 6d. orange, pair  
**\$50.00**

#### TRINIDAD.

\*1d. dull rose, pin perf. 12½  
**\$60.00**

\*1d. rose, pair, imp. vert.  
**\$50.00**

1d. on 6d. green and black, No. 62  
**\$125.00**

#### ST. VINCENT.

\*6d. yellow gr. No. 1b. very rare  
**\$150.00**

\*6d. dark green, imperf. pair  
**\$40.00**

\*½d. orange C. A. rare  
**\$75.00**

Below will be found a short list of a few particularly good stamps at very low prices.

#### BARBADOS.

\*6d. ver. large star, imp. pair  
**\$12.00**

4d. rose red, large star No. 40  
**\$7.50**

#### GRENADA.

\*1sh. purple No. 11  
**\$9.00**

½d. purple, sur. OSTAGE  
**\$7.00**

#### ST. LUCIA.

\*1s. brown orange No. 32  
**\$20.00**

4d. deep blue No. 2  
**\$12.00**

#### ST. VINCENT.

\*4d. orange No. 7  
**\$15.00**

#### TRINIDAD.

\*5s. No. 73 superb block of four  
**\$10.00**

# New England Stamp Monthly

Our Motto: What else do you need?

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 20, 1912.

No. 8



For description and prices of these Rare Stamps see page 88.

Our July number will illustrate some of the rarities of MAURITIUS.



## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**  
12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**W**E will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

### NEW SOUTH WALES

Time was when the Antipodes were practically summed up in the name "Botany Bay"—the British convict settlement where now stands Sydney, New South Wales. Now we look to the great Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand for our most advanced ideas in more than one line. From them have come the famous Torrens system of land registration, the Australian ballot, and lately the automatic letter stamping machines. And we often forget that New South Wales really preceded Great Britain by a year and a half in the pre-paid stamped envelope method of accounting for postage. It was on Nov. 1, 1838 that a Post Office circular announced the issue of stamped covers for local postage in Sydney. They were letter sheets with the embossed seal of the General Post Office on them, which passed muster for a 1 penny stamp. These sheets, and later envelopes, were current until adhesive stamps were introduced in 1850.

The first adhesives of New South Wales are among the classical issues of philately. They were authorized by the Postage Act of Oct. 12, 1849, which fixed the postal

rates at 1d for town letters, 2d for inland colonial letters and 3d for ship letters—thus accounting for the three stamp denominations. The stamps were a rough copy of the British penny stamp, with the Colonial Seal substituted for the Queen's head. The name "Sydney Views" comes from this seal, which is thus described by Mr. Houston: "The three figures on the right are immigrants landing at Sydney, received by Industry who—surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a beehive, a pickaxe and a shovel—is pointing to oxen ploughing and a town rising on the summit of a hill with (what was intended for) a fort for its protection. The masts of a ship are seen in the Bay." The bale is divided into four parts by its bindings and should show in its lower left part the figures 17 and in the lower right 88, 1788 being the date of the founding of the Colony. The motto appears beneath: *Sic fortis Etruria crevit*—Thus Etruria grew mighty—which is taken from Virgil's *Georgics*, book II, verse 533. Around the device appears SIGILLUM NOV. CAMB. AUST., an abbreviation for *Sigillum Novae Cambriae Australis*, or Seal of New South Wales.

The art of multiplying an engraving on steel or copper was not then in practice in the Colony, so the stamps were separately engraved on copper plates. The 1d was executed by Mr. Robert Clayton in a plate of 25 copies, five rows of five; the 2d by Mr. John Carmichael in a plate of 24 copies, two rows of 12; and the 3d by Mr. H. C. Jervis in a plate like the 1d. From the method of engraving it is natural that there should be as many varieties of the stamps as there are impressions on the plate; added to this is the fact that the quantities required of the two lower values caused much wear from printing and the plates had to be worked over—the 1d being re-engraved (plate II) by Mr. Jervis,

and the 2d being thrice re-engraved by the same party, the second re-engraving being further retouched, and the third re-engraving being twice re-touched. It can be readily seen from the foregoing what opportunities lie here for specializing and plating.

Succeeding the Sydney Views in 1851 were the stamps with head of Queen Victoria, commonly called the "laureated series". These were engraved on steel in the same manner as the first issue by Messrs. Carmichael and Jervis, and hence likewise possess as many varieties of each value as there are impressions on the plate, which is 50 each for the 1, 2, 3 and 8d and 25 for the 6d. Again we find the results of wear, the 2d and 6d being re-engraved. There were two original plates of the 2d, one made by each engraver, but only one (Mr. Carmichael's) was re-engraved by Mr. Jervis.

Succeeding issues of the Colony and State have been the work of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., De La Rue & Co., and also local manufacture at the Government Printing Office.

#### NEW ZEALAND

With New Zealand, which issued its first stamps on July 13, 1855, we begin at once with Perkins-Bacon's work. The painting of Queen Victoria by Mr. Alfred E. Chalon, R. A., referred to last month in these columns, was used for the design, and the stamp is large enough to show the bust and part of the robes of state. The stamps were of course line engraved on steel and first supplies were printed by the contractors, who sent them with the plates to the Colony. There they were treated to many varieties of paper and perforation, though star watermarked paper was later obtained from England for use in their manufacture. The 2d. plate was retouched because of wear,

In 1873 Messrs. De La Rue & Co. prepared typographic plates in their usual style for the Colony and sent them out to be printed from locally. Varieties of paper and perforation were again the result and have been since that time, to say nothing of changes in design, watermark, and the issue of a commemorative series of most wretched execution. New Zealand has, in fact, given collectors a "hard run" for some years past. But the early stamps cannot lose their charm as long as the interest in the "grand old stamps" of philately continues.

The Pacific Philatelic Society are anticipating the World's Panam-Pacific Exposition in 1915. We know of their efforts for a special series of stamps, since assured, and that a philatelic exhibition is contemplated. We have just had new evidence of their activity in a card from Mr. H. G. Smith, former treasurer of the A. P. S., now in San Francisco, who writes:

"We are going to raise \$10,000 to give the members the time of their lives,—and we are issuing a card of Associate Membership for \$2.00 to collectors through the U. S."

The card is inscribed "To all Philatelists whithersoever dispersed around the world—Greeting:" and certifies, when properly filled out, "that the person whose name appears hereon is an Associate Member for the year 1915." If you are thinking of going to Frisco then, beter write to Mr. Smith.

We must apologize for delays in filling some of our orders the past month, but our Manager, Mr. Batchelder, had a bad fall, fracturing a couple of ribs and has therefore been absent. We expect he will be on duty again shortly and we will be able to catch up with our correspondence.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMN

this month covers the popular British Colonies of  
NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND  
which we offer at *one half catalogue* until July 25th unless previously sold out.

NEW SOUTH WALES		NEW ZEALAND	
Cat. No.	Cat. price	Cat. No.	Cat. price
25	3p green, 1853	10	2p blue, unwmk
28a	6p brown, wmk 8	11	6p yellow brown
31	1sh pale red	18	1p carmine, wmk star
33	2p blue, 1856	19	2p blue
35	1p red, 1860	20	3p brown lilac
36	2p blue	21a	6p dark brown
37	3p green	23	1p vermilion, perf.
37c	3p green wmk 6	24	2p blue
40	6p violet	25	3p lilac
40b	6p violet wmk 12	27	4p yellow
42	1sh rose	28	6p red brown
42a	1sh carmine	29a	1sh yellow green
44	5sh violet	*44	1p brown
45	1p red, unwmk 1862	44	1p brown
46	2p blue, unwmk	45	2p orange
48a	2p blue, wmk 1	46	6p blue
49	2p blue, 1863	48	1p brown, perf 10 x 12½
50	4p red brown, 1867	54	4p claret, wmk N z & Star
51	10p lilac	55	6p blue
54	3p green, small crown	56	1sh green
59	9p brown & black	66	8p blue
60	1sh black	*69	5p olive gray
*61	1p red, large crown	*80	9p lilac, London print
*62	2p blue	*81	1sh dull red
64	4p red brown	95	9p lilac, local print
75	10sh carmine & violet	97	2sh blue green
81	8p red violet	98	5sh vermilion
90	3p green, wmk 10		
*93	7½p on 6p brown		
*98a	1p carmin rose, Die I		
*99	2p deep blue		
*100a	2½p purple, Die I		
305	Registration stamp		

We have many other bargains.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

FISCALS USED POSTALLY

We have a very nice lot of these interesting stamps—not enough of a kind to advertise separately—that we would be glad to send on approval upon receipt of WANT LIST at the same discount until July 25th.



### THE IDEAL HINGE.

We have improved our old reliable "Ideal Hinge" and are now putting them up in tin, moisture proof boxes, four packages of 250 each in a box. We have also finished the bottom of the box for use as a watermark detector.

15c per box, 7 boxes for \$1.00

The "Ideal Junior" in envelopes  
10c per 1000—6000 for 50c.

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

*(Continued from last month.)*

50h., deep olive. Francis Joseph in uniform.

60h., deep carmine. Francis Joseph on horseback.

1k., purple. Francis Joseph in uniform of the Golden Fleece.

2k., olive green and carmine. Castle of Schönbrunn. The Imperial chateau of Schönbrunn occupies a site to the southwest of Vienna, on the south bank of the river Wien. It began as a hunting lodge of Maximilian II. 1564-1576. Leopold in 1696 had plans prepared for a great chateau and his son Joseph was carrying out these plans on an elaborate scale at the time of his death. Years later, Maria Theresa altered the structure into the building of today. Napoleon in 1809, at the time of his second occupation of Vienna, established his headquarters at Schönbrunn, which had a court-yard so large that Napoleon daily reviewed between seven and eight thousand of his troops there.

5k., violet and olive brown. The Hofburg, the residence for nearly three hundred years of the Imperial House of Austria, is an irregular agglomeration of buildings of no particular style, erected at different periods, and imposing only from the size of the group. It is rich in historic associations.

10 kr., deep brown, blue and ochre. A full face portrait of his Majesty executed with life like fidelity.

Francis Joseph I. Emperor of Austria, king of Bohemia, and apostolic king of Hungary, was the eldest son of the archduke Francis Charles, second son of the reigning emperor Francis I., being born on the 18th. of August, 1830. His mother, the Archduchess Sophia, was daughter of Maximilian I., king of Bavaria.

The issue of stamps is very interesting in that they recall the last epochs of the history of Austria, and show portraits of the immediate predecessors of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. The 30 heller stamp shows his Majesty at the time of his accession in 1848 when he was 18 years old.

### ISSUE OF 1910.

Issued in celebration of the eightieth birthday of Francis Joseph I. Stamps as issue of 1908, with addition of date labels.

DECREE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,  
15TH JULY, 1910.

*Concerning the issue of Postage Stamps in honour of the eightieth birthday of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.*

"In honour of the eightieth birthday of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, the current postage stamps, from 1 heller to 10 kronen, inclusive, will be issued in a modified form.

"The stamps are lengthened above and below by a band about 4mm.

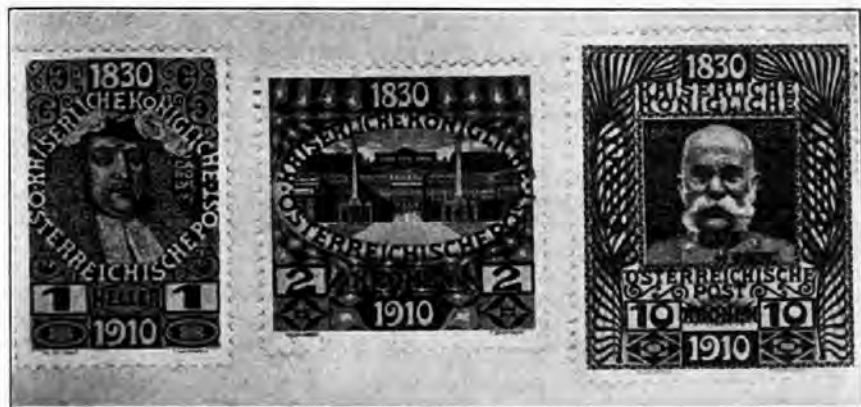




broad, in the center of the upper band is added the date 1830, in the center of the lower band the date 1910, the space to the right and left of the dates being filled in with various ornaments.

"The issue will take place on August 18th, 1910, and will be on sale on this and following days until the exhaustion of the issue, which will be of restricted numbers. The 5, 10 and 25 heller stamps will be on sale at face value in all postoffices, the 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 30, 35, 50, and 60 heller and 1 krone stamps in all treasury offices, and the 2, 5, and 10 kronen stamps in the chief post offices in capital towns.

The stamps may be used until December 31st, 1910, concurrently with the stamps of the current issue."



#### AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

ISSUE OF 1908.

Commemorative of the 60th. year of reign of Francis Joseph I., 10 pa., green on yellow, 20 pa., vermilion on pink, 30 pa., chocolate on buff, 60 pa., purple on bluish, 1 pi., deep blue on azure, 2 pi., red on yellow, 5 pi., brown on grayish, 10 pi., green on yellow, 20 pi., dull bluish on grayish. Designs of the 1908 issue of Australia, with values in paras and piastres. The 10 pa. to 1 pi. similar in design to the 5 h. of Austria, the 2 to 20 pi., design of the 1k. of Austria.

#### AUSTRIAN CRETE

ISSUE OF 1908.

Commemorative of the 60th. year of reign of Francis Joseph I. Types of Austrian stamps of 1908 with values in centimes and francs. The 5c. to 25c. in type of the 5 heller; the 50c. and 1 franc in type of the 1 krone. 5c. green on yellow, 10c., vermilion on pink, 15c., chocolate on buff, 25c. blue on blue, 50c. red on yellow, 1 fr., brown on grayish.

## AZORES

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS OF AZORES ISLANDS

1894 Prince Henry the Navigator issue.



1895 St. Anthony of Padua issue.

1898 Vasco da Gama issue.

Same designs as corresponding issues of Portugal, surcharged or inscribed "Azores."

(See Portugal.)

## BARBADOS

ISSUE OF 1897.



To commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

The center design is taken from the Great Seal of the Colony, a full length figure of Queen Victoria robed and crowned, standing in Neptune's chariot formed of a shell which is being drawn over the sea by two sea horses. In her right hand she holds Neptune's trident, and in her left the orb. The device is in a diamond frame; this is enclosed

in a rectangular frame which bears the inscriptions, and in the triangular spaces between the sides of the diamond and those of the rectangle are the Arms of the United Kingdom.

1 farthing gray, value in carmine; ½ penny gray green; 1 penny carmine; 2½ penny ultramarine; 5 pence dark olive brown; 6 pence violet, value in carmine; 8 pence orange, value in ultramarine; 10 pence blue green, value in carmine; 2 shillings 6 pence blue black, value in orange.

ISSUE OF 1906.



To commemorate the Centenary of the Battle of Trafalgar.

The stamps have for a design a monument erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, which Capital of Barbados.

stands in Trafalgar Square at Bridgetown, the

On the stamps just below the monument in colorless *sans serif* capitals is: "First Monument Erected—To Nelson's Memory 1813". in two lines.

At the left of this inscription is the date "1805," at the right of it: "1905." The upper label is inscribed "Barbados;" the lower one contains the value; at the right is "Nelson," and at the left "Trafalgar."

Colors and values, 1 farthing gray and black, ½ penny green and black; 1 penny carmine and black; 2 pence orange and black; 2½ pence ultramarine and black; 6 pence purple and black; 1 shilling dull rose and black.

In 1907 the Postmaster having sold out certain values, to meet the demand for complete sets, ordered more 1 farthing, 2 and 2½ pence stamps. They came printed on the new paper watermarked multiple crown and C. A.

In Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, Canada, is a monument to Nelson erected in 1808, notwithstanding the above inscription.

## OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## THE FRENCH COLONIES

New postage stamps are to be issued for several of the French Colonies, the first to be issued will probably be Dahomey and Senegal. For Dahomey the stamps will show a native climbing up a palm tree to harvest the nuts. In the four corners of the stamp will be represented the fantastic animals worshipped as gods or fetiches by the native doctors, and the stamps will be picturesque souvenirs of Africa. The Senegal stamps will give a view of the cotton market in an African village.

French Indo-China has an area of 310,100 square miles and a population estimated at sixteen and a half million. On the north and east the country marches with China. The river Mekong forms the western boundary. The coast line on the south is 1,560 miles long. French Indo-China comprises the possession of Cochin-China, and the protectorates of Cambodia (enlarged in 1907 by the annexation of Siamese territory), Annam, Tonkin and Laos. In 1898 Kwang Chow Wan, a free port on the Lein Chow peninsula, was acquired on a lease of 99 years from China.

The French West African possessions consist of the colony of Algeria and the protectorates of Tunis and Morocco on the north; of an immense tract of country in four main divisions on the north-west; of the colonies of Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast and Dahomey along the Guinea coast, which penetrate inland to the possessions of Upper Senegal-Niger and the territory of Mauretania, the latter forming a hinterland for all the colonies on the coast. In West Central Africa the French Congo joins, through protected territory, the French possessions above mentioned.

EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IS UNUSED.

## CHILI

1909 12c.	.60
1910 1 to 30c 10 Var.	.70
1910 1c to 1 peso	1.40
1911 1 to 15c 7 Var.	.30
1911 1 to 50c 11 Var.	.95
1911 1 to 5 peso 14 Var.	4.00

## DAHOMEY 1909

1c to 1 franc 13 Var.	1.25
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## GABON 1911

1c to 1 franc 14 Var.	1.50
1c to 5 francs Complete	3.50

## SENEGAL 1906

1c to 10c 5 Var.	.10
1c to 1 franc 15 Var.	1.50

## INDO CHINA 1907

1c to 10c 5 Var.	.10
1c to 75c 14 Var.	1.25
1c to 5 francs 17 Var.	3.50

## POSTAGE DUES 1908

2c to 60c 10 Var.	.80
2c to 5 francs complete	3.00

## INDO CHINA 1907

surcharged for French offices in China.

## CANTON 1908

1c to 10c 5 Var.	.10
1c to 75c 13 Var.	1.00

## HOI HAO 1908

1c to 10c 5 Var.	.10
1c to 75c 13 Var.	1.00

## KOUANG TCHEOU 1908

1c to 10c 5 Var.	.10
1c to 75c 13 Var.	1.00

## MONGTSEU 1908

1c to 10c 5 Var.	.10
10 to 75c 13 Var.	1.00

## PAKHOI 1908

1c to 10c 5 Var.	.10
10 to 75c 13 Var.	1.00

## TCHONGKING 1908

1c to 10c 5 Var.	.10
1c to 75c 13 Var.	1.00

## H. E. Deats' Celebrated Revenue Proof Collection.

The statement made in this column last month that Clarence H. Engle, Esq., of New York City had announced that he was to present his absolutely unrivalled collection of United States Revenues to the Government at Washington, evidently came as news to many readers and the chorus of gratified approval would make pleasant music for Mr. Engle's ears could he but hear it all.

The suggestion has been made that the American Philatelic Society notice this announcement in some way at the coming convention at Springfield, Mass. Surely some recognition of Mr. Engle's generosity by the National Organization would be both appropriate and timely.

We offer in the opposite column a continuation of some of the good things from the Deats Revenue Proofs, if there are any collectors of these rare proofs from whom we have not yet heard, we would suggest to them that "delays are dangerous" and that this is an opportunity that may never come again.

### UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

To readers who have inquired why we suddenly dropped our envelope page, (and there have been many) we have replied that *we were obliged to* owing to lack of space, but we are now able to announce that we shall soon be in a position to devote at least a portion of a page to that interesting branch.

### POSTAGE PROOFS.

Another live wire—No dealer has a large stock, we have a fairly good one and the collection that we have just broken up is by no means exhausted. Prices are very reasonable as several very large sales bear witness.

### A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

#### U. S. REVENUE PROOFS

*Are many times as rare as  
POSTAGE STAMPS*

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any rate.

### CARDBOARD

1c black and green Proprietary	.25
2c " " " "	.25
3c " " " "	.25
4c " " " "	.25
5c " " " "	.25
6c " " " "	.25
10c " " " "	.25

### INDIA

3c black and green Proprietary	.50
4c " " " "	.50
5c " " " "	.50
6c " " " "	.50
10c " " " "	.50

### PRIVATE PROPRIETARY-MATCH

#### INDIA

Alexander, 1c orange	.50
Barber, G. & O. C., 1c blue	.50
Bentz, H. & M., 1c blue	1.00
Gates, W. Die I, 1c black	.50
Gates W., 6c black	1.50
Greenleaf & Co., 1c green	.50
" " " 3c carmine	.50
" " " 5c orange	.50
Griggs & Scott, 1c black	.50
Howard, B. & H. D., 1c blue	1.50
Matches, 1c blue	.75
Powell, V. R., 1c blue	1.50
Richardson D. M., 1c black	.40
" " " 3c blue	.50
Swift & Courtney, 1c blue	.50
Universal, 1c black	.50

We also have a majority of these in blocks of four at same rate.

The above are examples of the more common proofs from the Deats' collection. We have nearly everything, including the great rarities.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST

**MAIL ORDER and APPROVAL DEPARTMENT****W. S. BARKER, Manager****STAMP STUDY****HOW TO ANALYZE A POSTAGE STAMP.**

It is a very easy thing for a beginner in Philately to take a stamp he knows nothing about and trace it to where it belongs in his album if he has an up to date edition of the Standard Postage Stamp Catalog. As an example of how to go about it, we will suppose that we have before us a red stamp, value 1 penny. There is nothing on it to tell what country it belongs to other than a head of Queen Victoria, which leads us to think that the country is Great Britain. On turning to this country in our catalog, we find no less than 6 different designs of 1 penny stamps. On comparing the stamp before us with the different cuts with which this catalog is so profusely illustrated, we find that Type A 1 corresponds with our stamp exactly. Now we find nine one penny red stamps all of the same type, but different perforations, watermarks and colors of paper. If ours is imperforate, it must be No. 4. If perforate, we must look at the watermark. If it is a small crown, it may be either No. 11, 12, 14, or 15. Two of these are perf 14 and two are perf 16. After we have ascertained the perforation, that narrows it down to two stamps, 11 and 12, or 14 and 15. We must then determine whether it is a re-engraved stamp or not. If, on the other hand, we find the watermark is a large crown, it may be either No. 17, 18, 21, or 22. We must then determine the color of the paper. If bluish it must be either No. 17, which is perf 16, or No. 19, which is perf 14. If the paper is white, it must be either No. 21, which is perf 16 or No. 22 which is perf 14.

**THE 1912 STANDARD CATALOG.**

No stamp collector can afford to be without this Postage Stamp Catalogue. This, the 71st edition of this valuable work, has been thoroughly revised, new issues added, and contains over 900 pages, illustrating nearly every type and describing every postage stamp that has ever been issued.

**PRICES**

Paper bound 50c. Cloth bound 65c.

By mail 10c extra

Orders mailed on day received.

**SPECIAL WANT LIST.**

Take your new catalogue now, and check up a few stamps you need to fill up on. We will send them to you on approval, at prices that are right. Do it now, before our busy season starts in.

**SPECIAL  
OUR LITTLE DRUMMER.**

We certainly did get an avalanche of orders, and the idea proved so popular, that we are going to give those who did not send in a request for 9 stamps, a chance to do so now, all offers good for 30 days only.

**INDIA NATIVE STATES.  
PACKET.**

25 varieties for 25 cents.

**DIME SETS.**

6 Gwalior	4 Patiala
5 Gwalior	3 Sirmoor
5 Hyderabad	3 Sirmoor
4 Indore	6 Travancore

36 varieties in above 8 sets.

**ORIGINAL COVERS.**

Name the country you would like to see a few of, and we will send a selection on approval. We have many that are scarce and low priced.

**NEW SOUTH WALES—NEW ZEALAND**

TWO OF THE MOST INTERESTING STAMP ISSUING COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD.

Probably no country in the catalogue has been studied so thoroughly, and sought after so indefatigably, especially as to its earlier issues, as has New South Wales.

The Plates of both the Sydney View and Laureated issues can be reconstructed, and plating has charms that very few, once initiated, can resist. Then from 1854 to 1862 came stamps, beautiful in design, many shades, with varieties of watermarks, perforation, etc., issues hard to equal in general interest; and from 1862 to date stamps greatly differing in design, with multitudinous variations of perforation, occasional errors of watermark and paper, all combine to give the student a run for his money not surpassed if equalled by any other Country.

NEW ZEALAND—with a single exception, (they can not be plated), all that has been said about the stamps of New South Wales can be repeated about those of New Zealand and there are greater variations in paper and method of separation, roulette, pin perf, serrated perf. etc.

Can any one wonder that these Countries rank among the highest in popularity?

We have special books of both countries, containing an exceptionally fine lot of stamps, both unused and used, and will be glad to send on approval to responsible collectors.

been very gratifying, in one case we received a cablegram from a customer. The demand for these special books and rare illustrated stamps has tomer nearly 7000 miles away.

**ILLUSTRATED**

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

- \*1d. red, bluish wove No. 2c  
A very rare stamp  
**\$225.00**
- 
- \*2d. blue, grayish wove No 5b  
Another very rare stamp  
**\$150.00**
- 
- \*3d. green, bluish wove No. 9  
Rarest of all  
**\$250.00**
- 
- 3d. green, bluish laid No. 9c  
A little thin, but very rare  
**\$150.00**
- 
- 1d. red, no leaves at right No. 18a  
A fine appearing copy  
**\$40.00**
- 
- 8d. orange, No. 17b superb  
**\$35.00**

## NEW ZEALAND

- \*6d. chestnut, thick p. no wmk  
A very rare shade  
**\$60.00**
- 
- \*3d. lilac, wmk. star, roul.  
Very fine, but lacks gum, No. 20c  
**\$75.00**
- 
- \*6d. brown, pelure p. No. 16  
Fine shade, rare  
**\$60.00**
- 
- \*6d. brown, pelure p. No. 16a  
A very rare stamp  
**\$125.00**
- 
- \*6d. brown, pelure p., perf. 13  
Off center, but rare, No. 16b  
**\$75.00**
- 
- 1d. brown, wmk. N. Z., No. 38  
An extremely rare stamp  
**\$135.00**

# New England Stamp Monthly

Our Motto: What else do you need?

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 20, 1912.

No. 9



For description and prices of these Rare Stamps see page 100.

Our August number will illustrate some of the rarities of BRITISH GUIANA.



## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**

12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

### MAURITIUS

When the name "Mauritius" is mentioned there is but little doubt that most philatelists will at least give a passing thought to the famous "Post Office" stamps. Although without doubt the most famous stamps in existence, these two unpretentious labels are by no means the rarest, as there are several different stamps ranging in number from a single specimen up to the figures for the "Post Office" stamps, of which about a dozen or so of each value are known to exist.

It seems that the Mauritius Council passed in 1846 an ordinance naming the town letter rate at 1d. and the rate between towns at 2d. One article mentions the use of Government stamps which were accordingly prepared in the two values mentioned. The work was intrusted to a local watchmaker of Port Louis named Barnard, and he engraved on copper plate one impression of each stamp, copying the design somewhat crudely from the British penny red. The fact that the left hand margin was lettered POST OFFICE is what gives them their name.

An official letter of the Colonial Postmaster announced that they were ready for use on 20th Sept.,

1847, and a copy of the 1d. in the Tapling collection in the British Museum is cancelled "SE 21 1847", which was doubtless the day of issue. A later letter of the Postmaster states:—"When first these labels were introduced 1,000 were struck off, and so desirous were the public of availing of them, particularly for town letters, that in the course of a few days they were all disposed of." It is said that a large number of the 1d. were used upon invitations for a ball given by the Governor.

Evidently the tediousness and probably the cost of printing these stamps one at a time was the reason for no further supplies being ordered; but new plates were ordered, and the Postmaster reported on 2nd May, 1848, "that improved plates containing twelve impressions of each postage label (one penny and two pence) are now finished and ready to be worked." Mr. Barnard had also engraved these on copper, and had copied his first design, except that the word "PAID" replaced "OFFICE," and these stamps are therefore known as the POST PAID stamps. They were engraved separately and hence there are 12 varieties of each value, which can be plated. The most pronounced variety is No. 7 in the 2d. plate, where the money is spelled "PENOE."

About the time the POST PAID plates were being made, an order for stamps was sent to Perkins, Bacon & Co., in London. These were the "seated Britannia" stamps, and they arrived in the colony at the end of 1848. Curiously enough no use was made of them until 1854, the POST PAID plates being meanwhile employed for nearly ten years. The result was much wear on them; they at first had a groundwork of crossed lines; then the vertical lines disappeared and left only the diagonal ones; finally almost all were gone. We thus have three distinct states of the plates in addition to the 12 varieties in each case.

When the "seated Britannia" design was finally issued, it was in the form of the first surcharged stamp ever put forth. The design had no value expressed, and the stamps that were printed in green had FOUR PENCE overprinted in a curve around the figure of Britannia.

Once more, in March, 1859, do we find a locally engraved 2d. stamp appearing, of even cruder workmanship than before, it being engraved on copper by a Mr. Lapirot. The head had simply a fillet instead of a diadem, being known as the "small fillet," and the lettering was much smaller. 12 varieties again appear in the plate and the same three states of the plate are to be observed. In October of the same year the original 2d. plate was re-engraved by a Mr. Sherwin and again used, this being known as the "large fillet." The 1d. plate was also re-engraved but not used for postal purposes, as a 1d. stamp, in company with a 2d., was lithographed locally in December, 1859, by a Mr. Dardenne.

In 1859 a contract was entered into with De La Rue & Co., which holds to this day, and the first surface printed stamps from that firm reached Mauritius in January, 1860, being issued in April of the same year.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

We have now reached our 9th number and have sent thousands of sample copies to our customers and stamp collectors in general.

Now, however, our subscription list has grown so large that we are obliged to cut off a majority of them and if you wish to be sure of getting the balance of Mr. Lyon's article on the "Commemorative Stamps of the World" either send us 12c for a year's subscription or else an order for \$1.00 or more and request that your name be put on the mailing list.

**UNITED STATES  
Department Stamps**

Agriculture.	1c	3.50	1.50
	2c	1.00	.45
	3c	.40	.20
	6c	1.50	.75
	15c	3.50	1.60
	24c	5.00	2.25
Interior.	1c	.25	.12
	2c	.10	.05
	3c	.50	.25
	6c	.50	.25
	10c	.50	.25
	12c	.60	.25
	15c	.75	.35
	24c	1.00	.50
Justice.	30c	1.25	.60
	1c	1.50	.75
	2c	3.00	1.40
	3c	2.00	.90
	6c	2.50	1.15
	12c	3.00	1.50
Post Office	1c	.40	.20
	2c	.40	.20
	3c	.08	.05
	6c	.25	.12
	12c	1.00	.50
	15c	1.50	.70
War.	90c	2.50	1.15
	7c	2.00	1.00
	15c	.35	.15
	24c	.35	.15
	30c	.50	.20
	90c	1.00	.40
War, American Prints.	1c	.08	.04
	2c	.10	.05
	2c dull ver.	.50	.25
	3c	.05	.02
	6c	.05	.02
	10c	.25	.10
	12c	.35	.15
30c	1.00	.50	

The above prices have been made very low to stimulate summer business and will not be good after September 1st.

WE HAVE OTHERS.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMN

this month covers the popular  
British Colony of  
MAURITIUS

which we offer at *one half catalog*  
until Aug. 25th unless perviously  
sold out.

Cat. No.		Cat. price
*8	(6p) red 1849-59,	1.00
10	(9p) magenta	5.00
18	6p. blue 1859-61	2.50
20	1sh. vermilion	3.75
*22	6p. slate, perf 14-16	.75
33	2p blue C. C.	.25
37	1sh. yellow	.50
*39	6p. green	3.00
*43	½p. on 9p lilac	1.00
*47	½p. on 10p claret	.60
*59	2c red brown C. C.	1.25
*60	4c orange	.35
63	17c rose	1.00
*74	16c orange brown 1885	.25
78	16c on 17c rose	.50
*82	2c on 38c violet	.50
*83	2c on 38c violet	1.00
*89	15c blue	.25
*97	15c on 36c brown orange	.25
*101	4c on 16c orange brown	.30
*106	50c green 1902 P. & R.	.50
110	15c green & orange C. A.	.18
*111	25c bistre	.30
*112	5c lilac and violet	.75
126	15c black and ultra C. A.	.20

We have many other bargains.  
SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.



We have improved our old reliable "Ideal Hinge" and are now putting them up in tin, moisture proof boxes, four packages of 250 each in a box. We have also finished the bottom of the box for use as a watermark detector.

15c per box, 7 boxes for \$1.00

## CLUB AND SOCIETY NEWS



The Governing Board of the Boston Philatelic Society has just appointed Messrs. Chas. H. Stone, Chas. S. Hill and L. L. Green a Committee to further the interests of and collect subscriptions for the International Stamp Exhibition in New York in 1913. It is to be hoped that all members of the society will subscribe through this Committee in order that the Society may have the benefit collectively of the individual subscriptions.

Mr. Eugene Klein was also appointed a representative of the Society at the 24th German Philatelist's Day at Marktredwitz on Aug. 2nd-6th.

Interest in the semi-monthly meetings of the St. Louis Stamp Collector's Society has been well maintained, notwithstanding the season of hot weather and vacations. The attendance ranges from 16 to 25 members, with a number of visitors. Debates have been arranged upon current topics, that of the July 2nd meeting being "Shall I Collect Precancels?" The decision was given the negative side.

At least two of the members will attend the annual meeting of the A. P. S. in Springfield, Mass., and doubtless there will be others.

Not a meeting has passed for several months that has not seen at least one new member added to the Society.

Auction sales are an interesting and profitable feature of each meeting. Recently more than \$60 were realized at auction in one evening.

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

Horatio Nelson, the most illustrious of English admirals, was born in 1758. He entered the navy while a boy, and before attaining his majority had earned for himself the rank of post-captain. At the storming of Calvi, where he led the attack, he lost his right eye. He next blockaded Cadiz; then sailed to Teneriffe, and in carrying the Spanish batteries there, lost his right arm. By this period, Nelson had fought in 120 actions at sea.

In 1798, he was given the Mediterranean command, and, on August 1, destroyed the French fleet in the bay of Aboukir. This victory—the *Battle of the Nile*—gave to Nelson the honors of the peerage. On Oct. 21, 1805, he annihilated the French fleet in the Bay of Trafalgar. At this battle, Nelson was shot. After lingering for several hours, he passed away.

ISSUE OF AUGUST 1906

To commemorate the Tercentenary of Barbados.



One penny, colors black, green and blue.

In the center is a view of the "Olive Blossom" under full sail seen through an opening framed by the bearded trees from which the island takes its name. The stamp is very artistic and was designed by Lady Carter, *née* Gertrude Codman Parker of Boston, Mass., who in 1903 married Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K. C. M. G., appointed Governor of Barbados in 1904.

Barbados, styled "Little England", was first discovered by the Portuguese who named it "Los Barbudos" from the number of bearded trees which they found on it. In 1605 it was taken possession of by the crew of the English ship Olive Blossom in the name of King James I., by erecting a cross on the spot where James Town was afterwards built, and by cutting upon the bark of a tree the words "James K. of E. and of this island."

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## BAVARIA

ISSUE OF MARCH, 1911.

To commemorate the Ninetieth Birthday of the Regent.

Prince Luitpold, Regent and Heir Presumptive, born March 12th, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings. He is regarded with great

affection by the people of Bavaria and his birthday was celebrated in a royal manner. He has always been an ardent sportsman, and lover of outdoor life. King George V of England conferred a birthday honor on the Prince by appointing him Knight of the Garter, the most exclusive Order of Knighthood in the world.

There are two types in three different sizes. The portraits are finely drawn and are by a celebrated German artist. On the higher values the portrait has a huntsman's cap.

The lines are so fine on the plates that they wear out very quickly. It is stated that only a few thousand impressions can be taken from a plate before it becomes absolutely useless.



3pf dark brown on drab, 5 pf dark green on light green, 10pf red on buff, 20 pf dark blue on light blue, 25 pf violet brown on buff, 30 pf orange on buff, 40 pf olive green on buff, 50 pf claret on drab, (60 pf green on buff, not issued until October), 80 pf violet on gray brown, 1M brown on drab, 2M dark green on light green, 3M lake on buff, 5M dark blue on buff, 10M orange on yellow, 20M dark brown on yellow.

#### ISSUE OF JUNE 10th, 1911.



To commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Regency of Prince Luitpold. The design shows a portrait of the Prince Regent, which is framed by a large wreath of leaves and flowers, tied with yellow ribbons, ending in an elaborate bow at the top, and supported by cupids. Two bands on the lower part of the wreath, bear the dates, "1886" and "1911."

5 pf black, green and yellow.  
10 pf black, red and yellow.

Prince Luitpold was appointed Regent on the 10th June, 1886; a few days later, on the 13th June, King Louis II committed suicide. His brother, King Otto I, being also insane, the regency was confirmed to Prince Luitpold.

Bavaria is the second Kingdom of the German Empire in size and population. Munich, the capital, on the Isar River, ranks after Dresden as the grand metropolis of German art.

**BELGIUM**

ISSUE OF 1894.

To Commemorate the Antwerp Exposition.

ROYAL DECREE.

LEOPOLD II, King of the Belgians.

To all present and to come, Greeting:

Considering article 40 of the law of 30th May, 1879, authorizing the Government to issue postage stamps, to assign the time of their use, etc.

On the proposal of Our Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs

WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE.

Article 1. On the occasion of the Universal Exposition, to be held at Antwerp in 1894, there shall be issued a series of postage stamps bearing the Arms of the City.

These stamps shall be available as ordinary postage stamps.

Article 2. Our Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs will determine the designs, colors and values of these stamps, when and for how long they shall be sold, and all other details necessary for the execution of this decree.

Given at Laeken, Oct. 31, 1893.

LEOPOLD.

By order of the King

The minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs.

Considering the Royal Decree of October 31st, 1893, ordering a special issue of postage stamps during the Universal Exposition at Antwerp:—

## DECREES.

Article 1. The above mentioned postage stamps will be inscribed "1894—ANVERS—ANTWERPEN—BELGIQUE—BELGIE." They will also be provided with a label bearing the inscription "*Ne pas livrer le dimanche—Niet bestellen op zondag*" the use of which is set forth in article I of our order of May 15, 1893.

Article 2. The values and colors of the stamps will be as follows: 5 centimes, green on rose. 10 centimes, blue on rose. 25 centimes, carmine on blue.

Article 3. The above mentioned stamps shall be sold, and may be used, the same as the ordinary postage stamps, during the time they are available; they shall cease to be available after December 31, 1894.

Article 4. These stamps will be issued on the day the Exposition opens.

Brussels, November 2nd, 1893.

J. VANDENPEEREBOOM.

The following colors were finally adopted.

5c green on rose, 10c carmine on blue, 25c blue on rose.

In the centre is the arms of the city, above the pole star and the word Antwerpen. In the upper left corner on a painter's palette a female head representing the arts, in the upper right corner the lion of Belgium. At the top the date 1894, at the left of the arms the word Belgique, at the right Belgie, at the bottom Anvers. In lower left and right corners a rectangle with value in figures.





In the center of the square at Antwerp is a bronze fountain with a statue of Silvius Brabo, a mythical hero of mediæval intervention. He is said to have cut off the head of the Giant Antigonus, who built a castle near the river and exacted a toll from all vessels entering the river Schelde, under penalty of cutting off the hands of the skipper, a myth equally suggested by a false etymology of Antwerp from Hand Werpen (Hand throwing). The Hand of Antwerp forms part of the city arms. It is however, the ordinary Hand of Authority (Main de Justice). Such a hand, as an emblem of authority, was erected over the gate of many mediæval Teutonic cities.

ISSUE OF 1896-97.



NE PAS LIVRER LE DIMANCHE  
NIET BESTELLEN OP ZONDAG

To commemorate the  
Brussels Exposition.  
5c slate violet  
10c orange brown  
10c lilac brown



NE PAS LIVRER LE DIMANCHE  
NIET BESTELLEN OP ZONDAG

This issue was authorized by a Royal Decree of October 2, 1896.

A competition was held and a prize of 1,000 francs was awarded for the best design, which was that of the 10c stamp representing St. Michael, the patron saint of Brussels, overcoming the dragon. In the background at the left is seen the City Hall, and at the right the Palais de Justice. The color was at first orange brown, but proved unsatisfactory and was changed to a lilac brown.

The second prize of 500 francs was given for the design adopted for the 5c stamps. It also represents St. Michael in triumphant attitude with the dragon beneath his feet.

Both stamps have the Sabbatical label with its inscriptions as usual in French and Flemish. (Not to be delivered on Sunday).

## BERMUDA

ISSUE OF 1910.

Tercentenary of the founding of the Colony.



The design shows in an upright oval a seventeenth century ship in full sail, with the Cross of St. George at each mast-head. 1 farthing brown, ½ p. green, 1p. carmine, 2½p. ultramarine, 6p. claret, 1sh. black on green.

Bermuda celebrated the Tercentenary of the Colony's Establishment by a new issue of stamps, which will have to be called commemorative as the following letter from the *Royal Gazette* of Bermuda will show.

(To be continued next month.)

## OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## BELGIUM.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inhabited by the Belgae (a Celtic speaking German tribe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans.

In 1815 the country was joined to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary King. Sept., 1908, the Congo Free State was annexed by Belgium.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, the total area is 11,373 square miles; its greatest harbor and commercial *entrepot* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Schelde.

## MALTA.

An island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and 180 from the African coast. The colony includes the islands of Gozo, Comino, and several islets. The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A. D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that Kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The islands were ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of 1819.

EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IS UNUSED.

## BELGIUM.

Brussels Exhibition.

5c 10c 10c .10

BERMUDA, 1910-1912.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 6p. 1sh. .65

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.

No. 1 to 7. \$15.00 \*

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11 .30

King George 1912, 5p, 6p, 1sh. .80

## MALTA.

 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 $\sigma$ , 1sh \$1.00  
5 shillings 1.57

BAVARIA, 1911.

Birthday of the Prince Regent.

3pf. to 40 pf. 7 var. .50

3pf. to 40 pf. 10 " \$1.10

3pf. " 2M 12 var. 2.00

16 Var. complete 13.50

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE.

Columbian 1893.

1 to 30c, 10 var. \$1.50

\$1.00 \$2.00

Pan American 1901.

6 var. complete .70

Jamestown 1907.

1, 2, 5 complete .18

BOSNIA 1912.

Pictorial Issue.

New values 12, 60, 72h. .50

LICHTENSTEIN 1912.

Portrait of Prince John II.

5, 10, 25h complete .15

ITALY.

The restored Campanile at Venice.

5c black, 15c brown .10

NEW HEBRIDES, 1912.

Condominium set in French currency on unwatermarked paper.

5c to 1 franc 9 var. \$1.00

5c to 5 francs 11 var. 3.00

## United States Envelopes

Under the above heading we started a page in No. 1 of this paper, but owing to lack of space we were obliged to discontinue after three numbers. Now we shall again try to use some space each month, and those who are interested in this branch of collecting will find something in each issue worth their notice.

### ENTIRE UNUSED.

No.	Bartels	Cat.	Net.
620	30c black, white p.	\$1.75	.90
621	30c " amber p.	3.50	1.75
627	90c car. amber p.	6.00	3.00
784	5c blue, fawn Die B	4.00	2.00
791	5c brown, fawn p.	12.50	7.00
797	6c red, white p.	.40	.20
798	6c " amber p.	1.00	.40
800	6c ver. white p.	.30	.15
804	10c brown, amber p.	1.00	.40

### ALBINOS AND FREAKS.

We advertised these last December and are still getting replies.

We quote a few, but will send a fine lot on approval to known applicants.

### ALBINOS.

1907	1c white p.	.15
	1c man., o. b., or blue	.20
	2c white p.	.10
	2c amber or o. b.	.15
	2c blue p.	.20

### REVERSE FOLD STAMP INSIDE.

1907	1c green, white	.40
	2c claret on white	.25
	2c car. on white	.20
	2c car. on amber	.40
	2c car. on blue	.80

### STAMP IN WRONG PLACE.

1907	1c green on white	.25
	2c claret on white	.20
	2c car. on white	.15

We also have a superb stock of cut square envelopes, including some of the greatest rarities.

Send us your Want List and you will be surprised at the quantity and quality that we can furnish at most attractive prices.

## H. E. Deats' Celebrated Revenue Proof Collection

A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

U. S. REVENUE PROOFS

Are many times as rare as  
POSTAGE STAMPS

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any rate.

### CARDBOARD

Ayer	1c black	\$1.00
Barnes	D. S. 1c. black	.75
"	" 2c "	1.50
"	" 4c "	5.00
Blow	1c green	.75
Brandreth	1c black	.85
Curtis, J. & Son	1c black	1.00

### INDIA.

Ayer,	1c black	1.00
Ayer	4c blue	2.50
Barnes, Demas	1c black	1.00
"	" 2c "	1.50
"	" 4c "	2.00
Blow	1c green	.75
Brandreth,	1c black	.75
Brown J. I.	1c black	2.00
"	2c green	1.00
"	4c brown	2.00
Curtis J. & Son,	2c black	2.00

We have a few of these in blocks of four at same rate.

The above are examples of the more common proofs from the Deats' collection. We have nearly everything, including the great rarities.

We have many Die Proofs of Private Proprietary Stamps in colors at 2.50 and 3.00 each.

We have special books of these proofs separated into issues, on Cardboard and India that we will send on approval to known applicants. Considering the rarity of these Proofs the prices are ridiculously low.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

## MAIL ORDER *and* APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager

### LEARN TO READ YOUR STAMPS.

How much better it is, when showing your collection to a friend, to be able to tell something interesting about each and every stamp, instead of simply turning the pages with an occasional remark as to the cost of this stamp or that, or an "I don't know" in answer to a question asked. A superficial knowledge of the languages of the world may be learned from postage stamps, and, once mastered, makes your collection far more interesting to look at. For the same reason a slight knowledge of Heraldry, an acquaintance with the different emblems and characters that go to make up a coat of arms helps you to locate the country to which certain stamps belong. A knowledge of who the different persons are that we find depicted on postage stamps adds considerable to the enjoyment of your collection.

One of the most interesting branches of study connected with stamp collecting is that of mythology. How many stamp collectors there are today who, looking through their collection, see a strange animal, or bird, or tree pictured on a stamp, and wonder perhaps, what it is, and why it is placed there. To look over your collection and not know these things, is like reading a book, and on coming to a word or sentence that you do not understand, to pass it by or perhaps merely guess at the meaning. For the benefit of those of our readers who enjoy learning something about stamps, be it ever so simple, we will endeavor to set forth in the limited space allowed us, such items of interest as may come to hand, with the suggestion, to pass it along to some fellow collector, and thus spread the gospel of Philately.

### THE 1912 STANDARD CATALOG.

Prices. Paper bound 50c. Cloth, 65.

By mail 10c extra.

Orders mailed on day received.

### NEW APPROVAL SHEETS.

1912 Series. Send for list.

19th and 20th Century 50%

19th and 20th Century 25%

Alphabetically arranged. Send for a selection now, and get first pick.

### BAVARIA PAIRS AND BLOCKS UNUSED.

We have a few in *superb condition*

No.	Pairs	Net price
3	6kr. brown	.70
5	1 kr. pink	.80
6	9 kr. yellow green	2.00
7	12 kr. red	4.00
Blocks of four.		
9	1 kr. yellow	2.00
12	9 kr. bistre	8.00
13	12 kr. yellow green	15.00
14a	18 kr. pale red	20.00

The stamps listed below have *slight* imperfections and make admirable space fillers for those who cannot afford perfect copies of high priced stamps. Used unless otherwise stated. \*unused.

### CANADA.

No.	Condition.	Cat.	Net
7	Close margins	9.00	3.00
8	Close N and S	4.50	2.25
*8	Close N	10.00	4.00
18	6 perfs. missing	1.25	.50
37	looks dingy,	1.25	.50
*154	rubbed	2.50	1.00

### NEW BRUNSWICK

1	Close margins	4.50	1.50
2	" "	20.00	5.00

### NOVA SCOTIA.

1	close margins	10.00	3.00
4	" "	8.00	2.50
5	mended, looks fine	15.00	5.00
6	close margins	90.00	40.00
11a	tear, otherwise fine	3.50	1.00

**MAURITIUS**

The two stamps first issued by this interesting country, known as the "Post Office Mauritius" are, owing to their great rarity, practically unobtainable; even to those who are able and willing to pay \$5000 or more for a single stamp the opportunity may never come. Passing these by, the issues immediately following are prime favorites with all advanced collectors, the stamps of 1848, and March and October, 1859 can be plated, and the first two vary greatly in condition caused by the wearing of the plates, so that those first issued bear but little resemblance to those last printed. So great is this difference that some catalogues classify the stamps of 1848 under no less than four different heads and prices vary enormously according to the stage of the plates. Our illustrations are mostly early prints, and fine examples of much sought after stamps.

We have special books of Mauritius, both used and unused and will be pleased to send on approval to responsible collectors.

**ILLUSTRATED.**

- 1d. orange, bluish paper. Very early printing, fine  
**\$90.00**
- Another very fine copy  
**\$80.00**
- 1d. orange, bluish paper. Cut close but not into design.  
**\$75.00**
- 1d. orange, bluish paper. On small piece of cover.  
**\$85.00**
- \*1d. orange, bluish paper. Late printing, fair only  
**\$50.00**
- 1d. orange, bluish paper, unsevered pair, fine  
**\$120.00**
- \*1d. orange, yellowish p. Late printing, a rare stamp  
**\$120.00**
- \*2d. blue, rare unsevered. A fairly late impression  
**\$150.00**
- 2d. blue, and half another used as 3d. very rare.  
**\$100.00**
- 2d. early printing. A rare stamp  
**\$75.00**

**FROM OUR SPECIAL BOOKS.**

- 2d. blue, March, 1859. A very good copy  
**\$7.50**
- 2d. blue, Dec., 1859. Fine unsevered pair  
**\$20.00**
- TWO CENTS. Scotts No. 82b. Double sur. one inverted.  
**\$15.00**
- TWO CENTS on 4c. No. 86a. Double surcharge  
**\$30.00**
- \*1sh. yellow on blue. Cut square env. 29x31 M, M.  
**\$40.00**
- TWO CENTS on 4c. No. 86b. Inverted surcharge  
**\$12.00**
- TWO CENTS ON 4c. N. 86c. Double surcharge, one inverted  
**\$15.00**
- 1848 1d. orange, bluish paper. A very good copy.  
**\$9.00**
- \*1s. on 5s. red violet. A good stamp to buy  
**\$9.00**

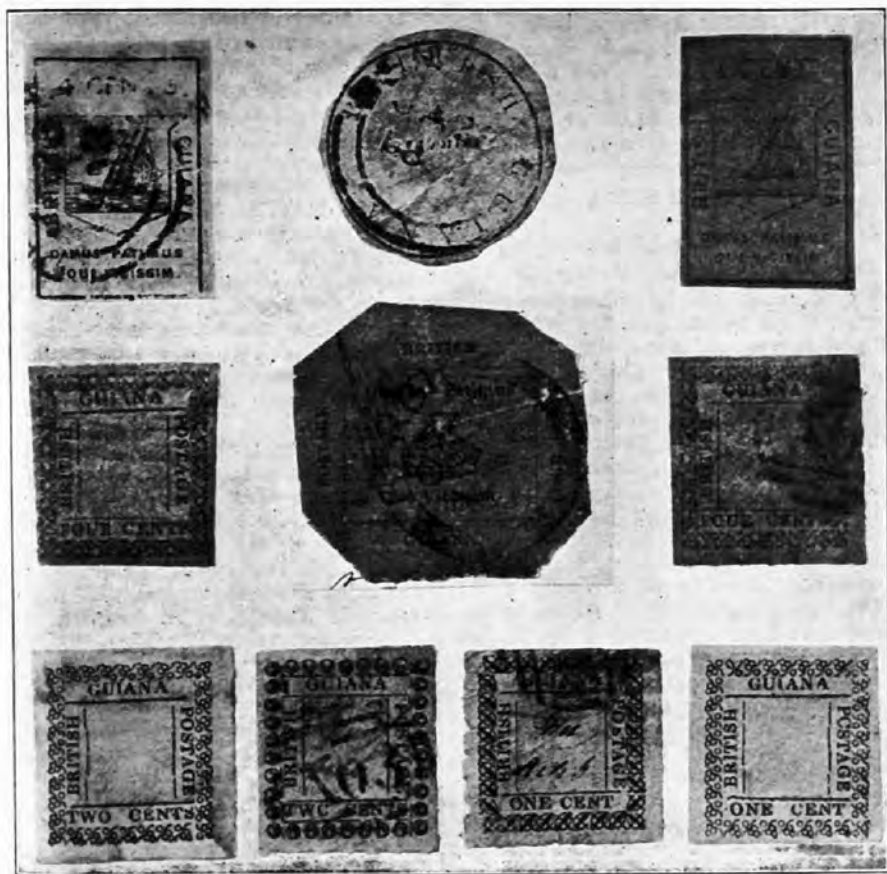
# New England Stamp Monthly

**Our Motto: What else do you need?**

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 20, 1912.

No. 10.



For description and prices of these Rare Stamps see page 112.

Our September number will illustrate some of the rarities of SOUTH AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

### NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**W**E will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

#### BRITISH GUIANA

We recently told something of the most famous stamp in the world, claimed by Mauritius; we now come to the country which issued the rarest stamp in the world—British Guiana. This was a provisional stamp, type set in the office of the *Royal Gazette* at Georgetown in 1856, and having a cut of a ship under sail, used generally with shipping advertisements in the columns of the paper, for a center piece. Its denomination is 1 cent, it is printed on a magenta colored paper, was discovered in 1877 in a large "find" of early issues, and was purchased by M. la Renotiere of Paris. So far as known it is the only specimen in existence, and is a very poor copy at that. A companion 4 cent stamp in blue has been known for many years and is quite a rarity in itself.

Next in rarity come the first issues of the Colony, which were likewise provisional in their nature. These were also type set in the *Royal Gazette* office by bending a piece of "rule" into a roughly circular form and packing the type for the inscriptions within. There

were originally three values, 4, 8 and 12 cents, issued, according to the notice announcing them, "on or before the 24th" of June, 1850. On March 1, 1851 a local delivery service was inaugurated in Georgetown with a 2 cent fee, and that great rarity, the "2 cents circular" on rose paper was prepared for it. To date, only ten copies of this stamp are known—fewer than either value of the "Post Office Mauritius"—and in this number are three pairs. An interesting story—and in this case a true one—is told of one of these pairs.

In 1896, an old colored lady, Miss Preston, living in Georgetown found the pair on an old letter in her possession and gave them to the incumbent of Christ Church, Canon F. P. L. Josa, as a contribution toward the financial needs of the Parish, which were then considerable. Canon Josa later sold them for \$1005.

In 1862 the same expedient of type set provisionals was resorted to, three values, 1, 2 and 4 cents being issued. They are also among the rarities.

In all these provisional sets the stamps were authenticated, doubtless to prevent counterfeiting, by being initialled by some post office official before sale. The initials "E. T. E. D." of Mr. Dalton, the Colonial Postmaster, "H. A. K." of Mr. Killikelly, Postmaster of Georgetown, and "W. H. L.," "J. B. S." and "E. D. W." of clerks are known on the circular stamps; "E. T. E. D.," "E. D. W.," "W. H. L." and "C. A. W." on the 1856 issue; and "R. M. Ac. R. G." for Robert Mather, Acting Receiver General, on the 1862 stamps.

Of the other early issues of British Guiana, we have the extremely simple 1c and 4c stamps of Jan. 1, 1852, lithographed by Waterlow & Sons, and having the famous "PATIMUS" error for "PETIMUS" in the Colony's Latin motto at the

bottom. In the latter part of 1853 the same two values appeared in a more artistic form, but lithographed again by the same concern. These served until a slightly altered design, with the ship sailing properly *to the right*, was prepared in 1860, to be supplemented by a somewhat more modified type in 1863. These were all lithographed by Waterlow and Sons, as before, and furnish much interesting matter for the specialist in the line of minor varieties of type, paper, and perforating.

In 1876 Messrs. De La Rue & Co., were given the contract for stamp supplies, which they still hold. It is remarkable that the same general design—the Colony's badge and motto—has been used for the stamps since the first regular lithographed issue of 1852 to date, excepting only the commemorative pictorials of 1897.

## NOTES

The time-honored "large crown" watermark of the British stamps is about to give way to a new "multiple" one. This is already being used for the new Insurance stamps, but has not appeared on the postage stamps, for which it is primarily intended. It consists of the script letters G R enclosing a small V and surmounted by a small crown like that of the original "penny black."

The only trouble is that this "royal cipher" will have to be changed with each new sovereign, giving opportunity for many varieties of "new stamps" on "old paper" and *vice versa*. Why not have a characteristic design that will not have to be altered?

The recent deaths just reported of the venerable Dr. Legrand in France and Dr. Moschkau in Germany remove two of the most famous philatelists. Dr. Legrand, better known, perhaps, under his

pen-name of "Dr. Magnus," was one of the pioneers of philately, his interest dating from 1862. He was a prolific writer and helped largely to put philately on a scientific basis. In fact he originated the method of measuring perforations and also made up the first "perforation gauge." He was 92 years old.

Dr. Moschkau began collecting about three years before Dr. Legrand, and was also a prolific writer. He was a recognized expert and was honored in many ways by German philatelists.

Our regrets are here voiced with philatelists in general at the loss of these two of "The Old Guard."

We have had "aerial postmarks" galore from various places where aeroplanes have served for temporary transporters of mail bags. We have now had a regular aerial post-office, with an appointed postmaster and special stamps for the extra fee for the "balloon post." This has happened on one of the Zeppelin air-ships in Germany, and the stamps were of two values, 10 pf. and 20 pf. The service ran for a week, we are told, under the patronage of the Grand Duchess of Hesse, and the extra postal fee collected was given to charity. The stamps are more in the nature of "charity labels" than real "aerial post" stamps. What next?

The transfer of Kedah from Siamese to British suzerainty occurred on July 15, 1909, and the Siamese Government included, as a present, the postal and telegraph equipment. Federated Malay States stamps were issued next day, but have now given place to a special issue. The new stamps from 1c to 8c show a shock of padi or green rice; the 10c to 50c a Malay ploughing with a pair of bullocks; the dollar values the Balai Besar or Council Chamber at Alor Star, where the transfer was signed.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMN

this month covers the popular  
British Colony of

### BRITISH GUIANA

which we offer at *one half catalog*  
until Sept. 25th unless previously  
sold out.

Cat. No.	Cat. price
27 12c lilac, perf. 12	2.50
*29 1c black, perf. 12½	1.25
*30 2c orange	2.50
30 2c orange	1.00
46 2c orange, narrow space	1.00
*47 4c blue	3.50
47 4c blue	1.50
*50 1c black, perf. 10	1.25
50 1c black	1.00
*51 2c orange	1.50
51 2c orange	.25
52 4c blue	1.50
53 8c rose	1.75
54 12c lilac	1.50
59 2c orange, perf. 15	1.25
62 12c lilac	5.00
68 24c green, perf. 10	1.25
74 4c ultramarine, C C	.50
75 6c chocolate	.85
76 8c rose	.50
77 12c lilac	.60
78 24c green	.60
79 48c red brown	1.25
86 1c on 1c official	5.00
*93 1c on 96c bistre	1.00
*94 1c on 12c official	2.50
*97 2c on 96c bistre	1.00
*99 2c on 12c official	1.75
*107 1c slate, C A	.20
109 4c ultramarine	.25
*110 6c brown	.50
110 6c brown	.35
*113 2c lilac, 1889	.60
*116 4c lilac, type II	.85
*117 6c lilac, type I	.35
*118 6c lilac, type II	.50
119 8c lilac	.25
120 10c lilac	.25
*134 8c lilac & rose	.30
138 72c lilac, bank can.	.30
139 96c lilac, bank can.	.35
*140 8c lilac and black	.35

We have many other bargains.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST OR  
SEND REFERENCE AND LET US  
SEND YOU OUR BOOK ON THIS  
COUNTRY.

## CLUB AND SOCIETY NEWS



Have you subscribed yet? If not  
you should do so at once and help  
make our first International Exhi-  
bition a success.

TODAY the Convention of the  
AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIE-  
TY opens in Springfield, Mass., and  
we hope to greet a great many of  
you. The President and Treasurer  
of the New England Stamp Com-  
pany expect to be present during  
the entire Convention and the Edi-  
tor of the *Monthly* will also attend  
part of the sessions. The pro-  
gramme the Springfield members  
have laid out is a good one and we  
know it will be keenly enjoyed by  
all. The following are the princi-  
pal features.

Monday, August 19

8.00 p. m. Social evening at the  
residence of Mr. William C. Stone,  
21 Princeton street.

Tuesday, August 20.

10.00 a. m. Opening session.  
12.00 noon. Convention photo-  
graph.

2.00 p. m. Trip to Summit House,  
Mt. Tom, Holyoke, Mass.

7.00 p. m. Supper.

Wednesday, August 21.

10.00 a. m. Business session.  
2.00 p. m. Convention picnic at  
Minnechoag Lake.

Thursday, August 22

10.00 a. m. Closing session.  
2.00 p. m. Excursion to Forest  
Park.

8.00 p. m. Bourse at the Hotel  
Kimball.

Friday, August 23.

2.00 p. m. Seing Springfield.

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies

1st December, 1909.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 42, of the 12th September, and to inform you that in view of the Postmaster-General's opinion the proposal to issue special stamps of temporary validity and to a limited value in commemoration of the landing of Sir George Somers in Bermuda, has been abandoned.

1. Having regard, however, to the character of the design now in use, which is not only inartistic, but singularly inappropriate, there is a general feeling that a permanent change is desirable.

2. A suggestion made by the Colonial Secretary that this design be superseded by that of a ship of the XVII Century in full sail flying the cross of St. George was unanimously approved by the Tercentenary Executive Committee and with the advice of my Executive Council I have approved of its adoption, after considering the specimens submitted by the Crown Agents for the colonies I have requested the Crown Agents to forward a specimen of the selected design to your Lordship, and its superiority in every way to that now current will be evident.

3. The representation of a ship is not an innovation, but a revival of the design appearing on the reverse of the local copper coinage known as "Hog Money," and on other coinage which was current up to the end of the XVIII Century. A ship of the period was incorporated in the Arms granted to the Bermuda Company in 1619 in the Company's Seal, which was in use for the first 65 years of the Colony's existence. Certainly in the latter case, and probably in the former also, the ship was intended to commemorate the "Sea Venture" in which Sir George Somers was cast away near St. George's in 1609. The adoption of this emblem for the permanent stamp issue of the Colony will therefore be peculiarly appropriate on the tercentenary of Bermuda's discovery by its future colonists, and I trust that your Lordship has no objection.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed) WALTER KITCHENER,

Lieutenant-General, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

---

## BOLIVIA

ISSUE OF 1909-10.

To commemorate the centenary of the Revolution of July, 1809.

5c. blue and black, showing the coat of arms, within the palms of victory.

10c. green and black, portrait of Murillo.

20c. orange and black, portrait of Lanza.



2b. red and black, portrait of President Montes. Born 1860, proclaimed Aug. 1904. They all bear the inscription, Correos De Bolivia—1809-1909; Centenario De La Revolution De Julio.

To commemorate the War of Independence.

Dated 1809-1825.

1c. light brown and black, Miguel Betanzos, 10th November 1810.

2c. green and black, Ignacio Warnes, 27th November 1817.

5c. red and black, Pedro Domingo Murillo, 16th July 1809.

10c. blue and black, Bernado Monteagudo, 25th May 1809.

20c. violet and black, Estevan Arze, 14th September 1810.

50c. olive bistre and black, Antonio Jose Sucre, 9th December 1824.

1b. gray brown and black, Simon Bolivar, 6th August 1824.

2b. chocolate and black, Manuel Belgrano, 1813-1815.

Date altered 1810-1825.

5c green and black, Ignacio Warnes, 24th September 1810. To commemorate the deliverance of *Santa-Cruz*.

10c claret and indigo, Miguel Betanzos, 10th November 1810. To commemorate the deliverance of *Potosi*.

20c dull blue and indigo, Estevan Arze, 14th September 1810. To commemorate the deliverance of Cochabamba.

## BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ISSUE OF 1910.

To commemorate the Eightieth Birthday of Francis Joseph I.

1h. black. View of Dobo, a small town with 3380 inhabitants. The Spreca river descends from the left to the Bosna. On a rocky pinnacle at the right stands a ruined castle, captured from the Turks by Prince Eugene of Savoy in 1697.

2h. violet. Mostar with 16,385 inhabitants and a garrison of 3,500 men. In the business center of Herzegovina. The town stretches from North to South, on both sides of the river Narenta, the banks of which are here rugged and rocky.

3h. olive-yellow. Jajce, an old town with 4,000 inhabitants, and overlooked by an old fortress.

5h. dark green. Pass of Narenta.

6h. brown. Valley of the Rama river.

10h. Carmine. Road in the valley of Vrbas.

20h. dark brown. Stone or Old Bridge at Mostar, built in the 16th century, with two gate-towers and a single span of 92 ft.

25h. blue. Sarajevo the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, lies in a narrow valley watered by the Miljacka. The inhabitants number 51,870 and a garrison of 5,000 men. It is the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the 15th Army Corps. The numerous minarets, and the little houses standing in gardens give the widely scattered town a very picturesque appearance. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by nine bridges.

30h. green. Mail post.

35h. myrtle green. Pavilion at Jezero; the village is situated on both banks of the Vitez.

40h. orange red. Mail wagon.

45h. brown red. Market at Sarajevo.

50h. dull violet. Postal Motor Car.

(To be continued next month.)





# OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## NORWAY.

An independent kingdom, founded in 872 is the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula and extends in length from the Naze to the North Cape 1,100 miles; extreme width 250 miles; area 124,130 square miles. The coast line is extensive, of bold outline, deeply indented by fiords, and fringed with almost innumerable islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. It is noted for its mountains and fiords and is called the "Land of the midnight sun" as part of the year the sun shines continually for nearly twenty-four hours. In Norway, in the country districts, it is said, that the letter carrier rides to the different farmhouses on horseback, and carries a post horn with which to announce his coming. The stamps of Norway offer to collectors a chance to complete the issues at very little expense; there are less than one hundred varieties of the regular issues, and it might be called a poor man's country for specializing in as there are shades galore and various perforations and the prices are cents not dollars.

## PARAGUAY.

An inland state of South America, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; is computed at 145,400 square miles, and contains a population of about 635,690. During the 20th century Paraguay has issued a great many surcharged stamps; it seems as though now was the time to secure many of them, for when the collectors try to fill the spaces in the new 20th century album, which will be issued this fall, there will not be enough of some stamps to fill the demand for them.

## EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IS UNUSED

ANTIOQUIA 1902	
1c to 1 peso. 11 varieties	.50
AZORES 1894	
5 reis to 100 reis	2.00
EQUADOR 1904	
1c to 20c	.75
GUATEMALA 1911	
25c, 5 peso	.75
KEDAH 1912	
3 varieties	.10
7 "	.50
10 " 1c to 50c	1.50
NIUE 1912	
surcharged on New Zealand	
6 p. 1sh.	.50
NORWAY	
No. 69, 70, 71	2.25
No. 72, 73	.35
No. 77, 78	.20
No. 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88	.50
NYASSA	
1901 13 var. complete	.50
1911 7 "	.40
" 10 "	1.50
" 12 " complete	2.75
PARAGUAY	
No. 101	.20
" 110	.30
" 112	.08
" 120, 121, 122, 124, to 127	.60
" 146 to 150	.30
" 152	1.00
" 155, 158, 161, 162, 164	.30
" 172	.30
" 174 to 180	.75
" 181 to 190	.40
" 191, 192, 194, 195, 196	.40
WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1910-12	
Watermarked Crown and A	
6p. 8p. 10p. 1sh.	1.00

## United States Envelopes

The returns from this column last month were quite sufficient to encourage us to continue it, and they are still coming. Our stock of entires is really wonderful as any one who will send us a list of what they lack will quickly learn, and the quality is absolutely first class, as all who have purchased will bear witness.

### ENTIRE UNUSED

No.	Bartels	Cat.	Net.
806	15c orange, white p	1.50	.75
818	1c blue, cream p.	.25	.10
821	2c ver. wh. p. Die C	.30	.12
823	2c " " " "	.60	.20
825	2c " fawn, Die C	1.00	.35
830	2c " blue p. Die C2	1.50	.60
832	2c " wh. p. Die C3	7.50	3.50
835	3c gn. wh. p. Die B	.25	.10
836	3c gn. wh. p. Die B	.20	.10
837	3c gn. amber p. Die B	.20	.10
850	3c gn. fawn p. Die B	.35	.15
851	3c gn. fawn p. Die B	.20	.10
853	5c brown amber	.20	.10
854a	5c " white	.25	.10
855	5c " amber	.20	.10
856	6c red white p	.60	.25
857	6c " amber "	1.75	.75
858	6c ver. white p	2.50	1.00
863	2c red fawn p	.25	.10
870	2c " blue p	.25	.10
877	2c " fawn p	.30	.10
889	2c " white p	.15	.08
890	2c " amber p.	.15	.08
891	2c " blue p	.50	.20
892	2c " fawn p	.50	.20
903	2c " blue p	.15	.08
904	2c " fawn p	.20	.10
905	2c " " p	.20	.08
907	2c " blue p	.60	.20

### ALBINO AND FREAKS.

We can still supply most of those advertised in the last number of this paper.

We also have a superb stock of cut square envelopes, including some of the greatest rarities.

### SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

and you will be surprised at the quantity and quality that we can furnish at most attractive prices.

## H. E. Deats' Celebrated Revenue Proof Collection

A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

U. S. REVENUE PROOFS

Are many times as rare as  
POSTAGE STAMPS

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any rate.

### CARDBOARD

Fahnestock 1c lake	2.50
Fleming (Pills) 1c black	.50
Herrick 1c red	.40
Holloway 1c blue	1.00
Hostetter 4c black	1.50
Husband 2c violet	.75

### INDIA.

Fahnestock 1c lake	2.50
Fleming (Pills) 1c black	.75
Fleming (Pills) 1c blue	1.25
Hall & Ruckel 3c black	1.00
Helmhold 4c black	.50
Helmhold, 2c blue	.50
Herrick 1c red	.40
Hostetter 6c black	2.00
Jayne 1c blue	2.00
Jayne 2c black	1.50
10 per cent. discount on above when purchases exceed \$5.00.	

We have a few of these in blocks of four at same rate.

The above are examples of the more common proofs from the Deats' collection. We have nearly everything, including the great rarities.

We have many Die Proofs of Private Proprietary Stamps in colors at 2.50 and 3.00 each.

We have special books of these proofs separated into issues, on Cardboard and India that we will send on approval to known applicants. Considering the rarity of these Proofs the prices are ridiculously low.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

**MAIL ORDER and APPROVAL DEPARTMENT****W. S. BARKER, Manager****STAMP STUDY.****THE STARS OF BOLIVIA.**

If you will notice on the stamps of Bolivia issued in 1867 there are but nine stars, while on those of the issues of 1871, 1876 and 1887 there are eleven. Then on the issue of 1890 and on all stamps issued since then that have the stars on them, we find but nine again. Bolivia is an inland country, bounded on the North and East by Brazil, on the South by Argentina and Paraguay, and on the West by Peru and Chile. It is divided into 9 departments for which the stars stand, viz:—LaPaz, Beni, Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz, Potosi, Chuquisaca, Tarija and Atacama. The addition of two stars, making eleven, from 1871 to 1887, tells of a long struggle both by warfare and treaty between Bolivia and her neighbors, Peru and Chile, in a futile endeavor to maintain two other departments on the coast as an outlet for her products, being compelled finally to give up all her seaports, and to depend entirely on concessions obtained by treaty and otherwise, from Chile. In 1905 the government of Chile undertook to construct a railway at its own cost from Arica, on the coast, to the Bolivian capital, La Paz, and to give the Bolivians free transit through Chilean territory to certain towns on the coast. Chile further agreed to pay Bolivia a cash indemnity and lend certain pecuniary assistance to the construction of other railways necessary for the opening out of the country. The natural resources of Bolivia are great and the thing most needed is an outlet.

**OF ESPECIAL INTEREST TO SUMMER COLLECTORS.**

In sorting over some of the "odds and ends" of Rothfuchs' stock, purchased 2 years ago, we found 10 copies of Nevis No. 32, unused, mint. We shall sell these ten at \$2.75 each (cat. 7.50) to the first 10 applicants.

**THE 1912 STANDARD CATALOG.**

Prices. Paper bound, .50. Cloth, .65.  
By mail .10 extra.

Orders mailed on day received.

We have four books of nice condition stamps, all good copies, picked from our immense stock, that we have marked at very low net prices. Stamps are arranged alphabetically, and plainly marked with catalogue number and price, net value per book about \$75.00. Will send on approval to all reputable applicants in the order that applications are received.

*First come, first served.*

**PACKETS OF DAMAGED STAMPS**

Each packet catalogs over	\$5.00
5 varieties for .25 cents	
10 " " .25 "	
15 " " .25 "	
20 " " .25 "	

The following approval sheets are now ready. A brand new lot at 50 per cent. discount—Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, French Colonies, Great Britain, Guatemala, Hayti, Ecuador, Hungary, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Salvador, Spain, Venezuela, and Uruguay.

*You haven't seen these yet.*

**ORIGINAL COVERS**

Buy a few old ones while you have a chance. The supply is growing beautifully less every day, and there never will be any more than there are now.

*We have a few left.*

Name your country and we will see what we can do for you

A country that but one Collector can hope to complete, there being but one known copy of the 1c black on red of 1856. But few can ever possess Scott's No. 1, the 2c rose, that stamp being as rare as a 2c Missionary or a Post Office Mauritius. Then there are twenty other stamps worth upwards of \$100.00 each, so that taken all in all a collector who desires to approach completion in British Guiana must have a long pocket book. But all the stamps of this country are not high in price or difficult of attainment. Not a few are within the means of every collector. We have stamps for all. Rarities, the plated stamps of 1862 and the more common later issues. We will send books on approval to responsible collectors, or would be glad to receive a want list telling of your special needs.

## ILLUSTRATED.

1852 4c black on blue No. 7. Good copy, though slightly rubbed.

**\$40.00**

1850 8c black on green No. 4. Cut to shape, otherwise fine.

**\$120.00**

\*1852 1c black on magenta No. 6. Very rare unused, slight defect.

**\$125.00**

\*1862 4c black on blue No. 43. Full o. g. fine and rare.

**\$85.00**

1856 4c black on magenta No. 14. Liberal margins, but corners cut.

**\$90.00**

1862 4c black on blue No. 43. Superb used copy.

**\$60.00**

\*1862 2c black on yellow No. 40. A very fine copy.

**\$100.00**

1862 2c black on yellow No. 39. Variety TWC, very rare.

**\$75.00**

1862 1c black on pink No. 35. Fine, lightly cancelled copy.

**\$40.00**

\*1862 1c black on pink No. 37. Variety PCS, fine and rare

**\$75.00**

## FROM OUR SPECIAL BOOKS.

\*1862 1c brown, o. g. No. 23. Fine in every way.

**\$20.00**

1853-60 4c blue No. 12. Lightly cancelled, fine.

**\$10.00**

\*1875 12c lilac No. 62. Not perfectly centered.

**\$25.00**

\*1878 2c on 8c official No. 84. Superb o. g. copy.

**\$20.00**

1862 4c black on blue No. 42. Variety with inner lines, fair.

**\$110.00**

1862 4c black on blue No. 43. A very good copy.

**\$55.00**

1862 2c black on yellow No. 40. Another very desirable stamp.

**\$40.00**

\*1875 OFFICIAL 2c orange block of four, o. g.

**\$32.00**

\*1875 OFFICIAL 12c lilac. A stamp seldom met with.

**\$45.00**

1875 OFFICIAL 24c green. A very good stamp.

**\$18.00**

# New England Stamp Monthly

**Our Motto: What else do you need?**

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., SEPTEMBER 20, 1912.

No. 11.

## THE A. P. S. CONVENTION

AT

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

One of the most successful and at the same time harmonious Conventions that the American Philatelic Society ever held was opened at Springfield, Mass., on August 20th, our day of publication — and we were there, too. Our manager, Mr. Batchelder was actively concerned in the work of the Convention, and Mr. Carpenter, our Treasurer, who was also there throughout its sessions was elected to the board of directors. Our editor, Mr. Howes, was also able to get in a day with the others. We therefore speak from experience, when we say that seldom has there been a better showing of good feeling all around and a more genuine "get together" spirit than was exhibited at this 26th annual gathering.

Some comment was previously made that this year's Convention had not been "boomed" as it should, yet the final registration was 126, if we mistake not, a figure that has been exceeded but few times. Some criticism was also made that it was an "off year", with but one contest for officers, and therefore little interest was being taken in Society affairs and a small Convention would result. The balloting showed some truth in the criticism, but the Convention turned the tables on the critics.

The last year's Board of Directors was re-elected with the exception of the Secretary, who declined re-nomination, and one of the Directors-at-large, for which there was a contest. Mr. Wm. E. Ault is the new Secretary, and Mr. E. M. Carpenter was elected Director over Mr. C. A. Nast by a vote of 360 to 286, Mr. Henry J. Crocker being re-elected. The highest vote cast for any one name was 439 out of a possible 1400, which does seem to indicate considerable apathy among the members in regard to Society affairs. Proxies held by attendants did not even reach the 500 mark. The vote on official journal totalled but 437, of which the Philadelphia Stamp News received 261.

The work done by the Convention, however, was considerable. There were the usual official reports, headed by a lengthy and able one from President Cornwall. The subject which occupied the most time and attention was that of the Society's Official Organ. A large part of the second day's session was given up to it, and that evening a group of about twenty prominent members gathered in caucus in the room of the By-Laws Committee and deliberated until nearly midnight — and the unfortunate Committee had to continue it until nearly 3 A.M.! But the result



saved much time for the third session of the Convention, as the Committee's report was unanimously adopted. The sense of the caucus showed that it seemed better for the Society to publish its own official journal oftener than quarterly and have it go free to the membership. To do this it seemed necessary to raise the dues, and a compromise was effected on an increase of 60 cents per year. The Convention therefore voted, on the recommendation of the By-Laws Committee, to publish the *American Philatelist* monthly, mainly at first for official matter, and the Board of Directors was authorized to make it a semi-monthly if deemed expedient at the end of six months. The whole publication was put in the Secretary's hands. The Convention report and Membership List will be issued separately. The "Philadelphia Stamp News," which had been voted the Official Journal, was given the exclusive privilege of receiving the Official Reports of the Society for publication. The dues, by the same motion, were made \$1.80 per year.

Next year's Convention, on the invitation of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club of Cleveland, Ohio, will be at Put-in-Bay, where the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Perry's great victory on Lake Erie will take place and offer additional attractions.

The social side of the Convention was most enjoyable and reflects great credit on the Springfield boys and their wives. On Monday night all were invited to the home of Mr. Wm. C. Stone, where it is needless to say a most enjoyable informal gathering taxed his house and hospitality to the utmost. Tuesday afternoon the piece-de-resistance came in the form of a trip to the summit of Mt. Tom, with its beautiful view. This proved an ideal outing. In the evening a banquet at the Hotel Kimball still kept the attendants together. On Wednesday there had been planned a picnic at Lake Minnechaug, but General Humidity interfered and changed the plans. Thursday afternoon all were taken in a special car ride around Springfield, to Chicopee, and to Forest Park, which was found delightful. That evening a Bourse was held at the Hotel, and the next day those who remained were given the opportunity of "Seeing Springfield."

Altogether the Convention was a great success, socially as well as on the business side, and the Springfield Stamp Club deserves the heartiest praise for their untiring and entirely successful efforts to make their visitors feel at home and keep them entertained; there was "something doing" all the time.

Quite a number of Convention attendants visited Boston after the close of the sessions and were entertained by local philatelists.

Every stamp collector who is not a member of the Society should join and help the good work. \$1.80 per year is a small sum to contribute for the "good of the cause," even if there were no other benefits. If you do not belong send to us for an application blank.

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Since the above was written a shadow has come over the pleasure of the convention with the news of the death of Frank J. Bescher of Kansas City, in Chicago on his way home. He was one of the veterans of the society, had attended many conventions and there were very few that had so large a personal acquaintance or so many friends among the members as he. The A. P. S. has met with a great loss.

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**OVER THE COUNTER****J. H. LYONS, Manager****BRAZIL.**

The most extensive state of South America, discovered in 1499, in 1500 was taken possession of by Pedro Alvarez Cabral on behalf of Portugal. It comprises an area of about three and one quarter million square miles, and contains a population estimated at twenty millions. There are 42 ports along the coast, of which the principal is Rio, with a shore line of 123 miles. Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers; the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries, and the Tocantines, San Francisco, and others. The minerals are very considerable, and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds and other precious stones. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods, adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, logwood, rose-wood, brazil-wood, etc.

**GIBRALTAR.**

A rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force.

**EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IS UNUSED**

<b>BAHAMAS 1912</b>	
King George ½, 2½, 4, 6d, 1sh	.72
“ “ 5sh	1.57
<hr/>	
<b>BAVARIA 1912</b>	
5p. 10p. tete-beche pairs	.20
<hr/>	
<b>BELGIUM 1912</b>	
1, 5, 10, 35, 40, 50c. 1fr	.70
5 francs	1.40
<hr/>	
<b>BRAZIL 1900</b>	
Commemorative 4 Var	1.25
<b>OFFICIAL 1906</b>	
13 Varieties	3.50
<hr/>	
<b>CHINA 1912</b>	
Surcharged "Republic" in Chinese	
11 Varieties,	1.00
<b>FRENCH COLONIES 1912</b>	
Surcharged 5 and 10 on stamps of	
Martinique, Reunion, New Caledonia, French Guinea 1892, 1904.	
9 Var.	.35
20 “	1.00
32 “	2.00
<hr/>	
<b>GIBRALTAR 1912</b>	
<b>KING GEORGE ISSUE.</b>	
½, 1, 2, 2½, 6d. 1sh.	.70
2 shillings	.63
4 shillings,	1.25
8 shillings	2.50
1 Pound	6.25
<hr/>	
<b>KEDAH 1912</b>	
3 Varieties	.10
7 “	.50
10 “	1.50
1 Dollar	.80
1, 2, 3 dollars	4.80
<hr/>	
<b>MONTENEGRO</b>	
1907 12 Varieties	1.25
1910 12 “	3.00
<hr/>	
<b>CHILI 1910</b>	
Surcharged Juan Fernandez	
10c. 20c. 1 peso,	.60

## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

### NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

We announced last month that our September number would be devoted to the stamps of South and Western Australia, but we have considered it wise to postpone this until November for two reasons. In the first place, the convention of the A. P. S. held at Springfield, Mass., last month was so successful that it deserves wide publicity and we could not do justice to both in one number, and secondly, our manager, Mr. Batchelder, who is now in Europe, has some of our best pieces with him. He will return about November 1 and will undoubtedly bring back a lot of nice things. Meanwhile, if any of our readers are looking for any of the better class of stamps, we will be glad to pass on the list to him and he will do his best to satisfy them.

On the last page we are showing a reproduction of the Convention photograph which is one of the finest that the A. P. S. has ever had. Of course our cut is greatly reduced in size from the original, but even in this, many of the faces are easily recognized.

The informal reception of the "night before" at Mr. Stone's house

was successful in every respect but one — the weather. The rain kept the guests in the house, and while the prettily decorated lawn was admired by all, it was not made use of.

A very social evening was enjoyed and all returned to the hotel better acquainted.

That was a hot game of baseball at Forest Park Thursday afternoon and we hazard a guess that there were some lame arms the next day. Some of the league scouts should have been on hand.

It was too bad that rain interfered with the picnic Wednesday, P. M. Had it been pleasant, however, it is probable that there would have been some absentees, as we understand that some of the members drove down to the grounds Thursday, only to find them deserted.

It is a little early to predict the results of next year's convention, but every one who can, should plan to go to Put-in-Bay. The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club are good entertainers and they will try hard to keep up the pace Springfield set.

The "Bourse" seemed to be the center of attraction for the men Thursday evening and many stories were "swapped" as well as stamps. The ladies took possession of a few of the tables, playing cards and getting better acquainted. It was a very enjoyable evening for all and will bear repetition.

Our editor, Mr. Howes, has just returned from his vacation. This year he visited Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and picked up lots of data for the companion book to "Canada" which we hope to publish sometime in the near future.

October ends our first year. Every issue out "ON TIME."

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

1k. maroon. The Bazaar (Carsija) consists of a labyrinth of more than 50 lanes flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, saddlers, coppersmiths, and in fact every trade and handicraft have their own allotted part of the bazaar.

In the west part of the bazaar rises the Husref Beg Mosque, erected in the first half of the 16th Century; adjacent is the Sahat Kula, a tower-

2k. bronze green. Tower of St. Luke at Jajce, the Romanesque campanile of a church which has been burned down.

5k. dull blue. Portrait of Francis Joseph I.

These commemorative stamps were produced by adding the dates "1830-1910" at the bottom of the regular 1906 issue.

## BRAZIL

ISSUE OF 1900.

Commemorative of the fourth centenary of the Discovery of Brazil.  
Postmaster General's Office.

By order of the Postmaster General and in accordance with the advice of the Commissioner of Roads and Public Works of the 30th November last, and in compliance with the requisition of the Administration of the Society of the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil, it is brought to the knowledge of the public, that on the 1st of January next, there will be put on sale special stamps of the values of 100, 200, 500 and 700 reis, commemorative of the 4th centenary of the discovery of Brazil.

This issue authorized by article 15 of the law of December 31, 1898.

The sale of these stamps is limited to 28th February, 1900, and after this date they are not available for postage.



100 reis, color red; allegorical picture of the discovery of Brazil. The Indians on the rocks observing the approach of the vessels. A cross in the center of the stamp, inscriptions: at top *E. U. do Brasil*; at left on a tablet: *Correio-100 reis-1500-1900*.

200 reis, colors green and yellow; historical picture representing Ypiranga shouting his battle cry "Independence or Death." Inscriptions: in the upper left corner 1500; upper right corner 1900; above the picture on a curved band *Estados Unidos do Brasil*; below this *Correio*; the value 200 reis in circles at each side; below the picture in two lines INDEPENDENCIA OU MORTE — 7 DE SETEMBRO DE 1822.

500 reis, color blue; allegorical picture of the abolition of slavery.



An angel breaks the chains of the slaves. At the top *E. U. do Brasil*; at the bottom *Correio*, lower left and right corners 1500-1900; at left side 500 reis-28 Setembro 1871; at right side 500 reis 13 Maio 1888.

700 reis, color green: allegorical picture representing the Republic. The figure of the Republic with right arm pointing to the date of 15 de Novembro 1889. At the top of stamp *Estados Unidos do Brasil*; at the bottom *Correio*, in lower left corner the arms of the Republic, lower right corner 700 reis, on tablets at the left and right sides near

the top the dates 1500-1900.

Federal Capital, December 1st, 1899.

Assistant Postmaster General,

(signed) J. C. DE MIRANDA ET HORTE.

#### ISSUE OF 1906.

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE THIRD PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.



100 reis, color red. 200 reis, color blue. The design represents two females clasping hands before a globe, showing North and South America, symbolical of fraternity between the two countries, a third female back of the globe, holding in her hands the emblems of peace and plenty.

#### ISSUES OF 1908.

TO COMMEMORATE THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

100 reis, color carmine. The design represents a female seated, surrounded by the emblems of commerce and industry, and holding in her right hand an olive branch, in the background the Bay of Rio, above: "Exposicao Nacional" in arc, and the date "1908". The whole is placed under a portico, and the frame bears the inscriptions.



TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE OPENING OF BRAZILIAN PORTS TO FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A national exhibition was held in the last six months of 1908, which, according to the president, was intended as "an opportunity for foreigners to judge adequately concerning the salubrity of the climate, and the natural wealth of the country, as well as the progressive character of its

industries." The site of the exhibition comprised more than 500 acres, and the main building covered an area of 38,750 square feet. It was made a national rather than an international exposition, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Brazilian ports to foreign commerce. Portugal was the only foreign nation invited to participate, this exception being made because of the ancestral relations between the two countries. Permission was accorded to the United States to make an exhibit of agricultural implements.



100 reis, color red. The design shows at the sides, the arms of Portugal and Brazil, in the upper corners, the portraits of Don Carlos I, King of Portugal, and Afonso Penna, President of Brazil. The center picture forms a view of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro with a warrior and a young woman in the fore-ground, symbolising Portugal and Brazil.

#### ISSUE OF 1909.

TO COMMEMORATE THE PAN AMERICAN CONGRESS.

200 reis, color blue. There are six medallions bearing portraits of the liberators of America.

Jose Bonifacio, Brazil.  
Hidalgo, Mexico.  
O'Higgins, Chili.

San Martin, Argentine.  
Washington, United States.  
Bolivar, Bolivia.

And an allegorical figure of "Republic" below.



## BRITISH GUIANA

ISSUE OF 1898. DATED 1897.

TO COMMEMORATE THE DIAMOND JUBILEE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.



1 cent carmine and black, 2 cent blue and brown, 5 cent brown and green, 10 cent red and blue black, 15 cent blue and red brown.

The 1 cent, 5 cent, and 15 cent show a view of "Mount Roraima," a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, the



highest mountain in the colony.

The 2 cent and 10 cent picture the Kaieteur Falls, on the Potaro River. The river flows over a tableland into a deep valley below, a descent of 822 feet in all, 741 feet of which is in a perpendicular column. The head of the falls is 1130 feet above sea level; the width at top varies from 240 feet to 370 feet according to the season.



## BULGARIA

ISSUE OF 1896.

TO COMMEMORATE THE BAPTISM OF PRINCE BORIS.



A set of four stamps, issued to commemorate the baptism of the Heir Apparent, Prince Boris, according to the rites of the Russian Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith.

1 stot. blue green, 5 stot. dark blue, 15 stot. purple, 25 stot. red. The design shows in the center the Arms of Bulgaria. Above this on a curved scroll, "2nd February 1896." in Slavonic characters. At the top of the word "Bulgaria," at bottom the value.

ISSUE OF 1901.

COMMEMORATIVE OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

5 stotinki, color carmine. 15 stotinki, color green. The design represents a historic cannon made by the Bulgarian patriots out of a cherry tree. This cannon is one of several that was made and used by the insurgents in their revolt against the Turks. One of these cannons is in the National Museum at Sofia, and was one of the features of the Jubilee procession of 1901.



ISSUE OF 1902.

TO COMMEMORATE THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SHIPKA PASS.



5 st. color carmine, 10st. color green, 15 st. color blue. The design shows a view of the pass, and the defenders throwing down rocks on to the Turkish soldiers. The battle was fought August 21, 1877 and following days, when the Russians 7,000 strong under General Darozhinsky, holding the pass, were attacked by 25,000 Turks, under Suleiman Pasha.

The battle of Shipka Pass is only one incident of the war which troubled the Balkans from 1876 to 1878. In April, 1877, the Russians took sides with the Bulgarians against Turkey. It was at Plevna that the issue between the two armies was decided. To raise the siege of the city by the Russians the Turks had to get through the Shipka Pass. Here they had to do with a valiant troupe that heroically defended the defile. It was made up of a single Russian regiment and five battalions of Bulgarian volunteers. For five days (Aug. 21 to 26) they beat off all attacks. The Turks could not get through. August 31st Osman Pasha abandoned Plevna.

ISSUE OF 1907.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACCESSION OF PRINCE FERDINAND.

5st. deep green, 10 st. red brown, 25 st. deep blue.



(To be continued next month.)

## A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS.

IN THE "BETTER GRADE STAMPS"  
AT ONE HALF CATALOG.

*Barbados 17, (4p) rose red	6.50
*Br. Honduras 9, 3p C C 14	5.00
*Ceylon 60, 5p green C C	5.00
*Cyprus 7, 30 pa on 1p	5.00
*Gibraltar 6, 6p violet	6.00
*Grenada 26, 1sh violet	7.50
*Hawaii 69, 12c blk. surch.	16.50
*Liberia 176c, 3c, inv. surch.	5.00
*Nevis 32, 1sh. violet	7.50
*New Brunswick 2, 6p yellow	20.00
*Newfoundland 17, 2p rose	6.00
*Nova Scotia 1, 1p red brown	10.00
*C. R. Colony 50, 6p. V. R. I.	6.50
*Porto Rico 88, 40c orange	7.50
St. Christopher 10, 1p C A	10.00
St. Helena 23, 3p, 14x12½	6.00
*St. Vincent 50, 5sh lake	5.00
Turks Island 39, 1sh slate grn.	7.50
*Virgin Islands 18, 4p on 1sh.	7.50

The above are all good copies and are offered for one month (unless previously sold) at one half the listed prices. Of some of them we have but two or three copies — of others from six to ten.

## CANAL ONE

\*32c. Canal Zone 1c 1906 z of ZONE missing with 3 normal stamps in a block of four

\$1.00 per block

We have just ten of these scarce blocks to sell at this price.

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are getting to be almost indispensable to the studious collector in these days of specialism and we list below a few of the many that we have in stock.

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  - 3—U. S. Postage Stamps, 1847-1869
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- 9—Great Britain: Embossed Adhesive Stamps.
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  - 12—Jamaica.
  - 13—Portugal: The Cameo Stamps.
  - 14—Great Britain: King Edward
  - 15—Portugal, Vol. II. 16—St. Helena
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  - 5—Abyssinia. 6—New Hebrides.
  - 7—How to start a Phil. Society.
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AN HISTORICAL LIST OF THE REVENUE  
STAMPS OF THE U. S.

Compiled by Toppan, Deats and Holland, a committee of the B. P. S., .....\$3.00

MAIL ORDER *and* APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager

## STAMP STUDY.

## A LESSON IN SPANISH.

Spain and her colonies, together with the South and Central American republics, comprise a group of Spanish speaking countries, the stamps of which give us quite a little Spanish for study. It is not necessary to learn the entire language to be able to read what Spanish we find on postage stamps.

The alphabet corresponds to the English. The numbers from one to ten are as follows:—Un (1), dos (2), tres (3), cuarto (4), cinco (5), seis (6), siete (7), ocho (8), nueve (9), diez (10). Other numbers that we find expressed in Spanish on postage stamps are cuartillo or uncuarto, ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ), medio ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), dos i medio ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ ), once (11), doce (12), quince (15), deiz y seis (16), veinte (20), veinte y cuarto (24), veinticinco (25), treinta (30), cuarenta (40), cincuenta (50), sesenta (60), setenticinco (75), ochenta (80), ochenta y cinco (85), noventa (90), cien (100).

The smallest Spanish coin is a copper maravedi, four of which equal a copper cuarto. A real vellon is a copper real equal to eight cuartos and a real plata is a silver real equal to two reales vellon.

A peseta is a silver piece equal to two reales plata. A duro is a silver peso or dollar equal to ten reales plata, or twenty reales vellon. Escudo is Spanish for crown, a coin of a different value in different countries. In Spain there are gold escudos worth two dollars or forty reales vellon, and silver escudos equal to eight reales vellon and ten reales vellon each.

This gives us an idea of how the numbers are expressed in Spanish, and what the different coins are, both of which are important in enabling a collector to thoroughly understand his Spanish stamps.

## PACKETS OF DAMAGED STAMPS.

100 var. cat. over	3.00	for 25cts.
25 " " "	2.50	" 25cts.
50 " " "	5.00	" 50cts.
100 " " "	10.00	" 1.00.
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\$30.00 worth of space fillers, \$3.00

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IN OUR 1912 PRICE LIST.

4 Austria 1907	
8 Austria Dues 1900	
6 Barbados 1892-1909	
6 Bavaria 1911	
6 Bosnia 1900	
2 Bulgaria 1907	
7 " 1911	
4 Cape Verde Rep. 1912	
5 Crete 1909-10	
5 Dahomey 1906	
4 Ecuador 1899	
5 Finland 1882	
4 " 1885	
6 " 1889-90	
5 " 1901-03	
5 " 1911	
6 Greece 1911	
3 Guatemala 1908	
3 " 1909	
6 Indo China 1904	
5 Japan, offices in China 1900-08	
6 Monaco 1891-1911	
6 Netherland Dues 1894-04	
6 Nicaragua 1912	
2 Nyassa 1901	
4 Nyassa Rep. 1911	
5 Paraguay 1911	
7 Portugal 1910	
5 Port. Rep. 1910	
4 " " 1912	
13 Switzerland 1907-10	
12 sets for \$1.00.	
A FEW LEFT OVER SETS WHILE THEY	
LAST.	
17 Austria 1850-83	.15
4 Curacao 1873-93	.18
1 Guatemala 1900	
6 " 1901 unused	.20
5 Hayti 1893-95	.25
15 India States	.30
20 " "	.45
3 Mauritius 1891-92	.20
5 " 1891-1900	1.00

Vacation days are over, and we look for a busier season than ever in our approval department. By a systematic arrangement of our immense stock, we shall be able this coming season to show our approval customers stamps that we have not been able to show since acquiring the Rothfuchs stock, owing to the fact that we have not had time to sort and mount them properly. We shall make a specialty of stamps at 50 per cent. discount, and will have at least three different series of sheets at this discount that will interest all collectors from the beginner to the more advanced.

PROPER REFERENCES are required from all new applicants.

It is understood that we are to continue sending selections until ordered to discontinue. Returns must be made promptly to warrant receiving further selections, and customers are expected to pay return postage, registration and cost of draft or money order. We would advise our customers to register or insure all valuable stamps that are to be returned, to the amount of \$5.00 or over, as we are not responsible for letters lost in transit and it is assumed that all who request approval selections do so under these conditions.

There are several features we wish to impress upon the minds of all our approval customers. First of all is the large variety of scarce stamps they have to select from. This feature will show itself more this season than ever before. Second, the promptness with which all orders are filled. Except in case of an exceptional rush of business, all orders are filled on the day received. Third, our personal attention to all requests, however small. We wish all our customers to know that whenever we can be of assistance to them in the study of their stamps we are only too glad to do so. All is, try us. We will guarantee perfect satisfaction in every particular.

## Portuguese Colonies of the Republic

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2½ to 20 reis 5 Var.	.15	2½ to 50 reis 6 Var.	.25
2½ to 50 " 7 "	.30	2½ to 100 " 8 "	.60
2½ to 130 " 11 "	1.25	2½ to 300 " 10 "	1.50
2½ to 400 " 13 "	2.50	KING MANUEL, AZORES	
KING CARLOS, CAPE VERDE		2½ to 20 reis 5 Var.	.15
2½ to 20 reis 5 Var.	.15	2½ to 50 " 7 "	.40
2½ to 50 " 7 "	.30	2½ to 100 " 10 "	1.00
2½ to 130 " 11 "	1.00	2½ to 200 " 11 "	1.40
2½ to 400 " 13 "	2.00	2½ to 500 " 13 "	3.00
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2½ to 20 reis 5 Var.	.15	5 Varieties	.20
2½ to 50 " 7 "	.30	6 "	.35
2½ to 130 " 11 "	1.00	9 "	.85
2½ to 400 " 13 "	2.00	11 "	1.75
2½ to 700 " 15 "	3.75	14 "	4.50
KING CARLOS, INHAMBANE		KING MANUEL, CAPE VERDE	
2½ to 20 reis 5 Var.	.15	2½ to 50 reis 6 Var.	.25
2½ to 130 " 11 "	1.00	2½ to 100 " 8 "	.60
2½ to 700 " 15 "	3.75	2½ to 500 " 12 "	3.00



GROUP PICTURE OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S CONVENTION,  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AUGUST 20, 1912.



# New England Stamp Monthly

**Our Motto: What else do you need?**

Vol. I.

BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER 19, 1912.

No. 12

## ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

ALBERT W. BATCHELDER



The accompanying likeness hardly needs an introduction to a great many of our readers. Mr. Batchelder has been in the trade for over thirty years, and has been the business manager of the New England Stamp Company since its organization. Always active, alert, and with an eye out for opportunity, he exemplifies the firm's motto "Progress", and through his travels as its representative, going even as far as the Pacific Coast or Europe nearly every year, he has made the names "New England" and "Batchelder" synonymous. This last summer he has been across the water and is on his return as we write, bringing with him a lot of nice things as usual.

## A RETROSPECT

With this number the NEW ENGLAND STAMP MONTHLY closes its first volume. Avowedly a "house organ," as a glance at its salutatory shows, it has nevertheless been broad enough in spirit to offer its readers much of interest besides the good things offered for sale. A glance at the 136 pages issued reveals not only the valuable serial on "Commemorative Stamps," by Mr. J. H. Lyons, but many fine cuts of rare stamps, accompanied by short descriptive and historical articles; also notes on timely topics, including both stamp news and society news, and helps for the young collector—as well in years as in experience. Best of all the MONTHLY has been regularly *on time*, thus proving itself dependable in all respects; and we feel sure that our patrons can therefore share with us the gratification we feel over the success of our venture.

But back of it all lies the success of the firm, and the present seems a particularly opportune time to recall briefly the history of the NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY, as recent developments have opened a new chapter in its career.



It was in 1893 that the new Company began business, with some of New England's solid collectors back of it, and it very soon made itself felt in the trade. From the first it aimed at the best lines of the business—the handling of rarities and the better grades of stamps for which there is always a demand—and this of course brought it quickly into prominence in the stamp world. To further its interests and come more closely in touch with other representative firms and the large clientèle that it was building up, it sent out a representative at intervals on extensive trips, with a selection from stock that at once showed its resources and gave its patrons opportunity to personally inspect many of the rarities that were constantly passing through its hands. Many trips have been made in this country, extending even to the Pacific coast, while frequent trips to Europe have served to keep the firm in touch with the market there.

It is on the purchase of large collections, however, that the firm rests one of its chief claims to prominence, and it is always in the market for such transactions. The first great purchase was in 1896, when the famous Nash collection was obtained for a record price. Three years later another famous collection, that of Wm. Thorne of New York, was bought for \$45,000 spot cash, and not long after \$30,000 was paid for the well-known collection of Mr. Olney of Providence. In the next few years two other large collections, belonging to Mr. Hawkins of New York and Mr. Todd of Calais, Me., were acquired for sums well into the thousands of dollars.

But all records were broken in 1904, when the wonderful collection made by F. W. Ayer of Bangor, Maine, became the property of the firm for a confidential price, but which is known to have closely approached six figures. 1905 saw the acquisition of Mr. Lombard's remarkable specialized collection of France—a collection that had won gold medals in London and Paris, even. About the same time Mr. Crehore's specialized collection of Hawaii was purchased, and these two probably represented a higher price, in each case, than has ever been paid by others for a specialized collection of a single country on this side of "the pond."

In 1910 the great collection of Mr. Paul of Philadelphia was bought for \$57,000 spot cash, in competition with European and American dealers; and three months later the entire stock and collection of Mr. Rothfuchs, who was retiring from his well established business, was purchased for \$27,000 cash. Within the past year the marvellous collection of proofs and essays of United States Revenue Stamps, formed by Mr. Deats of Flemington, N. J., has been acquired and is now in process of sale.

With such a record as this, is it any wonder that the Company has built up a world wide reputation as a great stamp concern? But there are other activities in which it is interested, as a glance at the pages of the MONTHLY will show. "Over the Counter" presents not only the new issues that come along, but also many other desirable things that come to hand from time to time, which make up a quite extensive trade at the office. The "Mail Order and Approval Department" presents another phase of the business that was established in 1900, to take care of the answers to advertisements, want lists, and the demands for selections of stamps from the great number of medium-class collectors who keep the pursuit popular.

Last year a new venture was attempted when the firm entered the publishing business. As usual, whatever is done is thoroughly and well done, and this was no exception. They engaged Mr. C. A. Howes, F. R. P. S. L., so well known as a philatelic writer, to prepare a monograph on Canadian stamps, and in furtherance of this sent him on a trip to Government headquarters at Ottawa, where a thorough search of archives was made and a great amount of material collected. Other visits to the great Worthington and Pack collections and the Seybold collection of original covers gave opportunity for a wealth of illustration which is shown in the fifteen photogravure plates of "Canada, Its Postage Stamps & Postal Stationery." This magnificent work of 287 pages, produced in a most sumptuous style, has reflected the greatest credit not only upon the firm but also upon its author. It is practically the "last word" on Canada, every phase of Canadian postage stamps being thoroughly and authoritatively treated, and a large amount of historical information being included. The work has already won medals at the A. P. S. and British Guiana Exhibitions.

So successful has been the reception of "Canada," that work is already well under way on a companion volume, which it is intended to make even more sumptuous. Again has thoroughness marked its inception, and Mr. Howes has already visited "Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces" for first hand information for the new book, which will appear in due course and probably include British Columbia.

The auction field has been entered a number of times by the firm, but they are somewhat conservative in this line and do not make it a regular feature of their business. When such occasions take place the sales have always been of high class material and have been shown in most of the important philatelic centers of the country, which, with the firm's great clientèle, has served to make them very successful.

One of the most valuable assets is to be found in a philatelic library of the first rank, kept in the Directors' Room at the office. All the best American and foreign current periodicals are kept on file, and the back files of periodicals of worth are very fully represented from the early days of the hobby. In monographs, handbooks, catalogs, etc., the library is also very rich and is constantly being added to. Through the courtesy of the firm this valuable collection is open to the use of collectors, and the appreciation of the privilege thus accorded is evident from their frequent use of it.

The Company's offices are located on the seventh floor of the Washington Building, Boston, with entrances at 12 Bromfield St., and 387 Washington St. They are in the northwest corner, with an abundance of the light which is so essential to work with stamps, and form one of the best locations for the business that can be found in the country. This we stand ready to prove to any who will call and see us!



## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**  
12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*  
E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*  
C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.



Our editor, whose name is well known to collectors both here and abroad as a prolific writer on philatelic subjects, has just celebrated his thirtieth year as a collector. He still has his original collection of some 300 and is still to a considerable extent a general collector. He has always been a "stamp student", which accounts in a measure for his writings. Of special interest have been the stamps and countries of the Orient, but British Africa and British North America have been favorites, as his book on "Canada" shows. He is a member of the Royal, Junior, American

and Boston Philatelic Societies, being Secretary of the last named.

## NOTES

This issue completes our first year and we would appreciate a prompt renewal of subscription from those of our readers who have been pleased with the contents of the paper.

Our manager, Mr. Batchelder, has just returned from Europe and has brought many nice things with him. A want list sent now would surely get some of them. "A word to the wise—"

Canada has just issued her 1c and 2c stamps in coils of 500, sold at 6c over face. The stamps are in horizontal strips and perforated 8 between.

Great Britain has also issued her ½d and 1d stamps in coils of 500 and 1000 in vertical strips. They are sold at 2d over face for the 1000 coils and 1d for the 500 coils. A peculiarity about them is that they are perforated at the sides as well, so that when separated they are not distinguishable from the ordinary stamps.

Our treasurer, Mr. Carpenter, is to exhibit his 20th century collection at a meeting of the Springfield Stamp Club to be held at Mr. Wm. C. Stone's on the evening of October 25. Needless to say the Springfield boys will enjoy a treat, as there is very little lacking in this fine collection.

We note with interest the chronicle of the latest Chinese surcharge, given with such detail in many papers as emanating from "Hwang-do, a town about three miles from Hwang-tu." But here they all leave us in the dark, and we are anxiously waiting to know how far the latter place is from Hwang-three — or some other town!

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

The design shows two medallions, each having a portrait of Prince Ferdinand, one taken in 1887 and the other in 1907, and these dates are shown above in small circles. Between the portraits is an allegorical figure, with outspread wings, holding a crown. At the top in Slavonic characters "Bulgarian Post." On a tablet at the bottom "Stotinki" and in the lower corners large numerals of value.

ISSUE OF 1912.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
ACCESSION OF KING FERDINAND.



5st. olive, 10st. claret, 25st. slate blue.

The design shows a portrait of King Ferdinand in a large circle. The portrait is surrounded by a broad band, having Slavonic inscriptions, with insignia at the top and at the right and left, the whole surmounted by a crown. The armorial bearings of the King are placed at the right and left of the crown, in shields running across the top of the stamp. The values appear in the lower corners; between these are the dates "1887-1912".

## CANADA

ISSUE OF 1897.

TO COMMEMORATE THE "DIAMOND JUBILEE" OF  
QUEEN VICTORIA.



½c. black, 1c. orange, 2c. green, 3c. carmine rose, 5c. deep blue, 6c. brown, 8c. dark violet, 10c. brown violet, 15c. steel blue, 20c. vermilion, 50c. ultramarine, \$1 lake, \$2 dark purple, \$3 yellow bistre, \$4 purple, \$5 olive green.

The design represents Her Majesty at two important eras in her life, namely at her accession on the 20th of June, 1837, and at her Jubilee in 1897. The first vignette, showing her in 1837, is from a well known portrait of that period. To the right is a picture of Her Majesty in 1897 wearing the Empress crown. Between and above the two vignettes is the so called Tudor crown of England and under it the letter "V." with the letters "R. I." in the fork of the "V." The three letters meaning Victoria Regina (Queen), Imperatrix (Empress). Above the portraits in semi-circles are the words "Canada," and "Postage," below the portraits the dates "1837-1897," in the lower corners and between the dates are orna-

mentations of maple leaves, at the base the denomination in colored letters on a white tablet. The portrait of 1837 is from a painting by Alfred Edward Chalon, R. A., which was ordered by the Queen for her mother, the Duchess of Kent, as a souvenir of Her Majesty's first visit to the House of Lords. The occasion was the prorogation of Parliament, on July 17, 1837. The portrait dated "1897" is from a painting made by Prof. Von Angelo of Vienna in 1886. It represents Her Majesty as she appeared on the assumption of the title "Empress of India."

#### ISSUE OF 1898.

TO COMMEMORATE IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.



2c. colors black, blue, and red.

The Imperial Conference in London having established a penny (2 cent) rate for the British Empire, it was decided to put this in operation on Christmas day of 1898. Canada as a leader in the final adoption of Imperial Penny Postage celebrated the event by the issue of this stamp.

The design shows a map of the world in miniature, showing the British possessions as compared with other countries. The empire is distinguished from the possessions of the other powers by being in red. Surmounting this map is a representation of the crown, underneath which is a bunch of oak and maple leaves, symbolizing the unity of the Mother Country and Canada. At the upper edge of the stamp are the words "Canada Postage." Underneath the map is "Xmas, 1898," so that the date of the inauguration of Imperial Penny Postage shall be a matter of record. On the lower corners are the figures "2," and at the lower edge is this suggestive passage taken from the jubilee ode of Sir Lewis Morris: "We hold a vaster empire than has been." The stamp can be found in various shades.

#### ISSUE OF 1908.

TO COMMEMORATE THE TRICENTENARY OF QUEBEC.

As the year 1908 approached, the idea of celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the first permanent settlement at Quebec was strongly agitated, particularly by the French population of the Province of Quebec. Plans were formed and materialized in the shape of fêtes, historical pageants, etc., for the celebration which took place at Quebec in July, 1908, and to be present at which the Prince and Princess of Wales made a special trip across the Atlantic in one of Britain's most powerful warships.

To commemorate the event a series of eight postage stamps was issued.





The half cent stamp shows the portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1908, (now Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary). Color of stamp dark brown.

The one cent stamp bears portraits of Cartier and Champlain, color of stamp blue green. Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, discoverer of the river St. Lawrence, was born at St. Malo in Brittany in 1491. Of his early life nothing is known. He died at St. Malo on the 1st of September, 1557.

Samuel de Champlain, a French explorer and first governor of French Canada, was born at Brouage, a small French port on the Bay of Biscay, in 1567. In 1603 Champlain made his voyage to Canada, sailed up the St. Lawrence river and established friendly relations with the native chiefs. On his second expedition Champlain fixed on the site of Quebec, and founded the first white settlement there in July, 1608, giving it its present name. Champlain died on the 25th of December, 1635.

The 2 cent stamp presents portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Color of stamp carmine.



The 5 cent stamp shows Champlain's house in Quebec. It was composed of three main houses of two stories, each measuring fifteen by eighteen feet. All around the buildings a gallery six feet wide served as a promenade. A ditch, fifteen feet wide and six feet deep, served to protect the Colonists from the savages. Champlain had several breastworks thrown up outside the ditch where he placed his cannon. Color of stamp dark blue.

The 7 cent stamp shows portraits of Montcalm and Wolfe. Louis Joseph Montcalm, a French soldier, was born at Condiac near Nimes on the 28th of February, 1712. In 1749 he was sent to command the French troops in Canada. In the third year of his command, having been meanwhile promoted lieutenant-general, he defended Quebec against General Wolfe. The celebrated siege ended with the battle of the Heights of Abraham (Sept 13, 1759), in which Wolfe was killed and Montcalm mortally wounded.

James Wolfe, a British general, the hero of Quebec, was born at Westerham, in Kent, on the 2nd of January, 1727. He was in command of the famous expedition against Quebec, with the local rank of Major General. Wolfe crowned his work by the decisive victory on the Plains of Abraham (13th September, 1759), by which the French permanently lost Quebec. On the battleground a tall column bears the words "Here died Wolfe victorious on the 13th of September 1759". In the Governor's garden in Quebec there is also a monument to the memory of Wolfe and his gallant opponent Montcalm, who survived him only a few hours, with the words "Wolfe and Montcalm," and the neat epigrammatical Latin inscription "Mortem Virtus Communem—Famam Historia—Monumentum Posteritas—Dedit." Color of stamp, olive green.





The 10 cent stamp gives a view of Quebec in 1700, copied from Bacqueville de la Pothéris's "Histoire de la Nouvelle France." It is a quaint picture of the old city, showing steeples here and there, the fort on the river front, and in faint lines the Laurentide Mountains in the background. Color of stamp dark violet.

The 15 cent stamp represents Champlain's departure for the West. The picture shows the great explorer ready to embark, bidding good-bye to a few friends. In Champlain's narrative of his third voyage to Canada he states: "With our canoes laden with provisions, our arms and some merchandise to be given as presents to the Indians, I started on Monday, May 27th." The legend underneath the picture reads as follows: "Partement Pour L'ouest." The word "partement," now obsolete, is the one used by Champlain for the modern one, "départ." Another word of old France is used in connection with a view of the first house in Quebec, Champlain's habitation, which is called in his narrative "l'abitation de Québecq." Color of stamp, red orange.

The 20 cent stamp portrays the arrival of Cartier at Stadaconé, the future Quebec. Cartier on his first voyage reached Newfoundland, but the advanced season obliged him to return to France. King Francis I therefore ordered him, as a "royal pilot," to arm three vessels for a second voyage. They sailed from St. Malo, on May 19th, 1535. The fleet consisted of the *Grande-Hermine* of 120 tons, the *Petit-Hermine* of 80 tons, and the *Hémcillon*, of 40 tons. The vessels are shown on the stamp. On the 14th September Cartier arrived at an Indian village, Stadaconé, called also by the natives Canada (or *the town*), the residence of the chief Donnacona. This village was built on the bay which the river St. Charles forms where it flows into the St. Lawrence. The site of this village is now the south-eastern section of Quebec.

## CHILE

### ISSUE OF 1910.

Chile has ended the cycle of commemorative issues of the year 1910, chosen by the South American Republics as an approximate date of the centenary of their independence.

The history of the events which followed one another in this country—and of which the two principal heroes were, not Americans, but an Irishman and an Englishman—is as interesting as it is little known. The magnificent series of 15 stamps, issued on this occasion, furnish us all the elements of a detailed story.

The first act—or rather prologue—of the uprising of the Chileans against the Spanish authority, took place at Santiago, Sept. 18, 1810.

(To be continued.)

## ERNEST M. CARPENTER



Commenced collecting stamps as a school-boy in 1872, but gave it up on leaving school and only resumed in 1895 when, owing to a severe illness, he made a business change and bought an interest in the New England Stamp Company, taking the position as treasurer and holding it at the present time. Of late years he has specialized in Portugal and Colonies and 20th Century stamps, and has been awarded a cup on the former and medals and ribbons on both in different exhibitions. He has been a member of both the Boston and American Societies for seventeen years and is at present on the Governing Board of each.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMN

We have had several complaints that last month we omitted this column and therefore are returning to it this month with the medium priced stamps of two popular Asiatic Countries which we are offering at ONE-HALF CATALOG.

JAPAN		STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	
* 9 ½s brown 1872-3	.25	6 8c yellow & green, 1867	2.50
*11 2s vermilion	2.00	*10 2c brown C C	.50
*23 1s blue, laid paper	1.00	*11 4c rose	.50
*26 4s rose	2.00	12 6c violet	.60
37 10s yellow green 1874	1.50	13 8c orange	.35
39 30s gray	3.50	14 12c ultramarine	.50
*40 ½s gray 1875	.15	15 24c green	.35
*41 1s brown	1.25	16 30c claret	.35
43 6s orange	.75	17 32c pale red	1.75
44 6s orange	.60	18 96c olive gray	2.00
45 10s ultramarine	.75	33 10c on 6c violet	.75
46 12s rose	2.00	*34 10c on 12c blue	1.50
47 15s lilac	1.50	40 2c brown C A	.35
48 20s rose	.15	*43 8c orange	1.00
49 30c red violet	2.50	48 12c violet brown	1.00
50 45s lake	2.00	52 96c olive gray	2.00
59 5s green 1876-7	2.50	79 50c olive and carmine	.25
*62 8s puce	.40	*83 12c claret	1.25
72 50s carmine	.75	*87 4c on 5c ultramarine	.60
*84 1 yen carmine 1883-92	1.75	100 30c black & carmine C A	.50
113 5 yen green	1.00	101 50c green and carmine	.75
114 10 yen violet	2.50	102 1.00 green & black	1.75

No orders filled at these prices after December 1st.

WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED? SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

# OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager



Mr. Lyons is one of the veterans of the stamp trade, as he has been dealing for thirty-three years. He began collecting in 1869, when the beautiful stamps issued by the United States in that year were on sale at face—and perhaps he still has some “salted down”! He has had experience in the publishing line as well, having issued the “Philatelic Express” in 1889-1890, and the “Postage Stamp” in 1896-1897. Mr Lyons has been in charge of the counter trade of the New England Stamp Company for nearly twelve years. He is a licensed auctioneer and has conducted nearly all of the stamp sales held in Boston for the last few years. He is a member of the American Philatelic Society and the Boston Philatelic Society, and has been on the Governing Board of the latter for several years.

EVERY STAMP ON THIS PAGE IS UNUSED.

CANADA.		ITALY 1911.	
Jubilee issue, 1897.		50th anniversary of proclamation	
½ cent	.25	of the Kingdom of Italy.	
6 cent	.60	Odd designs and very attractive.	
½c. to 10c., 8 Varieties	1.75	5 Varieties	
Maple leaf issue, 1897.		JAMAICA 1912.	
8 Varieties	.80	King George, 2 p. and 1s.	
Numeral issue, 1898.		PAPUA.	
8 Varieties	.85	No. 12	.20
Map Stamp.		No. 19, 20, 21	.25
3 distinct shades	.15	No. 25	.90
King Edward, 1903.		No. 26	1.75
1c. to 20c., 6 Varieties	.75	No. 32	.65
Quebec Tercentenary.		No. 34, 35, 37, 38	.70
8 Var. complete	1.25	No. 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47	1.60
King George, 1912.		No. 48	1.35
1c. to 50c., 7 Varieties	1.25	No. 50, 51, 52, 53, 55	.40
Part Perforated.		SIAM.	
Pair of 1c. and 2c.	.12	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
DENMARK 1907.		SOMALI COAST 1909	
(This issue destroyed by fire.)		1c. to 1 franc, 14 Var.	
5 ore to 100 ore, 6 Var.	.90	1c. to 2 francs, 15 Var.	
5, 10, 20 ore, 1912.	.15	SALVADOR 1910	
		13 Var. complete	
		12 Var. official	
		7 Var. Postage dues	

# MAIL ORDER *and* APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager



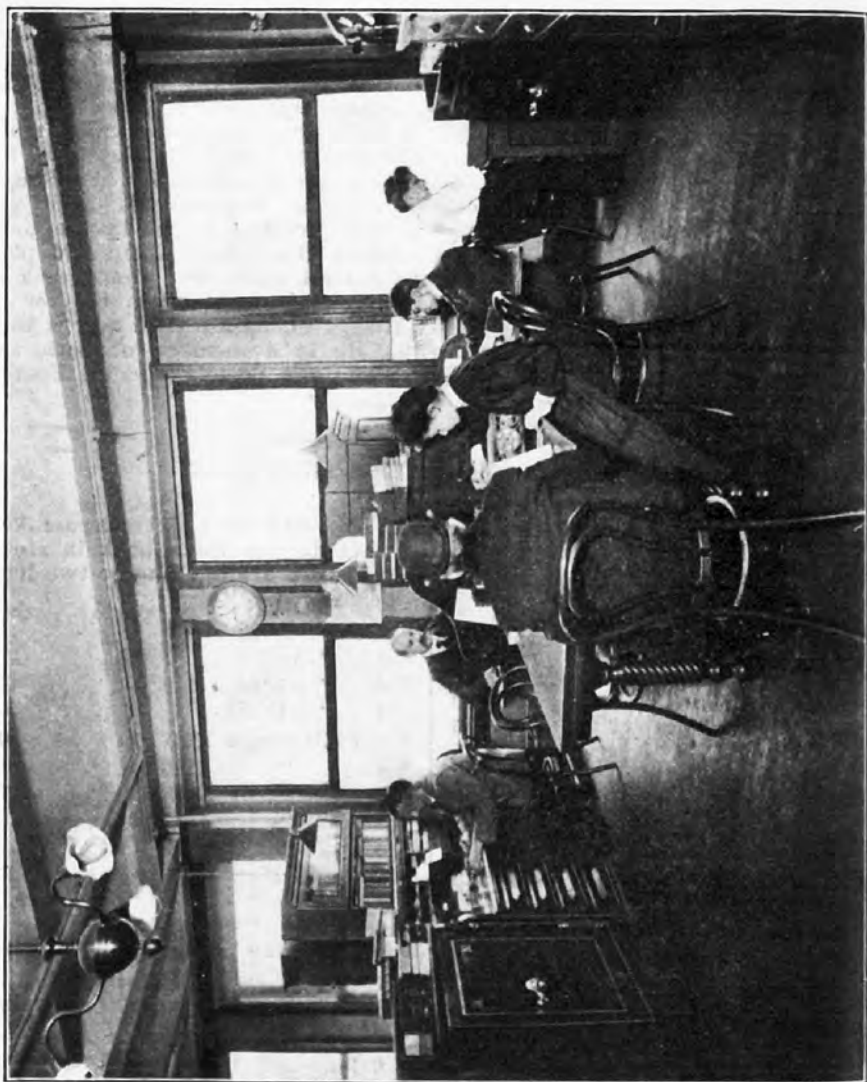
Mr. W. S. Barker, a Boston collector of long standing, has been in charge of this Department for some three years. He is one of the *real* collectors, who believes that studying stamps will produce more genuine enjoyment from the pursuit and make more stable collectors and better philatelists. He is putting this into practice with his "Stamp Studies" in this Department, and the "Stamp Lesson" leaflets issued by the firm. He has introduced a special Want List plan which enables all collectors, young or old, to order what they want when they want it—and always on approval at prices that are right. He is a member of both the American Philatelic Society and the Boston Philatelic Society.

### LEFT OVER SETS WHILE THEY LAST

Extra good value for the money.

These sets were put up a long time ago, and have since been taken from our lists. Rather than take the time to put them back in stock again, they are offered here. Of some sets there are but one or two left.

* Unused.		10 Peru 1874-96	.18
* 6 Mexico 1874-78	.50	* 6 " 1882-83	.15
* 7 " 1874-78	.70	* 4 " 1894	.15
* 6 " 1883	3.00	* 6 " 1894	.20
* 8 " Porte de Mar	.50	5 " Dues	.50
* 5 " Official	.15	* 4 Philippines 1890	.08
* 5 Monaco	.15	* 4 " 1890-92	.15
* 9 Mozambique Co.	1.00	* 9 " 1892	.70
11 Netherlands 1891-94	.25	* 9 " 1898-99	.85
* 4 New Brunswick	.50	4 " 1899	.20
* 5 " "	.70	6 Porto Rico 1873-80	.40
* 6 " "	1.00	* 4 " " 1880	2.25
5 New South Wales, 1882	.30	* 6 " " 1891-93	.12
12 " " "	.25	* 12 " " 1891-93	2.00
* 4 Nicaragua 1862-71	.25	* 11 " " 1898 Habilitado	1.25
* 9 " 1896	.50	* 14 " " 1898-99	.75
* 9 " 1897	.50	* 7 " " 1899	.65
* 4 " 1903	.15	6 Portugal 1892	.20
* 8 " 1905	.35	* 8 Prince Edward Island	1.25
* 6 " 1899 Dues	.40	5 Queensland 1882	.30
* 10 Nicaragua 1894 Off.	.25	10 Roumania 1890-91	.12
20 Norway	.15	* 6 St. Pierre 1892	.35
4 Orange River Colony	.10	* 4 St. Vincent 1880-91	1.50
4 Panama 1906	.10	* 5 " " 1883-97	.75
* 5 Paraguay 1881-84	.50		
* 5 " 1898-03	.35		
* 8 Persia 1889	.35		



VIEW OF PART OF THE OFFICE OF THE NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

# New England

# Stamp



# Monthly

OUR MOTTO: WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?

Vol. II.

BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 20, 1912.

No. 1

35  
4297  
127



714  
141



## South and West Australia

These two former colonies of the "Island Continent" — now states of the Commonwealth of Australia — have each furnished much of interest and even speculation for the students of stamps, their earlier issues being reckoned among the "classics" of philately, and several of the world's great rarities bearing their names. Both colonies, as was common practice at that time, obtained their first supplies of stamps from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. of London, and as usual we find them furnished with artistic and striking designs in each case.

Western Australia was the first to order the use of stamps in payment of postage, issuing the one penny black on August 1, 1854. The original die was engraved by Mr. W. Humphrys, and the stamps printed in sheets of 240 (12 rows of 20) from a steel plate. This plate, the press, ink, watermarked paper and a million stamps were all shipped to the colony together. The one value was ordered as it was the town or district rate for letters or packets, and the design was fixed by Art. VII of the "Postage Stamp Ordinance, 1854," which stated that "the lawful stamp or impression shall represent the figure of a Swan, on a black or other ground, in addition to any other Figure, mark or words (if any) thereon impressed." The "black swan," a bird peculiar to that part of Australia, had been quite naturally adopted for the colony's badge.

Four other values were produced in the colony by lithography. Of these the 4d was the ship-letter rate at that time. This rate was raised to 6d on November 10, 1855, and evidently the 6d stamp was issued in consequence. Of the other two values the 2d was the inland letter rate and the 1s seems to have been for no particular ordinary rate.

These four stamps form a most interesting series. The 4d and 1s were made by taking a transfer from the 1d plate, and using the centers to fit transfers around from a newly engraved border. The method was responsible for one of the greatest of rarities — the 4d inverted swan, or rather it was the frame that was inverted. Less than ten specimens are known.

The 2d and 6d are also to be grouped together. The latter was evidently made from an engraved die as no varieties of it are to be found. The 2d, however, was made from transfers of the 6d die, the old value being then removed and the new one substituted. As a consequence varieties of this stamp may be found.

In 1860 Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. made plates for the 2d, 4d, 6d and 1s stamps in the design of the previous 1d. These were sent to the colony and printed from there, with the exception of the 1s. In the latter part of the year they were all (including the earlier 1d) returned to London and used by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. until 1862, when Messrs. De La Rue & Co. obtained the contract and the plates were turned over to them. Their first consignments were printed upon some of the "swan" watermarked paper turned over with the plates, but when this gave out they used unwatermarked paper for some supplies of the 1d and 6d stamps before employing the Crown C C paper.

Messrs. De La Rue were also responsible for two great rarities in the line of errors — the 2d printed in lilac, the color of the 6d stamp, and the 1s printed in bistre, the color of the 1d stamp.

The old Perkins-Bacon plates were employed down to 1890 (the 6d until 1893) when new typographic plates were substituted, though a new value, 3d, in typographic style, had been added in 1872, and a ½d in 1884.

The "punched" stamps of the early days, about which there has been so much speculation, were thus treated by the Imperial Commissariat Department operating in the colony, and used exclusively for official correspondence of the Convict and Military Departments, "for the purpose of preventing the improper use of postage stamps provided for Imperial service." They were not used by the colonial departments.

Turning to South Australia, we find the same procedure followed as with the sister colony. The stamps were ordered of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., who produced the fine design so well known and made plates (of 240 subjects each) for 1d, 2d, 6d and 1s values, sending both plates and a supply of stamps, ink and watermarked paper to the colony. The 2d stamp was the first prepared, and was issued on January 1, 1855. The 1d and 6d followed early in October of the same year, but the 1s, sent out in 1856 with two plates to the number of half a million in a violet blue, was never issued.

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The local perforating machines have raised great complications in the earlier South Australian issues. At first imperforate, the colonial printings were issued rouletted in 1859. By the end of 1867 two perforating machines were obtained gauging  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  respectively. As a consequence we have stamps perforated not only by these two gauges, but compounded of them as well, and also each compounded with the roulette! Early in 1870 a new perforating machine gauging 10 was acquired, and naturally this was compounded with all the others, making "confusion worse confounded" (or "compounded"! ). To add to the specialists delight there were two varieties of star-watermarked paper employed, two watermarked Crown and S A, and finally some was borrowed from Victoria, during a shortage, with the V and Crown watermark! Not content with all this, the 9d stamp had been surcharged TEN PENCE in six different settings of the type, and the 4d surcharged 3 PENCE. The latter is found without the surcharge and being printed in a distinctive color thus forms an error of great rarity, some seven only being known.

Further plates were made for the colony by Messrs. De La Rue from 1882 to 1893, but since 1894 plates have been made locally. There is much of interest in these later issues, but space forbids their consideration.

We need only add that the multitudinous official stamps were issued at the beginning of 1868, and for many years bore the initials of each of the fifty-five departments or offices of the colonial government to which they were supplied. The general O. S. surcharge came as a relief in 1874.

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## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**

12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.  
*Just the cost of Mailing.*

WE will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

Some of our customers have expressed a desire to keep volume I of the *Monthly* in permanent form. We have therefore had 105 sets bound in a heavy art paper with lettered cover and will mail copies prepaid on receipt of 25 cents each.

The exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society in London last month was a success in every way, the attendance as shown by the official report being about 45,000. Our manager, Mr. Batchelder, was selected as one of the judges but was unable to serve, being obliged to return to the United States, owing to illness in his family, just before the date.

The New England entered Mr. Howes' work on Canada and received the highest award in its class, a silver medal. The United States was well favored in this respect, Mr. Pack receiving the Grand Gold Medal, two gold medals and one silver gilt medal; Mr. Ackerman and the late Mr. Crocker, each a gold medal; Mr. Luff and Mr. Taylor each a silver medal and Mr. Howes, Mr. Steinmetz and Mr. Klein each a bronze medal. Let us hope the New York Exhibition in 1913 will be equally successful.

Have you sent in your subscription yet? Don't neglect it.

## OUR BARGAIN COLUMN

this month covers the popular  
British Colonies of

### SOUTH AND WEST AUSTRALIA

which we offer at *one half catalog* until Christmas, unless previously sold out.

#### South Australia

Cat. No.		Cat. price
2	2p dull carmine, 1855,	1.00
10	1p yellow green rouletted	2.50
11	2p pale red	.30
12	6p purple blue	1.50
20	6p ultramarine	1.00
25	1sh red brown	1.75
35	1sh brown, perf. & roul.	2.50
42	1p blue green, perf.	2.50
44	3p on 4p blue	1.50
46	4p dull violet	2.00
48	6p dark blue	1.25
54	1sh red brown	2.50
68	8p on 9p brown	.75
70	1sh brown	.60
71	2sh carmine	.60
78	3p green 1880-90	.50
*102	2½p blue violet, perf. 15	.75
242	1sh red brown o. s.	.75
243	2sh carmine	1.25
257	2sh carmine O. S.	.75
259	½p brown	.50
262	2½p on 4p green	.40
263	4p violet	.30

#### West Australia

21	2p blue 1861	1.00
26	1p lake unw.	.75
28	6p violet	2.50
32	4p carmine C C 12½	.85
33	6p violet	1.00
39	6p lilac C C 14	1.00
40	3p red brown	.50
44	1p ochre yellow C A 12	.25
48	6p pale violet	2.50
*51	1p ochre yellow C A 14	.60
*52	2p yellow	1.00
*57	½p on 1p ochre yellow	.50
*60	2p slate 1889	1.25
*61	4p red brown	1.75
*71	Half-penny on 3 p	.50

We have many other bargains.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST OR  
SEND REFERENCE AND LET US  
SEND YOU OUR BOOK ON THIS  
COUNTRY.



## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

*(Continued from last month.)*

### TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF CHILE.

1c. green and black. Taking the Oath of Independence. The Spanish Governor Carrasco had the idea, in order to turn the revolutionary movement, of convoking a Congress. The assembly at first elected Carrasco for its president; then preferred charges against him and ended by deposing him from his position as Governor. A provisional government was then instituted by the Junta on Sept. 18, 1810, which is regarded as the date of Chilean independence.

2c. lake and black. Battle of Chacabuco. Buenos Ayres saw that to maintain her own independence in security, Chile and Peru must be free. The army formed by the government of Buenos Ayres, took the name of "Liberating Army of the Andes." The General-in-Chief San Martin, had under his orders O'Higgins and Soler. On January 17, 1817, the army prepared to cross the summits of the Cordilleras, at a height of more than 13,000 feet above sea-level. The Spanish army encountered the Independents at Chacabuco, a mountain difficult of access, which dominates the plain of Santa Rosa, and by which passes the road leading to Santiago. At break of day on February 12, San Martin disposed his army in two columns. On their side, the Spaniards, in battle array, had the heights of Chacabuco occupied by a detachment of infantry. The route followed by O'Higgins being the shortest and easiest, this general arrived first in front of the royalists. He immediately ordered Lt.-Col. Cramer, commanding a battalion, to dislodge the enemy from the heights he occupied and this movement was successfully carried out. The troops of O'Higgins remained alone to fight the Spanish army, Gen. Soler not having yet arrived. O'Higgins, undaunted by the disproportion in the numbers of the combatants, had a frontal attack made by Lt.-Col. Cramer at the head of his battalion. The Spaniards, surprised at such a bold movement, opposed only a feeble resistance, and recoiled before the Independents. The royalist cavalry, seeing the infantry give way, followed the retrograde movement and allowed the Buenos Ayres cavalry to penetrate the ranks of the fugitives. At this moment the division of Gen. Soler appeared upon the field of battle and finished the rout of the enemy's army. The Spaniards had lost about 1500 men, of whom 700 were killed and 800 taken prisoners. On the side of the conquerors the losses were insignificant.

Such was the victory of Chacabuco, which caused Chile once more to pass into the power of the Independents. All the honors of the day fell to O'Higgins and the brave Cramer, a French officer who had already rendered great services in the cause of liberty.

3c. red brown and black. Battle of Roble. At a place called Roble, on the banks of the Itata River, the royalist troops surprised Carrera, whose army at this time was greatly diminished. O'Higgins, however, succeeded in rallying the troops and in turning what was nearly a rout into a victory.



5c. deep blue and black. Battle of Maipo. A new royalist army had been formed, and in April, 1818, the Spanish General Osorio crossed the river Maipo at the Longuen ford. San Martin marched to meet him and stopped on the border of the Canals of Espejo. The Spaniards resisted with success the first engagement, but San Martin then brought up the reserves, which were commanded by Col. Quintana, and all the Spanish positions were carried at the point of the bayonet. The royalists made their retreat in good order until they entered the streets of Espejo; here a terrible battle was fought which lasted more than an hour. Osorio, followed by 200 cavaliers, succeeded in saving himself, but the other royalist chiefs fell into San Martin's hand. 2000 Spaniards were killed and 3000 were made prisoners. The artillery, the flags, the military chest, baggage and the munitions became the prize of the Independents.

Chile, the theatre of so many bloody actions, has never yet seen a more memorable or decisive battle than that of Maipo; thenceforth the independence of the country was assured.

10c. gray brown and black. Combat between the Frigates *Lautaro* and *Esmeralda*. After the battle of Maipo, Chile had recognized the necessity of acquiring a fleet, without which it was not possible for her to achieve the expulsion of the Spaniards. The government charged a colonel of artillery, Manuel Blanco Encalada, with the mission, he having had some experience as he had taken part, while in the Spanish marine, in 1808, in the naval combat of Cadiz, where he had been raised to the grade of ensign.

Encalada set to work immediately, and created the "Escuadra Libertadora" (liberating squadron) which was composed of six vessels. The first engagement took place on April 27, 1818, between the *Lautaro*, and the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda*, which was blockading the port of Valparaiso. As a result of this combat the Spanish frigate had to withdraw to Callao.

12c. vermilion and black. Capture of the *Maria Isabel*. The Spanish frigate *Maria Isabel*, put into the harbor of Concepcion. On the 28th of October, 1818, the *San Martin* (Flagship of Commodore Encalada) ran alongside the *Maria Isabel* and gave her a broadside. The Spaniards aboard sought safety in flight and abandoned the ship to its fate. The frigate went aground, but was floated and taken out of the port by the captors. The *Maria Isabel* was taken to Valparaiso and re-christened the *O'Higgins*.

15c. slate and black. First Sortie of the Liberating Squadron. A tablet from the O'Higgins monument, representing Gen. O'Higgins pointing out the vessels to his companion, when, from the heights above the harbor, he sees the patriot liberating naval squadron setting out to sea in search of the Royalist navy.

20c. red orange and black. Abdication of O'Higgins. Gen. Freyre, who had espoused the cause of the friends of Carrera, rebelled against the authority of the supreme director, whom he wished to overthrow and put himself in his place. On January 23, 1823, the malcontents held an assembly at Santiago. The result of this conference was that director O'Higgins should be deposed. Two deputies were sent him to ask that he deliver his powers into their hands. O'Higgins declared himself ready to turn his authority over to a junta on certain conditions; these having been accepted, a new junta was formed. O'Higgins, faithful to his word, resigned and started for Valparaiso. His intention was to embark for England, whence he should return to Ireland, the home of his ancestors.



But Gen. Freyre had him arrested and sent to prison. However, the people had not ceased to esteem O'Higgins, and demanded the liberation of the ex-director.

25c. ultramarine and black. First Chilean Congress. In April, 1811, the first blood was shed in the cause of Chilean independence. On the day appointed for the election of members to the National Congress, the Spanish rulers attempted to overawe the leaders. A battalion of royal troops, which had been drawn up in the great square of Santiago, was attacked by the patriots, and routed after a considerable loss of life on both sides. The Congress was then able to organize, and in the month of June following definitely constituted itself a Legislative Assembly.

30c. violet and black. O'Higgins Monument. Bernardo O'Higgins, (son of the Irishman Ambrosio O'Higgins, a former Governor of Chile) rallied to the cause of Carrera, and won distinction in several battles. After the victory of Chacabuco, an elective government was formed and O'Higgins was named supreme director of it. After his abdication and release from prison, he abandoned his first project of returning to Ireland, and returned to Lima, where he died October 24, 1842.

50c. olive green and black. Carrera Monument. In 1811, the National Congress which was now convened, appointed as General-in-Chief of the army about to be formed, Jose Miguel Carrera, who had already been a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Spanish service. With his two brothers, also officers in the army, they forced Congress to depose the Junta and replace it by a Commission of which he decreed himself president. He finally was imprisoned with his two brothers, and O'Higgins called to the command of the army. Carrera after being a refugee in the United States, returned to Chile, and learning that his brothers had been executed by order of San Martin, he with a small band of 500 men carried on a guerilla warfare against the Generals of the Independents for three years. Conquered at last, August 31, 1821, at Punta del Medano, Carrera was taken with his officers to Mendoza. All of them were shot September 4, 1821.

1 peso, yellow orange and black. San Martin Monument. Jose de San Martin, South American soldier and statesman, was born at Yapeyu on the Uruguay river on the 25th of February, 1778. His father was a captain in the Spanish Army, and young San Martin was taken to Madrid and educated for a military career. He served in the Moorish wars and in the struggle against Napoleon, and his distinguished conduct of the Battle of Baylen won him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1812 he offered his services to the government of Buenos Ayres in the struggle for the independence of Argentina.

Upper Peru and Chile alone in South America remained in the power of the Spaniards. The Government of Buenos Ayres thought that the interests of the independent provinces and its own in particular necessitated the absolute expulsion of the Spaniards from South American soil and decided to form an army corps to deliver Chile.

Carrera being a refugee in the United States, O'Higgins, who was at Mendoza, seemed to be the one to receive the chief command of the expedition, but the Government of Buenos Ayres preferred to confide it to Gen. San Martin. Assisted by O'Higgins, they won the battles of Chacabuco in 1817 and Maipo in 1818. In July, 1821 San Martin entered the City of Lima and proclaimed the independence of Peru, and assumed the reins of government with the title of Protector, resigning September 20th, 1822. He died in Boulogne on August 17th, 1850. San Martin did more than any man for the cause of Independence in Argentina, Chile and Peru.

*(To be continued next month.)*

## OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan. They consist of East Falkland, West Falkland, and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 square miles and a population of 3,610. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they were given up to Great Britain about 1771, but not actually occupied. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English and colonized, and from that time to the present have continued under English rule. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The Crown Agents have just sent out to the following English colonies new stamps bearing the portrait of His Majesty King George. Ceylon, 2, 5, 25, 30, and 50 cents, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 rupees. The stamps are printed from the old key plate, with the exception of the three highest values, which are of the Nyassaland type.

East Africa and Uganda, 1, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50 and 75 cents and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, and 50 rupees.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1, 2, 2½, 4d, 2sh, 2sh 6d, and 5 sh.

Leeward Islands, 2, 3, 6d and 1sh.

St. Helena, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 6, 8d, 1sh, 2sh. The 4 and 6d. are similar to the existing issue, but the remaining values are of the large size.

Somaliland Protectorate, 1, 2, 4, 6 annas and 1 rupee.

EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN  
IS UNUSED AND BEARS THE  
PORTRAIT OF KING GEORGE

BAHAMAS.	
½, 1, 2½, 4, 6d, 1sh	.78
5sh	1.57
1 Pound	6.25
BARBADOS.	
¼d to 1sh, 9 Var	.95
¼d to 3sh, 11 Var	2.50
CANADA.	
1c to 50c, 7 Var	1.25
CYPRUS.	
½p, 30 pa, 1p, 4p, 6p	.55
FALKLAND ISLANDS.	
½, 1, 2, 2½, 6d, 1sh	.70
3sh and 5sh	2.50
GAMBIA.	
½d to 10d, 11 Var	1.35
½d to 3sh, 16 Var	4.50
GIBRALTAR	
½, 1, 2, 2½, 6d, 1sh	.70
2 shillings	.63
4        "	1.25
8        "	2.50
1 Pound	6.25
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.	
½d, 5d, 6d, 1sh	.85
GREAT BRITAIN. New Design.	
1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3d	.30
INDIA.	
3p, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 6a	.50
3p, ½, 1, 6a Service	.35
RHODESIA.	
King George and Queen Mary.	
½d to 3 d, 5 Var	.30
½d to 1sh, 11 Var	1.50
2sh, 2sh6d, 8sh	2.35
5sh, 10sh	4.75

## United States Envelopes

This column was discontinued during the absence of our Manager in Europe. As this branch of our business is wholly under his supervision, this explanation will answer a number of requests for more envelope bargains from various sources.

Collectors of Cut Squares should look over the list carefully as many of the bargains offered in entire are equally so for those who only desire to cut them to fill album spaces.

### ENTIRE UNUSED

Bartels No.	Scott's No.	Cat.	Net.
909	2c red, blue p.		.40 .15
911	2c " " "		.30 .12
912	2c " " "		.30 .12
915	4c gr. am. p.	1496	.15 .08
916	4c gr., wh. p.	1494	.10 .07
923	2c brown, wh. p		.20 .08
925	2c " " p.		.50 .20
926	2c " blue p.		.60 .25
929	2c " am. p.		.50 .20
930	2c " blue p.	1501	.50 .20
942	2c red, wh. p.		.60 .20
945	2c " blue	1505	.60 .25
946	2c " fawn p.		.60 .25
950	2c " wh. p.	1502	.20 .10
969	2c " wh. p.	1505a	.75 .35

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

## H. E. Deats' Celebrated Revenue Proof Collection

A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

*U. S. REVENUE PROOFS*  
Are many times as rare as  
*POSTAGE STAMPS*

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any price.

### CARDBOARD

Kelly 4c black	1.50
A. B. & D. Sands 1c green	1.25
S. N. Smith 40 black	4.00
J. L. Thompson 1c black	.50
X. Bazin 2c Trial color	1.00

### INDIA

Kelly 4c black	1.50
Morehead 1c black	1.50
Bennett Pieters & Co. 6c black	4.00
A. B. & D. Sands	1.50
Schenck 6c black	1.50
Scoville 4c green	.50
E. L. Soule (N. Y.) 1c blue	3.00
J. L. Thompson 1c black	.50
Fettridge & Co. 2c orange	1.00
A. Doherty 4c black	1.50
A. Doherty 10c blue	.75

We have a few of these in blocks of four at same rate.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

# Twentieth Century International Stamp Albums

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December 1, 1912

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	Store Price	Delivered
No. 1. Board Covers	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.25
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No. 4. Cloth, 2 vols.	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
No. 5. Leather, 2 Vols.	\$10.00	\$11.00

These albums are brought right up to date and include stamps of the present year. Prepaid orders will be shipped the day they are placed on sale.



MAIL ORDER *and* APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager

## TURKEY AND BALKAN STATES

It is extremely doubtful if the general public who read the newspapers have as clear an idea of the war in the Balkan peninsula as the stamp collector who reads his stamps.

Previous to 1878 all of the Balkan states were under the control of Turkey. At this time, as stipulated in the Treaty of Berlin and guaranteed by the European powers, Turkey granted autonomy to Bulgaria. Eastern Roumelia was set off from Bulgaria in 1879 and in 1881 began using Turkish stamps surcharged R O, meaning "Roumelie Orientale". Later on regular stamps were issued, which we find in 1885 surcharged with the lion of Bulgaria, as a successful revolution against Turkey ended in its annexation to that country.

Roumania, Servia and Montenegro acquired their independence by the same treaty, while Bosnia and Herzegovina were committed to the administration of Austria, as shown by the stamps of Bosnia, first issued in 1879 with the Austrian coat of arms on them. The island of Cyprus, lying to the south of Asiatic Turkey in the Mediterranean Sea, was ceded to England, as shown by the use of Great Britain postage stamps surcharged "Cyprus" in 1880.

Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy and France maintain post offices in the Turkish empire, as shown by the stamps of these countries surcharged for use in the "Levant," a name derived from the French and generally used in reference to the countries lying on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The "Sublime Porte" is the official name for the Turkish government, derived from the high gate giving access to the building where the offices of the principal state departments are situated.

## MORE LEFT OVER SETS

We are glad to have our customers take advantage of these offers. Many of those listed last month are sold out. Those that remain may be had by early application.

*12	Salvador	1895	.50
*12	"	" no surch.	3.00
*12	"	1896	.75
*12	"	1898	.75
*11	"	1899 off.	.25
* 4	Samoa	1887-91	.35
* 6	"	1887-91	.75
* 3	"	1894-1900	.65
* 4	"	1898-1900	.50
* 5	Siam	1894	.75
4	"	1906	.12
2	South Australia	1891	.15
6	Spain	1853-59	.20
* 4	"	Official	.20
* 5	Spanish Guinea	1907	.25
5	Sts. Settlements	1883-91	.25
* 6	"	" 1892-1900	.50
6	"	" 1902-04	.10
* 3	Swazieland	1889-93	.50
* 4	"	1889-93	1.20
*10	Sweden	Dues	.40
* 8	Transvaal	1900	1.00
4	Turkey	1909	.25
9	Uruguay	1889-95	.18
12	"	1896-1900	.30
* 6	"	1899-01	.15
* 4	Venezuela	1893	.15
5	"	1893	.25
* 5	"	1893	.40
* 3	Wurtemberg	Off.	.12

## SPECIAL 50% 1913 SPECIAL 50%

This new series of approval sheets is now in course of preparation. Our first returns from these sheets show large sales, which fact goes to show that they contain the stamps you are looking for.

MORAL: APPLY EARLY AND GET FIRST PICK.

## BARGAIN

A DOLLAR STAMP FOR THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

Cuba No. 223a—2½ on 2c. carmine with one straight edge, unused.



## SOUTH AUSTRALIA—WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The first named is by all odds the most difficult in the catalog to complete in fine condition, the method of perforating and rouletting being such that not one stamp in twenty was up to the standard demanded by a collector who is at all particular.

West Australia too, while by no means as difficult, will tax the patience for a long while before really fine copies can be secured. The latter has the greatest number of rarities, but each has one variety that easily takes rank among the twenty rarest stamps of the World: in Western Australia the 4d. with inverted swan, and in South Australia the 4d. ultramarine without the surcharge 3 PENCE. Of this stamp less than ten are known to exist. We offer a mutilated copy as per illustration. An expert repairer could make this copy one of the gems of any collection.

### ILLUSTRATED

#### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

TEN PENCE on nine pence orange, blue sur. unused o. g.

**\$40.00**

Scott's No. 44b 4d ultramarine, surcharge omitted.

**\$300.00**

Scott No. 59 2d orange red unused o. g., Perf. 11½ X rouletted.

**\$40.00**

Scott No. 10 1d yellow green, rouletted, unused o. g.

**\$30.00**

Scott No. 91 £10 fine used copy. Very rare postally used.

**\$50.00**

Scott No. 2 2d superb pair, unused o. g., brilliant color.

**\$20.00**

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Scott No. 2 two pence brown on red very rare unused.

**\$50.00**

Scott No. 2a two pence brown on red, used, printed on both sides, fine and rare.

**\$40.00**

Scott No. 10 1sh brown, rouletted. Fine lightly cancelled pair.

**\$30.00**

### SPECIAL BOOKS

We have special books of both countries separated into unused and used and will be glad to send on approval to responsible parties. These books contain many fine things and would repay any serious collector to look them over.

#### SPECIAL BOOKS ALL COUNTRIES.

We have over four hundred special books made up by countries, usually unused and used being in separate books. As a rule there are three or four of each stamp priced according to condition, which enables the buyer to make a selection satisfactory to himself; in most cases too, there are varieties of shade and perforation, pairs, blocks etc.; in other words a collector interested in any particular country has an opportunity to receive a selection confined to that country alone, and if he is a specialist he can not fail to find something that he will be glad to retain. As these books are all of considerable value, in some instances into the thousands, they are intended therefore only for those who are likely to make fairly good purchases.

#### WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE?

It would be difficult to find a Christmas present that would give more real pleasure or provide more lasting benefit in the way of instruction, than Postage Stamps or albums.

# New England

# Stamp



# Monthly

OUR MOTTO: "WHAT ELSE" DO YOU NEED?

Vol. II.

BOSTON, MASS., DECEMBER 20, 1912.

No. 2

## THE "COAMO" PROVISIONAL

Previous to the Spanish War of 1898, the United States postal emissions had been practically irreproachable. To be sure, Uncle Sam had issued the first Commemorative Stamp, in the guise of a stamped envelope in two colors, for the Centennial of its Independence in 1876; and had again in 1893 put forth the remarkable set which commemorated the quadri-centennial of the Discovery of America. In both cases the occasion was of enough historical importance to justify special recognition by the Post Office Department.

But 1898 saw the beginning, not only of the recurring special sets of stamps for various exhibitions, but also of the surcharging of United States stamps for various purposes and of foreign stamps for American use! Truly, a grand start was made in short order to run through the gamut of varieties that are usually considered as outside the "regular" issues. First two postage stamps and a discarded periodical stamp were overprinted for revenue duty; next our regular stamps were overprinted for use in Cuba, to be followed by the same treatment for the Philippines and Porto Rico, not to mention Guam. Meanwhile a large supply of Porto Rico stamps received the "Habilitado" overprint after the American troops occupied the Island, and Puerto Principe did the same for a selection of Cuban stamps of the Spanish régime. Lastly, we have a wholly type-set provisional issue emanating from the town of Coamo, Porto Rico, which is not the least interesting of the whole "Colonial" series.

There was no war in Porto Rico. The invading army of "Americanos" landed at Ponce, were received with open arms, and made a triumphal march across the Island. In the wake of the army the postal service. A letter to the *New York Sun* states:—

"Major Stewart of the Second Illinois Regiment, to whom was intrusted the establishment of a postal service on the island, spoke very favorably of the efforts of himself and his associates.

"We landed in Ponce about two months ago," said Major Stewart, "with instructions from the Postmaster-General to perfect a postal system. There were ninety of us, including my assistants and a number of postal clerks. As soon as we landed we followed in the rear of the advancing army, and, as a town was captured, we evicted the native postmaster, put one of our clerks in charge, introduced a money order and registered letter system, and there we were. We had an up-to-date Amer-

ican post office running like clock work four hours after a town was captured."

But of course that was along the line of march. Towns which were not occupied were nevertheless cut off from receiving further supplies of Spanish stamps from any headquarters and were not always supplied with American stamps. Postal affairs had to take their course as best they could, pending final settlement of political conditions, and in the case of Coamo they were shaped by the municipality much as they were by the postmasters of many Confederate towns who issued local stamps when government supplies gave out.

We quote again a letter from the "town clerk" of Coamo, published in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*:—

"During the Spanish-American war the different towns in the island, which were occupied by the American army (and among them the town of Coamo) were shut off from postal communication with those occupied by the Spanish forces, and likewise with others occupied by the American troops. The service was therefore temporarily interrupted.

"Some time after, the city council was authorized to organize this postal service and to charge a postage of 2 to 5 c. for each letter delivered to the postal service.

"At the same time the magistrate determined to issue on this occasion a special stamp of the value of 5 centavos each.

"This stamp was in use from August 13 until about the 4th of September of this year, when the Post Office received instructions from the Military Postal Station at Ponce to use the regular American postage stamps in paying the postage for letters sent from there."

"Coamo, Oct. 20, 1898."

It is stated that Gen. James H. Wilson had charge of the district occupied by the American troops in which Coamo was located, and that he authorized and instructed the Mayor of the town to revive the postal service which had been abandoned by the Spanish. A lack of necessary stamps was the direct cause of the preparation of the provisional, which was set up from type and rule in a local printing office.

The sheets were formed of two rows of five stamps each, printed in ordinary black ink white wove paper, gummed but unperforated. As a control mark, Mayor Florencio Santiago had his rubber hand stamp, reading *F. Santiago*, impressed on the sheets with the usual crimson pad ink, the inscription usually crossing two stamps.

Being type set, there are naturally small differences by which the stamps can be plated, but there are also several distinct varieties. These are readily recognized by the numeral "5", of which four separate fonts are found in each sheet, and which are said to represent type obtained from the United States, Spain, England and France. Of the first variety there are four to a sheet, of the second three, of the third two, and of the fourth but one.

It is stated that but 50 sheets or 500 stamps were printed, and that but 144 were used, the remainder having been bought by an American gentleman on the spot shortly after their use ceased. The stamps not only did local duty, but were used on island correspondence, on letters to the United States and on foreign letters. Used copies have been seen which had the postmark of "Military Sta. No. 1, Porto Rico, Wash. D. C.," which was the station at Ponce. All copies on cover are extremely rare, not over half a dozen being known, and possess a peculiar interest for the collector of United States, and particularly its Colonies. The copy we illustrate on page 24 is as fine a copy as we have ever seen.

## OUR BARGAIN PAGE

Under the headings SPECIALS, BARGAINS, etc., we have each month for 13 months offered a list of stamps at 50% discount, that could not be duplicated elsewhere under any circumstances. By taking advantage of a large stock which we wished to reduce, we have been able to offer desirable stamps in perfect condition at much less than we could buy them at wholesale, in fact among others who have taken advantage of these bargains are some of the largest dealers in America, and in several instances dealers in Europe have made liberal purchases. These stamps were offered with a time limit, but we have now been over all these lists and have compiled a new list good until February 20th, 1913, of such stamps as we can still offer at 50% discount. No general collector can afford to let this opportunity pass.

### ALL STAMPS USED OR UNUSED IN FINE CONDITION.

	Cat.		
U. S. 1869 15c	1.50	* Curacao 25c on 30c gray	.40
* 1880 1c 1869 re-issue	1.50	* Cyprus 1894 9 pi br & rose	1.00
* 1871 3c green	2.00	* Danish W. I. 1873 10c	.75
* 1893 \$1.00 Columbian	3.00	* Dominica 1883 6d orange	2.50
* Agriculture 2c	1.00	* Dutch Indies 1876 2½ or.	.75
* Executive 2c	8.00	* East Af. & Uganda 1904 4a	1.00
Interior 90c	2.50	* Egypt 20 pa on 5 pia gr.	.25
* Justice 1c	1.50	* Falkland Ids. 1878 6d. gr.	1.50
Navy 12c	1.25	* Fernando Po. 1882 1c gr.	.75
Post Office 90c	1.50	* Fiji 1880 2d on 3d green	.50
* State 6c	1.00	Finland 1866 8p gr.	.50
* Treasury 7c	2.50	France 1849 1fr carmine	1.50
* War 7c	2.00	* Fr. Cols. 1877 1c green	.60
* Eagle Carrier 1c	1.00	* Gambia 1887 6d bronze gr.	1.25
* 1870 7c env. amber p.	1.50	* Germany A & L 2c red br.	1.50
* 1887 2c Die A o. b. p.	10.00	* Ger. Empire 1872 2 Kr.	2.25
* Antigua 1s violet	7.50	* Gibraltar 6d violet	6.00
* Barbados 1882 1s or. br.	1.25	* Morocco Ags. No. 210 50c	.50
* Bechuanaland 1887 3d	.35	* Gold Coast 1884 6d orange	.75
Bermuda 1865 1d	.75	* Gt. Brit. 1883 6d. vio. & car.	1.50
Brazil 1878 260 r brown	1.75	G. B. Levant 1885 12 pia	2.50
* Br. Guiana 1866 1c	1.25	* Greece 1872 40 1 br. on blue	1.00
* Br. Honduras No. 8 1d blue	1.50	Grenada 1860 No. 3 1 d gr.	1.00
Bulgaria 1879 1f	.75	* Guadeloupe 1884 25c on 35c	.40
Canada 1868 15c lilac	1.00	* Guam 1899 10c vel. br.	1.00
* Canal Zone No. 31 2c	.25	* Guatemala 1881 20 on 2r	1.00
Cape of G. H. 1864 1s	.75	Hamburg 1861 7s violet	.75
* Ceylon 1864 ½d lilac	1.75	Hanover 1859 3g brown	1.00
* Chili 1867 1c orange	.50	* Hawaii, Prov. 12c blk. sur.	16.50
China 1878 5c yellow	.75	Hayti 1881 2c red br.	3.50
Col. Rep. 1865 1p rose red	1.25	Hong Kong 1863 96 gray	1.00
* Cooks Id. 1894 1d blue	.35	* Iceland 1897 20a blue	.50
* Corea 1885 5m rose	.50	* India 1865 8 p lilac	.50
* Cuba on U. S. 2½ on 2c car.	1.00	* Ionian Ids. 1859 ½d or.	2.50
		Jamaica 1871 3d green	1.00

\* ALL THE ABOVE AT JUST HALF THE ABOVE PRICES.

# New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

## NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**W**E will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list, WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

The little bound pamphlet of Vol. I of the Stamp Monthly made quite a hit and we have received many compliments on its "get up." There are only a few left and if you want one, sent 25c at once.

The 20th Century Album has now appeared and is right up-to-date, including stamps issued up to September of this year as announced in our advertising columns. This will probably start another boom in this popular branch of collecting and you would do well to look over Mr. Lyons' offers on page 21.

At last, after waiting all these years for the Australian Commonwealth stamps, we are definitely promised the new set for Jan. 1, 1913. Unfortunately the competition for designs did not accomplish much, and a truly "long suffering public" are to have inflicted upon them the abortive design of Postmaster-General Fisher—the Kangaroo on the outline map.

The Canadian government has found the 2c book of stamps so popular that it is intended to issue the 1c in the same form in the near future. Newfoundland is also considering the issue of the 2c stamp in books.



Before this reaches you the Boston Philatelic Society will have held its Recruiting meeting and Christmas Tree.

That it was a success is sure as with such a large and fine list of attractions there must have been a large attendance.

The programme included an exhibition from 5 to 8 P. M. of several collections (among them Mr. Green's celebrated Hawaiians, Mr. Howes' Treaty Ports, Mr. Barrett's Revenues, &c.), and after the meeting there was to have been a Christmas Tree, with plenty of stamps and other presents which were to be distributed among the members and visitors by Santa Claus (Mr. Undooley).

We have had a great many inquiries regarding the rate of postage from foreign countries to the U. S. and accordingly Mr. Barker has prepared a table showing the stamp required from most of the principal ones. You will find it reproduced on page 22.

Perhaps one of the most curious reasons for the change of detail, at least, upon postage stamps, is that which has caused new dies to be prepared for the King George issue of India. It seems that the figure of an elephant on the collar worn by His Majesty has been likened to a pig by his Mohammedan subjects, and as they abhor this "unclean" animal there has been considerable opposition and ill-feeling engendered by the new stamps. Hence the change about to be made.



## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

2 pesos, red and black. General Blanco. Manuel Blanco Encalada, Chilean soldier and statesman; born at Buenos Ayres, Argentina, 1790; died at Santiago, Chile, September 5, 1876. He studied at Madrid, and in the Naval Academy at Leon, and after deserting from the Spanish ranks joined the Chilean revolutionary forces and served with distinction both in the artillery and in the navy. He became rear-admiral in 1819 and major-general of infantry in 1820. After having taken part in the operations of the Chilean fleet up to 1826, he was named President of the Republic. He was also governor of Valparaiso in 1847-52, and Minister Plenipotentiary to France 1853-58.

5 pesos, yellow green and black. General Zenteno. Jose Ignacio Zenteno had been San Martin's secretary at Mendoza. Following that he became governor of Valparaiso in 1821; in 1831 inspector general of the army. He died in 1847.

10 pesos, dark violet and black. Admiral Cochrane.

Thomas Cochrane, 10th Earl of Dundonald, British Naval officer, born at Annsfield, Scotland in 1775, died at Kensington, England in 1860. He entered Parliament in 1806. In 1814 he was accused of conspiring to circulate a false report of Napoleon's death for speculative ends, and though he protested his innocence he was imprisoned for a year, fined, and was expelled from the navy and the House of Commons. In 1818 he accepted an offer to organize the navy of Chile and performed many valorous exploits during the contest with Spain. He left the navy of the Chileans and was commander of the Brazilian navy from 1823 to 1825, when he resigned. In 1827-8 he commanded the Greek army. In 1832 he was cleared of the charges brought against him in 1814 and restored to the Order of the Bath and to the English Navy. He was appointed Vice-Admiral 1841; Admiral in 1851; and Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom in 1854.

## CHINA

ISSUE OF 1894

TO COMMEMORATE THE SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS.





One candarin, color red. In the center is an ornamental character emblematic of "longevity." Surrounding this character are the figures of five bats, which are symbolical of the *wu fu* or "five blessings"—the chief desire of all Chinamen, who enumerate them as: long life, riches, health, love of virtue and a peaceful end.

At the top of the stamp the flower and foliage represent the *mou-tan*, the giant or tree peony, emblem of illustriousness. At the bottom is the *ling-chih-hua*, a plant emblematic of long life. The central circle is inscribed in Chinese characters "Chinese Postal Service." The value is in circles in the corners.

Two candarins, color light green. In the center is the dragon, above which are "hydrangea leaves and fruit of the passiflora, a favorite emblem on auspicious occasions." At the bottom is the word "China." Down the right and left sides are "Chinese Empire" and "Postal Bureau," in Chinese characters. The values in squares in the corners.

Three candarins, color orange yellow. The center design is the dragon, above which is the *p'an tao* or dwarf peach tree, an emblem of longevity, as it is said the tree bears fruit for 3000 years. Inscriptions as on previous stamp. In the corners surrounding the figures and characters of value is a set of eight short lines, some whole, some broken. These are the "eight diagrams," or *pa kua*, a series of trigrams used by Chinese philosophers and geomancers.



Four candarins, color rose; design and inscriptions similar to the 2 candarins; above the dragon is the giant peony.

Five candarins, color yellow orange. In the centre is a carp, this fish being styled "the messenger fish." At the top of the stamp is the *ling-chih-hua*, emblematic of long life, and at the bottom the Chinese immortelle.

Six candarins, color brown; designs and inscription similar to the 3 candarins, with the *wan tien ching* or Chinese immortelle at top of stamp.



Nine candarins, color gray green. The design shows two rampant

dragons, and repeats the center design of the 1 candarin. In curve above "Chinese Postal Service" in Chinese characters.

Twelve candarins, color orange. The design shows two rampant dragons. The center contains the four characters *Ta ching yu cheng*, or "Chinese Postal Service." It is made to represent a seal. Above the seal is the giant peony.

Twenty-four candarins, color carmine. The center design shows a Canton junk. The inscriptions at the sides are the same as on the 2 candarin stamp, while in the upper right corner are the characters for "2 mace" and in the upper left, characters representing "4 candarins," which as the mace equals ten candarins, gives us the value of 24 candarins. At the top is the dwarf peach tree.



ISSUE OF 1909  
COMMEMORATIVE OF THE FIRST YEAR OF THE REIGN  
OF "HSUAN T'UNG."

- 2c., orange and green.  
3c., orange and blue.  
7c., orange and brown violet.

The center design represents the "Temple of Heaven." The border shows the imperial dragon on both the left and right, and is printed in orange, the imperial color. Among the interesting sights of Peking are the places where the Emperors worshipped, and of these the most beautiful in architecture and grandest in conception is the Temple of Heaven. The grounds where the temple is located consist of six hundred and forty acres. A part of the grounds is covered with cedars, many of them over five hundred years old. There are two altars in the temple, a quarter of a mile apart, the covered and the open altar. The latter is a triple circular marble terrace, 210 feet wide at the base, 150 feet in the middle, and ninety feet at the top, ascended at the points of the compass by three flights of nine steps each. The covered altar is said to be the most beautiful piece of architecture in China. It is smaller than the open altar, but has erected upon it, a lofty, circular triple-roofed temple ninety-nine feet in height, roofed with blue tiles, the eaves painted in bright colors. The ceiling is covered with gilded dragons in high relief, and the whole is supported by large pillars.

## SHANGHAI

ISSUE OF 1893

TO COMMEMORATE THE JUBILEE OF THE SETTLEMENT.

2c. vermilion and black. The design represents Mercury, the messenger of the gods, surrounded by a glory and resting one foot on a winged wheel. At the bottom is the *fascies*, the badge of the old Roman magistrates, and across it runs the motto:—  
*IN UNO OMNIA JUNCTA.*



A Municipal Notice in the Shanghai papers of November 14th, 1893, informed the public that "the two cent Jubilee Postage Stamps will go on sale at the Local Post Office on and after the 15th instant, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and that the number of stamps to be sold each purchaser shall be limited to 250." At 10 o'clock of the day of sale about 200 persons were in waiting at the Post Office and the crowd increased so that great difficulty was had to serve the people. The total issue was 360,000 stamps, and they were entirely sold out in two days.



There being such a demand for Jubilee stamps the Municipal Council decided to surcharge the regular issue of 1893, and the ½c, 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c values of the 1893 issue were surcharged in black: 1843—Jubilee—1893.

The central portion of the design represents three shields or coats-of-arms placed together at their bases. Each shield is divided into four parts, each part reproducing heraldically the flag of one of the nations having representatives at Shanghai. Surrounding the design is the motto: *in uno omnia juncta*, "All united in one," showing the design means the union of the various nationalities that make up the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai. In the corners of the stamps are post-horns, and winged wheels, emblematic of the mails and speed.

## COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC

ISSUE OF 1910.

TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

New Granada was discovered by Columbus, 1498. Different governments having been established throughout the country, a viceroyalty was at length formed in 1732, of what is now the republics of Ecuador and Colombia. In 1810, the Spanish authority was thrown off, and an incessant war against that power maintained until 1824, when the Spaniards were finally vanquished. Bolivar, the most distinguished leader of the Spanish-American revolution, in 1818 proposed the union of Venezuela with New Granada; and when the Congress of Angostura met in 1819, the law was enacted which established the republic of Colombia. This union was never cordial, and lasted only ten years. In November, 1829, Venezuela seceded from it; and in May, 1830, Ecuador also withdrew. November 21, 1831 the central part of Colombia constituted itself the Republic of New Granada; later it was called the United States of Colombia, and is now known as the Republic of Colombia.



½c. violet and black. Camilo Torres, elected by the revolutionary Congress of 1811, as president.

1c. deep green. Policarpa Salavarrieta, a heroine of the war of independence, Her lover, as a carrier of dispatches for the independents.

(To be continued next month.)

# OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## FRENCH COLONIES 1912.

Not long ago we were pleased to note a set of French Colonial surcharges, comprising but two different values 5c and 10c, but printed upon no less than thirty-two of the older stamps of four different colonies. There have now been issued 108 more varieties surcharged upon the stamps of thirteen other Colonies, making in all 140 varieties, as follows: Anjouan 11, Ivory Coast 5, Dahomey 9, Gabon 13, Grand Comoro 10, Guadeloupe 3, Guiana 7, Guinea 15, Indo-China 6, Madagascar 10, Martinique 4, Mayotte 11, Moheli 6, New Caledonia 5, Reunion 8, St. Pierre and Miquelon 11, Senegal 6.

## CEYLON.

An island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles. The estimated population is over 4 million, the most important element being the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B. C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown Colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished, and his dominions, which had, up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving.

## EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IN UNUSED

### BOSNIA 1912

Portrait of Emperor of Austria		
5 Varieties		.10
20	complete	4.50

### BRUNEI

1908	5 Varieties	.25
1912	25, 30, 50c	1.00
1912	\$1.00	1.00

### CEYLON KING GEORGE

2c to 50c	9 Varieties	.75
-----------	-------------	-----

### CHINA 1909

Temple of Heaven		
3 Varieties		.20

### FRENCH COLONIES 1912

Surcharged 05, 10		
32 Varieties		2.00
108	"	6.50

### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

No. 8, 9, 10, 11		.30
------------------	--	-----

### MALDIVES 1909

4 Varieties		.15
-------------	--	-----

### MONTENEGRO

1896	12 Varieties	.90
1902	9 "	1.25
1908	12 "	1.25
1911	12 Varieties	3.25
1902	Dues 5 Varieties	.25

### TIMOR 1911

"Republica"	6 Varieties	.25
"	12 "	1.15
"	14 "	2.25
"	Dues 6 "	.40
"	" 10 "	2.00

### GREAT BRITAIN KING GEORGE

With "The Royal Cipher" Watermark		
½, 1p first die	}	.12
½, 1p re-engraved die		

### United States Envelopes

This month we offer a superb lot of envelopes cut square, large margins, at exactly

50% discount

look the list over. If there are not some that you can use you have a fine collection indeed.

Scotts Cat. No.		Cat.	Net.
1301	3c Die 1 white p.	.20	.10
1302	3c Die 2 "	1.25	.62
*1305	3c Die 5 "	.75	.37
*1306	6c red "	3.00	1.50
*1308	10c Die 2 "	20.00	10.00
1308	10c Die 2 "	4.00	2.00
*1309	10c Die 4 "	8.00	4.00
1309	10c Die 4 "	5.00	2.50
1311	3c Die 2 buff p.	.75	.37
1312	3c Die 3 "	1.50	.75
*1315	6c red "	2.50	1.25
1315	6c "	2.00	1.00
*1317	10c Die 2 "	6.00	3.00
1317	10c " 2 "	2.00	1.00
*1318	10c " 4 "	4.00	2.00
1318	10c " 4 "	2.00	1.00

We will furnish entires of any of above for 10% over price for cut squares. We can also furnish 90% of the Scott catalogue numbers either used or unused, in the majority of cases both, and believe that we can satisfy any reasonable collector both as to quality and price.

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A CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME

U. S. REVENUE PROOFS

Are many times as rare as

POSTAGE STAMPS

Some of these offered below have never been advertised at any price.

#### CARDBOARD

1c red, Playing Cards	.25
2c blue, Certificate	.25
3c green, Playing Cards	.50
4c violet, Playing Cards	.50
20c red, Foreign Exchange	.50
30c lilac, Foreign Exchange	.75
50c blue, Probate of Will	.50
\$1.00 red, Mortgage	.50

#### INDIA

1c red, Playing Cards	.50
20c red, Foreign Exchange	.50
30c claret, Foreign Exchange	.75
50c blue, Probate of Will	.50
\$1.00 carmine, Mortgage	.50
\$1.00 " Passage Ticket	.50

We have a few of these in blocks of four at same rate.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

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These albums are brought right up to date and include stamps of the present year. Prepaid orders will be shipped the day they are placed on sale.



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W. S. BARKER, Manager

## BARGAIN BOOKS

This list of stamps is picked at random from a series of books containing used and unused specimens in good condition at remarkably low net prices. Stamps in this list are all unused. Books sent on approval.

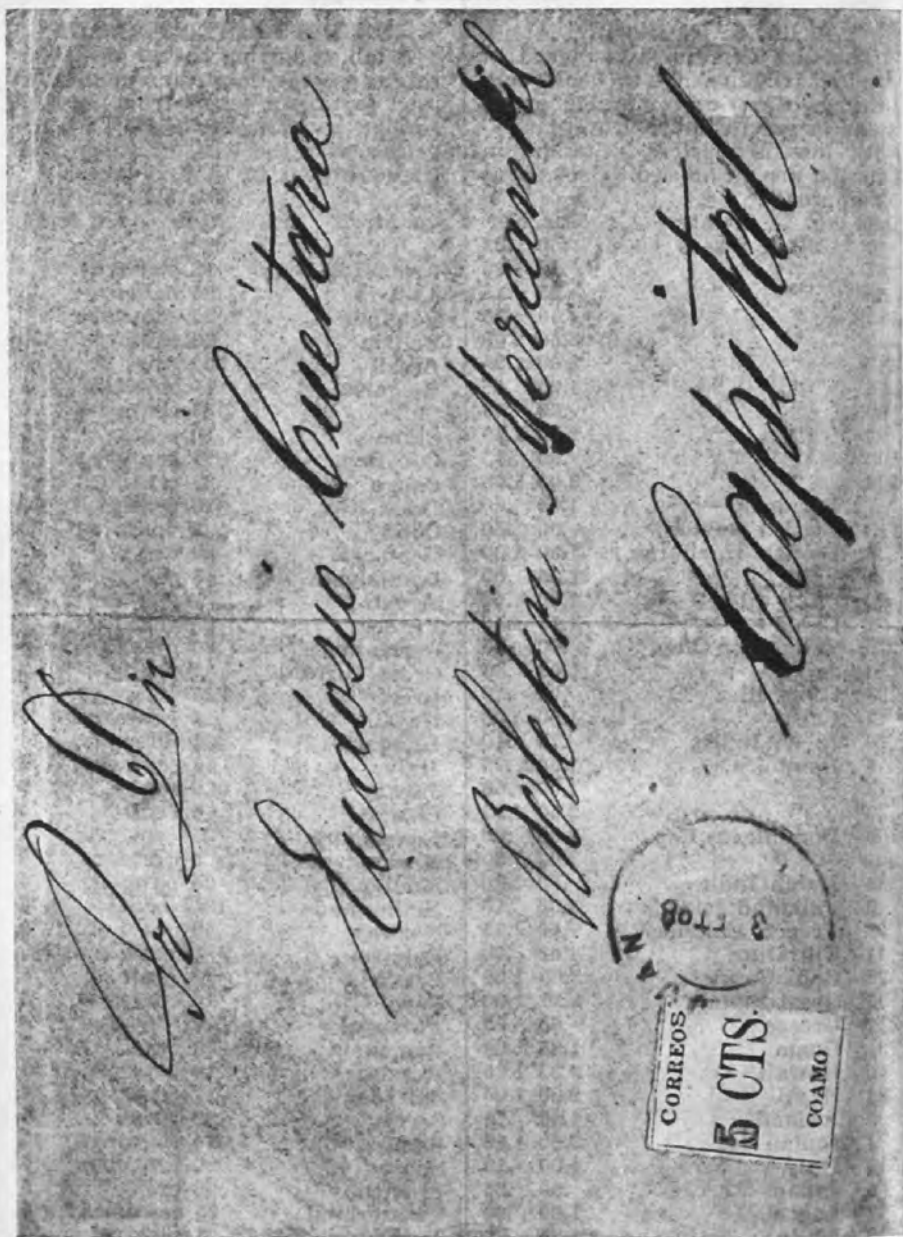
Cat. No.	Country	Cat.	Net.
42	United States	.50	.25
44	"	.12	.06
65	"	.25	.15
133	"	1.50	.75
145	"	3.50	2.00
147	"	2.00	1.25
158	"	1.00	.60
189	"	.60	.35
190	"	2.00	1.25
205	"	.60	.35
208	"	3.00	1.75
7	Bermuda	1.00	.60
113	British Guiana	.60	.30
8	British Honduras	1.50	1.00
30	"	1.25	.60
42	"	1.00	.60
1	China	1.75	1.10
273	Columbian Rep.	.60	.25
277	"	1.00	.35
233	Costa Rica	.60	.30
17	Cuba	1.00	.60
10	D. W. Indies	.75	.40
4	Dominica	1.50	.75
13	"	1.00	.50
23	"	2.50	1.25
109	Dominican Rep.	1.00	.60
110	"	1.00	.60
24	Dutch Indies	.50	.30
3	Falkland Islands	1.50	.80
24	French Colonies	.60	.35
17	Gibraltar	1.00	.60
20	Gold Coast	2.00	1.00
95	Great Britain	1.50	1.00
212	Greece	.85	.50
101	Guam	1.25	.65
46	Hawaii	2.25	1.25
81	Hayti	2.00	1.00
3	Iceland	1.50	.75
1	Ionian Is.	2.50	1.50
515	Italy	1.00	.50
5	Japan	.50	.25
17	Lagos	1.00	.60
3	Malta	1.25	.70
39	Mauritius	3.00	1.65
140	Mexico	2.00	1.00

## RETURN LETTER POSTAGE

A table showing the single letter rate of postage and the stamp now used to take a letter from certain foreign countries to the U. S., together with the local currency and its equivalent in U. S. money.

Country	Postal Rate	U. S. cents
Argentine Rep.	12 centavos	5
Austria	25 heller	5
Belgium	25 centimes	5
Bolivia	20 centavos	10
Brazil	200 reis	6
Bulgaria	25 stotinki	5
Chile	20 centavos	5
China	10 cents	5
Col. Rep.	5 centavos	5
Congo	25 centimes	5
Costa Rica	10 centimos	5
Cuba	2 centavos	2
Denmark	20 ore	5
Dominician Rep.	5 centavos	5
Egypt	1 piastre	5
France	25 centimes	5
Germany	20 pfennig	5
Great Britain	1 penny	2
Greece	25 lepta	5
Hayti	5 centavos	5
Hungary	25 filler	5
Italy	25 centesimi	5
Japan	10 sen	5
Liberia	5 cents	5
Luxemburg	25 centimes	5
Mexico	5 centavos	2½
Montenegro	25 paras	5
Netherlands	12½ cents	5
Norway	20 ore	5
Panama	2½ centesimos	2½
Persia	13 chahis	5
Peru	10 centavos	5
Portugal	5 centavos	5
Roumania	25 bani	5
Russia	10 kopecks	5
Salvador	17 centavos	7
Servia	25 paras	5
Siam	14 santangs	5
Spain	25 centimos	5
Sweden	20 ore	5
Switzerland	25 centimes	5
Turkey	1 piastre	5
Uruguay	8 centesimos	8
Venezuela	50 centimes	10



**COAMO PROVISIONAL — EXCESSIVELY RARE****Price \$100.00 net**

# New England

# Stamp



# Monthly

OUR MOTTO: "WHAT ELSE" DO YOU NEED?

Vol. III.

BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

No. 1

## THE AFTERMATH

Last month we entitled our leader *The Exhibition*. This month we are still on the same subject, but the speculative has given place to the retrospective; the great event has come, has been seen, has conquered and has passed into history. It has exceeded all expectations, has redounded to the everlasting credit of American philatelists and American philately, and everybody seems happy over the result.

Promptly at two o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, October 27th, the doors of the Engineering Societies Building were thrown open and America's first attempt at an International Exhibition was on view. And if the opinions of both our welcome visitors from across the water and our own philatelists, who have visited European exhibitions, are to be believed, it has exceeded all previous attempts along this line. All the available space for the stamp frames was occupied, and yet many exhibits had to be cut down to a portion of the intended display or there would not have been near room enough to give every exhibitor at least some opportunity. But the best of it is that it was all ready at the appointed time — which cannot be said of all exhibitions, of whatever character.

The formal opening exercises did not take place until the evening, when they were held in the fine auditorium of the building. Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, the president of the Board of Directors, welcomed the visitors and introduced Mr. George H. Worthington, the President of the Exhibition, who extended further greetings. On behalf of the City of New York the President of the Board of Education, Mr. Thomas W. Churchill, made a short address of welcome, and Brig-Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, President of the American Philatelic Society, and Mr. Frederick W. Cornwall, ex-President of the same, followed. But the *pièce de résistance* of the exercises was the carefully prepared address of Mr. Joseph E. Ralph, the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who gave a most interesting and exhaustive account of the methods and materials employed at the Bureau in the manufacture of our stamps.

Of the Exhibition itself it is somewhat difficult to write. The great number of exhibits and the immense number of stamps displayed — amounting to from two to two and a half million dollars in value, it is estimated — needed a long time to properly digest. Of course those most famous rarities, the "Post Office Mauritius," are always looked for, and

Mr. Henry J. Duveen supplied both the one penny and the two pence in unused state. This gentleman was the fortunate winner of the Grand Prize of the Exhibition as well as a grand gold medal for his Mauritius display, and eight gold medals for Great Britain, Transvaal, New South Wales, Germany and States, Tuscany, Switzerland, Portuguese India and Buenos Ayres. Besides the gold medals he received six diplomas, which represented practically an equivalent, in Tasmania, West Australia, Nevis, Turks Island, Finland and Portugal, and a silver medal in Chile. Mr. Duveen's stamps at the Exhibition amounted in all to a value of about \$150,000.

Mr. George H. Worthington's collections were among the sights of the Exhibition as well. His magnificent United States and Hawaiians won him two of the grand gold medals, as they deserved; while his splendid Confederate States and United States entire envelopes captured two more gold medals. Three other gold medals also came his way for fine collections of France, Dominican Republic and Puerto Principe, while three diplomas were received in the gold medal class for Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon and Nevis. A silver medal was also given for his Shanghai collection.

Mr. Sydney Loder of London won the fourth grand gold medal for his wonderful collection of Great Britain, stated to be worth at least \$100,000, and "one of the richest collections ever brought together" of that country.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack was hardly behind those mentioned above for we find he carried off three gold medals for Canada, Brazil and Uruguay and a diploma in this class for New Zealand. Besides these were a silver gilt medal for Uruguay and silver medals for Liberia, New South Wales and Victoria.

The Research Cup was won by Mr. E. M. Taylor of Altadena, Cal., with his collection of perhaps 60,000 varieties of Mexico, representing an enormous expenditure of money to say nothing of the tremendous amount of research work necessary in making the collection. Mr. Taylor also obtained a gold medal for Bolivia.

Other gold medal winners were Mr. Clarence E. Chapman, who obtained three for his United States Government Issues, the Postmasters' and Carrier's stamps, and the United States Locals. Col. F. H. Hancock won two for his Jammu and Kashmir collection and Afghanistan. Mr. J. M. Bartels obtained one for his fine Philippine collection, Mr. Clarence H. Eagle for his United States Revenues, general issues, Rudolph Kohler for Roumania, H. J. Reckitt for Bosnia, A. H. Storer for his Twentieth Century collection, and Mr. Dudley L. Pickman a special gold medal for his exhibit of miscellaneous stamps, consisting of United States and Colonies, all of great rarity, which frame attracted as much attention as any at the Exhibition.

A number of diplomas were given as the practical equivalent of gold medals in classes where there were collections of practically equal merit with the winning one. Several of these have already been noted, but Mr. E. T. Osborn obtained one for Germany and States, H. J. Reckitt for Greece, and W. von Polansky for Russia and Poland.

Of the remainder of the prize winners, those receiving silver gilt, silver and bronze medals, there were a large number and though we would like to present the full list yet our space is limited.

When the Exhibition closed its doors on Saturday night, November 1st, it was on a work well conceived, well carried out, well attended and eminently successful from all points of view, — a credit to its projectors and American Philately in general.



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*Published by the*

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*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, **IF REQUESTED**, place upon the subscription list, **WITHOUT CHARGE**, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

Mr. Fred J. Melville of London, who was entertained by the Boston Philatelic Society on his recent visit to this country, gave them an extremely interesting bit of philatelic history in his talk before the meeting. He had an autographed letter from Sir Rowland Hill, the progenitor of penny postage, in which was given the reason for using the head of Her Majesty the Queen as the main feature in the design of the projected penny labels. It lay in the fact that the eye is more accustomed to detect slight differences in the human features than in almost anything else, which is recognized as most natural since we thus distinguish between people to the greatest extent. Combined with this was the fact that by the steel plate process, which it was intended to adopt, one engraving could be reproduced exactly millions of times; but as it would be impossible, even for the original engraver, to produce by hand an exact imitation of another engraving, the portrait was adopted as giving the best safeguard against imitation, since the eye would very quickly detect a slight change in expression which almost the slightest difference in the engraving would quickly make apparent.

We are very glad to announce that our publication "Canada, Its Stamps and Postal Stationery" by C. A. Howes, was awarded a silver medal in its class at the New York Exhibition. We have entered this monumental work in several exhibitions since its publication, and have in every instance obtained for it a high award in its class, a fact which those who know the work will not be surprised at.

Mr. Howe is now engaged on a companion volume entitled "Newfoundland, the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia," having spent three vacations in personal visits to the capitals and archives of the Provinces mentioned in search of first hand information. We hope to eclipse even the high standard of "Canada" in the publication of the new work.

It was indeed unfortunate that even with the watchful care given the great Exhibition in New York, a thief succeeded in opening up one of the frames from the back and extracting a number of copies of the United States 1869 issue, with inverted centers, the property of Mr. Clarence E. Chapman. It so happened that an excellent description of the supposed party was obtained from a lady visitor, and by this means it is understood that the stamps will very shortly be restored to their owner — very likely, even, before this reaches the reader's eye.

Mr. Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society of London, author, lecturer, and all around good fellow, came to attend the Exhibition and spent a week with us in Boston. The Boston Philatelic Society held a meeting especially in his honor, preceded by an informal dinner, and his numerous friends hereabout kept his time fully employed in sight seeing, dinners, theatre parties, and other means of keeping time from dragging heavily on his hands.

## UNITED STATES ENVELOPES

### UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.

That "There is nothing that succeeds like success" was clearly evidenced by our last month's list of cut square envelopes, for three orders for the entire list and quite a number for liberal portions, as well as numerous smaller orders surely spell success.

Our offer too to assist customers who have difficulty in assorting their envelopes was taken advantage of by several both in person and by correspondence. This is as it should be, the closer we can get in touch with our customers the better for them and for us and we are always willing and usually able to render material assistance.

Now the fact that we advertise only certain envelopes or stamps does not mean that we haven't the others, we usually have but we naturally select those for advertising of which we have the strongest stock and upon which we can make the most tempting offers.

We will send others on approval.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST

Unused, cut square, large margins. At extremely low net prices, the majority at half catalog.

		Net
1548	2c green <i>white</i> Die A	.20
1550	4c carmine <i>white</i>	.08
1550b	4c scarlet <i>white</i>	.12
1553	90c purple <i>white</i>	1.25
1555	2c green <i>amber</i> Die A	.50
1557	4c carmine <i>amber</i>	.08
1557b	4c scarlet <i>amber</i>	.12
1560	90c purple <i>amber</i>	1.50
1561	2c green <i>o. b.</i> Die A	5.00
1563	4c carmine <i>o. b.</i>	.12
1564	5c dark blue <i>o. b.</i>	.10
1565	30c red brown <i>o. b.</i>	.50
1566	90c purple <i>o. b.</i>	1.50
1569	4c carmine <i>blue</i>	.12
1570	5c dark blue <i>blue</i>	.20
1571	30c red brown <i>blue</i>	.50
1572	90c purple <i>blue</i>	1.50
1576	4c carmine <i>manila</i>	.12
1576b	4c pink <i>manila</i>	.12
1577	30c red brown <i>manila</i>	.50
1578	90c purple <i>manila</i>	1.50
1582	4c carmine <i>a. m.</i>	.12
1583	30c red brown <i>a. m.</i>	.75
1584	90c purple <i>a. m.</i>	1.50

## UNITED STATES NEWSPAPER STAMPS

These interesting stamps are less frequently advertised than almost any others, largely because very few dealers have a really good stock. When we bought the Rothfuchs stock, we secured what we believe was the finest stock of these stamps in the entire world, and while it has been sadly depleted we can still make an excellent showing when compared with others.

Today we advertise quite a list at half catalog. We would particularly call to your attention the used stamps of the 1895 issues, for quality and price we question whether any dealer in the world can anywhere near duplicate our advertisement.

These used stamps are neither pen-marked or punched but have regular cancellations and the condition is all that can be asked for.

These net prices are just half catalog.

*1005	2c black	.30
*1006	3c "	.37
*1007	4c "	.37
*1008	6c "	1.25
*1009	8c "	1.25
*1010	9c "	5.00
*1011	10c "	.50
*1028b	3c "	2.00
1081	2.00 scarlet no wmk.	1.25
1082	5.00 ultra. no wmk.	5.00
1085	50.00 carmine no wmk.	5.00
1087	1c black wmk.	.12
1088	2c " "	.12
1089	5c " "	.25
1090	10c " "	.17
1091	25c carmine wmk.	.25
1092	50c carmine wmk.	.25
1093	2.00 scarlet wmk.	.62
1094	5.00 ultra. wmk.	3.75
1095	10.00 green wmk.	.75
1096	20.00 slate wmk.	.75
1096	20.00 slate wmk.	.75
1097	50.00 carmine wmk.	1.75
1098	100.00 purple wmk.	1.50
	Entire set	9.00



# Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

## NEW ZEALAND

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1, 1901.

TO COMMEMORATE THE INAUGURATION OF PENNY POSTAGE.



1 penny carmine. The stamp is symbolical of New Zealand disseminating penny postage. In the center is a female figure bearing in her hand a caduceus; at her side is a globe to represent universality and beneath her feet are the words "Universal Postage."

ISSUE OF 1901.

TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICES OF NEW ZEALAND TROOPS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.



1½p brown orange. In the foreground on the right is a trooper and horse. In the middle distance a body of mounted troops is advancing from their camp, the background being ranges of mountains. On the left is another dismounted trooper beside his horse; below this are the words "The Empire's Call." Between the two troopers, in the foreground, is an angel blowing a trumpet, emblematical of the Empire's call.

ISSUE OF 1906.

TO COMMEMORATE THE CHRISTCHURCH EXHIBITION.



½ penny, emerald green. The design represents the arrival of the canoe *Arawa* from Hawaiki bringing the first inhabitants of New Zealand. The aborigines were a branch of the Polynesian race, and according to their own tradition came about 600 years ago from "Hawaiki," which ethnologists interpret to mean Hawaii (the Sandwich Islands), or Savaii in the Samoa group.

1 penny vermilion. The design represents Maori art. The earliest European settlers in New Zealand found the Maoris in a state of civilization not often seen in a barbarous and savage people. They manufactured flax from a native plant and from it wove mats and clothing, which they dyed with various kinds of bark and roots. They were also very adept in wood carving, which they carried to a high degree of skill in adorning their canoes.





3 pence, blue and brown. Landing of Cook., Captain Cook, of H. M. S. *Endeavour*, with the members of an astronomical expedition, landed at Poverty Bay, New Zealand, on October 8, 1769.

6 pence, gray green and rose. Annexation of New Zealand. Formal possession of New Zealand was made by England in 1787. Korokarika was the oldest English settlement, where in 1814 the first mission station was founded, and the town which grew around it was the original British capital 1839-42. The town was destroyed by fire in 1843, during the Maori war, and was subsequently rebuilt.

## NICARAGUA

ISSUE OF 1892.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.



1c brown, 2c vermillion, 5c dark blue, 10c slate, 20c plum, 50c purple, 1p brown, 2p green, 5p rose lake, 10p orange.

The design shows "Columbus in Sight of Land." The discovery of America was made on the morning of Friday, October 12, 1492. "To the first island I found," Columbus wrote in his journal, "I gave the name of San Salvador (or Saint Saviour), in remembrance of his High Majesty, who hath marvellously brought all these things to pass; the Indians call it *Guanahani*."

ISSUE OF 1903-4.

TO COMMEMORATE THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST ELECTION OF PRESIDENT ZELAYA.



1c emerald green and black, 2c dull red and black, 5c ultramarine and black, 10c orange and black, 15c lake and black, 20c purple and black, 50c olive and black, 1 peso orange brown and black.

The stamps bear a portrait of President Zelaya, and are inscribed "11 DE JULIO 1893".

Roberto Sacaza was deposed by a revolution in 1893 and was succeeded by a provisional government which was overthrown soon after by another uprising, at the head of which was General José Santos Zelaya, who was declared president. His position was confirmed by the constitution of 1894 and he was re-elected in 1898, 1902 and 1906. In 1907 he carried to a successful issue the war between Nicaragua and Honduras. In October, 1909 an insurrection broke out in the Atlantic departments. On December 23rd at the battle of Rama, Zelaya was defeated and took refuge on a Mexican gunboat and sailed for Mexico.

## PANAMA

ISSUE OF 1913.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF  
THE PACIFIC OCEAN



2½c, green and light green.

The official decree states that from the first to the thirtieth day of September, 1913, there will be on sale at the post offices in the Republic postage stamps of special issue of the value of two and one half centesimos, to commemorate the fourth centennial of the discovery of the South Sea.

The design represents Balboa clothed in armor, standing on the top of a mountain, carrying a sword in his right hand, while his left hand is used as an eye-shade to behold something in the distance. His blood-hound "Leoncico" is climbing over the rock behind him. The picture is within an oval frame inscribed in Spanish "Centennial of the Discovery of the South Sea." In the upper corners of the stamp are the dates 1513-1913, in the lower corners the figures of value. The date of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean was September 25, 1513. Balboa reached the shore of the Pacific on the last day of September, 1513.

Vasco Nuñez de Balboa was born in 1475 and was executed in 1517 by orders of Pedro Arias de Avilla, the Spanish governor of Darien.

## PARAGUAY

ISSUE OF 1892

TO COMMEMORATE THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA



10c violet blue, overprinted in purple within an oval enclosing.

1492 — 12 DE OCTUBRE — 1892

OFFICIAL DECREE.

Department of Posts and Telegraphs

In order to commemorate the Fourth Centenary of the discovery of America, on the 12th October of the current year, a date the American people will observe as a holiday; and in accordance with yesterday's resolution of the Government, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs

DECREES

On the above mentioned date there will be put in circulation a stamp of unique type.

The stamps mentioned in the last article are printed on white paper with blue ink, and have the value "10 centavos" in white, with the bust of Ex-President Candide Bareiro and the following inscription within an oval band in purple; 1492 — 12 de Octubre — 1892.

Persons who wish to buy these, for collection or for franking their correspondence, can only do so on that day at the post offices, which for that purpose will be open from 5 a. m. until 7 p. m.

The stamps will be sold in any quantity desired, and will only be sold on October 12th.

The remainders of this special issue will be burnt on the 13th of the same month in the post office at 9 a. m., in the presence of the Director-General, the Accountant-General, and the President of the Bank of Agriculture.

Asuncion, October 11, 1892.

(signed) ANGEL D. PENA.

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

(signed) BLAS GARAY, Secretary.

#### ISSUE OF 1911

TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE



1c olive green and black, 2c dark blue and black, 5c carmine and indigo, 10c deep blue and brown, 20c olive green and indigo, 50c lilac and indigo, 75c olive green and red lilac.

The design represents a standing figure of Peace holding an olive branch in the left hand, with the right resting on a shield bearing a star in a wreath. The frame represents an arch resting upon two pillars, which in turn rest upon the tablets in the lower corners containing the figures of value. Upon the ribbons twined around the base of the pillars appear the dates "1811" and "1911" while "Centavo" appears at the bottom.

appears at the bottom.

## PERU

#### ISSUE OF 1895

TO COMMEMORATE THE TRIUMPH OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PIEROLA



- 1c gray violet.
- 2c green.
- 5c yellow.
- 10c ultramarine.
- 20c orange
- 50c dark blue.
- 1 sol carmine lake.



The stamps bear the effigy of the Republic as it appears on the coinage, and the following inscriptions "Union Postal Universal"—"Marzo 17 de 1895"—"Setiembre 10 de 1895" and the words of value at the base of the stamp.

The decree states that the stamps were to be in use one day only September 10, 1895. After the printing the plates were to be destroyed, and the stamps unsold to be burnt. The three higher values are of large size.

Early in March, 1895 a revolution was started and severe fighting by the insurgents took place on March 17, on the outskirts of Lima, causing the defeat of President Caceres. A provisional government assumed the direction of public affairs, and on September 10, 1895 Nicolas Pierola was declared President.

(To be continued next month.)

## OUR BARGAIN PAGE

For the last few months we have advertised some bargains from the Rothfuchs stock, the balance of which we are combining with our own. The responses have been very gratifying and we are now adding another page.

Remember, these are stamps that we find we have a surplus of in consolidating, and are of better quality than are usually offered at this discount. When the surplus is sold, they will return to the regular price. Our quotation is now

## 50% DISCOUNT OR JUST HALF THE FOLLOWING PRICES

SARAWAK		SALVADOR	
* 1	3c brown, <i>yellow</i>	2.00	15 5c blue 1879 .25
* 3	2c gray lilac, <i>lilac</i>	.25	16 10c black .50
* 4	4c brown, <i>yellow</i>	.30	17 20c violet .75
* 5	6c green, <i>greenish</i>	.35	* 26 1c green, violet surch. .50
* 6	8c blue, <i>blue</i>	.40	* 27 3c brown violet surch. 1.00
* 7	12c red, <i>rose</i>	.50	* 29 1c green, black surch. .25
* 14	8c green and rose	.25	* 30 3c brown, black surch. .40
* 16	12c green and blue	.40	* 32 10c orange black surch. 2.50
* 22	1c on 3c lilac and blue	.25	* 36 5c blue, violet surch. 2.00
* 23	1c on 3c lilac and blue	2.50	56 1p dark brown .50
* 34	2c on 12c red, <i>rose</i>	.25	* 57a 1c on 2c green, inv. sur. 1.50
* 36	4c on 8c blue, <i>blue</i>	.50	* 131 3c on 30c blue 1895 .50
SAXONY			* 171 13c on 24c yellow 1896 .30
2	3p dark green	1.00	* 172 13c on 30c rose .30
8	3ng <i>yellow</i> 1851	.35	* 173 13c on 50c violet .30
* 11	2ng blue 1855	.40	* 174 13c on 100c brown lake .50
11a	2ng dark blue	.25	* 193 2c rose, surch. wheel .50
13	5ng rose red	.85	229 2c on 13c bwn. lake 1900 .25
* 21	5ng gray blue	.75	248 3c on 12c green, wheel .50
SAMOA			SAN MARINO
* 13	6p maroon	.40	* 2 10c ultramarine .60
* 14	1sh rose	.60	* 3 20c vermilion .30
15a	2sh 6p purple	.50	* 4 30c brown 1.75
* 21a	1½p on 2p bwn orange	.25	* 5 40c violet 1.50
* 22a	3p on 2p brown orange	.75	* 10 10c on 20 vermilion .50
* 22e	3p on 2p orange	.35	* 18 30c orange yellow .25
* 25	2½p on 2sh 6p violet	.35	* 21 65c red brown .35
* 33	2sh 6p violet, Prov. Govt.	1.25	ST. THOMAS
* 35	5p scarlet	.25	* 2 10r yellow .50
* 36	6p maroon	.40	6 50r green .60
* 37	1sh rose	.50	* 7 100r gray lilac .40
* 52	5pf green, German	.40	* 9 300r chocolate .30
* 53	10pf carmine	.25	* 10 10r gray green .25
* 54	20pf ultramarine	.30	* 30 20r lavender 1895 .35
* 55	25pf orange	.75	* 31 25r green .25
* 56	50 pf red brown	.75	

WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?

# OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## BAVARIA

On November 5th the insane King Otto was deposed from the throne of the Kingdom of Bavaria, which he has occupied for 27 years without being aware of his position. The Prince Regent Ludwig proclaimed himself king in his place, in pursuance of the provisions of a law recently enacted by the two Houses of the Bavarian Diet.

The new king will be known as Ludwig III, and on November 8, took the oath in the throne room of the palace with the simple formula prescribed by the Bavarian constitution: "I swear to rule according to the constitution and the imperial laws, so help me God and His Holy Scriptures."

The deposed King Otto was born on April 27, 1848, and succeeded his brother, Ludwig II, who drowned himself in Starnberg Lake on June 13, 1886. This will probably create a new issue of stamps for Bavaria.

## JAMAICA

Stamp Office, Kingston,  
25th June, 1913

Notice.—It is hereby notified that subsequent to the issue of the 3p. Postage and Revenue stamps of the King George the Fifth design, which were gazetted on the 14th March, 1912, stamps of a like description and denomination were also printed on white paper and put in circulation.

(signed) GEO. S. THOMPSON,  
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

This is not a correct description, the new paper is white, surfaced colored yellow and shows white on the back. The 2 rupees stamp of Ceylon also comes on the new paper. We have seen the 2 rupees first printing quoted at wholesale for 10 shillings. In the opposite column we offer some of the stamps on the old papers, the 3 and 4 p values in sets only.

## EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IS UNUSED.

### BAVARIA 1911

3pf to 40pf 7 Varieties	.50
3pf to 80pf 10 Varieties	1.20
3pf to 5 marks 14 Varieties	4.75
No. 78, 79 in <i>tete beche</i> pairs	.20

### CEYLON 1912

2 rupees on yellow No. 213	1.50
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### CAYMAN ISLANDS 1912

¼, ½, 1, 2, 4, 6p	.50
2sh, 3 sh	1.70

### EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA

1, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 25, 50, 75c.	1.00
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 rupees	7.00

### GAMBIA 1912

½p to 1sh 12 Var.	1.60
1sh 6 p, 2 sh, 2sh 6p, 3 sh	3.00

### GIBRALTAR 1912

½, 1, 2, 2½, 6p 1sh, 2sh	1.35
4sh	1.30
8sh	2.60

### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

1912-13 ½, 1, 4, 6p, 1sh	.90
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### JAMAICA 1912-13

1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6p, 1sh	.90
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### LEEWARD ISLANDS 1912

1, 2, 2½, 3, 6p, 1sh	.80
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### NORTHERN NIGERIA 1912

½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 p, 1sh	1.25
2sh, 6 p	.80
5sh	1.60
10sh	3.20

### ST. HELENA 1913

1½, 3p new values	.15
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### ST. LUCIA 1912

½, 1, 2½, 3, 6p 1 sh	.75
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### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6p, 1sh	.90
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MAIL ORDER *and* APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager

## A NAUTICAL LESSON

Briefly, sailing vessels are of two classes, coasting vessels, consisting mainly of schooners, brigs and brigantines, and sea going vessels, such as barks and ships. There are two styles of rigging, fore and aft and square rigging. In fore and aft rigging the sails extend from the center of the vessel to the lee side, which is the side opposite to that against which the wind blows, and are swung from the masts, while in square rigging the sails are swung on yards, which are spars slung crosswise to the masts.

A schooner is a vessel with two or more masts rigged fore and aft. In former times a square sail was sometimes rigged on the foremast, when it was called a square rigged schooner. In such case this fore top-sail was not bent to the yard but was set flying. This type of schooner has been obsolete for years, but a good picture of one is seen on the Newfoundland stamps. Now-a-days schooners are seen with two, three, four, five and even six masts, but all are rigged fore and aft, which is their distinguishing feature.

A brig is a two masted vessel that is square rigged on both masts as seen on type II of the 1882 issue of British Guiana. A brigantine is a two masted vessel having the foremast square rigged and the main mast rigged fore and aft, as shown on the stamps of St. Pierre Miquelon.

A bark is a three masted vessel, square rigged on the fore and main masts, and fore and aft rigged on the mizzen mast. See stamps of Turks and Caicos Islands.

Next month we will describe a full rigged ship as shown on the stamps of New Caledonia. A student of stamps need not be a land lubber after all.

## OLD SETS AT OLD PRICES

In making up our new list of sets, those listed here are to be discarded, and stamps will be put in stock to be sold at new catalog prices. For this month only we will supply our readers at the old prices until sold out.

No.	Description	Stamps	Price
59	*Arg. Rep. 1910	6	.20
60	*Arg. Rep. Off. 1901	6	.50
67	Austria Dues 1900 per.	7	.10
70	*Azores 1911	4	.10
71	Barbados 1905	3	.10
73	Belgium 1851-56	6	.25
77	Belgium P. P. 1902-6	7	.12
78	Belgium P. P. 1902-6	11	.20
80	Bermuda 1884-02	5	.15
82	Bolivia 1894	7	.25
83	Bosnia 1879-04	12	.50
86	Brazil 1850-85	9	.30
87	* " 1866-1900	14	.60
88	" 1882-1900	15	.25
89	" 1906	5	.05
90	" Off. 1906	5	.20
93	*Bulgaria 1909	4	.18
94	" Dues 1886-94	5	.40
95	" Dues 1896	3	.12
104	*Canada Dues	3	.15
109	*Cape Verde 1911	5	.12
113	Chile sur.	3	.10
116	China 1898	6	.18
118	*Hankow 1893	5	.75
125	Antioquia 1902	5	.20
130	*Costa Rica 1863	4	1.00
132	" " 1892	6	.15
133	" " 1892	10	.75
135	" " 1901	5	.10
172	Denmark 1902-07	12	.10
178	Dom. Rep. 1885-95	5	.12
180	" " 1900	4	.12
181	* " " 1901	4	.25
182	" " 1901-07	9	.25
183	Dutch Indies 1883-97	10	.18
184	" " 1899-00	6	.20
185	" " 1901	6	.10
195	*Ecuador 1909	8	1.30
198	Egypt	10	.18
199	" Off. 1907	5	.10
203	*Eritrea 1892-98	5	.35
206	Finland 1866-85	5	.20



### CHANGE IN OUR BUSINESS.

After a period of nineteen years, during which Mr. Joseph S. Rich has been continuously with the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., he has decided, owing to failing health, to dispose of all his holdings in the organization, and will retire from participation in the business on November 20th. Mr. Rich's decision has been made following an opportunity to dispose of his stock *en bloc*.

It is with the regret at his going which follows such a long period of business and personal friendship that the management and employees of the company extend to Mr. Rich this expression of their heartiest good feeling and best wishes for the future.—*Scott Stamp and Coin Co.'s Monthly Circular*.

The above is the first "reprint" we have ever published, but it seems very appropriate at this time as Mr. Rich was a director in our company for many years while we were affiliated with the American Collectors Company and the Scott Stamp & Coin Company. Then again our treasurer, Mr. E. M. Carpenter has disposed of his financial interest in all three companies and relinquished his directorship in the two former, although he will retain his position as treasurer of the New England for the present.

Under these circumstances our president, Mr. Batchelder, has considered it wise to also retire from the Boards of the American Collectors Company and the Scott Stamp & Coin Company and will in the future devote all his energies to the affairs of the New England Stamp Company.

We understand that J. W. Russell and Hugh M. Clark, long identified with the Scott Co., are to be promoted to two of the vacancies on the Board of Directors.

We join in the "best wishes for the future" for Mr. Rich and also for the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

## STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

Owing to the fact that there was no edition published for 1913, the edition for 1914 which has just appeared will be welcomed by all up-to-date collectors. There are many changes in the market values, and with the addition of the new issues that have been appearing the last two years, it is a volume of considerably larger proportion than heretofore, hence the advance in price.

Paper bound, 75 cts. Cloth bound, 90 cts.  
Postage 10 cts. extra.

## STAMP ALBUMS

Are among the most popular and best appreciated

### Christmas Presents

We have a complete line at prices ranging from 5cts. to \$40.00

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546 spaces, illustrations representing 135 countries arranged by groups, board covers postpaid, 15c.

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Spaces for 3000 stamps, rewritten and brought up to Sept. 1913. 1000 illustrations and statistical information about every country.

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#### THE MODERN

For collectors who want a larger album than the Imperial. 275 pages with 2200 illustrations and spaces for 10,000 stamps, Rulers, Coats of Arms, and Flags of the various countries. Bound in cloth, \$1.25 postpaid.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL

The 19th Century Edition contains spaces for all varieties of stamps issued up to Dec. 31, 1900.

The 20th Century Edition contains spaces for all varieties of stamps issued from Jan. 1, 1901 to Sept. 1, 1912.

Prices below are for EITHER EDITION.

Printed on both sides of the paper		Store Price	Delivered
No. 1.	Board Covers	\$ 2.00	\$ 2.25
No. 2.	Cloth	\$ 3.00	\$ 3.25
No. 3.	Cloth, Interleaved	\$ 4.00	\$ 4.50
Printed on one side only			
No. 4.	Cloth, 2 vols.	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
No. 5.	Leather, 2 Vols.	\$10.00	\$11.00

SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST.

# New England

# Stamp



# Monthly

OUR MOTTO: "WHAT ELSE" DO YOU NEED?

Vol. III.

BOSTON, MASS., DECEMBER 20, 1913,

No. 2

## HOLIDAY GREETINGS!

We are just in season to wish our readers a "Merry Christmas" and also to extend a "Happy New Year"—may the one be as joyous and full of good cheer and the other as prosperous and full of happiness as possible for each and all. And while the season is on don't forget some stamp friend whom you might make happy with a gift in the line of his favorite hobby. Too often does the stamp collector drop all thought of his treasures during the holiday season and select his gifts from almost every other imaginable line. Why not philatelic gifts? Not only are there stamps, but albums, catalogues, monograms, tongs, etc., almost any of which, with proper selection and a little knowledge of the needs of the recipient, would make a very appropriate and acceptable Christmas remembrance from one collector to another.

To be sure, the boys—and sometimes the girls—are often remembered in this way, but it is usually by a fond parent or relative who simply knows that "they have the craze" and who buys a packet of stamps or a beginner's album where perhaps something more advanced would better suit the needs of a budding philatelist. If you have a young friend who is interested and can place any advice along these lines with those "in authority", don't neglect the opportunity; it may do a world of good later.

It seems a bit curious that the idea of philatelic giving at Christmas time has not taken a stronger hold among stamp collectors; and yet there may be good grounds for a lack of it, particularly where stamps themselves are concerned, for it is obvious that to a collector who has one of the "great" collections or is only a "specialist" there may be but little that would be appreciated or even available for a gift! And then the ordinary collector is apt to be "finicky" and his tastes and needs must be studied if his friends are to give him anything acceptable. With the young collector the ever popular packet or "set" and the beginner's album are of course always appreciated, along with gummed hinges and perhaps a catalogue.

But if stamps are not appreciated, there are other accessories which might well please almost any of your collecting friends. Have they a good watermark detector, a nice pair of stamp tongs, a surcharge measurer or an accurate perforation gauge? Do they not need a pocket magnifier, or duplicate book? How about a monograph? If there is

some country that they are specially interested in you may find one of the excellent low priced handbooks that treats of it, which would prove most acceptable. If more ambitious, there are larger works that would fill the bill and make a fine present. And if worse came to worst (for the puzzled giver) why not try a subscription to some stamp magazine? Then, at least, there would be a chance to make a hit somewhere, if the party had really any interest that would warrant a philatelic gift.

Think it over; call to mind your stamp collecting friends whom you usually remember in some way, and see if you cannot make a philatelic "hit" with them this year. If in a quandary come in and see us and we will show you what is available and help you to decide.

## THE CHRISTMAS EMBLEM

The Cross, the emblem of the Christians and the Christmas symbol, is found to a certain extent on postage stamps, but generally only as an ornament or an heraldic representation. In form they are various, but the two leading types are known as the Latin and the Greek crosses, the former having the cross-piece nearer the top and the latter across the middle of the upright, making the four arms about of equal length.

The original *cruz* of the Latin was a simple upright stake upon which criminals were tied or impaled and left to die; but the cross piece was generally added to which the arms could be tied or the hands nailed. It was in use long before the advent of Christ, and death upon it was considered so dishonorable that only slaves and malefactors of the lowest class were subjected to it by the Romans. It was also in use as an emblem, with certain religious and mystic meanings attached to it, long before the Christian era; but the death of Christ by crucifixion naturally led Christians to regard it with a feeling of veneration and to adopt it as a symbol, from its reference to the central fact of their religion.

The Greek cross is the one familiar to collectors for so long, on the Swiss stamp. It is the original of the "Red Cross" hospital emblem, whose colors were reversed from the Swiss coat-of-arms—a white cross on a red field—out of compliment, as the society was formed by a "Berne Convention."

On some of the Italian stamps a similar cross appears as the arms of the House of Savoy from which spring Italy's kings. It was the device of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who, when hard pressed by the Saracens in the island of Rhodes, in 1310, were relieved by Duke Amadeus of Savoy, who was given the device as his arms in recognition. These arms were placed on the Tuscany and Two Sicilies stamps when Victor Emmanuel conquered these territories.

The Tongan "flag" stamp is a unique design, which copies the flag gotten up for the kingdom by the missionaries. It is in the Greek form.

The Latin cross is seen on the device of the colony of Montserrat, shown on its issue of 1903, where a female figure is seen clinging to it. Columbus is also represented as planting a wooden one on the mainland of South America by Venezuela's commemorative stamp of 1898.

Another well known form is shown on the stamps of Malta, being naturally the "Maltese cross", the badge of the Knights Hospitalers or Knights of Malta. It is said to have originated by placing four spear heads together at the points, the eight outer points symbolising the Beatitudes.

These are the principal representations found on stamps, but many smaller ones may be found in portions of different designs.



## UNITED STATES ENVELOPES

Last month we received two orders for envelopes advertised in the October number of the monthly, and one inquiry if we would still fill orders for envelopes advertised some months ago, the latter request we were able to comply with in some measure. This, however, we can not do as a rule. These envelopes are many of them offered for much less than they are really worth. We have taken advantage of a superb stock, much of which came from the Rothfuchs purchase, to offer such envelopes as we had a considerable quantity of at greatly reduced figures. In several instances, although we have a practical monopoly of certain envelopes we offered them at half catalog, thus accomplishing two desirable objects, i. e., turning surplus stock into money and pleasing our customers. That we have succeeded in both measures goes without saying. We can at this time supply all the envelopes offered in both the October and November numbers with but two exceptions.

### SEND US YOUR WANT LIST.

In this connection we would say that we will also still fill orders for the Newspaper Stamps advertised in the November number, and believe that at our figures they are a *great bargain* for any collector. Read what we said last month.

Unused, cut square, large margins. At extremely low net prices, the majority at half catalog.

	Net
*1587a 5c slate brown	8.75
Never before offered at this price.	
*1591 1c dark blue <i>amber</i>	.40
*1592 1c dark blue <i>manila</i>	.13
*1597a 2c dark lake <i>white</i>	1.50
*1598 2c carmine <i>white</i> Die C	.15
*1604 2c " <i>amber</i> Die A	.13
*1605A 2c " <i>amber</i> Die C	.20
*1610 2c " <i>o. b.</i> Die A	.13
*1611A 2c " <i>o. b.</i> Die C	.20
*1613 2c " <i>blue</i> Die A	.50
*1614b 2c " <i>blue</i> Die C	.38
*1700 1c blue <i>buff</i>	.63
*1702 1c blue <i>manila</i>	.75
*1704 2c black <i>manila</i> Die A	.88
*1706 2c blk. <i>light man.</i> Die D	.20
*1707 2c blk. <i>dark man.</i> Die C	.20
*1708 2c blk. <i>dark ma.</i> Die D	2.50
*1709 1c blue <i>manila</i>	.20
*1710 2c brown <i>manila</i>	.20
*1713a 1c dark blue <i>man.</i>	.38
*1714 2c <i>bwn. manila</i> Die A	1.50
*1716 2c " " Die B	.63
*1717 2c " " Die B3	1.00
*1718 2c " " Die C	.50
*1719a 2c ver. <i>manila</i> Die C3	.50
*1720 2c ver. <i>manila</i> Die D	5.00
*1724 2c brown <i>manila</i>	.15
*1727 2c red <i>manila</i>	5.00
*1728 2c brown <i>manila</i> Die B	.38
*1731 2c dark blue <i>manila</i>	.20
*1750 2c letter sheet (entire)	.10

We will furnish any of above at 10% over cut square price.

## UNITED STATES REVENUES

Did you attend the great exhibition in New York? If you did you could not help but see that United States stamps were the greatest attraction—and U. S. Revenues one of the most popular features. Read the list opposite, there must be something there for you. The net prices are just half catalog. There was but one fine showing of Revenue Proofs in the Exhibition. They are much more rare than Postage Proofs.—A word to the wise.

1c Playing card	1.50
10c For. Ex. ultra.	.25
50c Probate of Will	.38
1.30 For. Ex.	.38
1.90 For. Ex.	.50

### REVENUE PROOFS CARDBOARD.

Proprietary	
1c black and green	.25
2c " " "	.25
3c " " "	.25
4c " " "	.25
5c " " "	.25
6c " " "	.25
10c " " "	.25

## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**  
12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

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C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**W**E will, however, IF REQUESTED, place upon the subscription list. WITHOUT CHARGE, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

The United States Post Office Department is still making history. The 10-cent Panama has arrived in its new shade of orange—"the color of the backs of the gold certificates"—and is a great improvement over its washed-out predecessor. Now comes the news that the Postmaster-General has authorized the issue of five new values of the current set of stamps to provide for parcel post rates, viz., 7, 9, 12, 20 and 30 cents. Two of these values are new to the regular set—the 9 and 20 cent—and the 20 cent is also a new value for a United States adhesive of any kind, though we had an envelope of that value back in the "60's."

Bavaria has presented a double anomaly in her current set. First she placed the portrait of the regent on the stamps, while yet she had a king, and now that the regent is dead his son has been induced to take the crown, and the "mad King Otto" has been deposed. Thus, under two kings, the only portrait stamps Bavaria has so far issued show the regent's features alone. Doubtless another change will soon take place and the features of King Ludwig III be shown.

Turkey has profited by the failure of her last extremely ugly stamps with their picture of the new post office, and is having an engraved set prepared in London which will show various interesting buildings, scenery, etc., and by its attractiveness bring in a good measure of the shekels that she so much needs at the present time.

Speaking of Turkey reminds us that Bulgaria's recent difficulties with her former allies have rendered Czar Ferdinand so unpopular that he may abdicate in favor of Prince Boris, who once had a commemorative set in his honor, some seventeen years ago. In such case there will of course be a new regular set with the new ruler's features. Prince Boris is now twenty years old.

Another centenary! One hundred years ago the Netherlands threw off the Napoleonic yoke and have since remained independent. The worthy burghers deem this of sufficient importance to issue another commemorative set with portraits of the three Williams who have ruled over them and the present idolized queen. If the standard of Dutch postage stamp art rises no higher in this than in the De Ruyter issue we can only sigh for the past glories of Rembrandt, Rubens, Van Dyck and all the rest, and think of where Holland once was.

France has again had to deal with the counterfeiter of her current 10 centime stamps. The simplicity of the design and its topographic impression lend themselves readily to the forger's work and he has taken advantage of it several times. When will some of the great countries learn a lesson from Uncle Sam as to the proper method of producing stamps that will not tempt the forger? France may find in the end that the more expensive line engraving is really the cheapest for her after all.



# Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

ISSUE OF 1898.

TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF THE NEW POST OFFICE AT LIMA.

1c deep ultramarine, showing a view of the Suspension Bridge at Paucartambo.

2c brown, a picture of the new Post Office at Lima.

5c bright rose, a portrait of President Pierola.



Nicholas de Pierola was born in Camaná, a department of Arequipa, January 5, 1839. A Peruvian politician and lawyer, he headed several unsuccessful revolts. During the Chilean war, when the President had deserted his post, Pierola headed another revolt, deposed the Vice-President, and was proclaimed supreme chief at Lima, December 23, 1879. He did his best to check the Chileans and when Lima was taken in 1881, he escaped into the interior. In July he convoked a Congress at Arequipa, but in November resigned and went to Europe. In 1885 he returned and tried to seize the presidency and was defeated. He was a presidential candidate in 1894, and overthrew Caceres in 1895 and was president until September, 1899.

ISSUE OF 1901.

TO COMMEMORATE THE ADVENT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

1c green and black, 2c red and black, 5c violet and black. In the center of each stamp appears a portrait, the usual inscriptions of country and value are also shown. Above the portrait in a curved line "CONMEMORATIVA DEL SIGLO XX"; below the portrait are branches of laurel upon which rests a shield shaped tablet bearing the denomination of value; below this on a white banderole is inscribed "ENERO 1º DE 1901."



On the 1c stamp is pictured Admiral Miguel L. Grau, born at Piura, Peru, in 1834, died October 9, 1879. After studying at the naval school in Callao, he entered the Peruvian navy as a midshipman in 1852. In 1871 he was given command of the turret ship "Huascar," and in the Chilean war of 1879, a shell from the "Cochrane" struck the pilot tower of the "Huascar" and exploded. Admiral Grau and one of his officers were inside the tower and they were blown to atoms, only a portion of the leg of the brave Admiral was afterwards found. He fought and died off Point Angamos and is remembered as the "Hero of Angamos."



On the 2c stamp appears a portrait of Colonel Bolognesi of Arequipa. During the Chilean invasion he commanded the troops at the battle of Tarapacá. The defence of the seaport of Arica was entrusted to Bolognesi one of the heroes of Tarapacá, and on June 7, 1880 he was killed in battle.

The 5c stamp shows a likeness of President Romana. In September, 1899, Pierola vacated the presidency in favour of Romana, who had been elected to the office as a popular candidate and without the exercise of any undue official influence. He was president until 1903. President Romana was educated in England and was a civil engineer by profession.

## PORTO RICO

ISSUE OF 1893.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 400TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS.



3c dark green. The design is a framed picture representing the disembarkation of Columbus on his visit to the island on the 19th of November, 1493. The frame bears the following inscriptions, at the top "PUERTO-RICO" at the bottom "CENTAVOS DE PESO," at the left "19 Noviembre" at the right "1493-1893," in the upper corners a star, lower corners the numeral "3". It is said 8,000 copies were issued. Mayaguez, founded in 1752, is situated in the western part of the island, facing the Mona Passage; near this city is

said to have been the place of the landing of Columbus on November 19th, 1493.

## PORTUGAL

ISSUE OF 1894.

TO COMMEMORATE THE FIFTH CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF PRINCE HENRY THE NAVIGATOR.



5r orange, 10r magenta, 15r brown, 20r violet, 25r green, 50r blue, 75r carmine rose, 80r yellow green, 100r brown on buff, 150r carmine on rose, 300r blue on salmon buff, 500r violet on blue, 1000r black on straw.

DECREE.

Article 1.—The Government is authorized to issue 500,000 stamps of each type of the values of 5 to 100 reis, and up to 30,000 of each of the values 150 to 1000 reis, for circulation throughout the Continent and in the islands, on March 4 and 5, 1894 (the centenary of Prince Henry.)

Article 2.—The design of the said stamps shall be approved by the Municipal Council of the city of Oporto.

Article 3.—The issuance and the sale will be made on such terms and in such manner as the Government shall determine.

Article 4.—The Government shall deduct from the total realized by the sale a sum equal to the amount received during the same period of time in the previous year, as shown by the statistics; this shall be the property of the Treasury.

The total amount from the sale of the stamps of the centenary of Prince Henry shall be remitted to the Municipal Council of Oporto, who, after deducting the amount as prescribed in Article 4 to the Government, shall devote the balance to the erection in the city of Oporto of a monument to the memory of Prince Henry.

The stamps are of three different designs, all from drawings by the painter Velloso Salgado. The contract for the making of the stamps was given to Giesecke and Devrient of Leipzig, Saxony. The first design was used for the values from 5 to 20 reis and represents Prince Henry seated on the prow of a caravel; there are two of his captains standing, one on each side of the caravel, and two classical figures are seated on pedestals, holding sprays of palm and laurel in front of the caravel and with trumpets heralding its approach. Above the sail of the caravel is a coronet, and below on the water is the motto "TALENT DE BIEN FAIRE". The inscriptions in white letters on colored tablets are "CORREIOS" at the left, "PORTUGAL," at the right, "10-REIS" at the top and the dates 1394-1894 at the bottom.

The second design was used for the values from 25 to 100 reis and shows the "Navigator" watching the departure of Captain Zarco who took part in the voyage of discovery of 1419. Prince Henry from the promontory at Sagres, which bears the date 1419, is directing what course to take. Two seated figures represent Agriculture and Commerce. The design also shows two elephants emblematical of India. The inscriptions are the same as on the first design but in different positions. At the bottom of the stamps are the words "Primeira—Expedição."

The third design was used for the 150 to 1000 reis and represents Prince Henry seated with a chart upon his knees, his arms extended, his right hand resting upon an armillary sphere and his left on a terrestrial globe; at his feet is a lion. Upon either side is a classical figure extending, one a branch of palm, the other a branch of laurel; the figures are each supporting a shield which bears the dates "1394" and "1894" respectively. At the bottom of the stamp in front of the lion appears the word "Sagres."

Henry of Portugal, surnamed the "Navigator," Duke of Viseu, governor of the Algarves, was born at Oporto on the 4th of March, 1394. He was a son of John I of Portugal, the founder of the Aviz dynasty.

Prince Henry built a Naval Arsenal at Sagres, close to Lagos town and Cape St. Vincent, and here established a school of navigation, and for more than forty years till his death in 1460, he kept his mind upon the ocean. Prince Henry died on November 13, 1460 in his town near Cape St. Vincent, and was buried in the church of St. Mary in Lagos, but a year later his body was removed to the monastery at Batalha.

The entire set of thirteen varieties was overprinted "AÇORES."

#### ISSUE OF 1895.

TO COMMEMORATE THE 700TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF  
SAINT ANTHONY.

2½r black, 5r orange, 10r lilac, 15r chocolate, 20r gray violet, 25r green and violet, 50r blue and brown, 75r rose and brown, 80r light green and brown, 100r chocolate and black, 150r carmine and bistre, 200r blue and bistre, 300r slate and bistre, 500r brown and green, 1000r violet and green.



The design of the 2½ reis represents Saint Anthony kneeling, and the vision of the Infant Christ appearing to the Saint from out of the heavens. This has always been a favorite subject for artistic representation and many eminent painters as Murillo, Titian and others have exercised their genius on it.



The design used for the values of 5 to 25 reis shows Saint Anthony preaching to the fishes. In the town of Rimini when the heretics would not regard his preaching, he betook himself to the seashore, where the river Marecchia disembogues itself into the Adriatic. He here called the fish together in the name of God, that they might hear his Holy Word. The fish came swimming towards him in such vast shoals, both from

the sea and from the river that the surface of the water was quite covered with their multitudes. They quickly ranged themselves according to their several species, into a very beautiful congregation and like many rational creatures, presented themselves before him to hear the word of God. Saint Anthony addressed them in the following words.

"Although the infinite power and providence of God (my dearly beloved fish) discovers itself in all the works of his creation, as in the heavens, in the sun, in the moon, and in the stars, in this lower world, in man and in other perfect creatures, nevertheless the goodness of the Divine Majesty shines out in you more eminently and appears after a more particular manner, than in any other created beings. For notwithstanding you are comprehended under the name of reptiles, partaking of a middle nature between stones and beasts, and imprisoned in the deep abyss of waters; notwithstanding you are tost among billows, thrown up and down by tempests, deaf to hearing, dumb to speech, and terrible to behold: notwithstanding, I say, these natural disadvantages, the Divine Greatness shows itself in you after a very wonderful manner. In you are seen the mighty mysteries of an infinite goodness. The Holy Scripture has always made use of you, as the types and shadows of some profound sacrament.

"Do you think that, without a mystery, the first present that God Almighty made to man was of you, O ye fishes? Do you think that, without a mystery, among all creatures and animals which were appointed for sacrifices, you only were excepted, O ye fishes? Do you think that there was nothing meant by our Savior Christ, that next to the paschal lamb he took so much pleasure in the food of you, O ye fishes? Do you think it was by mere chance, that when the Redeemer of the world was to pay tribute to Caesar, he thought fit to find it in the mouth of a fish? These are all of them so many mysteries and sacraments, that oblige you in a more particular manner to the praises of your Creator.

*(To be continued next month.)*

## OUR BARGAIN PAGE

For the last few months we have advertised some bargains from the Rothfuchs stock, the balance of which we are combining with our own. The responses have been very gratifying and we are now adding another page.

Remember, these are stamps that we find we have a surplus of in consolidating, and are of better quality than are usually offered at this discount. When the surplus is sold, they will return to the regular price. Our quotation is now

50% DISCOUNT OR JUST HALF THE FOLLOWING PRICES

### ST. VINCENT.

* 2	1p rose, rough perf.	2.50
3	6p dark green	1.75
5	1p rose, perf. 11-13.	1.50
14	6p blue green, star	3.00
15	6p pale yellow green	2.50
21	6p yellow green, comp. perf.	7.00
*24	½p orange	1.00
25	1p gray green	.60
26	1p drab	.75
27	4p ultramarine	3.50
*35	½p green, CA 12	3.00
36	4p ultramarine	4.50
41	1p drab, CA 14	.60
*42	1p rose red	.25
45	2½p on 1p lake	.35
46	4p ultramarine	5.00
48	4p lake brown	1.75
*51	1p on 2½p lake	2.50
*52	2½p on 1p bright blue	.25
*54	6p red violet	.50
*55	1sh orange vermilion	1.00
*57	5p on 6p deep lake	1.00
*58	4p yellow	.40
*59	2½p bright blue	.60

### ST. PIERRE MIQUELON.

* 1	05c on 40c vermilion	1.50
* 2	05c on 35c yellow	1.00
4	05c on 1fr bronze green	.40
*11	05c on 20c red green	.75
15	15c on 30c brown	.75
*23	15c blue, 1891	.25
*25	25c rose	.50
*33	4c claret, lavender	.40
*34	10c lavender	.40
*41	4c on 30c brown	.35
*52	10c black on unpaid	.50
*56	60c black	1.00
*58	2fr brown	1.75

### ST. LUCIA.

8	(4p) yellow, CC 12½	3.50
9	(6p) violet	2.50
12	(4p) yellow, CC 14	3.00
13	(6p) lilac	2.50
*19	½p green & black, CA 14	.75
26	4p yellow & black, CA 12	3.50
*28	1p rose, CA 14	1.25
*30	4p brown	.35
*35	6p lilac & blue	.35
*36a	1sh lilac & carmine Die A	4.00
*40	½p on half of 6p	3.00
*41	1p on 4p brown	.60

### ST. HELENA.

4	6p ultramarine, CC 12½	4.00
5	6p blue, perf. 14 X 12½	2.50
6	6p blue, perf. 14	3.00
* 7	6p gray, CA	.50
13	1sh green, CC 12½	1.00
*15	2p yellow	5.00
16	3p dark violet	1.75
17	4p carmine (18 mm)	1.75
20	5sh orange	2.50
21	1p brown red, 14 X 12½	1.50
22	2p yellow	2.00
23	3p violet	6.00
24	4p carmine	3.00
*25	1p brown red, CC 14	1.00
*26	2p yellow	1.25
*27	1sh yellow green	1.00
*28	1p brown red, CC 12½	1.25
29	2p yellow	4.00
30	3p dark violet	5.00
31	1sh deep green	2.50
32	1sh deep green 14 X 12½	3.50
35	1p red, CA 14	.25
37	3p deep violet	.40
38	4p dark brown	.35
41	1sh yellow green	.75

**WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?**

# OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## ADRIANOPLÉ (TURKEY)

Three postage stamps have been issued to commemorate the re-taking of Adrianople by the Turks. The design shows the famous Mosque of Selim.

When on July 22 the Turks re-entered Adrianople, which the Bulgarians had captured a short time before, they not only saved their protecting frontier for Constantinople, but also regained their ancient capital, the burial place of their sultans, and many shrines hallowed by patriotic and religious associations.

These stamps were circulated for one month only, during which time they were officially valid for postage within the Empire. By courtesy of other nations, however, they were also valid for postage outside of Turkey.

## SARAWAK

The government of part of the present territory was obtained in 1842 by Sir James Brooke from the Sultan of Brunei. The first postage stamp of Sarawak shows in the corners the letters "J-B-R-S" and stand for James Brooke, Rajah (of) Sarawak. In 1901 a supply of the two cent green stamp was printed by De la Rue and Co., by mistake on paper intended for Johore stamps, the paper is watermarked with a design of a quaterfoil.

## NETHERLANDS JUBILEE 1913

2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½c	.25
2½, 3, 5, 10, 12½, 20, 25, 50c	.75
1 gulden	.65
2½ gulden	1.50
5 gulden	3.00
10 gulden	6.00

## CAPE VERDE DUES 1911

5 to 200r 9 varieties	.95
10 varieties complete	1.65

## GUINEA DUES, 1911

5 to 200r 9 varieties	.95
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## EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IS UNUSED.

### AZORES 1894

Prince Henry The "Navigator" 5r to 150 reis	2.00
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### DAHOMÉY 1913

1c to 25c 7 varieties	.25
1c to 50c 12 varieties	.95
1c to 5 franc complete	3.40

### DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1902 7 Varieties complete	.25
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### GERMANY 1913

Sheet from stamp book showing two 5 pf green and four 10pf carmine in a block of six	.35
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### GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.

1911 ½p to 1sh. No. 1 to 7	\$15.00
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### GOLD COAST, KING GEORGE

1913 ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3p	.30
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### IVORY COAST 1913

1c to 25c 7 varieties	.25
1c to 50c 12 "	.95
1c to 5 fr complete	3.40

### SARAWAK 1901

Block of 4 of the 2c green, Water- marked, scarce in a block	6.00
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### ST. HELENA 1913

4, 6p new issue	.30
3 shillings	.96

### TURKEY, ADRIANOPLÉ

1913 10, 20, 40 paras	.15
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### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

5 shillings	1.60
10 shillings	3.20

### ZANZIBAB 1913

3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 25c,	.40
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### ANGOLA DUES 1911

5 to 60r 6 varieties	.35
5 to 200r 9 varieties	.95
10 Varieties complete	1.65



## MAIL ORDER and APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

W. S. BARKER, Manager

## A FULL RIGGED SHIP.

To undertake to describe a full rigged ship in all its detail would require more room than our space will allow, so we shall have to confine ourselves to the more apparent features as shown on the stamps of New Caledonia, viz:—the masts, yards, and sails. A ship always has three masts: the fore-mast, main-mast and mizzen-mast, each composed of three pieces: the lower-mast, topmast and topgallantmast. There is also, extending out from the bow, a bowsprit composed of three pieces: the bowsprit proper, jibboom and flying jibboom. The four sails flying from the bowsprit, beginning at the bow are called the foretopmast staysail, jib, flying jib and jib topsail, while the ropes running from these sails to the foremast are called stays. Each mast has spars slung crosswise to them, called yards. Thus on the foremast we find five yards, which, starting from the deck of the ship, are known as the fore-yard, fore-loweryard, fore-upperyard, fore-topgallantyard, and fore-royalyard. The six sails on the fore-mast in the same order are called the fore-sail, fore-lowertopsail, fore-upper-topsail, fore-topgallantsail, fore-royal and fore-skysail, while the six sails on the main-mast are called the main-sail, main-lowertopsail, main-uppertopsail, main-topgallantsail, main-royal, and main-skysail, and the six sails on the mizzen-mast are called the mizzen-sail, mizzen-lowertopsail, mizzen-uppertopsail, mizzen-topgallantsail, mizzen-royal, and mizzen-skysail. The sail abaft the mizzen-mast is called the spanker.

Aside from the types of sailing vessels already described, which are the ones most commonly met with, we find a number of other types shown on postage stamps which are peculiar to their own locality and which nobody but a stamp collector or a student ever hears of.

## OLD SETS AT OLD PRICES.

This month we list a few more sets that are to be discarded and put back in stock. We will supply our readers at old prices for one month or until sold out.

No.	Description	Stamps	Price
212	France 1902-3	9	.12
213	German Em. 1871-89	23	.25
222	Greece 1901, 1-25 L	7	.10
228	Guatemala 1900	5	.15
240*	Hayti 1902	8	.65
241	Hayti 1904-6	7	.20
249	Honduras 1903	5	.12
252	Hong Kong 1904-11	4	.15
254	Hungary 1901, 2, 5kr	5	.30
255	Iceland	5	.15
256	India	17	.20
257	India, 1902-4	7	.10
259	Iudo China	5	.10
260*	Inhambane 1911	6	.18
261	Italy 1862-1901	21	.15
264	Jamaica	9	.15
267	Japan China 1900	5	.35
275	Luxemburg	7	.08
279*	Mauritius 1849-94	4	.35
281*	" 1895-02	9	1.25
285*	" 1910	8	.25
293	Mexico, 1911	4	.05
304	Newfoundland 1898-9	4	.08
306	Newfoundland	7	.30
307	New South Wales	6	.05
321*	Nicaragua 1902 lith.	3	.20
322*	" 1901-2	4	.25
326*	" 1912	5	.10
327*	" 1912	8	.30
334*	" 1905 Off.	9	1.60
337	North Borneo 1893	6	.30
346	Norway	7	.05
350	Panama	4	.08
359	Persia	6	.15
360*	" 1906 Imp.	6	.35
361	" 1902	6	.10
363	Peru	5	.10
364	" 1896-1900	6	.10
366	" 1904-08	5	.10
367	" 1907-09	4	.05
381*	Porto Rico 1899 on U. S.	6	.45
384	Portugal 1871-87	8	.10
385	" 1892-99	11	.10
387*	Port. India 1910	5	.10
388*	Prussia, 1903 off.	8	.10

## NOTES

We regret that an error crept into our list of the medal winners at the New York Exhibition which we gave in our last number. It was due to an error on the type-written sheets first issued by the Directors. Mr. Clarence H. Eagle won a gold medal for U. S. Revenues, general and private issues together, instead of general issues alone, as stated; while Mr. Arthur D. Ballard won a silver gilt medal, the highest in the section, for U. S. Revenues, general issues alone. We are glad to make this correction.

An innovation and also a convenience is scheduled for the Christmas rush. Postmasters are authorized to precancel stamps and to accept packages from patrons with the proper amount of cash, the packages to be so marked, laid aside, and the precancelled stamps affixed by postal employees at their convenience. This is an attempt to expedite the work at stamp windows, during the holiday crush, but whether it will open the way for some petty speculation on the part of any dishonest employees or not remains to be seen.

We hear of a "Paid Permit Society." Is it worth while? Multiplication of societies is not wholly desirable, and in any case it should be for some important subject or need. "Paid Permits" are interesting as a form of denoting prepayment of postage, but at most can be but a side issue in stamp collecting. Is there really enough in them to warrant the machinery of a regular society for their collection and study?

The new Red Cross seals are out with a picture of the time-honored Santa Claus in full career with sleigh and reindeer. Don't forget to use them on your mail, and don't forget to put them on the back.

## STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.

Owing to the fact that there was no edition published for 1913, the edition for 1914 which has just appeared will be welcomed by all up-to-date collectors. There are many changes in the market values, and with the addition of the new issues that have been appearing the last two years, it is a volume of considerably larger proportion than heretofore, hence the advance in price.

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SEND FOR COMPLETE LIST.

# New England

# Stamp



# Monthly

OUR MOTTO: "WHAT ELSE" DO YOU NEED?

Vol. III.

BOSTON, MASS., JULY 20, 1914.

No. 9

## THE "CRAWFORD" MEDAL

Word has just come that the Royal Philatelic Society, London, has instituted a reward of merit for philatelic endeavor in the form of three medals, to be awarded annually at its General Meeting in June. A two-fold purpose is served in this manner; just recognition for service in the cause and a permanent memorial for three eminent members of the Society whose names the medals will bear. These are the late Earl of Crawford, Mr. T. K. Tapling and Mr. J. A. Tilleard.

The "Tapling" and "Tilleard" medals will be of silver and their award will remain within the limits of membership in the Royal Society. The former is intended for recognition of the best paper presented before the Society during the year, and the latter for the best display given within the same period. The "Crawford" medal, however, to be of silver gilt, is open to world-wide competition and will undoubtedly be the lode-star of many a philatelic author in the years to come, for it is intended as a reward "for the most valuable and original contribution to the study and knowledge of Philately published during the two years preceding the date of the award." A period of five years must elapse before any recipient of either the "Tapling" or "Tilleard" medals can again become eligible for the same medal; but this rule apparently does not apply to the "Crawford" medal.

Hitherto the highest honor of this kind has been the award of the "Lindenberg" medal, a memorial founded in 1905 by the Berlin Philatelic Club and named in honor of Judge Carl Lindenberg, the President and founder of the Club. This is awarded annually and "is intended as a mark of distinction for those who have won special fame in Philately by scientific investigation and numerous contributions to Philatelic literature." It is of bronze and bears a bust of the eminent German philatelist for whom it is named, with the legend "For Conspicuous Service to Philately." It has justly become the "Nobel Prize" of Philately and will without doubt continue to hold this position, as the "Crawford" medal does not go quite so far in its requirements for a grant and is not intended as a competitor to its German prototype. As Mr. M. P. Castle puts it in the *London Philatelist*, the German medal is "virtually the crowning honour and acknowledgment of a successful philatelic career," while the London medal "is to be granted for a specific service—in the guise of philatelic authorship."

## WE WANT TO BUY

The New England Stamp Company has bought the majority of the very large collections that have been sold outright in the United States in the last twenty years.

This has placed us, and kept us, in a position where at all times we could furnish real rarities whenever called on to do so, and this little monthly would prove wholly inadequate should we attempt to furnish a list of the really rare stamps that we have bought and sold within the last twenty years. The last year there has been a greater demand upon us than ever before, coming both from collectors and dealers and we find ourselves in a position where it is absolutely necessary for us to buy **SOMETHING BIG**, not quantity alone but Quality.

The above announcement in our last edition of the *Monthly* brought less than half a dozen replies, and only one of any consequence whatever. Now we are anxious to buy good things in almost any line and will pay good prices and for many lines high prices. Below we enumerate a considerable list of special wants and for all these if condition is fine (and we do not care to buy unless condition is fine) we will pay good prices. We will buy to any extent and will pay **SPOT CASH TO ANY AMOUNT**.

## WE WILL BUY FOR CASH

### UNITED STATES—

ANY OF THE RARITIES.

THE HIGHER DENOMINATIONS FROM 1847 DOWN TO THE PRESENT DATE, USED OR UNUSED, BLOCKS OF FOUR OR LARGER BLOCKS PARTICULARLY DESIRED.

1851-1857-1861-1869—ALL VALUES EXCEPT THE 3c DESIRED.

1851—PARIS, STRIPS AND BLOCKS OF THE 3c.

ALL U. S. UPON ORIGINAL COVERS.

THE POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONALS.

THE CARRIER STAMPS, COVERS ESPECIALLY.

DEPARTMENTS—THE HIGH VALUE STATE.

RARE ENVELOPES, CUT SQUARE OR ENTIRE.

RARE REVENUES, PARTICULARLY THE INVERTS.

RARE LOCALS, COVERS ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

ANY OF THE BETTER CONFEDERATES, ON OR OFF COVER.

ANY OF THE SCARCER BRITISH NORTH AMERICANS, USED OR UNUSED, ON OR OFF COVER.

### HAWAIIAN MISSIONARIES and the RARER NUMERALS—

OLD EUROPEANS, OLD COLONIALS, IN FACT ANYTHING THAT IS FINE IF PRICE IS RIGHT.

## WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER

Last month we offered quite a list of Departments at half catalog. This offer is still good.

We also offered full sets of used Parcel Post Dues for \$1.00.

We can supply these for a limited time only.

## OUR BARGAIN PAGE

For the last few months we have advertised some bargains from the Rothfuchs stock, the balance of which we are combining with our own. The responses have been gratifying and we are now adding another page.

Remember, these are stamps that we find we have a surplus of in consolidating, and are of better quality than are usually offered at this discount. When the surplus is sold, they will return to the regular price. Our quotation is now

50% DISCOUNT OR JUST HALF THE FOLLOWING PRICES

JAPAN		HONG KONG	
* 5 ½s red brown perf	.50	4 18c lilac, 1862	1.25
* 5a ½s brown	.60	* 8 2c brown, CC	.50
* 10 1s blue, thin wove paper	1.00	* 9 4c slate	1.00
* 11 2s vermilion	2.00	10 6c lilac	.75
* 23 1s blue, laid paper	1.00	11 8c orange buff	.25
* 25 2s yellow	2.00	* 12 12c blue	.35
* 26 ¼s rose	2.00	13 16c yellow	1.25
* 41 1s brown, 1875	1.25	15 24c green	.50
45 10s ultramarine	.75	16 30c vermilion	1.00
46 12s rose	2.00	18 48c rose	1.00
47 15s violet	1.50	19 96c gray	1.00
49 30s red violet	2.50	25 10c on 12c blue	1.25
50 45s lake	2.00	30 2c dull rose	.50
59 5s green, 1876-7	2.00	32 10c violet	.50
* 63 10s blue	1.00	34a 2c dull rose, CA	.50
* 66 20s dark blue	.85	* 37 10c green	1.75
72 50s carmine	.75	38 20c on 30c vermilion	.50
* 84 1 yen carmine	1.75	40 1d on 96c olive grey	1.25
113 5 yen green, 1908	.35	45 1d on 96c brown, red	.50
114 10 yen violet	.40	53 1d on 96c black	.35
JAMAICA		58 30c brown, 1901	.75
9 3p green, CC	1.00	* 59 12c blue, 1902	2.00
10 4p brown orange	.40	201 2d sage green, CC	1.50
11 6p lilac	.35	202 3d violet	1.25
* 12 1sh brown	1.25	206 5d on 10d brown, red	2.50
* 15 5sh violet	4.00		
27 2½p on 4p orange bwn.	1.00	HAYTI	
INDIA		* 1 1c vermilion, yellowish	.35
6 4a red, blue, cut to shape.	.75	* 2 2c violet, lilac	.50
10 8a rose, bluish	.50	4 5c green, greenish	1.50
17 8a rose	.50	5 7c blue, grayish	.50
* 21 8p lilac, wmkd.	.50	6 20c red brown, yellowish	3.50
* 22 1a brown	.75	7 1c vermilion, yellowish	.50
25 8a rose	5.00	9 3c bistre, pale bistre	.60
* 28 8a rose, 1866-8	2.00	18 1c vermilion, yellowish	.50
34 12a red brown, 1874-79	.50	20 5c green	.35
35 1r slate	.50	31a 2c on 3c slate	1.50
50 2r brown & rose, 1895	.40	* 46 1c ultramarine, 1898	.75
235 8a rose, H. M. S.	.85	* 48 3c dull violet	1.00

**WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?**



## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**  
12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

E. M. CARPENTER, ..... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, **IF REQUESTED**, place upon the subscription list, **WITHOUT CHARGE**, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

In the recent destructive fire in the famous old city of Salem, Mass., where dwell both our manager, Mr. Batchelder, and our treasurer, Mr. Carpenter, on the same street, the house of one "was taken and the other was left." Mr. Carpenter was the unfortunate one and we are sure the sympathy and regrets of all our readers are extended to him in his misfortune.

Mr. W. S. Barker, who has been manager of our mail order and approval sheet department for the past five years, and who has contributed much to the interest of the MONTHLY on his page for this department, has severed his connection with us to take up the management of another concern. We wish him all success in his new undertaking.

A consummation long desired is soon to be put into effect by France to facilitate the prepayment of a reply to a letter sent from the mother country to a colony or *vice-versa*, or between colonies. For years there has been the international postal card with paid reply, but until the international coupon exchangeable for a

postage stamp was sanctioned by the Postal Union and issued in 1907, there was no means of prepaying a reply by letter unless by the cumbrous and expensive money order, or a visit to a stamp dealer for the requisite postage stamp.

France now proposes to issue a stamp (presumably of 10 centimes, as this is the domestic and colonial rate) which can be used interchangeably to or from the colonies or between the respective colonies in prepayment of reply postage. That it will "fill a long felt want" goes without saying; but now that France has started the ball rolling, why not the mooted "British Empire stamp" next? If France needs this boon surely Great Britain does to a much greater extent, for it too has Colonial Penny Postage. And then Germany has likewise a 10 pfennig domestic and colonial rate. The idea should readily spread, and, when it does the next step will be the international postage stamp, so long heralded but so long condemned as impracticable.

Speaking of the parcel post in this issue of the *Monthly* reminds us that Italy has again broken forth with a set of special stamps for this service, which has been reorganized and the rates reduced. A glance at the catalog tells us that the former set of special stamps, labelled PACCHI POSTALI, was issued in 1884 and the stamps were suppressed at the close of the year 1890, the remainders being surcharged 2 centesimi for use on printed matter. The new stamps are to be "double," or in separable halves, so that one portion can be pasted on the "way bill" and the other retained as a receipt for accounting purposes. This is following the idea of the Ceylon telegraph stamps and is "going one better" on Uncle Sam who thought one stamp sufficient

## Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

ISSUE OF 1910

TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF THE UNION PARLIAMENT



the four corners on shields are the Coats-of-Arms of the four Provinces of the Union with the names below each shield.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

"UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

"It is notified that a new postage stamp of the 2½ pence denomination will be on sale from the 4th of November, the day of the opening of the Union Parliament, and will be practically, therefore, a stamp commemorative of the culminating fact of Union. The denomination represents the Universal Postal Union unit of postage, and the stamp is being issued in advance of and apart from, any general issue for the South African Union.

"Pretoria, 1st, October, 1910"

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under their respective names.

### URUGUAY

ISSUE OF 1896

TO COMMEMORATE THE INAUGURATION OF A STATUE TO SUAREZ



1c brown violet and black, 5c pale blue and black, 10c lake and black.

The 1c stamp shows a portrait of Joaquin Suarez.

The 5c stamp illustrates the full length figure of Suarez on the plinth of the monument, the right hand resting on a cane and beneath the left arm is carried a plumed hat.

10c stamp shows the monument as a whole.

Don Joaquin Suarez was born in 1781 and died in 1869; he was elected president March 1, 1843 and remained in power until the end of the war. It was due to him that the most energetic measures were taken to make the 9 years resistance which Montevideo made to Gen. Oribe, who was besieging it and which, if he had conquered, would have given the victory to the "white party." Suarez was declared "Great Citizen" by a law of the Legislative Chambers (of July 14, 1881) which also established fêtes for the anniversary of his birth.

#### ISSUE OF 1897

##### TO COMMEMORATE THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR

Stamps of the regular 1897 issue surcharged P A Z 1897 and a branch of olive. 1c blue, 2c violet, 5c green, 10c red. The surcharge is in red for the 1c and in dark blue for the other values.



#### DECREE

Montevideo, 23rd September, 1897.

"By order of the Postmaster General, it is made known to the public that to mark the restoration of peace, a special issue of postage stamps will be made for the days of the National Fêtes, the 26th, 27th and 28th of September, 1897. The stamps will be those of the current issue bearing the words following, "Paz, 1897," with an olive branch.

"After the three days named these stamps will have no postal value.

"Signed: The Secretary."

#### ISSUE OF 1904

##### TO COMMEMORATE THE TERMINATION OF THE CIVIL WAR OF 1904

1c green, 2c orange, 5c blue.

**Paz 1904** Stamps of the 1904 lithographed issue surcharged "P A Z 1904." The 2c surcharged in black, the other stamps surcharged in red.

#### ISSUE OF 1908

##### TO COMMEMORATE THE INDEPENDENCE OF URUGUAY

1c carmine and dark green, 2c green and dark green, 5c orange and dark green.



The design is from a painting of the Bay of Montevideo showing the armored cruiser "Montevideo" and the gunboat "18 de Julio." In the upper left corner is the value and in the upper right corner the Arms of Uruguay; at the top of the stamp "1825—25 de Agosto—1908"; at the bottom of the stamp "Republica Oriental del Uruguay." At Florida, on

the 25th of August, 1825, the Uruguayan Declaration of Independence was issued and the new Government was established. This date has been set apart in each year by statute as the great national holiday.

ISSUE OF 1909

TO COMMEMORATE THE OPENING OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO



2c light brown and black, 5c rose and black. The design shows a framed picture labeled "PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO." At the top of the stamp is the inscription "Republica O. Del Uruguay" and below this the word "Correos"; in the lower corners shield shaped tablets bear the value; below the title of the picture is the date "25 DE AGOSTO DE 1909."

Owing to a very great calamity all festivities for the opening of the port were countermanded at the last hour. On the morning of August 24th the liner *Columbia* collided with the *S. S. Schlesien*, the former sinking within a few minutes with a loss of over one hundred lives.

ISSUE OF 1910

TO COMMEMORATE "LIBERATION DAY" OF MAY 25, 1810

2c carmine red, 5c deep blue.



The design shows within a large oval a centaur holding aloft his broken chains; in the background the "Mount" from which Montevideo takes its name, over which appears the rising sun. Above the design a curved label with the word "Uruguay"; below on a label suspended by chains which encircle the oval are the words and numerals of value; in the upper corners of the stamp are crowns and insignia; in the lower are the dates "1810-1910."

The territories that today form the Republics of Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia and part of Brazil (Rio Grande) constituted at the dawn of the nineteenth century a single Spanish dominion. On May 25, 1810, the Buenos Aires patriots effected a successful revolt against the authority of the Viceroy, and, with their declaration of freedom on that day launched a provisional government under the control of a Junta. By the Uruguayan law of May 9, 1860, this "Liberation Day" of Argentina is made a national holiday in Uruguay as well.

ISSUE OF 1911

TO COMMEMORATE THE SOUTH AMERICAN POSTAL CONGRESS



5c rose carmine and black.

The design represents the genie of the Post, a winged goddess holding in her right hand a letter and in the left a post horn; on the frame below in Spanish "First Continental Postal Congress," at the sides "January 1911."

At Montevideo in January, 1911, was held the South American Postal Congress. Among the various plans proposed it was decided to create an international post office bureau for the South American Republics.

ISSUE OF MAY 18, 1911

TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE "BATTLE OF LAS PIEDRAS"

**ARTIGAS****5****CENTÉSIMOS****1811-1911**

2c on 7c brown orange, surcharged in red.

5c on 7c brown orange, surcharged in blue, and overprinted "ARTIGAS" "1811-1911."

Jose Gervasio Artigas was born near Montevideo in 1755 and died in Paraguay September 23, 1851. While serving in the Spanish army he availed himself of the opportunity given him by a quarrel with his superior officer to join the revolutionary junta. He was soon made chief of the patriots and with about a thousand men on May 18, 1811, he met the royalist army of 1,230 men at Las Piedras, a few miles to the north of Montevideo, and although the Spaniards possessed the advantage of artillery, he won one of the most famous battles for South American independence. The centenary of this important victory was honored in 1911 at Montevideo by a week's celebration, during which a superb memorial was unveiled.

ISSUE OF 1913

TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE BUENOS AIRES CONGRESS

**CENTENARIO****DE LAS****INSTRUCCIONES****DEL****ANO XIII**

2c brown orange, 4c yellow, 5c blue. Stamps of the

1912 issue overprinted in five lines in black. "CENTENARIO—DE LAS—INSTRUCCIONES—DEL—ANO XIII." In

1813 (three years after the revolution) there was held

at Buenos Aires a Congress of the provinces that previously

formed the Viceroyalty of the Rio de la Plata. General

Artigas who then governed Uruguay sent to this Congress delegates to whom he had given before their departure certain instructions in regard to independence.

**VENEZUELA**

ISSUE OF 1893.

TO COMMEMORATE THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT OF SOUTH AMERICA IN 1498

25c violet. The design shows a framed picture of the landing of Columbus; below this is inscribed in Spanish "DISCOVERY OF THE MAIN LAND" and the date "1498;" above the picture on a curved label are the words of value in Spanish; at each end of this is a shield shaped tablet with the numerals "25;" above and extending the length of the stamp are the words "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA;" in the upper corners are the dates "1492-1892."



DECREE

Caracas, April 10, 1893.

The chief National executive has seen fit to decree: That the new type of postage stamps, created by the resolution of the 28 February of the current year, to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of America and the participation of Venezuela in the Universal Exposition at Chicago, shall be 25 centimos and the color violet.

For the executive power,

(Signed) JESUS MUNOZ UNDRADE.

(To be continued next month.)



## OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

## THE FLAG OF URUGUAY

The flag of Artigas was composed of two azure stripes separated by one white stripe, all of equal width and crossed diagonally by a bar of red. These colors—azure, white and red—appeared in equal horizontal stripes on the flag borne by the "Thirty-Three" in the war for independence against Portugal and Brazil in 1825-1828. The national assembly later passed the following act providing for the national flag.

"Canelones, Dec. 16, 1828.

"The honorable General Constituent and Legislative Assembly of the State, at its session of yesterday, has resolved in reply to the note of the most excellent substitute governor and captain general, the following

"Sole Article. The flag of the state shall be white with nine azure (azul celeste) stripes, horizontal and alternate, leaving in the upper corner near the flagpole a white square in which shall be depicted a sun.

"In transmitting the present resolution to the most excellent Government the subscriber has the honor to express his great respect, etc.

"Silvester Blanco, President.

"Carlos de San Vicente, Sec.

"To the Most Excellent Sr. Don Joaquin Suarez,

"Substitute Governor and Captain General."

Later, on July 11, 1830, after the Government was installed in the capital of the country, the following act was passed:

"The national flag shall be made up of four horizontal blue (azul) stripes, distributed equally over a white field; in other respects it shall conform to the design provided for in the decree of December 16, 1828."

## EVERY STAMP IN THIS COLUMN IS UNUSED.

## ANGOLA 1914

7 Varieties	.25
13 "	1.65
16 "	4.50

## CAPE VERDE 1914

7 Varieties	.25
13 "	1.65
16 "	4.50

## FRENCH COLONIES 1912

20 Varieties, Surch. 05, 10	1.00
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## INHAMBANE 1914

7 Varieties	.25
13 "	1.65
16 "	4.50

## JAPAN 1914

1 yen on plain paper	1.00
This should be a desirable stamp; now issued on granite paper.	

## MEXICO 1908

Postage dues complete	.50
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## NYASSA 1911

7 Varieties	.40
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## ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE

1914 7 Varieties	.25
13 Varieties	1.65
16 "	4.50

## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1910 2½p	.10
1913 ½p to 1sh 8 Var.	.90
2sh 6d	.80
5sh	1.60
10sh	3.20

## URUGUAY 1910

No. 182, 183	.25
1913 No. 208, 9, 10 complete	.50

## VENEZUELA 1893

25c No. 118	.10
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## VIRGIN ISLANDS KING GEORGE

½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 6p, 1sh	.80
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## OUR BARGAIN PAGE

For the last few months we have advertised some bargains from the Rothfuchs stock, the balance of which we are combining with our own. The responses have been gratifying and we are now adding another page.

Remember, these are stamps that we find we have a surplus of in consolidating, and are of better quality than are usually offered at this discount. When the surplus is sold, they will return to the regular price. Our quotation is now

### 50% DISCOUNT OR JUST HALF THE FOLLOWING PRICES

NEWFOUNDLAND		LEEWARD ISLANDS-			
* 20	6d rose, 1863	.60	* 4	4p lilac & orange, 1890	.50
* 24	2c green, 1866	1.25	* 5	6p lilac and brown	.60
* 27	12c pale red brown	1.00	* 6	7p lilac and slate	.50
* 28	13c orange	1.50	* 7	1sh green and carmine	1.25
* 29	24c blue	1.00	* 9	½p Jubilee, 1897	1.00
* 34	6c dull rose	.25	* 10	1p " "	1.00
37	3c blue, rouletted	.60	* 11	2½p " "	1.00
38	5c blue	.60	* 17	1p on 4p lilac & orange	.50
* 41	2c yellow green, 1880	.35	* 18	1p on 6p lilac & brown	.50
42	3c blue	.20	LAGOS		
* 44	½c rose red, 1887	.10	9	3p red brown, 1875	2.50
* 45	1c green	.10	* 15	3p orange brown, CA	3.25
* 46	2c red orange	.12	17	1sh orange	1.00
* 47	3c umber brown	.40	* 20	2p gray, 1885-6	3.00
47	3c umber brown	.15	* 22	6p olive	1.50
48	5c dark blue	.10	* 30	6p lilac & violet, 1887-91	1.00
* 51	3c slate, 1890-5	.30	* 35	½p on 4p lilac & black	1.00
* 55	½c orange red, 1896	.40	* 36	5p lilac & green, 1894	.35
* 61	1c deep green, 1897	.10	* 37	7½p lilac and carmine	.50
* 75	1c on 3c gray lilac	.85	* 38	10p lilac and yellow	.50
ICELAND					
* 1	2s ultramarine	3.25	LABUAN		
* 2	4s carmine	.25	* 5	2c green, CC	.60
* 3	8s brown	1.50	* 16	2c green, CA	1.25
* 7	16s yellow, perf 12½	1.25	* 27	10c black brown, 1885	.50
* 10	6a gray, 14 x 13½	.50	* 29	6c on 8c violet, 1891	.50
* 13	20a violet	1.00	* 35	8c violet, 1892	.50
* 18	40a violet, 1882	.50	* 36	10c brown	.50
* 29	20a dull blue, perf 12½	.50	* 37	12c ultramarine	.50
31	25a yellow brown & blue	.60	* 38	16c gray	1.00
* 58	40a violet, 1 GILDI	.50	* 39	40c ochre	1.50
* 59	50a blue & carmine	.60	* 44	8c violet, lithographed	.75
* 66	40a violet, red surch.	1.25	* 57	24c lilac & blue, 1894	1.25
152	8s red lilac, Official	3.50	HONDURAS		
* 153	4s green, perf 12½	.40	* 34	2r deep blue, 1878	.50
* 177	16a carmine, 1 GILDI	.50	* 35	4r vermilion	.35

At least one stamp in the above list at its net price is less than one-fifth the price in Gibbons latest catalog.

## WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?

# The INTERNATIONAL JUNIOR

## A New Album

### For the Beginner and Medium Collector

**BELGIUM**

h

e

Leopold I                      Leopold II

GOVERNMENT Kingdom. Area 11,173 square miles. Population 7,515,716. Capital—Brussels, with 665,500 inhabitants. King—Albert, born April 20, 1871, succeeded December 17th, 1909. Standard Coin 1 Franc (19 cts.)—100 centimes.

1891-99				1899			
Like next cut 10 C BROWN	20 C BLUE		Same Post-paid 10 C BROWN	BLUE	10 C CARMINE ROSE		20 C BLUE

1900-79						
	2 C ULTRAMARINE	3 C BUFF				

1903			1904-01			
			Same 1 C OLIVE	1 C GRAY	2 C PURPLE BROWN	1 C GREEN

1904-01						

1903-99						
Like 2 C 1 C GRAY		2 C YELLOW	2 C RED BROWN	3 C GREEN		20 C SERRA ULTRAMARINE

Beginners have been calling for an album in a single volume to include both 19th and 20th Century stamps and provide spaces for a representative collection.

This new album solves the problem by providing spaces for some 15,000 varieties of all countries, from the earliest issues up to the time of publication, including both 19th and 20th Centuries. The rare and high-priced stamps have been omitted, but separately described printed spaces are included for over 15,000 different stamps. In addition, there are extra spaces provided for such rare stamps as may be acquired. All included varieties are illustrated with full size cuts. 425 pages.

	<b>PRICES</b>	Store Price	Mail Price
<b>NO. 1. BOUND IN BOARDS, HALF CLOTH</b>		<b>\$2.00</b>	<b>\$2.25</b>
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<b>NO. 3. BOUND IN CLOTH, AND NUMEROUS BLANK PAGES</b>		<b>\$4.00</b>	<b>\$4.25</b>

Canada now possesses a Parcel Post modelled upon our own, but no special stamps are to be employed as the Canadians seem to think special accounting unnecessary, and if the success of our own parcel post is any criterion they are doubtless right. It is not a new thing with Canada, as a parcel post was instituted as long ago as January 1, 1859, with a rate of 1 shilling 3 pence per pound and a maximum weight of two pounds per package! This hardly compares with the present rates and weight limits! When the Dominion of Canada was formed on July 1, 1867, the rates were made 12½ cents for 8 ounces, with a maximum weight of three pounds. On September 1, 1878, the rate was made 6 cents for 4 ounces, with a maximum weight of five pounds.

The recent changes in the system, though modelled upon our own, have a number of points of difference. Instead of "zones", the units for reckoning rates are the Provinces themselves, with the three Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—taken collectively as one unit. There is one break in this, however, the cheapest rate applying to distances within a 20 mile radius (irrespective of Provincial limits) of the place of mailing. The next rate is for places without the 20 mile radius but within the Province; and the third rate for points outside the Province (exclusive of the 20 mile radius again). This latter rate provides for adding 2 cents a pound as a sort of "transit charge" for crossing any intermediate Province between that of origin and delivery.

The rates themselves are reasonable—5 cents for the first pound, adding 1 cent each up to 4 pounds, and then 2 cents each up to 11 pounds, for the 20 mile limit; for the Province it is 10 cents for the first pound and 4 cents added for each pound up to 11 pounds; and for points outside the Province the same rule applies with 10 cents and 6 cents for the rates, subject to the additional transit charge spoken of above. It sounds a bit complicated, but will doubtless work out all right in practice.

A few further details provide that an extra charge of not more than 1 cent per ounce may be made for parcels to or from outlying districts where 100 miles or more must be performed by stage; unpaid packets will be sent to the Dead Letter Office, but if at least 1 cent be prepaid, the packet will be forwarded and double the deficiency collected; franking of parcels is prohibited; parcels may be insured up to \$25 for a 5 cents fee or \$50 for a 10 cent fee.

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King Peter I of Serbia is growing old and finds the cares of his somewhat turbulent little kingdom are weighing too heavily upon his shoulders. He has therefore turned the reins of government over to the Crown Prince, Alexander, and it is expected that he will soon abdicate. Prince Alexander, the second son, born Dec. 4/17, 1888, became heir apparent on March 14/27, 1909, when Prince George, the elder son, was forced to renounce his right to the succession because of temperamental difficulties. King Peter, a descendant of the famous Servian leader Kara-Georg Petrovitch, who founded the dynasty, succeeded to the throne on the murder of King Alexander of the Obrenovitch dynasty in 1903. His portrait appeared first on the coronation issue in 1904 in double profile with that of his famous ancestor—the stamps which show the so-called "death-mask." Again in 1905 a new general issue showed a portrait bust in general's uniform, while in 1911 the current issue portrayed him with uniform and military cap—these stamps being rather striking in their simplicity.



# New England

# Stamp



# Monthly

OUR MOTTO: "WHAT ELSE" DO YOU NEED?

Vol. III.

BOSTON, MASS., AUGUST 20, 1914.

No. 10

## WAR!

It has come to pass! The long looked-for and long talked of "general European conflagration" is at last in full blast and God only knows what the consequences will be. And poor little Serbia was the spark that set it off! Yet Serbia was not to blame; the cause goes back many hundreds of years to the old enmity of the Germanic races against the Slavs, who came from Russia and Asia and set up a great empire in the south-eastern part of Europe. Then came the Turk, another Asiatic, who conquered all of south-eastern Europe only to be halted at the gates of Vienna in the sixteenth century. Since then the process of disintegration of the Turkish Empire has been going on; gradually have their possessions been wrested from them, either to become part of Austria or Russia or to be set up as small Kingdoms serving as "buffer states" between Austria and Russia on the one hand and Turkey on the other.

But the one object of both the nations thus pressing against Turkey was to bring their borders to the sea in order to have a free outlet for their commerce. Russia has had a constant eye on Constantinople, and Austria as steadily has kept Salonica and the territory between in view. The Crimean war was to put a check on Russia and the success of the Allies did so. The Turkish provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which contained the descendants of the old Roman garrisons of this outpost of the Roman Empire, were made autonomous and finally united under the name of "Romania" in memory of their origin. Serbia itself won its autonomy, but the black shadow of Turkey still hovered over the land. In 1876 Serbia rose again and aimed at complete freedom from Turkey, Bosnia and Herzegovina joining with her; the result was that Russia came to the aid of her Slav relatives under Turkish dominion and the Turco-Russian war followed. Russia would have been successful but the pressure of the other European nations led by Austria, jealous of her reaching Constantinople, stayed her hand and the infamous Treaty of Berlin made more autonomous states as "buffers" under nominal Turkish rule and sowed the seeds of more trouble.

Serbia had won her independence, however, as well as Romania and Montenegro by this war; but Bulgaria was given autonomy, Eastern Rumelia was given some measure of it, and Bosnia and Herzegovina were placed under Austrian military protection, though still nominally Turkish. Russia was still kept from the sea, but Austria had accomplished something.



In 1885, as stamp collectors will remember, Eastern Rumelia revolted and under the caption of "South Bulgaria" eventually succeeded in joining Bulgaria, while the latter finally threw off its shadowy "suzerainty" in 1908 and became a full fledged independent kingdom.

The next step was taken when Turkey went through its revolution in 1908-9 and proclaimed a constitution. This would have meant that Bosnia and Herzegovina could send delegates to the new Parliament, but Austria quietly put the lid on by proclaiming the annexation of the two provinces to the Empire. Thus did she tear up the Treaty of Berlin, rob Turkey and steal a march on Russia, which promptly protested but was not in a position so soon after the Japanese war, to back up her protests with more than words.

Then came the Balkan-Turkish war, with its unexpected combination of the small states against Turkey and their rapid success. Probably no power was more astonished than Austria, who then saw the "buffer" states she had tolerated while biding her time expanded both in territory and power right under her nose. It was not to be thought of, and her hand was immediately seen when peace negotiations were under way and its result was apparent when the victors finally flew at each other's throats in a quarrel over the division of the spoils. Bulgaria had been used as the Austrian tool, but Serbia and Montenegro, with the aid of Greece, so soundly thrashed Bulgaria that Austria's designs came to naught once more. Again her hand was shown in the peace treaty, this time in plain view, in the demand that Albania, which should have been divided between Serbia and Montenegro as captured territory, should be set off as an autonomous kingdom under the protection of the Powers. This was to keep both states from growing too much and also to cut Serbia off from the seaboard, which was Serbia's great object.

Again were seeds of trouble sown, but the will of "the Powers" was successful. Albania was set off and has been a hot-bed of trouble ever since. Servian hatred of Austria has grown with each move of the Empire and with the finding of her own strength as well, as the Slavs now under Austrian dominion have been becoming more restless and troublesome in consequence. Austria has seen her dreams of advance southward blocked altogether unless Serbia was put out of the way, and the unfortunate murder of the heir to the throne and his wife in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by a Servian, gave the opportunity she was seeking: The recent ultimatum to Serbia, drastic in its terms and conditions, was cunningly devised for but one result—the forcing of war on Serbia, so that she could finally be disposed of to Austria's advantage. That Austria had assurance of Germany's approval can hardly be doubted, and it is without doubt true that Russia whose opposition was of course expected, was considered as unwilling or unable to do more than rattle the sword, as before, particularly if Germany showed her teeth.

But, "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft a-glee." Russia backed Serbia with more than words and events then followed each other in such rapid succession that within one week all of Europe was ablaze. It is all too sudden and too staggering for us, who are so accustomed to the pursuits of peace and not even the sight of the military, as a rule, to gain our balance yet. But one thing is certain. "Oom Paul", at the outbreak of the South African war, stated that it would "stagger humanity." The Boers did pretty well, but their accomplishment will be but a minor event to the staggering that is about to take place in Europe. We repeat that the true cause is old and deep-seated; but the immediate cause was the Servian's bullet which struck the Austrian Archduke and gave Austria what she considered a "casus belli."

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. E. M. Carpenter has resigned as Treasurer of the New England Stamp Company and will retire from the stamp business with the end of the current month. Mr. Freeman Putney, Jr., until recently President and Manager of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., has been elected Treasurer and is now active in our business.

Mr. Carpenter's connection with the New England dates from 1895, thus extending over a period of nearly twenty years which have been characterized not only by business success but by pleasant and harmonious relations with his associates. He will carry with him the genuine good will and heartiest good wishes not only of all in our own organization, but, we believe, of the general stamp trade and his many friends among collectors, as well.

## TURN TO STAMPS IN TIME OF STRESS

After a thrilling ocean race for her life, the German steamer *Willehad*, Capt. H. Filsinger, shook off the British cruiser *Essex* outside Boston Light and steamed to safety off quarantine on the night of August 5th. Next morning's newspapers contained an intensely interesting account of the chase, the story being particularly worth noting by philatelists, because Capt. Filsinger is a stamp collector—and what do you suppose he did when he found his vessel safe and the strain was over?

This is how it appeared in the *Boston Journal*:—

"When she had reached quarantine the *Essex* was but a small blot of smoke on the horizon. Then it was that Capt. Filsinger, after nearly a hundred hours duty on his bridge, collapsed.

"There were gentle hands there to catch the falling marine master when he fell and he was taken below to his cabin. The roughest of his sailors had nothing but praise for their sturdy captain, who, when capture had threatened, had stood on his bridge and run his ship through a North Atlantic fog without lights to a port of safety.

"After a couple of hours' rest Capt. Filsinger arose and after a drink of strong coffee, talked with the customs and medical officers who had boarded his ship. He was very anxious for the latest war news, although his operator had been picking up much from the air.

"When a *Journal* reporter arrived on board he found the captain seated at the table in his cabin with a large book of stamps in front of him, calmly putting in several stamps he had secured in Canada.

"Although he looked careworn and tired, and his eyes were blood-shot, he was cheery and, above all, happy."

The story of the captain reminds us that a friend and customer of the New England of many years standing, a physician, has made the statement on several occasions that he has gone home late at night, after a long, hard day's work, utterly exhausted, too tired to undress and go to bed, has taken out his stamps, worked on them two or three hours, and then retired, rested.

## SCOTTS POSTAGE STAMP CATALOG

1915—73rd Edition

Will be ready early in October and is indispensable to every stamp collector. Prepaid orders booked now will be filled the day it is put on sale.

Send us your dollar now and you will not be disappointed at not receiving it promptly.

## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**  
12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*  
FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR., ..... *Treasurer*  
C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, **IF REQUESTED**, place upon the subscription list, **WITHOUT CHARGE**, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

Switzerland has just joined the ranks of those countries which have been giving us pictorial stamps, and we welcome the addition as none are in a better position to present an almost unlimited series for our delight. The only regret is the circumscribed space on a postage stamp, which hardly allows a very effective presentation of landscapes. The three new stamps are really quite effective, however, the 3 francs showing Brunnen and the Mythens, the 5 francs Grutli and the Uri Alps, and the 10 francs a figure of "Helvetia" with a view of the famous Jungfrau (we thought they wouldn't forget the "Maiden"). The stamps are line engraved, fortunately for their best effect.

It would hardly seem worth while to counterfeit such low value stamps as Japan's  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen (equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of our cent) for postal purposes, but the Government has found all values on sale from  $\frac{1}{2}$  sen to 10 sen to defraud the revenue. Instead of issuing new ones, they have changed the paper of those current and they are now coming on paper with a double safeguard—a "granite" paper similar to that used by Switzerland with a watermark of wavy lines in it. Any contemplated "coronation"

stamps have been side-tracked for at least a year, as the recent death of the Empress Dowager (the consort of Mutsuhito) has postponed the event for that period.

Speaking of coronations reminds us that the boy Shah of Persia, little Sultan Ahmed Mirza, has become of age and was crowned on July 21st last. His pathetic little face is seen on the current issue of the Persian stamps, replacing that of his father, Mohammed Ali, who was driven into exile. It is stated that the poor fellow could not hold the crown on his head but had to have it supported by those in attendance; and no wonder, for the crown of the Kajars is a huge affair of gold and precious stones, shaped almost like a big water tank. A picture of it is seen on the large 50 Kran stamp issued in 1909.

There was to be an International Philatelic Exhibition at Cassel, Germany, opening on August 9th. We wonder what became of it with a week old war on hand at that time? At least five prominent American collectors sent exhibits, and a number of prominent Americans were expecting to be present. We hope all the exhibits will be safe and no doubt they will be properly looked after until the war clouds roll by.

Switzerland was also having a national exposition at Berne, from July 25 to August 3, and this contained a Philatelic Section. There was also a Swiss Philatelic Congress held in connection with it on August 1st and 2nd, just when war was being declared by everybody. We trust the American Philatelic Society Convention will be spared any war declarations during its three days of festivity; it must be quite exciting to have so much going on during the ordinarily prosaic meetings of a congress.

*Don't neglect to send us that order for Scott's 1915 catalog.*

# Commemorative Stamps of the World

JAMES H. LYONS

(Continued from last month.)

ISSUE OF 1896

TO COMMEMORATE THE SERVICES OF GENERAL MIRANDA



5c yellow green, 10c blue, 25c yellow, 50c red, 1b purple. The design represents a map showing the disputed boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela. Above this on a curved label "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA" at the bottom of the stamp "APOTEOSIS DE MIRANDA" in the four corners are the values.

Francisco Antonio Gabriel Miranda, a Venezuelan patriot and general, was born at Caracas June 9, 1752, and died in captivity at Cadiz, Spain, July 14, 1816. He served with the French Allies in North America in 1783. In 1806 he made an unsuccessful attempt to found a republic in Venezuela. After the revolution of 1810 he commanded the patriot army and in April, 1812 was made Dictator. On July 25, 1812 Miranda was forced to sign a treaty yielding the country to the royalists. He was arrested shortly after and sent to Cadiz.

The lines on the stamp are meant to illustrate a long standing dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain as to the boundary line between the former and British Guiana. Ceded to Great Britain by the Dutch in 1814, England had always claimed that the ceded territory extended to the Orinoco. In 1840 Venezuela, now an Independent Republic, claimed territory as far as the Essequibo. After years of disputes, in 1886 the United States, on the strength of the Monroe doctrine, intervened with an offer of arbitration, which was refused by Great Britain. Through the influence of the Venezuelan Minister at Washington, a message was sent to Congress by President Cleveland on December 18, 1895, in which he suggested that a Commission should be appointed to ascertain what was the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, this being done "it will be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands which, after investigation, we have determined by right to belong to Venezuela." A treaty was signed at Washington Feb. 2, 1897 to arbitrate the boundary dispute and it was settled in Oct. 1899 by an arbitration court in Paris.



ISSUE OF 1905

TO COMMEMORATE THE 23RD OF MAY, 1899.

5c red, 10c blue, 25c yellow. The design bears a portrait of Castro, on either side of which is a female figure, that on the right holding a wreath of laurel, that on the left holding a scroll on which is inscribed "23 de Mayo." The stamp also bears the usual inscriptions of country and values.

## DECREE

"As an homage to the eminent services of General Cipriano Castro and in commemoration of the 23rd of May, 1899, there will be issued a new type of postage stamp with a bust of this grand republican.

"This series of stamps will be of three values, 5c printed in red, 10c printed in blue, 25c printed in yellow and bearing the following inscriptions: at the top of the stamp, ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA; at the bottom of the stamp DISTRITO FEDERAL and on one side 23 DE MAYO and the indications of value.

"These stamps will be used exclusively for postage in the States of the Federal District and the interior of the Republic during the 90 days of the next national Congress.

"Done, signed and sealed with the stamp of the National Executive and countersigned by the Minister of Posts at the Federal Palace at Caracas, May 5, 1905, year 94 of Independence."

Cipriano Castro, born in 1855, after taking part in several uprisings bought a farm near Cucuta in Colombia. For a few years he was a peaceful farmer; finally he headed a rebellion and on the 23rd day of May, 1899, with only 60 men, invaded Venezuela. After several engagements, having increased his forces, he entered the capital, Caracas, and declared himself "supreme military leader." He was made provisional president of Venezuela by the constituent assembly (1901) and in 1902 was formally elected president for six years. He resigned his presidency in 1906.

## ISSUE OF 1910

## TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF INDEPENDENCE



25c blue. The design shows a figure of Liberty standing upright with arms outstretched; at her feet recline figures emblematic of Industry and Plenty; in the background a view of the City of Caracas; at each side are fluted columns entwined with banderoles bearing the dates, at the right "1810-1910" and at the left "1811-1911." Above the columns in the upper corners are medallions showing portraits, that on the right of "Francisco Miranda," the one on the left of "Simon Bolivar-Libertador." At the top of the stamp in white letters on a colored ground in Spanish are the words,

"UNION, UNION O LA ANARQUIA OS DEVORARA" (Union, Union, or Anarchy will devour you). Behind the columns and medallions appear branches of palm and laurel; in the lower corners are the figures of value; at the bottom of the stamp are the words "CENTENARIO DE LA INDEPENDENCIA" divided by the seal of Venezuela. Outside the lower border appears the imprint of the "AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. N. Y."

Although Venezuela assumed its autonomy on April 19, 1810, its independence was not declared until July 5, 1811. Miranda's influence on the South American Revolution was very great, but mainly indirect, through the secret societies which he formed and his influence with European statesmen.

Simon Bolivar was born at Caracas July 24, 1783, and died at San Pedro, December 17, 1830. In the Revolution of 1810, he took an active part, served under Miranda in 1812 and captured Caracas on August 4, 1813; was then made general of the Venezuelan forces and temporary dictator. He completed the emancipation of Central and South America in 1823, was President of Colombia twice and Dictator of Peru.



## ADDENDA

## UNITED STATES

ISSUE OF 1913

TO COMMEMORATE THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

1c green, 2c red, 5c blue, 10c dark yellow.

The stamps measure about  $\frac{3}{4}$  by 1 1-16 inches, the long dimensions being horizontal. At the top appear the words "U. S. POSTAGE" and "SAN FRANCISCO, 1915." In the left hand border is a branch of laurel and in the right-hand border a palm branch. A numeral expressing the denomination is shown within a circle in each lower corner, with the words "CENTS" between.

The design of the 1 cent stamp shows within a circle a bust of Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, looking to the left and wearing a cuirass and helmet with a plume. On either side of the background are palm trees, with the ocean in the foreground. Below the portrait in a horizontal panel breaking the circle, are the words "BALBOA, 1513."

The 2 cent stamp represents the locks of the Panama Canal, with a merchant steamer emerging from one lock and a warship in the other. The mountains of the isthmus appear in the distance and palm trees on the right hand side of the locks. Beneath the picture are the words "PANAMA CANAL."

The design of the 5 cent stamp represents the Golden Gate of San Francisco harbor, with the setting sun in the background and a steamer and sailing vessel in the bay. The words "GOLDEN GATE" appear below the picture.

The 10c stamp shows the "DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY" from a painting which represents the discovering party looking out upon the distant bay. The color of the 10 cent stamp being unsatisfactory was later changed to a red orange.

## ALBANIA

ISSUE OF MARCH, 1914

TO COMMEMORATE THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED

Stamps of the 1913 issue bearing a head of Skanderbeg after a medal by Kautsch.

2c yellow brown, 5c green, 10c carmine, 25c blue, 50c lilac, 1 franc brown, overprinted locally "7 Mars" obliquely and "1467 RROFTE MBRETI 1914." The date 1467 is that of the death of Skanderbeg, 1914 the date of the arrival of the new Prince. The words between the dates signify "Long live the Mpret."

Skanderbeg (Turkish *Iskander Beg*) was born in 1404, and died in 1467. His real name was George Castrioti. He was an Albanian chieftain and was taken as a hostage to Constantinople where he became a favourite of Amurath II, embraced Islam and was put at the head of a Turkish force. In 1443 he deserted, renounced Islam and raising an army declared the independence of Albania, which he successfully held against the Turks until his death. He was the great national hero, winning twenty-one battles from the Turks.

7. Mars

1467. RROFTE MBRETI. 1914

Prince William of Wied, the new ruler of Albania was born in 1876 and is a nephew of the Queen of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva"). He belongs to one of the oldest noble families whose estates lie in the valley of the Rhine. He is called by his subjects the "Mpret", a word which is a corruption of the Latin "Imperator."

## BULGARIA

ISSUES OF 1913

TO COMMEMORATE THE BALKAN WAR

ОСВОБ. ВОЙНА

The 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 25 stot. stamps of the 1911 issue overprinted "War of Liberation" in Bulgarian and "1912-1913" in two lines, in red on the 1, 5 and 25s, in blue on the 2 and 3s, in black on the 10s and in green on the 15s. In 1912 Bulgaria, with Servia, Greece and Montenegro, formed the Balkan League and with its allies formulated the demands which led to the Balkan War. To Bulgaria's

lot fell the heaviest fighting and the successful issue of the war was due to the valor of the Bulgarian troops and the martial skill of General Savoff.

1912-1913

## CHINA

ISSUES OF 1912

TO COMMEMORATE THE REVOLUTION



1c orange, 2c yellow green, 3c slate green, 5c rose lilac, 8c deep brown, 10c dull blue, 16c olive green, 20c maroon, 50c dark green, \$1 brown red, \$2 yellow brown, \$5 gray. The design of the stamp shows at the four corners the value in Chinese and English and in the center is a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, bordered with the words in Chinese and English "THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA."

The supporters of the design appear to be two heads of rice. In the

center are the words "IN COMMEMORATION OF THE REVOLUTION."



TO COMMEMORATE THE REPUBLIC

Same values and colors as the previous set, the only difference in design being the portrait, which is that of Yuan Shih Kai, the President, flanked by two ears of wheat, and the words "IN COMMEMORATION OF THE REPUBLIC."

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

CHINESE POST OFFICES

NOTIFICATION NO. 55.

(To be continued next month)

## MAIL ORDER *and* APPROVAL DEPARTMENT

This Department of our business will hereafter be in charge of Mr. Freeman Putney, Jr., formerly President of the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., who disposed of his interests in that concern several months ago and has now come to Boston as Treasurer of this Company, having thus "come back to New England" in a double sense. Mr. Putney will be quite at home in Boston, as he was for several years following 1900 in charge of the approval business of this company, until he went to New York in 1906 to assume the management of the Scott concern.

### AUCTIONS

With Mr. Putney's services available, we contemplate re-entering the field of Auction sales, provided that enough fine grade material is available. The New England formerly held a number of successful auctions, but for several years past, the immense amount of detail work required in connection with the large collections which we have purchased and broken up for our stock has forced us to neglect the auction field. As is well known, we have probably the highest grade list of customers in this country, including many active buyers who have dealt exclusively with us for years, in combination with which our past experience should enable us to give very satisfactory results.

**IF YOU WANT TO SELL** your collection, by the auction method, write us at once, as we already have some very nice consignments in view, and preparation for the fall sales will shortly begin.

**IF YOU WANT TO BUY**, remember that we have one of the finest stocks in the world, and our Approval Department offers you unequalled service, with choice goods and moderate prices.

### GOOD APPROVALS AT 50%

If you are a general collector with several thousand varieties, and want stamps listing 5c to several dollars each, it will pay you to go through our series of Special sheets at 50%.

Several sheets of United States, including Postage, Departments, Dues, Revenues and Telegraphs.

A splendid line of U. S. Envelopes, each stamp marked with catalogue number—easy to transfer to your album.

A large variety of Foreign, including many stamps which are not likely to be offered again at this discount.

**SEND FOR A SELECTION TODAY!**

### FINE BOOKS BY COUNTRIES MARKED AT NET PRICES.

Noted for their condition and completeness. Each stamp marked with number, cat. price and our net price.

If you are a serious collector desiring fine stamps at reasonable rates, write for the country you would like to see.

### SPECIAL OFFERS— U. S. REVENUES 50% SEND WANT LIST

We have a number of U. S. Revenues, Civil War issue, including both perf., imperf., and part perf., which we will sell at 50% discount until our stock is evened up.

Nothing cat. under 10c. but a number of desirable varieties listing 10c to \$25.00 or more will go at this rate. These are too few of a kind to print a list, so just **SEND YOUR WANT LIST** of those you want to buy at half catalogue, and we will send all we can.

If the loss of customs taxes this year forces the government again to resort to internal revenue stamps, you will see a big increased interest in revenues.

## OUR BARGAIN PAGE

For the last few months we have advertised some bargains from the Rothfuchs stock, the balance of which we are combining with our own. The responses have been gratifying and we are now adding another page.

Remember, these are stamps that we find we have a surplus of in consolidating, and are of better quality than are usually offered at this discount. When the surplus is sold, they will return to the regular price. Our quotation is now

50% DISCOUNT OR JUST HALF THE FOLLOWING PRICES

### HAMBURG

*13 ½s black, perf	.25
*14 1s brown	.60
*16 2s red	.60
*20 4s green	.50
*22 7s violet	.35
*23 9s yellow	.50
*24 2½s green	.35

### GRENADA

3 1 p green, small star	1.00
5a 6 p dull red	1.50
6 1 p green, large star	1.00
8 ½ p purple, 1875-81	.75
*21 1 p rose, 1883	1.00
21 1 p rose	.35
24 6 p red lilac	.50
*25 8 p bistre	1.25
*31 ½ p on 2 sh orange	1.00
*37 2½ p on 8 p Roman 2	1.25
*38 2½ p on 8 p Italic 2	1.25

### GUATEMALA

*3 10c blue, 1871	.40
14 1 p yellow, 1878	.50
*16 1 r black & green, 1879	.30
*19 10c on 1 r black & green	.50
* 20 20c on 2 r carmine rose	1.00
*32 2c brown, lithographed	.75
*34 10c red	.60
36 25c orange	.40
37 50c olive green	.25
39 100c red brown	.50
*53 10c on 75c carmine rose	.60
*54 10c on 200c orange yellow	.35
*63 18c grayish white	1.00
*84 6c on 100c brown, 1898	.30
*90 2c on 10c blue green	.35
*91 2c on 50c deep blue	.40
*95 6c on 5 p gray violet	.50
*96 6c on 10 p emerald green	.50
*131 25c on 150c dark blue	2.00

### HANOVER

10 1 g g green, 1856	.25
11 1-30th rose	.60
13 1-10th yellow	1.25
*16 30 rose without network	1.50
18 ½ g black, 1859-61	4.00
20 2 g ultramarine	.60
22 3 g orange yellow	1.50
23 3 g brown	1.00
*25 3 p green, percé en arc	2.00
29 3 g brown	1.25

### GIBRALTAR

*2 1 p rose, 1886	.60
3 2 p violet brown	3.00
4 2½ p ultramarine	.85
*5 4 p orange brown	4.00
*10 2 p brown violet	.60
*11 2½ p ultramarine	.60
*17 25c on 2 p violet, Aug. '89	1.00
*20 50c on 6 p violet	.60
*27 75c olive green, Nov. 1889	1.25
28 1 p bistre	2.00

### GOLD COAST

*4 ½ p bistre, C C 14	1.25
*5 1 p blue	.85
6 2 p green	1.00
7 4 p red violet	1.25
*16 3 p olive, C A	.35
*17 4 p red violet	.50
*18 6 p orange	.75
*20 2 sh brown	2.00
*29 3 p lilac & yellow	.40
*31 1 sh green & black	1.00

### GUAM

*1 1c green	.50
*5 5c blue	.50
*7 8c puce	1.25
*8 10c yellow brown	1.00
*101 10c blue, Special Delivery	1.50

**WHAT ELSE DO YOU NEED?**

**OVER THE COUNTER****J. H. LYONS, Manager****TWENTIETH CENTURY DIME SETS**

4	Argentina	1910	8	Greece	1901
15	Austria	1908	3	" Lemnos	1912
6	" Dues	1910	4	" Macedonia	1912
3	Austrian Turkey	1903	5	Guadeloupe	1905
3	" "	1908	6	Guatemala	1902
8	Bavaria	1911	3	" "	1908
12	Belgium Postal Packet	1902-6	3	" "	1909
5	Bolivia	1901-2	3	" "	1912
6	Bosnia	1906	4	Hayti	1904
4	" "	1910	5	" "	1906
6	" "	1912	3	" "	1907
7	Brazil	1906	5	Honduras	1903
5	" official	1906	5	Hong Kong	1904-07
4	Bulgaria	1909	5	Iceland	1902
7	" "	1911	5	" "	1907-8
3	Canal Zone	1906	6	India	1902-4
5	Cape Good Hope	1902-4	5	" Gwalior	1903-7
5	Ceylon	1912	6	" " official	1902-7
5	Chili	1902	4	" Patiala	1903-5
5	" "	1905-9	6	Indo China	1904-6
4	" "	1911	4	" " Dues	1908
6	Chinese Republic	1912	4	Inhambane	1902-11
4	" "	1913	5	" "	1914
5	Costa Rica	1901	5	Ivory Coast	1906-7
5	" "	1907-11	5	" "	1913
5	" "	1910-11	8	Japan	1913
3	Crete	1908	4	Liberia	1906-10
4	" "	1909-10	4	Macao	1913
5	Dahomey	1906	5	Madagascar	1908
5	" "	1913	5	Martinique	1908
6	Denmark	1907	5	Mauritania	1906
7	" Newspaper	1907	6	Mexico	1910
4	Dominican Republic	1902	3	Netherlands	1907
6	Dutch Indies	1901	4	" Dues	1907
5	" "	1902	5	New Caledonia	1905-6
5	Ecuador	1907	6	Nicaragua	1909
4	Egypt	1914	4	North Borneo	1901
5	" official	1907	4	Persia	1911
5	Finland	1901-2	5	Peru	1907
5	" "	1911	5	" "	1909
10	France	1902-3	7	Portugal	1910
5	French Alexandria	1902-3	5	" Republica	1910
6	" Crete	1902-3	7	" "	1912
5	" Guiana	1905-7	8	Prussia	1903
5	" Guinea	1906	5	Reunion	1907
5	" "	1913	3	Rio De Oro	1912
7	" Levant	1902-3	5	Russia	1913
6	" Morocco	1902-8	5	St. Pierre	1909
12	Germany	1902	5	St. Thomas	1914
5	Gold Coast	1902-13	4	Salvador	1906

TEN CENTS PER SET — 12 SETS FOR \$1.00



The New England Stamp Company has bought the majority of the very large collections that have been sold outright in the United States in the last twenty years.

This has placed us, and kept us, in a position where at all times we could furnish real rarities whenever called on to do so, and this little monthly would prove wholly inadequate should we attempt to furnish a list of the really rare stamps that we have bought and sold within the last twenty years. The last year there has been a greater demand upon us than ever before, coming both from collectors and dealers and we find ourselves in a position where it is absolutely necessary for us to buy **SOMETHING BIG**, not quantity alone but Quality.

For the third time we desire to impress upon our several thousand readers the fact that

## WE WANT TO BUY

We are anxious to buy good things in almost any line and will pay good prices and for many lines high prices. Below we enumerate a considerable list of special wants and for all these if condition is fine (and we do not care to buy unless condition is fine) we will pay good prices. We will buy to any extent and will pay **SPOT CASH TO ANY AMOUNT**.

## WE WILL BUY FOR CASH

### UNITED STATES—

ANY OF THE RARITIES.

THE HIGHER DENOMINATIONS FROM 1847 DOWN TO THE PRESENT DATE, USED OR UNUSED, BLOCKS OF FOUR OR LARGER BLOCKS PARTICULARLY DESIRED.

1851-1857-1861-1869—ALL VALUES EXCEPT THE 3c DESIRED.

1851—PARIS, STRIPS AND BLOCKS OF THE 3c.

ALL U. S. UPON ORIGINAL COVERS.

THE POSTMASTERS' PROVISIONALS.

THE CARRIER STAMPS, COVERS ESPECIALLY.

DEPARTMENTS—THE HIGH VALUE STATE.

RARE ENVELOPES, CUT SQUARE OR ENTIRE.

RARE REVENUES, PARTICULARLY THE INVERTS.

RARE LOCALS, COVERS ESPECIALLY DESIRED.

ANY OF THE BETTER CONFEDERATES, ON OR OFF COVER.

ANY OF THE SCARCER BRITISH NORTH AMERICANS, USED OR UNUSED, ON OR OFF COVER.

### HAWAIIAN MISSIONARIES and the RARER NUMERALS—

OLD EUROPEANS, OLD COLONIALS, IN FACT ANYTHING THAT IS FINE IF PRICE IS RIGHT.

## WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER

Last month we offered quite a list of Departments at half catalog. This offer is still good.

We also offered full sets of used Parcel Post Dues for \$1.00.

We can supply these for a limited time only.

1915.

# Approval Sheet Department

Keep This List for Reference.

All Previous Lists are Cancelled

## NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY

12 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

*We send sheets and books of stamps on approval to collectors furnishing PROPER REFERENCES.*

Minors (persons under 21 years of age) *must* have the application endorsed by parent or guardian on the blank furnished for that purpose. It is understood that we are to continue sending selections until ordered to discontinue.

Returns should be made promptly and correspondents are expected to pay return postage, registration and cost of draft or money order. We are not responsible for letters lost in transit, and all stamps which we forward by registered mail must be returned to us REGISTERED. It is assumed that persons who request approval selections do so under these conditions.

### A New Idea

#### "Big Selections" of Stamps at One Cent Each, Net

Owing to the high cost of labor in this country we have never been able to handle a very large variety of 1c stamps on our approval sheets. We have now had made up for us abroad some collections of stamps lightly pasted on sheets which we will send on approval to beginners who wish to fill in at very low cost. These collections contain up to 2,000 different stamps, so that they can be used to advantage by a general collector having less than that number of varieties.

#### IF YOU WILL AGREE TO BUY 500 STAMPS

we will send you a selection of about 2,000 varieties, from which you may select 500 or more stamps at 1c each, net. (Not less than 500 sold.)

#### IF YOU WILL AGREE TO BUY 200 STAMPS

we will send you about 1,000 varieties from which you may select 200 or more at 1 cent each. (Not less than 200 sold.)

#### IF YOU WILL AGREE TO BUY 100 STAMPS

we will send 700 varieties from which you may select 100 or more at 1 cent each. (Not less than 100 sold.)

The stamps in these selections are both used and unused, both foreign and United States, and catalog at 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c and 5c each. These big selections can not be sent out for smaller purchases than the amounts stated.

You can tell from the size of your own collection how many stamps you want to buy. The larger the purchase, the greater the variety you will have to select from.

For collectors who spend 25 cents or more at a time, we have a fine line of

## Regular Approval Sheets, Alphabetically Arranged

These contain stamps cat. mostly 1c to 10c each, with a few higher. They are sent out at 50 PER CENT DISCOUNT from marked prices, and if the entire sheet is taken they come even cheaper. The list follows:

Number of sheet	Countries	Total value	Net price for entire sheet	Number of sheet	Countries	Total value	Net price for entire sheet
1	U.S. Postage	\$1.12	\$ .45	18	Netherlands, Newfoundland, New S. Wales, New Zealand,		
2	U.S. Postage	2.72	1.25		Nicaragua,	1.36	.60
3	U.S. Dues, Special Delivery Envelopes	.97	.35	19	Nicaragua,	1.36	.60
4	U.S. Official envelopes, Telegraphs, Revenues	2.81	1.25	20	Nicaragua, Norway, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Queensland, Reunion		
5	U.S. Revenues	2.18	.95	21	Reunion, Rhodesia, Russia, Roumania, Salvador	1.03	.40
<b>UNITED STATES COLONIES</b>				22	Salvador	1.66	.75
6	Canal Zone, Cuba to 1899	2.76	1.25	23	Salvador, Samoa, Servia, So. Australia, Spain	1.76	.75
7	Cuba after 1899, Hawaii, Philippine Is., Porto Rico	2.01	.90	24	Spain, Sweden	.81	.30
8	Porto Rico	1.68	.75	25	Sweden, Switzerland, Transvaal		
<b>FOREIGN, 19TH CENTURY</b>				26	Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela	1.00	.40
9	Anjouan, Argentine Republic, Austria	.96	.40	26	Venezuela, Victoria, Western Australia, Wurtemberg	.70	.30
10	Austria, Barbados, Bavaria, Belgium, Bolivia	1.02	.45	<b>FOREIGN, 20TH CENTURY</b>			
11	Bolivia, Bosnia, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, Canada Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon Chile	1.15	.45	50	Angola, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Azores, Baden, Bahamas, Barbados	1.12	.45
12	Chile, Colombian Republic, Costa Rica, Crete, Denmark, Dutch Indies, Ecuador	1.76	.80	51	Barbados, Bavaria, Belgium, Benadir, Bolivia, Bosnia, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria	1.06	.40
13	Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France	2.63	1.20	52	Bulgaria, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Verde, Ceylon, Chile, China	1.21	.50
14	France, Germany	.66	.25	53	China, Colombian Republic, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark Dahomey	1.47	.60
15	Grand Comoro Islands, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras	1.72	.75	54	Dominican Republic, Dutch Indies, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Finland, France	1.27	.50
16	Honduras, Hungary, India, Italy, Jamaica	.87	.35	55	France, Fr. Colonies, Gabon, Germany, Great Britain	.82	.30
17	Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands	1.64	.70				

56	Great Britain, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Guinea, Hayti, Hong Kong, Hungary	1.41	.60	60	Reunion, Roumania, Russia, St. Pierre, St. Thomas, Salvador,	1.13	.45
57	Hungary, Iceland, India, Indo China, Inhambane, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Lourenço Marques, Luxemburg	.95	.35	61	Senegal, Servia, Siam, Southern Nigeria, Somali Coast, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Timor, Transvaal,	.95	.35
58	Luxemburg, Macau, Madagascar, Malta, Martinique, Mauritania, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua	1.10	.45	62	Transvaal, Trinidad, Tunisia, Turkey, Upper Senegal, Venezuela, Victoria, Western Australia, Zambesia	.91	.35
59	Nicaragua, Norway, Nyassa, Orange River Colony, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Prussia,	1.49	.65				

### Other Approval Sheets at 50 Per Cent Discount

**U. S. Envelopes.** A fine line of the issues previous to 1887, marked with the proper catalogue or album numbers, so as to be easy to transfer to your album. A good opportunity to fill up these interesting issues.

**U. S. General Issues.** A limited number of these stamps, listing 10c to \$5.00 each, in average condition, at 50 per cent discount. (Really *fine* U. S. Postage are *scarce* and can be supplied only at very small discounts, if any.)

**U. S. Departments.** A limited variety at 50 per cent discount. These are getting scarcer every year.

**U. S. Dues; Telegraphs; Revenues.** A nice line on sheets and some books at 50 per cent discount.

**Foreign.** Thousands of varieties, cat. 5c each and up, constantly changing as we make new purchases. Made up in miscellaneous form for general collectors.

The above comprise the largest variety at 50 per cent discount offered by any dealer. Our selections are sent to buyers spending \$1.00 or more at a time, except the alphabetical and beginners' sheets, which are sent to those spending as little as 25c.

### Special \$10,000 Collection at 50 Per Cent Discount

We have a large 19th Century Collection, divided into 12 volumes and priced by Scott's cat. total about \$800.00 per volume. These volumes will be submitted for selection to reliable collectors desiring to spend at least \$25.00 each time. An unusual opportunity for serious buyers to fill up general collections at low cost.

## **"Bargain Counter" Approval Sheets**

of Damaged Stamps. 5 cents net per stamp (cat. 15, 20, 25, 50, 75c up to \$1.00 each.) 10c net per stamp (cat. up to \$2.00 each.) 25c net per stamp (cat. 75c, \$1, \$2 to \$5 each.) Space fillers at ridiculously low prices because we have not time to handle them in any other way. Customers have written us that some stamps on these Bargain Sheets are as good as offered elsewhere at 50 per cent discount.

---

## **Selections at Smaller Discounts**

Thousands of varieties cannot be sold at 50 per cent discount, and we have a splendid line of these "hard-to-get" stamps, as follows:

## **Sheets at 25 Per Cent Discount**

Our "Blue Sheets." A fine line, alphabetically arranged, U. S. and Foreign, both 19th and 20th Century.

---

## **"Net" Books by Countries**

Each stamp marked with cat. price and our net price. Nothing like these to fill up vacant spaces. (Net and 25 per cent selections sent to those spending \$1.00 or more at a time.)

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## **Twentieth Century Stamps**

In addition to the Twentieth Century stamps on our alphabetical approval sheets, we shall make up a limited number of approval books of Twentieth Century stamps at small discounts. Our Twentieth Century stock of many countries, and colonies is so limited, however, that no general lots can be made up, and detailed want lists should be submitted.

---

## **SPECIAL WANT LISTS**

We fill detailed want lists of stamps desired by collectors, submitting the stamps on approval. Want lists usually consist very largely of the "hard-to-get" stamps not found in approval selections, and the discounts allowed on the low priced stamps are necessarily small. Want lists of the higher priced stamps can in many cases be filled at liberal concessions from catalogue prices, depending upon the condition and actual value of each specimen.



New England

Bradford 2677

Stamp



Monthly

OUR MOTTO: "WHAT ELSE" DO YOU NEED?

Vol. IV, No. 3.

BOSTON, MASS., JANUARY 20, 1915.

Whole No. 39

## "WHO'S WHO" IN EUROPE THE REST OF THEM

Not long ago we introduced to our readers the various rulers of Europe whose countries are concerned in the titanic struggle now being waged over most of that continent. Just before we went to press we were compelled to add Turkey to the list, which caused the pertinent question "Shall we ever be able to say 'the last'?" in regard to the participants in this world calamity. Fortunately for two months there have been no further developments, but the possibilities are not wanting; and the treatment of Italian representatives in Turkey and the resulting ultimatum sent by Italy to the Porte may prove the next spark. If so it will bring Italy in line with the "Allies," so-called.



GARIBALDI

Italy stands in a peculiar position. For many years she has been a partner with Germany and Austria in the *Dreibund* or "Triple Alliance", and it was the evident expectation of the Teutonic Allies that she would stand with them in the present crisis. But Italy is not a wealthy country, and besides was hardly past her own war with Turkey in 1911 and 1912. Her friendship and sympathies as well lay largely with England and France, and the hatred of her people for Austria because of the latter's conquest of Italian territories and oppression of their inhabitants for years before united Italy sprang into being in 1870, made them entirely unwilling to fight for the sake of old enemies. Italy therefore dodged the issue by proclaiming her neutrality on the grounds that the alliance with Germany and Austria was a defensive one alone, in case of attack, and that as war was declared by Germany she was not bound to assist. It is understood that the Kaiser has denounced her "treachery", nevertheless.

But Italy has not been idle, and has placed herself in a state of thorough preparation for eventualities. It doubtless needs but the proper

occurrence to warrant justification, when her neutrality will disappear, together with the "scrap of paper" containing the *Dreibund* treaty, which is already practically torn up. She will then add three million more fighting men to the immense armies of Europe, making in all some twenty millions of men engaged in the death struggle. What a spectacle for so-called "modern civilization"!

The King of Italy, Victor Immanuel III, succeeded his father, King Humbert, at the death of the latter by assassination on July 29, 1900. He has proved an intelligent and popular ruler and is greatly beloved by his subjects. By his marriage to Princess Helena of Montenegro in 1896, he became son-in-law to King Nicholas, now leading the troops of his famous little mountain kingdom.

Watching intently the course of events as well as Italy, the Kingdom of Greece, late partner of the Balkan League in its successful war against Turkey in 1912 and 1913, is liable to become involved at almost any time, and if so it will also be on the side of the "Allies." That Greece is no mean competitor, though small, has already been learned by the Turks, and the further opportunity to inflict punishment upon the latter would certainly be welcomed by the people who have so long suffered at their hands.

The portrait of the King of Greece has never yet appeared upon her stamps, but strange to say King George was given that distinction upon one of the stamps of Crete, when that island was under the autonomous government guaranteed by the Great Powers. The present ruler is King Constantine, who succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father during the recent Balkan war, on March 18, 1913. Curiously enough his wife, Queen Sophia, is a sister of Kaiser William, and an own cousin to both the Czar and King George of England.

A third country, whose rumored entrance into the war frequently reappears, is Rumania. Both Russia and Austria have been bidding for her assistance, it is understood. In fact the late King Charles had promised it to Kaiser William, for he was a German Prince of the house of Hohenzollern, elected to the throne of the then Principality in 1866. But the Rumanians have not been able to see it in that light, and as their interest lies largely in getting part of Transylvania, now belonging to Austria, and peopled largely by Rumanians, it is not difficult to see whom they will fight against when once started.

King Charles died on October 10, 1914, quite suddenly, and but little has reached the outside world about it. His successor, King Ferdinand, was a nephew, as the late ruler died childless. The new Queen was formerly a German Duchess but it is understood that King Ferdinand is more in sympathy with his new subjects than his predecessor in regard to their German affiliations. King Ferdinand's likeness has not yet appeared on the stamps so we have no cut to present.



KING FERDINAND

Bulgaria is a somewhat uncertain quantity. After the Balkan war and the defeat of Turkey, the allied nations fell to fighting among themselves over the spoils with the result that in this second war Bulgaria, who seems to have been the instigator and the greediest partner, was soundly whipped by Serbia, Greece and Montenegro. Not only this, but Rumania seized the opportunity to demand the cession of a portion of Bulgarian territory along the lower Danube which had anciently belonged to her provinces, as the price of her neutrality in the struggle. Bulgaria was forced to yield and is now nursing her wrath particularly against Serbia and Rumania. It



has even been reported that she had entered into alliance with Turkey after her defeat by the former allies, but whether true or not some powerful factor has so far held her neutral which she announces she will remain. Both Germany and Russia are known to have exerted their influence at Sofia, and while King Ferdinand doubtless has Teutonic leanings, since he is a German Prince by birth, yet his subjects are Slavs and Russian influence is powerful among them.

Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha was elected Prince of Bulgaria on July 7, 1887 and declared King on July 10, 1911. His first Queen was an Italian Duchess, who died in 1899. The present Queen, whom he married in 1908, was a German Princess.

Of the remaining countries Portugal, which is practically at war because allied with England, though no formal declaration has been made, is a Republic, and therefore has no President's features on her stamps. The same is true of Switzerland, straining every nerve to keep her borders inviolate by the hostile forces pressing around them. The latter conditions are true in Holland, whose Queen Wilhelmina has a German for Prince Consort. That Holland will remain neutral seems almost assured, and the recent conference of the Kings of Norway, Sweden and Denmark, which evidently marks a new Scandinavian "Triple Entente," seems to point to their neutrality. King Haakon of Norway, elected November 18, 1905, and King Christian X of Denmark, who succeeded his father, King Frederick VIII on May 14, 1912, are brothers. King Gustaf V of Sweden succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, King Oscar II, on December 8, 1907.

The only European country which seems wholly out of touch with the war is Spain, whose King, Alfonso XIII, we have been familiar with for some time. His mother was an Austrian Archduchess, but his Queen is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and own cousin of King George. Spanish sympathies are undoubtedly with the French and English, but we hear little from them at present.



QUEEN  
WILHELMINA

## New England Stamp Monthly

*Published by the*

**NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY**

12 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON.

A. W. BATCHELDER, ..... *Manager*

FREEMAN PUTNEY, JR. .... *Treasurer*

C. A. HOWES, ..... *Editor*

### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

12 CENTS PER YEAR.

*Just the cost of Mailing.*

**WE** will, however, **IF REQUESTED**, place upon the subscription list, **WITHOUT CHARGE**, the name of every customer who remits \$1.00 or over for stamps advertised in this issue.

A most interesting development of the war in Belgium and the driving of the government of that unhappy country from its own territory, is the transfer to Havre, France, along with the other departmental Administrations, of the General Post Office. There, in the suburb of Sainte-Adresse, the expatriated Government directs affairs and uses its own stamps on the premises loaned to it by the Government of France. The latter has furnished a special postmark of the usual type, reading **LE HAVRE (SPECIAL)** around the top, and **SEINE INFRE** at the bottom, with date in center. This is used on the regular Belgian stamps (it is understood that the Red Cross stamps are not on sale there) and thus distinguishes them. Postal rates are the usual local ones on mail matter to Belgium, but postal union rates for France, even for delivery in Havre-itself. The office force consists of one Belgian and one French employee.

Two of the expected results of the European conflict have happened: England has annexed Egypt as a Protectorate and nominated a new ruler with the title of Sultan; and France has done practically the same thing with Morocco, as she intended to do several years ago when Germany prevented

It seems that the India stamps surcharged "I. E. F." are being used not only with the expeditionary forces now in France, but also with other contingents operating in British East Africa, Egypt, the Persian Gulf and at Kiaochou, China. The locality is not revealed by the postmarks, which are lettered simply **BASE OFFICE** with its number. The list of these offices does not seem to be public property at present.

Interesting developments seem to be taking place in China. When the Imperial Post was instituted in 1897 and took over the Customs Post, the first regular postage stamps issued were lithographed in Japan and were rather rough and unsatisfactory. They were soon superseded by a set in approximately the same designs but finely engraved on steel by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons of London. These began to appear in 1899 as corresponding values of the Japanese set were used up.

When the new Republican Government took control at Peking, after the successful revolution in 1912, a Bureau of Engraving and Printing was established under several American engravers who had been connected with our own Bureau in Washington. Their first effort was the revenue stamps which many of us have seen, with their picture of a bit of the Great Wall with the Republican banner above it. Then the two Commemorative sets picturing Dr. Sun Yat Sen and President Yuan Shih Kai showed that the new Bureau was not behind the best in the quality of work it could produce. What was the surprise, then, when the permanent Republican issue appeared in 1913, to find that it came from Waterlow of London again! The latest news, however, is to the effect that the Peking Bureau is coming into its own once more, for the 1 cent stamp has just appeared in re-engraved form and with the imprint of the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing upon the sheets.

## OVER THE COUNTER

J. H. LYONS, Manager

EVERY STAMP ON THIS PAGE IS  
UNUSED

BRITISH GUIANA 1905-14	
No. 160	.03
No. 161	.08
No. 161a	.25
No. 162	.25
No. 165	.40
No. 166	.35
No. 168	.90
No. 169	1.25
No. 170	1.25
No. 173	.04
No. 174	.12
No. 175	.12
No. 176	.15
No. 177	.20
No. 178	.02
No. 179	.04
No. 180	.08
No. 181	.09
No. 182	.10
No. 183	.18
No. 184	.35

BRITISH HONDURAS 1901-13	
No. 57	.20
No. 59	.10
No. 60	.15
No. 61	.30
No. 62	.05
No. 63	.12
No. 64	.15
No. 65	.20
No. 67	.50
No. 68	.80
No. 69	1.60
No. 70	3.00
No. 72	.06
No. 73	.12
No. 74	.50
No. 75	.02
No. 76	.04
No. 77	.09
No. 78	.18
No. 79	.35
No. 80	.65
No. 81	1.25
No. 82	2.50

BOSNIA WAR SURCHARGES PICTORIAL	
7h on 5h, 12h on 10h the two for	.10

ALL TWENTIETH CENTURY.

BELGIUM RED CROSS	
1914 6 Varieties	.65

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS, 1907-1914	
No. 2	.10
No. 8	.05
No. 9	.07
No. 10	.12
No. 11	.16
No. 12	.25
No. 13	.35
No. 14	.65
No. 15	1.25
No. 16	1.50
No. 17	2.50
No. 18	.20
No. 19	.05
No. 20	.07
No. 24	.10
No. 27	.35
1914 ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 6p, 1sh	.90
“ 2sh	.65
“ 2sh 6p	.85
” 5sh	1.65

BRUNEI	
No. 13	.10
No. 14	.12
No. 15	.12
No. 16	.20
No. 26	.04
No. 27	.15
No. 31	.06
No. 33	.12
No. 34	.25
No. 35	.30
No. 36	.50
No. 37	.90

CAYMAN ISLANDS 1912 KING GEORGE	
¼, ½, 1, 2, 2½p	.25
4p	.25
6p	.20
2 shillings	.75
3 shillings	1.10
5 shillings	1.65

CEYLON KING GEORGE	
2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 25c	.40
30c	.15
50c	.25
1 rupee	1.25



# NATURAL HISTORY AS SHOWN ON POSTAGE STAMPS

JAMES H. LYONS

This article, as the title implies, is a study of animals, birds, reptiles, trees, etc., as pictured on postage stamps.

## AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH

The Commonwealth of Australia, consisting of the six colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1, 1901.



On the first set of postage stamps issued for the Commonwealth is portrayed a Kangaroo, a genus of marsupial quadrupeds almost entirely confined to Australia and the neighboring islands. They form one of the most prominent and characteristic features of the fauna of these lands. Kangaroos vary considerably in size; the Great Kangaroo illustrated on the stamps attains a length of eight feet including the tail, the wallabies (brush kangaroos) of the same genus are much smaller. Kangaroos are distinguished primarily

by the possession of a pouch in which they carry their young after birth, and to which the latter go for shelter after they are able to run and jump. The hind legs of the Kangaroo are greatly elongated, and by means of these and the powerful tail the animals are able to take long leaps and make swift progress. Kangaroos feed on grass and various kinds of herbage, and are hunted by the colonists as much on account of the damage they do in eating grass required for cattle and sheep as for sport. They are by nature timid and inoffensive, except when brought to bay, when they will defend themselves with their sharp claws and powerful hind legs. The fur is soft and woolly, the skin being of value for both shoe and glove leather. The flesh is said to be nutritious and savory, resembling mutton, the tail especially being considered a delicacy.

On the six pence postage stamp of the issue of 1914 is pictured a native of Australia, the Kookaburra or Laughing Jackass, a very large kingfisher, measuring 17 inches in length, with a wing of 8½ and a tail of 6½ inches. It is also called the Settler's Clock. It acquires these names from the peculiar gurgling cry uttered with great regularity at dawn and dusk. It is one of the wood-kingfishers, the food consisting of insects, reptiles and even small mammals. The coloring is not brilliant, consisting of brown, black and white, but the male has the lower part of the back of a greenish blue color.



## CANADA

Was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497. In 1534 Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, discovered the St. Lawrence River and travelled as far as the Indian village Hochelaga, bringing back with him the first cargo of Canadian furs. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by Champlain

in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year.



On the 5 cent postage stamp of Canada, of the issue of 1859, is pictured a beaver. The Beaver is a social rodent, formerly widely distributed over Europe and North America but now greatly reduced in residence and number. It has strongly webbed hind feet which are used in swimming, a scaly, horizontally flattened tail used as a rudder, sharp claws, which aid it in scratching up mud, and a short, thick fur, which has considerable commercial value. The value of the fur was such that, when the first French explorers began to search the Canadian lakes and later when the Hudson Bay Company succeeded the French, the history of Canada was largely bound up with beaver-catching and the sale of the skins. In the early days of the Company the "standard of trade" of the Northwest was a beaver skin. The beaver was the crest of the Province of Canada and is still that of the Dominion. The great interest in the beavers lies in the ingenuity which they manifest in the construction of their houses or "lodges" and in the building of dams when the water in the vicinity of their dwellings tends to become so shallow as to impede their movements or leave them a prey to their enemies. The diet consists of the leaves and bark of trees, especially the willow and poplar. In felling a tree the incisor teeth are the instruments used and the beaver has been known to gnaw through a tree  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet in diameter.

#### CHINA

Or more accurately the Chinese Republic, is an extensive dominion of Eastern Asia. Chinese civilization is the oldest in the world but no trace is found in ancient Chinese literature of any tradition on which a theory might be founded as to the original source of the race. The Chinese have their own traditions as to the history of the human race, and these show no signs of their migration. After the time of Pan-ku, the first man, they tell of ten periods of sovereigns, to the reigns of whom most of the great advances in civilization and culture are assigned. The first emperor of whom a detailed account is given is Fu-hi, whose lifetime tradition fixes as 2852-2738 B. C. At the close of the year 1911 the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication and a Republic was proclaimed.

On several of the Chinese postage stamps is pictured the Carp, a fresh water fish and native of the East, especially China, but abundant as an introduced form throughout Europe and North America. This fish, which is closely related to such well known species as gold fish and minnows, often grows to a very large size. An average length is 12 to 17 inches, but in captivity this is often exceeded, and the limit of growth is uncertain, specimens weighing 30 to 40 pounds being frequently found. Examples have been known to attain great age also, some living over 100 years. In color they are brown above, light beneath, have a compressed body covered with large scales, a long dorsal fin and shorter anal fin, and around the mouth depend four barbels. The Carp usually inhabits quiet lakes, ponds or sluggish streams and during winter hibernates in the mud; it is capable of living for a considerable time out of water. Its food consists of vegetable matter and worms, insects, etc.



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We have advertised in our MONTHLY the past year a large variety of stamps at 50% discount. Many of them can no longer be supplied at that rate, but on the other hand we find we can add numerous varieties from fortunate purchases.

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**¶** Owing to the manner in which supplies of medium priced stamps are being absorbed by collectors all over the world, there are many varieties in this list which when sold out, we NEVER expect to be able to advertise again at these prices.

*Take your Album and Catalogue and go through this list and you will find many stamps which are BIG BARGAINS at 50% discount.*

---

SEE BACK PAGES FOR LIST OF DIME SETS

## UNITED STATES.

NOTE—U. S. Adhesives perfectly centered, full gum if unused and otherwise in really fine condition are scarce and can only be supplied at very small discounts. The following are in average good condition, satisfactory to most collectors and returnable if they do not please you:

Nos. \*31, \*32B, \*33 \*51, \*63, \*65, \*68, \*71, \*73, 75, \*76, \*78, \*86, \*87, \*88, 91, \*92, \*93, \*94, 100, \*112, \*113, \*114, \*115, \*116, \*117, \*119, \*133.  
 \*136, \*145, \*146, \*147, \*148, 148, \*149, 152, \*153, 153, 154, \*156, \*157, \*158, \*159, \*161, 163, 165, \*178, \*179, \*182, \*183, \*184, \*185, \*186, \*188, 189, 190, \*205, \*206, \*207, \*208, \*208a, \*209, \*216, \*246, 310, 311, 333, 334.

## U. S. OFFICIAL STAMPS.

\*500, \*501, \*504, \*505, \*506, \*507, \*514, \*515, \*516, \*517, \*518, 519, \*520, 521, \*522, \*523, \*524, 525, \*526, 526, \*527, 527, \*528, \*529, \*530, 530, \*532, \*534, \*535, \*536, \*537, 537, 538, 539, \*540, 540, \*541, 541, 542, \*543, 543, \*546, 546a, 547, \*548, \*548a, \*549, \*550, \*551, 551a, \*552, \*553, 554, \*555, 555, 555a.  
 \*556, 557, \*558, \*559, \*560, \*561, \*562, 563, \*571, \*572, 573, 574, \*575, 575, \*576, \*577, 577, \*578, 578, \*579, \*580, 580, \*581, 581, \*582, \*586, \*589, \*590, \*591, 591, \*592, 592.  
 \*598, \*599, \*600, \*601, \*602, \*603, 603, \*605, \*621, 622, 626, \*627, \*628, \*628a, \*629, \*630, 630, \*631, \*632, 632, \*634, 638, \*755.  
 \*802, 890, 891, 892.

## U. S. NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

\*1002a, \*1002b, 1005, \*1008, \*1009, \*1011, \*1030, \*1035, \*1036, \*1053, \*1054, \*1061, \*1062, \*1067, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098.

## POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

\*1201, 1202, \*1203, \*1208, \*1209, \*1210, 1212, 1213, \*1214, 1214, \*1215, \*1216, \*1217, 1217, \*1218, \*1219, \*1220, 1220, 1221, \*1224, 1227, 1228, 1236, \*1240, 1240, \*1243a.

## U. S. ENVELOPES.

(Cut square with good margins. Marked with proper catalogue number for easy identification, if requested. We have others not listed here, too few of a kind to advertise, which will be supplied at the same rate as long as they last. They will be found in our approval selections.)

\*1314, \*1327, 1328, 1330, 1332, \*1336, \*1337, \*1342, \*1351, \*1353, \*1360, \*1361, \*1365, \*1366, \*1369, \*1374, \*1375, \*1376, 1378, \*1380, \*1384, \*1391, \*1392, \*1394, \*1395, \*1396, \*1397.  
 \*1405, 1406, \*1408, \*1410, \*1415, 1418, \*1418B, \*1421, \*1429, \*1430, \*1438, \*1440, \*1444, 1446, 1448, \*1456, \*1462, \*1463, \*1468, 1468a, \*1469, \*1475, \*1478, \*1497, \*1504, 1504, \*1505, \*1507, \*1508, \*1513, \*1514, \*1515, \*1524, \*1525, \*1526, \*1527, \*1528, \*1529, \*1531, \*1532, \*1537, \*1538, \*1541, \*1543, \*1544, \*1544a, \*1545, \*1548, \*1557b, \*1560, \*1561, \*1563, \*1565, \*1597c, \*1604, \*1610, \*1613.  
 \*1707, \*1840, \*1847, \*1859, \*1860, \*1861, \*1821.

## U. S. TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

\*1925, \*1926, \*1927, \*1928, \*1942, \*1944, 1946, 1947, \*1948, 1948, \*1949, 1949, \*1951, \*1952, 1975, 1976, 1977, \*2075, \*2076, \*2080, \*2081, \*2082, \*2083, \*2101, \*2102, \*2103, \*2104, \*2105, \*2110, 2110, \*2111, 2111, 2112, \*2117, \*2127, \*2260, \*2265, \*2270, \*2271, \*2272, 2273, \*2276, \*2277, \*2278, 2279, \*2280, \*2281, \*2282, \*2283, \*2284, \*2285, 2293, 2294.



## U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

("I" means imperforate. "P" means part perforate. Other first issue revenues are perforated.)

2800P, 2804I, 2804P, 2806I, 2807, 2808I, 2808P, 2810, 2812P, 2812, 2815, 2817, 2818I, 2818P, 2818, 2819, 2821P, 2821, 2823I, 2823P, 2824I, 2824P, 2826I, 2826P, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2834, 2835P, 2840I, 2840, 2841I, 2841P, 2842I, 2842P, 2842, 2843P, 2844I, 2844, 2845I, 2846, 2847I, 2847P, 2848I, 2849I, 2849, 2850I, 2851P, 2851, 2852P, 2852, 2853I, 2853P, 2854P, 2856I, 2856P, 2856, 2857I, 2858I, 2858P, 2859I, 2860, 2861I, 2861P, 2861, 2862P, 2862, 2863P, 2864P, 2865I, 2865, 2867I, 2868I, 2869I, 2869, 2871I, 2871, 2872I, 2872, 2873I, 2873, 2874I, 2874, 2875I, 2875, 2876, 2877I, 2877, 2879, 2882, 2883, 2885I, 2886, 2888I, 2889I, 2889, 2890, 2891I, 2891, 2892, 2894, 2895, 2899.

Second Issue: 2903, 2905, 2907, 2911, 2914, 2917, 2918, 2920, 2925, 2927.

Third Issue: 2944, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958.

2967 roul, 2971, 2972a, 2973b, 2974b, 2976b, 2983 roul, 2985 roul, 2988b, 2989a, 2989b, 2990, \*2992, \*2994a, 3038, 3039, 3042.

## CONFEDERATE STATES

\*203, \*205, \*210, \*211, \*212, \*213.

## ANTIGUA

3, 8, 10, 11, \*12, 12, \*13, 13, 14, 15, \*16, 17, \*18, 18, 19, \*20.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

11, \*41, 51, 54, 64, 66, \*77, 103, 225, 256, \*258, 258, 259, \*266, 267.

## CORRIENTES

\*5.

## AZORES

10, \*21, 25, 26, 28, \*33, 34, 37, 39, \*40, 50, 52, 53, 54, 56, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, \*70.

## BADEN

16, \*22, \*23, \*25, 25, \*28, 28.

## BAHAMAS

14, \*15, 15, \*17, 17, 18, 19, \*22, 22, \*23, 23, 24, \*26, 28.

## BARBADOS

\*4, 6, \*15, 15, \*15a, 16, 17, \*17a, 17a, 29, 33, 39, 45, 46, \*50, 50, 51,

53, 55, 56, \*60, \*61, 62, \*63, 63, 64, \*65, 65, \*67, \*69, \*73.

## BAVARIA

\*5, \*6, \*7, \*9, \*10, 13, 14, \*15, \*23, \*24, 25, 28.

## BECHUANALAND

\*5, 10, \*13, 15, \*32, \*33, 33, 34, \*40, \*41, \*52.

## BELGIUM

6, 6a, 7, 7a, \*13, 16, 22, \*25, \*29, \*32, \*33, 35, \*40, \*46, \*49, \*52, \*53, 59, 212.

## BERMUDA

1, 2, 4, 6, \*7, \*15, 15, 17, \*18, 18, \*20, 20a.

## BOLIVIA

\*2, \*17, 23, \*26, \*27, 31, 38, \*43, \*46a, \*65, \*66, \*73.

## BRAZIL

7, 27, \*53, \*54, 56, 57, \*58, \*59, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, \*69, \*72, \*73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 84, 95, \*103, 104, 105, 108, 128, 256, \*265.

## BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA

\*1, \*2.

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA

\*14, \*15, \*18.

## BRITISH GUIANA

\*50, 51, 54, 65, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, \*107, \*113, \*114, \*129, \*130, \*142, 143, \*144, \*153, \*154.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

\*8, 11, 13, 14, 15, \*24, \*27, \*28, \*29, 29, \*30, \*31, \*33, \*34, \*35, \*37, 38, \*39, \*40.

## CANADA

Really fine early Canadas are nearly as hard to get as fine early U. S. The following are in average condition:

1, 14, 15, 16, 25, 25a, 35, 36, 47, 49a.

The following supplied unused in fine condition, o. g., while the lot lasts. Some may be had in blocks:

\*27, \*27a, \*32, \*33, \*35, \*38, \*39, \*39a, \*42, \*42a, \*43, \*44, \*45a, \*45b, \*48, \*49a, \*151, \*153, \*153a.

## CANAL ZONE

\*4, \*5, \*17, \*22, \*25, \*26, \*27, \*31.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

3, 5, 12, 17, 18, 19, \*23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 37, 45, 46, 50.

## CAPE VERDE

\*1, \*9, \*16, \*17, 19.

## CEYLON

\*45, 5<sup>c</sup>, 65, 66, 67, 71, 84, \*85, 85, 87, \*89, 108, 114, 120, 124, 125, 126, 133, 138, \*140, 140, 141, 142, \*145, \*146, \*150.

## CHILE

10a, 13, \*17, \*18, 19, \*20, \*21, 28, \*32, 32, 35, \*36, \*37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 57, 58, 60, 61, \*64, 67.

## CHINA

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \*7, 7, \*20, \*21, \*22, \*23, \*27, \*29, \*35, \*42, \*47, 69, 70, 83.

## SHANGHAI

81, \*110, \*112, \*127, \*137, \*258.

## COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC

31, 43, 46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 64, 65, 69, 74, 74a, 75, 79, 94, 103, 107, 108, 111, \*116, 119, 121, 122, 123, 135, 137, 141, \*155, 156, 166, 260, \*267, \*270, \*271, \*273, 273, 274, 275, \*277, 303, \*316, 316, 344, 513, \*518.

## ANTIOQUIA

74, \*79, \*81, \*84, \*85, \*96, \*100, \*101, \*110, \*122, \*124, \*136, \*137, \*138, \*139, \*140.

## BOLIVAR

13, 19, 20, 29, 35, 36, 48, 49, 50, \*53.

## SANTANDER

\*6.

## COOK ISLANDS

\*10, \*14, \*15.

## COREA

\*1, \*2, 6, 7.

## COSTA RICA

\*4, \*5, 5, \*6, 6, \*9, 16, 19, \*20, 20, 21, \*22, 22, 24, \*30, \*31, 38, \*41, \*42, \*43, 49, 101, 102, 103, \*201, \*204, 205, \*222, \*223, \*223a, \*233, 433, 439, 441.

## CRETE

\*11.

## CUBA

\*1, 1, \*2, 2, 4 pen, \*9, 9, 10, 11 pen, \*12, \*13, 13, \*14, 14, \*17, 18, 19, 20, \*21a, 24, \*25, 27, 32, 33, \*34, 47, \*50, \*52, \*53, \*54, \*55, 56, \*57, \*59, \*60, \*62, \*63, 63, \*66, \*67, \*69, \*70, \*71, no gum, \*72, \*73, \*75, \*78, \*80, \*81, \*82, \*84, \*87, \*88, \*89, \*90, \*91, \*93, 94, \*96, \*97, \*98, \*99, \*100, 100, \*102, \*103, \*104, 106, \*107, \*108, 109, 110, \*112, \*113, \*114, \*115, \*118, \*121,

121, \*122, 124, 126, 127, 128, \*129, \*129a, \*130, 130, 132, \*133, \*134, \*135, 137, 138, \*139, 140, \*142, 142, \*143, \*145, \*146, 146, \*147, \*152, \*153, \*155, 170, \*222a, \*223a, 238.

Envelopes, cut square, \*501, \*503, \*505, \*506, \*508, \*519.

## CURACAO

\*1, \*2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, \*18, \*21, \*22, 25, 26, 63, 64.

## DANISH WEST INDIES

\*2, \*3, \*5, 5, \*5a, \*5b, 5b, \*5c, \*5d, \*6, \*7a, \*10, \*10a.

## DOMINICA

\*4, 5, 7, \*13, \*15, \*16, 16, \*17, \*18, \*19, 19, 20, \*21, \*22, \*23.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

\*32, \*33, 33, \*34, \*35, 42, \*43, \*44, 47, 52, \*71, 76, \*88, 90, 91, 92, \*98, 98, \*100, \*109, \*110, \*111, \*116, 123, \*130, \*131, \*141, \*145, \*148, \*162, \*163.

## DUTCH INDIES

4, 8, 9, 10, \*11, 11, 12, \*14, 14, 34, 35, 36, 265.

## ECUADOR

2, 2a, 9, 10, \*11, \*17, 17, \*22, \*30, \*67, \*69, \*72, 155, \*165, 340, \*341, \*342, \*343, 625, \*649, \*673.

## EGYPT

\*8, 11, 20, 26, 109, \*704.

## ERITREA

\*1, 5.

## FALKLAND ISLANDS

\*3, 4, \*5, 6, 8.

## FERNANDO PO

\*5, \*6, 32, \*33, \*47, 64, \*78, \*79, \*80, 86, 87, \*96, \*98.

## FIJI ISLANDS

39, 40, \*41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

## FRANCE

1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 19, 20, 36, 47, 281, 282.

## FRENCH OFFICES ABROAD

601, 604, 605, \*654, \*1601, \*1701, \*1711.

## FRENCH COLONIES

\*1, \*5, 6, 12, 18, 19, 28, 29, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, \*47, \*48.

## FUNCHAL

6, 9.

## GAMBIA

\*5, \*6, \*12, \*13, \*14, \*16, \*17, \*18.

## GERMANY

## THURN AND TAXIS

\*13, \*14, \*15, \*51, \*52, 54, 55.

## NOR. GER. POST. DIST.

6, \*13, \*24, \*28, \*32.

## ALSACE AND LORRAINE

\*83, \*84, \*84a, \*85, \*86.

## GERMAN EMPIRE

1, 3, 7, \*8, 8, 10, 11, \*13, \*14, 14,  
19, 24, 25, \*26, 27, \*28, \*31, 78, 94.

## GIBRALTAR

\*1, \*3, 3, \*4, 4, \*5, \*10, \*12, \*15,  
\*16, \*17, \*18, \*20, 24, \*25, \*27, 28,  
\*32b, 202, \*210.

## GOLD COAST

\*4, \*12, \*13, \*14, 14, \*15, \*16, \*17,  
\*18, 19, \*20, 20, \*26, \*27.

## GREAT BRITAIN

3, 5, 6, 6a, 8, 13, 26, 27, 28, 31, 36,  
39, 40, 42, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53,  
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103, 104, 105, \*107, 107, 108, 109,  
\*151, \*152, 301, 302, 303, \*319, 330,  
351, 358.Offices abroad, 1101, 1102, 1104,  
1105.

## GREECE

\*8, \*15a, \*16, \*25, 25, \*26, 30, \*32,  
35, 37, 42, 42a, 44b, 49, 50, 52, 52a,  
67, 68, 71, 72, 88, 89, 98, 116, 126, 129,  
\*140, 143, 307, \*312.

## GRENADA

3, 5, 6, \*20, \*21, 21, \*22, \*24, \*25,  
\*26, \*36, \*37, \*38, 101, 103, 104, 105,  
106.

## GUAM

Average good copies, \*1, \*2, \*5,  
\*7, \*8, \*9, \*10, \*11, \*101.

## GUATEMALA

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\*13, 13, \*14, 14, \*15, \*16, \*18, \*19,  
\*20, 20, \*21, \*22, 23, \*24, 24, \*25,  
25, \*26, \*26a, \*26d, \*27, \*27a, \*27b,  
\*27c, \*28, \*28a, \*28b, \*28c, \*28d, \*29,  
\*30, \*30a, \*30b, \*30c, \*32, 34, 35,  
36, 37, 44a, 48, \*50, \*51, 52, \*53, \*54,  
\*55, 56, \*63, \*68, \*70, \*71, \*84, \*87,  
\*89, \*91, 92, \*101, \*103, \*104, \*105,  
\*106.

## GUINEA

\*11, \*15, \*19.

## HAMBURG

\*13, 13, \*14, 14, 16, 20, 22, \*23,  
\*24, \*26.

## HANNOVER

4, 10, 11, \*16, 16, \*18, 18, 20, 22,  
23, \*25, 25, 29.

## HAWAII

5, \*6, \*8, 8, \*9, 9, \*9a, \*9b, \*23  
average, \*27, 27, \*28, 28, \*30, 30,  
\*30a, 30a, \*31, 31, \*32, 32, 33, 34,  
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43, 44, \*45, 45, \*46, \*47, 47, \*53,  
\*54, \*57, \*58, \*59, \*60, \*63, \*64, \*65,  
\*66, \*72, \*74, 74, 75, \*76, \*101, \*102,  
\*104, \*105, \*106.

## HAYTI

\*1, 1, \*2, 3, \*4, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11,  
12, 14, 18, 19, \*21, \*22, \*23, 23, 24,  
\*25, 25, \*26, 27, 28, 29, 30, \*34, \*35,  
\*36, 36, \*40, \*41, \*42, \*44, \*48, \*54,  
\*57, \*58, \*59, \*60, \*61, \*63, \*63, \*66,  
\*69, \*72, \*73, \*76, \*77, \*80, \*81, 117,  
\*209.

## HONDURAS

\*1, \*2, \*34, 34, \*37, \*38, \*62, 101.

## HONGKONG

4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17,  
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## HORTA

\*1, \*2, \*3, \*4, \*5, \*6.

## HUNGARY

3, 7, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17

## ICELAND

\*1, \*2, \*3, \*10, \*11, \*13, 13, 14,  
\*15, \*16, 18, \*29, \*45, \*46, \*47, \*48,  
\*50.

\*154, \*155, 156, \*157, 157, \*160.

## INDIA

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25, 26, 28, 33, 35, \*36, \*40, 43, 45,  
47, 50, 226, 227, 229, 235, 241.Alwur, \*1, \*2. Bamra, \*14.  
Bhore, \*1, \*2. Bundi, \*11, \*12.  
Dhar, \*2, \*3, \*6. Hyderabad, 4,  
12. Indore, \*1, 5. Jhind, \*3, 110.  
Kishengarh, \*16, \*16a, \*20. Nan-  
gaon, \*1, \*54. Nowanuggur, \*11,  
\*13. Poonch, \*7, \*106. Rajpeepla,

\*1. Sirmoor, \*1, \*2, 55, \*67. Soruth,  
\*9, \*11. Wadhwan, \*2.

### IONIAN ISLANDS

\*1, \*2, \*3.

### ITALY

\*15, \*18, \*25, \*28, \*30, \*46, \*50.

### JAMAICA

1, 3, 4, 5, 7, \*8, 8, 9, 10, 11, \*12,  
\*13, 13, \*15, 17, 18, \*19, 20, 21, 23,  
26, \*31, \*32, 107, 108, 109.

### JAPAN

\*5, \*5a, \*9, 25, 36, 37, 38, 39, \*40,  
\*41, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 59, \*60,  
60, 62, 72, 84, \*86, 86, \*88, \*90, 107.

### JAPANESE COREA

3, 8.

### LABUAN

\*5, \*16, \*24, \*27, \*33, \*34, \*35,  
\*36, \*37, \*38, \*39, 42, 43, 44, 45, \*51,  
\*52, \*53, \*54, \*55, \*56, \*57, 57.

### LAGOS

\*15, \*17, \*19, \*20, \*22, \*28, \*29,  
\*30, \*35a, \*36, \*37.

### LEEWARD ISLANDS

\*1, \*2, \*3, 3, \*4, \*5, \*6, \*7, \*8, \*9,  
\*10, \*11, \*20, \*21.

### LIBERIA

3, \*16, 17, 18, \*19, 20, 22, 23, \*26,  
26, \*26a, \*27a, \*28a, 29, 30, 31, 32,  
\*176, \*176a, \*177, \*177a, \*263, \*280.

### LOURENZO MARQUES

17, 45, 47.

### LUBECK

\*5, \*6, \*7, \*8, \*10, \*13, \*14.

### LUXEMBURG

\*4, \*14, 14, 17, \*18, 19, 20, 33, 41,  
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### MACAO

\*2, \*8, \*9, \*10, \*14, 15, \*17, \*18,  
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\*63, \*71, \*89, \*90, \*91, \*92.

### MADAGASCAR (FRENCH)

8, \*11.

### MADEIRA

\*16, \*18, 20, 21, \*34.

### MALTA

\*3, \*7, \*8, 11.

### MARTINIQUE

\*9, \*27, \*30.

### MAURITIUS

32, 33, 37, 38, \*39, \*43, 52, 54,  
\*56, \*60, \*72, \*74, 78, \*82, \*83, \*84,  
\*85, \*86, 88, \*89, \*101.

### MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN

5.

### MECKLENBURG STRELITZ

\*1, \*2, \*5, \*6.

### MEXICO

1, \*2, 2, 3, 3a, 7, 8, \*13, 20a, 21,  
22, 23, 24, \*27, 28, 47, 54, 61, 62, 93,  
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\*554, \*555, \*556, \*561, \*562, \*571,  
\*574, \*576, \*580, \*601, 601, \*602,  
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### GUADALAJARA

\*33.

### MODENA

3, 4, 5, \*18.

### MONACO

\*1, 1, \*2, \*3, \*4, \*5, \*7, \*8.

### MONTENEGRO

1, 3, 5.

### MONTserrat

\*1, \*4, \*5, \*6, \*8, \*10, 10.

### MOZAMBIQUE

\*1, \*3, \*4, \*7, \*12.

### MOZAMBIQUE CO.

\*4, \*5, \*6, \*9, \*47.

### NATAL

50, \*51, 51, \*61, 65, \*66, 71, 76, \*80.

### NETHERLANDS

3, 6, 7, 8, \*19, 23, 45a, 47a, 48a,  
68, 70, 202, \*203a.

### NEVIS

\*9, \*14, \*20, \*21, 22, 22pen, 24,  
\*28, 28, \*29, \*30, \*31, \*32.

### NEW BRUNSWICK

1 average, 2 average, 5, \*6, \*7, 7,  
\*7a, 7a, 7b, \*8, 8, \*10, \*71, 71.

### NEW CALEDONIA

\*6a, \*40, \*41.

### NEW FOUNDLAND

4 fair, 12 average, 17, \*20 \*23, 23,  
\*24, 24, 26, 26a, \*27, 27, \*28, 28, \*29,  
29, \*30a, 30a, \*34, 37, 38, \*39, \*40,  
41, \*42, 42, \*43, 43, \*44, \*45, 45, 46,  
\*47, 47, \*48, 48, \*51, 51, 52, \*52a,  
\*57, \*61, 63, \*75, \*76, \*79, \*84.

## NEW SOUTH WALES

29, 31, 33, 37, 42, 44, 50, 52, 60, \*61, \*62, \*63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 72 rev. can., 75, \*77, \*78, 80, \*81, 81, 89, 90, 93, \*95, \*98a, \*99, \*100a, 101, 106.  
202, 203, 312, 315, 319, 323, 324.

## NEW ZEALAND

23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 44, 45, 46, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, \*61, \*62, 63, \*65, 67, \*67a, \*69, 69, \*71, 99b, 212, 215, 217, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, 262, 263, 266, 269, 271, 273, \*353.

## NICARAGUA

\*4, \*5, 5, \*6, \*7, \*8, \*9, \*10, 10, \*12, 12, 17, 18, 25, 34, \*36, \*37, 44, 45, \*46, \*49, \*59, \*60, \*67, \*68, \*69, \*70, \*89, 103, 115, 116, 121, 122, 125, 128, 129, \*134, \*134a, \*141, \*142, \*147, \*151, 152, 153, 154, \*156, \*159, 160, 161, 162, \*168, \*169, 175, 177, 194, 205, \*212, \*214, \*330g, 354, 356, 359, 365, 399, 533, \*655, \*656, \*657, \*659, \*677, \*703, \*706, 710, \*718, \*719, \*720, \*750, \*751, \*762, 762m, 762p, \*781, \*782, \*810, \*819.

## NIGER COAST

1, 2, 3, \*4, \*5, 8, \*11, \*12, \*13, \*16, \*17, \*18, \*19, \*51, \*52.

## NORTH BORNEO

\*25, \*26, \*27, \*35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 47, 48, 56, \*63, \*64, 64, \*65, \*66, \*67, \*78, \*301.

## NORWAY

\*17, 35, 36b, 37b.

## NOVA SCOTIA

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, (1 to 5 are in average good condition. Fine picked copies at smaller discounts.) \*8, \*8a, \*9, 9, \*10, 10, 11a, 12, 12a.

## NYASSA

\*22, \*25, 33, 34, 36, 38.

## OBOCK

\*33.

## OLDENBURG

4, 8, 12, 14, 15 (preceding all average copies), \*16, \*17, 18, \*19, \*20.

## ORANGE FREE STATE

\*1, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, \*16, \*22, \*23, \*24, 24, \*27, 27, 29, \*31, \*32, \*33, \*40, \*41, \*43, \*44, \*45, \*46, \*48, \*49, \*50, \*58, \*58b, \*59.

## PANAMA

\*8, \*9a, \*10, \*11, 11, \*12, 12, \*13, 13, \*14, \*17, \*18, 18, \*19, 19, \*20, 21, \*22, \*23, \*24, \*27, \*28, \*29, \*30, \*51, \*54, \*68, \*73, \*74, \*77, \*78, 78, \*79, \*81, \*104, \*133, \*134, \*135, \*138.  
\*301, \*302, \*304, \*305, \*526.

## PARAGUAY

1, \*10, \*11, \*14, 22, \*23, \*24, \*26, 27, 29, \*67, \*69, \*72, \*84, \*85, \*112, 131, \*148, \*152, \*176, \*177, \*178, \*179, \*316, 317, \*321, 341.

## PERSIA

\*6, 18, 27, 28, 41, 50, 57, 58, 65, 67, 71, \*75, 76, \*78, 79, 80, 85, \*86, 87, \*93, 114, 127, 168, \*179, \*122, \*209, 247, 249, \*289, \*290, \*314, \*363, 402, 447, \*682, \*683, \*684.

## PERU

12, 14, 15, 16, \*17, 17, 18, \*22, 23, 24, 25, \*27a, \*28, 29, 31, \*34, \*35, 36, 45, 50, \*54, \*55, \*57, \*60, \*61, \*62, \*64, 65, \*69, 72, \*80, 88, \*96, \*98, 103, \*111, \*112, 113, 114, 115, \*117a, \*118, \*119, \*120, \*120a, \*121, 123, 124, \*125, 129, \*130, 130, 131, \*132, 132, \*137, \*138, 145, 147, 148, \*164, 164, \*203, 203, \*206, \*208, \*222, \*223, 223, 224, 225, 226, \*227, \*237, \*261, \*351, 351, \*352, 352, 354, 367.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

10, 14, \*40, \*49, \*68, \*69, 69, 73, 76, 79, \*81, 83, \*86, \*87, \*88, \*91, 94, 95, \*96, 98, \*107, 116, \*121, \*125, \*135, \*137, \*144, \*146, \*149, \*151, \*152, \*155, \*156, \*157, 157, \*158, \*159, \*160, \*161, \*165, \*166, \*167, \*171, \*175, \*176, \*177, \*178, \*179, \*180.

\*184, \*186, \*188, \*202, \*203, \*206, \*207, \*208, \*209, \*211, \*214, 245, \*301, \*302, \*303, \*305, \*307, \*310, \*311, 312, \*313, \*315, \*317, \*401, \*402, \*403, \*404, \*409, \*410.

## PONTA DELGADA

\*1, \*2, \*3, \*4, \*5, 13, 18.

## PORTO RICO

1, 2, \*6, \*8, \*9, \*10, \*17, 22, 28, \*30, \*31, \*32, \*33, \*34, \*45, \*46, \*47, \*49, 49, 54, 57, 58, 59, \*63, 63, 64, 68, \*69, \*72, \*76, \*77, \*78, \*79 average, \*80 average, 84, 86, \*88, \*94, \*95, \*96, \*97, \*98, \*103, \*104, \*105, \*106, \*112, \*116, \*117, \*118, \*119, \*127, \*128, \*131, 131, \*132, 133, \*144, \*147, \*149, \*150, \*151, \*152, \*159, \*161, \*162, \*164, \*166, \*168, \*170, \*171, \*173, \*177, \*178a, \*179a, \*180.

## PORTUGAL

2, 6a, 10, 10a, 12a, 13, 16, \*17, 17, 23, 24, 32, 34, 35, 36, \*37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, \*55, 57, 59, 62, 72, \*76, 81, 83, 124, 129.

## PORTUGUESE CONGO

\*2, \*5.



## PORTUGUESE INDIA

\*59, \*126, \*146, \*163, \*165, 165, 166, 168, \*174, 178, \*183, 183, \*185, \*186, \*193, \*194, \*195, \*196, \*209, \*210, \*211, \*212, \*217, \*218.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

\*4, 4, \*4a, 4a, \*5, 5, \*6, 6, \*7, \*8, \*9, 9a, \*10, 10, \*11, \*12, 13, \*14, \*15, \*16, (prices for P. E. I. are for copies with average centreing. Perfectly centred copies supplied at smaller discounts.)

## PRUSSIA

8, 9, 10, 12, \*14, \*14a, 15, \*16, \*16a, 21, 23, \*24, 25, 26, 27.

## QUEENSLAND

19, 25, 26, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 51, 57, 57a, 57b, 58, 60, 61, 66, 66a, 67, 67a, 68, 69, 70, 84, 85, \*91, 93, 94, 98, 99, \*101, \*103, 109, \*111, \*112, 123, 231, 232, 233, 234.

## REUNION

\*4, \*9, \*10, \*18, 20, \*29, \*30, \*34, \*36, \*41, \*50.

## RHODESIA

\*2, \*51, 63.

## ROMAN STATES

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## ROUMANIA

\*17, \*19, \*20, \*21, 29, \*30, 33, 34, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, \*52, \*53, 76, \*80, \*94, \*95, \*121, 126, 127, 146, 148, \*150, \*176, 179, \*301, 303, 304, 308, \*309, \*323, 352.

## RUSSIA

2, 9, 10, 15, 20, 24, 25, 26, 26a, \*28, 29, 30, \*34, 37, 45.

Russian offices in Turkey. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 21, 22, 24, 29.

## ST. CHRISTOPHER

2, 3, 4, 6, \*7, 7, \*8, \*9, 10, 12, \*13, 14, \*16, \*18, \*19, \*23.

## ST. HELENA

5, 7, 16, 20, 24, \*25, 25, \*26, \*27, 27, \*28, 31, 32, \*33, \*33a, 33a, \*35, 35, 37.

## ST. LUCIA

\*1 average, \*4 average, \*32 fair, \*7, 12, \*17, \*19, 30, \*36, 106, 109, 110, 117.

## ST. MARIE MADAGASCAR

\*5, \*6.

## ST. PIERRE MIQUELON

\*1, \*2, 4, 25, \*36, \*38, \*40, 45, \*46, 107.

## ST. THOMAS &amp; PRINCE

\*1, 6, \*7, \*9 \*10, \*11, \*12, \*14, 20, \*30, \*31, 32.

## ST. VINCENT

\*2, 2, \*3, 3, \*6 average, \*7 average, 7 average, 8, 12 fair, \*13, 13, 21, 23, \*24, \*39, \*40, 40, \*41, 41, \*42, 42, \*45, 45 \*48, 48, \*50, \*52, 52, \*52a, \*52b, \*54, \*55, \*57, \*58.

## SALVADOR

\*1, 1, \*2, 2, \*3, 3, \*4, 4, 9, \*10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, \*18, 19, \*20, \*23, \*24, \*25, \*27, \*36, \*45, \*49, \*54, \*55, \*56, \*57a, \*58, \*66, \*68, \*70, \*73, \*74, \*80, \*81, \*89, \*100, \*111, \*112, \*114, \*116, \*124, \*125, \*126, \*127, 129, 229, 240, 241, 242, 248, \*262, \*275, \*276, \*277, \*278, \*292, \*512, \*613, \*615, \*616, \*623, \*676.

## SAMOA

\*9, \*9a, 10, \*11b, 14, 15a, \*16, \*20, \*21, \*22a, \*23.

## SAN MARINO

\*1, \*2, \*4, \*5.

## SARAWAK

\*2, \*3, \*5, \*6, \*7, \*16, \*18, 25, \*34.

## SAXONY

2, 8, \*11, 13, 14, \*20a, \*21, 21.

## SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN

\*3, \*4, \*7, \*8, 9, \*10, \*11, 12, 13, 21.

## SERVIA

\*18, \*21, 21, \*22, 22, \*23, \*24, 24, \*25, \*27, \*28, \*31, \*32, \*33, \*34, 34, \*37, 38, \*49.

## SEYCHELLES ISLANDS

\*1, \*4, \*5, \*6, \*10, \*11, \*16, \*18, \*29, \*31, \*32, \*33, 33.

## SIAM

\*1, \*2, 2, \*3, \*4, 4, 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, \*20, \*26, 28, \*32, \*34, \*35, \*39d, 48, 59, 77, 79, 80.

## SIERRA LEONE

\*6, 6, \*11, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, \*18, 19, \*20, \*21, 21, \*24, \*27, 29, \*30.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

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## SPAIN

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## STELLALAND

\*5.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

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\*50, 51, 52, \*68, 69, \*73, 77, \*85, \*87,  
88, \*91.

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## JOHORE

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\*34a, \*35a, 39, \*43.

## NEGR SEMBILAN

\*2, \*10, 12, \*15.

## PERAK

\*42, 43, \*44, 49, \*52, \*54.

## SELANGOR

\*9, 25, \*27, \*32.

## SUNGEI UJONG

\*19, \*20, \*31, \*32, \*34, \*35.

## SURINAM

\*1, 1, \*2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \*9, 9, \*10, \*12,  
12, 13, \*22, \*22a, 25, 29, \*31, \*33, \*34,  
34, \*35, 35, 37.

## SWAZIELAND

\*2, \*3, \*4.

## SWEDEN

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## SWITZERLAND

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59, \*66, \*67, \*68, 74, 78, \*80, 86,  
\*203, 206, 208, 209, 227, 228.

## TASMANIA

11, 11a, 11b, 13, \*29, 29, 29 pen,  
\*32, 32, 34, 34 pen, 48, 53, 54, 55,  
\*60, \*61, \*64, \*65, \*70, \*71, 71,  
76, \*86, 214, 215.

## TIMOR

\*4, \*47, \*49, \*51, \*66, \*67.

## TOBAGO

\*12, \*14, \*15, \*16, 16, \*20, 20, \*24,  
\*26.

## TONGO

\*19, \*21, \*22, \*24, \*26, \*34.

## TRANSVAAL

\*97, 97, 100, \*118, 119, 120, \*123,  
\*125, 126, 127, 128, \*129, 129, \*130,  
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165, 172, 173, \*246, \*248, \*250.

## TRINIDAD

\*2, \*3, 48, 48b, 51, 54, 58, 59, 60,  
65, \*69, 69, 70, \*71, 71, 72, \*75, 76,  
80, \*85, \*86, \*151, \*152, 152, \*153,  
\*154, \*156, 158.

## TUNIS

\*1, \*2, 13, \*18, 22.

## TURKEY

1, 4, 5, 7, \*14, \*17, \*18, 20, 22, 40,  
48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 63, 71,  
325, 327, 328, 329b, 335, 532, \*539.

## TURKS ISLANDS

\*1, 1, 3 average, \*4, 4, \*5, 5, 39  
average, 40, \*41, \*42, 43, \*44, 44,  
\*45, 45, \*46, \*47, \*48, \*52, \*54, 54.

## TUSCANY

7, 14, 16, 28, 28a.

## TWO SICILIES

4, 5, 6.

## URUGUAY

\*29, 30, 36, 37, 38, 38a, \*40, 40,  
\*42, 42, 43, 44, 44a, \*46, \*48, 51, \*54,  
\*57, 58a, \*60, 64, 65, \*68, 69, 70, 71,  
72, \*76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 90,  
\*92, 95, 96, 106, 107, 110, \*138, \*139,  
153, 164, \*337, \*340.

## VENEZUELA

\*1, \*2, \*3, \*4, \*13, 16, 22a, 30, 39,  
41, 42a, 47, 49, \*50, 50, \*52, 52, \*53,  
55, 56, \*57, 57, 58, \*62, \*63, \*67, 70,  
72, \*77, \*90, 91, 92, 93, \*94, \*95, 97,  
100, 103 pen, 106, 107, \*108, 108,  
\*109, 109, \*113, \*118, 118, \*122,  
\*123, 126, \*133, \*134, \*135, \*138,  
\*139, \*140, \*140a, \*141, 148, 152, 153,  
154, 155, 156, 234, 235, 241, 303, 304,  
\*308, \*309, \*352.

## VICTORIA

75, 76, 80, 110a, 113, 114, 116, 118,  
122, 123, 126, 135, 138, 141, 142, 146,  
149, 151, \*160, \*162a, \*163, 164, 166,  
\*169, \*171, 172, 176, \*194.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS

2, \*3, \*8, \*8a, \*10, \*13, \*14, \*15,  
\*16, \*17, \*19, \*20.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

2 average, 5, \*15, 16, 17, 26, 29,  
31, 34, 35, \*39, \*49, \*52, 53, 68, 69,  
\*71, \*80.

## WURTEMBERG

12, 29, 46, 50, 51, 52, 61, 64.

## ZANZIBAR

\*3a, \*14, \*15, 38.

## ZULULAND

\*2, \*3, \*4, \*5, \*6, \*14, \*15, \*17.

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- |                         |                           |                                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 6 U. S. Post. 1873-79   | 7 Brazil 1894-1900        | 8 Greece 1901                       |
| 6 U. S. Post. 1883-88   | 7 Brazil 1906             | 6 Greece 1911-14                    |
| 8 Postage 1890          | 11 Bulgaria 19th Cen.     | 5 Greece 1913                       |
| 5 Columbian             | 8 Bulgaria 1901           | 3 Greece Lemnos                     |
| 7 Postage 1898-99       | 7 Bulgaria 1911           | *5 Guadeloupe 1905                  |
| 4 Omaha                 | 15 Canada 1872-89         | 3 Guatemala 1882                    |
| 3 Louisiana             | 5 Canada 1903             | 5 Guatemala 1887                    |
| 11 Postage 1902-03      | 3 Canal Zone 1906-09      | 6 Guatemala 1902                    |
| 5 Parcel Post 1913      | 8 Cape of Good Hope       | 3 Guatemala 1908                    |
| 3 Special Delivery      | 5 Cape Verde              | *3 Guatemala 1912                   |
| 8 Postage Due           | *4 Cape Verde 1914        | *4 Guinea 1914                      |
| 3 Envs. 1853-64 A       | 7 Ceylon                  | 4 Hawaii                            |
| 4 Envs. 1870 B          | 5 Ceylon 1913             | 4 Hayti 1904                        |
| 4 Envs. 1874-75 C       | 5 Chili 1902              | *3 Hayti Sur. 1907                  |
| 4 Envs. 1874-75 D       | 5 Chili 1905              | *6 Honduras 1893                    |
| 4 Envs. 1875-83 E.      | 6 Chili 1911-12           | *7 Honduras 1895                    |
| 3 Envs. 1883 F          | 6 China                   | *4 Honduras 1898                    |
| 2 Envs. 1884 G          | 5 China Rep. 1912         | 5 Honduras 1903                     |
| *2 Envs. 1884 H         | 10 Columbian Rep.         | 6 Hong Kong                         |
| 2 Envs. 1884 I          | 4 Costa Rica 1862-87      | 5 Hong Kong 1904-07                 |
| *2 Envs. 1884-86 J      | *6 Costa Rica 1889        | 18 Hungary                          |
| 9 Envs. 1887-93 K       | 5 Costa Rica 1901         | 5 Iceland 1902                      |
| 3 Envs. Post Office     | *5 Costa Rica Off. '89    | 5 Iceland 1907-08                   |
| *2 Envs. Post Service   | 3 Crete 1900              | 4 Iceland 1911-12                   |
| *3 Envs. War            | 4 Crete 1909-10           | 14 India                            |
| 5 Am. Rap. Tel.         | 10 Cuba                   | 6 India Kings                       |
| 15 Old Revenues         | 3 Cyprus                  | 8 India H. M. S. on<br>Queen's Head |
| 9 Documentary 1898      | *5 Dahomey 1913           | 5 Gwalior                           |
| 7 Proprietary 1898      | 30 Denmark                | 4 Patiala                           |
| *5 Proprietary 1914     | 6 Denmark 1907            | 6 Travancore                        |
| *5 Doc. & Wines 1914    | 6 Denmark Newspr. '07     | *4 Inhambane                        |
| 3 Abyssinia             | *4 Domin. Rep. 1902       | *4 Inhambane 1914                   |
| *4 Angola, 1913         | 5 Dutch Indies 1899-1900  | 20 Italy                            |
| 9 Argentine             | 6 Dutch Indies 1901       | 10 Italy 1901                       |
| 7 Argentine 1899-01     | 5 Dutch Indies 1902       | 8 Italy Dues                        |
| 6 Argentine 1908-09     | *6 Ecuador 1881           | 4 Italy Dues, (Lire)                |
| *4 Argentine 1910       | *7 Ecuador 1887           | *5 Ivory Coast 1913                 |
| 15 Austria 1900         | *7 Ecuador 1892           | 9 Jamaica                           |
| 14 Austria 1904         | *4 Ecu. Rev.              | 15 Japan 1876-92                    |
| 15 Austria Jubilee '08  | 10 Egypt                  | 12 Japan 1899-1907                  |
| 8 Austria Dues 1900     | *4 Egypt 1914             | *5 Japan 1914                       |
| 6 Austria Dues 1910     | 5 Egypt Off. 1907         | 5 Japan (China)                     |
| 3 Aus. Turkey 1903      | 4 Finland 1885            | 4 Leeward Island                    |
| 3 Aus. Turkey 1908      | 6 Finland 1889-90         | *4 Liberia                          |
| *4 Azores 1912          | 5 Finland 1901-02         | 5 Lorenzo Marques                   |
| 5 Barbados 1892-09      | 5 Finland 1911            | *4 Lorenzo Marques 1914             |
| 12 Bavaria 1867-1900    | *25 France                | *4 Macao 1913                       |
| 12 Bav. Arms 2p-2m      | 12 France 1900            | 5 Madagascar 1908                   |
| *3 Bavaria 1911         | *5 Fr. Alexandria '02-'03 | *5 Martinique 1908                  |
| 8 Bavaria 1911          | 5 Fr. Crete 1902-03       | *5 Mauritania 1913                  |
| *3 Bavaria 1914         | *5 Fr. Guiana 1905-07     | 7 Mauritius                         |
| 20 Belgium              | *5 Fr. Guinea 1913        | 10 Mexico                           |
| *2 Belgium 1896-97      | *4 Fr. India 1914         | 5 Mexico 1899                       |
| 7 Bel. P. pkt. 1895-98  | *6 Fr. Morocco            | 4 Mexico 1903                       |
| 4 Bel. P. pkt. 1902     | 25 Germany                | 5 Mexico 1910                       |
| 12 Bel. P. pkt. 1902-06 | 7 Germany 1875-80         | *5 Mid. Congo 1907                  |
| 5 Bolivia 1894          | 11 Germany 1900           | 6 Monaco 1891-1911                  |
| 5 Bolivia 1901-04       | 12 Germany 1902-11        | 5 Montenegro                        |
| 6 Bosnia 1900           | 5 Gold Coast              | *5 Mozambique                       |
| 6 Bosnia 1906           | 16 Great Britain          | *4 Mozambique 1914                  |
| 4 Bosnia 1910           | 6 Greece 1889-92          | 6 Natal                             |
| 6 Bosnia 1912           | 7 Greece 1891-92          | 18 Netherlands                      |
| 8 Bosnia Dues 1904      | 5 Greece 1896             |                                     |

**DIME SETS (Continued)**

15 Netherlands 1898-99	3 P. Rico on U. S.	10 Spain 1900-05
3 Netherlands 1907	16 Portugal	*3 Spanish Guinea 1909
6 Newfoundland	7 Portugal 1910	6 Straits Settlements
10 New South Wales	5 Port. Rep. 1910	5 Malay States
10 New Zealand	4 Port. Rep. Vasco	5 Suriname
*6 Nicaragua 1892	*4 Port Congo 1914	25 Sweden
5 Nicaragua 1893	5 Portuguese India	8 Sweden 1910-12
*6 Nicaragua 1894	6 Port. India 1913	10 Sweden Off.
*7 Nicaragua 1899	*8 Prussia Off.	5 Sweden Off. 1910-12
5 Nicaragua 1905	10 Queensland	15 Switzerland
*4 Nicaragua 1914	*4 Quelimane 1914	*5 Switz. 1908-10
2 North Borneo 1897	*5 Reunion 1907	5 Tasmania
4 North Borneo 1901	4 Rhodesia	*4 Tete 1914
15 Norway	11 Roumania	*5 Timor 1914
3 Norway 1914	5 Rou. Jubilee 1906	7 Transvaal
5 Nyassa 1901	7 Roumania 1908	5 Trinidad
2 Nyassa 1901 Camels	4 Roumania unpaid	6 Tunis 1905
4 Nyassa Rep. 1911	12 Russia 1902-03	*4 Tunis unpaid 1901
4 Orange River Col'y	5 Russia 1913	10 Turkey
4 Panama	3 St. Lucia	10 Turkey 1901
3 Paraguay Habil	5 St. Pierre 1909	9 Turkey 1905-09
4 Paraguay 1908	5 St. Thomas	4 Turkey 1909
4 Paraguay Off.	*5 St. Thos. & Prince '14	4 Turkey 1913
6 Persia 1889	7 Salvador 1890	4 Turkey Newspaper
6 Persia 1894	*4 Salvador 1891	*5 Upper Senegal 1914
7 Persia 1903	7 Salvador 1899	8 Uruguay
3 Persia 1904-05	4 Salvador 1906	*10 Venezuela
6 Persia 1906	*5 Senegal 1913	*5 Venezuela 1893
4 Persia 1911	10 Servia	5 Venezuela Maps
10 Peru	*6 Servia 1881	4 Venezuela 1899
3 Peru 1898	*5 Servia 1890	3 Venezuela 1900
10 Peru 1896-01	6 Servia 1905	5 Venezuela 1900 Sur.
5 Peru 1907	4 Siam	3 Ven. 1900 (Resellada)
5 Peru 1909	5 Siam 1910	12 Victoria
8 Philippines	4 Somali Coast 1909	6 West Australia
5 Philippines 1906-10	9 South Australia	10 Wurttemberg Off.
10 Porto Rico	16 Spain	3 Zanzibar
	11 Spain 1889	

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