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Branford 2027

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A POPULAR WEEKLY STAMP JOURNAL

FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTOR, AND MORE ESPECIALLY FOR
BEGINNERS AND YOUNG COLLECTORS

EDITED BY
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 1
Whole No. 105

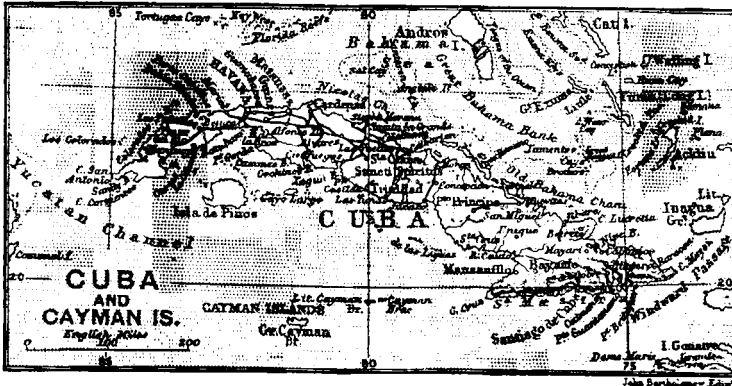
5 JANUARY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cayman Islands



THE Caymans or Cayman Islands are three islands in the Caribbean Sea, and are known as Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, and Cayman Brac. They are about 200 miles north-west of Jamaica, and are under the government of that colony, I take the following interesting account of the little group from Lucas's *Historical Geography* :—

They are said to have been discovered by Columbus and named by him Las Tortugas, after the turtle which frequented their shores. Unoccupied by the Spaniards, they appear to have been colonized by buccaneers of English descent, and to have followed the fortunes of Jamaica when that island became a British possession. They are, by an Imperial Act of 1863, directly subject to the government of Jamaica, the Jamaica legislature being empowered to enact laws for the Caymans, and to give the local authorities of Grand Cayman power to make bye-laws and regulations for the islands; such regulations, however, do not take effect until signed by the governor of Jamaica, who is by the Act in question declared to be governor of the Caymans. The local affairs of the islands are, under the governor, managed by a body consisting of nominated justices and elected vestrymen; and the small expenditure

is defrayed by poll and cattle taxes, licenses, and customs dues.

The islands are of coral formation, and are surrounded by reefs. The westernmost and largest of them is Grand Cayman, which lies about 178 miles north-west of Jamaica and about the same distance south of Cuba. Little Cayman is 70 miles north-east of Grand Cayman, and the third island, Cayman Brac, is only about four miles east of Little Cayman. Grand Cayman is about seventeen miles long from east to west, about four miles broad at the eastern end, about seven miles at the western. Little Cayman and Cayman Brac are about nine and ten miles long respectively by one in breadth. Grand Cayman is low-lying and thickly wooded, skirted by a reef except on the west, on which side is the anchorage for larger vessels; there are breaks in the reef on the southern coast, enough to admit vessels of very small size, and on the north an opening leads into a large shallow bay some six miles across, known as the North Sound. There are some interesting caves in the island. The chief settlements are George Town, the little capital, on the south-west coast, and Bodden Town, about the middle of the south coast. Large numbers of coconuts are exported, but the palms are said to have suffered from blight. There is some good grazing ground on which live stock is reared, various fruits and

vegetables are grown, and the timber includes mahogany, cedar, and dye wood. The building of small schooners from the island woods has long been an established industry here, as it was in the Bermudas, and in their home-built ships the islanders carry on their turtle fishing, going as far afield as the coast of America.

The islands have an area of 225 square miles, and a population of 4322.

Their Philatelic History.

The Cayman Islands make an ideal little country for a beginner who is looking for a promising but small colony that he can start with the first issue. The first issue was made some six years ago, and was at first confined to two low values of Queen's Heads. Then in the following year a series of five values was made of the King's Head type and single CA watermark; in 1905-6 all were issued on paper with the multiple CA watermark. The single CA stamps have turned out to be a good investment; the 6d. is now priced at 2s. 6d., and the 1s. at 7s. 6d., and all the values are likely to be scarce.

1900. Two values. Design: Head of Queen Victoria with profile to left, designed,



engraved, and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Watermarked Crown CA and perforated.

	Wmk. Crown CA.	Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	0 2	—
1d., carmine	0 3	—

1901-2. Five values. Design: Head of King Edward VII, with profile to left, designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. Watermarked Crown CA single. Perforated.



	Wmk. Crown CA single.	Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	0 2	—
1d., carmine	0 3	—
2½d., ultramarine	0 9	—
6d., brown	2 6	—
1s., orange	7 6	—

1905-6. Five values. Design as in last issue, but printed on paper watermarked multiple Crown CA. Perforated.

	Wmk. Multiple Crown CA.	Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	0 1	—
1d., carmine	0 2	—
2½d., ultramarine	0 4	—
6d., brown	0 8	—
1s., orange	1 4	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Peru

THIS western republic of South America took its name (so tradition says) from the first word which the conquerors of the country heard pronounced in it. Pizarro, of whom we shall have much to record later, set out to subdue Peru in 1531. At this time the country measured some 2400 miles north and south and from 360 to 480 miles east to west. The Incas, descendants of the Sun, ruled the land.

Manco Capac, the founder and first Inca of the empire of Peru, is of uncertain origin. It is generally supposed that he was some stranger from a foreign land, who gathered

the savage tribes together on the shores of Lake Titicaca, and persuaded them that he was the offspring of the Sun, and had been sent to earth with Mama Oclla Huacco, his wife, to make men good and happy. The natives assembled and were taught by Manco to till the earth, direct the course of the streams, and protect their bodies with clothes; while the Indian women learned from Mama Oclla the arts of spinning and weaving. Then Manco proceeded to establish his kingdom on a religious basis. He



abolished human sacrifice and taught his subjects to worship a Supreme but Unknown God, who manifested Himself to them in the sun, the source of light and life. He raised magnificent temples to this deity, which were lavishly adorned with gold and silver. He lived to see the empire prosper which he had founded. After a happy reign of some thirty or forty years he told his subjects that he was going to rest in the bosom of the Sun, his father, and died about the year 1107.

The empire, which at first comprised only the beautiful valley of Cuzco, extended its boundaries far and wide under the successors of Manco Capac. Their authority was absolute. Disobedience was punished by death. The art of writing was unknown, but registers of population and of national stores were kept by means of knotted cords of various colours. Their moral code was of the simplest but effective type: Do not steal; do not lie; be not idle. So great indeed was its hold on the minds of the people that crime was almost unknown. All property was divided into three parts. One was for the temple and the worship of the Sun, one for the reigning Inca, and one for the people who provided all the labour. Public storehouses furnished food and clothing for the blind, dumb, lame, and other cripples. The old, who could no longer work, were maintained by the State, and were employed in scaring the birds from the sown lands. All were obliged to work from the age of five years, making their clothes, houses, and instruments of labour. The results of their work are seen in the remains of the canals, roads, and fortresses, which even to-day excite the wonder and admiration of the traveller. And all this happened more than five hundred years ago. What a Utopia! exclaims the twentieth-century Socialist. But the people were not happy. They were like machines, obedient to the slightest touch of the guiding hand of the Incas. All initiative was stifled. Blind obedience to royal decrees crushed all ideas of patriotism. Individual liberty was a thing unknown, and all progress was impossible. Such was the country that Pizarro undertook to explore and conquer.

Francisco Pizarro was born in Trujillo, Estremadura, in 1476. He was a natural son of Gonzalo Pizarro, a colonel of infantry, and, though afterwards recognized by his father, he received no education, and could not even write his own name!

Reputed to have been a swineherd in his youth, he ran away and joined some adventurers who were going to His-

paniola. There he joined the expedition of Ojeda, whose object it was to settle in America. This took place at the time when Cortes was conquering Mexico. The colony of San Sebastian on the American mainland was founded, and, later, Pizarro accompanied Balboa in the expedition on which they discovered the Pacific Ocean. News of a rich empire to the south of the Gulf of Panama had been brought to the Spanish settlements. Accordingly, Pizarro with Almagro and Fernando Luque conceived the project of its conquest. He set out from Panama on 14 November, 1524, with one ship and 120 men. All attempts to penetrate to the interior were met with a determined resistance. After three years of hunger, fatigue, disease, and every hardship, the expedition, now sadly decimated, was recalled by the Governor of Panama. A second expedition with 160 men sailed in March, 1526. This met with some success, but the Governor refused to permit any further exploration, and sent a vessel to bring the expedition back. But such was the dogged obstinacy of Pizarro that he refused to obey, and drawing a line in the sand with his sword, invited those that wished to follow him to glory and riches to pass the line. Only thirteen accepted the invitation. Pizarro thereupon remained until more adventurers joined him, and then set out in one ship for Peru. He disembarked at Tumbez, where was a palace of the Incas. Here he received presents of gold, llamas, and silver tankards, and perceiving the impossibility of subduing such an immense empire with his handful of troops, he returned to Panama towards the end of the year 1527. The Governor still refused to sanction an expedition for the conquest of Peru. Pizarro, nothing daunted, set out for Spain to enlist the sympathies of the Spanish King. He was well received at Toledo. Pizarro's expedition received the royal sanction, and he was appointed governor for life of all the country to be discovered on condition that he should raise a force of 250 men for the conquest. Cortes, who was at court, supplied Pizarro with money from his private purse.

In 1529 or 1530 Pizarro landed at Nombre de Dios, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and got together three small vessels and 180 men after nine months of unceasing effort. In 1531 he set out and, arriving in thirteen days, disembarked in the Bay of San Matas. Marching south, Pizarro surprised the inhabitants of Coaque and gained much treasure. At this juncture messengers were sent to Nicaragua to entice fresh adventurers. Two detachments arrived, and the march on the capital, Cuzco, was begun. Civil war was at this time raging in the land, and this accounts for the fact that Pizarro was able to advance to the centre of



the kingdom unmolested. Atahualpa, the Inca, sent an officer to meet Pizarro with rich presents, and assured him that he would be well received. On entering Caxamalca, Pizarro at once conceived the plan of seizing the Emperor during the interview to which he had invited him. This act of treachery succeeded. The Inca was taken prisoner after a brief but bloody struggle. Atahualpa offered as a ransom to fill a room 22 ft. long and 16 ft. broad with gold as high as a man could reach. Pizarro accepted the offer, but had no intention of fulfilling his part of the contract. Gold to the value of over four million pounds was brought. Notwithstanding, Atahualpa was kept a prisoner, and, on the pretext that he was inciting his subjects to take up arms against Spain, he was condemned to be burnt alive. On the entreaties of Atahualpa the sentence was revised, and he was hung in August, 1533. This infamous crime was endorsed by Spain, and honours were heaped on Pizarro and his accomplices.

In the same year Pizarro took the city of Cuzco. The Temple of the Sun at Cuzco surpassed in riches anything that the Spaniards had ever seen or imagined. The walls were covered with gold, all the gates were of gold, and the embalmed bodies of the Incas were placed on golden thrones. "Yet the more they discovered," says Gomara of the Spaniards, "the greater was their greed." Baffled rage, the offspring of despair, caused the Peruvians to destroy their sumptuous palaces and magnificent temples.

In 1533 Quito also fell, but the inhabitants had removed all their riches, and the worst tortures did not suffice to make them reveal the hiding-places of their treasures. Thus was Peru conquered, and the people obeyed their invaders, who allowed them an emperor in the person of Manco Capac.

A revolution broke out in 1535. The Indians besieged Pizarro in Lima. Two hundred thousand Peruvians attacked the city, which was defended by 170 Spaniards. The siege lasted nine months. Almagro, Pizarro's yoke-fellow in arms, who had gone

on an expedition to Chili, was suddenly recalled. He dispersed the Peruvians before Cuzco, which city was held by Pizarro's brothers. Differences now arose between Pizarro and Almagro about the possession of Cuzco, which both believed to be included in the limits of their respective governments. The erstwhile bosom friends now became mortal enemies. Almagro fell into Pizarro's hands and was beheaded on 8 July, 1538.

Pizarro next turned his attention to Chili. Pedro Valdivia, one of his officers, went thither on an expedition, occupied vast tracts of land, and extorted much gold from the conquered; but they were more warlike than any who had hitherto faced the Spanish troops. A terrible guerrilla war broke out. Valdivia was taken prisoner by the natives and his bones made into fives.

Pizarro sent vast treasures to Spain. Charles V in return made him a Knight of the Order of Santiago and gave him the title of Marquis of Las Charcas. He now occupied himself much with the establishing of a regular government over all the country under his authority. Unfortunately success proved his downfall. He gave himself up to all kinds of excess. The time was ripe for the avenging of Almagro's execution. His followers had been excluded from any share in the fruits of their victories. This was an added grievance. On Sunday, 19 June, 1521, some twenty conspirators entered the palace with shouts of "God save the King, death to the tyrant." Pizarro took refuge in the chapel, and after a desperate struggle fell on the altar steps pierced by many wounds. When the conspirators returned to drag Pizarro's body through the streets it had already been removed and secretly buried. Later, by King Philip's orders, it was buried in the cathedral of Lima, where the remains are enclosed in a glass coffin. Such was the end of the conqueror of Peru, a man of the greatest courage and dogged perseverance, yet cruel and inhuman, and, worst of all, a traitor to his friend and a blot on the page of civilization.

The San Francisco Fire and after

By WILLIAM J. GARDNER

AS you were kind enough to say you would like to hear how I was getting along, I am writing to let you know. Our office, of course, was burned. For that matter, Sansome Street was annihilated by the fire. My stamps, with the exception of a rather inexpensive Argentine collection kept at home, happened to have been kept entirely in our office vault at 221 Sansome. I could have had a chance to take them out, but on meeting our manager coming away from the office about nine o'clock on the first

morning, he expressed his belief to me that the fire had gone away from the neighbourhood for good, and he was fairly sure that the vault would fulfil its part in case the building should eventually burn. I allowed him to pass on without asking him to open the vault for me. I went on into the building, which was in a warm glow from the fire across the street, which had by that time completely destroyed the block without crossing our street. I saved my insurance books and a few other things. The fire

came back from other directions by 4 p.m., and wiped out our building. I walked home, and by four o'clock our house began to fill up with refugee friends. My brother's family arrived about nine, but their flat did not burn until Thursday afternoon. He could not get but one team to take away one load of his belongings, as he lived on top of one of our hills, and he consequently lost a valuable Oriental library, including many rare Chinese books, long ago out of print, and gathered by dint of years of patient waiting, and of scouring of native book stores in many cities of China. There were also many rare early works on China and the Chinese language. He is a scholar in that language, and the language was his hobby, just as stamps are mine. On the afternoon of the third day the conflagration seemed heading straight for my house, and in alarm we ran away and slept that night in a vacant flat far out in the suburbs. Luckily the fire stopped that night, or rather was got under control, about ten blocks in town from my house. On Saturday we came back, just in time for me to cave down sick. I was on my back for a week, and thereby missed witnessing many exciting and interesting things that took place down town. We had several weeks of great discomfort. Water was rare, and had to be brought great distances. All cooking had to be done out in the street. No lights were permitted indoors at night. The water-supply having been paralyzed, another fire might have wiped out the rest of the city.

For over three weeks we waited for the office vault to cool before opening. I had decided to expect nothing but ashes. Similar vaults were observed to have smoke issuing from them in the building adjoining ours, and on opening them their contents at once burst into flames and could not be saved at all; but when we came to open ours we were overjoyed to find everything safe. Some uncovered papers were burned, and that was all. My stamps were practically all right. Those in books were protected from overpowering heat and moisture and were perfectly preserved. I had, however, a little cardboard box containing envelopes, which each held a country's stamps of my unmounted countries. One end of this box rested against a side of the vault, and moisture with heat had got in enough to slightly moisten the gum, so that when I poured out the stamps I found they adhered to each other. Very few, however, were damaged when I came to separate them, and absolutely no discoloration took place with any. I have never ceased to congratulate myself on my lucky escape. Immediately I then put them in the deposit vault underneath the Crocker Bank.

You have heard of the fate of the Makinses'

stock. They saved the Stoltz collection, which I heard they subsequently disposed of. The balance was destroyed in their office safes. £40,000 worth they claim. They had a valuable little parcel of wholesale Hawaiian stock, but including some copies of your Hawaii Nos. 87 and 107, and including sheets of many 1893 provisionals (12 c., mauve, red surcharges, amongst others), in the Crocker Bank vault. For some reason the bank clerks did not take out the package when they removed other material from the bank, and the stamps were practically ruined. The back part of the large book in which the stamps were kept was burned off.

W. H. Crocker's collection had been moved down into the vaults under the bank some time before the fire, and, of course, was safe.

Since the fire I have seen H. J. Creeber once only—soon after he returned from Japan in June or July—and only spoke to him for a moment. I asked particularly about his Japanese collection, as I knew he usually kept it in his office safe. He mournfully replied that it had burned to a pulp. Those safes in walls provided for offices in the tall buildings were snares and delusions in this conflagration. The brickwork enclosing them fell away, or was knocked away by heavy objects falling, and the iron safes or vaults became red-hot funnels in the fierce heat of those big buildings.

Osborn got over early from Ross Valley and saved all his stamps but about £50 worth. He or his family lost many buildings, and he is as yet rebuilding on only two or three sites. He is very cheerful, however, and the last time I saw him he was talking about sending for a complete bound set of the *London Philatelist*. His insurance money must be beginning to tell!

Koenig has a new temporary store in the temporary fashionable shopping district on Van Rees, near California. He lost heavily, like others, and was no ways adequately insured. His stamps were partly in the Crocker Safe Deposit Vaults and partly in the store at the time of the quake. Those in the store he took home in a wagon. He lost no stamps.

Urbur, Cooper, Greenebaum, and many others I have not seen since the fire. The first-named lost his father, but gained an inheritance thereby. I understood his stamps were safe.

Stoltz sold his stamps, including Hawaiians, to the Makinses for £20,000 cash a few weeks before the fire. I have seen him only once since, on a California street-car. He informed me that the fire did him no injury, and he has already a good lusty showing of Hawaiians again. Outside of him, and in a small way of Hackmeier, I know of no other doing anything in stamps.

Our Symposium

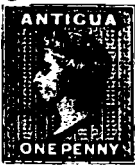
What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By FRED J. MELVILLE

IN furtherance of my last on the subject of the simplified catalogue, I have examined some specimens of individual work by juniors in simplifying their own catalogues. Curiously enough, they are all based on the 1905 edition of the Catalogue, an evidence, if such were wanting, that the idea of simplification has been developing for some time amongst the juniors themselves. Except for a few of the most difficult colonies, I have seen practically the whole of Part I reduced to the junior's requirements.

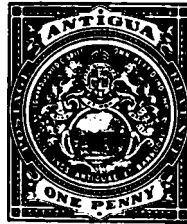
In the following examples, beginning with the first of the "A" colonies, Antigua, I have ventured to make a few alterations so that the cheapest variety of each stamp will be the one selected for the users of the simplified catalogue. This presents a difficulty which the prospective cataloguer will have to get over in some way. A variety which is cheaper used is not always cheaper unused. In this case I think if only one be given it should be the one which is most accessible used. The prices I have brought up to date, as a number of them differ considerably from the 1905 Catalogue in the current edition. The numbers in the first column are the Gibbons ordinary Catalogue numbers, because, on the understanding that the proposed catalogue is to be a priced one of Messrs. Gibbons's stock, it is not to be expected that they can keep two stocks of the world's postage stamps numbered according to two different catalogues, or that they can confuse their present arrangement by a duplex system of numbering.

Antigua



	1862-6. Types 1 and 3.		Perforated.	
	s. d.	Used.	s. d.	Used.
21. ½d., dull green	0	3	0	4
25. 1d., carmine	0	6	0	6
22. 2½d., red-brown	15	0	5	0
27. 2½d., ultramarine	0	9	0	6
23. 4d., blue	25	0	1	6
28. 4d., chestnut-brown	1	0	0	8
29. 6d., green	5	0	10	0
30. 1s., lilac	30	0	25	0

The stamps for "Antigua" were superseded by the general issue for "Leeward Islands" on 31 October, 1890.



1903. Types 4 and 5. Centre in second colour.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31. ½d., grey-green and black	0	1	—	—
32. 1d., scarlet	0	2	0	1
33. 2d., brown and purple	0	3	0	3
34. 2½d., ultramarine and black	0	4	—	—
35. 3d., orange-brown and grey-green	0	5	—	—
36. 6d., black and magenta	0	8	—	—
37. 1s., purple and ultramarine	1	4	—	—
38. 2s. " grey-green	2	8	—	—
39. 2s. 6d., magenta and black	3	3	—	—
40. 5s., violet and grey-green	6	6	—	—

The above are in concurrent use with stamps inscribed "Leeward Islands."

Australian Commonwealth

Being only represented in the Catalogue by Unpaid stamps, is deleted.

Bahamas



10 JUNE, 1850. Type 1. Imperforate.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. 1d., lake	10	0	60	0



1860-82. *Types 1-3. Perforated.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
22. 1d., vermilion	1	6	1	6
26. 4d., rose	20	0	2	6
19. 6d., lilac	25	0	10	0
29. 1s., green	3	0	1	6

FOURPENCE

4

1883. *Surcharged with Type 4, in black.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
30. 4d. on 6d., violet	40	0	—	—



5

1884-98. *Type 5.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
33. 1d., carmine	0	2	0	3
35. 2½d., ultramarine	1	0	0	2
36. 4d., deep yellow	0	9	0	8
37. 6d., mauve	1	3	1	3
39. 5s., sage-green	10	0	10	0
40. £1, Venetian red	30	0	30	0



6

1901. *Type 6. Centre in black.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
41. 1d., black and red	0	2	0	2



7

1902-3. *Type 7.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
53. 1d., carmine	0	2	—	—
43. 2½d., ultramarine	0	4	—	—
44. 4d., yellow	0	6	—	—
45. 6d., brown	0	8	—	—
46. 1s., grey-black and carmine	1	4	—	—
47. 5s., lilac and blue	6	6	—	—
48. £1, green and black	24	0	—	—

1903. *Type 6. Centre in black.*

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
49. 5d., black and orange	0	7	0	7
50. 2s. „ „ ultramarine	2	6	—	—
51. 3s. „ „ dark green	3	9	—	—

1906 *Type 7.*

52. ½d., yellow-green	0	1	—	—
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By J. W. LOMAX

WITH regard to a simplified catalogue, I believe it would be almost useless. It would only exist for a few years and then we should have to welcome back our good old Gibbons. If, however, it is decided by the majority to have a revised version, let it include perforation, watermark, paper, colour, surcharges, types, and officials, but let it rigidly exclude cut-squares, unpaid, fiscals, and all stamps of revenue-searching countries, together with all cancelled-to-order stamps. Now I will deal with each of the above.

(a) *Perforation.*—I should certainly retain all standard perforations, with the exceptions of such minor detail as rough or clean-cut and all compound perforations. The latter are very puzzling to a beginner, and the probability is after all his trouble he will still be wrong. Therefore I say, Keep in all standard perforations, also imperforate.

(b) *Watermark.*—Include all watermarks, as there are several issues that can only be distinguished by their watermarks—such as the Cape issues of 1882 and 1884—not only this, but there are no real minor varieties of watermark.

(c) *Paper.*—In this line the leading varieties of stamp printing paper might be included, such as laid and wove; chalkies and glazed, thick and thin, might with advantage be left out, and also many of the fancy-named ones.

(d) *Colour.*—Here I suppose a bold stroke is necessary. First strike out all double-barrelled names, then clear off the shades, and finally stick to colour names that everybody can easily recognize.

(e) *Surcharges.*—Here again a bold stroke is necessary. The only surcharge to be included is the normal or standard. All minor and inverted, also errors, should be excluded.

(f) *Type.*—I should certainly include all distinctions of type, but such matters as dies, re-engravings, different printings should be excluded. The latter form good exercises for the Great Moguls.

(g) *Officials.*—With regard to this branch, I should exclude all but those of Great Britain. Everybody has a weakness for the Officials of this country, so that I say, Keep those in.

(h) Those countries issuing stamps solely

for purchase by collectors I should clearly mark "N.B.—We do not advise collectors to buy these."

If the main desire is to be to make the whole business as easy as possible for the collector, I should say, Put upon the first page examples of the papers used for printing stamps upon, with a very careful description of each variety.

Page 2 I should devote to watermarks. These might be put side by side to show their relation. Underneath each put a care-

ful list of measurements together with all available data.

Page 3 would consist of examples of all known perforations, simple and compound. This page would include careful descriptions of all terms such as guillotine, comb, harrow, clear and rough-cut, pin-perforation, *percé en arc*, *percé en scie*, roulette, etc.

When all is said and done, I thoroughly believe that Gibbons is the best, and that it would only be waste energy to compile a simplified one.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Brunei.—On page 377, Vol. IV, *G. S. W.*, we chronicled the first stamps issued for this new colony. The *London Philatelist* now adds some further values, which we include in a complete list up to date.



BRUNEI

TWO CENTS.

Stamps of Labuan overprinted BRUNEI. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black and violet	—	—
2 c. on 3 c., black and brown	—	—
3 c., black and brown	—	—
4 c. on 13 c., yellow and black	—	—
5 c. on 16 c., brown and green	—	—
8 c., black and vermilion	—	—
10 c. on 16 c., brown and green	—	—
25 c. " " " "	—	—
30 c. " " " "	—	—
50 c. " " " "	—	—
One dollar on 8 c., vermilion and black	—	—

India.—We now illustrate the new combined



Postage and Revenue stamp, chronicled by us in

G. S. W., Vol. IV, page 345, of which the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. is the only value yet issued.

Combined Postage and Revenue.
Wmk. Star. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ a., cream	0 1	—

Jamaica.—On page 298, Vol. IV, *G. S. W.*, we chronicled a new design for the 1d. value, which we understand is to supersede the present Arms design. We now illustrate the new stamp.



Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.
1d., carmine.

Luxemburg.—We have received the first of a new series with portrait of the Grand Duke Wilhelm, who succeeded to the dukedom in November, 1905.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., carmine	0 2	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER I
"SNUB NOSE!"

MYN and I began our collections in old written copybooks, mixed small-hand and half-text. The small-hand pages informed us that "Honesty is the best Policy," while the half-text suggested "Honour among Thieves," a maxim certainly worthy of the attention of stamp-collectors. It was chiefly "in the breach," however, that those time-worn *dicta* were honoured at East Dene High School. It was generally called Old Currycomb's—Curry, LL.D., being the name and style of our revered preceptor. So far as us boys were concerned, Old Currycomb's Spartan methods made no mistake as to the appropriate seat of penitential observance.

This was a good while ago, you know, before many people made collections of stamps, and when the boy who collected crests or hair-oil bottle capsules was thought just as much of a scientist as Phillips—or even Me and Myn.

But now I must tell you who we are, Myn and I. We called ourselves "Me and Myn," because—well, I won't tell you that just yet, but it wasn't because we couldn't speak grammatically. For Myn took the first prize in Grammar in the Sixth at Old Currycomb's, which would have been mine if I hadn't let her. I got second, though.

You see, our High School was one of the nice new patent sort, where both boys and girls, over fourteen, go to the same school and have the same lessons. Of course, we had different playgrounds, the boys and the girls. And we sat, one lot on one side of the schoolroom and t'other lot at the other, with the master's desk bang in the middle. A fat lot of good that did.

We communicated with paper pellets or darts, winged V-shaped. And when old Currycomb's back was turned, my! it was like a nice snow-storm—pretty thick, I bet

you. Once the Inspector poked in his nose and he got it—warm. So did we—next day.

Myn and Me got on all right after a while, but at first I hated her. I said she had a snub nose, and was stuck up, both of which were true. She remarked that I was a "horrid freckled boy," and that she "abhorred me." So I told her she couldn't spell "abhorred," and that shut her up pretty quick. She threw a golf ball at me (a miss, of course). Then when I annexed the ball, she went and told her dearest friend (for that week), a girl named Eva Dacre, that I was the nastiest, horridest, most insufferable boy in the school.

I didn't go about abusing her. I'm not a girl. But I *did* say to Jo Turner, who likes running messages for me, that if he as much as winked at Millicent Sykes or Eva Dacre, I would put his head under the pump. He said, "I don't want to speak to girls!"—with a sort of sneer, which showed he meant me. So I licked him for his cheek, and to teach him his place. Jo's business was not to be "smarty," but to keep his head shut and run errands, also to agree with me.

You see I was the biggest boy in school—at least I could lick any other—for old Peter Sillars, whose other name was "Hippo," did not count. My name is Sam Brown, and I learnt fighting by having to lick boys who called me "Sammy," and "Samivil," and especially one Scotch draper's boy, who called me "Sammle." That was a lovely fight behind the gym, and the senior pupil teacher called time. They had pupil teachers then. I was afterwards one myself. I think Scotty really won, but he was so mauled that he never called me anything but "Sam" after that, which was O.K. And he sneaked a lot of quite good stamps off his father's old letters for me—early Danish and lovely Oldenburgs. In addition to his regular trade, "swatches" of gay dress-goods, old Scotty sold butter and things

that came from these parts. Pa Scotty was a regular Jew, but the stamps were all right, and it was very decent of Sandy, considering the time it took for his nose to grow straight again.

My father was just head porter at the East Dene station, and because of that I got lovely rides on shunting engines on the sly. But father couldn't do much in the way of getting me stamps, which was what I mainly cared about.

Lessons—oh, gravy! Lessons!—Old Currycomb gave us loads of lessons, but as I had a good memory (and could see an open book farther than any boy in the Sixth) they were never any particular trouble to me. But stamps!—my, that warmed my heart. I hope you won't tell anybody, but I went into our backyard behind the coal-house and *cried* when I got my first three-cornered Cape. "Molly Coddle," says you—and that shows you know nothing about it. It was kind of *holy*.

For you see stamps are not like anything else—except (but this I found out ever so long after) making love to a girl you are awful fond of. Stamps make your heart go *ker-flump* just the same way. Once I saw a "Reunion" with the right curls and as black as sin. And I looked about for a hammer to slay the man that had it. He was not worthy of such a treasure—a big fellow with a black beard. It was like your very nicest girl marrying somebody that was just beastly rich. I wanted to kill him for quite a while. But that time I couldn't, for we were not in a thick wood. And besides, you always get found out any way. And hanging's not nice. Jo and I tried it one day on an awful swell drop in a new house his father (who is a contractor) was building up Ash Lane. I was the hangman, and the trouble I had to bring that fool Jo round again, nobody would believe. He went black in the face. And I had warned him beforehand that it was only fun. Jo is so inconsiderate. After he was well I licked him for frightening me.

But of course all this was when I was young and silly, and before I knew about stamps. Still, I remembered that hanging frost, and so didn't kill the man who had the black "Reunion." I thought how Jo had kicked about and gasped, though the ass had his hands free all the time. No, I shan't get hung for keeps if I can help it—at least, not unless for a whopping big collection—squares of four, maybe, all in mint condition. Then—well, I hope nobody will go tempting a fellow.

But any way, that's the way you feel about stamps—that is, if you care at all.

And Myn? Well, Millicent Sykes was her name, and her father no end of a swell. He did all the foreign correspondence for old Caleb Grandison and Co.—the biggest

and the richest firm in East Dene—ship-owners, ship-brokers, ship-builders—everything about ships, and as rich as sin.

But he was a Radical, you see, that is, Myn's dad, and because of that he had quarrelled with his brother, who was no end of a big pot down in Yorkshire, and as proud as our tom-cat with a Union Jack hoisted at its mizzen, as we did on Pretoria Day.

His name was Philip Hallamshire Sykes—no less! I know, because I have had pecks of envelopes addressed to him, all with "Personal" or "Private" or something on the corner.

Now though I told Jo not to speak to Myn, and though I knew she went about abusing me, somehow I couldn't help watching her too, more than a bit. She had a green dress with fluffy stuff at the neck and sleeves. And it took a fellow's eye, somehow. It made me mad, first off, that I should be such an ass. But afterwards, when I came to think it all over at nights, I believe I rather liked it. At any rate, it was something to watch for. Also I was a good dart-thrower, and made up a lot with flat white sweets in them—what they called "conversation lozenges," with mottoes printed across them—stuff silly enough to make you cry—but we knew girls liked it. So I pelted Myn with these till she said she would tell Old Currycomb.

"Tell away!" I put on the next. I licked it clean and then wrote in pencil, and she answered the same way. And that is how we got acquainted—me and Myn.

She was a nice girl—nice to look at, you know, with the ripply glancing kind of hair, that never seem tidy and never untidy. And her turn-up nose (it wasn't *very* much turn-up, you know) gave her a nice, funny, pretty, impudent look that was almost as jolly to look at as a stamp. It gave you the same feeling, you know. At least it did me—only of course not so much so.

But it was when I first heard that her father got wads and wads of foreign stamps every day of his life, up at his office in Caleb Grandison's, that I made up my mind about Myn. After that there was only one girl in the school worth speaking to, and that was Myn Sykes! So I made up to her, giving her flowers—sneaked out of the public gardens (my father being a ratepayer, they were as much his as anybody's)—and candy, which I had to buy—worse luck! So I did not often give her candy. But I did difficult gym tricks and tripped up boys, so that she could admire me.

After a while of this I worked it round so that I could hint about the stamps, and I tell you I got a facer. Well, rather!

I suggested, meek as a cat looking in a milk-house door, that Myn might get me

some of the stamps her father had on his letters.

"Don't you wish you may get them?" she said. "I collect myself!"

And that, mind you, after I had dodged the park bobby twenty times for her old roses, and once got heaved bodily over the railings by a beast of a gardener, besides spending as much as fivepence-halfpenny on candy. That's girls for you. Gratitude? A Junguloo tiger is more grateful. I called her that, and then I turned my back and walked away, very haughty. I had done with girls, for ever and ever. I said so to Jo. But he was jealous, and only said that it

But mother said I wasn't even to smell them. She was Scotch and strict. She called them "novelles," as if it were spelled the French way, and she said they were "paper-backed trash." So, of course, that made me read them every chance I got. So it would any boy. For myself, I preferred *Hop Scotch Academy*; or, *How Bob Rattler gave it Hot to the Masters*. Bob blew them up one by one, and filled the Head's canes with electricity, just chock-full, so that he got "what for" when he was all fixed to welt him. That's what I call a book—oh, proper. No girls in that. But, of course, my mother's saying I mustn't set me



AND SHE CAME RIGHT TO THE WINDOW WHERE I WAS

served me right! So I batted him for that, which made me feel some better.

Still, after a bit I began rather to respect Myn. Come to think of it, it was just like a boy, cheeking me like that. And for a girl to care about stamps—well, I never thought they had enough sense. Evidently, however, Myn was not going shares in her father's booty as easy as saying "Good day!" So I had to set to work and think up something better than just asking.

I had been reading some silly novel books, with all about girls and kissing and things in them, and never a word of a "blue Trinidad" or anything really interesting from end to end. I didn't care about those romances.

on to the Girl Books, and certainly it worked all right. They can't be all wrong. For it was through reading that rubbish I got the idea of making up to Myn about her stamps.

I suppose all girls are soft—born that way, maybe, and the worst kind for softness are those who have no brothers to keep them in their places. Myn was that kind—not silly, I don't mean that (as you will find out), but she had no brother till she asked me to be one. She was an "o-o-o-only Cheeild," as the entertainment reciters say. And quite enough too, her father said.

But the green novel-book was all right in spots. I got it out of the Public Library owing to helping Will Thorburn, the

librarian's son, with his "prep." He was a duffer at Latin prose, and he certified me as over sixteen, so that I could get books on a Burgess ticket, whatever that may be. And it went all right. How was Will to know my age? I might have been sixteen for all he knew. I could lick him, any way. So if the age had been twenty, Will would have certified just the same.

It's a beautiful thing, is friendship! There's heaps about it in the books of those old Roman fellows, who wrote so as to make boys miserable, swotting up their stuff. Oh, beautiful sentiments, all about friendship! Pecks and pecks! But I would take even money (in apples) that Cicero and Virgil and the other Johnnies had *their* Jo Turners and Will Thorburns whom they licked and made run messages—just like me.

Well, these green books told a lot about how to suck up to girls, and make them "love" you. Now, I didn't want to be "loved"—not me! But on the other hand, I was dead nuts on loving those stamps that came pouring every morning into Myn's father's office up at old Caleb Grandison's. The bales of letters, and—I nearly wept on the plate-glass window, right in the street, when I saw him chucking envelopes with Sierra Leones and Uruguays and—oh, all sorts, into the big waste-paper basket, as if they were so much dirt.

Then I saw that little towsy-headed sneak Myn come in with her schoolbag, and she kissed him and said, "Can't I help you,

father, just to clear away all this mess?" or something like that, for I couldn't quite catch. And she came right to the window where I was and took them right off, holding them so that I could see—half the British Colonies—nice old Perkins Bacon ones (or whatever they are called)—jolly bright ones with hardly any postmarks on them at all, and low values in strips, and squares, and sixes, till—well, I was nearly heaving a paving-stone through the plate-glass.

And all the while her silly old father went scribbling away answering his letters, as if *that* mattered to anybody, and Myn collaring the stamps by the dozen! Then when I begged, by making signs, for two or three, she put out her tongue at me, and pressed her nose up against the pane. After that she printed on it with her finger, writing backwards "Snub Nose," meaning that I had called her that.

And I went away nearly praying she had been a boy. If she had I would have laid for her round the corner, in Paper Alley. But instead I just made up things in poetry about girls, that would make them frizzle, for I meant to be an author, so that I could make heaps of money and buy stamps with the proceeds. You see I had read in *Snip-Bits* how all authors were abominable rich, and you have to be, if you want to collect stamps properly. You just look at the first catalogue that comes your way, if you don't believe me.

(To be continued.)

Lady Minto's Fête And Philately

DURING the last few days several suggestions have been made in the Calcutta Press by way of calling in Philately to the aid of charity in connexion with Her Excellency Lady Minto's fête, to be opened on the Maidan towards the end of next month. As philatelists know, to their cost, the goodly fellowship of stamp collectors has again and again been unwillingly made to pay tribute all over the world in the name of charity to all sorts and conditions of movements for the bolstering up of worthy (and often unworthy) objects. Commemoration stamps crowd albums and catalogues, and no associated body of people regret them more than do the collectors, to whose delight they are primarily supposed to minister. It has been suggested that a special Indian series of stamps should be issued in connexion with the coming fête, also that a philatelic exhibition be held as part of its general scheme. It is probably

now too late to consider the former suggestion, as special stamps could only reach India after the closing of the fête, and the disfiguring of stamps already in India by means of a special surcharge would not commend itself to the Indian postal authorities nor yet to the public generally.

There is, however, a way by which Philately might assist the good cause without giving displeasure to collectors, but quite the reverse. The postage stamps of India roughly divide themselves into five classes:—

1. The early locally made stamps (1854-55).
2. The first "East India" series of De La Rue issues (1855-74).
3. The second "East India" assortment (1874-82).
4. The third "India" series of the empire after the proclamation of the Queen as Empress (1882-1900).
5. The Edwardian series (current).

Class 3 had a six-anna stamp, but the six-anna stamp of Class 4 was never issued to the public. A picture of it appears in the Handbook on Indian Stamps, published by the London Philatelic Society many years ago. It was undoubtedly officially approved for use, but by a curious set of circumstances never did duty. Copies of it, however, have been seen in India. The former six-anna stamp of the later "East India" assortment lasted right up to the end of the Queen's reign (1900), and barred its rightful successor from ever appearing, and collectors from ever possessing the complete Imperial series commenced in 1882. As a six-anna stamp with the Emperor's head was included from an early date in the series now current, it may be assumed that the six-anna of the 1882-8 series only missed its mark by a very few months or even less. It was shut out—a sort of disconsolate philatelic "Peri at the Gate"—after waiting eighteen years or so to enter upon its duties. Having been officially approved, the cost of its design, dies, etc., must have been borne by the Government of India, and it is, in fact, the property of the Government of India. It occupies a unique position in Philately. It is more than an essay, and probably the only stamp of the Victorian era that missed by a mere accident catalogue rank.

The suggestion is that the luckless six-anna stamp of 1882-8 be given immortality for the benefit of Lady Minto's fête. This could be done in several ways; by issuing it in mint state for a short period in the usual course, the Government, aware that it would seldom be used for postal duty, making a handsome contribution to the fête funds out of its sale; by selling it merely as an imperforate and un gummed essay (the proceeds

going to the fête); or as a memento of the fête, with a suitable inscription on the back.

In any case the fête would benefit considerably, and collectors would have a means of acquiring either a stamp or an essay which most of them would value for the sake of the associations attending its history and the history of India.—*Englishman*.

Appeal to English Collectors

OUR excellent correspondent Mr. Wilmot Corfield writes to us as follows from Calcutta, under date of 6 December, 1906, but his letter only reached us in time to get it into this number of *G.S.W.*, and we therefore fear the notice will be much too short to give English collectors an opportunity of helping our confrères in India in this matter:—

It may interest your readers to learn that a Philatelic Exhibition will be held next month in connexion with Her Excellency Lady Minto's fête for the benefit of Indian charities. The fête is to be in Calcutta, and on a large scale. A colossal attendance is expected during the ten days or so that it will last. Lady Minto is taking a strong personal interest in its promotion. I was asked to call at Government House to-day, and invited by the fête committee to move the Philatelic Society to add a stamp exhibition to the other attractions. This they will do. The notice is unfortunately a very short one, but I am just in time by to-day's mail to ask English collectors to send in exhibits. Sir David Masson has telegraphed from Lahore his hearty approval of the scheme. If any of your readers could assist us with exhibits, these would be highly appreciated and safely returned.

There is talk of a special set of stamps, which I do not think will come to anything; but the enclosed cutting from the *Englishman* publishes a suggestion of mine which I am told has met with Her Excellency's approval. Official inquiries are now being made as to whether or not the idea is a practicable one.

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.
Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.
Hon. Sec.: L. Sawournin, 62 Long Lane, Aldergate Street,
Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. [E.C.
Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.
Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

The fourth meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall on Saturday, 17 November, 1906.

After an informal gathering of members during which many duplicates changed hands, the President at 8 p.m. called the meeting to order and opened the formal business of the evening. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the following new members were duly elected: Miss Ethel Magnee (Wood Green), Mr. J. Corner-Spokes (Brighton), Major S. R. White (Hants), Mr. H. W. W. Russell (Hitchin). Important donations to the permanent collection

were acknowledged from Miss Cassels and H. L. Hayman, Esq.

In connexion with Mr. W. E. Lincoln's recent display and paper on war stamps and envelopes, the Hon. Secretary exhibited two entires sent up by Mr. C. Egbert Ashby, of Southampton, for examination by his fellow members. One was a post card addressed from Wei-hai-wei to England, and franked partly by Chinese stamps and partly by stamps of French China. The other was an envelope sent to England by a member of the Tibet expeditionary force. It was franked by ordinary Indian stamps cancelled and postmarked "Lhasa, 18 Sep. 04." Considering how comparatively few European soldiers took part in this expedition and the very short time the post office at Lhasa was open, such envelopes must be of considerable rarity.

The display of the evening was provided by Mr. Nelson Zambra, who showed his collection of

Cape Colony recently exhibited at the International Philatelic Exhibition in London. Special care and attention had been bestowed on the triangular issues. These were complete, including the retouched woodblock and the errors of colour. These last were in single copies, but all the others, including the ordinary woodblocks, were shown in pairs or strips, and even in large unused blocks. Among the better things were a block of four 1s., green, unused, in the rare earliest colour; a 6d., grey, earliest colour, used on entire with a bisected 4d., making up the 8d. rate: woodblock pairs on entire; all values on very thin paper: and several rouletted copies.

Mr. Zambra, during the course of his remarks, pointed out that the name of the country was usually erroneously stated, being Cape Colony, and not Cape of Good Hope; and that the so-called "woodblocks" were really locally produced stereotypes, but that in each case these time-honoured errors were likely to stick for some time yet. The issues were, however, very straight, and presented no serious complications. The figure of Hope was the predominant feature of the design. In the earlier issues she was shown reclining. The next issues showed her sitting down. Lately she had stood up, and now she had apparently walked away altogether, the later issues having given up Hope entirely.

Mr. Zambra explained that the famous retouch on the woodblock consisted of a number of parallel white lines replacing the usual ornament in the lower right angle. This was due to some damage having been done to one of the stereotypes and remedied in this manner. The errors of colour in the same issues resulted from one of the penny stereotypes having been placed among the four-pennies, and vice versa.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Halliday and seconded by Mr. Patman, was awarded to Mr. Zambra for his fine display and entertaining remarks.

The next item of the evening was a paper by the President, describing his trip to America and his reception in the States by several well-known philatelists there. This was supplemented by the reading of an article from an American source, describing the President's visits to several cities in the States and the express manner he was hustled from one sight to another by his philatelic hosts. This account was written in the well-known "Dooley" style, and full of the racy humour and daring personalities beloved of the American journalist. The author's hits at stamp collectors in general and the President's hosts in particular caused much laughter.

THE fifth meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall, Strand, on Saturday, 1 December, 1906. It was preceded by an auction sale. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members: Mr. J. A. Leon, London, W.; Mr. F. Ch. Douglas, Wimbledon. Mr. Halliday then read a paper entitled "Before Philately and After." The author described the various forms of collecting that were rampant (?) before the days of the postage stamp, and sketched out a forecast of the future when stamps might no longer be issued, and letters probably carried free. The collecting instinct was present in man from the earliest times, and every man at some period or other of his life collected something, from "fag" pictures to old masters, from sea-shells to diamonds.

A short discussion followed, and a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the essayist.

The next paper was by Mr. C. Egbert Ashby,

and in the writer's absence it was read by the President. The title, "Bad Language," had raised some curiosity, which changed to amusement when it was found that the paper consisted of a collection of curious grammatical blunders made by foreigners in their attempts to express themselves in English. The examples, guaranteed genuine, had been collected by the author during many years' correspondence with stamp and post card collectors in various parts of the world. The author paid a high tribute to the courage and courtesy of these correspondents, who tackled a language with which they were not familiar in order to save him (the author) as much trouble as possible.

Mr. H. W. Westcott gave a few examples that he had met with in his business correspondence, and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Ashby for his entertaining paper. Mr. E. H. Leigh seconded.

The display of the evening was provided by Mr. S. R. Turner, who showed his collection of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. Although no alarming rarities were present, the collection was complete and included a considerable number of fine used blocks, and an interesting range of postmarks, some of them being of unusual interest and rarity. As is too well known to specialists in British stamps, these are difficult to get in fine used condition, and Mr. Turner's could only have been got together by much patience and search. But the striking part of the display was the neat and careful annotation of the whole. This raised the collection to an even higher degree of merit, and proved a liberal education to those that took the trouble to read these clearly written notes.

Mr. J. Douglas Ragg, one of the early members of the Society (No. 3), now took the chair in the absence of the President, and proposed a well-deserved vote of thanks to Mr. Turner. This was seconded by Mr. A. J. Sefi and carried with enthusiasm.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.

Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.

Annual Subscription: 6s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

THE Vice-President, Mr. H. Wade, was in the chair at the meeting of this Society held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 27 November, 1906, when there was a display of the stamps of Mexico, Chile, and Brazil. These countries are entitled to front rank, in the philatelic sense, among the republics of the great American continent, particularly so Brazil, for was she not the first to follow Great Britain's lead with an issue of postage stamps in 1843, that is to say, six years before the first postal issue of France! Mexico made its first issue of stamps in 1856, and although three years behind Chile in adopting the postal system that was destined to become universal, the Mexican issues and varieties have been more numerous and afford interesting study to the specialist. Collections, practically complete in all issues, were shown by several of the members.

An extra item was a paper and display by Mr. Wm. E. Lincoln, of London, on "Philatelic Monuments to War." In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Lincoln, what proved to be a most excellent paper was read by the Junior Vice-President, Mr. W. V. Morten, and if only considered from an educational standpoint, it demonstrated in no uncertain manner how much can be learnt from stamp collecting. Curiously enough, the first stamp relating to war shows us the signing of a treaty of peace; it is that beautifully engraved picture to be seen on the 24 cents value of the

1860 issue of the U.S.A., the subject being the Declaration of Independence in 1777, and the consequent end of the British rule. Two rare fiscal tea-tax stamps dated 1765, which led to the American War of Independence and the loss of America to England, were also shown in a small glass case. All the stamps and entires, mounted on cards, were directly associated with wars, revolutions, and military expeditions in various parts of the world, and formed a remarkable collection of considerable historic value. Included are envelopes used by the American armies during the Civil War, bearing curious and rare postmarks; a specimen of the "stamp-money" used in the United States during that stirring period in place of the usual money which had run short; this "stamp-money" consisted of a ten cent U.S. stamp of the 1861 issue enclosed in a small brass disc with mica front, and did duty as a coin. Stamps and envelopes of Great Britain with the obliterations used by the British Army Post Offices in the Crimea and in Abyssinia during the war of 1867, postmarked "Field Force Post Office, Abyssinia"; the War Provisional stamps of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, some on original envelopes; stamps issued and used at Mafeking during the siege, and stamps and postmarks of the Somaliland campaign, were inspected, and all these, with their varied reminiscences, have deep interest for the Britisher.

The conflict between France and Germany in 1870 provided many philatelic curiosities. The Alsace and Lorraine stamps issued by the Germans included some rare postmarks, and some of these postmarks and surcharges showed the missives had undergone many strange vicissitudes before finally reaching their destination. Envelopes addressed by French prisoners of war to their friends, and countersigned by the German authorities, were examined with interest, as were some envelopes of the Paris balloon post that had been captured by the Germans and charged extra postage by them. Of rather pathetic interest was a ticket issued by the Commune authorities, entitling the bearer to have at the "Cantines Municipales un repas sans viande pour une personne."

The Carlist war stamps, stamps issued and used in Cuba, the Philippines, and Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war, envelopes with postmarks of the Egyptian campaigns, and the stamps and cancellations used by the European armies of occupation in China and Crete, were well represented. Some Japanese stamps and envelopes, showing cancellations used in Tokio, commemorative of victory over the Russians and of other important events of the war, were also noticeable.

The paper and display were greatly appreciated by the large company present, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Lincoln for the opportunity given to the members of seeing this unique collection of war stamps, and for his instructive and highly interesting paper thereon.

Several novelties, including new issues, were shown. Mr. E. Mortemer Ash, of Leeds, and Mr. F. M. Wyatt, of Bingley, were unanimously elected members of the Society.

A SET of countries full of philatelic interest are those Crown Colonies classified by Gibbons under the head of Straits Settlements, which include the Native States, Johor, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong (merged in Negri Sembilan in 1895), and the Federated Malay States. This fact was made patent by means of the large and complete collection which Mr. A. J. Foulger (of the Bradford Philatelic Society) sub-

mitted to the inspection of the members of the Leeds Society at the meeting held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 4 December, 1906. The President (Mr. W. D. Roebuck, F.L.S.) was in the chair, and Mr. Foulger's display attracted a large gathering. Practically all unused and in mint state, the stamps included many fine blocks, and in some instances complete panes, which in the case of the overprinted stamps showed the several varieties of type and of setting.

The stamps first used for the Straits Settlements were those of the 1865-7 issues for East India, overprinted with a Crown and the values in cents, in either red, blue, violet, green, or black, according to the values, which were 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 24, and 32 cents. This provisional issue was made in 1867, and during the next year there appeared a handsome set of stamps for all the values named, and a new value of 96 cents, inscribed "Straits Settlements," design, Queen's Head, engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. on paper watermarked Crown C.C. The later issues of 1883-91 were similar in design, but printed on paper watermarked Crown C.A. At various times after the first regular issue many provisionals appeared, the new values being surcharged on the current stamps; the 5 c. and 10 c. provisionals were surcharged on most values, and some of the varieties are very scarce. Some of the stamps of the Native States show curious and unusual varieties of overprint, due in great measure, no doubt, to native labour, whilst Perak provides two distinct errors of lettering, viz. PREAK and PERAK, and occurring only once on each sheet, they are fairly rare. These, as well as the rare inverted "Perak" and "Pahang" overprints, and a host of other most interesting minor varieties of the stamps of all the Native States, were shown. The independent and current issues for the Native States are very similar in design, generally bicoloured, and show a tiger's head, a leaping tiger, and Indian elephants, the latter on the high values only, and altogether they form a picturesque series. The stamps of Johor bear the image of the reigning Sultan, who succeeded in 1892.

The Rev. Ch. H. Spurrell (of York) proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Foulger for his splendid display; this was seconded by Mr. J. H. Thackrah, and carried with enthusiasm.

Some novelties were shown, and one new member was proposed for election at the next meeting.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President: F. A. Jackson.

Secretary: W. Brettachneider.

Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the Rooms, 128 Russell Street, on Thursday, 18 October, 1906, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. F. Jackson, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance present, also members of the Junior Branch.

In answer to letters from several Sydney members *re The Australian Philatelist*, the Secretary was instructed to write Messrs. Hagen, Ltd.

A letter was received from Mr. Geo. Blockey, of Adelaide, intimating that he was about to write an article on the Departmental Stamps of South Australia, and asking any member of our Society who has collected these stamps to communicate with him.

Positions in Exchange Book 161 were next balloted for.

It was decided to issue another Junior Exchange Book. Sheets for same will be invited with next month's notices.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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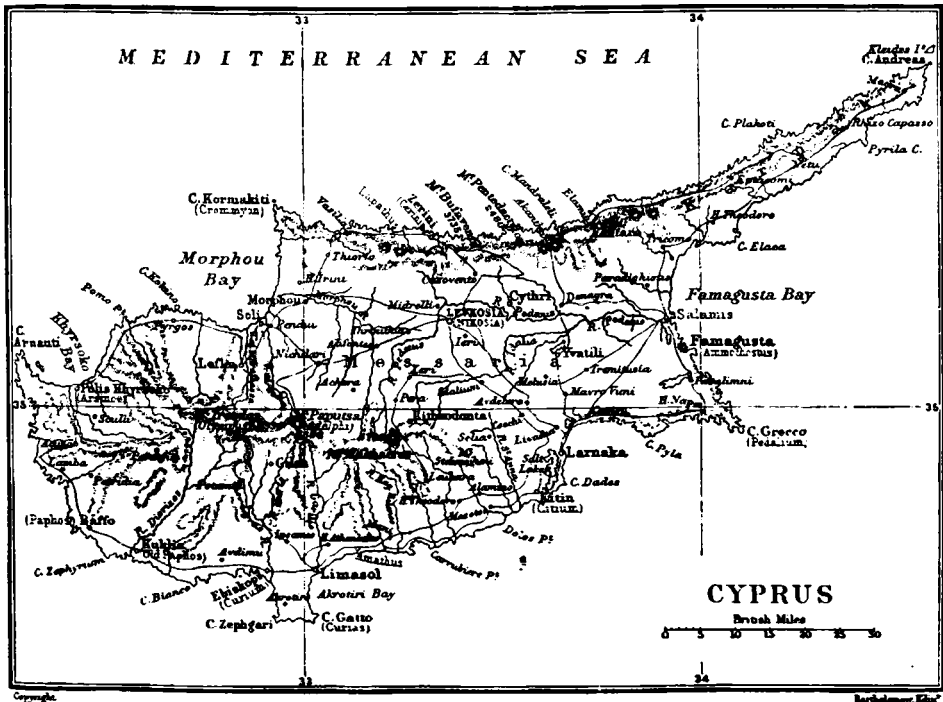
12 JANUARY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cyprus



CYPRUS is the most eastern island in the Mediterranean. It is 140 miles long and 60 miles broad. From a distance it is said to present the appearance of two islands parallel to each other, owing to the two mountain ranges which run along its northern and southern shores. It is peculiar in the fact that it has not a single river. Most of the Powers that fringe the Mediterranean are said to have held it in possession at one time or another. At present it is held by the British Government on the conditional terms that it is to be restored to the Turkish Empire when Russia restores

Batoum and Kars to Turkey. It is held by Great Britain under the terms of a convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey, which was signed at Constantinople on 4 June, 1878. There was a time, however, when we were sole masters of the island, for in 1191 Richard Cœur de Lion took it and assumed the title of King, but he held it for only a couple of years. The Turks conquered it in 1571.

Cyprus is noted for its antiquities; indeed, it is said that there is scarcely a museum in the world that does not make a feature of a collection of objects taken from tombs in the

island. Christianity was introduced into Cyprus by St. Paul, and Barnabas was born there. Its copper mines were at one time farmed by Herod the Great, and were then a source of great wealth, but they have long since been exhausted.

It was celebrated by the poets as the land of flowers and the chosen abode of the goddess of love. Gibbon speaks of "the island of Cyprus, whose name excites the ideas of elegance and pleasure."

The principal towns are Nicosia, the capital, Larnaca, and Limasol.

Its Philatelic History

Cyprus has been the shuttlecock of philatelic geographers, most of whom persistently classify it with European countries, whereas the geographical authorities include it in Asia, to which continent it admittedly belongs. But so great an authority as Mr. Westoby set the geographers at defiance, and included it in his work on *The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Europe*; but he explained, or rather contended, that there was no solid reason why its geographical position should interfere with its postal history, which is certainly European—meaning, presumably, its use of English stamps overprinted **CYPRUS**.

Then, again, we philatelists further defy the authorities, and include the island in British Colonials, though it is still a part of the Turkish Empire, and its citizens are in no sense British citizens. Of course, our excuse is that it is administered as a Crown Colony, and that we are no more likely to restore it to the Turk than we are to hand Egypt back to his misrule.

From the beginner's point of view, and looking at it through the Gibbons spectacles, the postal issues of Cyprus are decidedly repellent. The very first step lands you into a maze of plate numbers and surcharge varieties, after which you are pitchforked into Die I and Die II. But it is not so bad as it looks. We can simplify it down to a most attractive and interesting list, and I think you will agree with me, when you get through our list, that, after all, Cyprus is worth doing.

The first issue, made in 1880, consisted of then current stamps of Great Britain overprinted with the word **CYPRUS**. Then in the following year stamps of the then current Colonial Queen's Head type were provided, labelled **CYPRUS**. The **CC** watermark of this Queen's Head issue was changed to **CA** in 1882, and the stamps were printed in two colours in 1894. The King's Heads superseded the Queen's Heads in 1903.

1880. Six values. Design: Current stamps of Great Britain overprinted with the word **CYPRUS**. The remainders of this

issue, some millions in number, were purchased by Mr. Gibbons, hence the low price at which some of this first issue are still offered, but the stock is now getting exhausted.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s.	d.	s.
½d., rose	10	0	7 6
1d., red	0	6	3 6
2½d., lilac-rose	0	4	0 6
4d., pale green	4	0	20 0
6d., grey	20	0	30 0
1s., green	60	0	60 0

1881. Two values. Design: Current one penny stamps of Great Britain overprinted **HALFPENNY** and **30 PARAS**, in addition to the word **CYPRUS**.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s.	d.	s.
"Halfpenny" in black on 1d., red	0	9	2 6
"30 paras" in black on 1d., red	20	0	20 0

1881. Five values. Design: The current **De La Rue Colonial** type, labelled **CYPRUS**, with values in Turkish currency. Watermarked **Crown CC** and perforated.



	Wmk. Crown CC.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s.	d.	s.
½ piast., emerald-green		2	6	0 9
1 " carmine		10	0	2 6
2 " blue		10	0	2 0
4 " olive-green		40	0	25 0
6 " olive-grey		50	0	40 0

1882. Two values. Design: The ½ piast. of the last issue overprinted with the fraction "½" twice on each stamp, and the 1 piast. surcharged **30 PARAS**. As to the seemingly unnecessary surcharge of the ½ piast. with the fraction "½," it is explained that as it was found that the similarity in the colours of the ½ piastre, green, and the 2 piastres, blue, when seen by artificial light led to constant mistakes, it was determined to mark the

$\frac{1}{2}$ piastre by overprinting it in black with " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on each side of the head, which was done in the island.

Surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$."

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pias., emerald-green . . .	15	0	10	0

Surcharged 30 PARAS.

<i>Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
30 paras on 1 pias., carmine . . .	30	0	10	0	

Surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$."

<i>Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pias., dull green . . .	2	6	2	0	

1882-6.—Seven values. Design: Queen's Head as in 1881 issue, but watermarked Crown CA. Perforated.

<i>Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
30 paras, mauve . . .	0	6	1	6	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pias., dull green . . .	0	2	0	1	
1 " carmine . . .	1	0	0	6	
2 " ultramarine . . .	0	8	0	8	
4 " olive-green . . .	1	6	1	6	
6 " olive-grey . . .	6	0	3	0	
12 " brown-orange . . .	10	0	15	0	

1894-6.—Ten values. Design: As in last issue, but printed in two colours. Watermarked Crown CA and perforated.

Bicoloured.

<i>Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
30 paras, violet and green . . .	0	3	0	3	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pias., green and carmine . . .	0	3	0	1	
1 " carmine and ultramarine . . .	0	4	0	2	
2 " blue and marone . . .	0	5	0	3	
4 " sage-green and marone . . .	1	0	1	0	
6 " sepia and green . . .	1	6	1	6	
9 " brown and carmine . . .	2	0	2	6	
12 " brown-orange and black . . .	6	0	6	0	
18 " slate and brown . . .	3	6	3	6	
45 " purple and ultramarine . . .	15	0	15	0	

1903. Ten values. Design: King's Head in place of Queen's Head, but the design otherwise unchanged and still printed in



two colours. Watermark Crown CA and perforated. Some of the values of this

series are getting decidedly scarce, as the single CA watermark was in the following year superseded by a printing on paper watermarked with the multiple CA.

<i>Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pias., green and carmine . . .	0	6	0	3	
30 paras, mauve and green . . .	0	4	0	4	
1 pias., carmine and ultramarine . . .	1	0	0	0	
2 " blue and marone . . .	—	—	—	—	
4 " olive-green and mauve . . .	—	—	—	—	
6 " sepia and green . . .	—	—	—	—	
9 " brown and carmine . . .	20	0	—	—	
12 " red-brown and black . . .	3	6	—	—	
18 " black and brown . . .	16	0	—	—	
45 " brown-purple and ultramarine . . .	20	0	—	—	

1904. The same ten values and the same design and colours, but the watermark changed from single Crown CA to multiple CA, perforated.

<i>Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ pias., green and carmine . . .	0	1	0	1	
30 paras, purple and green . . .	0	2	—	—	
1 pias., carmine and ultramarine . . .	0	2	0	2	
2 " blue and marone . . .	0	4	0	4	
4 " olive-green and mauve . . .	0	8	0	8	
6 " sepia and green . . .	1	0	1	0	
9 " brown and carmine . . .	1	6	1	6	
12 " red-brown and black . . .	2	0	—	—	
18 " black and brown . . .	3	0	—	—	
45 " brown-purple and ultramarine . . .	7	6	—	—	

(To be continued.)

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a permanent Album we have provided from one to four blank pages after each country, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

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Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Peru—continued

La Mar's name brings us to a much later period in Peru's history. It is the time of



the country's emancipation. The struggle for freedom against the Spanish rule had been going on throughout South America since the year 1809. Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, had driven the Spaniards out of Venezuela, Guyana, and Colombia. His memorable victory at Ayacucho in 1824, when the Spaniards lost six generals and 2600 men, secured the emancipation of Peru. Two years afterwards Callao, the port of Lima, and the only fortified place in South America that remained to Spain, capitulated. Among the standards taken from the Spanish troops was that with which Pizarro, three hundred years before, had entered the capital of Atahualpa.

José La Mar took a prominent part in these struggles for freedom. He was born in Guayaquil in 1778. When quite a youth he went to Madrid, entered the Spanish army as a cadet, and fought in the war against France in 1794. At the beginning of the War of Independence in Spain he was a lieutenant-colonel, and was severely wounded at the defence of the fort of San José de Zaragoza. On recovering he commanded 4000 men at Valencia, and in 1812 was taken prisoner and sent to Dijon; but he escaped and returned to Spain two years later. Soon afterwards Ferdinand VII appointed him a general and sent him in 1815 to Peru, where he joined the Independents. He assisted in all the campaigns, and took part in the final victory of Ayacucho. In 1826 the Constitution drawn up by Bolívar was agreed to by Lower Peru. Upper Peru (now Bolivia) had already accepted it, and made Bolívar President for life. On Bolívar's departure from Lima in 1827, the Peruvians expelled his turbulent and somewhat undisciplined army, abolished his Constitution, and appointed General La Mar President of the republic. Bolívar was looked upon and actually styled "the enemy of Peruvian independence." The army of Peru, however, committed the mistake of invading the Colombian territory, and was almost entirely destroyed in the battle of Siron in 1829. Bolívar did not abuse his

victory. A peace, highly honourable to the vanquished, was concluded. La Mar, nevertheless, paid very dear for his conduct. His chief of staff, Agustín Gamarra, taking advantage of his unpopularity, seized the unfortunate President, and sent him on board a vessel in Piura. La Mar arrived at Punta Arenas in June, 1829, and then went to San José de Costa Rica, where he died in 1830. His remains were, by order of Congress, transported to Lima in 1845.

Our next portrait, that of Admiral Gran, brings us to another landmark in South American history, viz. the Chilean-Peruvian War. In the north of the republic of Chile lies the district of Atacama, which provided the *sons et origo* of this lamentable struggle. After the emancipation of Bolivia, Chile, and Peru, little attention was paid to this province of Atacama.



It was regarded as worthless for colonization. In the year 1840, however, a change took place. The value of guano as a fertilizer had become more widely known in Europe, and large guano deposits were found in Atacama. Bolivia laid claim to the province, which claim was objected to by Chile. Diplomatic representations between Bolivia and Chile put off any actual outbreak of hostilities until the year 1879. By the terms of a treaty made in 1874 Chile had renounced her claim to Atacama on condition that Chilean capital, industries, and persons in that province should not be subjected to higher taxation than was in force at the date of the treaty. Atacama, however, began to develop the nitrate of soda industry, and thus threatened the monopoly which Peru enjoyed. Here then was Peru's opportunity. What more easy than to suggest a heavy duty on the exportation of nitrate of soda from Atacama? The Bolivians agreed, in spite of the treaty of 1874, and the result was that the Chilean *chargé d'affaires* in La Paz asked for his passports, and war broke out; a war in which Gran was to play a very prominent part.

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Christmas in Paris

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

CHRISTMAS being a time of home gatherings and holidays—to say nothing of plum puddings and indigestion—my Co-Directors thought that my health would be much better if I spent this festive time in Paris, and attended the great auction sales for four hours a day for six days! Ah, those Co-Directors of mine! What slave drivers they are—five to one! One at a time I would not mind, but when it comes to five to one, and one of them has been under Sandow—well—when the D . . . (irectors) drive, one must obey; so I came over to this gay and festive city, and am glad to give the readers of the *Weekly* a few topical notes on philatelic matters here.



ERARD LE ROY D'ÉTIOLLES

First, on all hands one hears congratulation to the Royal Philatelic Society, upon the honour that has been bestowed upon it by His Majesty King Edward VII. To raise the Philatelic Society into a Royal Society is at once to recognize that Philately is now a science, and not merely a hobby of school children.

The great event of the day in stamp circles here is the third auction sale of the stock of the late M. Erard Le Roy d'Étiolles.

M. d'Étiolles has been known to many of us for more years than we care to remember, as a leading stamp dealer here, and also as a collector; but it has been a surprise to all to

find what a grand lot of stamps he has left behind him.

In accordance with the French law, this stock has to be sold by auction at the Hôtel Drouet. Two sales of French and French Colonial stamps have already taken place—one in October and one in November last—and this Christmas week was thought a desirable time at which to sell the first portion of the British and Colonial stamps. The time, however, seems to have been badly chosen, for, as far as I could see, I was the only English dealer present; and Mr. Tite was the only collector from our country. America was represented by Mr. Deichbourg, Holland by Mr. Anton van



JULES BERNICHON

Hook. On the first day I counted nearly two hundred French dealers and collectors present at one time—a number far in excess of anything we get at our English auctions.

The stamps have been lotted and arranged by my friend M. Jules Bernichon, assisted by M. Albert Coyette, and I find the description of the lots very fair and just. The sales are conducted by an auctioneer assisted by two clerks, and the expert with two assistants—six people in all behind the tables. Each of these six seems to cry out each bid, and the result is a constant and terrible shouting that lasts without ceasing for four hours.

Amongst those present at these sales I noticed :—

Messrs. S. de Wilde, G. Gelli, Vervelle, J. Bernichon, T. Lemaire, Thumin, Deichbourg, Montader, Comte B——, Fournier, Lemierre, Tite, A. van Hook, Zarmician, and many others.

The two previous sales of French and French Colonial stamps realized about £8000, and this the third sale realized about £3500, of which over £1400 was obtained for British stamps, mostly used and including but few rarities.

M. d'Etiolles was an enthusiastic collector who went in largely for bulk more than for rarities. During this sale there was not a single stamp that realized more than £15, but the bulk was extraordinary in many useful old lots of stamps not easy to find in such quantities now.

It surprised me very much to find what a demand there was for old English stamps, especially used plate numbers. I found several big competitors amongst collectors, and as exemplifying how keen the French are on used English, I may mention two stories I was told on good authority.

In one case a collector, a member of the old French nobility, wanted to purchase a big lot of the English stamps, but his funds were low, and as he had a fine gallery of paintings he actually sold four fine pictures and is spending the money so obtained at these sales.

In another amusing case, a collector is blessed with a fairly large family, and he utilizes all the spare time of his six sons by employing them to make up innumerable plates of British stamps, with all plate numbers, different cancellations, etc. etc. Of some stamps he has enormous numbers; e.g. of the 10/-, blue, Queen, he is said to possess no less than 4000 fine copies.

The following are a few of the best prices realized. I have added the 10 per cent which the purchaser has to pay in addition to the amount at which the lot is knocked down. The stamps are used unless otherwise noted.

Great Britain

		£	s.	d.
1840.	1d., black, unused, o.g.	1	3	0
	1d., ,, 601, used	14	8	0
	2d., blue, 277, used	33	17	6
1847.	10d., brown, unused, o.g.	5	10	0
1855.	4d., rose, small garter, 27, used	3	15	3
	4d., ,, large garter, 2518, used	4	8	0
	6d., violet, no letters, 770, used	3	7	0
1862.	3d., small letters, 223, used	25	15	6
	9d., bistre, small letters, 204, used	24	4	0
1867.	10d., brown, 244, used	26	8	0
	2s., brown, unused	5	16	0

		£	s.	d.
1867.	2s., deep brown, used	9	1	0

(When I first saw this stamp I thought it was a forgery, but on further examination I concluded it had been soaked in some chemicals and the colour had been intensified. As there is only one shade and one printing of this stamp, the price is fantastic.)

1867-83.	5s., rose, cross, 131, used	16	1	0
	10s., grey, cross, average.	1	8	0
	£1, violet ,,	2	3	6
	10s., grey, anchor ,,	2	8	0
	£1, violet ,,	3	12	0
	£5, on blued paper.	9	18	0
1873.	6d., brown, plate 13 rather heavily cancelled	14	11	0
1876.	8d., orange, 220, used	13	12	0
1884.	£1, violet (3 crown), 53 used.	51	16	0
	,, (3 orbs), 20 ,,	20	1	0
1887.	£1, green	74		18 14 0
India,	ong service, 8 a.	9	4	0
Cap. of Good Hope, woodblocks,				
	1d., carné	5	3	0
	1d., ,, pair	20	2	0
	4d., pale blue	5	4	0
	4d., ,,	5	12	0
	4d., dark blue	8	4	0
Lagos, 10s., brown		13	4	0

Most of the lots were "mixed," and prices would not convey any information to my readers. I must point out that in the case of large parcels of used stamps, such as the British, many copies were cut close and heavily obliterated; and in many lots I estimated fully 25 per cent of the stamps as practically of no value for retail trade.

The next sale will be European stamps—about middle of February; the rest of the British Colonials, end of March; South America, etc., in April or May; and last sale in June—French Colonials. From what I have seen of the stock I estimate that it will realize close on £25,000 in all.

The ready sale for this large lot of stamps in Paris has given great confidence to French philatelists, and will, I think, tend still further to increase the science of stamp collecting in France.

Of the used British stamps I bought rather over one-quarter of those sold, and with recent large purchases of these stamps my firm now possesses the largest and most complete stock of catalogue varieties and plate numbers in existence.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

The young collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

2s. 9d. in Paper Cover, or 4s. 6d. strongly bound in Cloth.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39s Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Bermuda.—Another value, the 2½d., has to be added to the Dock type. It is on multiple CA paper, and is printed in blue with the centre in brown. The issues of this Dock type to date are as follows:—



Wmk. Single CA. Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

½d., green; centre black . . . 0 1 —
1d., carmine " brown . . . 0 4 —
3d., sage-green; centre magenta . 0 5 —

Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

1d., carmine; centre brown . . . 0 2 —
2½d., blue " " . . . 0 4 —

Brazil.—We have received several of the long-promised new series of portraits of the men whom the postal authorities of the republic would have the world regard as its great men. But it is questionable whether those who have studied the history of Brazil will acclaim the lot at their local valuation. Let us take them in their philatelic order.

10 reis, slate. *Portrait of Aristides Lobo.* One time Adjutant-General of the Army, and one of the signatories of the manifesto of protest against the prætorian rule of President da Fonseca.

20 reis, violet. *Portrait of Benjamin Constant,* a Positivist, and disciple of Auguste Comte, the promulgation of whose theories in Brazil gave a great impetus to the republican movement and eventually led to the overthrow of the mild monarchical rule of Dom Pedro.

50 reis, green. *Portrait of Alvaris Cabral,* a Portuguese navigator who became the successor of Vasco da Gama and discovered the coast of Brazil on 22 April, 1500.

100 reis, rose. *Portrait of Admiral Wandenkolk,* who led the naval revolt against President da Fonseca which eventually compelled that military martinet to resign.

200 reis, blue. *Portrait of Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca,* one of the leading conspirators who dethroned Dom Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, and was placed at the head of the Provisional Government, and finally elected President of the newly formed republic. He endeavoured to establish a military despotism, but was eventually compelled by his former fellow-conspirators to resign.

300 reis, grey. *Portrait of General Floriano Peixoto,* who led the military revolt in the conspiracy which dethroned the Emperor Dom Pedro II. When with others he forced his former fellow-conspirator, General da Fonseca, to resign, he was elected President of the republic.

400 reis, olive. *Portrait of Dr. Prudente da Moraes Barros.* Having had enough of military

despotas Presidents, Dr. Moraes Barros, a civilian, was elected to succeed President Peixoto, and is generally referred to as President Moraes.

700 reis, red-brown. *Portrait of Dr. Rodrigues Alves,* a former Governor of Sao Paulo, who was installed as President on 15 November, 1902, and whose term of office expires this year.

The stamps are the work of the American Bank Note Co., of New York, and are very fine specimens of portrait stamps.



Perf. Unused.
s. d.

10 reis, slate . . . 0 1
20 " violet . . . 0 1
50 " green . . . 0 2
100 " rose . . . 0 3
200 " blue . . . 0 6
300 " grey . . . 0 8
400 " olive . . . 0 10
700 " red-brown . . . 1 6

Canal Zone.—The 2 c. of the new series of the Republic has been overprinted with the words CANAL ZONE as illustrated. We have not seen this 2 c. value without the Canal Zone overprint.



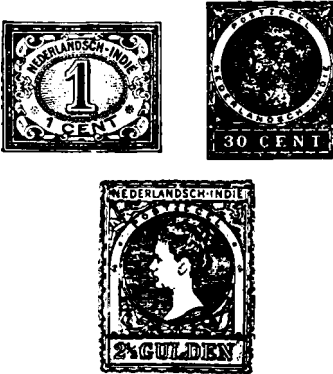
Perf.

Panama 2c., overprinted CANAL ZONE.

Unused. Used.

s. d. s. d.
2c., black and red; Fernandez de Cordoba . . . 0 2 —

Dutch Indies.—We have received four values which form part of the issue 1902-6. The 12½ c., 15 c., and 20 c. are included in the last Catalogue, but have only just been issued. The 1 gulden is a new value of the type of the 2½ gulden. The full list now stands as follows: the ½ c. to 5 c. are of the 1 c. type, the other cent values of the 30 c. type and the gulden values of the 2½ gulden type.



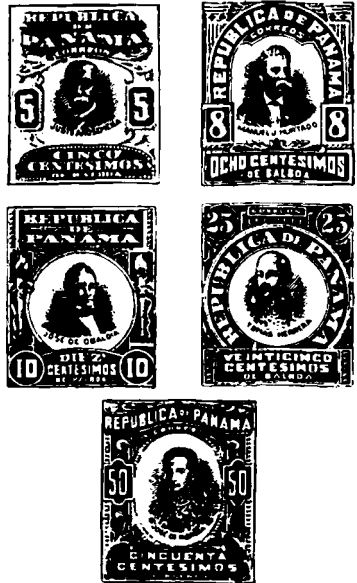
	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., mauve	.	0	1	0	1
1 c., olive-green	.	0	1	0	1
2 c., brown	.	0	1	0	1
2½ c., green	.	0	1	—	—
3 c., orange	.	0	1	—	—
5 c., rose	.	0	2	—	—
10 c., slate	.	0	3	0	1
12½ c., blue	.	0	4	—	—
15 c., brown	.	0	5	—	—
20 c., olive	.	0	6	—	—
25 c., mauve	.	—	—	0	2
30 c., chestnut	.	0	8	0	2
50 c., lake-brown	.	—	—	0	3
1 g., mauve	.	2	6	—	—

Panama.—This republic, which broke away from the United States of Colombia and constituted itself an independent republic on 3 November, 1903, has provided itself with a full series of new, not to say peculiar, postage stamps. We



have received eight values, of which the most striking is the ½ c., which presents a conglomeration of colours rarely seen on a postage stamp.

The flag of the new republic, in blue and red, is enclosed in a deep yellow framework. The flag-staff has a green wreath, so that we have in this lowest value stamp four colours—blue, red, green, and yellow. The 2½ c. has the Arms of the republic in the centre, and the centres of the other values are adorned with the portraits of the country's celebrities.



	Perf.	Unused.
	s.	d.
½ c., blue, red, green, and yellow; Flag	.	0 1
1 c., green and black; Vasco, Nuñez de Balboa	.	0 1
2½ c., scarlet; Arms	.	0 3
5 c., ultramarine and black; Justo Arosmena	.	0 4
8 c., chocolate and black; Manuel J. Hurtado	.	0 7
10 c., violet and black; Jose de Obaldia	.	0 8
25 c., brown and black; Tomas Herrera	.	1 6
50 c., black; Jose de Fabrega	.	3 0

Queensland.—This colony has at last started on Crown A paper, the first value to be received being the 9d.



Wmk. Crown A. Perf. 9d., brown and ultramarine.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER II

"HIM THAT WAITS FOR YOU!"

MYN wasn't a softy. Nor me neither, but I couldn't help myself. It was only in the green books about "love" and the things girls like, that I could read how you must start out. Now I didn't believe Myn would like it one bit—not the way they said. But you never can tell. At any rate I had tried my plan, same as I would with a boy, all except thrashing her, which of course I couldn't do in the circumstances. So I thought I would give the Green Love Book way a show, and maybe it would work better than I thought. Jo Turner wouldn't say anything, because the last two times he had to express his opinion I had licked him for it. This came very nearly being cheek, but I let Jo off because it was true, especially as I wanted him to do a message for me.

Yes, a message—a very particular message!

He was to go and take a letter to Myn. I couldn't chuck things about the school any more, for you see in the time that I was turning over in my mind how to get Myn's stamps, I had been made a pupil teacher, and so had to behave more, at least when Old Currycomb was about.

So Jo took a letter to Myn. It was written out very carefully, and was just like one in the Green Book series that was called *Love's Rosy Petals*, which was, to my mind, the sickest of the lot. This is what I wrote, and I cribbed like fun—Myn would never know:—

"BEAUTIFUL MILLICENT,

"Day by day I have watched you pass. Your tread is like the light dandelion down (a whacker—she was nearer ten stone! But no matter). I have lived my life, all unknown and humble, in the sparkle of your eyes, the silken softness of your tresses, and—and (*four meals a day* would have been

the truth, but I had to think of something else) the—the sweet tremulous accents of your tongue (which Myn mostly put out at me, *very* tremulously!). Will you meet me at moonlight alone? Friday night would suit just special—the sacred place to be the seat beneath the fragrant hawthorn at the head of your father's garden, and nine o'clock the time.

"I am drawn to write thus to you, fair Millicent, not only by the beauty of your person, but by the intellectual power which I discern in you—especially in the fact that you collect stamps. Let that be the bond and first pledge of our affection. Bring your 'exchanges' with you, and while the may-blossom rains down on our youthful heads, let us exchange our vows—and stamps. I will bring some nobby ones. Honour, I will! You do the same.

"Your affectionate lover till death do us part—or your father finds out—
(Signed) "HIM THAT WAITS FOR YOU."

I read that to Jo, for I thought it no end clever. And indeed I don't think it bad yet for fifteen past, and stealing a razor jagged-like hand-saw to shave with! Jo would have liked to laugh, but thought better of it. Which was the more comfy for him. He said it was prime, a ripping letter, and he knew he would never be able to write the like. He muttered something to himself after the last words, but I did not catch it. Neither did he.

Well, Joe was to give the letter to Myn just when she was coming out of the playground—Skipping-rope Yard we called it. Myn came last as she was the biggest there, and then Jo's biz was to slide up and slip the note, folded in newspaper like a little ship, into her hand. And if spotted doing it, it was of course only a paper boat or a cocked hat, just as you liked. Oh, we were up to a thing or two at East Dene High School.

Jo objected that she would scream blue murder or open it before the other girls—anyway make a fool of him. But I knew

better—at least the man that wrote *Love's Rosy Petals* said it would be all right, and you had better believe *he* knew.

He did too. It went through all right. Girls take to having notes shoved at them like truant boys to an orchard of ripe damsons. Her fist shut like a rat-trap on the little ship, and Jo dropped behind with a sigh of relief. His work was done, and he had been neither laughed at nor made a fool of. Moreover, I said he had done pretty fair and would not lick him. So Jo was very grateful.

It was Wednesday then, and I had two days to wait for Friday night. I had mentioned Friday because I knew Myn's dad would be working late at his special foreign mail that night, and that she would have caged a rare loot out of the waste-paper basket. So, of course, I hoped she would bring it along.

Now you couldn't really "exchange" properly in the moonlight—stamps, I mean—other things you may. But it was stamps I was after that journey, particularly some Lagos she had—just plummy they were.

But all the same I determined to do the square thing by Myn,—that is, if she came. Of course she mightn't, after all. She might think it a plant. But then again, Myn was a plucky girl, grit right through, almost like the best sort of boy, yet chock-full of curiosity as only a girl can be.

So I judged on the whole that she would come, if it were a fine night. But would she fetch her exchanges? To be or not to be—that was the question. I could hardly wait. I was all tingly and prickly. I fidgeted hours before. It was a bore having to do the Green Book business with a girl, but after I had had a good squint at her father's mail that day—colonials and small-state continentals by the bale—well, I felt that what they called "Love's Young Dream" might have something in it after all. I hoped there would be a "Canada twelvepence" in it. Then I would not object to its being "Love's Young Reality." I loved Myn. I felt my pulse and was sure of it. If it hadn't been for the bother of the rhymes I would have written poetry. But instead I hunted up an old Byron and cribbed some. It began, "Maid of Athens," which was no good, being the wrong address, but I changed it to the name of Myn's father's house, "Maid of Seaview, ere we part—," which went all right. However, I did not send it. And that, as the clergyman says, was all for the best, because I found out afterwards that it was a song, and that Myn herself sang it at church social evenings, which would have been a rare give-away for me. Jo told me and never grinned. I was watching him.

Friday night came, and it should have been moonlight—"Luna riding in her

highest heaven," and all the rest of it. Only she wasn't, so far as we could see. It was a raw, damp, foggy sort of night, and Jo and me waited behind the cow-shed about two hundred yards from the top of Old Pa Sykes's garden. Jo had sneaked up there in the daytime, pretending he was hunting for a lost ball in Old Maid Easton's garden, and had found out that there was a place through which you could crawl without getting very much scratched.

I had got the very cream and pick of my stamp collection with me, all set out nice on a sheet of cardboard that shut up into three leaves like a fire-screen. There was a lovely "Columbus Landing" and a 90-cent Lincoln, some proper Prince Edward Islands, and rare Newfoundland Seals—the first handsome ones, both brown and black, so different from the mean-looking seals they have nowadays.

I once asked a Newfoundland boy at our school why they had changed the pattern. And he said because really their seals didn't have forepaws like Landseer's lions in Trafalgar Square, which I had seen once on a Whit-Monday trip. I went up afterwards to the Zoo, and it was so. Only it certainly took the Newfoundlanders no end of a time to find it out. I just wish I had thought of that in time to tell him so. He was a cocky sort of cod-fish, and thought we were fools not to have wooden houses that burned down every five years, so as to get rich on the insurance.

But anyway, I had got together a prime lot, all the best I had—and I hadn't many. I was playing the game square—never trying to cheat as if Myn had been a boy, but solid and upright as a frozen pump. Jo said I was a fool. I kept this in mind—for it would be a useful thing to pound him for after, in case I wanted to pound *somebody*.

The clock on the Town Hall, away down in East Dene, struck nine. It was pretty dark, and I slunk along under the hedge, for fear of Old Maid Easton's bull-dog, which was friendly enough with me by daylight, but not to be trusted behind you after dark. I felt my breast under my waistcoat, not to still the beating of my heart—oh no—but to see if I had got my little cardboard of stamps with the elastic band round it.

Then I hunted for Jo Turner's famous hole in the hedge. It was not to be found anywhere. I searched and searched, and at last I did come on a place where a pretty lean weasel might possibly have got through. So at the expense of making myself a regular pincushion, I wormed a way into Old Sykes's garden. There was a kind of sunk fence, too, so the hole was jolly high up and difficult. But I got there at last, and took out all the thorns that had bigger prongs than a skewer. The rest I couldn't worry

with at present. I was too variously prickly. Besides, I had "Love's Young Dream" to think of, and also the speeches out of the "Rosy Petals" to run over in my mind. It was a swot.

I could see right down a long path which led to a back-door in Old Sykes's house. That was the way Myn would come. I went at it while I could.

"Oh, heart's dear perfume—centre round which revolves all earth's worthiest, how I love thee. Confound that prickle down the back of my collar. I can't get at it from the top. Oh, hang it, suppose she was to come now, just when I've forgotten all that rot! It would be just like her!"

"I have watched thee from afar as the shipwrecked mariner, upon lonely seas, catches sight of the fair star that—that—dash it, I hope to goodness she doesn't ask me to sit down. I am positively like a hedgehog with his prickles turned in!"

Then I saw the door at the end of the walk open a bit. It went to again—very nearly but not quite—as if somebody were looking through, which was all right. I knew Myn would take every precaution.

Then *dunt-dunt!* My heart, or whatever is the thing that bumps inside a fellow, nearly jolted me up in the air all of a sudden. It felt hot and sickly in Sykes's garden. If I could have found Jo's hole I would have gone through it, yes, if all the thorns had been basting needles, but I was too late. *She was coming,* and I might just as well never have set eyes on that beastly green novel book. Not a word could I remember. There she was quite close to me, wrapped in a cloak, and carrying something. I tried to speak, but only made a funny noise in my throat, like a trombone that somebody has poured syrup into.

But that bundle under her arm restored me. I knew what it was. Had I not seen them in Old Sykes's office that very morning, as he pitched them like so much dirt into the waste-paper basket—ignorant old worm! They were Central Americans, stamps we thought no end of them, because, you see, hardly anybody had friends there—except Old Sykes. And he only because the people who lived there wrote to him to say that owing to volcanic outbursts they could not pay Caleb Grandison's accounts at the proper time. And they put pictures of volcanoes on the stamps to show that they were speaking the truth. And there were all sorts of Portuguese Colonies and funny Spanish ones where they still used Isabella's head, and, as like as not, Sydney views from some back-block post office where they had been lying hid up since the flood. Oh—I knew what that bundle contained. And it brought me to myself quicker than sal volatile or a can of water in the face. I

began the stuff out of the green drill-book.

"Fairest and dearest of girls, I have watched thee from afar as—as the fellow in a ship—watches—watches—something or other—"

"Glug—glug—glug!"

I knew that sound. I heard it often enough in school. It was somebody laughing and trying not to.

But the funny thing was that it did not sound like Myn Sykes's laugh. Still, I had my eye on that thick bundle, which even in the dark I could see was done up in one of her father's envelopes. If only I could get hold of that I didn't much care. So I cut the "Rosy Petals" twaddle and got down to business.

I told Myn my name (as if she didn't know it already, and how I—no, I couldn't get that out . . . quite. To say the words (which weren't true, anyway) made a big dry oat-mealy lump in my throat the size of a hen's egg. If it had only been to say that I loved her stamps, now—but I daren't quite say that just then. And so I scorned to tell a lie, same as George Washington. Perhaps because we knew that neither Myn nor George's father would have believed us—Myn wouldn't anyway. I didn't know Old Mr. Washington.

So I gave her my folded pasteboard with the rare stamps on it, telling her as I did so how beautiful she looked. (I couldn't see anything under the hood of her cloak, and everything was as black as my hat anyway.) And I told her how it was "a first interchange of love tokens—to show that she loved me and I loved her."

"Glug, glug, glug!"

It sounded like water out of a narrow-necked bottle. But by this time I had my hands on the big envelope of stamps, rare and fat it was. Myn might laugh so much as she liked. And I was so interested and grateful that I even pushed up her hood and was just going to—yes, I was—didn't I tell you I had seen the stamps! Then the hood fell back and the moon pushed out, and I got a resounding cuff on the side of the head from Biddy Balmer, the Sykes's Irish cook-maid. She had a hand like a policeman's boot—No. 13 or thereabout.

"That'll larn ye, ye forlorn pesterin' bog-trotter ye!" she cried, coming at me. But somehow the next moment I was in Old Maid Easton's garden with her "Bully" tearing after me, fairly grunting with rage. He nearly had me at the corner of the cowshed, but Jo was there all ready, and pulled me through. I got "Bully" on the front teeth with my heel, which was always something.

But all the while we could hear that abominable she-Paddy laughing and calling

out "*Fairest and dearest of girls,*" and asking "How I was off for stamps?" and then wanting to know "if I wouldn't come back and give her some more of my agreeable conversation!"

But I hugged the big envelope, and was pretty content, especially as Miss Easton's Bully was barking outside fit to raise the town. So Jo and me stayed in the cow-shed, where we lit the candle and set it among the hay for safety. Then I opened the big envelope. Yes, there they were, the very envelopes I had seen, all sealed over with foreign seals, loads of wax, red and blue and black. They made my mouth water.

trying to charge the boards of an old shed, which you knew to be rotten as tinder.

"FORASMUCH as all girls are beasts and sneaks, and born deceitful, besides being nasty and dishonourable in all their dealings, we the undersigned, swear and register our oath in blood to have nothing to do with them for ever and ever. Amen!

Signed in blood,

SAM BROWN.

JOSEPH TURNER."

And then we went home, but never said any prayers that night. For it was no use



SO JO AND ME STAYED IN THE COW-SHED

But on turning the letters over, every identical stamp had been steamed off! Yes, every one! Even a common British "red penny" had been scratched off with somebody's finger-nail, leaving just enough for you to see what it had been.

There's girls for you! And then to think of my Newfoundland Seals and the 90 cent Lincoln as good as new. I hadn't even the heart to whop Jo, but I made him draw blood with one of the biggest prickles out of my arm, and write a solemn agreement in blood, which we signed. This is the document, which I think pretty good to be written like that was, with a candle set among the hay and sixty pounds of bull-dog

pretending that we forgave our enemies. For we didn't. Not much! T'other way about. Oh, quite!

(To be continued.)

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Miscellaneous

Persian Design of 1882



In the early part of 1875, about four years after the abandonment of the first issue, the Austrian postal authorities were approached on the subject of the resuscitation of the Persian post, by order of the Shah. The result was that Mr. Riederer, a high official in the Austrian postal service at Vienna, was sent to Teheran, together with a number of subordinates, and in August of the same year he was entrusted by the Persian Government with the organization of a postal system on the lines of the one in use in his own country. He had but little material to work with, and that of the poorest, but he triumphed over almost insurmountable difficulties and really "made it a go," so that there has been no break in the service since that time.

He first used the old dies, already described, to produce a provisional issue of stamps, merely having the Arabic numeral of value cut beneath the belly of the lion, in order to distinguish them from the former prints. Meanwhile a permanent issue was prepared at the State Printery of the Austrian Government in Vienna. These were issued in August, 1876, and bore a portrait of the Shah with the Persian Arms beneath. But in June, 1881, there appeared an issue in a new design, which is one of the handsomest and most striking to be found in our albums. Thoroughly oriental in its conception and beautifully executed, Persia may well be proud of it, and it seems a pity that a longer lease of life was not given it in preference to the mediocre productions which have followed. The issue was designed in Paris and printed at the Austrian Government Printery at Vienna, at first, provisionally, by lithography, and later from copper plates. The main feature of the design is a beautiful Moorish arch of the five-lobed or cinquefoil type, with foliate ornamentation of the anthemion or "lotus and honeysuckle" pattern on the supporting pillars, and arabesques above. Seen through this charming frame is the sun in full splendour—a reference to the ancient religion of the Persians, who have been called sun-worshippers and fire-worshippers. The faith which they professed, however, was not at first of this character. According to the tenets of Zoroaster, the prophet of ancient Iran, there was a supreme being whom they worshipped under the name of Ormazd. He was the guardian of mankind, and his throne was in the heavens, in the realms of eternal light, where his presence was manifested by splendour and glory. It was therefore natural that light

came to be regarded as the noblest symbol of the deity, who was without form or limits, and as a result the visible sources of luminosity obtained particular respect. The sun, moon, and stars were turned to when praying, especially the rising sun, and terrestrial fire, as the symbol and analogue of the heavenly sources of light, was used upon their altars as the representative of the divine presence.

C. A. HOWES, *Amer. Journal of Philately.*

The Postal Union Congress, 1906

A COPY of the report of the British delegates at the sixth congress of the Universal Postal Union, held in Rome in April and May last, has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper [356]. The report is prefaced by a letter from Mr. Buxton, the Postmaster-General, to the Treasury, in which he sums up the results of the congress and the advantages which will accrue from it to the public. With regard to foreign letter postage, he points out, the public will be able to send a 1 oz. letter for 2½d. that formerly cost 5d.; a 2 oz. letter for 4d. that formerly cost 10d.; and a 3 oz. letter, which formerly cost 1s. 3d., for 5½d. With regard to postage within the British Empire, it will be possible to send a letter of 1 oz. instead of only ½ oz. for 1d., while a 2 oz. letter will cost 2d. instead of 4d., and so on. The total cost to this country of these alterations in the postage rates is estimated at £190,000 a year. Mr. Buxton also refers to the adoption of a system of special coupons devised by the General Post Office to enable the sender of a letter to a place abroad to prepay a reply or to remit small sums, and to other matters which were dealt with in these columns during the sittings of the congress. The net result of the change respecting votes in the affairs of the Union is, he says, that the British Empire will have six votes instead of the present five, with the additional advantage that the South African vote will absorb the separate votes formerly possessed by the Transvaal and Orange Free State. Finally, the Postmaster-General places on record his warm appreciation of the way in which Mr. H. Babington Smith, C.B., the senior British delegate and chairman of the first committee, and his colleagues, Mr. A. B. Walkley and Mr. H. Davies, maintained the interests committed to their charge. "It is not too much to say," he adds, "that it was largely due to the skill, vigilance, and tact exercised by the British delegates that the Postal Congress at Rome of 1906 will result in very considerable boons to the public and great advantages in postal facilities." *The Times.*

German Postal Rates

GERMANS have been paying higher rates for postage than Frenchmen, Americans, etc., because heretofore the 5 pfennig stamp was considered the equivalent for the 5 centimes or 1 cent, and the 10 pfennig the equivalent for the 10 centimes or 2 cents. If this rate were to be retained under the new ruling of the Postal Congress, which fixed the rate for letters in the Postal Union at 25 centimes for the first 20 grams (instead of 15), and 15 centimes for every additional 20 grams,

Germans would be losing 3 pfennig on every such additional 20 grams by paying 15 pfennig instead of 12 pfennig, which latter rate is the more nearly correct equivalent.

It is highly probable, therefore, that Germany will have to issue new values of 4, 8, and 12 pfennig in order to place its subjects on the same footing with the people of other countries in the Postal Union. At least the 12 pfennig value seems a necessity, but it is believed that logical consequence will demand the 4 and 8 pfennig also, as equivalents to the 5 and 10 centimes. It is hardly to be expected that any change will be made before 1907, as it always takes some time

to bring the rulings of the Postal Union into effect.

The Philatelic Record.

Those Early Prices!

THE first dealer in foreign stamps in New York, about 1860, sold his specimens at a uniform price of five cents each, without knowledge as to the comparative scarcity of the various issues. Before long, however, collectors and dealers both learned to distinguish between common and scarce varieties, but even then fifty cents was considered a high figure for a single stamp. "Dealers in Foreign Stamps" were first given a separate classification in a New York business directory in 1868.

The American Journal of Philately.

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Catalogue Prices

CATALOGUE prices are curious conundrums, and, to those of us who get a peep behind the scenes, are also vastly amusing. Gibbons Catalogue when it first comes out is unquestionably the nearest approach to actual prices that is published. For no prices are included that are not based on actual stock at the time of pricing. And so far as other catalogues are concerned, they are obviously based on Gibbons in the matter of old issues. A shilling or two up or down as a blind, or an occasional deviation on a chance stock, does not alter this fact.

A French Dealer on Prices

IN this connexion I cannot forbear quoting an enjoyable bit of candid writing from the pen of M. Pierre Mahé, the well-known French dealer. He is writing up his reminiscences in the *Monthly Journal*, and he says:—

In reference to catalogues and prices, I should just like to say a few words, and to give an example of what happens. The publisher of one catalogue quotes a certain stamp which he does not possess, and of which he may not obtain a specimen for some time to come, at the price at which he considers that he ought to be able to sell this stamp if ever he obtains a copy. Another publisher, who possesses a specimen of the stamp, quotes it at a much higher price than that of the former; having purchased the stamp at a higher price than that at which it is offered by the other man (which was merely a "feeler"), he must of course price it higher still. But see where the difference lies; the publisher of the second catalogue can supply the stamp; his price is therefore a real one, while the price

quoted by the first publisher is purely fictitious. This is a truth which should be borne in mind by every collector.

Knock Outs

I WAS looking up my *Slang Dictionary* the other day (it is an old edition, published by John Camden Hotten in 1855), and I came across the following. Does the cap fit any frequenters at our auction sales, I wonder?

KNOCK OUTS, or KNOCK INS, disreputable persons who visit auction rooms and unite to purchase the articles at their own prices. One of their number is instructed to buy for the rest, and after a few small bids, as blinds to the auctioneer and bystanders, the lot is knocked down to the KNOCK-OUT bidder at a nominal price—the competition to result from an auction being thus frustrated and set aside. At the conclusion of the sale the goods are paid for, and carried to a neighbouring public-house, where they are re-sold or KNOCKED OUT, and the difference between the first purchase and the second—or tap-room KNOCK-OUT—is divided amongst the gang. As generally happens with ill-gotten gains, the money soon finds its way to the landlord's pocket, and the KNOCK-OUT is rewarded with a red nose and a bloated face.

British Guiana 8 c. Reminders

SO the reminders of the last-issued 8 c. of British Guiana are to be sold, or rather offered for sale at public auction in London next month. It is intimated that "intending purchasers will be entitled to bid for the whole or any portion of these stamps, and in the event of only a portion being sold the remainder will be destroyed." I understand they are to be offered at an upset price of face value.

Philatelic Societies

Durban and District Philatelic Society

President: J. Wallace Bradley.
Secretary: W. P. Williams, 93 Club Arcade, Durban.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Esplanade.
Annual Subscription: Seniors, 5s.; Juniors, 2s. 6d.

THE first November meeting of this Society was held as usual in the Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Esplanade, on Tuesday, 6 November, 1906, and a large number attended. The President (Mr. J. Wallace Bradley), occupied the chair, and the business of the evening commenced by a renewal of the discussion on Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, which promises to be of long duration. It is a question

of time before the Society will be in a position to form a critique on this difficult subject, but if the members will only co-operate, it will ensure ultimate success. Suggestions were made to the members by Messrs. Miljoen and Williams, as to the best means of furnishing useful notes towards this subject.

A presentation of medals, being prizes awarded in the recent Philatelic Exhibition, was then made to two members, viz. Mr. C. H. McKean, silver medal, Championship Class; and Mr. R. B. Grenfell, bronze medal, Class VII.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. P. Williams) then showed his beautiful collection of Natal stamps,

which was much admired and discussed by the members present. His notes on same were received with great attention, and proved most instructive to the members.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Hon. Secretary for his most interesting exhibit and paper, after which the monthly auction took place. Several good stamps, singly and in sets, were sold for good prices, one stamp, viz. British East Africa, 1897, Queen's Head, one rupee, fetched Gibbons full catalogue value, an unprecedented occurrence at the auction sales held by the Society.

The President received a vote of thanks, and the meeting, which was one of the most interesting the Society has had, then closed.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.

Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedy Terrace, Pendleton.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

THE thirteenth meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on Thursday, 6 December, 1906. Mr. W. W. Munn presided, and there were twenty-eight members present. Mr. W. H. Ince was elected a member. Mr. G. Lionel Campbell gave some notes on the stamps issued during the war between Peru and Chili of 1881-3. Mr. Campbell commenced with a short history of Peru, describing the system of posts in the time of the Incas, and comparing it with that used in Mexico about the same time. The causes and effects of the war were next dealt with, after which Mr. Campbell described the various stamps during the war period, taking as a basis of practically all issues the 1874-9 issue of Peru. He then dealt with the changes the Chilians made as they advanced north, issuing first the Peruvian stamps surcharged with the Arms of Chili, and afterwards the Chilian stamps as current in Chili. After the war, and the Peruvians had again obtained possession of the Lima Post Office, all the Peruvian stamps on hand were surcharged with a Triangle to prevent stamps seized during the war being used for postal purposes. Mr. Campbell showed a portion of his Peruvian collection to illustrate his notes.

Mr. B. W. Warhurst sent his interesting collection of the stamps issued by the British Consulate in Madagascar for display.

THE first social evening was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 20 December, 1906. A large number of members and friends were present. The entertainment consisted of piano and violin solos, songs, and recitations, and an exceedingly pleasant evening was spent. At the conclusion of the evening the President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Taylor for so ably organizing the entertainment, and to all those who so kindly gave their services; this was passed with acclamation. The following ladies and gentlemen contributed to the enjoyment of the evening: Mrs. Lee, Misses Attack, M. Brooks, D. McCarthy, J. Sedgwick, S. H. Taylor, Messrs. Birkby, Dalby, Darlow, Granville, Jackson, McCarthy, J. Turver, and Dr. Albrecht.

Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland

President: Sir John Ure Primrose, Bart.

Hon. Sec.: Robert Borland, Lochside, Milngavie.

Meetings: Fortnightly.

A MEETING of the Society was held at 562 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 21 November, 1906, at 8 p.m. There was again a good turn-out of members, the chair being occupied by Mr. H. A. Wise. The minutes of the preced-

ing meeting having been passed, the following were duly elected members of the Society: Messrs. Alex. Murray, J. W. Johnston, and Frank Bruce.

The members then had the pleasure of inspecting the second portion of Mr. E. Heginbottom's collection of Australians, consisting of the stamps of Victoria.

The early issues were in superb condition and contained a fine range of shades, while there were numerous pairs, strips, and blocks of the imperforate issues. Nearly all varieties of perf., watermark, etc., were shown, and the collection was practically complete. The condition throughout was very fine, and the display was much admired by the members. Mr. Heginbottom's notes also accompanied the collection, and the reading of these greatly added to the most instructive display.

At the close a very hearty vote of thanks was awarded Mr. Heginbottom for his great kindness in placing the stamps at the disposal of the Society.

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Milbourne West.

Hon. Sec.: P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.

Meetings: Winchester House, Welford Place, Leicester.

THE fourth meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday night, 5 December, 1906, at Winchester House, before a large gathering of members. The chair was taken by Dr. R. Milbourne West. Since the opening of the second session, the Society have started a "permanent collection" for the benefit of the members; also a library of philatelic works. Several donations towards these ventures have been received. Mr. F. S. Heath, of Leicester, was elected a member of the Society. After the general business had been transacted, Dr. Mussen displayed his collection of Northern and Southern Nigeria, Cook Islands, and Lagos stamps. These were shown mostly in mint condition, being mounted in frames for inspection, which greatly facilitated the examination of the stamps. A discussion followed on general collecting v. specializing. The former view was taken by Mr. J. Geo. Boulton, a collector of long standing. The chief points in favour of the general collecting were expounded in detail, and the lecture was received with applause. Mr. Gadsby replied suitably for the opposition, and dealt with the advantages of specialism. A vote resulted largely in favour of general collecting. On the motion of Mr. P. V. Sansome, seconded by Mr. Widdowson, a vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Mussen for his display, and to Messrs. Boulton and Gadsby for their interesting papers.

Scottish Philatelic Society Junior Branch

President: John Walker.

Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

Meetings: First Saturdays, 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

Annual Subscription: Under 16, 1s.; over 16, 2s.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday evening, 1 December, 1906. Mr. John Walker presided over an attendance of about thirty members. Seventeen new members were admitted. After an interchange of duplicates a general display of the collections of members took place, and showed that Philately had a surprisingly strong hold in Edinburgh, many of the collections being very valuable and of special interest.

Mr. Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, the Hon. Secretary, reported that the prize fund

now amounted to a substantial sum, and in order to stimulate and extend the operations of the Society, prizes will be offered for competition during the session.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Sauvage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE sixth meeting of the season was held on Monday, 3 December, 1906, at the Hotel St. George.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. A. S. Coates was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

It was arranged to show the permanent collection of the Society at the next meeting, and several promises of stamps were made.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s donation of

their last six years' Catalogues to the library was much appreciated. The countries down on the programme for exhibition were Austria and Jamaica, some very fine collections being shown, Messrs. Allender, Armstrong, Bate, Eaton, Major Davies, Fletcher, James, Milner, McMillan, Rockliff, and Whitworth showing Jamaica, and Messrs. Bate, Eaton, and Fletcher, Austria.

Mr. W. C. Taylor read a very able paper on the "Amateur Dealer," defining him as one who sells stamps continuously or at more or less regular intervals, but who is not dependent on such sales for his livelihood. Mr. Taylor proceeded to classify the "Amateur Dealer" under the following heads: "The Collector Dealer," "The Dealer Collector," and "The Financial Collector," and humorously compared them.

In passing a hearty vote of thanks the following spoke: Messrs. Calloway, Cuthbertson, Gordon, Sayce, Whitworth, and the President.

Editor and Reader

Space is reserved for an occasional interchange of opinions between the Editor and his Readers, and for Answers to Questions, etc. Criticisms and suggestions are specially invited, and when of sufficient general interest will be dealt with.

Official Stamps and Forgeries

"PERPLEXED" writes:—

A certain dealer issues the following in reference to English

OFFICIAL STAMPS.—We have decided to discontinue dealing in these stamps on account of the large number of forgeries on the market and the great difficulty of detecting them."

Does this represent the true state of things, or is it a scare? I should be grateful if you will inform me through *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*.

It is no doubt a wise course for any and every dealer to discontinue dealing in stamps when he feels unable to weed out the forgeries from his stock, but that is no reason why any collector should be similarly scared. There have been, and will always be forgeries; but it is the business of the responsible dealer to secure his customers' confidence by keeping his stock free from weeds. Few collectors realize the trouble and expense and loss incurred by the principal dealers in their ceaseless fight with the forgers.

The more a collector studies his stamps the less likely is he to be scared by forgeries: the timorous and inexperienced collector can protect himself by buying only from dealers who can and do keep their stocks free from forgeries.

Printers of Costa Rica First Issue

I AM indebted to "Chilian," who writes as follows:—

In the article on Costa Rica I notice that you state that you believe that from the first the stamps have been engraved by Waterlow, so I thought it might interest you to know that I have a copy of the 1 peso, orange, of the first issue, with the words "American Bank Note Co., N.Y.," under the design.

That settles the doubt I expressed as to the printers of the first issue.

"Chilian" also asks for the publisher and price

of *Aker's History of South America* that I so often refer to as an authority in South American matters. The publisher is John Murray, Albemarle Street, London, and the price is unfortunately 21s. net, but it is an invaluable work of reference in South American history, impartially written and illustrated with excellent maps and fine portraits of South American notabilities.

Miscellaneous

R. B. F. (Leicester).—I cannot definitely recognize the stamps you inquire about from your description.

W. H. W. (Uddington).—Many thanks for further cuttings, which will be used in due time.

Specializing

F. B. C. (Norwich), who has been reading the articles on Stamp Collecting as an Investment that appeared some time since in our pages, has decided to try to get together a small specialized collection of used Great Britain, and would like to know "whether it is usual in specializing to collect stamps which are alike with the exception of postmark—such as red, black, violet, Maltese cross cancellations, etc., ivory heads, thick and pelure papers, hair lines, etc."

Oh, yes, all this is quite usual; but F. B. C. may draw his own line of limitation in each case. Then he would like to know if a collection would sell better for being so specialized. Certainly it would, for it would be more likely to contain uncommon varieties.

THE Editor regrets that he has no time for replying direct to queries that would be answered in the ordinary way in this page.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carranton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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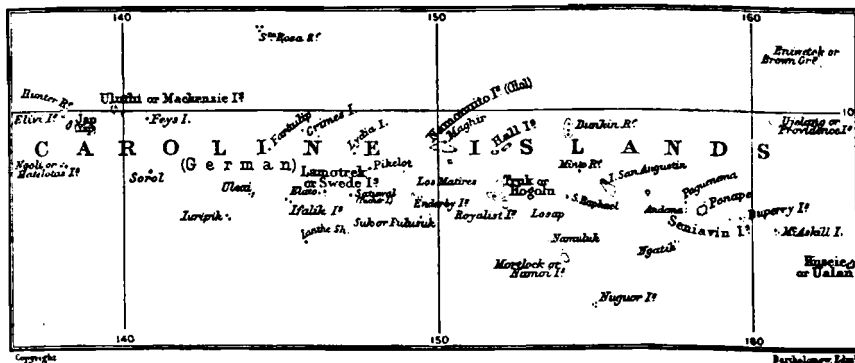
19 JANUARY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

The Caroline Islands



THE Caroline Islands are a German possession. They were acquired in 1899 by an agreement with Spain, which country retained a coaling station.

The islands form a group in the Western Pacific, between the Marshall and Pelew Islands. They were discovered by the Portuguese Diego da Rocha in 1527, and then named Sequeira. In 1686 they were seized by the Spanish, who renamed them the Caroline Islands in honour of Charles II of Spain. The group comprises 500 small atolls, the principal islands being:—

Babelthouap,	106 sq. miles,	population 10,000
Ponape	134 "	" 2000
Yap	70 "	" 2750
Ruk	80 "	" 12,000
Kusaie	45 "	" 400

The total population of the islands is given as 50,000, and is described by F. W. Christian in his work on the Caroline Islands as "a fusion worked out for many centuries past between trader, explorer, fugitive, castaway, exile, and pirate—streams of overlapping populations following wave on wave."

Their Philatelic History

Philatelically their interest is confined to two issues, the first made in 1899, and the second in 1900.

1899. Six values. Design: The stamps of the 1889 issue of the German Empire overprinted diagonally from the lower left corner to the upper right corner with the German name "Karolinen" in black.



Karolinen

	Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
3 pf., brown	. . .	0 9	—
5 " green	. . .	1 0	—
10 " carmine	. . .	0 9	—
20 " ultramarine	. . .	0 9	—
25 " orange	. . .	2 6	—
50 " red-brown	. . .	1 6	—

1900. Thirteen values. Design: A special colonial type with ship in the centre and varying for each colony only in a change of name. This first issue of the colonial ship type was printed on unwatermarked paper, but the German stamps are now being printed on paper watermarked with diagonal lines known as lozenges, and some of the colonial issues of the ship type have appeared on this watermarked paper, but I have not yet seen any of the Caroline Islands on the new paper. The lower values are of the small type and the mark values of the large oblong type.



	No wmk.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.
3 pf., brown			0 1	0 2
5 ,, green			0 2	0 3
10 ,, carmine			0 2	—
20 ,, ultramarine			0 4	—
25 ,, black and red on yellow			0 5	—
30 ,, ,, orange on buff			0 6	—
40 ,, ,, carmine			0 7	—
50 ,, ,, violet on buff			0 8	—
80 ,, ,, carm. on rose			1 3	—
1 mark, carmine			1 4	—
2 ,, blue			2 8	—
3 ,, violet			4 0	—
5 ,, carmine and black			6 6	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

The Royal Philatelic Society Outline of its Future Work

THE official journal of the Royal Philatelic Society publishes the following intimation from the Board of Trade:—

WHITEHALL, 28 November, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that the application of the Philatelic Society, London, for permission to use the prefix "Royal" in the name of their Society has been graciously acceded to by His Majesty, who has signified his pleasure that the Society be styled "The Royal Philatelic Society, London."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

HENRY CUNNINGHAM.

The Honorary Secretary,
The Royal Philatelic Society, London,
10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

The new honour involves certain changes, and these changes are outlined in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1906.

Incorporation

It is proposed to incorporate the Royal Philatelic Society under the Companies Acts, but without the addition of the word "Limited." To do this it is necessary to secure the sanction of the Board of Trade, and, subject to this sanction, the following alterations are projected by the Council of the Society:—

Titles of Members

The first three hundred and fifty members of the Society are to be called "Fellows," and to

have the right to place the letters F.R.P.S.L. after their names, subsequent elections to the title taking place as vacancies occur from among the ordinary members.

The membership at present is about 250, so that there is an opportunity for 100 new members to be elected in time to be ranked as Fellows. Amongst those who will be able to describe themselves as "Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London," are one or two dealers.

Entrance Fee

The entrance for members to be reduced to £1. 1s.

This is a wise move, and will clear the way for new members. The former entrance fee of £2. 2s. was a heavy one.

A Juniors' Section

Persons between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one are to be eligible for election as Associates without payment of entrance fee and with an annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence. These Associates are to have the right to attend ordinary meetings of the Society and all the privileges of an ordinary member (including the receipt of the Society's journal), except the right of voting and of receiving such publications as are supplied either gratuitously or at reduced rates to ordinary members. The Associates are to have the right to become full members on attaining their majority.

This is an excellent move in the right direction. Not a few of the older members have for years urged that the premier Society should do something more than it has done for the encouragement of junior collectors. The juniors of the Royal Society are to be boys, not antiques of uncertain ages.

Election of Officers of the Society

Nominations for the candidature of any officer of the Society are in future to be given to the Secretary in writing on or before 20th May in each year.

Future Aims

The *London Philatelist* outlines the future plans of the Royal Society as follows:—

1. A first-class philatelic library. A collection of objects connected with Philately, e.g. por-

traits, engravings of stamps, etc., of which the nucleus already exists, would be an interesting addition.

2. A sound general reference collection of stamps for the use of the Expert Committee in particular and members generally. This should embrace all the types of stamps, important varieties of perforations, reprints, dangerous forgeries, and the photographs of stamps that have passed through the Expert Committee's hands.

3. A permanent home for the Society.

If the Society is going to carry out this programme and live up to its new honours, it will have to be very much more alive in the future than it has been in the past. Under the Board of Trade regulations it must have a registered address, but it sadly wants a permanent home, and surely one can be found amongst some of the other Royal Societies.

Auction Catalogues at Home and Abroad

By FRED. J. MELVILLE

IN little excursions round the provinces on lecturing campaigns and general philatelic pleasures one could not help discovering that the stamp collector living out of London labours under several great disadvantages. Some of these are of course inevitable, but others might easily be overcome.

One of the chief complaints made by collectors in the provinces is of the utter inadequacy of the descriptions in auction catalogues. As the provincial collector, in most cases, has no opportunity of examining the stamps beforehand, it is only fair that as bids are invited from him a careful effort should be made to give the most accurate general description of the lots.

"They do these things better abroad," to parody a phrase of Sterne. In the United States an auction-catalogue description of a stamp is not limited to one line of print as:

139. NAPLES, $\frac{1}{2}$ tornese, cross, used . 1

Generally, at least one or two words are added as to the condition of the specimen, "fine," "very fine," and defects are named, e.g. "has small pin-hole." To aid the collector in estimating his bid the catalogue value of each lot is given, except in cases of large mixed lots. In a United States auction catalogue now before me lots of fifty stamps and upwards are given several lines in the auction catalogue, and the catalogue value of one lot of fifty-one stamps is given as \$12.60. In case of unused stamps the letters "o.g."

are not omitted unless the stamps are without it, and instead of "mint" the term "Post Office state" (abbreviated to "P.O. state" in the auction lists) is used, as, with a somewhat surprising attention (for Americans) to the strict meaning of English words, United States philatelists declare that stamps are not *minted*, so they cannot be described as being in "mint" state.

A number of auctioneers have a practice of *commencing* the bidding on lots with the highest bid received from the provinces. This, of course, means that unless the bid is a rather high one the provincial collector stands no chance of getting the stamps, as his bid is simply utilized as a starting price. Seeing that the auctioneers undertake (as most of them do) to purchase the stamps for clients as much under their bids as possible, it is distinctly unfair to use the bids in this manner.

But to return to the cataloguing. The most involved system of auction cataloguing is that which has been adopted by the Swedish Philatelic Society; and although it is scarcely to be expected that our own auctioneers will devote such minute attention to detail as the officers of the Swedish Society do, yet the scheme affords a few suggestions which might well be taken up here for the benefit of bidders from places out of London.

It may be of interest, therefore, if I give a translation of the "code" invented by the Swedish Society.

The code is intended for enabling the

auction cataloguer to describe the actual condition of the stamp in every respect. The differences in condition are in some cases so minute as to make it difficult to show any difference after being translated into English!

First is a "Table showing the relative centring of the stamps."

Notice, in the case of stamps which are close-cut, if the cut on any side reach the printing this is denoted by Roman figures I-IV put as the denominator whose numerator is the figure for any of the types 14 to 21. For instance, 19:II means that the stamp is close-cut on three sides, and that on two of these sides the cut reaches the impression of the design.

Nature of the Paper

- a = thick paper.
- a² = thin paper.
- a³ = " " with transparent print.
- b = laid paper (horizontal lines).
- b² = " " (vertical lines).

Appearance of the Paper

- c = clean unsoiled paper.
- c² = fair.
- c³ = soiled in parts.
- c⁴ = soiled.

Defects in the Paper

- d = thinned.
- d² = cut into.
- d³ = creased, showing signs of having been folded.
- d⁴ = small holes (pin-holes) or defects of a similar kind in the paper.
- d⁵ = embossing ("relief-picture") partly loose (stamps of Portugal o.s.v.).
- d⁶ = embossing flattened down partially or totally.
- d⁷ = repaired.

Colour of the Stamp

- e = clear and well preserved.
- e² = ordinary.
- e³ = faded.

Edges of the Stamp

1. Perforated Stamps

- f = clean-cut perf.
- f² = rough perf.
- g = pin-perf.
- g² = square holes.

2. Rouletted Stamps

- h = clean roulette on all sides.
- h² = rouletted on all sides, but the roulette is not clean.
- i = coloured roulette visible on all sides.
- i² = " " partly visible.

3. Imperforate Stamps

- k_j = wide margins.
- k² = narrow, small margins.
- k³ = possibly perforated, but clipped.
- l = coloured lines visible round the stamp.
- l² = " " partly visible.
- l³ = " " not visible.

Defects in the Stamps

- m = with a few perforations missing.
- n = a perforated stamp cut on one side.
- n² = a perforated stamp cut on more than one side.
- o = a corner damaged or cut away.
- o² = two corners damaged or cut away.
- o³ = three " " " "
- o⁴ = all " " " "

Surcharges on Surcharged Stamps

- p = horizontal surcharge.
- p² = inverted surcharge.
- r = diagonal surcharge reading downwards.
- r² = " " " upwards.
- s = vertical surcharge reading downwards.
- s² = " " " upwards.
- t = surcharge misplaced.
- t² = surcharge so much off centre that part does not appear on the stamp.
- t³ = surcharge off centre to such an extent that only half of it is shown on the stamp.
- v = misspelt or other similar defect in the surcharge.

Obliterations

(a) Appearance

- A = light and indistinct.
- B = light.
- C = heavy.
- D = heavy and smudgy.
- E = oily impression.
- F = all or almost all of the postmark visible.

(b) Colour

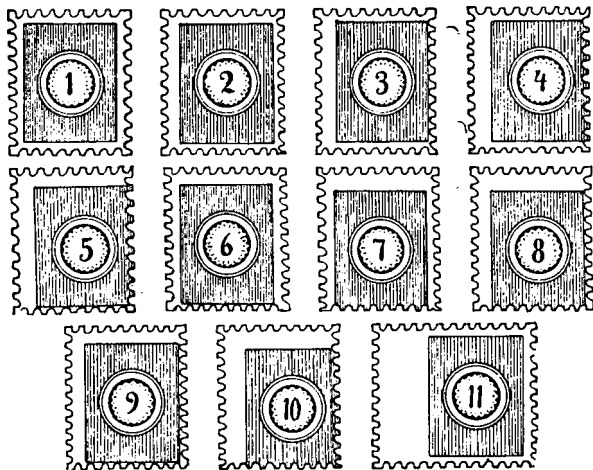
- G = postmark in a colour other than black.

(c) Place

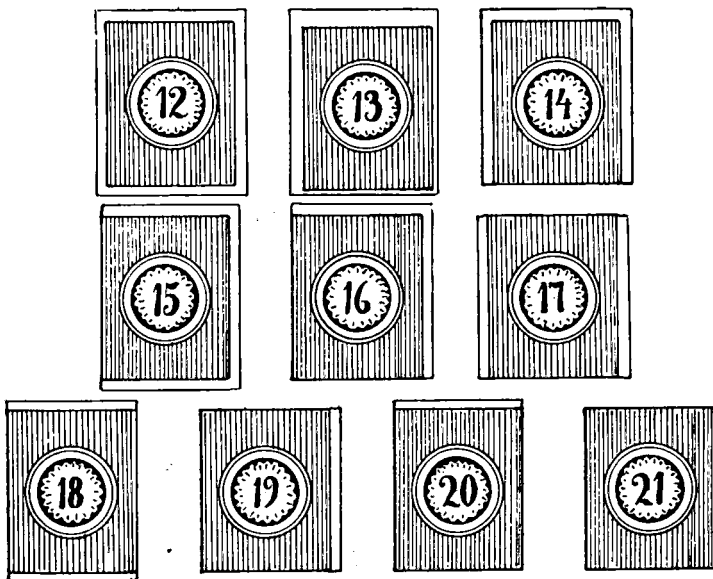
- H = postmark bearing name of place of use.
- I = number or letter cancellation.
- K = ring cancellation (without numbers or letters).
- L = obliterated in points.
- M = " crossed bars.
- N = parallel lines without frame.
- O = Franco-Annulato, P P, or P D cancellation.
- P = rosette or star cancellation.
- Q = ornament cancellation.*

* e.g. the frame obliteration of Sicily.

1. Perforated and Rouletted Stamps



2. Imperforate Stamps



R=pen cancellation.
 S=pen cancellation and the usual cancellation.
 W=telegraph cancellation.
 X=punched with holes.
 Y=perforated with a firm's initials or surcharged with its stamp.
 Z=front of the stamp is soiled from ink, pencil, chalk, writing, small blot, or similar defect.
 Z²=back soiled from either of the same causes.

Various General Characteristics

**=unused stamp with original gum.
 *= " " without, or with only part original gum.

□=stamp on entire original.
 ▷= " " piece of original.
 Sp.=Specimen.
 Ndr.=Reprint (Nytryck).

Obviously the code is too complex for general use, but I see no reason why it should not be simplified and adopted by British auctioneers. A short code could be printed on the inside cover or behind the title page of each catalogue and kept standing. An effort in this direction by a firm of auctioneers should give collectors in other cities and towns a fuller confidence in sending in their bids for what are to them, in most cases, but "pigs in pokes." I am indebted to several Swedish philatelists for assistance in getting at the meaning of the terms and minute descriptions in the code.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By THOMAS FEARNHEAD

AS a humble collector of two and a half years' standing, may I suggest that the beginner is not quite the simple or ignorant individual some of the seniors would have us believe? Personally, I think Stanley Gibbons Catalogue quite understandable to all of average intelligence, and I consider a new simplified catalogue quite unnecessary.

If the beginner is an ordinary schoolboy he does not bother about any catalogue, but buys an illustrated descriptive album, and collects by that. If he continues his collection as he grows older, and becomes an enthusiast, he buys a standard catalogue. On the other hand, if the beginner is an adult and takes his hobby seriously, he buys a standard catalogue almost as soon as he buys his first packet of stamps.

The collector has to make up his mind whether he is going to form a general collection or a specialist collection. Most begin with a general collection. It is then easy to make a simplified catalogue to suit one's own ideas and purse. Take Stanley Gibbons Catalogue and go through each country in turn, putting a red-ink dot opposite each normal stamp sold to the public. Amongst these normal stamps I would distinguish and include imperforate, perforate; ordinary watermarks (Star, Swan, CC, CA, classing single and multiple together); surcharges altering or emphasizing the value of the stamp; genuine intentional shades; news-

paper stamps. I would exclude varieties of foreign watermarks, varieties of perforation, varieties of paper; varieties of shade due to too much ink or too little ink or to unintentional differences in mixing the ink; errors and freaks such as inverted centres, a dropped letter in a surcharge, or a square dot instead of a round one; fiscals, postage due, officials, registration, envelopes, post cards.

On these lines one may get together a fairly representative collection. For example, I have reduced Barbados from 151 stamps, as catalogued, to 66 stamps; Austria from 375 to 110—the newspaper stamps being reduced from 40 to 17. But in forming a general collection of this kind one must also be on the look out for the rarer varieties mentioned in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, if only for their exchange value. As an example, take British Bechuanaland, Nos. 41, 42, 43; I should regard them as the same stamp, yet 43 is priced at half a crown, being five times the price of 41. So in looking through exchange sheets or stock books one has constantly to refer to the standard catalogue. Perhaps one finds a rare variety priced at less than the common variety; then there is joy in the collector's heart. Again, if one is to study one's stamps to advantage, a standard catalogue is wanted, as the looking for and identifying stamps is one of the joys of collecting.

To sum up, therefore, for the tyro an

illustrated descriptive album suffices; for the more enthusiastic collector, who wishes to derive full enjoyment from his hobby, a Stanley Gibbons Catalogue on the present lines is a necessity.

By GEORGE BOWMAN BROWNE.

I HAVE read with very great interest the correspondence appearing in this paper upon the above subject, and cordially agree with much that the other writers have urged as to the desirability of issuing a simplified catalogue in the interest of the juniors specially and of the future of our hobby as well.

I quite agree with the remark of Mr. Maguire that it would be a pity to make the path of the young collector too easy, but, at the same time, it is all-important not to discourage him at the beginning. Not one of the ordinary leading countries in the catalogue ought to present any unnecessary difficulty to him if certain omissions and consolidations could be agreed upon.

It would, in my opinion, be a mistake to adopt any hard and fast rule of ignoring either watermarks, perforations, or shades of colour and surcharges, as some writers have suggested; but why not take each country upon its merits, simplifying the surcharges in one, the perforations and watermarks in others?—for the methods of some are as far from others as the Poles.

For instance, the issues of Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Gold Coast, Nevis, and others are generally plain and uncomplicated, and there is very little one would care to alter even in a simplified catalogue. It is a different matter, however, when one comes to the surcharges of such countries as Straits Settlements (general issues), Turk's Islands, etc., or to the infinite and minute varieties of perforation and sometimes puzzling watermarks of New South Wales, South Australia, and others. Among Europeans, such countries as Austria, Holland, Portugal, Roumania, etc., could be much simplified as regards perforations, while the general issues of France, Spain, etc., could almost stand as they are. In any case where the watermark was exceedingly difficult as a rule to distinguish, such as the two "Crown and NSW" of New South Wales, or where the perforations of the *same* issue were intricate and minute, such issues might very well appear under one heading instead of several subdivisions as at present. In exceptional cases, where a particular watermark, or perforation, or shade of colour was of particular value, a footnote could be added stating the fact.

In a simplified catalogue of such a character I should be in favour of including only the general postal issues, and leaving out all

officials, unpaids, fiscals, etc., and even such stamps as the long postal (?) fiscals of the Australian Colonies. All of these might very well be left to the specialist. At the same time, there might be exceptions even here, for it would be a pity to exclude such fine old stamps as the "Registered" of New South Wales and Queensland, and the "Registered" and "Too Late" of Victoria.

There is no doubt many an advanced collector (I myself am one), specializing in one or more countries, who yet likes to run some kind of general collection as well, not on too elaborate lines. Perhaps such a catalogue would be welcome even to them.

In arranging a collection by the present catalogue (admirable as it is in all respects), almost expert knowledge is required in many cases. The issues of the world are growing at such a rate, to say nothing of the continual discovery of hair-splitting varieties, that some limitations will have to be made sooner or later if the *general* collector is to be attracted; and I fancy that most of us, at heart, are general collectors. At all events, beginners almost invariably are, and it is to them we look forward, and must legislate for. Why not make an endeavour to start at once?

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows:—

*One Shilling per Stamp,
postage and registration extra.*

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information. The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—

B = Bogus, i.e. never existed; F = Forged;
G = Genuine; GF = Stamp Genuine, surcharge
Forged; R = Reprint; W = Watermark.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Bermuda.—The ½d. has been received on multiple CA paper, of the Dock type.



Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., green, centre black	—	—
1d., carmine " " brown	0 2	0 1
2½d., blue " "	0 4	—

Crete.—Dr. Diena informs the *Monthly Journal* that a new series of stamps was issued on 1 November for the Italian office at Canea, in Crete; the set consists of the stamps of 1901 (with the exception of the 20 c.), the 15 c. on 20 c. of 1905 overprinted LA CANEA, in *sans-serif* capitals, in *black*, without any indication of the value in Turkish currency.



For use in Crete. Overprinted in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., brown	—	—
2 c., orange-brown	—	—
5 c., green	—	—
10 c., lake	—	—
25 c., blue	—	—
40 c., brown	—	—
45 c., grey-green	—	—
50 c., mauve	—	—
1 l., brown and green	—	—
15 l., rose and blue	—	—

Maldives.—We have received the 3c. and 4c. current King's Head stamps of Ceylon overprinted with the word MALDIVES at the top of the stamp. These values, with those already chronicled by us in *G.S.W.*, Vol. IV, p. 235, make the list of Maldives received by us as follows. Other values

have been mentioned, but we prefer to chronicle only those we have seen. The two new values are of the same design.



Current stamps of Ceylon overprinted MALDIVES.
Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., orange-brown	—	—
3 c., green	—	—
4 c., orange and ultramarine	—	—
5 c., lilac	—	—
15 c., blue	—	—
25 c., pale brown	—	—

Uruguay.—This republic seems to be very unsettled in the matter of the design of its 5 c. stamp; the fierce-looking bull has given place to an Arms type, of which we have just received a copy.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
Arms type	—	—
5 centesimos, blue	—	—

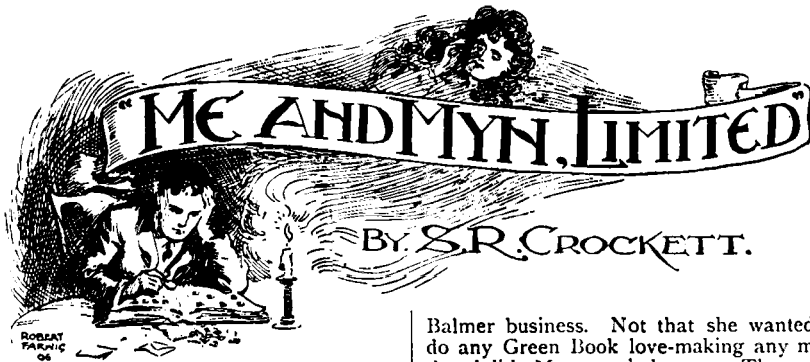
THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, 7½×9½; available for mounting stamps, 6½×8½. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

Post-free, 8s.; abroad, 8s. 9d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 39, Strand, London, W.C.



BY S. R. CROCKETT.

CHAPTER III

HOW MYN GOT EVEN.

OF course Myn got even. She was sure to. Girls are like pussy-cats in that way, as in lots of others. They go and curl themselves up, and purr! And all the time they are planning out how to get even with you—same as a cat that has been whopped for having a go at the canary-bird! That was Myn all over. Good, consistent child, Myn! You could be quite sure that she would get even with you somehow. Not that *that* would help you much! For what you couldn't tell and never could find out, was *how* she was going to do it. She never schemed twice the same. The plans that girl had! Got them out of old *Family Herald*s and such-like, I bet. But yet I don't know. Once I lent her *Jack Harkaway's School Days*, and she said he was a muff—besides another word that is spelt with four letters, which has to do with bearing false witness.

Yes, she said those words of Jack Harkaway, the friend of my youth, the records of whose career I used to keep under my bed, in an old tool-chest with a false bottom! Lest I should lose them—or my father should find them.

"Well—but!" as Myn used to say, "get on with your applegart!" She meant that I was slow at telling a story. She could do it quick—several at a time, in fact. And you couldn't tell the true ones from the other kind—unless by taking them all to the East Dene Municipal Laboratory for chemical analysis. Even then the fellow wasn't always sure.

Of course I don't mean to say that Myn meant to deceive—oh, no—she was only preparing herself for a successful career as a stamp-dealer! But to the tale—Myn was in possession of the stamps and of my precious half-sovereign. But she hated it. More than that, she was half sorry about the Bid

Balmer business. Not that she wanted to do any Green Book love-making any more than I did. Myn wasn't that sort. There were sillies in the school who would chirrup about "love" like blessed little dicky-birds in the "sweeet—sweecccc spring," and blow you kisses till the cows came home. But Myn Sykes wasn't that sort. Not one single blow. So don't think it, or you won't understand these stories about her and me.

I was coming home from School—the Academy, I beg its pardon—one winter afternoon when I met Old Sykes—Philip Hallamshire, I mean. Now I would as soon have dreamed of speaking to the Mayor on November Show Day as to Old Phil. He was no end of a swell you see, and as starchy as if he wore lace window-curtains for underclothes. Maybe he did. He walks that way—as if something was scratching the hide off him all over, and he was going to stand it out! And you bet Old Phil would too.

He was coming up the narrow main street at its narrowest part. I was on the other side, and before I could tell what was happening he had crossed the road and was speaking to me. First off I thought he was going to give me something for myself with his gold-headed cane, so I got ready to dodge.

I need not have troubled. Old Phil Hallamshire Sykes had other fish to fry.

"You are Mister Samuel Brown!" he said, very dignified.

In the astonishment of the moment I denied it.

"Then what *is* your name?" said he. "I understood from my daughter—"

Then all in a moment I got on to it. It was Myn starting to get even. I took off my hat politely—so that I could scratch the back of my head—and answered that my name was indeed Sam Brown, but that at school people did not usually call me Samuel.

I did not add that they had better not. He was Myn's father, and besides carried a cane. It is wrong to speak disrespectfully of those senior to you in years. Remember that, boys!

"And why not 'Samuel'?" What is your objection to the name?" Old Phil demanded, making his cane whistle. "It is the name of a great and good man——"

"Oh, yes, I know!" I cried triumphantly: "Weller—Samuel Weller!"

"No, sir," said Old Phil, looking to see if I was poking fun at him—but I wasn't; "nor yet Samuel the Prophet. But Samuel Taylor Coleridge, whose immortal works, sir, you see me carrying underneath my arm."

I had the good sense to say that I would like to read the works of Mr. Coleridge, and asked if he had written much. (I thought maybe he contributed to the local paper, the *East Deno Reformer*, like Philip Hallamshire himself.)

The man of many languages smiled bitterly.

"I suppose, sir, you have heard—just *heard*—of *The Ancient Mariner*?"

"Oh, poetry!" I cried, with instant relief and the usual scorn. You see, poetry was at a very low ebb at Old Currycomb's—the Doc. made us swot up such a lot of it.

"Yes, *poetry*!" said Old Phil Hallamshire, twirling his cane so that I thought he would be sure to cut my eye out with it the next minute—"that noble art which was cultivated by Milton, and Shakespeare, and—ah—Milton—and—yes, Coleridge! Can there be anything nobler?"

I told a whopper, and said there could not be. Stamps are just about a million times finer; but he was Myn's father, and then—*mind that cane*—there is that respect for the aged which I have ever attempted to carry into practice.

My! wasn't I glad I did the next moment, for he went on, "Mr. Brown" (I looked round for my father—but he was actually talking to me—yes, calling me "Mister Brown.") He continued, stopping his stick to talk clearly to me, "My daughter Millicent is somewhat backward in classics and mathematics. I am informed that you are a teacher at the academy where she receives her education under the ægis of Dr. Curry—an honoured man, sir—yes, a man distinctly and fundamentally to be held in respect——"

I cordially agreed with him.

"But I have inquired, and I find that, as was to be expected, the Doctor is too busy to undertake private pupils. Now, you are young, but—I hear the best accounts of you, of your zeal and knowledge, your diligence and attention——"

(I wondered who had been pulling his leg—Myn, for a box of toffee!)

But I said "Yessir!" calmly, as if I was in the habit of hearing such praises every day of my life, which was far from being the case. He never thought of asking my father, perhaps because he thought the Dad would be prejudiced. So he was, but not in

my favour. From him Phil Hallamshire or anybody else would have heard some home-truths about "Mister Samuel Brown." But he hadn't asked—which did quite well for the present.

"Well, then," said Philip Hallamshire Sykes, "if you can surrender a couple of hours two or three times in the evening for this purpose, I will pay you the usual tariff. My housekeeper, Mrs. Threads, will receive you. And Dr. Curry, your headmaster, will fix your honorarium!"

"Oh, no, sir," I said, "if you please, I would rather *you* did—I shall be quite pleased with whatever——"

"Very well, then," said the old chap, looking pleased, "we shall not quarrel about that."

I wished that I dared ask him to make Myn go halves in the stamps that she sneaked out of his waste-paper basket. But I knew I was at what the history book calls "The Parting of the Ways," so I kept my tongue between my teeth. Of course I could not afford to have him going to Old Currycomb, who knew very well that Myn was as good as I was in math, and "all but" in classics. Myn was a regular weasel at the irregular verbs, while I floundered about like a "hippo." I could give her points in arithmetic and algebra though—a fact with which I saved my conscience. Also stamps. As to stamps, Myn was as the beasts that perish. She could nail them out of a waste-paper basket, and she could do monkey-tricks—her and Biddy Balmer together. But as to telling the issues of, say, the 19 centimo Spaniards with all the different Isabella heads—each getting younger as the old daisy got more ancient—why, you might just as well have asked her what was on the other side of the moon.

A good deal rather, indeed—for Myn would have had a shot at that. And nobody would have known whether she was right or wrong!

But how I was decently to take the old fellow's money nearly got me—I mean after the first half-sovereign which was really due to me. There was the stamp business, of course, and Myn would be all the world the better of a course in that. But still, I couldn't take ten shillings a week out of Old Phil Hallamshire's pocket for teaching his daughter the difference between a black "Maltese Cross" and a real 1840 V.R.

But after I had turned over in my head all reasonable projects, I ended up by resolving to teach Myn good and square. I could always keep a lesson or two ahead of her. You see Old Currycomb had me up at the school from eight till nine every morning by myself. He came in as sulky as a bear, with some egg dropped on the lapel of his coat. He wired into my mathematics one morning

and gave me classics the next—Tacitus and Versions, it was. Well, I thought I would work like steam. That would please the Doc, give me a lift, besides making me really earn what Old Phil Hallamshire would give me. More than that, it would put Myn into no end of a bait. For I knew just as well as if I had been told, that she had pestered her father into doing this. He was under her thumb anyway. He squirmed, but that is where he was.

Well, I went. I pretended that I knew nothing of the fence, nothing of the brick that even now had our chopping-log against it, nothing of Biddy Balmer, and of course

She stopped in the room with Myn and me, because, I suppose, Old Phil Hallamshire had told her to. But that didn't matter greatly to us.

I surprised Myn, though—you may go into any court of law in the kingdom and take your oath that I did. Well, rather!

I never said a word about stamps. I shook hands with the housekeeper and Myn, I told them the kind of weather it was out of doors, plunked my books down on the table, set a chair for Myn, and announced in a businesslike manner, "Now, Miss Millicent, I think we will begin with a little Tacitus!"

And Myn was so astonished that she did



I EXPONDED TACITUS TILL I WAS LIKE TO DROP

nothing of any such thing as a stolen stamp, or a half-sovereign paid for sheets of Newfoundlanders and Prince Edward Islanders which remained undelivered!

I rang the door at the Sykes's house. It was on the main street, and of course was very swell compared to ours. They had a maid who wore a cap—that same wretch of a Biddy Balmer—besides the housekeeper that was some kind of a relative and was supposed to look after Myn. Mrs. Theodore Threads was her name, and she was as nice and plump and bulgy as a feather-bed set up after filling, and inclined to nod forward in just the same way over her knitting, when she had a good fire before her.

—yes, actually, we got under way. Of course, she had not been expecting this, and we had only one book. But I made her look up every word in the dictionary, and keep her eye skinned for the verbs that old Tacitus has so casual a way of leaving to the imagination. For an hour I worked her like steam, even though the old lady dozed off within the first five minutes, and Myn was all the time trying to get me to talk under my breath.

But whenever she did that I only raised my voice, till I drowned hers, and expounded Tacitus till I was like to drop. I made her do the piece twice too. You see it was Old Currycomb's forty lines, and the next

day he would be revising. Myn and I revised too.

She got mad. You can't believe how mad—so much so indeed that when I asked her to hand me a version book, she balanced herself on one foot and made a drive with her other at my shin underneath the table.

However, I saw it coming. You always can with a girl, and I'll tell you how. It may be useful. They always bite their bottom lips just when the kick is coming. They can't help it. . . Never noticed it? Well, just you watch your dear sweet-tempered little sister the next time she goes for you. Then you will see I am right.

But Myn had miscalculated. My shin had been there, but when I saw her getting ready to let fly, I stowed it away for safety under my chair. She went a little farther than she had intended to do and—the leg of the table was of fine old carved mahogany, all bumps and bulges. There were some too on Myn's foot.

She bit her lip still more to keep from crying. But the tears fell down with a "*whop, whop*" on my Tacitus—only on the cover, which didn't matter. I was afraid for a moment she was going to howl—for it must have hurt like fun. So I took my biggest Pupil Teaching tone, as if I were giving dictation to the Upper Fourth, and at that moment the door opened and in walked Philip Hallamshire Sykes, looking more like a swathed lamp-post than ever. He had just got back from the Office and had a cane in his hand.

"Well, so I see you have started?" he said, standing with his back to the fire, while Aunt Threads recovered herself, blinked, and went on mechanically with her knitting. "But—what's that, Millicent? Tears—do I see you in tears? Is Mister Brown too hard a master? Or the verbs too difficult to look out? Come now, little girl, tell me all about it. If you do not care for the lessons, I dare say that Mister Brown and I can arrange to put them off till you are a little older—but it was your own wish, you know!"

"Oh, no, *no*, father, please!" cried Myn gallantly; "it was only that in reaching for a book *I pushed the table too hard with my foot!*"

Good for Myn! Little hatchet, please! Told the truth and shamed the . . . teacher! She put it mildly, of course, but still she told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth! And she never gave me away. She didn't even give herself away, which was more to the purpose.

"Well—well!" said Old Phil, warming all the back of him except the tails of his coat, which he held under his armpits like the Wings of Night in the poem, "I dare say it will soon be better."

"It is better now," said Myn, with sus-

picious readiness. "Mr. Brown is so *very* kind, and *such* a good teacher! I have worked harder to-night than I have for . . . weeks!"

"What are our schools coming to?" demanded Mr. Sykes ardently. "All this is owing to the continuance of an antiquated and pernicious system—you agree with me?"

"Yes, sir!" said I, for I had not the ghost of an idea what he was talking about. "Tacitus!" murmured Myn under her breath, "oh, you brute!" She referred, I believe and hope, to the historian. I explained that part of our time I proposed to devote, with Mr. Sykes's permission, to the study of commercial geography, that science so necessary to all who wished—all who wished (oh, hang—what was Old Curry's phrase?) to take their place in the battle of life.

"Most necessary—most wise," said Philip Hallamshire, the Radical, agitating his Red Review. "You have sound ideas, young man. Remarkably so for one so young!"

I was nearly saying "Yessir!" again, and spoiling things, but I restrained myself, and suggested instead that the study of postage stamps was most valuable in this connexion. And I showed him a series of Spanish ones, upon which I lectured learnedly (cribbed from Crockett's famous textbook, *Stamps of Latin Peninsulas in their Historical Relations*).

"Dear me! How interesting!" said Old Phil, "I never before imagined—yes, that will be very good for Millicent!"

But that night, in the pocket of my overcoat (which I had left in the hall) I found ten shillings, and my cardboard with the stolen stamps!

(To be continued.)

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Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Royal Philatelic Society

OF course, there can be no two opinions as to the influence which the creation of a Royal Philatelic will have on the future of our hobby; it must be all to the good. It cannot fail to add to the status and the influence of the premier Society, and indirectly all the other philatelic societies must feel the advantage of the honour which has been conferred on the pursuit. Should any matter crop up requiring any representation being made to the powers that be, at home or abroad, the voice of a Royal Society must have far greater weight than an ordinary private society of no recognized official standing.

The Fellowship

AND I wonder what will be the result of the limitation of the Fellowship to 350. Will it result in a rush of new members to secure election as Fellows?—for all members, present and to be elected, till the 350 total is reached, are to be the first Fellows, and after the total is reached new Fellows can only be made as vacancies occur. I believe the membership at present is somewhere about 250.

Posthumous Friends

THE official journal of the Royal Philatelic Society further suggests that there are many members of the Society "who might easily and gracefully render posthumous aid to the Society that has stood them in such good stead for the larger portion of their lives."

It is to be hoped that there will be an early and generous response to this appeal, and that we may have the names, that we may pray for their earliest convenient and graceful translation to the realms of eternal praise.

Johannesburg in Sore Trouble

ACCORDING to one J. Glasser, the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg is in sore trouble, and in its distress it appeals to "British and Colonial Philatelists" to prepare "a Standard Catalogue" of issues and prices. Our Gibbons has been weighed in the Johannesburg balance and found to be sadly wanting. It has, forsooth, failed to include the "C.S.A.R." railway stamps recently issued for use on Transvaal and Orange River Colony railways, and it is suggested that the reason of the omission is that Gibbons "are but small holders of these stamps." Dare we follow the same line of argument, and suggest that our friends' anxiety for their inclusion is due to their disappointment in a little speculation which depended upon their being listed? Is not the little game a little too obvious?

The Johannesburg Speculators

AS a matter of fact, it is an open secret that certain members of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society

have speculated heavily in these C.S.A.R. railway stamps, in the hope that they would be able to unload on the innocent stamp collector at fancy prices. What their hopes in this direction have been may be judged by the fact that they boast of having run the price for a set costing a few pence up to £6. 10s.

Unpriced Stamps

BUT there is further trouble in store for Gibbons. It fails, we are told, in other sad respects. It prices "only some 58% of South African stamps (British) unused and less than 51% used." Now, this defect may be very easily remedied in the next Gibbons. It is a well-known fact that Gibbons price every stamp of which they possess not less than three copies at the time of compiling the Catalogue. Therefore, if the Johannesburg Society will see that the Gibbons firm is supplied with a stock of the stamps they are so anxious to have priced, then our next Gibbons will add many interesting figures.

The Moral

DON'T speculate in rubbish on the chance of seeing it listed at a high price in Gibbons, and if you do get left in such a speculation, don't let your chagrin tempt you to expose yourself for the amusement of the philatelic public.

Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us;
To list the howls we send afar
For spoiling our spec in C.S.A.R.

Maldives in Abundance

THERE has been a gripping fear in the hearts of some timorous philatelists that they would be left out in the cold in the matter of the first issue of Maldives. The first lot that was received seems to have been insufficient to supply the regular New Issue subscribers; consequently none were to be found for sale in the ordinary way, and I suspect that not a few of the stamps have changed hands at panic prices. Fortunately there has been a second printing identical with the first, and all will now be able to get them at new issue rates.

Brunei

AND what about the stamps of Brunei? I fancy there may be a difficulty about some of these various surcharges. Anyway, none are to be had in a hunt around London just now, and there are probably only remainders of Labuan to be used up. Of course the Labuan stamps may be reprinted for the purpose, but that is hardly likely, for they are expensive stamps to print. Dealers are daily expecting fresh supplies. The first lot received was a small one, and the fortunate few who shared them are sharply on the look out for the complete set.

Egyptian: Improved Type

As anticipated, the new value 4 mil. with the altered shading of the background of the pyramid is apparently to be the forerunner of a similar



Old type.



New type.

improvement in all the values. At a recent meeting of the Leeds Philatelic Society the 2 mil. and 5 mil. were shown with the white background.

An English Philatelists' Day

I NOTE from the report of the Herts meeting published in *G.S.W.*, Vol. IV, p. 413, that Mr. Hayman has made his pronouncement against my suggestion for a grand annual meet of philatelists in Conference. He stated "that he was emphatically of the opinion that such a proposal could not be carried out in England, and that

people would not come. On the Continent things were not so. English people took their pleasures in a different manner from Continental folk, and English societies must cater for their members in the English way."

Has Mr. Hayman forgotten that we are a Conference-loving people? What about the great Conferences of the British Association, the numberless Annual Conferences of such bodies as the Institute of Journalists, of Scientific Societies, of Educational and of Religious bodies without end?—and, forsooth, why not of philatelic sinners?

A New Edition of "Oceania"

THE *Australian Philatelist* calls attention to the fact that the *London Philatelist* away back in 1902 announced that the Philatelic Society of London, now the Royal Philatelic Society, had made arrangements for a much-needed new edition of the Society's work on the Australasian Colonies, and it adds: "Four years and five months ago, and still the new edition of *Oceania* is in embryo." Ah, well, it is better to hasten slowly and well than not at all, and I am able to assure our far-away friends that progress is being made, and that the new work will amply repay the tedium of waiting.

Philatelic Societies

**Junior Philatelic Society
Manchester Branch**

President: I. J. Bernstein.
Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedy Terrace, Pendleton.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

THE fourteenth meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 3 January, 1907. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were twenty-five members present. Mr. B. Chapman was elected a member. Mr. M. T. Ascough gave a display with notes of the stamps of Bulgaria. He said the country first issued stamps on 1 May, 1879; they were printed in St. Petersburg. The second issue is similar to the first, but the value is expressed in stotinki instead of francs and centimes. Several stamps were surcharged with fresh values in 1884; these were demonetized by decree dated 30 September, 1888. Several unauthentic surcharges were made at Sofia. Postage Due stamps were issued in the autumn of 1884. A translation of the inscription reads as follows: at the left, "Bulgaria"; right, "Post"; top, "Tax"; below, "For extra payment." Mr. W. S. Lincoln sent his paper and display entitled "Philatelic Monuments to War." Among a number of interesting stamps he showed envelopes bearing the postmarks of the British military post offices in the Crimea, Abyssinia, Sudan, and South Africa; special envelopes and cards issued for the German army, and "Balloon Post" envelopes issued in Paris during the siege in the Franco-Prussian War.

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.
Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, 72 Westbourne Terrace, W.
Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.
Annual Subscription, 5s.

MR. H. L. HAYMAN calls attention to a little slip in the report supplied to us of the Herts meeting, and published in *G.S.W.*, Vol. IV, p. 414. In referring to his display of New Zealand stamps it was stated that he had added many stamps

"through acquiring Mr. Castle's collection." This should have read "through acquiring some of the dated stamps of New Zealand that were in the Castle Collection."

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 6s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

AT a meeting of this Society held in the Leeds Institute on Saturday, 8 December, 1906, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, of the London Philatelic Society, gave his display of the stamps of India, which had been looked forward to with more than ordinary interest by the members, of whom there was a large number present. One of the foremost philatelists of the day, a gold medallist, and an acknowledged authority on the postal emissions of India and of Australasia, Mr. Hausburg was known to possess a most comprehensive collection of unparalleled beauty such as is rarely seen except at exhibitions. In introducing Mr. Hausburg, the President (Mr. Roebuck) warmly welcomed him to Leeds, and assured him he was not a stranger amongst them, inasmuch as his name was a household word with philatelists the world over. The stamps were then passed round for inspection, and the large folio cards having been neatly and fully "written up," the stamps, unused and in mint state, practically spoke for themselves, Mr. Hausburg adding, however, some occasional explanations. It would be impossible to enumerate even a small portion of the items forming this superb and unique collection, which included all the essays, proofs, colour trials, reprints, etc. Of the first issue of 1854 there were double panes of the ½ anna, blue, first, second, and third transfers, showing the large watermark of the Arms of India, a complete sheet of the 1 anna, red, of 1855, showing the variety of Queen's Head with pointed bust from a lithographic transfer made

after the original die had been retouched; sheets of the bicoloured 4 anna stamps of 1855, some with the watermark of the Hon. East India Company as before, and one sheet with lion and unicorn, instead of two lions; a sheet showing one stamp with inverted head—a great rarity; also panes and sheets showing the various settings. Specimens of these 4 anna stamps were shown with serrated perforation. The later issues of 1855-65, new design, engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., which consisted of five values and several shades of each, first on unwatermarked paper, then in 1865 on paper watermarked elephant's head, were represented in panes and large blocks. Specimens of bisected Indian stamps authorized for use in Singapore and Straits Settlements in 1859 were shown used on original envelopes. The large Bill stamp, 6 annas value, engraved on steel by De La Rue, and printed on thick glazed paper which in 1866 was overprinted "Postage" in green in a curve at top, was shown with the rare inverted surcharge. The ½ and 2 annas of the 1883 issue for the Empire of India, which inaugurated the star watermark, were shown with double impressions in blocks of four. India has issued only two provisional stamps, the 2½ annas surcharged on 4½ annas, green, and the ½ anna on ½ anna, blue-green, and Mr. Hausburg showed complete mint sheets of these, which exposed the minor varieties of surcharge. Some interesting forgeries made by natives, and which are known to have deceived the postal authorities, arrested attention, the 1 rupee, slate colour, of 1882 being calculated to deceive any but the most expert, so finely is it executed.

As Mr. Hausburg had given a display of New Zealand stamps in Manchester on the previous evening, and had these with him, he kindly offered to follow on with them after the Indians, and thus the Leeds Society was favoured with a philatelic feast, the good things of which it is improbable would be served up more than once in a lifetime. Beginning with the first issue of these fine stamps in 1855, Mr. Hausburg showed superb single specimens, with some strips and blocks, mostly unused, from which could be seen the varieties of printing (London and colonial) shades, paper used, without watermark and with the watermarks large star and NZ, and the rare serrated and pin perforations found occasionally on these stamps. There were also partly reconstructed plates of some of the values, and rare retouches of the plates showing on complete panes or blocks of the 2d., 6d., and 1s. Half of the 1s. value of 1855 used as 6d. was shown on original envelopes used, very rare thus. An exhibit to attract attention were the complete sheets of all the values, viz.: 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., "pulled" from the original plates, which are still in existence, by favour of the Government, and which will be used to illustrate the important work on these stamps now in preparation. These "pulls" are immensely interesting as they show the state of the plates in regard to wear when the first type of New Zealand stamp became obsolete.

Mr. J. H. Thackrah moved that the best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Hausburg for having privileged the members to view his magnificent collections of India and New Zealand, truly ideal collections in every way, from which the members must have gained much instruction that evening. Mr. T. K. Skipwith, in seconding, admitted that he too collected New Zealand, and good-humouredly remarked that he was just a little consoled, 'mid his envy, when he noticed one stamp in Mr. Hausburg's collection that had its

perforation cut at side. The resolution having been put by the President and carried with enthusiasm, Mr. Hausburg acknowledged, and referring to Mr. Skipwith's remarks, he promised to do better next time, but said his affection for that stamp was perhaps pardonable as it was a very rare shade.

Capt. F. F. Freeman, of Kilcullen, was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

At the meeting held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 18 December, 1906, Mr. John H. Thackrah (Hon. Treasurer) gave a display of the postage stamps of Hong Kong. The President, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., occupied the chair, and there was a goodly company present.

The first issue of Hong Kong was made in 1862, and the denominations of value were 2, 8, 12, 18, 24, 48, and 96 cents, with the dollar (worth 2/-) as the standard. The stamps were perforated 14, and engraved and printed on unwatermarked paper by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in London. Design, Queen's Head enclosed in a rectangular frame, in which was inscribed at top HONGKONG, and at foot the value either all in letters or in figures and letters, whilst at the sides similar inscriptions appeared in Chinese characters. Between 1863 and 1871 all the values, with the addition of 6 and 30 cents, were issued on paper watermarked Crown CC. The engraving and printing of these, and all the later issues, were alike fine examples of the arts they represent. Although many provisional stamps are counted amongst the stamps of Hong Kong issued from time to time (the new values being overprinted in black on stamps of a higher denomination), no alterations were ever made to the original types until the issue of King's Head stamps in 1903. As pointed out by Mr. Thackrah, who has studied these stamps, there were several plates in use, and it would appear separate plates for each value, as evidenced by the continuous and broken lines in the background, and other minor differences to be noticed on careful examination. Formerly it was supposed that one plate only was used for all values, these latter being inserted at the second printing.

Mr. Thackrah's collection was practically complete, and included both used and unused. His notes on the varieties shown were followed with interest, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him for the display.

Several novelties were shown, amongst which New Zealand ½d., 1d., and 3d., Commemorative issue of 1906, also a set used on envelope, by Mr. P. M. Knight; 2 and 5 millèmes, Egypt, new issue with white background to pyramids, and Hayti, provisional, 1 and 5 centimes, surcharged EN PIASTRES FORTES SERVICE EXTERIEUR PROVISOIRE, by Mr. E. Egly; a strip of four Barbados, ½d., green, of 1860, and a pair of 1d., blue, of 1860, with pin-perforation, used on original letters, by Mr. H. Wade.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE seventh meeting of the present season was held on Monday, 17 December, 1906, the President in the chair.

The Committee had chosen Newfoundland and Bulgaria for display. Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Bate, Major Davies, Messrs. Eaton, Fletcher, Gordon, Hughes, James, McMillan, Rockliff, and Savage showed collections of Newfoundland, many of the exhibits showing care and research.

Of Bulgaria, whilst the quality did not reach

the standard shown in the colonial display, there were exhibits which gave evidence of philatelic aptitudes. The contributors were Messrs. Allender, and Bate, Major Davies, Messrs. Eaton, Fletcher, Gordon, James, McMillan, and Savage.

Mr. Gordon read an able paper on Bulgaria and its stamp issues. The woes of this unhappy country were shown to have commenced before the Christian era. It had been the battle-ground of numerous invading foes. Orientals, Romans, Goths, had in turn devastated it, but it at length reached freedom to develop its own nationality. But the Turk, after bitter conflicts, now favouring one side, now the other, finally obtained domination, which lasted about six hundred years. Then came an uprising, with such cruelties on the part of the oppressor, that "Bulgarian atrocities" became a byword among civilized nations. Russian intervention secured national independence. Yet among such a turbulent race peace is retained by a very slight thread.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Gordon.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, 6 Dec., 1906, at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Vice-President, Mr. T. D. Hume, took the chair at 7.30, and there were seventeen members present. The minutes of previous meeting having been confirmed, Messrs. Jas. F. Thompson, G. G. Barrass, and Jos. A. Mayhew were duly elected members of the Society.

In consequence of a professional engagement, Dr. Parkinson was unable to be present to personally show his collection of South Australia O.S., but forwarded his album, and the members enjoyed a splendid display of singles, pairs, and blocks of mint and used copies of the various O.S. issues of this interesting country.

At the close of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. Parkinson for the pleasant evening provided by him.

The December packet started on the 4th with thirty-one sheets value £231. 13s. 4d.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

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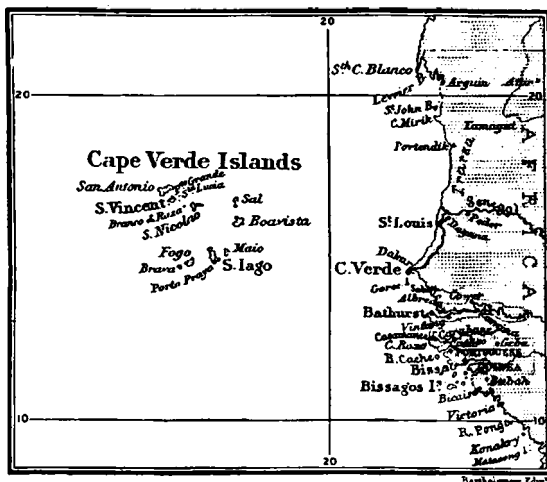
26 JANUARY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cape Verde Islands



THE Cape Verde Islands are a Portuguese possession. They were discovered by Cada Mosto, an Italian navigator who entered the Portuguese service, and in 1455 and 1456 explored for Prince Henry of Portugal the coast of Africa as far as the Gambia, and in 1456 discovered the Cape Verde Islands.

The group comprises some fourteen islands and islets, which are divided by geographers into three groups: (1) N.W. to S.E., Santo Antao (246 square miles), Sao Vicente, Santa Luiza, Sao Nicolau; (2) N.E., Sal, Boa Vista; (3) Maio, Santiago (396 square miles), Fogo, Brava. The first two groups are known as the Windward Islands and the third as the Leeward Islands. They are volcanic. On Fogo there is a volcanic mountain 10,500 feet in height, which was last in eruption in 1857.

The islands are situated in the North

Atlantic, 400 miles off the west coast of Africa.

The colony is administered by a Governor appointed by the Central Government in Lisbon. He resides at Praia on the island of Santiago, the capital of the colonial province.

The population of the group is 147,424, and of Praia, the capital, 4000.

Their Philatelic History

The philatelic history of the Cape Verde Islands commences with the familiar colonial crown type in 1877; then followed the embossed head series with portrait of Dom Luis in 1886. In 1893 the series appeared with full-face portrait of Dom Carlos. A new portrait of the same sovereign decorated a fresh series in 1898, and this was followed in 1902 by a flood of provisionals, with a reversion, in the following year, to the 1898 type.

1877. Nine values. Design: A large imperial crown within a circle of key pattern, the upper part of the circle bearing the inscription CABO VERDE. This colonial type, with slight variation, was used for the first issues of several of the Portuguese possessions, and it had no counterpart in the postal designs of the mother country as in the case of most of the subsequent issues, which were mostly adaptations of the stamps designed for home use. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 reis, black		0 6	0 6
10 " yellow		1 0	3 0
20 " bistre		0 1	—
25 " rose		0 1	0 6
40 " blue		4 0	4 0
50 " green		1 6	2 0
100 " purple		1 0	1 6
200 " orange		2 0	2 6
300 " brown		0 4	2 0

1881-5. Five values. Design: As in last issue, but colours changed. Perforated.

Colours changed.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
10 reis, green		1 0	0 9
20 " rosine		0 9	0 9
25 " mauve		—	—
40 " yellow		0 1	1 0
50 " blue		0 3	0 4

1886. Nine values. Design: Embossed portrait of Dom Luis, the then reigning King of Portugal. The change of colours begun



in the last issue was continued in this series through the higher values. The oval band enclosing the portrait was inscribed PROVINCIA DE CABO VERDE. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 reis, black		0 1	0 1
10 " green		0 3	0 3
20 " rose		0 6	0 6
25 " mauve		0 4	0 3
40 " chocolate		0 8	0 1
50 " blue		0 5	0 3
100 " yellow-brown		0 9	0 9
200 " lilac		3 6	2 6
300 " orange		3 0	1 6

1893-5. Twelve values. Design: The 2½ reis provided for paying the postage of newspapers was of a special design, with the name CABO VERDE in a tablet placed diagonally across the stamp. All the other values bore the portrait of Dom Carlos, who had succeeded to the throne of Portugal. The inscription in the oval band encircling the portrait was altered to PORTUGAL—CABO VERDE.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
2½ reis, brown		0 1	0 6
5 " yellow		0 1	0 2
10 " mauve		0 1	—
15 " brown		0 6	—
20 " lilac		1 0	0 9
25 " green		1 6	0 4
50 " blue		1 6	0 4
75 " carmine		2 0	2 0
80 " green		3 6	3 6
100 " brown on buff paper		1 6	1 6
150 " carmine on rose paper		2 6	0 6
200 " blue on blue paper		4 0	4 0

1898. Fifteen values. Design: Portrait of Dom Carlos in a more elaborate framework. The enclosing circle inscribed CORREIOS PORTUGAL, and the name of the colony, CABO VERDE, in a fancy tablet at the bottom of the stamp, and the figures of value in a square tablet in the right-hand



top corner only. The name and value separately printed in black, except on the 500 r., on which the name and value are printed in carmine. Perforated.

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Used.</i> <i>s. d.</i>
2½ reis, grey . . .	0 1	—
5 „ orange . . .	0 1	—
10 „ green . . .	0 1	—
15 „ chocolate . . .	0 2	0 2
20 „ purple . . .	0 2	0 2
25 „ green . . .	0 3	0 1
50 „ blue . . .	0 5	0 1
75 „ carmine . . .	0 7	—
80 „ violet . . .	0 8	—
100 „ blue on blue . . .	0 10	0 6
150 „ brown on buff . . .	1 3	—
200 „ mauve on flesh . . .	1 6	—
300 „ blue on rose . . .	2 3	—
500 „ black on azure . . .	3 9	—
700 „ lilac on yellow . . .	5 3	—

1902. Provisionals. Four values. Design: Issues of 1886 and 1893-5 surcharged in black, except the 5 reis, which was surcharged in red.

<i>Provisionals.</i>	<i>Unused.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Used.</i> <i>s. d.</i>
65 r. on 5 r., black . . .	1 0	—
65 r. on 200 r., lilac . . .	0 6	—
65 r. on 300 r., orange . . .	0 6	—
65 r. on 10 r., mauve . . .	0 6	—
65 r. on 20 r., lilac . . .	0 6	—
65 r. on 100 r., brown on buff . . .	0 6	—
115 r. on 10 r., green . . .	1 0	—

<i>Provisionals.</i>	<i>Unused.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Used.</i> <i>s. d.</i>
115 r. on 20 r., rosine . . .	1 0	—
115 r. on 5 r., orange . . .	1 0	—
115 r. on 25 r., green . . .	1 6	—
115 r. on 150 r., carm. on rose . . .	1 6	—
130 r. on 50 r., blue . . .	1 3	—
130 r. on 100 r., yellow-brown . . .	1 3	—
130 r. on 75 r., carmine . . .	1 3	—
130 r. on 80 r., green . . .	1 3	—
130 r. on 200 r., blue on blue . . .	1 3	—
400 r. on 25 r., purple . . .	—	—
400 r. on 40 r., chocolate . . .	15 0	—
400 r. on 50 r., pale blue . . .	10 0	—
400 r. on 300 r., blue on buff . . .	3 0	—
400 r. on 2½ r., brown . . .	3 0	—

1903. Eight values. Design: As in the issue of 1898, but with colours changed and new values introduced. The name and value separately printed in black.

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Used.</i> <i>s. d.</i>
15 r., dull green . . .	0 2	—
25 r., carmine . . .	0 2	—
50 r., brown . . .	0 4	—
65 r., blue . . .	0 6	—
75 r., magenta . . .	0 7	—
115 r., orange-brown on pink . . .	1 0	—
130 r., brown on straw . . .	1 0	—
400 r., blue on straw . . .	3 0	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By MASTER D. G. S. DOTT

I HAVE been much interested in your article, "Our Symposium" as you term it (although I have just begun taking the *G.S.W.*).

Recently you asked the youngsters to say what they wanted in the way of a simplified catalogue. I'm a youngster just thirteen.

Firstly, I would have a preface with as much information as possible about perforations, colours, coinages, inscriptions as a means of identification, and other information connected with stamps; also a foreign money table and a perforation gauge. Also at the foot of each place I would put where it (the country) is.

I have a stamp of Mauritania. I looked up Mauritania in the gazetteer and found it was an ancient Greek province. But as the ancient Greeks did not issue stamps any more than they manufactured tinned meat, I was not much enlightened; perhaps you can tell me where it is.

First thing that I'm going to talk about is perforations. If you are going to use such terms as pin-perforate, serpentine, roulette, and imperforate, you might kindly illustrate at the beginning of the book just exactly what these things are.

Then watermarks, as a means of identification. In the first place, most cancellations almost hide the watermark, so that it is almost impossible to see it or make use of it. Also there are many watermarks not catalogued. For instance, the China 1886 issue has a watermark evidently intended for a shell. Again, many watermarks are undistinguishable because only a portion appears on each stamp; therefore I would say that no watermarks be included except the leading Star, Anchor, Crown CA and CC. And, by the by, here is another thing—the mystic words "single" and "multiple" CA are quite unintelligible to young collectors.

Nextly, colours. What is the good of

calling things magenta, mauve, maroon, claret, sage, bistre, and a host of others, without telling us what these mean? Salmon and claret are a nuisance, for who can tell whether "salmon" applies to the inside of the fish or the out? Also claret differs according to the age thereof, and we don't all drink claret. I could name many more colours which are undeterminable, so much so that I have to ask my grandfather (who is an artist) what they are.

Also the difference between "lithographed" and "engraved." I have to refer to my uncle about that, as he knows all about it, but I can't always carry him about with me.

As to the identification of colours, therefore, I think if you use such names you should print sample stamps (in colours with the names beside them) at the beginning of your catalogues.

Then postmarks as means of telling the date. Some postmarks are so indistinct that nobody can tell what the date is. Some postmarks (such as the Dutch ones of dots and American lines) wholly omit the date, so that it is almost impossible to tell the date by postmark.

Lastly, new issues. I don't think there's a greater trouble. The proper thing to do would be for Gibbons to issue a monthly circular, price 1d., with all the new issues up to date, and no issue to be chronicled till the first three values are out.

It is of no use putting in sundry 10 cents or 15 cents. It doesn't enlighten anybody in the least. In conclusion I will name those things to be put in and those to be kept out of the new catalogue.

Watermarks (as explained).

Colours (as explained).

Perforations (as explained).

Lithographed, etc. (not included).

Dates (not included).

New issues (as explained).

Fiscals (not included).

Fiscals to include unpaid and returned letters, postage due, receipt, documentary, private delivery, town post (except when the towns constitute the whole country or issue stamps for the country), and proprietary stamps.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Peru—continued

Miguel Gran was born in Piura in 1834. At the age of ten years he shipped on board a merchant vessel, and, after spending a short time in the naval school at Callao, became a midshipman in the Peruvian navy in 1852. Eight years after he was given command of the *Lersundi*, and in 1865 was promoted to the rank of captain. War with Spain broke



out in that year. Callao was bombarded by the Spanish fleet, and Gran, in command of the monitor *Manco Capac*, took part in its defence. Afterwards he was given command of the turret-ship *Huascar*. When the Chilean-Peruvian war broke out in 1879, Gran was director of the Naval Academy, and held the rank of rear-admiral. He at once joined the fleet and took command of his old ship, the *Huascar*, and of the small Peruvian fleet. This fleet consisted of the *Huascar*, built at Birkenhead by Messrs. Laird in 1866, of 1130 tons, 300 horse power, armed with two 10-inch Armstrong 300-pounders, and two 40-pounder Whitworths. The other vessels

were the *Independencia*, of 2004 tons, a

broadside ironclad, two wooden corvettes, and two monitors of 2100 tons each. The naval forces of Chile were far superior in every respect. On 21 May Gran attacked two small Chilean vessels off Iquique with the *Huascar* and the *Independencia*, and sank one of them by ramming her, but the *Independencia* steamed over a shoal in pursuit of the other Chilean vessel, and became a total wreck on the rocks. Chile had now an overwhelming predominance of sea power. Gran, therefore, received orders to avoid an engagement with the Chilean ironclads, and harass the enemy along the coast. In July the *Huascar* captured the powerful Chilean transport steamer *Rimac*, carrying a cavalry regiment and 300 horses. In this action the torpedo was used for the first time during the war. It was launched against one of the Chilean escort, but, owing to faulty mechanism, turned in its course and made straight back for the *Huascar*. Disaster seemed imminent, but the pluck of Lieutenant Canseco saved the vessel. He jumped overboard and succeeded in deflecting the course of the torpedo.

Chile was now straining every nerve to capture the *Huascar*. For months Gran had been rendering invaluable services to Peru by his successful depredations along

the coast. The presence of the *Huascar* paralysed the advance of the Chilean army of invasion. Gran was promoted to admiral's rank in recognition of his energy and gallantry. His successful career was, however, drawing rapidly to a close. On 8 October, 1879, the *Huascar* and the *Union* were steaming quietly to the northward when they were surprised and forced to a combat by the Chilean fleet. The *Union* escaped by Gran's orders. The *Huascar* prepared to attempt to force her way through the enemy. The fight was of world-wide interest because it was the first action fought between modern ironclads. Half an hour after the beginning of the contest a shell burst inside the *Huascar's* tower and killed the admiral. In an hour and a half the *Huascar* was completely disabled. The flag was lowered and a formal surrender of the vessel was made. Out of a total complement of 193 officers and men, 64 had been killed or wounded. Thirty of the crew were Englishmen. The Chilean squadron, with their prize, proceeded to Mejillones Bay, and there Admiral Gran and his companions were buried with all due honours. After the war, which ended altogether in favour of Chile, the Peruvian nation erected a monument to Gran in Lima.

Colonel Morales Bermudez was elected to the Presidency of Peru in 1890. His portrait was overprinted on the stamps issued in 1894. Cáceres, the indefatigable opponent of the Chileans, had preceded him in the office of President, and Cáceres was still the power behind the Government during the Presidency of Bermudez.



The country was on its last legs. All indus-

tries languished. Misery and poverty prevailed everywhere. The national coffers were empty. The war with Chile and later internal dissensions in 1884-5 had completely broken the spirit of the Peruvians. Under Bermudez, as under Cáceres, no attempt was made to improve matters. The country was ruled by a military dictatorship and corruption was rampant. It was clearly seen that the occupancy of the presidential chair by such men as Cáceres and Bermudez meant a continuance of military regime and a spring in the wheel of national progress. An agitation was, therefore, set on foot to secure the election of a civilian when the term of Bermudez expired. Three months before that expiration President Bermudez died suddenly on 1 April, 1894.

Senor Romana, a member of a well-known family of Arequipa, was elected President in July, 1899. He had been educated at Stonyhurst College (Lancashire), and afterwards graduated as a civil engineer at King's College, London. During Romana's administration the country enjoyed a time of peace such as it had not enjoyed for many years. The development of industries was an obvious necessity, if the country was to regain anything of its former prestige. The settled political situation was the main factor in this development. Imports and exports have increased year by year, and the country is now prosperous. Romana's term of office came to an end in 1903.



Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BOLIVIA

THESE are many varieties of type in the stamps of 1866 and the first issue of 1867; and, as I have only very few specimens from which to describe, I fear my notes will not be very reliable.

Issue of 1866. 10 Centavos, brown

I am sorry to say that I have no genuine specimen of this stamp. There is only one plate, which contains 78 varieties of type.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, like the other values hereafter described. If the stamp be held so that the light falls obliquely upon it, the ink will be seen to stand up from the paper

in slight ridges. The upper numerals have their tops pointing towards the top corners of the stamp, while the lower numerals have their tops pointing towards the centre of the stamp.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, in red-brown or purple-brown, on white wove paper. The ink, of course, does not stand in ridges. Inside the outline of the globe there are six curved lines, parallel with the outline, and three or four vertical lines crossing them, above the AV of CENTAVOS, and two or three oblique lines above the OS. The crossed lines of shading in the spandrels, outside the inscribed oval, are very coarse and wide apart.

Second Forgery.—I have only seen this

lately. Nicely lithographed in brown, on rather thin, hard, white wove paper. The numerals are short and wide, and placed transversely in the containing-ovals, so that the tops of the upper numerals point inwards, towards the top of the stamp, and the lower numerals point outwards, towards the sides of the stamp. The curved lines on the globe follow the outline, as in the first forgery, but are much finer, and there are nine of them, not including the outline of the globe. There are no lines of shading crossing these. The spandrels in the background, behind the eagle, are formed by rows of square dots, instead of lines.

Same Issue. 50 Centavos, orange-yellow

There is one plate of this value, with 30 varieties of type on it.

Genuine.—Very coarsely engraved in *taille-douce*, on thin, yellowish paper. The shoulder



of the bird's wing, near the s of CORREOS, is pointed in all my copies; and the outside of this wing is clear of the inner boundary-line of the name-oval, from the top to about the first o of CORREOS, where the wing and the outline of the oval run together into one line.

All my copies have five curved lines of shading on the globe, under the bird. The stamp is somewhat rounded at the corners, and all four corners are rounded alike. The ink stands up a good deal from the surface of the paper, after the manner of all *taille-douce* engravings, but not absurdly so, only just enough to make the stamp perceptibly rough to the feel.

Forged.—Apparently engraved in *taille-douce*, on tolerably stout, white wove paper. The tint is more orange than that of the genuine. The shoulder of the bird's wing, near the s of CORREOS, is very blunt and rounded, as is also the shoulder of the other wing. The outside of the right wing is joined to the inner outline of the name-oval, from the very bottom to about level with the last o of CORREOS, just where the shoulder of the wing begins to turn round. There are only four curved lines of shading on the globe, beneath the eagle. The bottom corners of the stamp are rounded, but the top corners are square and pointed. The ink stands out in thick masses and ridges from the surface of the paper, so that it feels ribbed to the touch.

Same Issue. 100 Centavos, greenish-blue

As in the case of the 50 c., there is only one plate of this value, with 30 varieties of type on it.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, like the 50 centavos, and of a very similar design; same sort of paper. The right wing of the eagle only touches the inner outline of the name-oval, just at the bottom. Each of the little transverse ovals, containing "100," touches both name-ovals, and also both sides of the outline of the stamp. The figures "100" in each of the lower ovals are in their normal position, with their tops

pointing towards the centre of the stamp, and this test will serve to detect the forgery very easily.

Forged.—Apparently engraved in *taille-douce*, like the forged 50 centavos, on stout, very white wove paper. The right wing of the eagle touches the inner outline of the name-oval, from the bottom to about level with the first o of CORREOS. The ovals containing the figures of value do not touch the name-oval at all; the one at the right-hand top corner touches only the right side of the stamp, and the one in the left bottom corner almost touches the name-oval. The figures of value in the two lower ovals are placed upside-down, with their tops pointing to the bottom corners of the stamp.

My readers will please note that I consider these two stamps decidedly dangerous forgeries, and they will do well to be very careful, especially with the 50 c.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—Most of my genuine copies are unused, and all the others bear only a word or figure written in ink upon them, so I am unable to say what is the normal postmark of this set.

Forged.—The forgeries are not cancelled.

First Issue of 1867. 5 Centavos, lilac

This is from the last "state" of the plate of the original 5 c. of 1866, with the colour changed from green to lilac.

I understand that the plate was retouched or recut at least six times, and there are 72 types on the plate. The lilac 5 c. was printed, as I have said, from the last "state" of the plate, showing, upon the globe, only curved lines of shading, following the shape of the globe.



Genuine.—Coarsely engraved in *taille-douce*, on rather thin, white wove paper. I have only a single specimen to describe from, and thus cannot guarantee that all the 72 types are alike in the points now to be mentioned. The outer frame is ½ mm. distant from the stamp. The E of CORREOS has its central tongue decidedly longer than either the top or bottom limb. There is no cross-bar to the A of BOLIVIA or the A of CENTAVOS. The letters of the inscription are small, as compared with the width of the oval containing them, so that there is at least ¼ mm. between the tops of the letters and the outer outline of the oval, and more between the bottoms of the letters and the inner outline. The top of the oval reaches within nearly ¼ mm. of the top of the stamp, not including the outer line; and the bottom of the oval the same. The two chief things to look at are the slight ridges of ink, standing up from the paper, and the curved horizontal lines on the globe.

Forged.—Lithographed, in purple-brown, or brownish-purple, on white wove paper. Being a lithograph, the ink does not stand out from the surface of the paper at all. Besides the curved horizontal lines, the globe shows seven or eight vertical lines of shading above the AV of CENTAVOS, and two oblique lines above the OS of that word. The outer line is not equally distant from the

stamp all round, being $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at the top, where it is narrowest, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. down the left side. The right side also is wider than the top. The E of CORREOS has its central tongue much shorter than either the top or bottom limb. Each A of the inscription has a cross-bar. The lettering is tall, and comes within $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. of the outer and inner edges of the oval. There is quite $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. between the top of the oval and the top of the stamp, and the same at the bottom.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

Forged.—98, bars much closer together.

Second Issue of 1867. 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 Centavos. Nine Stars

The forgeries now to be described are lithographic imitations of a most beautiful *taille-douce* design. The first forgery is to be found almost everywhere, and I can safely say that I find these wretched things in nine out of ten of the albums sent to me, week by week, for examination and opinion, and occasionally in the books of those who decidedly ought to know better. Indeed, perhaps I may venture just to whisper here that I once found a forgery of the 500 centavos in the collection of one of our leading amateurs! But now, in saying all this, I must also say that the mere details of the design have been copied with considerable accuracy. It is the exquisite clearness and fineness of the genuine that the forgers have altogether failed to imitate.

Genuine.—Beautifully engraved, in *taille-douce*, on stout, yellowish-white wove paper, perf. 12.



The tail of the llama curls upwards, like that of a rabbit.

The butt-end of the flagstaff above the right-hand star is thickened, near the end, something like the butts of the old lances of the Middle Ages, and the butt-end of the staff above the left-hand star is also slightly thickened, but not so much as the other.

These butts are *not* like arrow-heads. The background of the circle, containing the arms, flags, stars, etc., is composed of close, thick, horizontal lines of shading. The snow-cap on the highest peak is a triangular patch of white, running down on the left side to about the level of the place where the lowest flagstaff begins to appear from behind the oval shield. The sun is sometimes rather blurred, but there is no ring of stars round it. The eye of the condor is oblong, and the ring of white feathers is fairly low down on the neck.

The following are the special notes for each value:—

5 Centavos.—In the word CINCO the head and tail of the I are both exactly alike; the hanging arm of the T of CENTAVOS does not touch the A.

10 Centavos.—The I of the right-hand 10 does not slope very much to the right, not nearly so much as the first I of BOLIVIA below it. The I of the left-hand 10 does not slope very much

to the left, not nearly so much as the first R of CORREOS below it. The S of CENTAVOS is on the same level as the rest of the word.

50 Centavos.—The value, which is in fat letters, is spelt CINCUENTA.

100 Centavos.—The I of each 100 has ornamental curls at the head and foot, and the slope of the numerals is less than that of the R of CORREOS or of the I of BOLIVIA.

500 Centavos.—The value is in fat letters, and is spelt QUINIENTOS.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on stout, white and yellowish-white wove paper, pin-perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, and also 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, rather better than usual. The tail of the llama sticks out obliquely to the left, without any curl. The butt-end of the flagstaff, above the left-hand star, is exactly like an arrow-head; and the corresponding butt, over the right-hand star, is very similar. The background of the circle, containing the flags and stars, is of solid colour, instead of lines. The snow-cap on the highest peak does not come down, on the left side, so low as in the genuine. The sun has a circle of small stars round it. The condor's eye is nearly round, and the ring of feathers encircling the neck is very close to the head.

5 Centavos.—The I of CINCO is like a numeral 1.

10 Centavos.—The numerals slope absurdly, very much more than the lettering below them. The S of CENTAVOS, in some of my specimens, is lower than the level of the rest of the word.

50 Centavos.—The value is in very thin letters, and is spelt CINCOENTA.

100 Centavos.—The I of each 100 is a plain numeral, with hardly a sign of any foot-stroke, and without the ornamental curls of the genuine.

500 Centavos.—The value is in very thin letters, and is spelt QUINHENTOS.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on stout, yellowish-white wove paper, pin-perf. about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The tail of the llama is as in the first forgery, but thicker and clumsier. The butts of the flags are more like the genuine, but too much like lance-heads (not arrow-heads). The background is of horizontal lines, like the genuine, but they are blotchy, and far too fine. The easiest test for this forgery is in the fact that there is only *one* mountain-peak; the second peak, which ought to show between the high peak in the background and the cottage (or church?), being absent. The snow-cap runs straight across the peak, instead of running down obliquely to the left. There is no trace of the sun in my specimen (5 c.) The condor's eye is a triangle; the ring of feathers is absent, and the head is that of a dove.

5 Centavos.—This is the only value that I possess. The right arm of the T of CENTAVOS hangs down so as to touch the A.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—1, 29. Also a large numeral.

First Forgery.—1, 5, 10, 100. No. 10 is the most usual.

Second Forgery.—10.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Fiji.—The 1d. has been received changed from purple and black on red paper to a single-coloured stamp printed in carmine on white paper.



Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
1d., carmine 0 2 —

India.—We have already chronicled the ½ anna of the combined Postage and Revenue type, but by some misreading the colour was printed as "cream" instead of green. We illustrate the 1 anna converted into a combined Postage and Revenue stamp, which has come to hand.



Combined Postage and Revenue. Wmk. Star. Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
½ anna, green 0 1 —
1 " carmine — —

Morocco Agencies.—We have received through Gibbons New Issue Service a surprise series in the shape of nine values of the current postage stamps of Great Britain overprinted with the words MOROCCO AGENCIES in two lines at the top of each stamp, and at the bottom, over the original value, a new value in centimos and pesetas. The name is printed in *sans-serif* capitals, and the values in taller and thinner *sans-serif* capitals. The overprinting is in black on all the values.

Current stamps of Great Britain overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES and surcharged with value in Spanish currency.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
5 centimos on ½d., green		0 1	—
10 " " 1d., scarlet		0 2	—
15 " " 1½d., purple & green		—	—
20 " " 2d., green & scarlet		—	—
25 " " 2½d., ultramarine		—	—
50 " " 5d., purp. & ultra.		—	—
1 peseta on 10d., purple & scarlet		—	—
3 pesetas on 2s. 6d., lilac		—	—
6 " " 5s., carmine		—	—

Uruguay.—We illustrate the new 5 centimos, chronicled by us last week, page 40.



Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
5 centimos, blue — —

THE CENTURY ALBUM

Including a full Descriptive Catalogue, and illustrated with several thousand full-sized reproductions of the stamps. In one volume, 622 pages. Size of each page, 10 x 13 inches. Printed on one side of the paper only, catalogue and illustrations on the left, and spaces to correspond on the right-hand pages. All minor varieties of perforation, watermark, and type are omitted, and only such varieties are included as can be distinguished by the young philatelist. Space has been provided for some 18,000 stamps, and provision made for new issues by the insertion of numerous blank pages.

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.



CORRECTION
By some misunderstanding the third chapter of Mr. Crockett's charming story has been mislaid, and has only just reached the Editor. We now present it to our readers and number it CHAPTER IIA.

CHAPTER IIA

"YOU, SAM BROWN!"

NEXT day at school I watched Myn out of the corner of my eye, but girls are made so deceiving and brazen that she never even winked. I should have been like a turkey-cock if I had done a thing half as bad. Or if any one had looked at me steady for half a minute, I should have gone scarlet even supposing I had done nothing at all. That is the worst of being a boy. You can't keep on looking innocent. So you catch it for things you didn't do, just as often as for things you had the rippingest fun out of. It's regular unfair. Because when *you* pretend, they find you out and give it you. When a girl does—oh, things ever so much worse—they say—What is it they say? I came across it in one of those Green Books. Oh, yes—"It is only pretty Fanny's way." I'd Pretty Fanny her! Far as I've seen, "Pretty Fanny's way" is to collar your best stamps and give you the cut envelopes—as that beast Myn had done to me.

Oh, of course it was smart. I'm not saying. But then it was mean too. And I'll tell you why. It was all right sending Bidly Balmer to box my ears. I'm not complaining. Wait till I get Old Miss Easton's garden-hose ten feet behind Bidly when she is not expecting it. But when a chap goes square on a bargain as if it were with another boy (a bigger boy), I say it's mean of a girl not to play fair, just because she *is* a girl. You can't hammer her. You can't go and be a sneak. And of course it gets out, and everybody laughs at you.

Mostly, that is.

For to do Myn justice, this time it didn't. We heard that Old Maid Easton had had the police to look at the state of her garden. Jo and I went and looked. There were the marks of bootsoles shod with iron driven right down into her pansy-bed to the depth of twenty inches. That was my first jump. I think I must have turned two full somersaults. The other marks grew fainter, and the distances between greater and greater. That was when I got up steam. And so would you with the Old Girl's Bully after you, snorting and showing a set of teeth that hadn't an equal in seven counties.

But Myn never buzzed a word, and she made Bidly hold her tongue too, which must have been pretty hard on Bidly. That is, the she-Paddy never told right out, but when she was doing Old Sykes's windows, she would stop as I went past and strike the attitude of the lonely mariner gazing at the star, till I wished I had never set eyes on that beastly *Love's Rosy Petals* book.

But as for Myn, she never blinked—no, not once. She said it was a fine morning when she saw me next day, and that the new rhubarb in her garden was nearly ready to peel and suck. And she said it looking a fellow straight in the eye, too, like the noble but unfortunate hero in burglar-story books, so as to make everybody believe in him, though he has four gold watches all with different monograms in his pocket at the time.

It was about this time that I got awfully poor. When speaking I say "awful," but this is writing for print. And this was funny, too, because it was the first time that I began to earn real money of my own—I mean not just running messages and carrying bags from the station. But I was a pupil teacher now, in East Dene High School, and got twelve whole pounds in the year, which of course I had to give to my mother. That was all right. I was living for that. It made me go cold and trembly like a hedgehog's nose, only to think of plunking it into her lap when she wasn't

expecting it. It would be all right that—a good bit of all right, too.

BUT—yes, there was a big “but.” Of course I couldn’t carry parcels and things now. Old Currycomb wouldn’t have allowed it—nor the School Board either for that matter. Then I didn’t like to pester mother, and father never thought about a boy of sixteen needing money for candy and things. When he was young, he always said, boys were brought up very different—much harder—and he had had no money till he was twenty-one! Why, then, should I?

The answer to that was, that he had been brought up on his father’s farm ten miles from a town and five from a village shop, so there was nothing to buy. He couldn’t have spent money if he had had piles. But I didn’t tell him that; because father, though as kind as kind could be, is a little hasty, and—well, I didn’t often bother father. I like to be considerate to those that love me.

Well, I was poor. It was a blessing in one way that I was “outs” with Myn. For I couldn’t have bought her candy anyway. And that was mainly what she thought I was for.

So I had to think up a way of making some money—making it quick too. So I got up a lot of fuss about stamp collecting when Old Curry was out of the room, and as often as I had one of the lower forms—the upper third or the lower fourth (boys, I mean, girls are no good)—I made their geography or history into a sort of stamp-collecting lesson, and the way I advertised all the stamps I had duplicates of was a caution. It was as good as a *Times* scheme, every bit.

They listened too. It was a deal more interesting to hear about old Italian state issues and Swiss cantons than to be asked what rivers ran into the Caspian, and what were the population and productions of Belgrade.

This made me think of doing up my duplicates, and the other stamps I was not particular about, into books, so that the boys could slip them below the table when Old Currycomb came nosing round. He didn’t understand the good I was doing, and how those fellows would love geography all their lives after. Currycomb had no gratitude, and was all for the old way of teaching, which was, “Learn a page by heart, and if you don’t you’ll be jolly well welted till you do.”

But I was all for the new method, which is moral suasion. Of course! And my stamps were really very cheap. I never put long prices on and then came down. No, the boys who could afford bought the two-penny and threepenny ones, and those who hadn’t much would take half a dozen “assorted” at a halfpenny. There was no tick. It did no end of good, teaching them the

commercial geography of the world and fitting them to be explorers and lonely mariners, besides which I saved no end of my customers from getting into trouble with Old Currycomb by reporting how hard they worked and what good scholars they were, especially in geography. I never knew till then how it felt to be a real philanthropist.

This was all right for a while, and I coined money. But one day Archie Payne, a boy I could have trusted with a six-cent Liberia—the real genuine, not the one with the disdainful expression on her nose—came to me and said that he had been offered two Newfoundland seals, brown and black, for sixpence each, and any number of nice Prince Edward Islands for next to nothing.

I asked him where and by whom.

He said that was his secret. I caught him by the collar and said in a gentle manner that it had better be my secret also in two shakes of a rat’s tail, or there would not be enough skin left on him to set one leg of a pair of compasses down on. So he told me that my hated rival in the business was no other than Myn—yes, Myn Sykes, and she was underselling me with my own stamps too!

Now I put it to any right-minded boy what he thinks of a girl who would do such a thing. A girl like that is capable of practising mental arithmetic on holidays, committing lots of murders, and coming to a bad end by marrying a schoolmaster. At first I was all for war to the knife, getting hold of Myn, robbing her by force of her ill-gotten gains, and so forth. But Jo Turner soon showed me that that was no good. He was right. It’s no class to thump girls—especially nice ones like Myn. For though she had behaved like a toad to me, I never said, except for a minute or so, perhaps, when I was mad, that Myn wasn’t pretty nice. Oh, yes, she was that.

After all, she couldn’t help being born a girl—at least, so I suppose. And it all came from that. Girls look at things differently. They cheat like Old Satan at games; even cards, and think it fun. Boys would get hove for one twentieth of what a fellow has to put up with from them. But, as I say, Myn was pretty decent—that is, for a girl!

I own up. Jo was right for once. What I had to do was to circumvent Myn Sykes. The only question was how. I gave myself a headache only with thinking, and lay awake as much as half an hour trying to riddle the thing out. Twenty times I said “I’ve got it!” and slapped my leg. Then the very next minute I saw it was no go. Curious what a lot of good plans have got holes in them, so that they won’t hold water, when at first you think they are as tight as a drum.

So after thinking a long while I made up what I should do. It was lovely and simple, but for success it depended on Myn being really, as I have said, "pretty nice." Otherwise it would go as flat as a punctured tyre, and I be worse off than ever.

So I didn't go in for any books, or buy oranges, or even invest in a new knife that I had been wanting ever so long. I hung on to my money like a cow to the tastiest sheet on a clothes-line, till I had near ten shillings. Then I resolved to have it out with Myn.

My folk lived in a cottage that was quite near Old Sykes's garden. Indeed, at one part Myn and I could talk over, and as this corner was all sheltered by ivy and green truck, I knocked a brick out, so that we could communicate quiet, like Pyramids and Thirsties, or whatever the two classical spoonies were called.

But of course the wall was too high to climb, without two ladders, one on either side. And so that was the reason I generally went by Old Maid Easton's in spite of the bulldog. When we were not on speaking terms I shoved in the brick again, and since Myn had done what she did about the stamps, I got it all fixed up with mortar—not real mortar, you know, but only sand and dingy mud out of the puddles.

Now, however, I was determined to have it out with Myn in some public place, the more public the better. Now Old Sykes, being a Rad. (as they called all that weren't Churchpeople in East Dene), wore a red tie and believed some thing or other—I don't know what, and I don't think he knew himself! But whatever it was, Old Sykes believed it with all his might, and would never give nobody any rest till they believed just the same as he did. When I grew older I barred Old Sykes because of this, but then I didn't care. Why, I would have believed any single sainted thing for ten minutes at his waste-paper basket on foreign mail nights—I mean before that little sneak Myn got at it.

You understand that Old Sykes's house wasn't near Old Sykes's office, which was down in town at Caleb Grandison's, an awful big swell place, where even the office boy made faces at you if you so much as looked inside. It was sweller than a bank, and Caleb paid his people better too, you bet. At any rate, he paid Sykes.

Well, always on Saturdays Caleb Grandison's big gates were shut at one o'clock precisely, and all the people swarmed out—the working men all together in a hubble-bubble; then the middle-aged foremen, clumping along, talking to each other and lighting their briar pipes; then one after the other the young clerks on cycles, and the elder ones with little black bags, pretending that they were taking home awfully

important work, which it would ruin the firm to keep waiting.

Last of all, just before Jim Grandison and the "guvner," Myn's father came out. He looked like a lamp-post wrapped tightly up in a black frock-coat, with a glossy black "topper" hat where the glass part would be, and all as straight as if adjusted with a plumb-line. If it hadn't been for his glaring red tie Old Sykes would have looked none so dusty. I told Myn so once, and she said I "had no more idea of proper language than a swine-pig," which of itself was very fair language.

Well, it was rather a solemn sort of thing, this shutting up of Caleb Grandison's for the week, and, of course, Myn had to be there.

"Can I help you with your things, papa?"

The little prunes-and-prisms pretender! As if Mr. Hallamshire Sykes would have carried one pen point done up in paper. Being a Rad., he had to be far too careful of his dignity, and was too proud, anyway. But Myn met him all the same, just to strut home beside her father. I called her a "show-off-ister," and it made her mad.

That was the time I thought of, and it worked up beautiful.

You see, Old Sykes always went in to get the *Red Review*, a paper for which he paid a whole sixpence, at Thomson's, the bookseller's. It told him how to be a Radical all through the next week; what things to go in for, and what not. Radicals never know unless they are told. How can they? It is always fresh and fresh with them. Now a Conservative, like my father, says things are all right just so. Well, then, let them alone! That's all he cares about, and so he doesn't need any paper at all—only *Church Echoes* to put him to sleep on Sundays, after mother's plum-duff and roast beef, and he gets *that* for nothing from the vicar.

Well, Mr. Sykes went into Thomson's, and left Myn looking at the picture-books opened in the window. That was my time. So I marched straight up and said to her, "Well, Myn, how are you? I hear you have some nice stamps to sell—Newfoundlands, two seals; a dozen ripping Prince Edward Islanders, besides the New Brunswickers I saw you passing round the class last Thursday. I say, I'll give you ten shillings, all the money I have, for the lot! Here it is. You can let me have the stamps on Monday at school."

And with that I got away, leaving her staring at the gold half-sovereign in her fist. She would have run after me to make me take it back; to hit me, too, as hard as she could. Myn was that sort. But her dad was just coming out with the *Red Review* in his hand, and Myn, as mad as "blitz," had to double up her fingers and shove the coin

into her skirt pocket, so as not to get caught.

But her father saw better than you would think, out of his old gold-rim goggles (old codgers often do), and he says to Myn, "Millicent dear, what was young Sam Brown giving you?" For he knew me, being one of the new-fangled School Board that my father didn't hold with at all.

I don't know what Myn answered, but I guess she would have got no little silver George Washington hatchet anyhow, like what they give at the Kindergarten schools to the dear little girl who has never, never (*been found out when she*) told a whacker.

Of course Myn may have got off without an absolute "corker," because her father was an old moony chap, all bucked up with being a Radical—a thing no Sykes had been before, and writing about a score of languages so as to earn his own living, which no Hallamshire had ever dreamed of doing. So as like as not he didn't even listen to what she said.

Only there was Myn stuck with my half-sovereign, the first I ever had, in her hand. She knew I was stony, or nearly. I always was, and she would feel ghastly about taking my money. So what I had to do was clear. Just to keep out of the way careful, and to let it sink in—and sink in—and sink in! "Only that!" quoth the raven, "nothing more." Or words to that effect—I've seen them in a poem somewhere.

The best plan I ever struck with girls is not to fight with them. They can beat you all to bits with their tongues. You can't bully them. But if you are wise you can shut up and let them come round. This makes them so mad that they give themselves away.

So I went down to the old cow-house at the corner of Miss Easton's garden, climbed on the hay, and made a hole in the side between two planks by shoving an old chisel through the rotten wood.

I saw Myn come out at her back door and go right to the corner under the ivy, where the brick was. But it wouldn't come out, because I had shoved the end of the log we cut the firewood on up against it. Father got as many old "sleepers" from the company as we wanted to burn; so we hadn't much to pay for coal. But the "sleepers" were the mischief and all to cut up. I hated doing it like poison—but had to, because father asked every night if I had done enough for mother. And I loved doing my duty and obeying my mother—especially when father made a point of asking whether I did or not. Once, when I was very young, my grandmother said to me, "Young Sam, your father is a good man and loves his only son very much, but don't you fool with him." And I never did—at least, only once. Then after

that I resolved never to give any more pain to his affectionate heart. Father was a well-built man, I think I said.

Well, Myn tried to shove out the brick, but of course she couldn't. Then I heard her starting to call me.

"Sam!"

"Sam, I want you!"

"Oh, Sam!" (this was said pleadingly, like when she asked for the best strawberries out of our plot).

Then she began to get cross.

"Sam Brown!"

"You—Sam Brown!"

"Samuel Brown, you nasty, horrid boy. I shall never speak to you again, never in my life—not if it were ever so. So there!"

This tickled me so that I wriggled among the hay with all-overishness. It was just nuts to me. I loved to make Myn mad, especially after her being such a pig to me.

"I'll throw your horrid money into your old garden, if you don't come! Then you'll be sorry!"

"I know you are there—you needn't think I don't see you! Come out, Sam Brown!"

"There, I've thrown it away; you shan't ever get any of the money back. I'll teach you, Sam Brown. You think yourself clever! Yah!"

But though she stopped, and looked about and all round every time, I never stirred, but kept my eye glued to the hole in the hayshed. I had to bite my hand to keep from laughing out and giving myself away. Myn was so mad. She was just dancing. Myn could be the maddest mad person ever you saw. For though she loved to tease, it just strung her all up to have any one tease her back again. Especially me, for she always thought I was stupid, and that she could turn me round her littlest finger—the end one, I mean.

Of course, I knew that she had only pretended to throw away the half-sov., and that the "it" was only a piece of slate. Besides, it fell quite near, and I could see as plain as print. So I lay most of that day, though it was Saturday, enjoying myself and watching Myn stamping her foot.

The she-Paddy came out several times, but Myn sent her to the right-about. The rogues had fallen out. Perhaps now the honest boy (which was me) would get his due. And so, what with the dreamy sough of the afternoon wind and the motes that floated sleepily above the hay, I dropped asleep as sound as a nail in a wall. And the last words I heard were, "You come out, Sam Brown—I see you, Sam Brown! I know you are just doing it to annoy. But don't think that I don't see you!"

However I judged that Myn was wrong. She was speaking the thing that was not. She did not see me, nor even suspicion the

old hay-shed, or I wager she would have hopped over pretty quick, if she had torn her dress to shreds. That was the kind Myn was.

Oh, it was a happy day—I never want to

see a better. I was so happy I even forgot to smoke the (chocolate) cigarette Jo Turner had given me. So you may guess that I felt good. *Upsee-daisy!* It was a first-chop bully-time day!

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Abyssinia—Titles and Designs

I HAVE just received the Prospectus of the Imperial Ethiopian Rubber Co., and I have gleaned from it a few facts that will be of interest to collectors of Abyssinian stamps. The following appears at the head of the translation of the Convention made by the Ethiopian Government with the Company.



(The Heading—Royal Armoury, containing a crowned lion bearing a Greek cross, with the title: "Menelik King of Kings of Ethiopia" and the device "The Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Conqueror.")

3 MENELIK II. KING OF KINGS OF ETHIOPIA, grant the following convention.

This gives us what may be accepted as an authoritative description of the lion type of the stamps; i.e. the lion is a crowned lion, it is the lion of the Tribe of Judah, and it bears a Greek Cross.

The following, from the heading of another official document, gives us the full name of Menelik II, the reigning Emperor, or King of Kings, as he is called, because Abyssinia is made up of several small kingdoms:—

MONBRASSA ZAEM NAGADA HODA DAGMAWI MENELIK, by grace of God King of Kings of Abyssinia.

Egyptian Stamps

THE following interesting extract from a recent issue of the Egyptian *Government Gazette* is kindly sent me by Mrs. W. M. Hewat, Cairo:—

Hitherto all the Ministries and Government Departments have been accustomed to send all their letters, parcels, etc., through the Egyptian Post Office free of charge. This system is to come to an end on 1 February, 1907, when this class of postal matter, so far as letters are concerned, will be put in the same position as ordinary public correspondence. The "Service de l'Etat" stamp, which was affixed regardless of weight, will be superseded by the ordinary stamps with an overprint showing that the correspondence emanates from the Government. The letters will be charged according to weight. Parcels will be treated on the same footing as ordinary parcels, and the usual stamps will be employed without an overprint.

The British Guiana Philatelic Journal

THE British Guiana Philatelic Society seems to be a real live association of energetic philatelists, for it has just published the first number of a journal of its own which it calls *The British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, and a very interesting production it is, with a great deal of original matter of real importance. May it live long and prosper! We cannot have too many colonial philatelic journals that will make a speciality of adding to our knowledge of their postal issues.

The Arrangement of a Collection

AN interesting paper is contributed to this British Guiana paper by Mr. W. R. Elliott, M.A., on "The Forming and Mounting of a Collection of Postage Stamps." He tells us that in arranging his own collection he followed Stanley Gibbons Catalogue slavishly on the first page of each issue, and then broke out with his own series of shades and minor varieties on subsequent pages. "Consequently," he adds, "I was much upset to find in the current Catalogue that the whole had been remodelled as far as the U.S. is concerned, and many new shades had been introduced. I shall be glad to receive suggestions on this point."

And here, perhaps, my own plan may help our friend. On the first page I arrange what I term an index set, in which I include all values, but exclude shades; then on subsequent pages I open out into shades and other varieties: my first page thus introduces me to the normal stamps of each issue, and subsequent pages to gradations of that issue so far as I feel inclined to pursue them. This arrangement, it will be seen, makes the index page independent of any catalogue eccentricities, and as to shades, I follow my own bent, for a long experience has taught me that catalogues are very cranky on shades.

New Paraguays

APPARENTLY we may expect a new series of Paraguayan stamps ere long, for Mr. H. H. Davis informs me that "the Paraguayan Postal Administration has asked various foreign firms to tender for the supply of postage stamps, wrappers, post cards, and stamped envelopes with the portrait of General José E. Diaz."

British Guiana: Multiple CA

THE *British Guiana Philatelic Journal* gives the dates of issue of each value of the multiple CA series, which I quote:—

1 c.,	February, 1905.
2 c.,	" "
4 c.,	July " "
5 c.,	May " "
6 c.,	September " "
12 c.,	February " "
24 c.,	March, 1906.
48 c.,	May, 1905.
60 c.,	February " "
72 c.,	not issued.
96 c.,	December, 1906.

Bechuanaland 2s. 6d.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly sends me for inspection a copy of the large 2s. 6d. revenue stamp of the Transvaal, brown with head in black, overprinted

BECHUANALAND—PROTECTORATE, in black, in two lines, *apparently postally used*. He writes:—

In the issue of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* for 16 June, 1906, and in the remarks *re* new issues, you ask for information regarding the Transvaal 2s. 6d. revenue stamp surcharged for British Bechuanaland, and I think I can give you what you ask, and trust it will be satisfactory to you and all readers of *G.S.W.* Earlier on in this year I had received in exchange a used copy of the stamp in question, which I let a friend have. I, however, wrote for information regarding it to my correspondent in Mochudi, and some weeks ago I received his reply, and also another copy for myself. I am informed that the stock of 2s. 6d. stamps of British Bechuanaland was exhausted at that place (Mochudi), and some Transvaal 2s. 6d. King's Head revenue stamps were obtained and surcharged BRITISH BECHUANALAND for use until a further supply of the proper issue was obtained. You will thus see that they are genuine provisionals.

We have tried amongst South African friends to clear up this matter, but thus far unsuccessfully.

The only 2s. 6d. stamp we know of is one issued in 1888, now catalogued at £8, unused, and so far as our information goes the stamps in use for postal purposes do not go beyond the 6d. value.

The postmark on the specimen sent us may be a telegraph cancellation. I think we still want a little more information before we can accept this provisional as an issued postage stamp.

Miscellaneous

Annual Congress of Philatelists

WE cannot expect to have a great Stamp Exhibition in this country every year, and such a thing is perhaps hardly to be desired; but an Annual Congress of Philatelists, from all parts of the country and all parts of the world, might not perhaps be unattainable. It is not needed to promote an *entente cordiale* between stamp collectors of all nations—we have that already—but there would be much renewing of old friendships and making of new ones.

MAJOR EVANS in the *Monthly Journal*.

The Divisible 1d. Stamp

DIVERS of our contemporaries, some of them even belonging to the Philatelic Press, have recently made reference to this venerable proposal, which seems, like the Sea Serpent, to come to the surface every now and again, and then to retire once more to well-earned repose. The idea, in its crudest form, would be, of course, that we should all be allowed to cut our penny stamps in half at our own sweet will, and use each half as a halfpenny stamp. This naturally would not be permitted, because it would at once lead to persons of economical mind and easy conscience cutting clean halves off stamps that had already been used, while more ingenious people still would manufacture both halfpenny and penny stamps out of smaller fragments that chanced to have escaped the postmark. As a protection against these malpractices, the authorities would no doubt adopt a system of obliterating stamps with an inked roller, so as to effectually cover the whole surface, and render the label quite unrecognizable. The stamp would thus be divisible before it was used, and invisible afterwards.

MAJOR EVANS in the *Monthly Journal*.

Earthquake Disaster in Jamaica

AS I write the first news comes of a terrible earthquake disaster in Jamaica, destroying the capital, Kingstown. If the destruction has included the Government Buildings, the colonial stock of stamps will probably have perished in the fire, which is said to have completed the work of destruction, as in the case of San Francisco. In that case there may be postal developments; old stocks and remainders and new values in the new Arms type, ready for issue, all possibly destroyed, and all having to be replaced—with what?

Bicoloureds

THE change from bicoloured to single colours looks as if it is to be limited to the 3d. and 1d. values—at least, that is the extent of the change at present. The latest to hand is the Fiji, changed from purple and black on red paper to simple scarlet on white paper.

Poor Boy!

I READ in a provincial paper that recently at Dingwall a boy, who cut up a post-office mail-bag in hope of getting something to eat, has had his attention directed from his stomach to another part of his anatomy, being awarded eight stripes.

Societies' Collections and their Ownership

ON this important subject, mentioned in the "Review" section of our Christmas number, we have had an interesting letter from Mr. E. Philpot Crowther, chairman of the newly formed South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, who points out that under Clause 4 of Article I of the Society's "Objects" it is provided that a collection shall be formed by the Society, that it shall be the property of the Society so long as it is a Society, and in the event of dissolution that the collection shall "become the property of such museum in South Wales or Monmouthshire as the then existing members and associates may, by a two-thirds majority at a duly convened meeting for that purpose, decide upon." This is excellent. The rule might well stand as a model for other societies similarly circumstanced.

Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

M.P.'s and Franked Letters

DURING the last three sessions unsuccessful attempts have been made to revive the privilege once enjoyed by M.P.'s of having their correspondence carried free by the State. A contributor to *Notes and Queries* quotes some suggestive statistics for 1839. In that year the total number of letters was 82,470,596, of which no fewer than 6,563,024 were franked. "This enormous number of franked," he says, "will show how the privilege was abused. Members of Parliament could receive an unlimited number of letters free of postage, of any weight—even 'a pianoforte, a saddle, a haunch of venison'—and they might send out fourteen a day. With the new Act franking was abolished. The Queen cheerfully volunteered to resign the privilege and pay postage like her subjects."

Glasgow Evening Times.

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.

Hon. Sec.: L. Savournin, 62 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street,

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. [E.C.]

Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.

Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

THE sixth meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall, Strand, on Saturday, 15 December, 1906.

A good number of members attended the bourse for sale and exchange, for which the Hall is always open from 6 to 8 p.m. on meeting nights.

At 8 o'clock the President took the chair and called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. These were confirmed and signed, and Miss E. Stowell, of Liverpool, was duly elected a member of the Society.

Mr. R. Halliday, the Curator of the Permanent Collection, acknowledged donations thereto from Messrs. H. Harland, J. A. Leon, and L. J. Ayre.

A discussion was initiated by the President on the subject of further extending the usefulness of the Society, and many members took part therein, including Messrs. Patman, Séfi, E. G. Collins, and the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Séfi suggested holding an exhibition this season, or at an early date, on the same lines as the last one held by the Society. Mr. Melville said that this matter had been under consideration for next season, and that many members of the Committee viewed the suggestion favourably, but nothing was definitely settled yet.

The next part of the programme was a lecture and lantern display by the Hon. Secretary on "The History of the Post Office as shown by its Postmarks." A brief description of the post was given as it existed in the days of the Tudors, and its vicissitudes during the Civil War and Commonwealth were recounted. To Col. Hy. Bishop, appointed postmaster at the Restoration, was due the credit of introducing the first postmark, and its use was restricted for a long number of years to the London Chief Office.

Over one hundred lantern slides, all photographed from the originals, were shown, illustrating letter sheets and envelopes bearing postmarks from the seventeenth century to the present day.

Dockwra's attempt to establish a penny post in London in 1680, its suppression by the Government in 1682, and the subsequent establishment of a penny post by the Government, with triangular postmarks similar to Dockwra's, in 1685, were described and illustrated.

Also the postmarks used by the Foreign Post Office in London, by various local penny posts, by the London penny and twopenny posts, and those impressed on ship letters, "too late" letters, franks, etc., were all shown.

The unparalleled abuse of the franking system and the repeated and futile attempts made by Parliament to remedy this were also reviewed.

Errors of postmarks were as curious and interesting as errors of stamps, and, unlike errors of modern surcharges, they were certainly not "made to order." Photographs were shown of entires bearing penny blacks and penny reds that had

been used (apparently) in the years 1804, 1816, 1825, and other impossible dates, as well as envelopes postmarked 8128, 8144, and recent stamps used in 1910—all the result of careless arrangement of type. Inverted letters and figures were fairly common. Liverpool appeared to be the worst offender in this respect; but many other towns, including London, had occasionally made such errors.

The Maltese cross obliteration and its varieties were shown upon several blocks of penny stamps, the numbered cancellation of 1844 in its English, Scotch, and Irish forms, various early experimental duplex cancellations, local Scotch cancellations consisting of name only, with and without rectangular frames, and a modern "Dockwra"—the rare and almost unknown cancellations used by the ill-fated "Court Bureau" upon its stamps—were also shown.

A number of slides illustrating the social events of the Society during the past summer—the garden party given by Mrs. D. Field and the excursion to Epping Forest—were also passed through the lantern.

The Hon. Secretary wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Messrs. G. H. Holland, Herbert Clark, and H. F. Johnson for permission to photograph several rare and interesting postmarks and entires in their possession, and to Mr. A. Selinger for permission to reproduce his photographs taken at Mrs. Field's garden party.

The usual vote of thanks terminated the meeting.

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

President: Mr. MacLachlan.

Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

THE fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held on Wednesday, 2 January, 1907. The President (Mr. R. MacLachlan) in the chair.

The resignation of Mr. R. M. Jonas, who has left for China, was received with regret, as he was a most active member, and acted as joint Hon. Secretary.

Mr. H. J. Bignold exhibited his collection of colonial stamps (King's Head), and he clearly proved that apart from the pleasure of collecting it is possible with discretion to make this hobby a profitable one.

Hull Philatelic Society

President: Thomas Thompson.

Hon. Secretary: E. W. Drury, 29 Bond Street, Hull.

Meetings: Fortnightly: Tuesdays, 8 p.m.

A MEETING of the Hull Philatelic Society was held on Monday evening, 7 January, 1907, when there was a display of the stamps of Jamaica and Montserrat, the collection of Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., Rochdale. There was a fine range of all varieties. The various errors were noted with interest, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness. The rest of the evening was devoted to a discussion on new issues, and the latest, "The Commemorative Issues of New Zealand," were shown. These are very crude productions, and inartistic in design and execution, and no credit to the colony or the printer.

North of England Philatelic Society

*President: G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.
Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 43 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

The usual monthly meeting of the Society was held on Thursday evening, 10 January, 1907, at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Vice-President, Mr. T. D. Hume, took the chair at 7.30, and there were fifteen members and one visitor present.

After the transaction of formal business, Major Phillipps, R.A., was elected a member, and Messrs.

Coltman, Graham, and Wilkinson were accorded votes of thanks for donations of *Album Weeds*, *St. Vincent*, and *South Australia*, to the library.

The fine collection of "Straits Settlements" belonging to Mr. Heginbottom, B.A., Rochdale, was then passed round for inspection, and proved a very interesting and instructive display. At end of meeting a hearty vote of thanks was awarded Mr. Heginbottom on motion of Mr. Gillespie, seconded by Mr. J. J. Arthur.

January packet started on the 5th with thirty sheets value £220. 15s. 8d.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Philatelic Diary of Coming Events.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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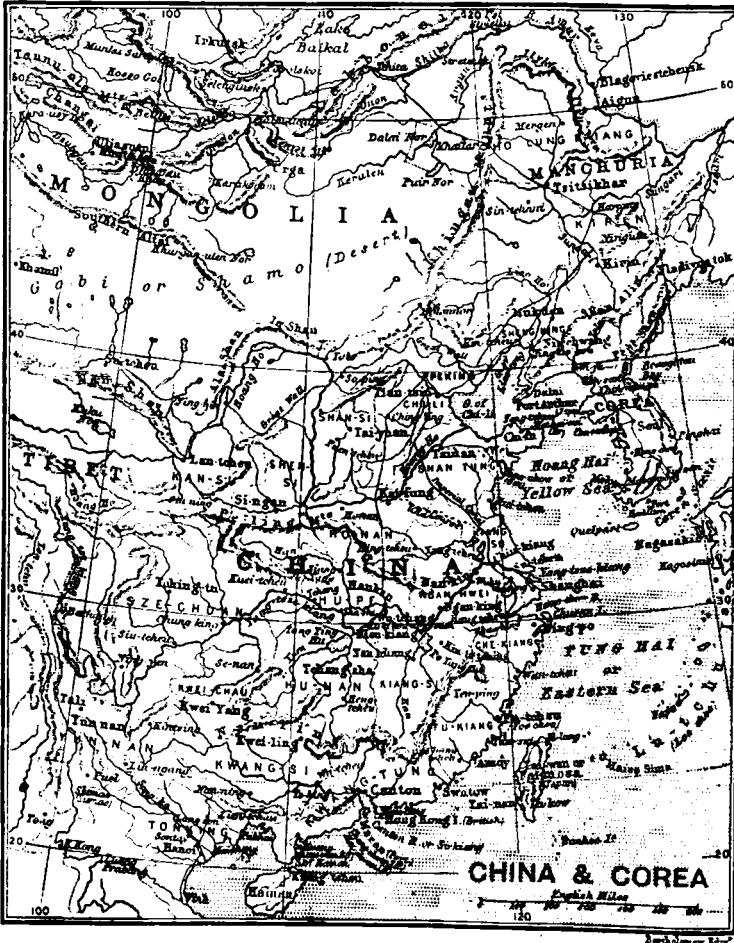
2 FEBRUARY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Canton



CANTON is the chief port of Southern China. It was the first Chinese port opened to European trade. It is situated on the Pearl or Canton River, and

is about sixty miles from the sea. It is a walled city, being surrounded by a brick-and-sandstone wall twenty-five to forty feet high, twenty feet thick, and six miles in circum-

ference. The streets, some six hundred in number, are generally less than eight feet wide. The priests and nuns in the city are said to number over 2000. About a quarter of the population live in boats moored as fixed residences in the river.

The Portuguese in 1517 are said to have been the first Europeans to visit the city; then followed the Dutch and the English in the seventeenth century, the East India Company opening up a very large trade with the port.

In 1841, 1847, and 1856, there were wars with the British provoked by Chinese officials.

In 1857 the city was taken by the allied British and French forces, and held till 1861 as security for the payment of a war indemnity. The population is stated to be between 1,500,000 and 1,600,000.

Its Philatelic History

Its philatelic history is confined to a few issues of French Indo-China stamps overprinted for use at French post offices in Canton.

1901. Fourteen values. Design: Stamps of Indo-China overprinted in carmine with the word CANTON with Chinese characters for "Canton" below.



CANTON
州 廣

Perf.	Unused.		Used.
	s.	d.	
1 c., black on <i>azure</i> . . .	0	1	—
2 c., brown on <i>buff</i> . . .	0	1	—
4 c., purple-brown on <i>grey</i> . . .	0	2	—
5 c., bright yellow-green . . .	0	2	—
10 c., black on <i>lilac</i> . . .	0	4	—
15 c., blue on <i>quadrillé</i> . . .	0	8	—
15 c., grey . . .	0	4	—
20 c., red on <i>green</i> . . .	1	0	—
25 c., black on <i>rose</i> . . .	0	6	—
30 c., cinnamon on <i>drab</i> . . .	1	0	—
40 c., red on <i>yellow</i> . . .	1	3	—
50 c., carmine on <i>rose</i> . . .	2	0	—
75 c., black on <i>orange</i> . . .	2	0	—
1 fr., olive-green on <i>toned</i> . . .	2	6	2 6
5 fr., lilac on <i>pale lilac</i> . . .	20	0	—

1901-4. Fourteen values. Design: Same Indo-China stamps similarly overprinted in black, but with Chinese characters representing values.

Perf.	Unused.		Used.
	s.	d.	
1 c., black on <i>azure</i> . . .	0	2	—
2 c., brown on <i>buff</i> . . .	0	2	—
4 c., purple-brown on <i>grey</i> . . .	0	3	—
5 c., bright yellow-green . . .	0	3	—
10 c., rose-red . . .	0	4	—
15 c., grey . . .	0	6	—
20 c., red on <i>green</i> . . .	0	9	—
25 c., blue . . .	1	0	—
25 c., black on <i>rose</i> . . .	1	9	—
30 c., cinnamon on <i>drab</i> . . .	1	6	—
40 c., red on <i>yellow</i> . . .	2	0	—
50 c., carmine on <i>rose</i> . . .	8	0	—
50 c., brown on <i>azure</i> . . .	12	0	—
75 c., brown on <i>orange</i> . . .	3	6	—
1 fr., olive-green on <i>toned</i> . . .	4	0	—
5 fr., lilac on <i>pale lilac</i> . . .	12	6	—

1906. Fourteen values. Design: Indo-China stamps of the Grasset type overprinted with the word CANTON in *sans-serif* type with Chinese characters representing the values below. The 75 c. and 5 fr. are of the type of the previous issues; all the other values are of the Grasset type, illustrated. The overprinting on the 1 c., 4 c., 5 c., 40 c., 75 c., and 2 fr., is in red, and in black on the other values.



Perf.	Unused.		Used.
	s.	d.	
1 c., sage-green and red . . .	0	1	—
2 c., brown and black . . .	0	1	—
4 c., claret and red . . .	0	1	—
5 c., green and red . . .	0	1	—
10 c., red and black . . .	0	2	—
15 c., red-brown and black on <i>bluish</i> . . .	0	3	—
20 c., red and black on <i>green</i> . . .	0	4	—
25 c., blue and black . . .	0	6	—
30 c., yellow-brown and black . . .	0	7	—
40 c., black and red . . .	0	9	—
50 c., ochre and black . . .	0	10	—
2 fr., brown and red on <i>orange</i> . . .	3	0	—
5 fr., lilac and black . . .	7	6	—
10 fr., red and black on <i>green</i> . . .	15	0	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Great Britain

Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ALL philatelists have felt at one time or another a more or less keen sense of disappointment at the want of interest displayed in stamps by those who do not collect, but I believe a collection can be made interesting to all if philatelists will write in their albums a few notes explaining shortly the origin, reason for creation, development, and manufacture of their stamps, illustrating where possible by essays, proofs of accepted designs, colour and paper trials, reprints and forgeries, etc. As an example of what I suggest, I have seen in a collection of the stamps of the U.S.A. a dollar bill included, because the head of Franklin for the 1 c. stamp was copied from it.

And whatever is done, I most strongly advocate the used stamps being left on pieces of the original letter or envelope showing the whole of the postmark. Think for a moment of the valuable information *re* date of issue of varieties, etc., which has been lost by bathing stamps. Doubtless you have all seen the paragraph, "A Disappearing Stamp"—a 6d. embossed, printed on gum side, was soaked. Take a few used stamps on originals, and look at the difference in colour compared with those which have been soaked off; this is more likely to convince you than all my arguments.

In the notes of my suggestions for arranging a collection of English stamps, I have freely drawn on HENDY'S most interesting book, *The History of the Early Postmarks of the British Isles*, Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby, Wright and Creeke, Mr. Skipton, and many others. I therefore have no claim to originality, and I have to thank Mr. Padgett, the Hon. Librarian of the Leeds Society, for the loan of many volumes from our magnificent library and assistance in looking up interesting articles. Many of you will be, I hope, able to give me information on some of the points, which will be gratefully received.

Lord Macaulay wrote: "Of all inventions, the alphabet and the printing-press alone excepted, those inventions which abridge distance have done most for civilization."

Thomas Pennant wrote: "The Post Office giveth wings to the extension of commerce."

Surely its history is worthy of study.

The first letter of which I have found any record is that by King David, sent 1035 B.C., by Uriah the Hittite, and is of fateful import,

as the messenger was constituted by it the conveyer of his own death warrant. It was addressed to Joab, instructing him to put the bearer in the forefront of the hottest battle, and to retire from him that he may be smitten and die (2 Sam. XI.).

In the days of Hezekiah, 700 B.C., there must have been some organization for the carrying of government letters, for in the Chronicles of the Kings it is written, "The posts went with the letters from the king and his princes throughout all Israel." This is the first mention of Posts I have found.

Writing was familiar in the time of Archilochus at Sparta, and elsewhere in Greece, about 714-676 B.C. The practice was to write upon a long narrow strip of parchment after it was rolled in a spiral round a staff, the Spartan government using this means to communicate with their generals, who were provided with a staff of precisely similar dimensions, and on receiving the parchment rolled it round their own staff for the purpose of reading.

The Posts at these times were for state use only, until diplomas were issued by the Roman emperors, by means of which, Pliny (A.D. 23-79) says, any person might command the use of horses or couriers.

This diploma may therefore be looked upon as a prototype of our postage stamps.

The couriers of the Aztecs wore dresses denoting respectively good or bad news. The Peruvians' dispatches were conveyed by means of the quipus, an arrangement of a cord composed of different coloured threads twisted together, from which a number of smaller threads were suspended in the manner of a fringe. The colours denoted various objects—white represented silver; yellow, gold, etc.

The earliest date in modern European history at which postal service is mentioned is 807, when an organization was planned by Charlemagne. Louis XI is said to have employed 230 couriers, but it was not until the seventeenth century that these Posts became public. The first regular European Post was established in the league of the Hanse Towns.

It is impossible to tell whether any organization existed in Britain under the Romans. The General Posts date from the time of the Stuarts. The regular Riding Post

in England owes its origin to Edward IV, 1441-83. Even when the Tudor dynasty came in, trade with foreign countries was almost unknown; I presume to some extent England was later in the field on account of its isolated position.

Henry I, 1100-35, first permanently employed messengers.

In Henry III's regime, 1216-72, these messengers began to wear livery.

Edward I first established fixed stations, Posts, or *Posita*, at which couriers and horses were kept for hire, and from these the Post in England took its name. Letters of the time of Edward II exist marked "Haste, post haste!"

Edward IV considerably improved the Posts, and in his time the couriers travelled at the rate of 100 miles a day.

Henry VIII endeavoured to keep the Posts in a state of efficiency, and in 1515 instituted the position of Master of the Posts. Sir Biram Tuke was appointed, and succeeded by Sir William Pagett and John Mason.

When the Government required horses for a messenger a warrant was issued to all mayors, sheriffs, constables, etc., on the route. The following was issued in 1541:—

Forasmuch as the King's Majesty sendeth his bearer James, one of his Majesty's pursuivants, into these parts by post, upon certain of his Majesty's affairs, his pleasure and high command is, that you see him furnished of post horses from place to place, both outward and homeward, at reasonable prices, as ye care for his Majesty's pleasure, and as ye will answer for the contrary at your peril.

The bad people of those days were very like those of the present generation. We find Sir Biram Tuke reporting: "Not taking upon me to excuse the Posts, I will advertise you that I have known folks which for their own thanks, have dated their letters a day or two before they were written, and the conveyors have had the blame."

The Council of Edward VI, finding irregularities existed in the hire for post horses, passed an Act, 2 and 3 Edward VI, fixing the charge at one penny per mile.

In Queen Mary's reign all the postmasters between London and the North "should each of them keep a book and make entry of every letter, showing the time of delivery thereof into his hands, with the party's names that shall bring it into him."

In Queen Elizabeth's time "extraordinary posts" were established to places off the main roads, and were the prototype of the 1838-40 1d. and 5th clause Posts.

Soon after the arrival of the Flemings in this country, about 1514, they established a post office and post of their own between London and the Continent, and later pretended a right to appoint a master of the

Strangers' Post, but in 1558 they fell out amongst themselves and referred the matter to the Council; but by the influence brought to bear on the Government by the English merchants it was settled that there should be one Master of the Posts, under the title of Chief Postmaster, and Thomas Randolph was appointed. The Strangers' Post was the first institution of the Foreign Post.

Up to this time horses afforded about the only means of transit. The first mention of any kind of conveyance was in the regime of Richard II, 1377-1400. Stow says: "The king rode from the Tower to Mile End with his Mother, because she was sick in a whirlcote"—a beautiful and very expressive word—and adds, "for the world runs on wheels with many whose parents were glad to go on foot." In 1608 a kind of stage coach was first used in London. Stow tells us the coach was reintroduced into England in the reign of Mary, when Walter Ripon (possibly an ancestor of Messrs. Rippon Brothers, of Leeds) made a coach for the Earl of Rutland, and in 1564 the same artist made the first hollow turning coach with pillars and arches for Queen Elizabeth.

The letters of the period were most carefully folded, and fastened at the end with a sort of paper strap on which the seal was affixed, under which a piece of thread, or perhaps straw, was frequently placed and passed round the letter. These letters were frequently endorsed by the successive postmasters.

It was reserved to the Stuart Kings to organize for the first time a regular system of Post communications. Two kinds of Posts were established in James's reign, known as the Through Post and the Post for the Packet. The first consisted of special messengers who rode "through post," i.e. through the whole distance with horse and guide, and was established in 1603. For the Packet Post every postmaster was bound to keep not less than two horses ready, and to send on the packet within a quarter of an hour.

The first newspaper, *The Weekly News*, was printed in 1622.

The following is a curious and interesting contemporary notice which Mr. Hodgkin has been good enough to give me, and which has not before been published:—

All gentlemen, Merchants, and other persons may please to take notice that upon Tuesday night the eighteenth day of January 1622, the letters were sent from the old Post House (at the lower end of Threedneedle Street by the Stocks in London) at the rates of Twopence, the single letters within eighty miles of London, and threepence, the single letter within eighty miles within the Commonwealth (usually sent into) and so proportionately for double letters and packets, and packets of Printed Books, of two shillings the pound; and the State Packets and Letters

carried free. And so to continue going forth Tuesdays and Saturday nights, and answers were expected Mondays and Friday mornings as formerly accustomed. And letters may be received in for conveyance by the old Post at these rates, at the several places accustomed, viz.—At Mr. Bartholomew Haggets, at the Sarigans Head in Westminster [here follows a list of further places]. The persons that have letters at any of these places, are desired to bring them in thither before ten of the clock, Tuesdays and Saturday nights, and at the Post House by the Stocks by Twelve a clock.

In 1629 there arose a difference between His Majesty's Post of the Western stages between London and Plymouth and Samuel Jude, calling himself the "Travelling Post," for the dispatch of merchants' affairs between the said places.

The complaint of the Post was that, under pretence of carrying private letters only, he (Jude) endeavoured not only to appropriate the sole carriage of all merchants' letters, but had taken upon him and used speedy carriage of men and packets on horseback in the nature of a Post, to prevent the Posts from carrying the letters of any merchants willing to employ them; he had caused their bills at London and Plymouth to be pulled down. Thereupon the Lords of the Council ordered Jude not to undertake more than he was licensed to perform.

The King created the office of Postmaster-General for Foreign Posts, and appointed Matthew de Quester the Elder and the Younger. On the death of the Younger, the Elder substituted William Frizell and Thomas Witherings. The latter proposed in 1635 to King Charles's Council to settle a packet post between London and all parts of His Majesty's domains. This is the first proposal made in England for a public Letter Post.

In 1635 Bye-Posts were established to connect the main line of Posts to other towns, and in the same year the first regular Post was established in Scotland between Berwick and Edinburgh.

In 1637 the monopoly of letter carrying was first established by proclamation, an exception being made as regards places to which the Government Posts did not carry.

In 1640 Witherings was succeeded by Philip Burlamachy. Matters, however, did not run smoothly, and in 1644 Edmund Prideaux succeeded Burlamachy. I may say here that the frequent changes were to a great extent owing to political events.

In 1648 a decided stand was made against the P.O. monopoly, and the Common Council of the City of London in 1649 took a curious proceeding by starting a Post to Edinburgh for the relief of the poor. I had permission, and searched the records at the Guildhall, but could find no details; any one who has any knowledge of the matter would confer a favour by giving information

on this interesting subject. The Post was quickly stopped by the Government upon the following report to the House by the Council of State.

House of Commons Journal, Vol. VI, p. 385, 21 March, 1649, Post Office :—

That the Common Council of London have sent an Agent to settle Postages, by their authority, on the several roads, and have employed a natural Scott into the North, who is gone into Scotland, and hath settled Postmasters (other than those for the State) on all that road.

The pretence of the Common Council is, for another weekly conveyance of letters, for other uses, and though pressed unto it, have refused to come to the Parliament, and to have direction from them in it.

That, besides the intrenching upon the rights of the Parliament, it will distract that course which is now settled, and by which the charge of all the Postmasters of England are taken off from the State, and another way must be thought on for payment of them, if continued, and it cannot be longer expected to be done by me. [This is as in the original.]

This I humbly offer and present, in discharge of the trust lying on me, and the duty which may be required of me.

Resolved. That the offices of Postmaster, Inland and Foreign, are, and ought to be, in the sole power and disposal of the Parliament.

Resolved. That it be referred to the Council of State, to consider of the state of the offices of Postmaster, and of the interests of those persons who claim any therein, and to take into consideration, how the same may be settled in the best way for the advantage and safety of the Commonwealth, and report their opinions therein to the House, and that they take order for the present management thereof in the meantime.

House of Commons Journal, Vol. VI, p. 385, 21 March, 1649, Post Office :—

Mr. Scott reports from the Council of State, a paper given in to the Council by Mr. Attorney General, concerning the posts, and that it is the opinion of this Council, that, as affairs now stand, they conceive it safe and fit, that the office of Postmaster shall be in the sole power and disposal of the Parliament, in these words, viz., "That, for defraying the charges of the several Postmasters, and easing the State of it, I published that there should be a weekly conveyance of letters into all parts of the nation."

"That, with the benefit which came by the postage of letters, I have taken off from the State the charge of all the Postmasters of England, except Dover Road, which is above seven thousand pounds by the year.

"That the Committee of the Council of the State, for Irish Affairs, have treated with me for taking off the charge of the packet boats for Ireland, which I have consented to do, and will cost nigh six hundred pounds a year more."

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Roumania

MOLDAVIA and Wallachia, in the S.E. of Europe, formerly autonomous provinces of the Turkish Empire, have, since 1861, formed the independent kingdom of Roumania. At the Congress of Paris in 1856 the Powers declared the two States to be neutral territory, no longer subject to Russian encroachment or Turkish



interference. The chief aim of the people was to have the two principalities united under one prince. To this the Powers did not agree, but the desired object was gained by the election of **Alexander Cuza** to the throne of both principalities in 1859. He was born at Galatz in 1820. The modern development of the country begins with his reign. In 1864 he secularized the large monastic properties and divided a great part of them among the peasants on easy terms. He also introduced many civil, legal, and educational reforms. His private life, however, was not what it ought to have been. A conspiracy forced him to abdicate, and Prince Charles of Hohenzollern was elected to the throne in 1866.

King Charles I. of Roumania is a son of the late Prince Karl Anton of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and

was born 20 April, 1839. He ascended the Roumanian throne in 1866, and, three years later, married the Princess Pauline Elizabeth Attilie Louise of Wied, known in the literary world as "Carmen Sylva," who has exercised a great influence on the literary and artistic development of Roumania. On the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War in 1877 the Roumanians espoused the Russian cause. Prince Charles was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies. Thanks to Roumanian help, the Russians were able to bring the war to a triumphant close. Roumania became independent of Turkey, which independence was confirmed by the Congress of Berlin, 1878. In 1881 Prince Charles was invested with the kingly dignity, his crown being forged from the guns captured at Plevna. The heir to the throne is Prince Ferdinand, nephew of the King and son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. In January, 1893, Ferdinand was married to the Princess Marie of Edinburgh, daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha and niece of King Edward VII.



Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BOLIVIA—continued

Issue of 1871. Eleven Stars

I have not yet come across any forgeries of this issue, but the genuine stamps are almost exactly like the issue just described, only with eleven stars instead of nine. Thus, if such forgeries should exist, I think my readers will be able to detect them at once, as the tests for the

nine-star issue will serve equally well for this set also.

Essay, 1865. No value. Pale rose, green, greenish-blue

There is an essay as above, very nicely engraved, in *taille-douce*, in black ink on



coloured paper. I do not know anything of its character, but thought it might be as well to mention it here for those who care about essays, lest they might be taken in by a forgery of it. I cannot afford the space for a full description, but I give a few tests of the places where a forgery would be almost sure to fail.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, in black, on coloured paper, unperforated. First letter of **REPUBLICA** touches the shading on the ribbon, and last letter touches the cap of liberty. First letter of **BOLIVIANA** touches cap of liberty, and last letter does not touch shading of ribbon. Llama's ears very distinct, and directed forwards. Six shaded stars in shield, with white spots in centre of each. The ink stands out well from the surface of the paper, as is usual in *taille-douce* impressions.

BOGUS STAMPS

Of the type of the first two issues there are the following bogus values, all lithographed: 2 centavos, pale yellow; 2 c., bright mauve; 20 c., brownish-carmine; "1 peso," blue.

The 2 c., yellow, is so faint that the design is hardly distinguishable. The 2 c., mauve, is rather nicely done. The "1 peso" resembles the 100 centavos, but of course the value will instantly condemn it.

The set of so-called "Interior Stamps," in black, with BOLIVIA at top, CORREOS at bottom, frame like that of the French or Greek stamps, but landscape in centre, with value, each side of the mountain—Porte $\frac{1}{2}$ (1, 2, 4) real—is believed to be altogether bogus.

There is a stamp of the same design as these black ones, but without indication of value, and printed in olive-yellow; this also is bogus.

A full set of bogus stamps was issued a few years ago, of a peculiar design, and I believe the dealers accepted them just at first without question. However, their true character soon became known, and I have not seen many of them lately. The stamps are rectangular, on coloured paper, but the design runs obliquely up, from left to right. At each corner is the value in figures, in an oval, then comes, under the value in the top left corner, CORREOS, under this DE BOLIVIA, under this a train running to right, under this IMPRESOS, and under this the value in words. The values and colours are: $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, red on yellow; 1 c., rose on pale rose; 2 c., mauve on green; 5 c., blue on pale blue; 10 c., orange on pale orange; 20 c., bright green on green; 50 c., rose on pale rose; 1 boliviano, yellow on pale yellow; 2 bols., black on lilac; 5 bols., black on white; 10 bols., mauve on lilac. There are shades of most of the values. They are poorly lithographed, on fairly thick wove paper, white gum, perf. 11.

BRAZIL

Issue of 1843. 30, 60, 90 Reis

These stamps have always been rather uncommon, especially the 90 reis; but the forgeries are to be seen everywhere, and I suppose there are few of my readers who cannot remember having been taken in by them, before arriving at what I call "years of suspicion." From the comparative scarcity of the genuine, and the many years which have elapsed since they were issued, it might naturally be supposed that there

would be many imitations in circulation; but I have only met with seven varieties, though one of them, as I said, is extremely common. I must confess that it is a task of no common difficulty to describe these forgeries in such a manner as to enable the possessor of one solitary specimen to say at once whether it be genuine or forged; for, as the design is nothing but a couple of figures, or rather a figure and a cypher, on an engine-turned ground, there is really nothing to lay hold of. However, I will do my best, and ask my readers to make all due allowances.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*. There are two distinct issues of this set of stamps: the first on thick, yellowish-white paper; and the second on thin, bluish-white paper; both wove. There is a black rectangle, formed of one single line, drawn round each stamp, and touching it in one or more places. There is a white ball in the outline, at the top of the stamp, and a similar one at the bottom of the stamp, each being fairly circular, and measuring about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. across. Each side of each ball there are bunches of white leaves, graduated in size, to fit the diminishing border, and arranged 3:3:3:1, in each case, with a pair of white dots, like a colon, separating each bunch from the following one. Immediately inside the border, there is a band of very light-coloured engine-turning (the lightest part of the whole background) showing two long dark dashes, somewhat diamond-shaped and close together, alternately with two long dashes, wide apart, with a black dot between them. This alternate pattern goes, of course, right round the stamp, as do all the interior patterns now to be described. Inside this light band is a broad dark pattern, composed of tiny, diamond-shaped black dots, formed by the intersection of the white lines of the engine-turning; and these black dots are arranged in alternate large and small diamonds, of 9 and 12 dots, respectively. The division between this and the next section of the pattern is a band showing, alternately, five and four parallel dark dashes, but this band does not look at all like a chain. Inside this comes more of the pattern of diamonds of diamond-shaped dots: then another band of the five and four parallel dark dashes; then some more of the dotted pattern; then a very small oval, the outer outline of which is formed by small dashes and colons alternately, and the inner one an unbroken black line. In the centre of all, there is some more of the dotted pattern. It will be understood that only portions of all these various oval patterns can be seen; the rest being hidden by the numerals, except the light-coloured band immediately inside the ornamental frame. There is a very thin black outline following the curves of the thick black shading of the numerals, leaving a very narrow light space between shading and outline.

(To be continued.)



New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

New Zealand (Local Show Labels).—We have received and now illustrate the series of show labels issued by the New Zealand Government to advertise the so-called International Exhibition opened at Christchurch on 1 November, 1906. They are, as we have already stated (see Vol. IV, page 185), from designs by Mr. L. J. Steele, an artist of Auckland, and have been engraved by Mr. W. R. Boch, of Wellington, but it is impossible to congratulate either artist, engraver, or printer on such shoddy work, nor the pettyfoggish Government that stoops to this sort of postal buffoonery.



Wmk. NZ and Star.	Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., green; <i>Te Arawa</i>	0 1	—
1d., red; <i>Maori Art</i>	0 2	—
3d., blue and brown; <i>Landing of Cook</i>	0 5	—
6d., green and pink; <i>Annexation of New Zealand</i>	0 8	—

Straits Settlements.—The 5 c. on multiple CA paper has just been received, thus completing the King's Head multiple CA series. We give the completed series, as it is a somewhat mixed one, and we append Gibbons latest prices.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 397 Strand, London, W.C.



Wmk. Single C.A.	1900.		Unused.	Used.
	Perf.	s. d.		
1 c., green	0	1	0	1
3 c., purple and orange	0	3	0	1
4 c., purple on red	0	3	0	1
5 c., purple	0	6	0	3
8 c., purple on blue	0	4	0	1
10 c., purple & black on yellow	1	0	0	4
20 c., purple and green	2	0	2	0
30 c., grey and carmine	2	0	2	0
40 c., dull green and carmine	6	0	2	0
81, dull green and black	10	0	5	0
82, purple and black	17	6	—	—
85, dull green & brown-orange	30	0	—	—

Same types.	1904-6.		Unused.	Used.
	Wmk. Multiple C.A.	Perf.			s. d.	s. d.
5 c., purple	—	—	0	5
10 c., purple and black	—	—	1	0
25 c., green	—	—	1	0
30 c., grey and carmine	—	—	1	2
50 c., green and carmine	—	—	1	0
81, green and black	—	—	3	4
82, purple and black	—	—	6	0
85, dull green & brown-orange	15	0	—	—



Wmk. Single C.A.	1903-4.		Unused.	Used.
	Perf.	s. d.		
1 c., green	0	3	0	1
3 c., purple	0	1	0	—
4 c., purple on red	0	6	0	2
8 c., purple on blue	0	1	0	3

Same types.	1904.		Unused.	Used.
	Wmk. Multiple C.A.	Perf.			s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green	—	—	0	1
3 c., purple	—	—	0	2
4 c., purple on red	—	—	0	2
8 c., purple on blue	—	—	0	6



CHAPTER IV

LOVE AND WAR

MONDAYS, Wednesdays, and Fridays were my days at old Hallamshire's. I was not skimmed of my time in those years, and Myn and I got on famously. Aunt Threads dozed comfortably, and whether we had a couple of stamp albums or a Latin grammar before us, it was all the same to her, so long as we did not make "an unseemly noise."

We did *not* make unseemly noises. Why should we? We had made it up long ago. Myn had owned that she was sorry—in her own way, that is. She never teased me about the Green Book, or the passages I had got up from it to spout to Biddy Balmer. There was, as I have said, something pretty nice and straight about Myn. She never went back on a fellow. Pestered him—yes. Made his life a burden to him—yes, if she could. But she did not go snooking and tale-telling like some I could name.

This is how we made it up, or something like it.

"Look here, Myn, you have got to learn your little song first thing every night" (that is what I said to her). "I am not going to take your *pater's* money without drilling you for it good. So you had better fall into step just at once."

"But the stamps?" said she, turning her head on me saucy as a little cock-sparrow.

"Oh," said I, "the stamps can keep till I've put you through your facings."

"What would you say," cried Myn, "if I were to tell father that the lessons are not doing me any good?"

"You won't," I said; "you like them too well."

"Oo-oo-oh!" she pouted, "you think so, impudence! If it were not for what you tell me about the stamps—do you think I would sit here to have old Latin and mathematics drummed into me—and me nearly as good as you at school?"

"Well, anyway," I said, "you do like them—you can't deny that."

"I can," Myn cried out shamelessly, "I can deny anything! What is the use of being a girl if you can't?"

But I on my side took back the stamps and the half-sovereign without making a fuss, or making her feel mean about it. (She had felt pretty considerable mean the time when I was keeping out of her way!) And every night after we had our lessons done—and I kept her at those like old Currycomb himself—we did stamps. I helped her to arrange her stamp-book, which was a first-rate one, with an inscription "To my Beloved Daughter Millicent" on the fly-leaf. Myn liked her father awfully, of course, but she didn't much like the inscription, as it went on to say that it was given because of a year's perfect good conduct—a thing which made me chink with laughter only to think of.

So the next thing I knew was that the two leaves which contained the beautiful clerkly handwriting of old Philip Hallamshire had been carefully gummed all round the edges—like a new India paper Bible—you know the way.

Then just as we were getting on like several houses a-fire, two things happened, one after the other—one funny and the other not so funny, which together nearly made an end of our stamp-collecting—and, incidentally, of Me, Myn & Co., Ltd., which was the first name we traded under.

We had reckoned with Philip Hallamshire, with Aunt Threads, but we had not thought a bit about Biddy Balmer. We did not see any use why we should, you see. We were not doing Biddy any harm, or for the matter of that, anybody else, either. Again, why should we? We had our stamps.

And if this were only put at the foot of the Decalogue in gold letters, and preached about in churches, it would do no end of good. Something like this:

"WHEN IN DOUBT—COLLECT STAMPS!"

"WHEN IN TEMPTATION—GET OUT YOUR STAMP-BOOK AND FORGET ABOUT IT!"

"WHEN BAD-TEMPERED AND WANTING TO KICK SOMEBODY—KICK YOUR STAMP-BOOK!"

This may look all wrong at first glance—to talk like that, or to write. But it works out all right. Because when you are at your stamps, you don't get off thinking how nice it would be to do this, that, or the other thing. Right stamp-collectors are always well-behaved. They spend their time usefully, and never get into mischief. Fathers should take a note of that. And if only they make a rule to let off their bad temper by batting and kicking their collection—why, they wouldn't ever do it. It's a real moral thing stamp-collecting—religious even, if you look at it the right way. Some proper sermons could be preached on it too. Lots of boys would go—Myn too!

And if you show these statements and proofs to your father and mother (choosing a good time) very likely they will give you enough to start you off with a ripping guinea packet. Another good way is to be fearfully "rumbustious" for several days during the holidays, till every one in the house is sick tired of you, and then—take up stamps, and reform! Every one will ask how this came about, and ever such a lot of people will take an interest in getting you rare Uruguays and American Exhibition series, Buffaloes and things, each as big as a corn-plaster! You will grow rich and beloved, and be allowed to go out and play whenever you like with the boys (and girls) next door—because they will always "know where Jimmy is."

"He is so devoted to these stamps of his that he never gets into any mischief!"

That's what the parentals will say about you, and you will have honour in the land—also money to buy tuck.

That is, *mostly*. As for my father—he was very conservative, and if I started a noise in the house, or made mother's life a burden to her (and he knew of it), or if I didn't come home in decent time, he wouldn't write for any selection of rare Straits Settlements for me. One solitary Malacca would be my portion, and he would ask me to come down behind the stick-house to receive it.

It is very smooth, very brown, and, by gum, isn't it supple! I never knew one stamp leave such a lot of fine impressions.

But this is by the way a mere personal experience—and mostly, as I judge, it is not so. Father is a burly, well-set-up man without modern ideas, and prides himself on bringing me up as he had been brought up himself.

Well, he might have succeeded but for Myn—and Biddy Balmer. You see, before I went to teach Myn, she and Biddy had been a lot together. And after—not nearly so much. For the lessons took a good while,

and on the nights when I wasn't there, I mostly always left Myn something to do—pottering with the stamps, I mean; doing up the exchanges, pricing them, and so on. I did not mean that she should forget about me.

Well, after a while Biddy, who had never liked me, got as jealous as a hen past laying (and is about ready to be sold as a spring chicken) is of a pullet that has just been letting all the barn-yard know about her first egg.

Jealous! Jealous is no name for it. Biddy would listen at the door, and stop the kitchen clock on purpose to poke her nose into the parlour, pretending to look what o'clock it was, but really spying how close Myn and I had our heads together.

But old Auntie Threads—though she did not mind a button for the mumble of our voices when at work, and to whom "Prince Imperial, Blue Essay" sounded exactly the same as *Omnis Gallia divisa est*—was extremely sensitive to draughts. So she forbade Biddy Balmer to come into the room on any pretext. Aunt Threads promptly forgot all about it, of course, and as for Myn and Me, we were giving our West Indians a proper "doing over" right from the beginning, and *we* cared nothing about it either.

So Biddy, being obstinate and contrary as a Tipperary hog on its road to the butcher's, never came near the room, and never set Mr. Sykes's dinner or anything. He was like all the "Tykes" (which rhymes with Sykes), death on his dinner. Then when he came in wet and tired from the office there was something of a row. Yes, I was there, and I didn't know when I might be asked to leave.

Biddy stood in the doorway, with her short red hands wrapped tightly in her apron, just as some puddings are before being cooked, and she opened the string of the packet of her wrath, and gave us all the benefit of every scrap of its contents.

At the very first word Philip Hallamshire drew himself up. His head went back with a click, and he seemed to be looking at some mean insect—a grub, or something nasty—oh, miles and miles away. I question whether, before she was finished, he could have seen Biddy with a 6-5 Grubb refractor! Oh, he was a regular old gentleman, Phil Hallamshire, though a crank, and neither to hold nor to bind when he got a down on anybody.

But it wasn't on me—not this journey, at any rate.

Biddy Balmer's wrath ran like a water-spout. She foamed and roared. Myn had wheedled her father into getting me for a teacher, it seemed. She herself, Bridget Balmer, had gone to the head of the garden

to meet me at her young mistress's request. She wanted Mr. Sykes to know what sort of things went on in his absence. And so forth and so on.

But Philip Hallamshire did not want to hear. Disdaining to speak to a mere retainer, he turned on his relative.

"What have you to say to this, Mrs. Threads?" he demanded. Mrs. Threads shook all over with excitement and indignation.

"Oh, the evil-tongued woman," she said,

"I have here," he said slowly, "a report from Dr. Curry, in which he informs me that since the middle of last month my daughter's work has been very much better, and that he is very glad to signalize the immense improvement. Now, Mr. Brown came on the 13th, if I mistake not! What have you to say to that, woman?"

Biddy Balmer had nothing to say, except to repeat in a bewildered way—"Mister Brown—Mister Brown"—as if still uncertain who was meant.



"OH, THE EVIL-TONGUED WOMAN," SAID MRS. THREADS

shaking futile knitting-needles at Biddy Balmer, "how dare she? The poor young man! Never have I been out of the room for one moment, and they have been at it about Caesar and $x+y$ and New Grenada till they make my ears buzz with their learning. I call it wonderful!"

Mr. Sykes took a note from his pocket, and unfolded it very calmly. I knew in a moment it was either my warrant of execution or my patent of nobility.

"Then pack your trunks and be gone!" cried Old Phil. "I will have no tell-tales on my place. Out with you! You have friends in town—you can send them for your boxes in the morning!"

"Indeed I will not move a 'fut,'" cried Biddy, suddenly waking up to the situation. "Not without my wages and my boxes." Old Phil soon arranged the wages by putting his hands into his breeches pocket, and falling back upon the front door which Biddy

in her anger had forgotten to shut, he called loudly on a passing "hand" belonging to Greatorix's.

"Send up a cab," he commanded; "the first you meet. Say it's for me. And you" (turning to Biddy) "be ready to quit when it comes."

I thought that I did not want to be the means of losing Biddy her place, so I rose and endeavoured to explain that Biddy had indeed been employed as a means of exchanging stamps, but that—

I might have spared myself the trouble. Old Phil waved me away. "Let me manage my own house," he said haughtily; "any explanation you have to make I will hear after!"

Even Biddy disavowed me.

"Shut your mouth, Sam Brown, you cottage boy!" she said. "The idea—you makin' up to them that lives in two-storied houses."

Now Biddy was going straight down with all her packages to that part of the town near the docks known by the name of "Tipperary the Little," but she hated me like poison—why, I don't really know to this day.

At any rate, she was gone even as we stood there gazing. And Old Phil, having taken off his overcoat in the hall, marched into the sitting-room. To Aunt Threads he said, "Do you think I could have something to eat?"

And to me, "I am sorry, Mr. Brown, that you should have been deranged in your lesson by domestic broils. Pray proceed. This will not occur again."

Oh, there was something about as fine as they are made under old Phil Hallamshire's waistcoat.

But what came after that did not at all come up to his anticipations of uninterrupted domestic peace. The next maid was a pretty little flash-eyed thing named Maggie. I never knew if she had another name, or if I knew it, I have forgotten.

Biddy had "hated the sight of me." Maggie loved the same landscape—which need have hurt nobody if only she had kept it to herself. But she had had the misfortune to lose a brother exactly like me in early life, and the way she went on about this brother to Myn, and the way she would run like a puss when she heard the knock of that brother's counterfeit presentment, were, to say the least of it, suspicious. At least, Myn thought so. To me she was cold, with a chill frost to which the icy Pole is as a German stove. So I asked what was the matter with her.

"Maggie's brother, and kissing behind doors!" replied Myn, to my utter astonishment. I asked her to explain herself, but

instead she became more polar and more cryptic.

"I don't mind having somebody to teach me who has freckles and a large mouth," she said, "but I *won't* have him like Maggie's brother!"

And we were "outs" with one another for two days and three nights, during which time stamps were not once named between us. And when Old Phil brought a lot he had gathered in the office off a late mail, Myn gave them to Maggie, who was laying the cloth, saying that they were for her brother!

This was, I saw at once, far more serious than the other affair. For making real trouble Biddy was not in it with little innocent-looking Maggie.

I tried to explain (not knowing any better) that it wasn't my fault.

"That's right," cried Myn, "blame it on the girl—and she not here to defend herself."

I said I did not care if she were—ten times over. And in two ticks of the clock Myn had gone to the head of the stairs and called out "Maggie!"

So I was in for my first "explanation between parties."

Myn did not beat about the bush. You see, East Dene was a friendly sort of place in those days, and Maggie, though she came to be maid at Old Phil's, had been a quarter or so at Currycomb's on her own account. So of course Mrs. Threads spoke to her like a poor relation asking another for a lump of sugar, and only Old Phil himself as distantly and haughtily as Solomon in all his glory addressing his second-best fly-flapper. But to Myn and me she was just Maggie—though, curiously enough, I forgot her other name, and don't like to bother Myn by asking. She thinks there is quite enough foolishness in these reminiscences anyway.

"Maggie," demanded Myn, "why do you talk all the time about Sam Brown?"

You can imagine what a fool I looked—*felt* anyway.

"Because he is so like my brother!" said Maggie, tugging nervously at her apron.

"And that is why you run so quick—quicker even than for the postman when you hear him knock?"

"Yes," said Maggie, glancing from the toe of her indoor slipper to my face to observe the fraternal likeness, "that is the reason. I was fond of my brother."

"Well," said Myn, "you listen to me, Maggie (she said her name, too, but I have forgotten it). I had a brother too—an uglier, bigger-mouthed, freckleder brother than you. And so long as you are in this house, I am going to open the door to Sam Brown!"

Maggie said that it was her place so to do.

Myn said that Maggie had her orders, but added, as a soother, that she had taken a vow to do it in memory of her long-lost brother. Then she asked Maggie if she quite understood.

And Maggie looked at Myn, and Myn looked at Maggie. It was the elder who

knuckled down. And Maggie said that she understood. She added (so as to retire with flying colours, or something like them) that she had almost forgotten about her brother anyway, and would much rather open the area door for Willie Snapps, the baker's son!

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Egyptian: Improved Type—Correction

A COUPLE of weeks since (p. 46) I quoted from a report of the Leeds Philatelic Society the statement that the 2 mil. and 5 mil. of Egypt, with the white background, had been shown at the Society's meeting, but the Hon. Secretary now writes as follows:—

I regret that, owing to a confusion of the matter in typing the report of our meeting of 18 December, the Egyptian novelty was made to read: "2 and 5 millièmes Egypt, new issue, with white background to pyramids," instead of "Swiss 2 and 5 c. on the new paper, and 4 millièmes Egypt, new issue, with," etc. etc.

It is an unfortunate mistake, and is much to be regretted, but I must add that the reports of the Leeds Society, as published in *G.S.W.*, are the best and most interestingly written reports that I have read of any society, and I am by no means alone in this opinion. However, little mistakes will occur, even in the best regulated families, they say.

Jamaica

ACCORDING to the reports, the post office has escaped destruction in the recent terrible earthquake disaster, and I hear that the ½d. value has been seen of the new Arms redrawn type. Presumably the other values will follow. The new ½d. is single-coloured instead of bicoloured as before.

Straits Settlements

THE Straits Settlements seem to have come to a dead stop, so far as the issue of the larger

King's Head type is concerned. They started in 1903, in a very pretentious manner, to send out a new series with the larger King's Head, and each value came out in a separate design. We got the 1 c., then the 3 c., 4 c., and 8 c., and we wondered if this regardless-of-expense method of stamp production was going to extend to the whole series up to \$5. But since the issue of the 8 c. we have heard nothing further of the larger King's Head series. De La Rue's little bill for the separate designs presumably opened their eyes. The result is that we have a strange mixture of 1 c., 3 c., and 4 c. of the improved type, then a 5 c. of the stereotyped colonial design, then an 8 c. of the larger head, and then a final round-up of all the other values with the ordinary colonial type.

Maldives

WHAT is the meaning of this report from a Colombo correspondent in *Ewen's Weekly*, that the Ceylon stamps overprinted "Maldives" have been discontinued? The Governor of Ceylon is said to have "given orders to the Treasury not to issue any more overprinted stamps, as such stamps appear to be bought up in no time by philatelists, creating thereby a constant demand for more supplies at the Maldives post offices." Surely this is a canard fathered on the Ceylon authorities by some wag, in recollection of the endless surcharges that Ceylon a few years since indulged in to such an extent as to become a public scandal.

Miscellaneous

Philately and a Fortune

THE members of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, at their second general meeting, were treated to an interesting bit of autobiography by Alderman W. Trounce, J. P., given in the course of a most entertaining speech on stamp collecting generally. Mr. Trounce, it appears, started collecting stamps many years ago, when he was an English clerk for a French firm. He remained in their employment for five years, and during that time he had accumulated a fairly large collection. On leaving France and reaching London he found himself for some time out of a berth, and as a means of "raising the wind" he went to a stamp collector with his album, and arranged with him to sell the stamps

and to keep 25 per cent. of the proceeds as commission. Mr. Trounce then came to Cardiff, and for about twelve or fifteen weeks he received regularly from the stamp dealer between £5 and £6 per week on the sale. With that money he chartered his first ship, and laid the foundation of his fortune! *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*.

Lucky Cornish Girls

A MAN of means who has been staying at Truro made frequent use of the post office there, and in recognition of the attention shown to him by the two lady assistants has sent them each fifteen shares in the New Vaal River Diamond Mine Company. The shares are quoted at £8. 10s., so each assistant has received nearly £130.

Glasgow Evening Times.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON, who has supplied the most vivid and graphic description of personal experience during the Jamaica earthquake, is an old Australian journalist whose right hand has evidently not yet lost its cunning. Soon after his arrival in Sydney as a young man from the old country he became the editor of a weekly paper in a rising township in the far west of New South Wales. But he gained most of his journalistic experience as the travelling representative of the *Sydney Town and Country Journal*. In the interests of that paper he visited almost every town of importance in the Commonwealth. He eventually married the only daughter of the proprietor

of the paper, the late Samuel Bennett. Under the provisions of her father's will, Mrs. Henniker Heaton is a large shareholder in both the *Sydney Evening News* and *Town and Country Journal*. Mr. Henniker Heaton, a quarter of a century ago, published an *Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time*, a useful work of reference for the period of which it treats, but now, of course, leaving something to be desired. He has often thought of bringing it up to date, but some new delinquency on the part of St. Martin's-le-Grand was always diverting his thoughts and energies in a different direction.

The Daily Chronicle.

Philatelic Societies

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

President: Mr. MacLachlan.

Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

A SPECIAL meeting of the above Society was held at 1 William Street on Wednesday, 16 January, 1907. In the unavoidable absence of the President the chair was taken by Mr. H. J. Bignold.

After the business of the evening had been disposed of Mr. G. Oyston gave a paper on "Stamps of Canada." He pointed out that this country was comparatively an easy one, as there were no watermarks or varieties of perforation. From an artist's point of view he considered them as a whole the most artistic of any country. The paper was very instructive and interesting, and much appreciated by the members present.

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, 72 Westbourne Terrace, W.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.

Annual Subscription, 5s.

THE January meeting of the above Society was held at headquarters on 15 January, when, in the absence of the President abroad, the chair was filled by Mr. H. L. Hayman, the Vice-President. Amongst those present were Messrs. L. E. Bradbury, J. C. Sidebotham, W. A. Boyes, T. H. Hamley, W. T. Standen, R. Frenzel, W. Simpson, A. H. L. Giles, C. H. Garnett, K. Wien, B. W. H. Poole, D. Thomson, E. Bounds, P. R. Stevens, M. Z. Kuttner, J. A. D. Reade, H. Q. Watson, J. W. Leon, A. G. Wane, and H. A. Slade (Secretary). Mr. A. G. Rawlinson, of Qu'Appelle, Canada, was elected a life member, and Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, Mr. F. G. Biggs, of Watford, and Mr. H. A. Fulcher, of West Hampstead, were elected ordinary members. A handsome donation was received from Mr. Bradbury for the forgery collection, and the stamps were inspected by the members with much interest. Some were splendid specimens of the forger's "art," others were delightfully crude.

The display was the collection of Cyprus, belonging to Mr. J. C. North, of Leeds, which secured a gold medal at the last exhibition. Mr. North was prevented from making the long journey himself, but sent his collection to the meeting, and Mr. Hayman kindly volunteered to hand the stamps round. Mr. Hayman was good

enough to prepare and read some excellent notes on the stamps as they were handed round, notes that were a model as regards combining conciseness with completeness, and effectually disproved his statement that he "knew nothing about the stamps of Cyprus." The collection was practically complete and beautifully mounted. It contained superb copies of the 1880 and 1881 English surcharges, particularly of the 1s., green, and the "Halfpenny." The 30 paras and 80 paras (error) on 1d. red, were well represented, and so also were the plate numbers of the English stamps. The 1881 06 issues were represented by some superb blocks and pairs, and showed the collector had a complete grasp of the varieties.

The $\frac{3}{4}$ pias., green, was very strong, as also were shades of the higher values. King's Heads were shown in fine blocks and much admired, especially the 18 pias., a most handsome stamp. Some curious forgeries at the end of the collection added interest to it. On the proposition of Mr. Hayman a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. North for the loan of the collection. Mr. Hayman also received a hearty vote of thanks, which was proposed by Mr. Boyes and seconded by Mr. Wane, for his trouble in preparing the notes he had read and for the excellent manner in which he had explained the history of the stamps of this interesting little island. After Mr. Hayman had suitably acknowledged the vote, the meeting engaged in general discussion and exchange.

Huddersfield Philatelic Society

A SMALL gathering of local stamp collectors met at the Vicarage, Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield, on Wednesday, 16 January, 1907, to discuss the advisability of forming a Philatelic Society in Huddersfield. It was unanimously decided that there was a pressing need for such a Society, and that immediate steps should be taken towards its formation. The first meeting proper will be held on Wednesday, 30 January, in the Liberal Unionist Committee Rooms, Estate Buildings, Huddersfield, at 8 p.m., when all intending members are requested to be present. Before and after the meeting there will be a general exchange of duplicates. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Rev. G. C. B. Madden, The Vicarage, Armitage Bridge, or Charles H. Greenwood, 40 Perseverance Street, Primrose Hill, Huddersfield, who is acting as Hon. Secretary (*pro tem.*).

Junior Philatelic Society

President: *Frad J. Melville.*

Hon. Treas.: *H. F. Johnson.*

Hon. Sec.: *L. Savournin, 62 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street.*

Meetings: *Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.*

[E.C.]

Annual Subscription: *2s. 6d.*

Entrance fee: *2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.*

The seventh meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall, Strand, on Saturday, 5 January, 1907. A successful auction sale occupied the earlier part of the evening until 8 p.m., when the President took the chair. After the usual formal business had been transacted, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society: Mr. T. L. Fowler, New York; Mr. A. R. Maisey, London, N.E.; Mr. F. B. Turpin, London, N.

A donation to the permanent collection was announced from Mr. R. Turner, and to the library from the President and the Hon. Secretary.

The President announced that Mr. A. C. Muller, well known among the junior members of the Society, was about to sail to India for a stay of several years, and suggested that a letter wishing him *bon voyage* and *au revoir* should be sent to him on behalf of his fellow-members. This was seconded by Mr. A. Selinger, and enthusiastically carried.

The next business was a paper, entitled "What you Like," by Mr. W. E. Imeson, the Poet Laureate of Philately, and perpetrator (on paper) of "The Stamp Fiend's Raid." It was read by the President, and was accompanied by a ripple of laughter from the members present. Mr. Imeson's wit was heard at its best, and his satirical references to chalky paper and other weaknesses of collectors were fully and good-naturedly appreciated. The author humorously pointed out that the nature of his paper was an ample reason for his absence that night, and his sympathies were with whosoever had the task of reading it. At its conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the author on the motion of Mr. E. Gibson, seconded by Mr. Basil Reed.

The agenda announced the offer of the Diploma of the Society for the best paper on a philatelic subject sent in: (a) by a member over twenty-one years of age, and (b) one for a member under twenty-one years of age. The examining committee, however, reported that the competition would be kept open for another month, owing to the few entries received, and hoped that more members would avail themselves of this extension of time. Two papers have so far been received, one in each class. Both are of considerable merit, and will probably be published in one of the philatelic papers, so that little reference to them need be made here. That in Class A is by Mr. C. Egbert Ashby, and deals with the illustration of stamps, watermarks, perforations, etc., by means of photography. It contains a good deal of interesting original work. That in Class B is by Mr. L. W. Crouch, and deals with the issues of the Confederate States of America. Interesting historical details are given of the difficulties experienced by the Confederate Government in producing their stamps. Capable designers and printers could not be found, and suitable ink and paper had to be purchased secretly in the enemy's country and smuggled through the fighting line.

The President and Secretary wish to acknowledge the receipt of many kind messages and seasonable greetings from members, not only in London, but from the Continent, America, and other parts of the world, addressed to themselves and to members of the Society in general.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: *W. Denison Roebuck.*

Hon. Secretary: *C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.*

Meetings: *Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.*

Annual Subscription: *5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.*

At the first meeting of the new year, held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 8 January, 1907, Mr. W. M. Gray, of Bradford, a member of the Society, gave a display of his fine collection of the stamps of Cape Colony, the President, Mr. W. D. Roebuck, F.L.S., being in the chair. Although of recent growth, Mr. Gray's collection of these favourite stamps may safely be reckoned as one of the most complete and interesting in the kingdom, consisting as it does of all the first issues in superb condition, both used and unused. Triangular in shape, imperforate, and printed on blued paper, watermarked anchor, the first issue was made in September, 1853; the design was appropriate, showing the emblematical female figure of Hope seated on an anchor, and was the work of Mr. W. Humphreys, an artist employed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., who engraved and printed the stamps. Mr. Gray, reminiscent of forty years ago, related in the course of his remarks that "three-cornered" Cape stamps (inscribed "Cape of Good Hope" as now), though common in the early days when current, were always greatly prized by collectors. The issue consisted of two values, 1d., brick-red, for the postage of newspapers, and 4d., blue, for half-ounce letter rate within the colony. In 1858 a 6d. value, lilac colour, was issued to pay the half-ounce letter rate to Great Britain, followed by a 1s. value, printed in two shades of green, which prepaid the higher rate to foreign countries. The rarest triangular stamps of Cape Colony are the so-called *woodblocks*, which were a locally reproduced imitation of the previous issues; they were purely and simply "provisionals," and confined to the 1d. and 4d. values only. The stock of these values having become exhausted, recourse was had to colonial printers (Saul Solomon & Co., of Cape Town) for a supply pending the receipt of a fresh consignment from England; the stamps were printed in April, 1861, sixty-four impressions of each value being taken from the original dies, which were engraved on steel by what is known as the stereotype process. These impressions were cemented on to a wooden block to form the printing plates, hence the designation *woodblock*. The 4d. value, in cementing the impressions, was by mistake placed among the pennies, and vice versa, these rare errors of colour occurring only once therefore in each sheet of sixty-four stamps, which were arranged in four horizontal rows of sixteen, forming eight squares. It is known how many stamps of each value were printed, but the number of errors depends on whether the mistakes on the plates were noticed and corrected previous to completion of the printings. Of rough appearance, and printed on unwatermarked paper, these *woodblocks* are easily recognized. In 1862 the plates were handed over to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who printed the 1862-3 series of triangular stamps, and in 1864 the new printers designed, engraved, and printed the rectangular series, the design being a front view of the figure of Hope seated, the grape vine and ram shown being attributes of the colony.

Included in Mr. Gray's display were some fine used and unused *woodblocks*, with both the errors, singles, pairs, and blocks of four, six, and eight of the several values, besides a fine range of shades. The rectangular stamps embraced all the rarities, and the stamps surcharged with the letter G in black or red for use in Griqualand, and as sur-

charged at Mafeking during the siege, were also conspicuous exhibits.

Mr. W. V. Morten (junior Vice-President) proposed, and Mr. J. H. Thackrah seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Gray for showing his valuable collection of these grand old stamps, and for his instructive notes relating to the same, and this was heartily accorded by the large company present.

Several novelties were shown by members, including new issues, foreign and colonial.

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Milbourne West.

Hon. Sec.: P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.

Meetings: Winchester House, Welford Place, Leicester.

THE January meeting of this Society was held at head-quarters on Wednesday, 2 January, 1907. In

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

the absence of the President the chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Edwards, F.C.S.

The minutes of the preceding meeting having been read and passed, the programme was opened with a display of the stamps of New Zealand, the property of Mr. J. Ernest Heginbottom, of Woodfield, Rochdale. Great interest was taken in these stamps, which occupied fifty-eight sheets, the early issues being strongly represented.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. V. Sansome, then read a paper on "Watermarks." Several stamps bearing errors in watermarks were sent round to the members for examination, these being then explained in the paper, which was much appreciated. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Heginbottom and Sansome terminated a very pleasant evening.

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cochin

COCHIN is a feudatory state of southern India, lying between Travancore and Malabar. It was seized by the Portuguese, who in the sixteenth century built a fort and established commercial relations with the adjoining districts. Then in 1662 the Dutch took the town of Cochin from the Portuguese. In 1776 the ruler of Mysore reduced it to a tributary state, but in 1792 Mysore was conquered by the British and Cochin became, and has ever since remained, a feudatory state under British control. Its yearly tribute has been altered from time to time from £10,000 to £27,000, but it now stands at £20,000.

Dr. Hunter tells us that "Cochin was one of the first spots in India visited by Europeans. Tradition, indeed, asserts that St. Thomas the apostle extended his labours to this region in 52 A.D., leaving behind him the colony of Christians now called Nazarani Moplas. It is further said that, in the first year of the Christian era, the Jews settled on the site of their present colony. Afterwards they established their head-quarters at Kranganur, where they remained until driven away in the sixteenth century by the Portuguese. From copper plates still extant it is put beyond doubt that the Jewish and Syrian churches were firmly established in Cochin by the eighth century."

Tracing the history of the town of Cochin, Dr. Hunter says :—

In 1502, Vasco da Gama, on his second voyage, came to Cochin and established a factory. In 1503, Albuquerque, the Portuguese admiral, arrived just in time to succour the Cochin Raja, who was besieged by the Zamorin in the island of Vypin. He built the Cochin fort called "Manuel Kolati," the first European fort in India, just five years after Da Gama had arrived on the Malabar coast. The fort was enlarged in 1525 by Menezes, the second Viceroy. Albuquerque returned to Portugal, leaving Cochin guarded by only a few hundred men under

Duarte Pacheco, when the Zamorin with a large host invaded the Cochin country by land and sea. Pacheco with his brave band of 400 men firmly resisted all the attacks of the Zamorin, and at last forced him to retreat to Calicut. In 1505 Francisco Almeyda, the first Portuguese Viceroy of India, came to Cochin with a large fleet, and was in 1510 succeeded by Albuquerque. On Christmas Day, 1524, Da Gama died here, and was buried in the Cathedral Church of Santa Cruz. His body was afterwards (1538) removed to Portugal. In 1530, St. Francis Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, preached in these parts and made many converts. In 1557 the Society of Jesus published at Cochin the first book printed in India. In 1585 Cochin appears to have been visited by the English traveller Ralph Fitch, who, with a band of adventurers, came by way of Aleppo, Bagdad, and the Persian Gulf to India. In 1616 the English, under Keeling, assisted the Zamorin in attacking Cochin, on the understanding that an English factory was to be established there. These relations were, however, broken off, and the factory was built some years after with the consent of the Portuguese. In 1663 the town and fort were captured from the Portuguese by the Dutch, and the English retired to Ponani. The Dutch greatly improved the place and its trade, building substantial houses after the European fashion, and erecting quays, etc. They also converted the cathedral into a warehouse. On the conquest of Holland by the French, orders were received from the English Court of Directors, in 1795, to take possession of all Dutch colonies. As the Dutch Governor demurred to surrender Cochin peacefully, it was besieged and captured by Major Petrie (20 October, 1795). In 1806 the English blew up the cathedral, destroying at the same time some of the quays, the best houses in the place, and the fort. In 1814 Cochin was formally ceded to the English by treaty.

The population in 1901 is given as 812,025. The capital is Ernakolam, a seaport town.

Its Philatelic History

So far as its philatelic history is concerned, Major Evans, the historian of the Postal

INDIA



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Harold Smart 1914

Issues of the Native States of India, gives it an unusually clean bill of health. He writes, "Cochin is another of those states which can fairly be said to have abstained from abusing its privileges by issuing unnecessary stamps; three values of adhesives were put in circulation in 1892, and these continued in use until the latter part of 1898, without any further change than the introduction of a special paper, which I believe took place in 1897. . . . In October, 1898, a new series of four values, in greatly improved designs, was issued." And this 1898 issue still remains in use.

1892. Three values. Design: A native production having within an oval a collection of objects said to represent "the attributes of the divinity of the country." An upper label bears the word COCHIN, the value in words at the bottom and the same in the native language (Malayalim) at left and right respectively. The paper on which the stamps were printed was watermarked with an umbrella. Perforated.



Wmk. Umbrella.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½ puttan, orange	.	0	2	1	0
1 ,, magenta	.	0	6	0	4
2 puttans, violet	.	0	6	0	4

1898. Four values. Designs: A separate design for each value. All inscribed COCHIN ANCHAL, i.e. "Cochin Postage." Watermark an umbrella, and perforated.



Wmk. Umbrella.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3 pies, blue	.	0	2	0	2
½ p., green	.	0	4	0	4
1 p., pink	.	0	6	0	6
2 p., purple	.	0	4	0	4

(To be continued.)

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Great Britain Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

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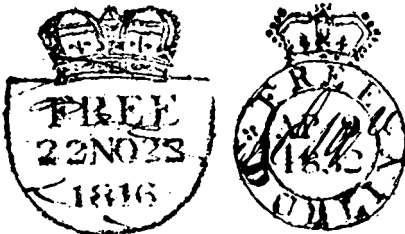
IN 1660, Colonel Henry Bishop, the Postmaster, introduced the first date stamp to be struck on the outside of letters. I show one guaranteed by Mr. Daniels on a letter dated 7 September, 1663.



As items of local interest, Colonel Henry Bishop was the third son of Sir Thomas Bishop, formerly a Yorkshire family. In a list of the Post Office staff of this date, I find John Rae, son of Mr. John Rae, between the Temple Gates, was the only "Letter marker and stamper" employed, so these postmarks must be rare, as they cannot be numerous.

An applicant, James Dawson, for a berth to carry letters between Leeds and Ferrybridge for the Post Office, after the Restoration, pleaded that he should receive consideration because his father's property was destroyed by Lord Fairfax at the siege of Leeds; perhaps some of you may know of his descendants.

In 1656 an Act was passed to settle the postage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and Sir Thomas Wroth proposed that the letters of Members of Parliament should continue to pass free. I show a number of types of "Free" postmarks on envelopes franked by some eminent people.



The Bill excepted the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Cinque Ports. The latter were deprived of their privileges by 12 Charles II, c. 35, 1660, about which I should be glad to hear any details.

In 1659 John Hill, an attorney, published a pamphlet, *The Penny Post*. He placed relays of horses on the road between London and York, and aimed at establishing a Penny Post for England, a Twopenny for Scotland, and a Fourpenny for Ireland, but was very early severely dealt with and his carriers forcibly put down by the soldiers of Cromwell.

During the latter part of Cromwell's time, the revenue of the Post Office was farmed to a Mr. John Manley for £10,000 per annum, who when relinquishing in 1659 calculated he had cleared £14,000 per annum; when Henry Bishop was appointed Postmaster-General at the Restoration, he undertook to pay £21,500 per annum.

As the Agreement with John Manley clearly sets out the powers conferred, I give it:—

Whereas upon the one and twentieth of March, One thousand six hundred forty and nine, it was resolved by the then Parliament, that the Office of Post Master, Inland and Foreign, were and

ought to be in the sole power of the Parliament; and several Orders were made by the said Parliament, whereby the management thereof was referred to the Council of State. And whereas on the thirtieth day of June, One thousand six hundred fifty and three, the then Council of State did by special Contract demise, and set to farm the said Offices for the Postage of Letters both Foreign and Inland unto John Manley of London, Esq., at and under certain Rents, Covenants, and Conditions for the benefit and advantage of the Common-wealth: For the confirmation of the said Contract, and the better regulation and due execution of the said Offices, and to the end the same may be managed with most security and expedition in the Carriage and return of Letters, as well of the Publique as Private concernment, and that the prices for postage of Letters may be reduced to a lower rate, and more certainly than in former times, for the ease and advantage of the people, and also for the better enabling the said John Manley to perform the said Contract on his part, and to observe and fulfil the Conditions and Covenants hereafter in this Ordinance contained.

Be it Ordained by His Highness the Lord Protector, by and with the consent of His Council, and it is Declared and Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that he the said John Manley, his heirs and Assigns, from the said thirtieth day of June, One thousand six hundred fifty and three, until the thirtieth day of July, which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and five, shall and may for and under the Rents, Conditions, Clauses, Provisoos, and agreements hereafter in this Ordinance set down and mentioned, have, hold, execute and enjoy the said Office of Postage of Letters, both Inland and Foreign, together with all the powers, perquisites, and profits to the same of right appertaining, and herein hereafter expressed, and shall and may by himself and such faithfull, able, and well-affected Deputies and under Officers (for which he shall stand and be responsal) take and receive such Perquisites and Profits only and no more as are herein hereafter particularly mentioned, allowed, and expressed, in manner and form as hereafter insueth.

And first, The said John Manley shall have the sole Care and Charge of the Postage and Carriage of all Letters and Packets, both Foreign and Inland to and from all persons; and in all places of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and to and from all other places within the Dominions of this Common-wealth, exclusive to all others, except for such as shall be sent either by common and known carriers along with their Carts, Waggons or Pack-horses, or by Messenger or Messengers on purpose, or by some servant, or friend or friends, or by some Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, and Boats to carry Letters (except only such as shall be employed by the said John Manley, together with all other Posts, but such as shall likewise be thereunto Authorized and impowrd by him) are hereby expressly prohibited, forbidden and suppressed.

Item, That for all other Letters and Packets to or from private persons, and for private occasions (and not at all relating to the persons and

publique Affairs mentioned in the former Article being absolutely free from Pay and Postage) he the said John Manley shall by himself, his Agents, Deputies, or under Officers receive and take for the carriage and postage thereof only according to the Rates following, and no other or higher rates, viz.—for every Letter to or from any place within eighty miles distant from London, if a single Letter, two pence, and if a double Letter, four pence. And for every Letter at a farther distance than eighty miles, if a single Letter, three pence, if a double Letter, six pence. And for every Letter to or from Scotland, if a single letter, four pence, if a double Letter, eight pence. And to or from Ireland, for every single Letter, six pence, and every double Letter, twelve pence, and for treble or greater Packets of Letters proportionably.

Item, To the end a Weekly entercourse may be continued between England and Ireland, the said John Manley (over and besides the Packet Boats for Foreign Posts) and is hereby obliged to maintain one or more Packet Boats to pass and re-pass, if not hindred by wind and weather, weekly between Milford and Waterford, and between Chester and Dublin, or to settle such other waies and means for a weekly correspondence between those places as may be equivalent for speed and security with the waies aforesaid.

Item, That for the better carrying on of the Publique service, especially of the Navy, there shall be (besides the several postages now in use) settled, maintained and established by the said John Manley, a weekly Post between Dover and Portsmouth, and between Portsmouth and Salisbury, and between London and Yarmouth, and between Lancaster and Carlisle.

That for the more speedy and effectual dispatch of all the said Posts and Premises, the said John Manley shall be, and is hereby obliged to cause the said Posts to run seven miles an hower in Summer, viz. from the first of April to the last of September; And five miles an hour in Winter, viz. for the rest of the year.

Item, That the said John Manley shall be, and is hereby obliged to take order for, and cause every his under Post-Master or Deputy, at his several Stage, to have in readiness one good Horse or Mare to receive and carry the Male of Letters from time to time, that the same may not be staid at any Stage above half a quarter of an hour at most; And for the more speedy dispatch thereof, that no other person (besides the Post that carrieth the Male) be suffered to ride Post with the Male.

That the said John Manley shall be, and is hereby obliged to provide Post-horses at every Stage, for all such persons as shall by especial Warrant of His Highness, his Council, any of the Generals at Sea, Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy, Secretary of State, General Officer of the Army, Commanders of any Garrison, or Commanders of any Squadron or Ship of the Navy of the Common-wealth, be authorized to ride Post.

That for the reasons aforesaid, none but the Post-Masters, deputed and approved of by the said John Manley, upon the several Roads, shall horse any person Post; and that the said Post-Masters upon the Roads, deputed by the said

John Manley, shall not receive or take, from any person or persons riding post as aforesaid, above the rate of three pence a mile for each post-horse, being the rates in such case formerly used and accustomed. And to the end there may be a constant and sufficient provision at every Stage for the horsing of such as shall have such Warrant as aforesaid, to take Post-horses, the said John Manley shall be, and is hereby obliged to cause every Post-Master deputed by him, to keep usually and constantly at every Stage, the number of four good horses or Mares at the least for the said Post-service.

Item, That the said John Manley shall truly and faithfully pay unto such Treasurer or Receiver, as His Highness the Lord Protector shall appoint, to the use of the Common-wealth, the sum of ten thousand pounds yearly, by quarterly payments, at and upon such daies and times as he hath promised and secured the payments of the same.

That no person or persons whatsoever, besides the said John Manley, his Deputies and Under-Officers, shall be allowed or suffered to set up any Post, or keep Horses, or any Packet-Boat or Boats for the carrying or sending of Letters Inland or Foreign.

The statute 12 Charles II. c. 35, re-enacted the ordinance of Cromwell, and is known as the Post Office Charter. It remained in force till 1710. Bishop was dismissed in March, 1663, and Daniel O'Neale, a Groom of the Bedchamber, was Postmaster-General for seven years until 1670.

In 1663 the Turnpike Act was passed, and provided for improvements which were certainly very necessary. Whittaker tells us that when the noble family of Clifford required to travel between their houses at Skipton and

Westmoreland, they had sad work of it, though they chose the best seasons. How they were entertained on the way, where they slept, and how they fared, is a matter of exceeding wonderment. They must have carried their own bed and provisions.

The roads were little better than tracks worn out of the surface of the virgin land, and when they became impassable another track was formed. In Scotland, for instance, the channel of the river Gala, when not flooded, was chosen as the most level and easiest to travel on. When travelling by coach and six, great men had a lusty footman running on each side to manage to keep it up in rough places; it was no uncommon occurrence for a traveller to make his testament before setting out on a journey.

Arthur Young wrote that he saw a fellow creep under his wagon to assist him to lift, if possible, his chaise over a hedge, as the roads were so narrow there was no room for even the man to pass.

One road was judiciously named Scarth-neck, i.e. Scare Nick, or frighten the devil. Near Cardiff the roads were mere rocky lanes full of stones as big as one's horse, but there was bias against improvement, an example of which is provided by the driver of the Marlborough Coach, who when the new Bath Road was opened refused to travel by it, and stuck to the old wagon track. He was an old man; he said his grandfather and father before him had driven the aforesaid way, and he would continue in the old track till death. The post-boys were not above suspicion, and the following caution was issued:—



CAUTION to POST-BOYS.

BY the Act of 5th of *Geo. III.* If any Post-Boy, or Rider, having taken any of His Majesty's Mails, or Bags of Letters, under his Care, to convey to the next Post Town or Stage, shall suffer any other Person (except a Guard) to ride on the Horse or Carriage, or shall Loiter on the Road, and wilfully mispend his Time, so as to retard the Arrival of the said Mails, or Bags of Letters, at the next Post Town or Stage.—Every such Offender shall, on Conviction before One Justice, be committed to the House of Correction, and confined to hard Labour for one Month. All Post-Boys and Riders are therefore desired to take Notice of this, and are hereby cautioned not to fail in the regular Performance of their Duty, otherwise they will most assuredly be punished as the Law directs. And it is hoped and requested, for the Benefit of public Correspondence, that all Persons, who may observe any Post-Boy or Rider, offending as aforesaid, will give immediate Notice to Johnson Wilkinson, Surveyor of the General Post-Office.

Even when the stage coaches were in vogue, the heavy wagon seems to have held its place for some long time, for in one of these it was that Roderick Random performed part of his journey to London in 1739. The passengers were brought into too close contact for too long a time to admit of individual isolation, and it was even the custom to elect

a chairman to preside over the company during the journey.

I illustrate an old coach time-bill.

In 1675, Charles II, an Act for settling the profits of the Post Office, and a power of granting wine licences, on the Duke of York and his heirs, in perpetuity, was passed, since when the Crown have retained the right.



General Post Office, Dublin.

EARL OF LICHFIELD, Postmaster-General

Belfast and Donaghadee Time Bill.

DAILY MAIL CAR.

Distance from Dublin to Belfast	Irish Miles.		English Miles.		Time allowed.		No. of Passengers.	Mail Coach from Dublin arrived at A.M. Do. from Derry arrived at A.M. Do. from Enniskillen arrived at A.M. Despatched from Belfast at the ___ day of ___ 183__	Time
	M.	F.	M.	F.	H.	M.			
80½								9	10 25
Newtownards 88	7	7	10	0	1	10			10 15
	Arrived at Newtownards at .. 10 15 Postmr.								
Donaghadee 94½	6	3	8	1	1	0			11 = 10.
	Arrived at Donaghadee at .. 11 = 10. Postmr.								
	14	2	18	1	2	10			11 20
Mail Despatched to Packet at .. 11 20									
RETURN.									
Packet arrived at .. 11 = 55									
Despatched from Donaghadee at the 10 day of October 1839 .. 12 = 3									
Postmr.									
Newtownards	6	9	8	1	1	0			1
	Arrived at Newtownards at .. 1								
Postmr.									
Belfast ..	7	7	10	0	1	10			2 13
	Arrived at Belfast at .. 2 13								
In time for the Despatch to Dublin.									
Postmr.									

John Grogan, Contractor.

With a sack to Belfast containing 6 Bags 8.7

When any material Loss of Time occurs, the Deputy is to write the Cause of it upon the Time Bill.

The Time must be punctually observed, and the Bills correctly dated. On any particular irregularity happening, the Bill to be sent by the first Post to me, the others by every Monday's Post, and One Month before they are expended. Notice to be given, and one enclosed to me. If they are misapplied, and it should be necessary to reprint them before Twelve Months, it will be done at the Postmaster's expense.

P. URQUHART,

Surveyor of the General Post-Office

384--September, 1839.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Brazil.—On page 23 we chronicled and illustrated seven values of the new series now being issued. We have since received three other values—the 500 reis with a portrait of Campos Salles, who was elected President of Brazil in 1898, the 2000 and 5000 reis with the Head of Liberty. These we will illustrate in a subsequent number.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
10 reis, slate		0 1	—
20 „ violet		0 1	—
50 „ green		0 2	—
100 „ rose		0 3	—
200 „ blue		0 6	—
300 „ olive-brown		0 8	—
400 „ olive		0 10	—
500 „ deep purple		1 2	—
700 „ red-brown		1 6	—
2000 „ green		4 6	—
5000 „ rosine		22 6	—

Cuba.—A correspondent writes to me as follows:—

In No. 22, Vol. IV, page 345, of *G.S.W.*, under "New Issues," you quote an extract from the *Monthly Journal* with reference to the stamps said to have been issued by the revolutionary party on its arrival at Cienfuegos. Having a cousin at Cienfuegos, I wrote asking him to send me a set of these stamps, and the following extract from his reply may be of interest to you:—

"Your extract from your *Stamp Weekly* has made us all laugh a great deal . . . it is untrue as far as any of us know. To start with, the revolutionary party arrived at Cienfuegos only as a friendly party, and did not take the town by storm . . . therefore they had no motive to celebrate their arrival in any way whatever; Cienfuegos did not capitulate, nor was it taken, and the stamps you refer to were not issued. Is this a piece of your bogey?"

Jamaica.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is informed of the issue of the ½d. value in the re-drawn Arms type of the 1d. which we chronicled on page 8.



	Wmk. Multiple C.A.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.
½d., green			0 1	—
1d., carmine			0 2	—

Malta.—*Ewen's Weekly* announces the issue of the 1d. value all carmine instead of black and carmine.



	Wmk. Multiple C.A.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.
1d., carmine			—	—

Orange River Colony.—The *London Philatelist* is informed by Mr. F. H. Melland that the 5s. value will probably be discontinued, and may not be issued on multiple C.A. paper



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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER V

THE CROWD ABOUT THE DOOR

ONE night, as I was going down the street home, thinking on a new weeding out that my Peruvians needed, and estimating the length of time it would need to steam off the stamp-edging which we used for hinges in those remote days, I saw a crowd about our door. I broke into a run, a cold sweat on my brow, and my heart thumping with fear—almost the first real fear I had known.

The people made room for me to pass in, and, as I went up the steps, I was informed of what awaited me, as gently as the East Deners knew how. "Eh, the poor lad—he's lost his faither!" "Yon's a chap that'll sleep in an orphan's bed this night!" "Eh, aye, he fell down and never spoke again!"

I rushed upstairs and made direct for my father's room. But Dr. Salvesson, whom I knew, though he lived across the water at Thorsby—a tall young man who was a great friend of my father's—caught me by the coat-tails as I passed.

"Sam," he said, "you'll have to help me with your mother!"

"My father—my father!" I said, in a voice that seemed curiously far away, even to myself.

Dr. Salvesson nodded and put his arm about my shoulder. They are good sorts, mostly, doctors. You don't find many better—all except the young ones who look as if they would like to cut you up alive on the spot. Dr. Salvesson wasn't that kind, though he had married what they call for love—that is, love and no stamp collection—the only thing I can imagine a fellow selling his liberty for.

To me he said—oh, so very quietly, "Sam, you are the head of the house now. Your father has had an accident—"

"He is dead—I heard them say it out-side!"

"The brutes!" I heard him mutter. Then, with a sigh, "Well, perhaps it is better!"

He looked at me awhile.

"You are a man," he said, with his hand still about my shoulders. "Yes, I thought so. Well, yes, I think I can trust you to go up to your mother."

Now, I'm not going to write more about it than that. But just because people who read these stories might want to know how everything came about—well, I will put in this: Myn came over that night, and sat with mother, while I made bolts out into the backyard to cry. Then I rubbed up my eyes at the water-tap on the coarse towel to dry everything right again, and so be able to go into the darkened room.

About nine o'clock there came a knock at the door. I went. I thought, of course, it would be the funeral man or something horrid, and that I must keep him away from mother. But instead it was old Phil Sykes, Myn's father—yes, Phil himself.

"I am sorry to hear about your father, Mr. Brown," he said. "I hope you will allow me to presume on our mutual position to offer any assistance in my power. Thank you, I *will* come in."

He found Myn holding my mother's hand, which seemed to astonish him somewhat, for he stopped sharp as if he had knocked his shin against a bar. Then he bowed to mother, but took no notice of Myn whatever—no more than if she had been a block.

I don't remember what he said to mother, and I wouldn't put it down if I knew. For on these occasions it doesn't matter so much what any one says. That can't help. It's the way they say it. And you had better believe that in that old Phil was about as right as they are made. Now I'll trounce every fellow who calls him Old Sarsaparilla—though he's as big as a house—so that's fair warning. Old Phil Hallamshire is a brick, and no mistake.

When I went back to begin my lessons with Myn, he took me into the study, all

full of papers he had brought home from Greatrix's, also books and copying-things. I thought he was going to say that Myn was to have no more lessons, and that I couldn't have the ten shillings a week any more. This made me a little sick.

That is one way that it happens in story-books. The t'other way is when the "nobil" old man, gently shaking his silvern locks, and with tears in his eyes, says, "I have but one daughter—take her, and with her all that I possess!"

twiddled a paper-knife and asked me about what I was going to do, and what my father had left.

"I'm not asking you, Mr. Brown, out of any reason of curiosity," he said, slapping his knee with the paper-cutter as if his only thought were to hit the fold of his trouser every time exactly, "but I should be glad to give you the benefit of a not inconsiderable experience."

I told him that as far as I knew my father had his life insured for about four hundred



THE PEOPLE MADE ROOM FOR ME TO PASS IN

But this last is uncommon about East Dene. The older and more silvern-haired they are, the tighter they hang on to the dollars.

Of course I never thought Phil Hallamshire would be such a fool. Besides, if he had given me his daughter, I shouldn't have known what to do with her. Girls are all right once in a while, but to have them eternally tagging after a fellow—that's where the trouble begins—bound to! No chap can help it.

No, old Phil Hallamshire only sat and

pounds, and that he had a hundred in the bank. Mother and he called it "the nest-egg," you see, and thought that I did not know about it. Parents always have secrets of that kind, and think their cubs are "softs" that can't pick up anything from a hint.

So old Phil sat there and beat his knee softly, and said *Hum-m-m!* And in the next room I could hear Myn humming over the ten lines of Ovid I had given her to get by heart. And the two of them went bumbling on like a couple of bluebottles holding an election meeting in a water-carafe. Of course

I ought to have been thinking of something very different, but queer things come up and "disturb your mind," as the Vicar says, when you should be thinking of other things. I knew of one fellow who thought of gooseberry season in his aunt's garden all the time he was getting one of old Currycomb's best weltings! His name was Smith One. He thought special of some silver-grey geese, very thin-skinned and juicy, that melted in his mouth. And he says that it helped him such a lot, that he never minded about the cane at all. But he was a pretty tough chap, anyway—a colonial who knew what a gum tree was, which precious few fellows do.

But old Phil only hummed and made queer gurry-wurry, dog-fighting noises in his throat. Then he said, "Mr. Brown, I am exceedingly satisfied with the progress that my daughter is making under your tuition, and also with the reports from Dr. Curry, your headmaster. They are very different from what they were before. I have to ask you, Mr. Brown, to accept henceforward of the honorarium of fifteen shillings a week!"

"No, sir," said I, "really you are overpaying me already!"

"Permit me to be the best judge of that!" said old Phil, with the dignity of an H.R.H. "I shall have to request you to remain an hour longer in the evenings, in which case I may be able to supervise part of your work—perhaps even profit by it myself. And—yes—yes—we shall see, Mr. Brown. Good night, Mr. Brown!"

Myn had slipped out, and was waiting for me just round the corner. She wanted to say how dreadfully sorry she was about father. But she couldn't—no more than a boy could. And I respected her for that. It's pretty fine of a girl not to gas when she gets the chance, and a fellow can only say, "Thank you—jolly kind of you!" or some fool thing like that.

But all that Myn said was, "Did you get your rise?"

"Yes," I answered. "I suppose it was *your* doing."

"Not it," she said; "it was a clean snick right off the governor's own bat. You don't know the old 'gov' yet. Nobody does, exceptin' me. And he's surprising me all the time—yes, even me!"

Then she began to say that of course fifteen bob wasn't like father's wage. But that it would help along till I got more money for my pupil-teaching; and that her father really wanted to do it. He was dead set on his only daughter having a good education—"Poor old dad!" She finished up sharp with that, as if I couldn't teach her anything. Then I said, prompt, that if she did not think I was giving her the worth of her father's money I would resign.

"Resign your grandmother!" she said, speaking that way to cheer me up. "Of course you do far more for me than ever you did for old Currycomb. I believe you crib it out of a book before you come!"

This was pretty near the mark, but I wasn't going to give myself away. So I just told Myn that if she found anything I had told her to be "out" I would give her my black Mulready envelope! That was "talking," and shut her up on that lay.

Then she said that she had been thinking of something else that we could do together in the money-making way. And I said that if it were sneaking more of her father's money I would not take a farthing. It was bad enough as it was. Myn said that it wasn't, and so we separated like that—just waving a hand and saying "So long!" like the right kind of boys.

Well, I pass over a good while. Father had not left so very much, and it was a bit before we got even that settled. So mother and I had to live on in the old cottage—which, luckily, was our own—with what I managed to make.

I don't say that we lived fat, mother and I. But then mother, being Scotch, was a capital manager; and she made fifteen shillings go a long way. What I got for pupil-teaching at the school wasn't very much, and most of it had to go for taxes, for boots for me, and everything like that. You see, I had to have a school suit and a best suit, or the School Board would not have had me. It was pretty hard all round. But it makes a fellow feel ever so good inside to think that after all he could do as much as that for his mother.

Then Myn came at me with another idea like a bull at a fence. We had joined our stamp collections and sold our surplus, buying in and selling out—the first as cheap and the second as dear as possible. Well, now, Myn wanted to sell our joint collections! Think of that! The goose that laid the golden egg, roasted and stuffed with onions, was nothing to that! I refused promptly. I was willing to work the hands off my wrists for mother, but I thought that we could do better than sell our stamps.

We had two or three sources of supply—the main one being, of course, old Phil's waste-paper basket. Also, for purchasing purposes, we kept a sixpence a week out of Myn's pocket money. She got a shilling, but had sometimes strange, unholy desires for ribbons of different colours for her neck and hair. Girls had them then, and I was never quite able to break her of the habit. But there was always the sixpence, and with it we bought stamps from the scholars who had any worth buying—sometimes half a

dozen for a penny. We had rum crazes in the school, and some of them were ever so helpful to us.

Whenever there was a run on Greatorix's offices, from some foreign country—orders pouring in to ship beans to Fernando Poo by such and such a steamer—we nailed all the stamps. That of course. Then we got up a fuss about the country. I gave geography lessons to every class upon Fernando Poo, till I was sick of the name—there were no inspectors and schedules then, and a teacher could do pretty much as he liked. That is why they turned out so much better scholars. There were no exams—or hardly any. But we both felt, Myn and I, that there was much bigger game to fly at than this. I thought of having a stamp exhibition with admission sixpence for grown-ups and a penny for children—money returned on going out if the value of three times the entry money had been bought. For of course all the stamps were ours.

Myn thought this might be all right, after a while, but—we must sweep the country clean first.

"There are two or three hoards, any one of which could swamp us," she argued.

"Pshaw—old letters!" I cried. "Haven't we had every kid in the school searching for them till the dust on their fingers is an inch thick, and their copybooks are a shame to be seen? And what have we got out of it? Some old black Victorias, a few flat-faced Americans all faded, and—but that was certainly good—one Sydney View!"

"I don't mean kids," said Myn; "I agree with you about them. We must get permission to have a hunt ourselves. What do you say to Greatorix's? Think of that!"

"Greatorix's!" I cried. "Look at your father—he chucks every envelope into the waste-paper basket, and has been doing for years and years. Oh, why hadn't you an elder sister?"

At this Myn sat up at once, very dignified. She regarded me coldly.

"I suppose if I had had an elder sister, you would have liked her better than me!"

I tried to soothe her. You have to be so beastly careful with a girl.

I said, "No, not unless she had more old stamps!"

Then Myn began to cry, and said that she would never care about any boy again. They were all alike.

"Ha!" said I, snatching at the chance to put her in the wrong, "so you have tried others before!"

"No, I haven't," cried Myn, crimsoning; "I never was friends with a boy before in all my life—"

"Who was, then?"

"Eva Dacre!" she said, "if you want to know. She is much prettier than I am—"

nicer too. And *she* told me! So there! She wouldn't look at you!"

But Myn did not get very waxy this time—because, I suppose, she had something on her mind.

"Well," she said, "it really doesn't matter. The main thing is that we must make more money—"

"Why?"

"Because you need it—or your mother does—and I'm going to show you how to get it! Before my father came, and for many years after, they kept the letters at Greatorix's. Because, you see, the stamp was put on the letter itself, just stamped and folded, nothing more—no envelope—that's quite a recent thing."

"You never dare!"

"I *dare*!"

Myn was mad now, mad as hops.

"I tell you I shall go and see Mr. Greatorix himself, and get leave to go over all the old letters of the firm and lift the stamps."

"Never!"

"Yes, I will," said Myn; "it will be the biggest thing yet. And then when we get those and some more I have had a hint about—why, we can really begin to make some money. But let us lift the stamps first, before anybody else gets after them. If they get in ahead of us, they can undersell us, and blow us sky-high!"

"They shan't blow us sky-high. Eh, Myn?"

"Well, hardly!"

"I say, Myn."

"Well, Sam Brown?"

"I think you are the greatest girl that ever was—as good as a boy—nearly!"

"Would *you* go and face old Greatorix?"

"No, Myn—not much!"

"Then I think I am better than most of the boys I know," said Myn conclusively, "for you are pretty fair yourself, you know, Sam! For a boy, that is."

(To be continued.)

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Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

British Guiana. 1890-1 1 c., grey-green

A CORRESPONDENT sends me an interesting used copy of this 1 c., grey-green, of 1890-1 of British Guiana. Some contend that this stamp should be listed as bicoloured, i.e. grey-green and bright green: the words "Postage and Revenue" and the value label are printed separately in a bright green. In an unused copy the colours blend, but in the used copy my correspondent sends me the words "Postage and Revenue" and the value label stand out in a decided dark green, whilst the rest of the design is washed out or faded into a very pale green. I have no doubt that this 1 c. was printed as a single colour and also as a bicolour, for in my collection I have what I should term the emerald-green, obviously all in one colour, and the control number "3" in the same emerald-green; whereas in the grey-green, although the separate printings in the stamp itself are not very pronounced, the control number is a decided grey-green and the words "Postage and Revenue" and the value label in a brighter green.

Indefinite Bicoloureds

BUT if we burden the Catalogue with the differentiation as bicoloureds of all stamps in which the name and value or "Postage and Revenue" and value are separately printed, we shall get a little more than our friends bargain for, as a great many stamps are so printed. The separate printings are intended to blend as one colour, and in a mint copy generally do so, but in used copies the separate printings are often accentuated by exposure or damp. I fancy the result is due to the general design being printed in one of the De La Rue fugitive colours, which are very sensitive to exposure and damp, and the name and value in an ordinary ink.

Bargains! Bargains!

A COLLECTOR who has been biographed in a contemporary gloats over bargains he has picked up in the Strand. I have always held that the Strand is the finest hunting ground in the world for the bargain hunter. I have found it so. Never a season passes that I do not get something. But, alas! the balance, I fear, is, even so, on the wrong side. These bargains are after all very often nothing more, believe me, than sprats to catch mackerel. If I were a stamp dealer I should specially cater for the jubilant genus of bargain hunters.

The New Brazils and Philippines

THE two new series of Brazils and Philippines are, in my opinion, the finest and most interesting that have been issued for many years. They are real gems of art, and disprove the croaking of the high-art critics that it is hopeless to attempt an artistic production in the confined space of a postage stamp.

Great Britain Poverty Designs

IF our authorities would only induce the American Bank-note Co. and Waterlow's to compete for a series to replace the prison-cropped head of King Edward VII, there is little doubt that we should get a surprise packet. If the Royal Society would take the trouble to properly represent matters, and send the authorities a selection of some of the postal gems known to us philatelists, the scales might be removed from the official optics. It is really absurd that we should have to rub along with such an inartistic series as we have.

The Return to Single Colours

ANOTHER bicoloured stamp has been replaced by a single-colour printing. The Malta 1d., hitherto printed in carmine and black, has been issued printed all in carmine, but still the story of these conversions is confined to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values. But will the change be made in the higher values? That is the question. So far as present indications go, the likelihood seems to be that it will be confined to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values.

Morocco Agencies on English Stamps

HERE is the explanation of the change which has taken place in overprinting English instead of Gibraltar stamps for Morocco Agencies.

Mr. H. F. Maxted writes to the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* as follows from "the Rock":—

The new year has brought us some changes and surprises. As you have no doubt heard, the post offices in Morocco have, from the 1st inst., been transferred from the Colonial Government to that of the Imperial Government, and I hear their status has been raised. Current English stamps duly surcharged have been issued, and the former ones have been withdrawn. I have seen several of the values, but do not yet know up to what value they exist. A few weeks ago I heard that an official from the British Consulate at Algiers had been sent to Tangier to take charge of the post office there, but the issue of new stamps was not expected and came as a surprise to all.

Mr. Mortimer Menpes

MR. MORTIMER MENPES, the famous artist, has recently published his *War Impressions* dealing with the Boer War, and a most excruciatingly humorous chapter for us stamp collectors is one entitled "The War and Philately." Mr. Menpes pictures himself as having gone quite "doty" on stamps. I had the pleasure of making his acquaintance shortly after his return from South Africa, and we did a good deal of chopping and exchanging. Mr. Menpes flashed liked a meteor across the philatelic sky, but like a meteor, alas! he has left us. He joined the Philatelic Society of London, and he attended one or two of the meetings. His name still appears on the list of members, but I have heard nothing of his philatelic activity for a very long time; and he is not a man who could be active without your knowing it, for he is a veritable bundle of energy. His house in Chelsea is one of the show houses of London. It is a marvellous display of Japanese art.

Miscellaneous

Mr. Mortimer Menpes on O. F. S. Stamps

MR. MORTIMER MENPES, the eminent artist, has just published his book on *War Impressions* in the Boer War. We quote the following:—

During this campaign there was an extraordinary craze which had never before occurred in any other war in the world, but may possibly play a very considerable part in the wars of the future; and that is the craze for postage stamps.

In my inquiries during the first stage of the disease I found that Major O'Meara was the supreme authority on the subject, and I went to him for information. I had heard, also, that the National Bank were to be allowed the privilege of having the stock of stamps surcharged, and I begged permission from the Major to accompany him when he went to censor them. Two days after, we went together and spent a whole morning censoring these stamps. O, the subtle delicacy of this work! Here was a man suddenly put into a position where he had to cope with the very sharpest and keenest men in the world. Picture-dealers, publishers, butchers, book-makers, journalists—all of whom are supposed to be the craftiest of men—could not have been compared with these Bloemfontein stamp dealers—men who would stop at nothing, however knavish, to gain their ends. But the Major was quite equal to the occasion, and by a series of brilliant coups outwitted them all.

He first recommended the officials to sell their stamps unsurcharged to collectors, who pay them more than the face value; but their answer was prompt and indignant. "We are bankers, sir, not dealers." "Very well," exclaimed the Major, with a shrug, as he passed into a small ante-room where this huge collection of stamps was waiting to be censored after the surcharge. For three hours I watched him as, with wonderful skill and discrimination, he picked out bits of paper which were obsolete, and which an accidental surcharging had made of such untold value that, had they been allowed to circulate, the whole world of collectors would have been precipitated into a palpitating hysteria of speculation, until finally the stamps would have been catalogued and bought by some multi-millionaire bent upon ruining himself to appease a craze. That all the legally-surcharged stamps are carefully catalogued in the Major's busy brain will doubtless surprise a few rascally speculators who, possessing obsolete issues, have surreptitiously surcharged them in the hope of creating a rarity, to sell at fabulous prices. By the time the censoring was completed a delightful little packet of commandeered stamps lay by the Major's side—brown pennies, yellow shillings, pink sixpennies—all stamps of priceless value, stamps the sight of which hypnotized me.

"Now," said the Major, standing upright, "I am going to take these stamps away to be destroyed."

As he spoke a shiver ran through the room and a man with a liver-coloured face almost screamed, "Sir! These! You're not going to take these away surely! It would be unfair—unfair!" He was a collector, a dealer. I spotted him at once. He saw hundreds of pounds going away in that envelope; and I could feel for him in a remote way, as the Major coldly said, "But the face

value of these stamps is very trifling: it can mean no more than a few pounds." He flicked the envelope contemptuously, knowing their value all the while. "Then, you see, these are not legitimate stamps at all, and would therefore have no value to you as bankers. You are not dealers: you must surely remember that little chat we had on this subject?"

The man was cowed, and could say no more; but his face took on a still more livery hue, his fingers twitched convulsively, and the eyes, through sheer nervousness, turned perceptibly inwards. I thought he would have sprung on the envelope! "Please, may I have a sheet of pink sixpennies?" I said suddenly, for this seemed to be the moment for such a request. My tone was very mild; but if a thunderbolt had fallen among them, these young accountants could not have looked more petrified, as I laid down my money and trotted out at the Major's heels with the pink joys under my arm. "That's the man who did down the Bank," said these clerks of the National Bank afterwards, when any one wanted to know who I was.

Leaving the Major's presence that day, I realized that the last stage of dotphobia had fastened itself upon me, and knowing that recovery was impossible, I abandoned myself to its unrestrained indulgence, hoping at least to derive some miserable satisfaction before the end. There was one fearful stamp rogue in Bloemfontein. He was nominally a chemist; but no one ever went into his shop with the idea of buying anything save postage stamps. He was a robber of genius. One morning he became very confidential, and said suddenly, in a dramatic way, with one finger on his nose, "Now, supposing I could show you a brown penny, what would you say to that?" I had been working up for this for some time, and answered, "I should be amazed." He showed it to me, and I knew by his manner that he had more. I informed the Major of this, and by skilful handling the chemist was made to disgorge every one.

I was now quite an authority on stamps, and a rabid collector too. Nothing ever happened connected with stamps without my being on the spot. All my thoughts were of stamps, all my joys were connected with stamps; they were food and drink to me. To my great delight, I was allowed the privilege of a private view of the Orange Free State stamps before they were issued to the public; and suddenly, when looking over the halfpenny and the penny values, I came across a missing "dot" after the "I." I begged the postmaster to let me have some, and, although he pooh-poohed the idea of such paltry things ever being of any value, he kindly picked the faults out of the sheet and gave them to me. Now, I knew exactly what stamps to buy, and warned my friends to choose the twopence-halfpenny ones. This news spread like wildfire, and the stamp fever was at boiling-point. All the world lived at the post office now. Generals jostled sergeants, and privates hustled doctors, in their eagerness to buy up the twopence-halfpennies; but I noticed that in a rush for a missing "dot" the doctors invariably came out on top, while the clergy came in a very good second.

Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society

Hon. President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.

Hon. Secretary: G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Meetings: Thursdays, at 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Annual Subscription: 5s. Entrance Fee: 5s.

JANUARY 3, 1907. Lantern display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

Messrs. C. S. Baynton, A. D. Oubridge, and J. K. King were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. H. L. Hayman, L. L. R. Hausburg, F. J. Peplow, H. Barnwell, and Messrs. Lake were accorded hearty votes of thanks for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Messrs. C. T. Reed and F. J. Crick were thanked for sending periodicals. Mr. J. A. Margoschis then gave his lantern display by means of the aphengoscope, minor varieties and ordinary types, forgeries and originals being shown side by side for comparison.

Our next auction is on 7 March, at the Acorn Hotel. Lots must reach the Hon. Secretary by 10 February.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.

Hon. Sec.: L. Sossourin, 62 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street,

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. [E.C.

Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.

Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

The eighth ordinary meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C., on Saturday, 19 January, 1907.

After an informal gathering of members, during which many duplicates changed hands, the President took the chair at 8 p.m., and opened the meeting. The usual formal business was quickly got through, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected members: Mr. C. N. Larsen, Norway; F. S. Tomkins, Westcliff-on-Sea; E. Bench, London, S.E.; W. H. Moore, London, W.C.; P. E. Narraway, London, W.; H. P. Ansell, London, N.W.

A donation to the library was announced from Mr. A. H. L. Giles, and to the permanent collection from Miss Cassels and Messrs. A. J. Sefi, A. Selinger, and E. H. Colcott.

A pathetic circumstance attaches to Mr. Colcott's donation of Jamaican stamps. The donor has quite recently obtained them from a friend at Kingston whose name now figures in the list of victims of the recent earthquake.

Our agenda announced a paper by Mr. C. B. Purdon entitled "Philatelim," but owing to the author's absence and the importance of the next item it was decided to hold it over.

The President now introduced to the meeting Mr. M. H. Horsley, President of the West Hartlepool Branch of the Society.

Rumours of the excellence of Mr. Horsley's collection had gone round, and the knowledge that it had been exhibited a few days before to the Senior or Royal Society helped to increase the interest shown by members present.

Mr. Horsley proved a genial and entertaining guide along the philatelic paths of Canada. He expressed the pleasure he always felt in meeting juniors over stamp chats, and said that too much

trouble could not be taken in overcoming the natural bashfulness of boys when among their elders. Whatever amount was spent on stamps, it must be spent wisely. Good specimens were essential, the temptation to fill a blank with a bad specimen must be overcome. A cheap country intelligently worked up was always of interest. Canada was a country that well repaid the study of its geography and history, as shown by its stamps. The portrait of Jacques Cartier carried one's mind back to the discovery of the country. The two different values expressed on some of its stamps were interesting. A minor variety of the beaver stamp, known as the "double strike," was worth looking for. The Dominion issue of 1868 showed that the country was now under our government, and the earlier change from pence to cents marked an important alteration in the country's currency. The issues between 1868 and 1897 presented an endless variety of shades and were mostly low-priced. This was especially the case with the 15 cents that remained on sale until quite 1900. The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, black, listed under 1868-76, really belonged to the first Dominion issue.

The paper of the earlier issues varied much in thickness, copies on thick hard paper being the rarest. The twelve pence, black, on laid paper, was one of the world's rarities; only 1510 copies were known to have been issued. The same stamp on wove paper is supposed not to have been issued for postal purposes, but one or two copies bearing postmarks have been seen.

Four large tables were requisitioned for Mr. Horsley's display, and three times they were replenished with Mr. Horsley's album sheets. As each section of the collection was spread out for examination, Mr. Horsley described the leading points of the issues shown, and a short interval between each display was allowed for members to walk round the tables and examine the sheets minutely. This plan was found to work very well, and served to cut up a long display into manageable sections.

Among the "distinguished notables" present were noticed—the 12 pence, black; several unused sixpence, one of them on the rare thick paper; a good many pairs of the sixpence on other papers; and a brilliant mint copy of the imperforate beaver stamp on ribbed paper.

At the conclusion of the display Mr. H. Lee proposed and Mr. E. A. Rowe seconded a well-deserved vote of thanks to Mr. Horsley for his entertaining display.

Mr. Rowe remarked that he had been in Canada for some time past, and had just returned, and he considered that that evening's entertainment was the finest thing he had yet seen relating to that country.

Mr. Melville, in tendering the thanks of the Society to Mr. Horsley, said that the salient points of the country had been picked out by Mr. Horsley in a delightful manner.

Mr. Horsley in returning thanks said that the sight of specialized collections should not discourage beginners, but rather, like Ranji's cricket and Roberts's billiards, should incite them to improve their own. He concluded with a cordial invitation to any member of the Junior to call upon him and "talk stamps" if at any time in the neighbourhood of West Hartlepool.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

The eighth meeting of the current season was held on 7 January, 1907, under the presidency of Mr. Savage. One new member was elected, thus bringing the total membership of the Society quite close to the coveted one hundred. The countries selected by the Committee for display were St. Lucia and Denmark. Of the former exhibits were shown by Dr. Armstrong, Major Davies, Messrs. Bate, Clissold, Eaton, Fletcher, Hughes, James, McMillan, Milner, Rockliff, and Savage. Of Denmark displays were made by Major Davies, Messrs. Allender, Bate, Eaton, Fletcher, McMillan, and Savage. Mr. J. Robinson was to have read a paper on "Recollections of Early Collecting," but in his unavoidable absence Mr. McMillan undertook the duty. Mr. Robinson pleasantly narrated how early stamp collecting, after passing the schoolboy stage, was made between the youths of the town whose duty it was to attend at the post office to collect the mails for their respective firms. This was in the 'sixties, and the large transactions began to attract the attention of grown-ups, and then dealers began to drop in. Messrs. Woodthorpe, Webster, and Savage also gave interesting reminiscences, and a cordial vote was passed to Mr. Robinson and his deputy.

Scottish Philatelic Society Junior Branch

President: John Walker.

Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

Meetings: First Saturdays, 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

Annual Subscription: Under 16, 1s.; over 16, 2s.

THE monthly meeting of the above Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on 5 January,

1907. Mr. John Walker presided over an attendance of about thirty members. A general exchange of duplicates took place between 7 and 7.30, and was actively taken advantage of. Seven new members were admitted to the Society, making the membership eighty-three. The Hon. Secretary reported the sales from the monthly Exchange Packets in circulation, including the January packet that went out on the 2nd of the month, the sales from January packet already amounting to £2. 11s. 3d.

The members then had an opportunity of examining a very interesting display of the postage stamps of Lagos, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, St. Helena, Seychelles, and Northern and Southern Nigeria from the extensive and well-known collection of Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., Rochdale. Composed entirely of superb used specimens, the display was especially strong in the high values of Southern Nigeria and Lagos and the very scarce inverted surcharges of Seychelles, and was much appreciated. A very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness in sending the display was awarded, and in moving it the President referred in appreciative terms to the encouragement and assistance given by Mr. Heginbottom to the study of Philately and especially his interest in junior societies throughout the country. Visiting members to the next meeting of the parent Society were appointed, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to receive the names of collectors at a distance who desire to join the Exchange Branch of the Society.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III. January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free.

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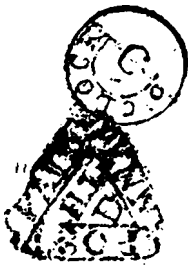
VOL. V.

Great Britain Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN 1680, of Charles II, the first local id. posts were suggested by Robert Murray and established by William Dockwra, and his handstamp is really the first postage stamp known (Wright and Creeke, p. 13). By the by, the illustration is incorrect, as pointed out by Hendy. I show a photo of his pamphlet regarding his undertaking. He had the following receiving offices: The General in Star Court, Cornhill, Lyme Street, St. Paul's, Temple, Westminster, Southwark, and the Hermitage. I show letters with his type of triangular paid stamp.



Dockwra's undertaking was taken over by the Post Office, and for the first time the City Post, which did not exist before Dockwra's, was under Government control; thus commenced what was known until 1854 as the London District Office as a separate establishment.

At the succession of William and Mary, Dockwra was appointed Controller of the District Post.

The revenues of the Post Office were partially applied to pension, and the Duke of Leeds was in 1694 in receipt of £3500 "for negotiating our Royal Marriage." Curiously enough the Duke informed against the notorious Titus Oates, who, however, was

after his sentence for perjury given a pension by the following:—

We [William the Third] for divers good causes and consideracons Us hereunto moving . . . Have given and granted by these presents . . . unto Titus Oates Doctor in Divinity his Executors Administrators and Assignes one Annuity or yearly pencon of Three hundred pounds of lawfull English money . . . payable out of Our Revenues . . . of the General Letter Office or Post Office . . . for the term of ninety-nine years . . . if he the said Titus Oates and Rebecah his wife or either of them shall soe long live.

Dockwra, on retiring, was allowed a pension of £500 till 1700.

In 1696 Sir Thomas Frankland, a Yorkshire baronet of good estate and M.P. for Thirsk, was a Postmaster-General, and established many Cross Posts to go direct to places off the mail routes.

In 1715 Frankland was succeeded at the Post Office by Lord Cornwallis and James Craggs, who began life as a barber, and was subsequently a footman to the Duchess of Cleveland. He had a most prosperous career until involved in the South Sea Bubble, but committed suicide in 1718.

The above Postmasters established several additional Cross Posts.

In 1719 Ralph Allen did much to improve the dispatch of correspondence by running posts direct between various towns, and an agreement was signed, 12 April, 1720, under which he paid £6000 per annum for the farm of new Cross Posts. Fielding's picture of Allen as Allworthy is said to be a very just estimate of the man.

When Allen died in 1764 Mr. Ward took charge of the Cross Posts, or, as they were now called, the Bye Letter Posts, which in 1799 were abolished, and the management transferred to the General Post Office.

The Practical Method OF THE PENNY-POST:

Being a Sheet very necessary for all Persons to have by them,
For their Information in the Regular Use of a De-
sign sowell Approved of, for quickening Corre-
spondence, Promoting Trade and Publick Good.

With an Explanation of the following Stamp for the
Marking of all Letters.



W
Hence Wishes Divers of London Merchants, and some of the Undertakers, (whose all Natives and free Citizens of London) out of a sense of the great benefit which will accrue to the numerous Inhabitants of this Great City, and to the City and Parts with hopes of (Great Revenues) Encouragements to their Trade (They have had) Terms and Conditions for their Letters and Parcels, not exceeding One Pound, Money, or Ten Pounds in Value, to and from all Parts within the Kingdoms of England and the Weekly Bills Mortality for a Reasonable Price, where, by Correspondence, and the use of such and such Letters, and will be much facilitated, and having for some years past, with great pains, and at some Expences of some of their Undertakers the said Trade, which does manifestly appear to be for the Publick Good, yet still New Design is first thought were with Opposition and great Difficulties, and not only so, but is also thought to be the same of some other, especially from the Ignorance and Disrespect, towards the Undertakers, to hope that all People will be completely Satisfied and express, and all reasons Prejudice and Errors, and to redress New and more complete, for the advancement of which good Endeavours they have with great Industry and Expence of time, and some of their Rates about such Alterations in their former Methods as (they hope) will now be of several Satisfaction. And whereas there hath been much Noise about the pretended Defects and Misdemeanors of Letters sent by the Penny Post, which has risen through the great Ignorance and Neglect of other People, as the Undertakers can sufficiently Evidence, by their Antient and Confirmed Statutes which have been made for the Regulation of this Trade, and to this Purpose, that they have been formerly Committed, and Unjust Reductions, and so forth, that they have it Fully Necessary to endeavour the Good of being sent of the said Letters, and where they shall be sent from any one place, and commonly Abroad, that they shall be sent (as if sent) because they have not always an immediate Answer, than if it was

There were sundry officers in the Inland Office (in 1763) called "Facers of Letters," and in the same there was also an "Alphabet Keeper," who had £40 per annum for instructing young officers, but not, it is to be presumed, for teaching them their alphabet. Then there was Thomas Hornsby, watchman, who had £20 per annum as watchman and £80 per annum for lighting fourteen lamps, which must surely have been very difficult to light, as a man might well undertake even to light fourteen lamps and find the material into the bargain for £80 per annum.

Also the sum of £6. 7s. was paid to a man for hoisting the colours, from March, 1761, to June, 1764. There were also sundry allowances for drink money and feast money to the clerks, amounting in all to £100 per annum; for it was a part of the creed of our forefathers that the same menstruum which was employed to rouse the faculties of the Laureate might advantageously stimulate the energies of a "Facer of Letters" and a "Keeper of the Alphabet." Then Mr. Henry Porter had £50 per annum for taking care of the candles, but I must observe that they were wax candles and cost nearly £900 per annum, so that they deserved some care.

A small revenue (about £1000 per annum) was derived from the carrying of expresses. Thus for an express from London to Newcastle the Post Office got £3. 3s., but it is to be supposed this was not the whole cost of the express, but only the portion accruing to the Crown.

The packets in those times, when war raged for so many years and when every sea was covered with French privateers, gave our Postmasters-General very great and constant anxiety.

Their orders to the captains of such vessels are urgent, that they shall run while they can, fight when they can no longer run, and throw the mails overboard when fighting will no longer avail. In 1693 we find frequent rescripts from Queen Mary, the King being absent, ordering her Master Gunner "to provide the Diligence packet, of 85 tuns and 14 guns (or some other powerful man-of-war) with powder, shot, and fire-arms, and all other munitions of war." Then comes a piteous petition from James Vickers, captain of the *Grace Dogger*, who, as he lay in Dublin Bay waiting until the tide would take him over the bar, was seized by a French privateer, the captain of which stripped the *Grace Dogger* of her rigging, sails, spars, and yards, and of all the furniture "wherewith she had been provided for the due accommodation of passengers, leaving not so much as a spone or a naile hooke to hang anything on," and finally ransomed her to the aforesaid James Vickers for fifty guineas, which sum, with the cost of the

other losses, our Postmaster-General had to pay.

Then comes the petition of Anne Pageall, widow of John Pageall, captain of the *Barbabella*, showing that the said John had been carried prisoner into Dunkirk, and had there suffered grievous sickness for six months, whereof at length he dies, and this petition also meets with favourable consideration.

Hereupon our Postmasters-General resolve to build swift packet-boats that shall escape the enemy; but build them so low in the water that shortly afterwards "wee doe find that in blowing weather they take in soe much water that the men are constantly wet all through, and can noe ways goe below to change themselves, being obliged to keep the hatches shut to save the vessels from sinking, which is such a discouragement of the sailors that it will be of the greatest difficulty to get any to endure such hardships in the winter weather."

It is clear, therefore, to our Postmasters-General that "boats of force to withstand the enemy" must be built, and "boats of force" they set themselves to equip. They feel justified then in raising the freight of passengers from Harwich to Holland from 12s. and 6s. for first and second-class passengers to 20s. and 10s.; but they judge that "recruits and indigent persons shall still have their passage free." We get occasional glimpses of these indigent passengers by the Harwich and Falmouth boats, and find "Francisco Martino" and "Francisco Evangelista," who have suffered "for their king, and have not wherewithal to pay their charges," availing themselves of the bounty which England has always extended to political refugees.

It was obviously unnecessary that boats going on such short voyages should carry a chaplain, but the Rev. Hippolito Luzany, minister at Harwich, had a stipend for attending to the sailors when on shore and for "doing their offices of birth, marriage, and burial." To encourage them to greater exertions in the combats which they had with the enemy, they were allowed to take prizes if they fell in their way, and they received pensions for wounds according to a code drawn up with a nice discrimination of the relative value of different parts of the body, and with a most amusing profusion of the technical terms of anatomy. Thus, after a fierce engagement which took place in February, 1705, we find that Edward James had a donation of £5 because a "musket shot had grazed on the tibia of his left leg"; that Gabriel Treludra had £12 because a shot had "divided his frontal muscles, and fractured his skull"; that Thomas Williams had the same sum because "a Granada shell had stuck fast in his left foot"; that John

Cook, who "received a shot in the hinder part of his head, whereby a large division of the scalp was made," had a donation of £6. 13s. 4d. for present relief and a yearly pension of the same amount; and that Benjamin Lillycrop, who "lost the forefinger of his left hand," had "£2 for present relief and a yearly pension of the same amount."

The Postmasters-General, in a letter to their agent at Falmouth on the subject of pensions for wounds, inform him thus: "Each arm or leg amputated above the elbow or knee is £8 per annum; below the knee is 20 nobles. Loss of the sight of one eye is £4; in the pupil of the eye, £5; of the sight of both eyes, £12; of the pupils of both eyes, £14; and according to these rules we consider also how much also the hurts affect the body, and make the allowances accordingly."

The Postmasters-General were evidently continually troubled during the war by special consignments to them of goods and parcels, and even human beings, for whose safe transportation to their destination they were to be held responsible.

So various were the articles entrusted to them, that I will jot down a list culled from a very few pages of the agents' letter-book:—

Imprimis.—Fifteen couple of hounds going to the King of the Romans with a free pass.

Item.—Some parcels of cloth for the Clothing Colonels [*sic*] in my Lord North's and my Lord Grey's regiments.

Item.—Two servant maids going as laundresses to my Lord Ambassador Methuen.

Item.—Doctor Crichton, carrying with him a cow and divers other necessities.

The Act of 1 George III, c. 25, provided for additions to the American Packets and cheaper rates to New York and America, and the rate for a single letter not exceeding fifteen miles was reduced to 1d., etc., but these rates were raised in the twenty-fourth year of George III by 1d. to every existing charge.

In 1779 one of the greatest Post reformers, John Palmer, rose to notice; he quickened the post-boys to ride five miles per hour. This does not sound in the time of motor-cars prodigious, but when Prince George of Denmark went from Windsor to Petworth to meet Charles III of Spain, he was fourteen hours in going forty miles, although, except when overturned or stuck fast in the mud, he made no stop during the journey. This gives us a pitiful picture of the state of the roads of the period.

But we were to have blind old Metcalfe, Macadam, and Telford to work improvements, and it was possible in 1754 for a party of merchants to start what they called a Flying Coach from Manchester, soon

followed by Leeds. Palmer here came to the front, and worked wonders, although opposed to the unbelievable extent that it was officially stated by Chancellor Campbell, "Many instances were supplied to him of passengers who had died suddenly of apoplexy from the rapidity of the motion of Palmer's Mail Coaches."

The first coach was introduced into Ireland in 1790.

In 1708 Povey started a ½d. Post for delivery in London City, and I fancy used a hand-stamp. Some correspondence regarding this may be found in a newspaper called *The General Remarks*, 1709.

In 1768 Peter Williamson, the keeper of a coffee-house in the hall of the Parliament House, inaugurated a 1d. Post in Edinburgh.

In 1770 an Act was passed establishing Post Offices in all His Britannic Majesty's dominions.

At certain Government offices I believe letters might be handed in for delivery, and a fee paid, the cover being stamped "Post Office Government Fee." The Post Office also, I believe, issued franked covers on which were printed "Post Office printed matter under 1 oz. price 1d.," and "Post Office written matter under one drachm price 2d.," but I have never heard of any specimens.

(To be continued.)

THE IMPROVED POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM, No. 0

One Hundred and Tenth Thousand.

The best and largest Shilling Album ever published.

176 large pages. Spaces for 4700 Stamps. 48 extra pages added in this edition without extra charge.

All the Geographical and Historical Notes brought up fully to date. All the newest stamp-issuing countries, such as Bussahir, Canton, Cayman Isles, Hoi-hao, Dahomey, etc. etc., have been added.

At the top of each page there is the name of the country, and a mass of valuable information, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, etc. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in art cloth.

The Album contains a pocket to hold duplicate Stamps, and fifty Stamps will be presented gratis with each Album. There is also an illustrated Frontispiece of the Rarest Stamps, with prices attached that we pay for each. Price, bound in handsome art cloth, post-free, 1s. 3d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39: Strand, London, W.C.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Salvador

THIS, the smallest and most densely peopled of Central American States, has been an independent republic since the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. The state lies along a volcanic zone and culminates in the extinct volcano Izalco (12,630 feet). As volcanoes loom largely in the landscapes, so also do they find a prominent position on the postage stamps of Salvador. In the Columbus issues of 1892, 1893, 1894, a departure was made, undoubtedly with a view to claiming some connexion with that illustrious navigator; while in the pictorial series of 1896 a portrait of Columbus appears on the 100 centavos issue.

Christopher Columbus was born in or near Genoa about the year 1436. According to



the custom of his day he latinized his name of Cristoforo Colombo into Columbus, and, when he went to Spain, adopted the Spanish form of it, Cristobal Colon. His father, Domenico Colombo, was a wool-comber. Little is known with regard to his early days. For a time he attended school and assisted his father in the trade of wool-combing, before going to sea at the age of fifteen. "Wherever ship has sailed," Columbus writes, "there have I journeyed." His first experiences of sea-life were mostly in the Mediterranean. A voyage of his to Iceland is recorded, and there, possibly, he heard of the discoveries of the vikings of old across the Western Sea, and the tradition of the Vinland they had discovered there about the year 1100. Sometime about the year 1470 he was wrecked during a fight with some Venetian galleys off the coast of Portugal, and, before his ship sank, he escaped on a plank and reached the shore. This was the turning-point of his life. He settled at Lisbon and supported himself by making maps and charts, and by occasional voyages. A few years later he met and married Donna Felipa, daughter of an Italian named Parestrello, who had been governor of Porto Santo. Columbus lived for some time on this island, where his wife had inherited a small property, and where their son, Diego, was born. Here he studied the maps and papers left by his father-in-law, who had sailed under Prince Henry the

Navigator, and here he constantly met people who were interested in maritime discovery. Gradually there grew up in his mind the conviction that Asia might be reached by sailing westward. It is worthy of notice that, at this time, Columbus does not seem to have had any idea of discovering a new continent. From 1474 to 1484, to get assistance towards discovering this new route to India, he made proposals to Genoa, Portugal, Venice, France, and England, but his appeals for help were in vain. Columbus at this time had lost his wife and property, and determined, therefore, to abandon Portugal, and seek elsewhere for patronage. Accordingly he left Lisbon secretly in 1484, and set out for Spain. On the way he met with the Superior of La Rabida, an Anacolutian monastery. This good man, Marchena, became enamoured of the project of Columbus, and sent for the learned physician of Palos, Garcia Fernandez, to discuss the scheme. Marchena gave Columbus a letter of introduction to the confessor of Isabella of Castile. But it was not until seven weary years of waiting that his proposals were accepted by Ferdinand and Isabella. The terms of contract were signed at the camp of Santa Fé on 17 April, 1492. On Friday, 3 August, Columbus, as admiral of the seas and lands which he expected to discover, set sail from the bar of Saltes, near Palos, with 120 men in three small ships, the *Santa Maria*, a decked vessel of 90 feet keel, and two caravels or undecked boats, the *Pinta* and the *Nina*. Throughout the voyage Columbus had great difficulty in getting his sailors to proceed—a variation of the magnetic needle having reduced them to a state of terror. Land was sighted on Friday, 12 October, 1492. One of the Bahama group was the land first discovered. According to the latest investigations Columbus certainly landed at Watling Island, which was named San Salvador by Columbus. After discovering Cuba and Hayti, Columbus set sail for Europe with the two caravels, and landed triumphantly at Palos on Friday, 15 March, 1493. His entrance into Barcelona partook of the nature of a triumph.

On 25 September he again set sail with seventeen ships and 1700 men. The Windward Islands, Jamaica, and Porto Rico were discovered, and a colony founded in Hispaniola (Hayti). He returned from this second voyage in 1496, and, on 30 May, 1498, sailed with six ships on his third voyage. This voyage resulted in the discovery of the mainland of South America. A return was

made to Hispaniola, where Columbus and his brother were charged with various crimes, at the instance of malicious and envious adventurers, and sent in chains to Spain. The captain of the ship offered to free Columbus from his fetters, but he replied, "No, I will wear them as a memento of the gratitude of princes." Spain was indignant at the outrage. The King disclaimed all knowledge of it, and Columbus was restored to favour. In 1502 he set out on his last voyage, during which he explored the south shore of the Gulf of Mexico. After much suffering from hardship and famine, he returned to Spain and found the King's sympathies alienated from him. Infirm in body and having, as he said, "no place to

repair to but an inn, and often with nothing to pay for his sustenance," the discoverer of the New World died at No. 2 Calle Ancha de la Magdalena, Valladolid, on Ascension Day (20 May), 1506. A small tablet on the front of the two-story stone building, some six hundred years old, briefly states, "Here died Columbus."

There, at Valladolid, he was buried; but his bones were removed, first to Seville (1513), and then to the cathedral of Santo Domingo in Hispaniola (1536). In 1796 his ashes are said to have been removed to the cathedral of Havana. After the Spanish-American War (1898-9) these remains were brought back to Seville.

The Pleasures of the Poor Philatelist

By PAUL HOWARD

I READ a story the other day about a boy whose father gave him ten pounds to spend on stamps. Of course the lad kicked up his heels in delight, and set to work to order as many stamps as he could see advertised in five boys' papers, including three albums. I read, with admiration, of his Spartan-like patience in the day of waiting that intervened, and then how the fat, bulky letters began to arrive! The boy waylaid the postman a mile from the house, skipped home with his arms and pockets full, and awoke such echoes as chanced to be about with his vociferations.

He tore the letters open, covering a fair-sized table with their contents. For one thing, he got a lot for his money. They were not all different, by any means; there were hundreds of the 10 pfennig German, and quite a respectable gathering of the 15 c., blue, French. This fact gave him his first pain; he said he ought to have remembered that possibly some might prove to be duplicates.

However, he threw the contents of all the letters into a heap, and then proceeded to sort them out. It was holiday-time, and he worked a whole day at this business, but that night he gave it up. It was hopeless. The sets wouldn't come right; besides, the discarded stamps (duplicates) proved thrice the number of those he wanted.

So he got out a packet of stamp-mounts, and started sticking them in the album just as they came. Germany came first, taking precedence by reason of numerical superiority, then Belgian, then French. He began to feel tired towards sunset on the second day.

Moreover, critics came in to make comments on his labours, and some of their remarks were not encouraging. Presently he got tired of it; stamps, he said, were not such interesting things after all. On the third day he gave it up in disgust.

Now, I take it that that boy's philatelic appetite was ruined by a surfeit of his father's silver. Give *me* ten pounds to spend on stamps, and this is how I should do it.

I should bank the money, and draw it out a few shillings a week. I should buy one decent packet of one thousand or two thousand different kinds, and never any more. This is the weakness of the boy collector—he lives eternally on packets. He can't resist the very attractive advertisements in the boys' journals; he writes for any packet that takes his fancy, and finds he has been buying duplicates! Of course he secures the one or two good stamps put in to "salt" the packet, but as for the rest they are generally common Continentals.

Well, I should make my one-thousand packet a basis and work from it. I should have a fancy to complete some of the countries of which I had made a start, so I should take my catalogue, and order what I wanted therefrom. No loss here, and no buying of stuff you don't want! But every week the keen anticipation of the packet ordered, and then the careful filling in of my album, and the delight of ordering the next week's supply.

This constitutes the joy of the poor collector; his few shillings weekly are a constant source of pleasure, and many a fine collection has been built up by the small weekly

purchase of exactly the stamps that are desired.

If I open my *Gibbons Weekly*, and see therein an attractive list of, say, the Caroline Islands, with just enough geography appended to whet my appetite, I can order therefrom with the certainty of getting just what I want. Even five shillings will cover

a goodly array of blank spaces, and thus my album grows.

I have suffered from philatelic weariness hitherto, but I offer these suggestions as affording a remedy to other tired collectors, a remedy which I believe to be the best philatelic tonic extant.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRAZIL—continued

Issue of 1843. 30, 60, 90 Reils

Genuine.—The special points of difference for the different values are the following:—

30 Reils. Genuine.—The tail of the 3 is split up into two curls, like those in the tail of a black grouse. These two curls are level with each other. There is no line of shading in the white part of the straight, pointed commencement of the 3. The little white ornamental ball at the top of the stamp is round, while the corresponding one at the bottom is generally an upright oval.

60 Reils. Genuine.—The top of the figure 6 ends in a curl, which forms an almost perfect white circle. The ornamental white balls, at the top and bottom of the stamp, are rather larger than those on the 30 reils.

90 Reils. Genuine.—The ornamental white balls, at top and bottom, are large and perfectly round. The shading inside the head of the 9 only goes half-way round, and the portion of the background seen through the head has hardly any pattern on it, except plain, crossed lines of white.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on very thick, yellowish-white laid paper. Copies with a wide margin show two black lines round the stamps, 1 mm. apart. The two white balls are too small, being barely 1 mm. in diameter. The bunches of leaves are thin and "scraggy," as compared with the genuine. The part of the design immediately inside the border is very dark. It is composed of two long parallel dashes, and two dots alternately, all the way round. Next comes a pattern of dots (more or less round) arranged in diamonds, of nine dots each. The division between this and the next section of the pattern is a white chain, on a black ground. The chain is quite distinct and unmistakable. Inside this is a dotted pattern, but the dots are not arranged in groups. Inside this is another chain; then a dotted pattern, not in groups; then a third chain (this can only be seen clearly in the 90 reils); and then some more dots, very often blotched into one dark mass. There is a distinct, very prominent white outline round the shaded parts of the numerals.

The special points of difference in the three values are:—

30 Reils. Forged.—The right curl of the tail

of the 3 is slightly but sensibly lower than the left one.

60 Reils. Forged.—The curl at the top end of the 6 is an oval, instead of a circle. The ornamental balls at the top and bottom of the stamp are smaller than those of the genuine 30, a great deal smaller than those of the genuine 60, and the same size as those of the forged 90.

90 Reils. Forged.—The balls are the same size as those in the forged 60 reils. The chain-pattern is very distinct behind the centre of the cipher. The shading inside the head of the 9 goes quite three-quarters of the way round. There are two very distinct links of the chain-pattern in the background, as seen through the head.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on rather soft, moderately stout, yellowish-white wove paper, and also on thick, hard, yellowish-white, transversely-laid paper. The white balls vary in size, from 1 to 1½ mm. in diameter. The pattern immediately inside the ornamental frame is composed of parallel pairs of long black dashes (the inner one of each pair generally shorter than the outer one) alternating with colons, but the colons are irregular, and cannot be traced all the way round the stamp. The dotted pattern inside this is not divided into diamonds, but rather into oblique strips, three dots broad. Inside this comes a narrow pattern which, in the 30 reils, is like a very badly-made chain-pattern above the numerals, but below them is composed of sets of four black dashes. In the 60 reils, this pattern shows the sets of four black dashes, both above and below the numerals. In the 90 reils, it is a very thin white chain, both above and below the numerals. Inside this is a dotted pattern, not divided into groups in the 30 and 90 reils, but divided into squares of 16 dots in the 60 reils. Then comes a narrow band of sets of three black dashes, above and below the numerals in the 60 reils, sets of three above and two below, in the 30 reils, and a thin white chain in the 90 reils. Then there is another dotted pattern, not divided into groups; then an irregular chain; then some more of the dotted pattern; then a white line in the 30 reils and 90 reils, a little more of the chain-pattern, and a central white dot. Most of this last portion is hidden by the numerals in the 60 reils. The thin black line, outside the shaded portions of the numerals, is hardly to be noticed in this set of forgeries.

The special points of difference for the different values, besides those already mentioned, are the following:—

30 Reis. Forged.—The left curl of the tail of the 3 is much higher than the right curl. There is a little black line of shading in the white part of the straight, pointed commencement of the 3, which is not visible in the genuine.

60 Reis. Forged.—The top curl of the 6 is almost circular. The head bends over so much, that the dark shading on it actually touches the shading of the body, though it does not do so in the genuine.

90 Reis. Forged.—The triple bunch of leaves, at the bottom, furthest to the left from the ball, is badly done, the upper leaf of the three being not much more than a white dot.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on medium, bluish-white wove paper. As all the white spaces between the dots are exaggerated, this gives the whole stamp a grey appearance. The white balls seem to vary in size from 1 to 1½ mm. This forgery may be easily detected by the bunches of leaves in the lower border, as there is an extra single leaf on each side, making them 3:3:3:1:1 each side, instead of 3:3:3:1. The pattern immediately inside the border has diamonds of from 16 to 25 dots each, with very marked and wide spaces between the diamonds; immediately inside the ornamental border, there is a row of dashes; these vary considerably, some being single, some double, and some triple parallel dashes, the inside one of each double or triple dash being generally the shortest. Inside this, there is a pattern of diamonds of dots, each diamond containing from 16 to 25 dots, with very prominent white spaces between the dia-

monds. In many of the diamonds, some of the rows of dots are blotched into a single black line. As the extra single leaf at each end of the lower wreaths is such a very marked test, I think further description is not necessary. The special variations for the different values are:—

30 Reis. Forged.—The right curl of the tail of the 3 is slightly lower than the other, and the right curl of the 0 is decidedly smaller than the left curl, though they ought to be about equal in size.

60 Reis. Forged.—There is a zigzag, dotted line outside the outermost diamonds of dots at the top of the stamp, inside the border, extending over about ten of the diamonds.

90 Reis. Forged.—There are 19 dots, 4 oblique lines, and several blotches to be seen inside the head of the 9. In this set there are two rectangular frame-lines round the stamps, 1½ mm. apart.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, in very dark, greasy, black ink, on soft, yellowish-white wove paper, rather thin. Of this forgery I have only the 60 reis; and I have never met with more than the one copy. It is very like the illustration given at the head of this article [see p. 71]. There is no line forming a rectangle round the whole stamp, as in the originals, and in all the forgeries hitherto described; at least, if there is a frame-line, it is so far from the design that it is cut off in my copy, which is not clipped very closely. At a short distance, the whole stamp, except the numerals, looks dark black. It can easily be detected by the bunches of leaves in the lower border, which are 4:3:3:1, each side of the white ball, instead of 3:3:3:1.

(To be continued.)

Ay, there's the Rub

By DÂK

*A London paper's christened me
"The Poet of Philately."
It's very nice when people praise
One's trivial imitative lays.
I didn't know poetic fire
Inspired my philatelic lyre.
They say it does, so we'll suppose
Them right, and once again—here goes.
(This sort of thing, 'twixt you and I
Is very easy when you try.)*

CHALKEE, or not Chalkee, that is the question:
Whether 'tis better, though half blind, to suffer

The things that harrow with courageous caution,
Or to take care to never see our troubles,
And, by neglecting, end them? To buy,—to keep
(Oh lor); and, if to keep, to think we end
The headache (plus the other actual shocks)
The cult is heir to. 'Tis a consummation
Demurely to be dished. To buy,—to keep.—
To rub a surfaced ream;—ay, there's the rub;

For if we keep them all, what work will come
If all be polished off with mortal toil!
This gives us pause: there's the respect
That makes calamity of half our life:
For who would bear the work and waste of time,
The mocker's wrong, the sane man's contumely,
The gibe Cornelius loves in wrinkled way,
The insolence of others, and the spurns
That patient study of the unworthy takes,
Should he himself essay the smirchment made
With a bare sixpence? Who for the things would
care
To frown and sweat a philatelic life,
Did he not fear lest issues afterwards
(Of some new listed country) yet unborn,
Make Gibbons turn?—puzzles our will
And makes us rather hate the stamps we have
And cry for Chalkees that we know not of?
For fashion doth make turncoats of us all.
And when the native hue of our collection
Is silvered o'er with a pale smudge of chalk
'Twere not surprising then, on spur of moment,
Did we regard stamps current all awry
And loose the same to auction.



CHAPTER VI

OUR FIRST WINDFALL

YES, it was a momentous interview. I couldn't have done it for beans! But girls have cheek for anything. Funny thing—in story-books like Walter Scott's, and old books generally, the girls of that time fainted at the sight of a man coming round the corner rather sharper than ordinary; but now they have the nerve of lion-tamers. At least Myn has: and she went up into the Crow's Nest that old Greatorix had made to overlook his yard as if she were going to tea with her aunt Sally; she hasn't any, but that doesn't matter.

I waited outside. It was a holiday, of course, or we couldn't have got off. There was a kind of hole in the yard wall, with a door where some of the bigwigs could enter—if they had keys, that is. And Myn sneaked her father's. He did not often go to the works, you see, but stayed at Greatorix's office down in the town: the place where we could see through the window into the waste-paper basket.

I waited in the lane outside the wall guiltily, like a cad trying to sneak a dandy-looking kit-bag at a railway station. The policeman on the beat passed two or three times, and each time he looked harder at me. But I had on my school suit, and a white shirt with stand-up collar and green tie, so he did not proceed to extremities.

My! it was a long time. I almost thought Myn was going to fetch some of the stamps with her. And when she came out at last, with an old man attached to a white beard to show her to the door, I could hardly keep from howling with joy.

She had a book in her hand.

It wasn't a thick book. Indeed it was pretty slim, with a red back and marbled sides. But the old gentleman framed in the white beard smiled at her and took off his

hat, half in earnest, and half like as if he were making fun. If it hadn't been for the book I think I should have let him have half a brick for himself. He had no call to cheek Myn, and I am no end good with half a brick. Still, when I looked again, I saw it was old Greatorix himself, who was ever such a big pot, and could have shunted the whole of us if he had liked—Myn and Me—yes, even old Currycomb and Philip Hallamshire himself. So I waited for Myn.

I gasped out—"Did you get leave?"

"Shut up!" she whispered, without the least politeness. "Go on ahead—perhaps he's watching; he's got a telescope."

Then I was sure it was old Greatorix himself, for I had heard of that telescope before. They said he could see through brick walls and even solid stone ones, but that I did not believe. I had been second top in the Science Master's class on Optics, and knew that there was a limit to things. Still, I did as Myn said, though I was so anxious to see the inside of that slim, red-backed book that every jump of my heart lifted me about a foot off the ground. Talk about love! Ask any real collector if whole packs of girls ever made him feel like that.

"Bless me, no!" he will say. "Why, you know all there is to know about a girl. You don't need any pocket magnifier to look at her points."

"What pretty hair you've got! Ditto eyes! Ditto complexion! How sweet your smile is! (Though it looks as if she had the face-ache!) Have you been to the Royal Academy? Have you had any skating? Do you like dancing? Ever play hockey—cricket—footer? (They can't really, but they think so sometimes—those that are just out of school and don't know any better.) Who is your favourite author?"

Oh, you soon get to the end of a girl. That's nearly all, except the twaddle they talk among themselves about dresses and hats and the best way of doing their hair. They never have any raised dots on their surcharges—nor—but all this time I was following Myn—or rather Myn was tracking after me up the lane.

"Into the parlour," I heard her say. I knew that she meant in her house. So I went there just as if it had been the hour for her lesson, which it wasn't, not being the day at all, in fact. But the New Maid let me in all right (she had toned down a bit now), and I put my thumb over my shoulder to warn her that Myn was following—pretty close too.

So into the parlour I stalked, and began to get out the Tacitus and the Verson books—*Arnold*, edited by somebody. But no matter, Myn came in about five minutes after, and took off her gloves as cool as a cucumber.

"Have you got—?" I began. But I did not get any farther, for Myn moved her head a little to the side in the direction of the door, to intimate that the New Maid was listening. Then she began to talk about the weather, and how she had not had time to do all the translation of Tacitus I had given her—till after a while we heard soft steps withdrawing in the direction of the kitchen.

Then I made one grab at the slim red-backed book. But Myn was too quick for me. She snatched it away with a look of reproach that would have frozen a salamander, if the Science Master had not told us in the Zoology lesson that there was no such beast.

"Easy does it!" says she. "Law and order, if you please." Myn was no end of a girl for slang—not being a Pupil Teacher like me. "We will take this thing in sections, no grabbing!" So I had to wait a bit yet. Then Myn made an errand into the kitchen, opening the door very special sudden and going on tiptoe so as to see what the New Girl was up to. She was reading "From House-Maid's Cap to Coronet," a raking serial in the periodical entitled *For One and All*. She was so excited that she didn't bother about me any more, thinking every ring was certain to be the earl in his carriage, with her coronet beside him done up in silver paper, like a packet of China tea.

Of course I should have grabbed the book there and then. But Myn, with the distrustfulness which was one of her worst features—betokening a conscience ill at rest with itself—had taken it out of the room with her.

She came back afterwards and told me, what I knew already, that Aunt Threads had gone out to tea. Then, having no farther excuse, she began to tell me about her visit to old Greatorix up in his Crow's Nest in the yard.

"At first," she said, "I thought he was going to fell me with the poker he had in his hand. But when he saw a girl he said that he was only waiting for a foreman who

needed to be reminded of his duty to the firm. So after I had told him who I was, he opened the door and let me come in.

"Your father," he said. "Yes, fine man—Radical and pig-headed—but I wish there was more like him. What's that? Mustn't tell him that you came to see me? What for? Have you been getting into a scrape? You are very young! What is it, Miss —"

"Millicent Hallamshire Sykes!" said I.

"Then I told him how there were loads of old correspondence down at the office all tied up in presses, and with the stamps on each letter—because there were no envelopes to throw into waste-paper baskets in those days.

"But what do you want with old stamps?" said Mr. Greatorix; "they're no use—won't take anything through the post!"

"So I told him how we collected them—"

"We?" said he, cocking his head to one side as sharp as a rabbit at the mouth of its hole. "Who's we?"

"There was nothing else for it, Sam," Myn went on, "and I beg your pardon for bringing your name into it. But he is as sharp as a needle.

"Sam Brown—teaches in the Academy, does he?—ah!" he grumbled. "I hope, Missy, that there is no underhand business in this? I should think it my duty—"

"He was going to say, 'to tell your father—the old . . . toad!'

"But I told him all about the teaching, and the confidence my father had in you—and, oh, a lot of rot. So presently he calmed down, and said, 'So you collect—this Sam Brown and you—and pray what good does that do you?'

"So I thought that he might be like father—all for instruction at any price, and the . . . Old Gentleman take the hindmost. But he did not seem to care about us knowing the history that stamps will teach you—or the geographical information, and the fact that there are beavers in Canada, and seals and codfish and Princes in Glengarry bonnets out in Newfoundland.

"He was calm—yes, even cold.

"You are wasting your time!" he said, "and what's worse—your father's time."

"So, though we had resolved to keep the trading very dark from old Greatorix, I saw that it would be no go—only make him suspect us. So I fessed up about the selling them, and told him how you, Sam, blew the trumpet in the Geography classes, and / annexed the stamps to sell out of father's waste-paper basket. Then in a minute he was interested. Quicker than that even. It was like the lamplighter's pole starting a lamp on a wet night. His face fairly glittered and shone.

"Smart kids—children, I mean!" he said. "I wish mine had turned out like that."

"Sam Brown has got to make money, you see, sir!" I said, just to explain.

"Oh, no, it's in you both—you began before that! Now there's some sense in that—not all geography, and collecting dirty bits of paper."

"Then he thought awhile, and says he, 'Well now, you tell me that there's a market for such things. I should be a fool if I let you forage among all my old letters and me not a penny the better. But you can sell them and I can't—or, at least, haven't the time.'

"He cast his eyes over miles of workshops, and shipbuilding yards, and docks, and the Lord knows what—"

"Myn," said I, "that's swearing, or the next thing to it. I am a pupil teacher, and more than that, I am responsible to your father—"

"Rats!" said Myn, "I am responsible for this book then—and you shan't ever look into its inside—so there! How will you like that, Mister Responsible-to-my-Father?"

I let it pass. One has to sometimes with a girl, and this was clearly enough one of the times.

"So he said that you and I could go over all the old letters of the firm and steam off the stamps—only cutting if there were no writing on the other side. We were to fold up carefully and put in the exact positions and bundle the same as before! And my father was to be in the office all the time."

"But will he do it?—old Phil, I mean."

"Old who?" Myn flared up; "if you mean my father, Sam Brown, you will be good enough to speak more respectfully."

"Yes, Myn," I answered meekly. For this time she had all the face cards in her hand, and every one of them a trump. I could do absolutely nothing without her.

"Yes, and we are to keep books, and at the end of every month we are to show up all we have sold, and the cash is to be divided into three parts—one for me, and one for you, Sam Brown, and one for old Greatorix!"

Though I knew it was coming—I could see well enough—yet I confess I jumped in my seat when she said it. The grasping old wretch! Him with all that money!

But Myn did not think so. Funny girl—Myn. Always saying and doing things different from other people.

"Well, see here, Sam Brown," she said. "I don't think it's mean at all. They are his stamps, aren't they? Well then? And how does he know we are not going to give away half the secrets of the firm? And besides" (here Myn was thoughtful like her father writing a Russian letter), "perhaps he is just trying us, and means to help us all the more. It's a pretty good spec. as it stands, Sam—not to speak of this book!"

And she plunked down the slim red-back right under my nose. You never saw such a book. It was chock-full of trial stamps, little Prince Napoleons, old French stamps all done out on folding sheets and backed with cloth. First there was the paper that the stamp was printed on, then the stamp printed on white paper, and then the proper stamp printed on its own "foundation colour" and on the right paper. I never saw anything like it. There were five of each sort all uncut and unused.

Pharaoh and his host! I nearly fainted. I knew at once that this was far beyond anything that I had ever dreamed of, and I saw that we could never hope to sell it here in East Dene or even in Thorsby. Why, nobody but old Greatorix could have afforded to buy it! It was simply gorgeous. Oh, and there were things that made you shiver and gasp. Essay series of all sorts of stamps in the different colours the printers had tried—weird things that looked as if they had been puddled in some artist fellow's paint-box. Then at the bottom there was the stamp as it had been issued.

"What's all this?" I could hardly gasp out the question.

"That's the book of the Bank of France!" said Myn, as calmly as if she had said it was Jevons's Logic or Colenso's Arithmetic.

"The which?" said I, palping it with my antennae, as it were. I mean I dared hardly lay a human finger on it, lest it should vanish away. Talk of fairy gold!

So Myn—Cucumber Myn—told me that old Greatorix had had something to do with helping the French Government sometime after the war. He was a director of the Bank of England, or the East Dene Savings Bank or something great and rich. Anyway, he had done a service to the French at the time when they were hard up after their war—I think it was. And they had given him one of these books, which was for the purpose of showing that you couldn't cheat the owner to the extent of a one centime stamp.

"But nobody would buy that here, Myn!" I cried in a kind of despair.

"No, Sam Brown, and that's just it. You've got to go up to London by the boat—it's cheaper that way—from Thorsby, you know. And then you must find out who will buy a thing like that—and you sell it, you hear?"

I heard, but asked where the journey money was to come from.

"You are going," said Myn, calmly. "The holidays are in four days. You will be free. And I have got four pounds of my own for your expenses. If we lose, we can count it out of what we make next year. But go you must and sell that book!" So, because Myn arranged it so, and because Myn couldn't go

herself, I must go up to London with the Proof Book of the Bank of France.

I felt fearfully grand at the prospect. For of course I wanted fearfully to go. But I told Myn that she would have done much better herself.

"I know that," she answered sadly, "but father wouldn't let me go, you see. So it's no use asking. I have got to trust you with it. It's a poor enough look out. But if you let it go a penny under fifty pounds—never look me in the face again!"

I said I wouldn't, and was making for the door, but she lagged me by my coat-tails to make me stop and hear reason.

"Now, you *are* going," she said, "and you attend to what I say!"

I attended all right, but in my secret heart I did not believe that all the stamps in the world were worth fifty pounds! I did not say that to Myn, of course. I had more good sense. No use getting Myn in a wax for nothing. It would be bad enough when I got back.

Besides, I was going to London in the holidays, and that was joy enough for any fellow. So I let the rest go hang.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Morocco Agencies

THERE are certain countries that of late years have nearly worried the cataloguers out of their wits. Such questions as, Where the blank shall we place these latter-day Cubans? Then there's that blessed group of irreconcilables, Oil Rivers, Niger Coast Protectorate, Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, and lastly there is this series of Morocco Agencies on the current stamps of Great Britain. Hitherto the Morocco English Post Office has been run from Gibraltar: now it is to be run from this country; *ergo*, Morocco Agency stamps should follow Levant under Great Britain, or rather, to be more accurate, this new series should go under Great Britain, and the previous issues should remain "as you was."

But if we are going to be consistent we shall have to do a lot of remodelling: Cayman Islands, run by Jamaica, should be under Jamaica; Maldives should be under Ceylon; Hawaii should be under United States; Sudan will soon be running itself (now it is under Egypt); and so this tangle increases. To my mind, the only rational way out of the difficulty is to resort to the alphabetical arrangement, otherwise we

shall have to petition the London County Council to build a Philatelic Lunatic Asylum. By the way, it is a curious fact that the largest lunatic asylum in the world is being erected in the great philatelic centre of Croydon, Norwood, and Sydenham, but, out of deference to the eminent philatelists who reside in that district, the authorities call it a "mental asylum."

Lack of Foresight

THE *Daily Express* publishes a telegram from its Las Palmas correspondent, dated 22 January, as follows:—

Owing to lack of foresight on the part of the Spanish Post Office authorities the supply of postage stamps in the island of Grand Canary gave out to-day, and on the departure of the mail steamers for Europe not a stamp of any description could be obtained.

For some time before the departure of the steamers a long queue of people waited their turn outside the municipal offices to have their letters franked with the official stamp of the mayor.

I wonder how that "lack of foresight" is going to turn out, and whether some parasite in the shape of a stamp speculator will get hold of that unfortunate postmaster.

Miscellaneous

Bisected Stamps

As a matter of principle, we should be inclined to exclude from the Catalogue all varieties of stamps for prepaying postage that cannot be collected unused, as well as used, or that were not regularly issued to the public. No one would collect these half-stamps *unused*, except in unsevered pairs (as an Irish friend puts it), and it does not appear that they were ever, anywhere, issued to the public; even in Jamaica, where the use of halves of the Penny stamp was authorized, we do not know that the half of a stamp could have been bought at the Post Office for a halfpenny. In all other cases, except perhaps that of the 2 piastres, 1867, of Egypt, the stamps were divided by the postmasters and affixed by them to the letters, during a temporary deficiency

of low values. Under these circumstances, the postage is really paid in cash, as if there were no such things as stamps in existence, but the Postmaster uses a fragment of a stamp (instead of marking the letter "paid") so as to save himself the trouble of keeping an account of the cash received. We should like to strike out of the Catalogue all stamps thus employed; they are not issued stamps, but merely indications of postage paid in cash; at the same time specialists will of course place specimens of these divided stamps in their collections, as postal curiosities—they must be on the entire cover to be of any value at all—in the same way as specimens of ordinary stamps are preserved on entire envelopes, to show dates of use and to prove special points in their history; but we should certainly

not recommend the listing of bisected stamps in the catalogues, though the fact of their existence should be noted in the magazines.

MAJOR EVANS in the *Monthly Journal*.

Current Issues of Australia and New Zealand

In compliance with a wish expressed by one of our readers we append a list of all stamps on sale at the post offices throughout the Commonwealth and New Zealand on this date (1 January, 1907). We do not give perforations nor varieties of shade, but just sufficient information to enable collectors to identify each stamp.

Postage Dues similar to the old New South Wales design of the following values, viz. ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and 20s., all pale green, are on sale at most of the post offices throughout the Commonwealth, except in Victoria. The latter still uses its old design in the following values, viz. ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s., the colours being rosine and yellow-green.

Duty stamps are not now available for postal use in the Commonwealth. They are in New Zealand, but they are not included in this list.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

½d., green, Queen's Head	Wmk. Cr. and A.
1d., carmine, Jubilee	" "
2d., ultramarine	" "
2½d., deep blue	" "
3d., yellow-green, Diadem	Cr. and N S W.
4d., yellow-brown, Cook	Cr. and A.
5d., deep green, Diadem	Cr. and N S W.
6d., orange, Centennial	Cr. and A.
8d., magenta, Lyre Bird	" "
9d., brown & blue, Commonwealth	" "
10d., violet, Queen's Head	" "
1s., purple-brown, Kangaroo	" "
2s. 6d., emerald, Lyre Bird	" "
5s., purple, Coin	" 5/ "
10s., rosine and violet, Stamp Duty, surcharged "Postage"	N S W.
20s., ultramarine, Carrington	Cr. and A.

QUEENSLAND.

½d., green	Wmk. Cr. and Q.
1d., vermilion	" "
2d., blue	" "
2½d., brown-purple on blue	" "
3d., pale brown	" "
4d., yellow	" "
5d., dull brown	" "
6d., yellow-green	" "
9d., brown and blue	Cr. and A.
1s., mauve	Cr. and Q.
2s., greenish blue	" "
2s. 6d., vermilion	" "
5s., rose	" "
10s., brown	" "
20s., green	" "

All, except the 9d., have a portrait of Queen Victoria in the centre of the design.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

½d., pale green, view of G. P. O.	Wmk. Cr. and S A.
1d., rosine, Queen's Head	Cr. and A.
2d., bright violet, Queen's Head	" "
2½d., deep blue	Cr. and S A.
3d., olive-green, thick "Postage"	Cr. and A.
4d., orange-red	" "
5d., brown-purple, Queen's Head	Cr. and S A.
6d., blue-green, thick "Postage"	" "
8d., ultramarine	" "
9d., lake	Cr. and A.
10d., buff, thin "Postage"	Cr. and S A.
1s., brown, thick "Postage"	Cr. and A.
2s. 6d., deep mauve, thick "Postage"	Cr. and S A.
5s., rose-red, thick "Postage"	" "
10s., green, thin "Postage"	" "
£1, blue, thick "Postage"	" "

The ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., and 5d. are normal size, the others are long stamps.

TASMANIA.

½d., green, pictorial	Wmk. V and Cr.
1d., rose-red	Cr. and A.
1½d., on ½d., blue & brown, tablet type	" " " " " " " " " " " "
2d., violet, pictorial	Cr. and A.
2½d., indigo	" " " " " " " " " " " "
3d., deep brown, pictorial	Cr. and A.
4d., orange	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5d., ultramarine	" " " " " " " " " " " "
6d., lake	" " " " " " " " " " " "
8d., purple-brown, Queen's Head	" " " " " " " " " " " "
9d., blue, Queen's Head	" " " " " " " " " " " "
10d., lake and green, tablet type	" " " " " " " " " " " "
1s., rose and green	V and Cr.
2s. 6d., brown and blue	" " " " " " " " " " " "
5s., lilac and red	" " " " " " " " " " " "
10s., mauve and brown	Cr. and A.

The 1½d. and 10d. to 10s. values have a portrait of Queen Victoria in the centre of the design.

VICTORIA.

½d., green	Wmk. Cr. and A.
1d., rose-red	" "
1½d., red on yellow	" "
2d., mauve	V and Cr.
2½d., blue	Cr. and A.
3d., orange-brown	V and Cr.
4d., olive-yellow	Cr. and A.
5d., chocolate	" "
6d., green	" "
9d., rose	" "
1s., orange	" "
2s., blue on rose	V and Cr.
5s., red and blue	" "
£1, carmine	" "
£2, blue	Cr. and A.

The £1 and £2 stamps have a portrait of King Edward in the centre of the design, all the others have a portrait of Queen Victoria. The ½d. is half the normal size. The ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 5s. are reissues of old designs in changed colours. All Victorian stamps now bear the word "Postage."

WEST AUSTRALIA.

½d., green	Wmk. Cr. and C A.
1d., rose	Cr. and A.
2d., yellow	" "
2½d., blue	Cr. and W A.
3d., brown	Cr. and A.
4d., red-brown	" "
5d., olive-yellow	" "
6d., mauve	Cr. and W A.
8d., yellow-green	V and Cr.
9d., orange	Cr. and A.
10d., red	V and Cr.
1s., green	Cr. and C A.
2s., red on yellow	V and Cr.
2s. 6d., blue on rose	" "
5s., green	" "
10s., lilac	" "
20s., yellow-brown	" "

The ½d. to 1s. values have a swan and the 2s. to 20s. a portrait of Queen Victoria in the centre of the design. The latter are adaptations from designs of Victorian stamps. All West Australian stamps now bear the word "Postage," except the ½d., 5d., and 6d. values.

NEW ZEALAND.

½d., green, pictorial	Wmk. Cr. and N Z.
1d., carmine, Universal	" "
1½d., pale brown, pictorial	" "
2d., violet	" "
2½d., blue	" "
3d., brown	" "
4d., brown and blue	" "
5d., sepia	" "
7d., rose	" "
8d., dark blue	" "
9d., purple	" "
1s., orange-red	" "
2s., blue-green	" "
5s., vermilion	" "
£1, green, Exhibition stamp	" "
1d., red	" "
3d., brown and blue, Exhibition stamp	" "
6d., green and pink	" "

All the current New Zealand stamps are watermarked single-line N Z and star.

The Australian Philatelist.

Philatelic Societies

British Guiana Philatelic Society

*President: Hon. B. Howell Jones.
Secretary: A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown.
Meetings: Christ Church Vicarage, Georgetown.*

A MEETING of the Society was held on 12 January, 1907, at Mr. Ferguson's residence.

Messrs. W. B. Gray and M. A. D'Ahmada were elected members. The Honorary Secretary reported that the London Philatelic Society had forwarded a copy of their publication on the postage stamps of India and Ceylon, together with the Supplement, as a presentation to the library, and intimated that a resolution of thanks had been proposed by Mr. J. A. Pope and seconded by Mr. Luke M. Hill, at a committee meeting. The meeting endorsed the vote of thanks for the handsome gift.

An offer from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of a complete set of all editions of their Catalogue was accepted with thanks.

On the proposition of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. W. A. Abraham, it was decided that in future corresponding members should be admitted to the Society, to be elected in the usual way.

Mr. W. A. Abraham exhibited a fine collection of mint blocks of British colonies, mounted in two "King's Own" albums. The collection, which contains several valuable blocks, was considered the finest exhibit of blocks made before the Society.

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

*President: Mr. MacLachlan.
Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.*

THE fortnightly meeting of this Society took place on Tuesday, 29 January, 1907.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. G. Dukes was voted to the chair.

The principal item of the evening's proceedings was a display of the stamps of Jamaica and Barbados, kindly lent by Mr. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale. These were very much admired for the general excellence of the specimens. Especial interest was taken in a complete set of six of the rare Barbados provisionals, 1d. on 5s., rose.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom was proposed and seconded, and the members expressed their appreciation of the good work he is achieving in the advancement of the cause of Philately throughout the country.

Junior Philatelic Society

*President: Fred J. Melville.
Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.
Hon. Sec.: L. Savournin, 62 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street,
Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C. [E.C.
Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.
Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.*

THE ninth ordinary meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C., on Saturday, 2 February, 1907. The first two hours were devoted to some quiet exchanging between members, and to an auction sale of interesting lots, under the direction of Mr. E. Gilbert-Lodge, F.A.I., the Hon. Auctioneer of the Society.

At 8 p.m. the Hon. Secretary announced that Mr. F. J. Melville was unable to attend owing to illness, and Mr. Douglas Ellis was elected to preside over the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting and other

formal business were soon disposed of, and the following new members were elected: Miss Beatrice Naish, Hammersmith; Mr. G. C. Rowe, Norwood; Mr. A. Winter, Kent.

Donations to the permanent collection were acknowledged from Messrs. H. Harland and C. J. Patman.

The Chairman now introduced to the meeting Mr. I. J. Bernstein, who was announced to read a paper and give a display of British stamps used abroad. In doing so the Chairman alluded to the happy circumstance that the Society should be able on two successive occasions to welcome to London and hear addresses from Presidents of the local branches of the Society—at the last meeting Mr. M. H. Horsley, President of the West Hurtlepool Branch, and now, Mr. I. J. Bernstein, President of the Manchester Branch.

Mr. Bernstein, who was cordially received, expressed his pleasure at being with them that night, and especially so as it was the anniversary of the foundation of the Branch over which he presided.

The subject, "British Stamps used Abroad," was one that embraced many countries, and still offered many opportunities for study and discovery, to say nothing of the picking up of bargains. Among these might be mentioned stamps bearing the postmarks of Seychelles and Fernando Poo, of which his own specimens were as yet, he believed, unique.

A postmark was evidence of issue and use in that particular country, and more so than some surcharges that could be mentioned. They were certainly collectable, for amongst other things they showed the manner and the wide extent that British stamps were once used. There would never be any postmark remainders, and, unlike some stamps, none could exist genuinely without having done postal duty.

British stamps were used outside the British Isles in such countries and colonies as had not yet joined the Postal Union, and whose stamps had no franking powers outside their own borders. In such countries, at one or two of the chief ports or at the capital, a British office would be established, with British staff, issuing British stamps, and using a British cancellation. With the exception of the Levant, all these offices were closed on the entry of their particular country into the Postal Union.

British stamps used in this way could be divided into five groups:—

- I. Europe and Levant.
- II. West Indies.
- III. Foreign Countries.
- IV. Naval Stations.
- V. Armies in the Field.

Of Group I, the A 25 and A 26 of Malta and Gibraltar were well known. The "C" of Constantinople was in use from 1857 to 1885, and during that time offices were opened in Alexandria, Suez, Beyrout, and Smyrna. All stamps issued by the Levant offices were surcharged, in order to prevent their use in England, as they were sold at a trifle below their face value, but the converse was not objected to, and unsurcharged British could always, and can now, be used in the Levant.

II. The use of British stamps in the West Indies was between 1858 and 1860. Before that time postage had to be prepaid in cash. Since then these countries have used their own stamps.

III. Of this group the chief places were in South America and in the Danish West Indies. Offices were established along both coasts of the South American continent, the most important one being St. Thomas, C 51. Nearly all Pacific vessels called here, and much correspondence passed through this office. High-value stamps bearing these postmarks were not so rare as might be expected. This was explained by the fact that the usual letter rate varied from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per half-ounce. The closing of these offices coincided with the entry of their several countries into the Postal Union.

Among the entires which Mr. Bernstein showed was one from South America bearing stamps up to the value of 1s. 1½d. As the letter rate was at that particular time 1s. only, the extra ½d. was a mystery, unless it was a late fee.

IV. The Naval Stations, chiefly about the Pacific, were open between 1858 and 1865, but as their cancelling numbers were subsequently transferred to other offices their study was perplexing. These numbers ran from A 81 to A 99, and could be found on stamps used at a later date in Jamaica and the Virgin Islands.

V. Of this group the Crimean obliteration was the most interesting. It consisted at first of a crown between two stars, and later of a star between two "O's."

Mr. Bernstein illustrated his remarks with a fine collection of British stamps used in the Mediterranean offices, with rarities and curiosities from other parts. Among the latter were two curious errors on entires—one showing a date on a stamp issued three years later, a "6" being inverted and reading as "9," and an envelope from Cartagena, the cancellation being C 65 instead of C 56.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bernstein's remarks Mr. Feeney rose to offer him the best thanks of the meeting for his extempore address. Such a long and interesting array of facts and figures was truly a feat of memory. Mr. Gilbert-Lodge seconded. The Hon. Secretary supported this, and added that the collection and study of postmarks used on stamps was one of his idiosyncrasies, and he fully agreed with Mr. Bernstein as to their philatelic interest. Further, he called upon all members present to take the opportunity of sending to their philatelic brethren in Manchester, through Mr. Bernstein, their heartiest greeting, and to wish them as a Society "Many happy returns of the day." This was carried amid much enthusiasm, and Mr. Bernstein briefly replied.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to the examination of Mr. E. A. Leigh's collection of West African stamps, much interest being shown in some split provisionals on pieces of the original envelope, and in the fine condition of the stamps generally, especially some used copies that were notoriously difficult to get in that condition. A hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Leigh.

The meeting was brought to a close by a vote of sympathy with the absent President, proposed by Mr. Feeney in feeling terms, and seconded simultaneously by a score of voices from various parts of the room.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: J. J. Bernstein.

Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedly Terrace, Pendleton.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

The fifteenth ordinary meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 12 January. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about thirty

members present. Messrs. C. H. Cartwright and E. Y. Harrison were elected members. Mr. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society, gave an interesting lecture, entitled "His Majesty's Mails." He said the mails were carried by mounted postboys until the improvement of the roads by Macadam's system, when the mail coaches were introduced, which in their turn were superseded by railways. Before the introduction of penny postage, in 1840, letters were charged by distance, and if any enclosure was made the rate was doubled. After that date the rate was reduced to one penny per half-ounce to any part of Great Britain. Mr. Fawcett, a noted Postmaster-General, introduced the parcel post. Describing the system used in the post offices, Mr. Melville said when the boxes are cleared the letters are first of all placed on tables in the post office, where they are "faced," that is, arranged with the address uppermost; they are then taken to other tables, where they are postmarked, sorted, and tied in bundles, which are placed in sacks and carried to the railway stations to be sent to their destination.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.

Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cochrige Street.

Annual Subscription: 6s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

THERE was a good attendance of members at this Society's usual fortnightly meeting, held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 22 January, 1907. The Vice-President, Mr. H. Wade, was originally to have given a display of "Egyptians," but owing to the great amount of work involved in arranging and mounting the stamps satisfactorily, and consequent delay, it was recently decided that Mr. Wade's fine collections of both Barbados and New South Wales should provide for the members' entertainment instead, the Egyptian stamps being held in reserve for a later date. Mr. W. V. Morten (junior Vice-President) occupied the chair, and judging from the amount of appreciation shown in the fine old stamps of the colonies named, the change in the programme was a perfectly "happy one," and no one complained. Superb copies of the first issues of Barbados, both used and unused, including the imperforate ½d., 1d., and 4d. values of 1852, on blued paper, unwatermarked, attracted notice, as did the ½d. and 1d. of 1856-7 printed on white paper. The design of this first type shows the figure of Britannia seated on bales of merchandise, with a spear in her right hand, and her left resting on a shield, a ship in full sail on the right. The only inscription on this stamp was BARBADOS, in a straight label at foot, so that the values were distinguished by colour alone, green for the ½d., blue the 1d., and brown-red the 4d. Designed and engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. in London, who continued to print the stamps until 1875; the workmanship was excellent. A change was made in 1875 to De La Rue & Co., who printed the Britannia type of stamps from Perkins Bacon & Co.'s plates till 1882. Of the stamps watermarked small and large Stars, with varieties of perforation, shades of colour, superb postally used copies of the 4d., 6d., and 1s. values, 1861-78, and of the large 5s. stamp, dull rose, of 1873, were shown. In 1858 the name of the colony was transferred to the top of the stamp, where it appears in curved white letters, and the value was added in a straight line at foot. In 1882 the design with diademed profile of Queen Victoria was introduced; then in 1892-9 the design, Queen Victoria standing in an elaborate shell as a chariot, robed and crowned, with Neptune's trident in her

right hand, and in her left the orb, being drawn over the sea by two sea-horses.

The first issues of New South Wales transcended perhaps in interest, if that were possible, those of the West Indian colony, for Mr. Wade excelled himself with his magnificent collection of the rare stamps of the more important colony "down under." There were numerous fine specimens, used, of Sydney Views of 1850, which were the first picture stamps to be issued. There is a great variety of these stamps, all of which are extremely rare (except when in poor condition), such as with and without clouds, vertical and horizontal lined backgrounds, lines on the bale, etc. The first of these stamps were engraved and printed by Mr. Robert Clayton, of Sydney, the values being 1d., in shades pale red to carmine; 2d., in varying shades of blue; and 3d., in shades of green; and there are many characteristic variations of each plate. Later, Mr. John Carmichael, of Sydney, executed the engraving, curiously enough with similar results; he also engraved on steel the first issue in 1851 of the laureated type of Queen's Head stamps. Mr. Wade showed a superb used pair of the 1d., lake, of 1850, on grey paper with good margins, and some other pairs and strips of these issues of surpassing interest. All later issues and designs down to 1860, including varieties and errors of watermark, shade, the errors of printing—WALE, WALES, and WALLS for WALES—were fully and creditably represented.

Mr. Wade was complimented by the Chairman on his success, stating he had never before seen such a uniformly well-conditioned lot of what might be termed "classic" stamps, and proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. Egly, and carried unanimously.

Novelties shown included: Morocco Agencies on current stamps of Great Britain; New Zealand, ½d., 1d., 3d., and 6d., picture postage stamps issued for the Christchurch Exhibition, by Mr. P. M. Knight. Virgin Islands, 1d., rose, 1887, complete mint sheet, by Mr. C. Moss. Japanese Official illustrated post card, with official envelope, issued to commemorate the conclusion of the war with Russia, by Mr. T. S. Fraser. Sheet of Patent Medicine stamps, now issued by the Inland Revenue, perforated for the first time, by Mr. W. Harrison Hutton.

Sheffield Philatelic Society

President: F. Atkin.
Hon. Sec.: H. E. Standfield, 22 Parker's Road, Sheffield.

The members of this Society held their annual dinner at the King's Head Hotel, on Thursday, 17 January, 1907. The President, Mr. F. Atkin,

was supported by Mr. E. E. Standfield (Secretary), Mr. J. F. Peace (Librarian), Mr. J. H. Chapman (Treasurer), Mr. K. Sneath (Exchange Secretary), and a number of other members and friends. The President proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honoured.

Mr. Sneath, in proposing "Success to the Society," described what great strides it had made since its inception in 1894, and said that it compared very favourably with any other Society. He also referred to the honour conferred upon Philately by the recent granting of a royal charter to the London Philatelic Society. He said that stamp collecting was now far removed from the school-boy-hobby state, and was really acknowledged as a science. The Secretary of the Society, Mr. Standfield, suitably replied.

Mr. Hunt proposed "Our City," and said he was proud to belong to a city like Sheffield, which, by reason of its important manufactures, held one of the foremost positions in the country. In replying Mr. Bartlett said that Sheffield compared very favourably with any other city, either in its buildings, tramways, or municipal work. He said that once when he was in Germany he told his friends he was an elector of Sheffield, and they seemed very much impressed thereby; possibly they thought it was a position similar to that of a prince.

Mr. Chapman proposed the toast of "The President," and said that the Society had always been very fortunate in its choice of Presidents, and in Mr. Atkin they had one who was a philatelist in the true sense of the word, and not merely a collector of stamps; he was always anxious to further the interests of the Society. The toast was received with musical honours, and in replying Mr. Atkin said he was always willing to do what he could for the Society.

In a very felicitous speech Mr. Peace proposed "The Visitors," and said that they were always pleased to see visitors at any of their gatherings and meetings, as it helped to dissipate the idea in some people's mind that stamp collectors were a little bit "touched"; further than this, the visitors sometimes became so interested that they joined the Society as members.

As usual the menu card was a philatelic curiosity, being artistically decorated with stamps of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America. A copy is being forwarded to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who is President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

The evening was enlivened by a number of glee and songs, which were well rendered by the Eolian Glee Singers.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 6d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III. January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free.

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VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

(Continued from page 83.)

Curacao

THE Dutch colony of Curacao consists of a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea off the north coast of Venezuela, the chief island giving its name to the colony. It was settled by the Spaniards in 1527, and was taken by the Dutch in 1634. The islands of the group are Curacao, with an area of 212 square miles and a population of 30,119; Bonaire, 95 square miles and a population of 4926; Aruba, 69 square miles and a population of 9591—all north of Venezuela; and the southern part of the island of St. Martin, 17 square miles and population 3485; St. Eustatius, 7 square miles and population 1383; and Saba, 5 square miles and population 2189—these last three situated in the north of the Lesser Antilles. The total area of the colony is 405 square miles, with a population of 51,693. The capital is Willemstad, on the south coast of Curacao.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of the colony commences with a King's Head issue in 1873; followed by a large central figure issue in 1889, a girl Queen's Head type in 1892, and an up-to-date profile of Queen Wilhelmina in 1891, with occasional intervals of provisionals.

1873-89. Twelve values. Design: Profile to left of King William III. These stamps were printed at the Government printing office, in Holland, and Mr. Gordon Smith tells us that the earlier issues of these stamps had no gum, the nature of the climate probably rendering it inadvisable to gum the stamps. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
2½ c., green	1 0	2 0
3 c., bistre	5 0	—
5 c., carmine	1 6	—
10 c., ultramarine	1 0	—
12½ c., yellow	1 0	1 0
15 c., olive	3 0	3 0
25 c., orange-brown	3 6	0 3
30 c., grey	1 6	1 6
50 c., purple	1 9	1 6
60 c., olive-bistre	2 0	2 0
1 g. 50 c., indigo and pale blue	8 0	5 0
2 g. 50 c., purple and bistre	10 0	7 6

1889. Five values. Design: Large figure of value in the centre. The 1 c. has a sloping figure; in all the other values the figures are upright. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 c., drab	0 1	0 1
2 c., lilac	0 2	0 1
2½ c., green	0 2	0 2
3 c., bistre	0 2	0 3
5 c., red	0 3	0 2

1891. Provisional. One value. Design: 25 CENT, in two lines, surcharge in black, on 30 c., grey, of the first issue. This stamp was issued provisionally to supply the want of the permanent 25 c., being a double Postal Union rate. The surcharging was done with a handstamp.



Provisional.

	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
25 cent, in black, on 30 c., grey		2 0	0 9

1892-5. Five values. Design: Head of the girl Queen Wilhelmina in profile to right. Perforated.



	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
10 c., ultramarine		0 4	0 4
12½ c., yellow-green		0 6	0 3
15 c., rose-red		0 6	0 6
25 c., orange-brown		1 0	0 2
30 c., drab		2 0	—

1895. Provisionals. One value. Design: "2½ cent," in carmine, in one line, on the 10 c. of the first issue, and 2½ CENT, in black, in two lines, on the 30 c. of the same issue.



Provisionals.

	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2½ cent, in carmine, on 10 c., ultramarine		2 0	—
2½ cent, in black, on 30 c., grey		10 0	1 6

1899. Provisionals. Design: The then current stamps of Holland with the later type of Queen's Head, with diadem surcharged in black, as illustrated.



Perf. Unused. Used.

	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue		0 4	0 4
25 c. on 25 c., blue on rose		0 9	0 9
1.50 on 2½ g., dull lilac		6 0	6 0

1903. Eleven values. Designs: The low values a large figure of value in the centre of an oblong oval on an oblong stamp, and a diademed profile of Queen Wilhelmina to left for the higher values. Perforated.



	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., olive-green		0 1	—
2 c., red-brown		0 1	—
2½ c., deep green		0 1	—
3 c., orange		0 1	—
5 c., rose		0 2	—



		Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
10 c., slate		0 3	—
12½ c., blue		0 4	—
15 c., brown		0 5	—
25 c., violet		0 8	—
30 c., red-brown		0 9	—
50 c., brown-carmine		1 6	—

1906. Two high values. Design: Diademed head of Queen Wilhelmina in a larger-size stamp.



	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1½ g., red-brown		—	—
2½ g., slate-blue		—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Great Britain

Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN 1710 the Acts relating to the P.O. were completely remodelled by the statute 9 of Anne, c. 10, which remained in force till 1837. This Act, I may state, again excepted the Universities. It also established the first

The abuses of franking were carried to an enormous extent. It is on record that a pack of hounds were sent free by this means. Members of Parliament even paid their servants by giving them franked envelopes for

To His Majesty's Postmaster-General.

I Archibald Lord Douglas of Douglas

do hereby give Notice, pursuant to the Act of the 42d GEO. III.

Cap. 63, that being disabled by bodily Infirmity from writing

the whole Superscription of my Letters, I have appointed

George Wentworth my Steward

to write my Name upon and superscribe them for me, so that they may pass free of the Duty of Postage.

Dated the *5: Day of March 1827*

Signed and sealed by me

Douglas



Printed by J. Hartnell, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street,
for His Majesty's Stationery Office,

Surveyors of the Post Office, an office which still exists but with varied duties. Franking was curtailed in 1705, and I find a committee sat in 1735, but cannot trace when franking first came into use.

sale. They deputed others to sign for them. I illustrate an executed form as used, which in this case was legitimate.

The trouble not having abated in 1764, 1784, and 1795, they were again further

restricted, but the privilege was not withdrawn until the issue of the temporary envelopes to the Members of Parliament in 1840.

Even at this comparatively late date there was not a sufficiency of small copper coins, and, thinking it might be interesting, I show a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. token issued by Holloway, dated 1794,



having the elevation of the Post Office on the obverse, in red mint state.

On 11 November, 1830, the first mails were sent by railway from Liverpool to Manchester.

Adhesive labels were employed in England in 1783 for the tax on patent medicines, etc.

In 1812 a Scotch sailing-packet company is said to have issued special letter and parcel stamps, but no details are available.

In 1830 Charles Whiting proposed to the Government the use of stamped bands which he termed "Go Frees." Later, Charles Knight suggested the use of stamped covers, but nothing in reality was effected.

In 1838 Acts were passed to provide for the conveyance of mails by railways; the first travelling P.O. was put on the Grand Junction Railway between Birmingham and Liverpool, 1 July, 1837.

Towards the end of 1836 the stamp duty on newspapers was reduced from about $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. net to 1d. It must not be forgotten that these stamps included the conveyance by post, and are legitimately collectable by philatelists.

I may mention that on a question being raised in the House, in Disraeli's time, regarding the opening of letters, a Mr. Roebuck spoke recommending the power to do this should be abolished: perhaps the worthy President of the Leeds Society may have had an ancestor versed in postal matters like himself.

In 1838 small labels or seals, somewhat similar to those we are acquainted with as used on share transfers, etc., were used to seal letters, and may have suggested the use of stamps.

Francis W. Stevens claimed to have invented the 1d. postage stamp, but I have no details.

Rowland Hill does not mention adhesive stamps in his first edition of *Post Office Reform*, printed in 1837, but only proposed them in his evidence before the Commissioners in

February, 1837, and includes the proposal in the second edition of above, acknowledging the suggestion was derived from Charles Knight.

In 1838 James Chalmers of Dundee proposed an adhesive label, as will be seen from the *Post Circular* of 5 April, 1838, which I have, and which is the most interesting number of the issue, his specimen being printed: "Not exceeding half an ounce, one penny." Mr. Chalmers's first stamp is clearly the same method of prepayment as mentioned by Rowland Hill for the first time before the Committee on 13 February, 1837. In answer to a question, Hill said: "By using a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp [cancelling] and covered at the back with a glutinous wash."

I must here introduce another name which may be new to some. Examined before the Committee in 1838, Cobden, as delegate for the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said: "I have an impression that a vignette stamp about $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square to be fixed to the outside of a letter would be a very convenient plan," etc.

On 9 December, 1839, as an experiment, a uniform rate of 4d. was established for a single or $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. letter; this being the first trial of charging by weight instead of by the sheets of paper used, the absurdity of which may be seen from the two specimens.

Two letters were prepared, one, although consisting of a piece of paper $35'' \times 23''$, weighing just under 1 oz. if kept dry, would only be charged single rate, whereas the other letter prepared, although only $4'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}''$ and weighing only 8 grains, was charged at double rate, as a small piece of paper was enclosed. Sir H. Cole sent fifty of each to the Charing Cross Post Office by a clerk who had a sense of humour. He produced first one of the large letters. The official, after careful examination by a lamp, finding it to be single, charged it as such. Then a small letter was produced. The official turned crimson, cursed a little, but had no option but to mark it double rate. The attendant public were convulsed. Two of these letters were later produced in the House of Commons by R. Wallace.

Having now mentioned Rowland Hill, I may say that Sir Rowland Hill, mercer, Mayor of London in 1550, caused to be made divers causeways both for horse and man; it would be curious if he proves to be an ancestor of the inventor of the system of prepayment of postage by stamps, as the bearing of the condition of the roads on the carrying of letters was so important a consideration.

Without waiting for the stamps to be issued, on 10 January, 1840, the 4d. rate was lowered to 1d. by statute 3 & 4 Victoria, c. 96, but there was no notification to the public.

It occurred, however, to those entrusted

with bringing the new rate into operation, that the plan should be begun under favourable auspices, and it was resolved to issue envelopes for the use of the Members of Parliament at the new rate of postage, and the following notice was distributed to the members on 16 January, 1840 :—

Letter covers [envelopes] which will pass free through the Post Office are prepared for the use of Members of Parliament, and may be bought at the Office for the sale of Parliamentary papers, in the Members' Waiting Room.

These covers being available for the House of Parliament only will be charged if posted elsewhere.

The last bag from the House for the General Post will in future be dispatched at 6.30.

The Covers will pass free by the London Penny Post, if put into the bags after 2 o'clock.

There are three varieties of the envelopes :

1. For the House of Lords, red imprint.
2. " " Commons, black "
3. " Houses of Parliament " "

As you know, there has been a recent proposal made (March, 1906) in Parliament to bring again into force the franking of members' letters.

Now we come to more modern times, when in 1833 R. Wallace, M.P. for Greenock, commenced his crusade against the inadequate management of the Post Office. He was joined by Sir Henry Cole, and in 1836 by Rowland Hill, who virtually carried through the matter ; the former succeeded in getting Parliament to appoint a Committee, who invited suggestions and designs.

(To be continued.)

To be posted at the House of Commons only.

Post Paid.—**ONE PENNY**.—Weight not to exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Messrs C. Chapman & Co.



12 Bryanston Square

Frederick Thesiger

The speech from the Throne contained the following :—

I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intention of Parliament by the reduction of the duties in Postage, and I trust the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the community.

These envelopes are of peculiar interest as connoting the earliest but tentative approval of Rowland Hill's great plan of uniform penny postage, and also as being the first with an official notification on the face of the reduction in the Postal rates ; and thus the Franking system passed away.

THE CENTURY ALBUM

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Post-free, 17s. 6d.
Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Sarawak

The State of Sarawak, formed by Sir James Brooke in 1842, lies on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. Its area is estimated at from 41,000 to 45,000 square miles. There are some half a million inhabitants, who are Malays, Chinese, or Dyaks. Kuching (population 25,000), the chief town, lies about twenty miles up the Sarawak River.



Sir James Brooke, the son of a Devonshire gentleman, was born at Benares on the 29 April, 1803. Educated at Norwich, he entered the East India Company's army in 1819, and was seriously wounded in the Burmese War of 1826. He returned home on furlough, and on proceeding to rejoin his regiment the voyage was so protracted that he was unable to reach India before the expiration of his furlough. Consequently he lost his appointments, left the service in 1830, and returned to England. Piracy in the Eastern Archipelago had long been a menace and a scourge to shipping. Brooke, accordingly, determined to join issue with the pirates, and also attempt to civilize the savages of the surrounding islands. The purchase of a small brig and a voyage to China followed. On the death of his father in 1835 he came into a fortune of £30,000. Once more he made for the East, and sailed in a schooner-yacht to Borneo in 1838. At this time the Sultan of Brunei was engaged in reducing the marauding Dyak tribes of Sarawak. Brooke, on his arrival, lent his assistance. Success crowned his efforts, and the Sultan appointed him Rajah of the Province of Sarawak in 1841. A vigorous reformation of government was entered upon. The murderous custom of head-hunting, prevalent among the Dyaks, he declared to be a crime, which would be punished by death. Piracy was also rigorously dealt with.

In 1847 Brooke returned to England on a visit. He was warmly welcomed, invited by Queen Victoria to Windsor, and knighted in the following year. The island of Labuan, near Sarawak, having been purchased from Borneo by the British Government, Sir James Brooke was appointed Governor of the island and Commander-in-chief. On his return his measures against pirates were so severe that charges were brought against him in the House of Commons in 1851. A Royal Commission declared these charges

unsubstantiated. In 1857 Sir Charles was attacked at night by a large body of Chinese, who were enraged at his measures to prevent opium smuggling. The attack was beaten off, and the Chinese were defeated in several fights by a native force.

The independence of Sarawak was recognized by the English Government in 1847. The country made wonderful progress under Brooke's regime. He found Kuching a town of a thousand people; he left it a town of 25,000. In 1840 the exports to Singapore totalled some £25,000. In 1858 the exports had increased eightfold. Sir James Brooke died at Burrator, Devonshire, an estate purchased for him by public subscription. His death took place on the 11 June, 1868.

Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G., was born in 1829. On the death of Sir James Brooke, his uncle, in



1868, he succeeded to the Rajahship of Sarawak, and now rules over a much larger territory, the Limbang river district having been annexed in 1890. The Rajah married in 1869 Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, daughter of Clayton de Windt, Blunsden Hall, Wilts, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, who was born on 26 September, 1874, in London, and was educated at Clevedon, Winchester, and Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Sir Charles was knighted in 1888. He served in the British Navy from 1840 to 1851, when he resigned his commission to help his uncle in Sarawak. Now that piracy and head-hunting are things of the past, the Rajah has more leisure for his favourite recreations, hunting and reading. Chesterton House, Cirencester, is his address in England, while the Villa Raffo, Bogliasco, near Genoa, Italy, also belongs to the Rajah.

Servia

This kingdom of S.E. Europe lies between Hungary and Turkey. The original home of the Servians is supposed to have been the country adjoining the Carpathian mountains. They migrated to Servia and surrounding districts in 638 A.D., and embraced Christianity. A dynasty was formed in the twelfth century which lasted some 200 years. At the battle of Kossovo ("Field of the Blackbirds"), in 1389, Turkish aggression achieved its aim and Servian independence was virtually lost. For 300 years Servia became subject to Turkish rulers, and the

unhappy people were ground down under every kind of injustice and barbarity. In 1718 Servia was ceded to Austria, but Austria had to restore it to the Sultan twenty-one years later. At last, in 1804, a stalwart and determined champion of his country's freedom was found in Kara George, a rich swine-owner, who in three years drove out the tyrants and stormed Belgrade and other fortresses. The struggle developed into a racial and religious war. Russian interference brought about a slight cessation of hostilities, but the struggle was renewed with such vigour on the part of Turkey that Kara (Black) George was obliged to quit the country. He fled to Austria, and Turkey recovered the country. A further rebellion of the Servians against Turkish misrule took place in 1815. Milosh Obrenovich, a herdsman, expelled the enemy; and became, henceforth, the leading spirit in the struggle for independence. In 1817 he caused his rival, Kara George, to be assassinated, and was himself proclaimed supreme ruler of Servia. Obrenovich died in 1861, and the chief power passed into the hands of his son Michael. In his reign, in 1866, the first

Servian postage stamps appeared. The October of that year saw a change of design, the head of the Prince appearing



as the central design in place of the Servian Arms. Michael Obrenovich had been expelled in 1842 by a rival faction; who, as Milosh had been compelled to abdicate, elected Alexander, son of Kara George, as their prince.

This Alexander lost the sympathy of his people, and was, in his turn, compelled to abdicate, in 1859, in favour of the aged exile Milosh Obrenovich, who, as we have stated before, died in 1861.

Under Michael's rule Servia saw the dawn of brighter days. The country began to feel the pulse of progress. Signs of prosperity were everywhere in evidence. In 1867 the last Turkish garrisons left Servia. A year later, on 10 June, Prince Michael was assassinated in the park of Topshidere, near Belgrade, by emissaries of the rival Kara George faction.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRAZIL—continued

Issue of 1843. 30, 60, 90 Reils

Fifth Forgery.—Lithographed, in dark black, on stout, white laid paper. There are two frame-lines round the stamp, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. apart. The white balls are oval, instead of circular, about 1 mm. across the widest part. The pattern immediately inside the ornamental border is composed of pairs of parallel black dashes, alternating with colons (= : =). Then comes a pattern of diamond-shaped black dots, quite uniform, and not grouped into diamonds. Then comes a thin white chain, on a deep black background; then some more of the uniform dotted pattern; then another white chain, like the first; then some more of the uniform dotted pattern; and the centre of the stamp is nearly all black, without any particular pattern on it. The ornamental border, which, in the genuine stamps, gradually diminishes in width towards the sides, so that it is merely a thin black line at each end of the oval, is, in this forgery, quite $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad at each end of the oval. There is an extra white dot, opposite to the point of the last leaf of each wreath, top and bottom, though, in the right-hand side of the bottom wreath, the dot is below the level of the last leaf. These extra dots are

not to be seen in the genuine. The special differences are:—

30 Reils. Forged.—The arrangement of the wreath to the left of the bottom ball is, in my specimen, 3 : 3 : 2 : 1 : ; the head of the 3 is totally unlike the genuine, or any other forgery, having a small curl at the left end, instead of the long, downward-pointing peak; the tail, also, is a single, large white ball, instead of the two black-grouse curls.

60 Reils. Forged.—The right upper wreath, in my specimen, is 3 : 2 : 3 : 1 : . The narrowest white part of the head of the 6 is not much more than $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. broad; but in the genuine, the narrowest white part is fully 1 mm. across.

90 Reils. Forged.—The right upper wreath, in my specimen, is very badly done, and seems to be 1 : 1 : 1 : , with only one white colon, and as before mentioned, a white dot after the outer leaf.

Sixth Forgery.—This is very poor, and I have only met with the 90 reils. Coarsely lithographed, on thick, very yellowish-white wove paper. The top wreaths are an easy test. To the right of the ball they are: 3 : 3 : 2 : 2 : 1 : and, to the left of the ball, 3 : 3 : 3 : 3 : 1 (an

extra bunch of leaves in each case). While the top ball measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm., the bottom one is less than 1 mm. The pattern immediately inside the ornamental border consists of pairs of dashes only. The general dotted pattern is not in groups. The separations between the different portions of the dotted pattern are thin white dashes, on a black ground. These tests will, I think, be found quite sufficient.

Seventh Forgery.—I have not any of this set before me, but can describe them from memory, sufficiently for their detection. Lithographed, on stout wove paper of a yellowish-white. The design is done in two colours. First of all an oval, the size and shape of the stamp, is printed in a decidedly blue, neutral tint, and then the usual forgery is printed on the top of this. Thus all the parts of the design which ought to show white are *blue*. I think this will be enough to describe the forgery, without entering into details which I do not now remember.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—25, very large; even larger than the stamp. Also a blotchy cancellation, which I have not been able to make out. Also a very large double oval.

First Forgery.—1, size of the illustration; also larger.

Second Forgery.—1, larger; also 29, large.

Third Forgery.—38, very large, without numerals; but very often uncanceled.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncanceled.

Fifth Forgery.—A rectangle, larger than 74, with unreadable lettering.

Sixth Forgery.—29, large.

Seventh Forgery.—I do not remember whether this was cancelled or not.

Issue of 1844. 10, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600
Reis

Two sets of these stamps can be made, one printed on yellowish-white paper, and the other on bluish-white, or greyish-white; both wove. The 180, 300, and 600 reis have always been scarce; but the lower values are common enough. Those on the bluish paper are scarcer than the other set. There is a very great difference in the way in which different specimens of the genuine are printed; some of them are in a rich black, whilst others, which have had, apparently, not enough ink on the plate, look like skeleton, outline copies of the design; and many a collector would be apt to brand these latter as forgeries.

Genuine.—Finely engraved in *taille-douce*; paper varying as above. The design of these stamps is of bewildering intricacy, and yet I shall be obliged to try to describe it, in order to show where the forgeries are at variance with it. Immediately inside the border-line there is a sort of white chain-pattern, formed



by the white lines of the engine-turning; but only parts of the oval made by this chain-pattern

can be seen; for the oval, if complete, would be larger than the stamp. In the centre of each link of the chain there is a black, diamond-shaped dash, with a black dot each side of it. It must be remembered that, of this chain, only a few links (3 to 4) are visible in the corners of the stamp, the rest being supposed to be cut off by the boundary-lines of the frame. Then comes another chain-pattern, similar in all respects, but nearly complete, being only cut off just at the top and bottom. Then comes a lace-work pattern, and then a very white oval, of wavy outline, which is the whitest part of the design. Then there is some more lace-work; then a narrow black line; then a broad, greyish band, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. broad, ornamented with shadowy-looking crosses. Within this, there is a narrow band of lace-work, then a whitish zigzag pattern, then a black zigzag pattern, then the narrow central oval of engine-turning, and finally a straight black line in the centre of this. The whole pattern has the appearance of white lines, scratched out of a black background. The shaded parts of the numerals are *very* black, and the ink of the said shaded parts stands out in relief from the paper, so that the ridges can be actually felt with the finger.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on thick, hard, yellowish-white wove paper. The whole stamp has a very grey look, like an exaggeration of the faintly-printed specimens of the genuine, and the whole of the design is evidently formed by black lines on a white ground, instead of looking like white lines, scratched out of a black ground. Immediately inside the frame is a pattern of white diamonds, on a dark ground. These diamonds only show at the corners of the stamp, the rest being supposed to be cut off by the frame. Then comes another similar pattern of white diamonds, but running all round the stamp, except at the top and bottom. Then comes a pattern of interlacing, outlined crescents, this pattern being rather more than 1 mm. wide. Then comes a dark band, nearly 1 mm. wide, composed of crossed lines, set so closely together that the band appears to be solid black at a distance. Then comes some more of the interlaced crescent pattern, with the crescents turned the opposite way to the others. Then comes a narrow white line, bounded by fine outlines; then a pattern of plain, crossed lines; then another narrow, white line; then some more of the plain, crossed lines; then another white line, not so distinct as the other two; then some more of the plain, crossed lines; and finally a straight, *white* line in the centre. The shading to the numerals is no darker than the rest of the stamp (though it is much the darkest portion in the genuine), and of course the ink does not stand up from the paper at all.

Second Forgery.—This may be only a variation of the one just described. It is lithographed, on thick, hard, very yellowish-white wove paper. The tests are as in the first forgery, except that the outermost portion of the pattern seems to show portions of three or four sets of white diamonds, instead of two, and the narrow white lines of the first forgery are *black* in this counterfeit.

Third Forgery.—Of this set I have only

the 300 and 600 reis, and I have known them only for the last ten years. Apparently engraved in *taille-douce*, on thin, hard, very grey wove paper. In the top left-hand corner and the bottom right-hand corner there are three rows of coarse, very distinct chain-pattern, with a more or less oblong or diamond-shaped black dot in the centre of each link. In the other two corners there are only two rows of this chain-pattern. The pattern reminds one of strings of very short, stumpy sausages. At the top of the stamp, there is only one row of the chain-pattern to be seen, and at the bottom, under the numerals, the rows cannot be traced; but it seems almost as if the chains had been thrown together, in a confused heap. Inside the chain-pattern, above the numerals, there is a thing like a long, arched cloud, or more like the connected puffs of white steam from a locomotive. This cloud is shaded with some light black dots. The cloud has a background of black scratches, crossing each other obliquely. The same scratches are to be seen below the numerals, but there is no cloud there. Behind the numerals there is hardly anything to be seen at all, except one or two portions of lines. It will be seen that, although this forgery is in *taille-douce*, it is not dangerous. The colour of the paper is almost a neutral tint, not white at all.

Fourth Forgery.—Of this I have only the 180 reis. Apparently engraved in *taille-douce*, on thick, pale buff wove paper. This is exceedingly like the forgeries just described, and all the tests just given will hold good for this counterfeit, except that the cloud above the numerals is more continuous, instead of being like the connected puffs of a locomotive, and that the background, behind the numerals, is covered with a number of scratches, in no definite pattern. The mark in the centre of each link of the chains is, in many instances, composed of two, or even three, thin black dashes, blotched together.

Fifth Forgery.—This is new to me (1902) and the best of the lot. I have only the 300 and 600 reis. Engraved in *taille-douce*, on greyish-wove paper, about the same substance as the genuine. The chain-pattern is much too white and prominent, each link containing a dark black, diamond-shaped dash. The inner chain is more complete than in the genuine, being scarcely interfered with by the top and bottom outlines of the stamp. There are markings in the centre of the stamp, reaching nearly as high as the numerals, which look like a sort of skeleton Union Jack. The ink stands out from the paper even more than in the genuine stamps. If it were not for the too-prominent chain-pattern, this forgery would be decidedly good.

Sixth Forgery.—These stamps are not nearly so good as any of those already described, but they are very common, and seem to form part of the usual stock-in-trade of every swindler. All the values are found in this set. The characteristics of this counterfeit are, that almost the whole of the design, except the numerals, is formed by black dots, and the said design, including the numerals, looks as though the ink had run, giving it a woolly, misty appearance. Lithographed, on very thin, white wove paper.

The outer chain-pattern (3 links in each corner of the stamp) is absolutely white, and each link has a straight dash in the centre of it. The inner chain-pattern is very similar, but most of the dashes in the links on the left side of the stamp have a dot each side of the dash. Between the two chain-patterns there is a dotted ground-work, of no particular design. The white oval of wavy outline which comes next is simply formed by the absence of dots. After this is some more of the dotted groundwork, then a black line, then a broad band, nearly all white, but showing some traces of the shadowy crosses of the genuine. Then comes a black outline, then a few scattered dots, and a straight black line in the centre of all. The ink, of course, does not stand out from the paper. In this forgery, the left-hand outlines of the numerals are generally much too thick.

Seventh Forgery.—Lithographed, on medium, hard, very yellowish-white wove paper. This need not detain us long. The two rows of chain-work have the links diamond-shaped, instead of oval, and the diamonds have 1 dot, 2 dots, 2 dashes, or 3 dashes, as the case may be, in the centre of each. Next, after the chain-work, comes the background of a few dots and scratches, then comes an oval, looking something like a bird's nest, outlined, inside and out, by dots. Then a few scattered dots, then another bird's-nest oval, with some dots in the centre. The outlines of the figures of value look ragged in parts.

Besides the above, there appear to be two other counterfeits, which are variants of the sixth forgery (probably later editions), but which are covered by the description of the sixth forgery. Some of them vary considerably in the numerals, but the groundwork is substantially the same.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before. Also a cancellation something like 42, but square, and without numerals.

First Forgery.—Part of a curved line, which is probably 1, very large.

Second Forgery.—The same as the first forgery. Also uncanceled.

Third Forgery.—A very small copy of 42, without numerals; and always struck in red.

Fourth Forgery.—A very small copy of 38, without central numerals, struck in red.

Fifth Forgery.—29, very large; also uncanceled.

Sixth Forgery.—1, very large; 38, without numerals; 41, 100.

Seventh Forgery.—Uncanceled.

BOGUS STAMP

180 Reis, red-brown

Of course I need not say that no stamps of this issue were ever printed in colours. The bogus stamp of 180 reis is the type of the seventh forgery of the 180 reis, black, but is printed in a sort of red-brown. I have only the one specimen (1902), and it is uncanceled.

(To be continued.)



CHAPTER VII

MY FIRST CRIME

THE holidays came and I went to London. Yes, from Leith to London—in a ship. Once on a time Jo Turner and I had made all our arrangements for running away to sea. After reading Captain Marryat it was, and another book all full of tornadoes and things, called *The Cruise of the Midge*. But after the ship got outside the Isle of May, I took just two or three looks at the sea, and was glad I had had a father who caught me in the garden with my "swag" done up in a navy-blue spotted handkerchief and attached to a hooked stick.

I know what he did with the stick, but what became of the "swag" I do not know to this day. Some of it was dog-biscuits bought with my own money—or at least Jo Turner's. I thought at the time it was awfully mean of father nailing them. But during the next twenty hours I honoured him as the wisest man that had ever lived, and thanked Providence for having given me a father who knew so much about the sea, and them that go down to it in ships.

As for me, I swore that I would tramp back all the way rather than tempt again the restless main. If it had only kept still, I should not have minded. At least, I don't believe I would. Well, I pass all that. My only consolation was the Book of the Bank of France, which I had under my coat. That made me feel there was some use in going on living, but—I resolved to wait till a tunnel was made before I went abroad upon my adventures.

Myn had given me all sorts of counsels as to what I was to do when I got to London, and had put the address of the hotel where her father stayed into my hand. I did not say anything, but I knew mighty well that a hotel that did for old Phil Hallamshire's purse, wouldn't suit mine.

So I got hold of a ragged old Bradshaw that was tossing about on the table of what they called the "saloon," and when we got into calmer water going up the Thames, I looked through all the advertisements that were left. Most of them had been used for pipe-lights. (The villain who smokes when ship is in motion, or anywhere except in a graving dock, should be hanged without trial!)

At last I hit upon what I thought was the very thing I wanted. It was quite at the end, and it read something like this:

STRAMASHI'S PRIVATE HOTEL
and BOARDING HOUSE, PORT-
LAND STREET, W.C. Lots of Room.
Lots of Food. Near Everything. All
Home Comforts. Inclusive Terms (except
Wine and Washing) 4s. 6d. per day. No
tips. No extras.

This appeared about my figure. I would only be a day or two, and then—hey! for home—my own that is, not Britannia's, which most thoughtlessly is "on the mountain waves." I am loyal, but not to that point. If the sea is our country's first line of defence—in spite of my well-known courage I will sit tight on the second line, and wait for the landing of the enemy—yes, firmly as if fixed their by a screw-nail. My country will be proud of me—yes, certainly, but it will be upon dry land.

Nor can I do justice to London. I will not describe it, in spite of the fact that a country boy's first look at London is always an epoch in his life. It wasn't the size of it—I knew nothing about that, you see, I only went where there were people who bought and sold stamps. And at that time there were not many. I think, however, I saw most of these. I will not describe them except in my own way, and if anybody thinks he can pick out some one he knew, I give him fair warning that he is mistaken. It was quite another fellow.

You see I didn't know the real tip-toppers, and had to depend chiefly on chance—the seeing of a small dirty window with a few cases of stamps, or sheets with each

stamp priced, mostly at a penny or a half-penny—for finding out where stamps were sold. Of course I did not dream that these people could buy my Book of the Bank of France. But I used to ask for stamps which I knew they would not have—old Swiss Cantons mostly—and then say at the end, "You couldn't tell me, could you, where I should be likely to find such a thing?"

Mostly they said simply that they knew nothing about the matter—that their sheets came from people living out of London (which I found out to be true enough). Only on two or three occasions did I get a really helpful address.

The first I went to see—that is, of the men in a fairly big way was—pretty well along the twisty street that runs to the east—the Strand or the Fleet, or something like that they call it. The house was all over placards of "Monstre Packets," and was all gilt like a Christmas cracker which had fallen in the mud. That is outside. But inside—my, what a difference! I think it was the dustiest hole I was ever in in my life. It would have made a self-respecting spider sick only to look in at the door.

Dust everywhere! They aren't move it, I fancy, or it would have blocked the street like the biggest snow storm that ever was.

And when you went inside, a frowsy-headed man with hair like cotton waste in an engine-room shot his head out at you, as if his neck had been a three-draw telescope. There were also several boy-sweeps shinning up and down ladders in a haze that made you sneeze even when keeping pretty near the door as I did.

"What do you want?" said the cotton-waste head—reddish it was, and all sprinkled with ash, like the people in the Bible who were in family mourning. Though what he could have been in mourning *for*, I don't know, unless it was because he could not raise enough money to buy a broom.

"If you please," I said, very politely, "do you want to buy—?"

"I don't want to buy," cried the man, "I want to sell! What else would I be here for? What for do you think I am paying rent—and taxes—and all these valuable assistants—?"

He indicated the sweeps on the different ladders with his hand. They grinned, and one of them popped the half-a-dozen little bulgy envelopes he was carrying into a compartment, getting a fresh supply of dust on his fingers as he did so. This, for unknown reasons, he smeared all over his face. But the man with the cotton-waste hair, and the three-draw telescopic neck, had his wits about him, however.

"You, Griggs," he cried, "come down that ladder immediately, and I will throw you into the cellar!"

"Why, what have I done?" mourned Griggs, going right up to the top to be out of the way. His master advanced and shook the ladder fiercely, but Griggs hung on to the shelves.

"You have put the Thrippenny Universal Packet No. 13—no two stamps the same post-mark—into the compartment No. 15 reserved for Special Value, five hundred mixed—no common countries except Great Britain, Germany, Austria and America!"

"So I have, master!" cried Griggs rearranging his envelopes. "It was that fellow wanting to sell *us* anything that made me laugh! I'm sorry, master!"

"Come down, you Griggs!" shouted the master; "come, or I'll break your neck!"

And he agitated the ladder every way—first on one leg then on the other. Then suddenly he pulled it away. But Griggs was a strategist. He fell, but it was upon the head and neck of the frowsy man, who was instantly shut up like the telescope aforesaid. Griggs picked himself up hastily, scuttled through a trapdoor into a black-hole, and disappeared. The master arose more slowly, shook himself, tried the working of his neck in different directions, screwing his face to see if any joint were broken. Deciding that all was in working order, he protruded it once more at me, and said quite amiably. "What can I do for you, sir?"

I was so much astonished that at first I could not answer. I thought that at least he would have slain Griggs, and indeed I kept pretty near the door myself with my precious book under my arm.

"I should like you to buy this fine collection of French essays—"

"Book shop—Smiths'—three doors east," he answered. "We don't deal in essays, nor yet moral tales, nor Edgwares nor Scots, nor anything but stamps in packets—big packets. Sacks of stamps, formerly one penny each and no discount suitable for papering rooms—bedrooms—bathrooms—smoking-rooms—billiard—" Hullo, Mr. Griggs—come and attend to this customer, Griggs!"

A small boy was drawing designs in dirt on the window outside, but I saw no customer.

"Griggs—where's Griggs!" shouted the master of all these packets and bales. Whatever has become of Griggs? Forward there, Griggs!"

With a rush Griggs came up the cellar ladder, which I had not seen in the darkness. He stood not upon the order of his going, but went for that boy who was drawing the mud designs on the plate glass. There was a kind of temporary arrangement in wind-mills which ended in the gutter. Cabmen and busdrivers cheered, Griggs came out on top, his teeth gleaming like those of Bones at a nigger minstrel performance. For a

moment he danced upon his rival, and then he dexterously avoided a policeman by darting between his legs, and the next moment was inside the shop, up a ladder, and practically indistinguishable from the other sweeps at work in this curious Stamp Emporium.

The policeman looked within, coughed, was offered a sixpenny packet for fivepence halfpenny, and retreated mystified by the strange commerce.

"Let me see the album," said the master of these revels. I looked at his hands, and decided that I would not trust it out of my own. I opened it, however, with every desire (apparent) to please, and to save him trouble. I showed him all the various stages of the life of the stamps—the tinting of the paper, and so on. I was waxing eloquent, when the voice of the Frowsy One cut me short.

"Why, they are all *un-used*! That takes away altogether from their value! I can't give you anything for this! Nothing at all! How do I know they are genuine?"

"Very well, sir," I said, "may I ask you if you have any idea where I would find some one who would consider——?"

"I am the biggest dealer in the world," cried the Grand Frowsy; "I sell by the bale, by the hogshead, by the pound, and the hundred weight! I have a contract to cover all the royal apartments in the palace—of Belgrade, with used stamps—a new design of my own—one right side up and the next one wrong—a head standing on his head—ha, ha!—very effective! If I cannot buy, nobody else can. How much do you want?"

"Fifty pounds!" said I.

There was an instant uproar. The master shouted for Griggs—for McPhun, for Mahony, and other names that I did not stop to hear. He himself leaped the counter, his head and neck shooting out and in as if worked by steam. The young sweeps shinned down the ladders, and rushed at me with joyous howls.

But I did not wait. I judged it useless. So I bolted out, and fell into the arms of the suspicious policeman who had been waiting for Griggs.

"Now then," he said, grasping me firmly by the arm, "you come along o' me—I have been laggin' for you. I thought by the way you went in that you would come out in a hurry. What's that you have got below your arm?"

"It's a book—a book of stamps," I said. "I am not the boy who had the fight with the other boy who was dirtying the window with mud—can't you see?"

The policeman looked at me. I was twice Grigg's size, and besides, was specially smartly dressed in East Dene fashion for my

first morning in London. And to think that I should be fated to end it at the police-court! What would Myn say?

"You do seem to have washed a bit—also grown," he said reluctantly, "but that does not explain why you came at me like a wind-mill. Have you lost anything, mister?—You, mister——!"

He vainly tried to read the proprietor's name over window or door. Failing in this, he added to the frowsy-headed one, "Have you lost anything, Mister Prize-Packet-Stamp-Emporium?"

"Fifty Pounds! Fifty Pounds!" cried the outraged vendor, still harking on the shameful price I had asked him for a slim little book—and with only unused stamps in it too—not one of them properly passed through the post! For such opinions were not uncommon at that time—even later.

"Fifty pounds!" repeated the policeman, triumphantly; "that's a reg'lar Old Bailey job. Follow me to the office, if you please, Mister Emporium."

And amid a growing crowd, for the first time in my life I was haled to prison. I refused, however, to give up the book under my arm, and clung to it desperately, determining that whatever happened, Myn's book should not come to harm through me.

The noise fell away—you can't think how suddenly—as I was propelled into the police station—rather an important one, and, luckily, quite near.

"He's stolen fifty pounds! Fifty pounds! The young villain!" These were the last words I heard as the door banged behind me.

I stood before a man with a flat much braided cap on, who sat writing in a book, and took not the slightest notice of our entrance.

"If you please, Inspector——!" began my captor.

"Hold your tongue, constable!" said the Inspector, and went on writing.

"I never said—I declare to you—I tell you I never——" interrupted the bare-headed Frowsy Man, all out of breath and speaking thickly.

"If that man opens his mouth again till I give him leave, put him in No. 1!"

"But it's all a mistake—I have nothing against the young man!" shouted the decorator of the palace of Belgrade.

"No. 1!" said the Inspector gently, and continued to write.

There was a slight scuffle. Two giants, hitherto somnolent on a bench in the background, suddenly slid alongside, and lo! the Frowsy One was not. They removed him as if it were the most ordinary thing in the world.

Whereupon Griggs's head, which had been evident peering round the door, also removed itself with exceeding promptitude.

I stood alone but silent in the presence of Justice. And the Inspector wrote on.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

In Court

STROLLING along the Strand a few days since I looked in at the Law Courts, where I heard there was a libel action on between two rival dealers. Entering by the witnesses' door I found myself in such a mixed company! There were big dealers and small dealers, philatelic auctioneers and printers, cataloguers and rookers, all huddled together in a couple of back seats.

The plaintiff was in the witness-box, and he was being asked about a certain well-known Strand firm, whom the counsel appreciatively designated "a leading firm." The witness pursed his lips, ruminated, and said, "I should call them second rate." He evidently owed that firm one, and he got his own back. The mixed company would like to have roared outright. They did giggle and nudge the "second rater" in the ribs.

On keeping Stamp Accounts

A COLLECTOR when in the witness-box in the trial just referred to was complimented by the Lord Chief Justice on the neatness with which he kept an account of his receipts and payments for stamps.

I know another collector, an eminent, whose name must not be mentioned in this sinful periodical, who has kept a rigid account of every penny received and paid for stamps since he started collecting when a lad at school. There is not a philatelic journal in this country whose editor would not pay double rates for that account as a contribution; it would be a most entrancing document, especially on the "receipts" side.

I have myself often tried to emulate the eminent in keeping a stamp account. I get on swimmingly through January and half-way through February, then there are blanks, and before I have reached the 1st of April I have postponed operations for a fresh start with the new year.

I never was any good at figures. Even as a boy at school I cribbed all the answers to my sums. That's the reason why I am so frequently rooked in the Strand.

Lord Alverstone's Collecting Days

THE Lord Chief Justice was once a stamp collector. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., tell me that he was many years ago a client of theirs. His knowledge of stamps, however long ago, must be a help to him in trying the recent stamp libel. It has at all events saved him from those puerile comments that some judges indulge in when they are first brought acquainted with a few facts concerning rare stamps and the prices they fetch.

Letters in Early Days

A SUBSCRIBER writes pointing out that "Plain Anchor" in his account of the posts in early days has missed the following interesting reference to the carrying of letters in ancient times. In Esther VIII. 10, we read, "And he wrote in the King Ahasuerus' name, and sealed it with the King's ring, and sent letters by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels, and young dromedaries."

But a young hopeful who is rather weak in his spelling contends that the first mention of the male will be found in Genesis.

South African Federation

AN association or league has been formed of influential South Africans for the purpose of promoting the Federation of the South African Colonies. The accomplishment of such a scheme would mean much to us stamp collectors, for it would close our account with some half a dozen live stamp issuing states.

Denmark: New King's Portrait

AT last we have the first of the new Danish stamps with the new king's portrait, seemingly a very good one, though a little indistinct in the engraving. The 20 øre is the first value that I have seen, but I have no doubt that other values will follow quickly. As in the case of our own change of portraits from Queen Victoria to Edward VII the general design remains practically unchanged, the new king's portrait being substituted for that of the old king. One slight addition to the design is a royal crown and monogram under the portrait.

More Single-Coloureds

YET another bi-coloured has been changed into a single-coloured stamp, and still the story of the change is confined to the ½d. and 1d. values. This time it is the Gibraltar 1d. which has been changed from purple on red paper to carmine on white paper. Will some one kindly ferret out for us the explanation of the cause, or reason, of these changes? I guess some of the discarded bi-coloureds will turn out to be a good investment—some, perhaps only a few.

King's Head Single CA's

A WRITER in a contemporary commenting on the offer of King's Head single CA's advertised on our back page in our issue of the 19 January imagines that the prices quoted in that advertisement will be transferred to the new catalogue. I am afraid those who rely on that expectation may be sorely disappointed, for, be it noted, Stanley Gibbons stated that they had "purchased a small stock of these stamps," and that of some of the stamps they had very few.

The demand for the few copies of single CA's that come on the market is so great that it amounts to a general scramble for the rarer sorts, and I very much doubt if these rarer sorts will even be priced at all in the new catalogue. As it is, some are conspicuous by their absence in the advertisement referred to, notably Lagos, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s.

Grenada, Single CA

THIS series of ten stamps is a rare set, and likely to be scarcer yet, for the remainders on the arrival of a supply with the new watermark were burnt—why, the Lord only knows. Before there was any suspicion that they were going to be rare I was fortunate enough to secure a block of four of each value, except the 10s., at new issue prices. I am now looking out sharp for a block of four of that 10s. single CA at 10 per cent over face!

Bechuanaland 2s. 6d.

ON page 61 I gave some particulars received from a North of England correspondent concerning the postal use of the 2s. 6d. Transvaal fiscal stamp overprinted BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE. Another correspondent, this time hailing from the South of England, writes to me as follows on the same subject:—

I happen to possess a copy of the stamp in question—2s. 6d., orange-brown, with black centre, surcharged BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE in two horizontal lines, paper with wmk. Cr. C.C. It is undoubtedly *postally* used, and the postmark is similar to stamps of other values posted from there—"Gaborones Station. B.B." in a circle with date "Sp.8.5" [? 05.—ED.]. It was sent to me by a friend out there, and reached me in December, 1903, and I was told by them that it was a great rarity. When I received it, the stamp was on a piece of the original cover on which it had been through the post. Since then I have floated it off to insert it in my album.

The question still is, Are we to accept this stamp as authorized for postal use or as a postal fiscal?

Death of Mr. William Thorne

I REGRET to hear of the death of Mr. William Thorne, an American collector well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Thorne, who was an enthusiastic and omnivorous collector, started in the early seventies, and continued to the last chapter. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* speaks of him as "one of the most substantial supporters" of the hobby in the United States. He was one of the founders and a life-member of the Philatelic Society of New York, and a founder and ex-President of the Collectors' Club of New York. His name has figured in the list of members of the Philatelic Society of London for many years, and I believe I have once or twice met him at its meetings.

Death of Mr. R. R. Bogert

THE death is also announced of Mr. R. R. Bogert, one of the oldest American stamp dealers. He died at Brooklyn, U.S., on the 23 January, 1907, at the age of sixty-four years. He had been a stamp dealer for thirty years, and was greatly respected by dealers and collectors. He collaborated with Messrs. Tiffany and Rechart in an elaborate work on U.S. envelopes.

All Stamp Men

AN American trade circular tells the following story:—

On the last day of an ocean voyage we were seated in the smoking-room with a party of six congenial spirits, when the man from London in taking out his cigar case dropped a perforation gauge. The chap from Rio picked it up, and observed that he must be a stamp collector. It developed that every one in the party, which included four nationalities, was interested in stamps in some way.

The Royal Philatelic Society

THE rush for membership in the Royal Philatelic Society has set in, for the last notices sent out include quite a formidable number of candidates for election, and if the rush continues to the end of the season, I quite expect the roll of Fellowship will be complete. Then aspirants for Fellowship will have to possess their souls in patience as ordinary members, till some members are good enough to be translated to the Realms of Eternal Rest, or others resign. I wonder how the elections will then be determined, by priority of application, presumably.

The Days of its Struggle Ended

THE balance-sheet of the Royal Society, apart from assets, has long been disappointing, and money has been sadly wanted for the library, etc. Now the days of its financial struggle are evidently ended, and it will have a fine balance at its disposal. Three hundred and fifty Fellows, with only a small proportion of town members at £2. 2s., should bring in over £400 a year, without counting ordinary members, and juniors at half a guinea.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows:—

One Shilling per Stamp.
postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information. The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—

B = Bogus, i.e. never existed; F = Forged; G = Genuine; GF = Stamp Genuine, surcharge Forged; R = Reprint; W = Watermark.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

Lowden v. Ewen

The following account of this action for libel is from *The Daily Telegraph*

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

Before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and a Special Jury
RIVAL STAMP DEALERS

TO those who devote some portion of their time and money to the collection of postage stamps, there is special interest in the action for alleged libel brought by Mr. John Stuart Lowden, stamp dealer, of Villiers Street, Strand, against Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, also a stamp dealer and editor of a publication named *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. Mr. Lowden, who at the time of the alleged libel was trading as F. Moore & Co., at Villiers Street, complains of certain statements in defendant's paper. Mr. Ewen pleads in defence justification, and that what he wrote was fair comment and in the public interest. The main point of the action is whether a number of postage stamps, used and unused, and coming principally from South Africa, which were sold by plaintiff, were forged or not. Messrs. W. R. Russell & Co. and Messrs. Pardy & Son, the printers and publishers of the paper, were also joined as defendants.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., Mr. Gerald Hohler, K.C., and Mr. W. S. M. Knight (instructed by Mr. T. P. Haseldine) were for the plaintiff; while the defendants were represented by Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., and Mr. W. Compton Smith (instructed by Messrs. Hicklin, Washington, & Passmore).

WEDNESDAY, 6 FEBRUARY, 1907

In opening the case, Mr. Gill said that the plaintiff was a young man of respectable parents, who was twenty-seven years of age, and who for six or seven years had been carrying on business as a stamp dealer. He bought a business in Villiers Street, Strand, from Messrs. F. Moore & Co. The defendant was a rival stamp dealer, and a young man of considerable enterprise. He desired to extend his own business, and apparently to destroy that of plaintiff. The course he embarked on was very likely to accomplish that end. Also, he desired to set himself up as the one and only authority on the subject of foreign and colonial stamps, and of forgeries. Mr. Ewen, for the purposes of his business, published a paper, and in that the libels complained of appeared. It was described as a journal for stamp collectors, and as the oldest weekly stamp paper in Europe. As a matter of fact, counsel remarked, it was established in 1897. That was typical of the extraordinary exaggerations the defendant indulged in. He would seem to regard the colonial stamp market as peculiarly his own; to think that he was to exercise control over it, and also that, if a question of genuineness arose, he was to be consulted.

The stamps at issue in that case were "surcharged" with the letters "C.S.A.R.," which meant Central South African Railway. Those

letters were placed on the Transvaal stamps which went into the possession of the company. That became of interest to collectors, who, having the ordinary Transvaal stamps, were desirous of possessing the "surcharged" ones. Mr. Lowden obtained a number of unused "surcharged" stamps from a Mr. Rosenstein, and of used ones from a clerk in the Crown Agent's Office. The offence Mr. Lowden committed was that he was able to get these stamps from sources he would not disclose, while Mr. Ewen did not seem to have had the same facility. Because the printing of the "surcharged" letters was not always exactly mathematically the same, the defendant got the idea that the surcharges were forgeries, and he commenced to attempt to ruin plaintiff. The first statement complained of appeared in a supplement to *Ewen's Stamp Weekly*. It was headed, "Transvaal 'C.S.A.R.," and ran:—

From various sources during the past fortnight or so we have been offered unused sets of these stamps, but in all cases the overprints were forged. We, therefore, warn our readers to be extremely careful in purchasing any of these stamps. The forgeries have even been offered at auction. We shall be pleased to give an opinion on any of these stamps at 1d. each, minimum charge 6d.

When Mr. Lowden saw that, Mr. Gill went on, he instructed his solicitors to write and demand an immediate withdrawal and apology, as he thought he possessed the monopoly of those stamps. Mr. Ewen replied, stating he saw no reason to change his opinion, but that he was willing to publish a letter from Messrs. Moore & Co. (plaintiff's trade name), stating their proofs of the genuineness of the stamps. It, said counsel, was a pretty cool request that one dealer should give his sources of supply to a rival. In the next number of *Ewen's Weekly* the matter was again referred to, and the letter from plaintiff's solicitor was also printed, while it was stated that "his (plaintiff's) stamps undoubtedly bear forged surcharges." In the result plaintiff's business was affected, and some clients asked for the return of their money. Then came what counsel said was really a violent libel, and which he contended was published maliciously for defendant's own purpose, and in order to crush a rival dealer. It appeared in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of 18 October, 1905, and was as follows:—

MORE ABOUT THE "C.S.A.R." FORGERIES.—We have received a second letter from Mr. Moore's solicitor, threatening us with the immediate issue of a writ for libel unless we apologise and contradict our present statements concerning him and his goods; but the large amount of unfavourable correspondence which we have received from customers of Mr. Moore, and the large proportion of forgeries that have recently been sold, compels us, in the interests of stamp collectors generally, to run the risk of a libel action and publish the further facts which have come to our knowledge.

We are not alleging that Messrs. Moore & Co. make the forgeries, but if they have effected their recent sales of stamps, believing the stamps to be genuine, they stand confessed of gross incompetence, and deserve to be avoided by all collectors who do not wish to become the victims of ignorance. It is in Messrs. Moore's favour that they put the stamps in the shop window, and were not afraid to let people see them.

The article, Mr. Gill concluded, reeked with malice, and the man who wrote it was trying to destroy his trade rival or discount any reputation he might have.

Mr. John Stuart Lowden, in reply to Mr. Hohler, said he was now managing director of the West End Stamp Company (Limited), of 20 Villiers Street, Strand. The clerk in the Crown Office was named Harry Dresch, and he brought witness handfuls of used stamps. Mr. Rosenstein, an official in the Central South African Railway, supplied the unused ones. The used stamps were worth their face value, and unused ones half as much again. All the stamps he had came from the same sources, and the "surcharges" were perfectly genuine. As a result of the articles in *Ewen's Weekly*, stamps were returned to him, and in two cases he refunded sums of £5. His business was much affected, and ultimately he had to close the shop. Then he formed with others the West End Stamp Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clavell Salter: The object of "surcharging" stamps was to prevent pilfering in the railway company's office.

How do you account for unused "surcharged" stamps being in the market properly?—Interested persons can get hold of them by paying the money in for them.

Witness said he dealt with Mr. Rosenstein for about one month, and bought about fifty unused stamps of various values from him. Mr. Rosenstein did not give any address. He came to the shop to buy stamps and to exchange others. Mr. Rosenstein's own statement that he was in the employ of the Central South Africa Railway Company was the only proof witness had that it was a fact. Witness went on to say that he bought some Somali stamps from Major Johnston, of the Bengal Lancers. Some of these he sold, and they were returned to him on account of the alleged forgery of the "surcharges." The money was refunded.

His Lordship: May I take it that it is the custom of the trade to return the money at once if any question of forgery is raised?—Yes.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Clavell Salter, witness said he did not trade as Stuart & Co. or as Low, of Acton. He had traded as J. Loudoun, of Buxton Road, Mortlake, and used the name of F. Moore up to a year ago.

Were you a witness at the Old Bailey in September, 1903, against a man named Waterhouse, who was charged with selling a quantity of Government Parcel stamps obtained from the Admiralty, where he was employed?—Yes. Waterhouse was defended and acquitted.

Did you say your name was F. Moore?—Yes.

Did you say you had been engaged in the stamp trade, but did not know that those stamps were not issued to the public, and that you got £1 each for them?—Yes.

Did you buy 130 penny, 170 twopenny, 20 one shilling, 40 or 80 sixpenny, and 10 ninepenny of these Government Parcel stamps?—Yes.

Did Waterhouse on one occasion sell you an entire sheet of 240 penny stamps?—Yes.

His Lordship: Were they marked O.H.M.S.?—No. They were overprinted "Govt. Parcels."

Were the entries in your books for these stamps

simply, "Received £3 10s.; paid out 17s."?—Yes.

And the same would be the case with the stamps you got from Rosenstein?—Yes.

You did not ask for the address of either Waterhouse or Rosenstein?—No.

Counsel went on to read further extracts in regard to the trial of Waterhouse at the Old Bailey, in one of which witness was reported to have said to a detective named Ward that he was a fairly honest man.

Mr. Salter: Since then you have been in a case at Bow Street?—Yes.

Were you convicted of selling indecent photographs?—I was fined £20 and £5 costs. I was convicted of selling photos of Millais' picture, "Bath and Psyche," and I maintained then, as I maintain still, that it was not indecent.

Re-examined by Mr. Gill, witness said that Waterhouse told him that he obtained the Government Parcel stamps from a friend who had to despatch parcels, and who substituted ordinary stamps which he bought for the ones with the overprinting.

Mr. Harry Dresch, a clerk in the Crown Agent's Office in Whitehall, gave evidence to the effect that he sold Transvaal stamps with the surcharge "C.S.A.R." to plaintiff. There was no objection to his having them, as they were his perquisites. He had also sold plaintiff some Somali stamps. During 1905 and half of 1906 he sold thousands of stamps to Mr. Lowden.

Mr. Clavell Salter (cross-examining): How did you come into communication with Mr. Lowden?—He was the nearest stamp dealer to our office. Witness sold plaintiff stamps marked "C.S.A.R." ranging in value from 4d. to 5s.

Mr. T. K. Foster, an engineer, and a collector of postage stamps, said that in 1904 and 1905 he visited plaintiff's place of business from time to time. He was present on several occasions when Dresch brought in stamps, and bought some himself. He noted the "surcharges" very carefully. They were certainly not forgeries, but there were two different prints.

This closed plaintiff's case.

Mr. Clavell Salter said the defence raised was that known as "fair comment." What Mr. Ewen contended in substance, and he did so upon the strength of information which would be placed before the jury, was that he considered it to be not only his right, but his duty, as proprietor of a respectable trade journal, to write what he did. The first article in *Ewen's Stamp Weekly* had no reference to Mr. Lowden. As to the Transvaal stamps, they would hear from experts that many of those were indisputable forgeries. There were some 5s. Transvaal stamps which purported to be impressed with the letters "C.S.A.R." Mr. Ewen said that as a matter of fact it was known that no stamps of that value were marked by the railway company in that way. Then, again, the system of "surcharging" by the company was only in operation from February to October, 1905, and there was no second printing. Mr. Ewen had no difficulty in saying that a considerable proportion of the stamps in circulation were not marked with the genuine die. A large number of the forgeries were traced back to Mr. Lowden,

and then Mr. Ewen thought it his duty to write the article which was the subject of that action.

The hearing was adjourned.

THURSDAY, 7 FEBRUARY

The first witness called for the defence was Mr. Oswald Marsh, of the firm of Coates & Marsh, stamp dealers, who said, in reply to Mr. Compton Smith, that he had examined the book of stamps sent by plaintiff to the auctioneers. He pointed out the differences of the printing of the letters "C.S.A.R." on various Transvaal stamps. He believed there was no second printing. On one occasion he called at Mr. Lowden's place of business and saw some unused "surcharged" stamps. Plaintiff asked him if he would like some used ones. He said he would, and then plaintiff stated that he had some offered him by a friend at Portsmouth. Later on witness called again, and was shown four sets of "surcharged" stamps, the values being ½d. to 5s. He drew Mr. Lowden's attention to the fact that the "surcharges" differed from those he had first seen. Plaintiff informed him that they were of a second printing, and showed him a list of quantities printed in both series. Witness believed the "surcharges" to be forged. From his experience he had never known stamps "surcharged" with the second type come from any other shop than plaintiff's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: He had no connection with Mr. Ewen's business. He was one of the signatories to Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market (Limited), and was the secretary until the summer of 1904. He then went into business for himself, devoting himself particularly to colonial stamps.

How many colonial stamps are there?—Oh, about 10,000.

And how many postmarks are you familiar with?—About 50,000. There were a great many colonial stamps which had had "surcharges" on them from time to time.

Is it not possible for dealers from time to time to purchase unused "surcharged" stamps?—It may be.

Witness denied that the plaintiff had a monopoly in the Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps, for at the time in question he himself had obtained fifty, most of which he had bought from clients in South Africa, while he thought he had seen as many as 100 in Mr. Ewen's possession. He was of the opinion that some of the stamps offered by the plaintiff bore forged postmarks, for the type of mark was different from that on the genuine stamps.

What is the object of forging a postmark?—There might not be a used stamp in stock when one was required by a customer.

The dealer would then step behind the screen and use the handstamp and pad? (Laughter.) Is that what you mean?—Such a thing might be done. It would more likely be done beforehand. Witness had no recollection of settling the article containing the alleged libel with Mr. Ewen.

Mr. Herbert L'Estrange Ewen, one of the defendants, in reply to Mr. Compton Smith, said he was managing director of Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market. The business was carried on at 2 Palace Square, Norwood, but there was no

shop, everything being done by correspondence. His paper had a large circulation in England and the Colonies. He had been dealing in stamps for the last twenty years. Since 1897 he had devoted himself almost exclusively to colonial stamps. He had followed the Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps very closely. The 5s. value was never overprinted that he knew of, and he never saw a second print. If there had been one he would have seen it, or it would have been reported to him. The C.S.A.R. stamps ceased to be used about the middle of October, 1905. He found out early in that month that there were C.S.A.R. stamps on the market with a second overprint. The first article he wrote was not specially directed against the plaintiff, as he had seen stamps with forged overprints coming from other quarters, and had received communications about them. There was a row of used C.S.A.R. stamps which he saw in November, 1905, in plaintiff's window. The first was of a penny value, offered at 1s., and he thought it was genuine. The "surcharge" on another penny one marked at the same price was undoubtedly forged. Witness described other stamps in the window, the surcharges of which he said were forged, as were the postmarks in some cases. The prices asked were exceedingly cheap, and far below the real value. In fact, they were one-fifth of the prices at which he himself was selling. The origin of C.S.A.R. stamps sold with the second type of overprint was always traced to plaintiff's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: He recognized forged "surcharges" and postmarks on stamps in plaintiff's window, and drew the attention of a policeman to the fact.

As an expert?—No. I tried to make him understand it, but could not. (Laughter.) I thought it might be alleged that I was never there.

Oh! Was that the state of your mind? You thought that unless you spoke to somebody it might be said you were not there?—Yes. It was a stray thought which occurred to me at the time. (Laughter.)

Did you get your face glued against the window? (Laughter.)—No. The stamps were fairly close up to the glass. Witness got his knowledge of postmarks through constantly seeing them. He had been purchasing Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps since April, 1905, and had obtained between one and two thousand of them and of Orange River Colony stamps. They came from various correspondents in South Africa and in this country.

When did you first have unused C.S.A.R. stamps?—In the early part of 1906.

How many did you purchase?—On one occasion 118 in a sheet.

What? You heard your counsel yesterday—how can they be in the possession of anybody properly?—The accountant from the railway company who had the ordering and distributing of them told me that he gave a certain number to his friends. They might come that way, or the goods clerks might put ordinary stamps on invoices instead of the overprinted ones.

By his Worship: Unused halfpenny stamps "surcharged" "C.S.A.R." he had sold for 15s.

Without the "surcharge" they could be obtained from the post office for ½d.

Mr. Gill: Was not the position of affairs in October that you, the Colonial Stamp Market, did not possess these stamps while the plaintiff did?—I knew plaintiff had a few forgeries for sale. Witness said he got the "surcharged" stamps before plaintiff did. They came from a Mr. Maunder, who, he understood, obtained them from the Crown Agent's office. When Maunder went away for his holidays Dresch got them and sold them to plaintiff. Anybody who could not recognize such poor forgeries of overprints and postmarks as he had given examples of would be grossly incompetent.

By his Lordship: When he wrote the article complained of he thought there were forged stamps coming into the market in increasing numbers, and he considered it necessary to call attention to it, as there was a danger of people being taken in.

The hearing was adjourned.

FRIDAY, 8 FEBRUARY

Mr. Sidney Nott, of Blackheath, replying to Mr. Compton Smith, said that in 1905 he had some Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps from Mr. Lowden, ranging from ½d. to 5s., on sale or return. He offered them to a Mr. Field, who sent them back, and he then returned them to Lowden, saying they had been returned to him (witness) as forgeries.

Mr. Charles Gordon Temple said he was studying to be an accountant, and was a collector of postage stamps. He knew Mr. Lowden from going to his shop for about three years before 1905. Witness did not know plaintiff then as Lowden, but as Frank Moore. In conversation he found that he had previously dealt with plaintiff as Stuart & Co., Isleworth, and also that letters were addressed to him as Low, of Cumberland Park, Acton. Plaintiff signed cheques as Londoner. He bought a set of Orange River Colony C.S.A.R. stamps from Lowden, for which he gave 30s. Another set he paid £1 for, and two sets of Transvaal stamps cost 30s. each. Plaintiff told him there were two printings of Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps, one at Johannesburg and one at Pretoria, which accounted for the differences in the type. What he knew about the C.S.A.R. stamps he learned from Lowden. After he had returned certain Transvaal and Orange River C.S.A.R. stamps to plaintiff the latter subsequently admitted that he had found out that some of the "surcharges" were wrong.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: He had no transaction with any one named Low, but he had several with Stuart & Co., with regard to whom he had no sort of complaint to make. When the question of the genuineness of the C.S.A.R. stamps arose he took some of them to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. and to Mr. Nott, who refused to give an opinion on them. He took the stamps to defendant after he had seen the alleged libel. Mr. Ewen had none of those stamps for sale to the public at that time.

Except Mr. Ewen, who said that the "surcharges" on those stamps were forged?—Nobody has actually said that they were forged—that is too definite a statement to make, but two or three

people said that they did not like the look of them.

Witness did not remember saying to Mr. Lowden that Ewen had a worm in his brain about these stamps. He would not swear that he did not say it.

Was Mr. Lowden a friend of yours, as you say in one of your letters, until you had your interviews with Mr. Ewen?—Certainly he was.

Re-examined by Mr. Clavell Salter: He believed it was a fact that Stanley Gibbons & Co. did not deal in or recognize Government stamps at all in their catalogue.

By his Lordship: Up to the appearance of the alleged libel he had no reason to doubt plaintiff at all.

Mr. Charles J. Smith, Mr. H. M. Hansen, and Mr. Thomas Cresswell, amateur collectors, testified to buying Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps from plaintiff, and returning them owing to doubts of the genuineness of the "surcharges."

Mr. Henry Maunder, living at Merton Park, and a Civil servant employed in the Paymaster-General's office, said he had had extensive dealings in stamps for twenty-five years past. From March, 1905, to the end of October of the same year he received a number of unused Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps from correspondents. These he disposed of to Mr. Ewen and to stamp clubs. From correspondents he received between four hundred and five hundred stamps. The stamps became curiosities, and their price rose when the overprinting was discontinued. Of that he took advantage and sold what stamps he had. He had never seen a five shilling Transvaal stamp with the overprint C.S.A.R., and he never saw an overprint inverted. He saw a five shilling stamp, purporting to be overprinted with the letters C.S.A.R. in plaintiff's window, but had seen one nowhere else.

Witness was handed a quantity of C.S.A.R. stamps, and declared that in a considerable number of cases the overprints and postmarks were forgeries.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: It was true that Mr. Ewen got used Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps through him from the Crown Agent's office. When he was away on his holiday Dresch got them. Witness had nothing to do with the Crown Agent's office except buying stamps from the clerks there.

What are you in the Paymaster-General's office?—An examiner.

What do you examine?—Accounts.

Do you carry on a business in stamps there?—No.

Do you import stamps for sale?—Yes, but I carry on that business from my private house.

These used Colonial stamps come from the Crown Agent's Office?—Yes.

Do you import large numbers of stamps?—No. I am a collector, not a dealer. Every collector is, in a sense, a dealer, as he has to sell what he does not want. Witness went on to say that he bought Colonial stamps for one-third of their face value, and sold them at about 50 per cent over face value.

You got the best price you could?—I got as

much as Mr. Ewen would give me, but he did not pay me as much as I wanted. (Laughter.)

By Mr. Clavell Salter: In 1905 a set of ordinary used Transvaal stamps would be worth about 3s. If "surcharged" with the letters "C.S.A.R.," the price would go up to 15s. or £1. The "surcharging" of unused Transvaal stamps would raise the price of a set from the face value of 3s. to about £4. He considered that the forgeries of the overprints and postmarks on the stamps he had examined were not clever, and were easy of detection.

Mr. F. H. Oliver, of the firm of Bright & Son, stamp dealers, of 164 Strand, said he had had considerable experience with the Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps. He never saw more than one genuine type of printing, and did not know that there was a second type until shown it by defendant's solicitor on some stamps a few weeks ago.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, 11 FEBRUARY

Further evidence was called for the defence.

Mr. Edward Denny Bacon, a member of the council of the Royal Philatelic Society, living at South Croydon, was examined by Mr. Clavell Salter. He said that he had made a special study of postage stamps for thirty-five years, and was a member of the expert committee of the Philatelic Society. That committee considered the genuineness or otherwise of stamps submitted to them, and coming from all parts of the world. He was employed to mount the Tapling Collection of stamps in the British Museum, which was worth £100,000, and was now arranging a philatelic library for Lord Crawford. He had carefully considered the marks on the stamps in the present case, and declared that a number of them were forgeries. He had never seen a genuine second print of the C.S.A.R. Transvaal stamps, nor had he seen one of the 5s. stamps with the "surcharge."

By his Lordship: He had no connection with the present case before being asked to give evidence.

Mr. John Potter, assistant principal clerk in the Crown Agent's Office, produced an album showing Somaliland stamps overprinted O.H.M.S. There was no genuine overprinting of those stamps except that shown in the album.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: Maunder was not connected with the Crown Agent's Office, and the men from whom he said he got the stamps were not clerks, but messengers, and would only be able to get the stamps which went into the waste-paper basket.

By Mr. Clavell Salter: Dresch was a boy copyist, supplied by the Civil Service Commissioners. He was in the department which opened letters and parcels which came into the Crown Agent's Office. As such he would be entitled to obtain Colonial stamps.

By his Lordship: There was a good deal of competition for the stamps which came into the office, and any one could take them from the waste-paper basket, or if they were left about loose. The messengers could get them from the clerks.

Mr. Oliver was recalled and questioned further by Mr. Clavell Salter as to the prices of stamps

at issue in the case. He said that in October and November, 1905, a set up to 1s. of ordinary Transvaal used stamps would be worth 6d. to 1s. 9d. If a similar set was "surcharged" with the letters "C.S.A.R.," the value would be about £3. A set of ordinary Transvaal unused stamps would be worth 2s. and 3s. The "surcharge" "C.S.A.R." would raise the price, he would say, to about £10. If the set contained a 5s. stamp it would be worth another £2.

After speeches by counsel the case was adjourned.

TUESDAY, 12 FEBRUARY

In summing up, his lordship said the jury had to consider whether or not the substantial allegations made by the defendant were established to their complete satisfaction. The statement of the plaintiff was that the defendant acted entirely maliciously towards him, and with an idea of ruining his business. There was another question which the jury would have to consider. If they found in favour of the plaintiff, he would certainly be entitled to substantial damages. Defendant had asserted, not only through his counsel, but by the evidence which he had called, that the statements which he made were true, and that he was justified in making them.

It was a very unfortunate thing, his lordship continued, that there should be people who, when the face value of a stamp was a few pence, would give those ridiculous prices of which they had been told, because there was some "surcharge" on it. Speaking generally, the letters "O.H.M.S." or "C.S.A.R." were letters that could be printed on all sorts of stamps. Unfortunately, the craze of collectors was such that four, five, six, and ten times the face value of those stamps was given, because of the "surcharges" on them. Therefore, it would pay anybody in the market to get surcharged stamps, and it was the more important that honest people, not malicious people, should inform the public of the true state of affairs.

After a consideration lasting about three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, stating that the stamps in the case bore forged marks, and that the article by Mr. Ewen was fair comment.

Mr. Compton Smith: I assume that the jury have found that the justification is proved.

His Lordship: The jury have said what they find. I think it is judgment for the defendants, and it is quite sufficient.

Judgment, with costs, was entered accordingly.

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Philatelic Societies

Philatelic Society of India

The Minto Fête

The Philatelic Exhibition Postponed

A MEETING of the Fête Committee of the Philatelic Society of India was held at Mr. Hoffmann's residence, Chowringhi, on Tuesday, 22 January, 1907, at 6.30 p.m. There was a full attendance.

Mr. Corfield gave an account of the result of the Committee's invitation to philatelists, both in India and England, to send in exhibits, and announced that it had exceeded all expectations and that a display of a very high calibre was assured.

The stamps received or promised are from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg of Weybridge, Professor O. V. Müller of Bombay, Sir David Masson of Lahore, the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, and Messrs. Berthoud, Burrup, Corfield, Crosse, Hoffmann, Gordon-Jones, Goodwin Norman, and J. O'B. Saunders from among local collectors, and it is expected that the change of date and place of the Exhibition will lead to other well-known members of the Philatelic Society of India reconsidering their refusal to take part in the undertaking.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' exhibit will deservedly attract the widest interest. The following letter from Mr. Tilleard was read at the meeting:—

"10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"4 January, 1907.

"DEAR MR. CORFIELD,—The Prince of Wales has desired me to reply to your letter to Sir Arthur Bigge (the Private Secretary) of the 13th ultimo.

"His Royal Highness is much interested to hear of the proposed exhibition of stamps, and more especially as it is to form part of the attractions of Lady Minto's Fête for the benefit of Calcutta Charities.

"Unfortunately time does not admit of the preparation of an exhibit worthy of the occasion, and the absence of His Royal Highness from London makes it somewhat difficult for me to do much in the two or three days that I have had at my disposal. I trust that what I am able to send will prove of sufficient interest, and I only regret that I could not have had longer notice.

"I am instructed by the Prince of Wales to request you to be good enough to convey to your Society the best wishes of His Royal Highness for the success of the Exhibition.

"Believe me,

"Yours very truly,

"J. A. TILLEARD."

(The letter also included a description of the exhibit.)

A long deliberation ensued upon the unexpected circumstances in which the meeting found itself placed. When the invitation from the Fête management was accepted it was not anticipated that, owing to the short notice given, more than sufficient stamps for a somewhat restricted display would be forthcoming, but the contrary has proved the case, and some of the leading collections of the world have reached or are on their way to Calcutta. The accommodation provided on the maidan is quite inadequate for the housing and

proper display of the stamps, and the committee unanimously decided that it had no other course open but to most reluctantly withdraw its acceptance of the official invitation to exhibit during the Fête, and to request permission to hold an exhibition later on in some public building for the benefit of the same cause. No date has yet been fixed, but the suggestion was thrown out that the postponed display should be made during the visit to Calcutta of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

It is pleasant, however, to realize that the dropping out of a Philatelic Exhibition as one of the attractions of the Fête is due not to the failure of its promoters but to the success of their endeavours, and that the change of time and place now hoped for will result in the long run in still further assistance to the good cause for which those who have the Fête's interest at heart have worked so long and so earnestly.

The Fête, as a whole, is on the point of completion, and at the time of writing was to be ceremoniously opened by Her Excellency Lady Minto, on Monday, 28 January, in the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy, His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, Lord Kitchener, and a great gathering of visitors and citizens.

Pretoria Philatelic Society, 1906

Annual Report

GENTLEMEN,—Your Committee have pleasure in submitting the following report for the last year.

There have been nineteen General and one Committee Meeting, and the average attendance at the General Meetings has been over eight, and taking into consideration the small membership, shows over forty per cent, which is very good. From the balance-sheet you will see that the income has been £21. 3s., and the expenditure £16. 17s., leaving a credit balance of £4. 6s., which, together with the balance on hand at end of last year, shows a total credit balance of £11. 11s. There are also a few post cards and collecting cards on hand. The following papers have been given: "Philatelic Fun and Facts," Mr. Carter; "Fortunes in Stamps," Secretary; "Swaziland," Mr. Haupt; "South Australia," Mr. Hawke; "Stamps as Historical Finger-Posts," Mr. Barry; "Natal," Mr. Hawke.

The exhibitions have been very well patronized during the period under review.

We are pleased to report that eight new members have joined the Society.

The exchange department, we regret to state, has not been working, and we hope that during the next year something will be done in this direction, and we must strongly recommend the incoming Committee to give this matter their earnest and careful attention. We are glad to report that the Library has made some very useful additions, thanks to the donations of several of the members.

The Society's thanks are due to Mr. Maynard for his kindness in placing this room at the disposal of the members.

In retiring your Committee wish to tender their thanks to the members for their assistance and attendance at the meetings, and wish your Society every success in the future.

10 December, 1906.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly.

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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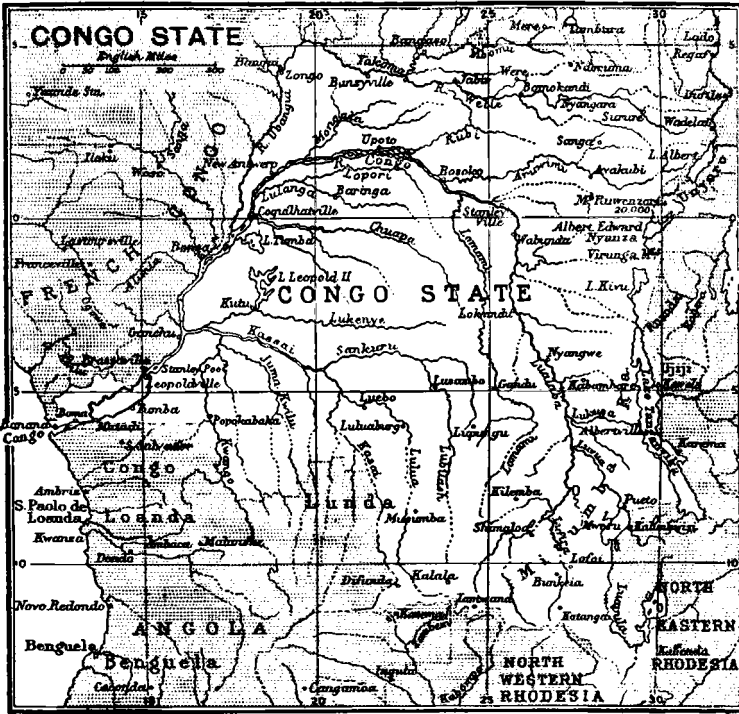
2 MARCH, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Congo Free State



THE Congo Free State, a vast territory in the heart of Africa which takes its name from the great equatorial river of Central Africa, stretches from the west coast of Africa across the continent to British East Africa. As its maladministration seems likely to occupy the attention of the Governments of Europe, I cannot do better than quote a semi-official version of the history of the founding of the State from the pen of Mr. Sidney Langford Hinde, formerly Captain of the Congo State Forces.

He writes in the *International Geography* as follows:—

All efforts to explore the Congo from the sea, or to discover whence its vast volume of water was derived, were without effect, and the existence of the great inland course of the river was unknown until, in 1876, Mr. H. M. Stanley struck its upper waters in East Africa and followed the river to the Atlantic Ocean. On the initiative of Leopold II, King of the Belgians, a society called *Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo* was formed in Brussels in November, 1878, with the object of exploring and exploiting the basin of

the River Congo, the vast size and importance of which had just been revealed. In 1879, Mr. Stanley, accompanied by fifteen Europeans, returned to the Congo, his first aim being to make a practicable road through the cataract region to the upper river. At Vivi, the highest point of the river navigable from the sea, he established a station directly below the last of the cataracts and made his road along the right bank nearly due north to Isanghila, after which it took an eastward course, following the river as closely as possible to Manyanga, where he crossed and proceeded up the left bank to Stanley Pool. Here he established the station now known as Leopoldville. At Stanley Pool a steamer was soon launched, and the difficulty of communication with the interior was thus greatly reduced, since from Stanley Pool to Stanley Falls, 1000 miles further up the main river, steamers of comparatively large size can voyage in safety at all seasons of the year. Mr. Stanley spent five years in the work of exploration, and soon after his return to Europe the society became merged in the *Association Internationale Africaine*.

In 1885 the Berlin Congress guaranteed the Congo Free State as a Sovereign Power, and the King of the Belgians—who had borne all the expense from the commencement—was proclaimed sovereign. Five years later the Belgian Government advanced a small loan to the embryo State, reserving the right of annexing it as a Belgian colony in the year 1900. The Arab slave-traders who raided the western part of the country had for many years rendered the position of the few Europeans at remote stations exceedingly dangerous; and the military forces of the State were obliged to carry on a campaign against them before the evil influence exercised on the more peaceful natives was destroyed.

According to recent evidence no more evil influence ever held sway in Africa than that of Leopold II, King of the Belgians.

What is termed the Congo scandal concerns the maladministration of the territory by Leopold II. To quote the *Daily Mail Year Book*:—

Rubber and ivory are the chief natural products of the vast territory of the Congo. To obtain these, which supply the revenue of the country, and also vast dividends to the shareholders in all the Congo companies, of whom the King himself is indirectly one of the largest, barbarous methods of collection are used. The natives are forced to bring in amounts which are fixed arbitrarily, and increased at will by subordinates; inability is punished by fire and the sword; mutilations of the wretched beings are common, and punitive expeditions, which sweep away communities, are resorted to on the merest pretext. Moreover, an armed and quite uncivilized native soldiery is loosed on the wretched communities to do as it likes. The outrages chiefly brought to light by devoted missionaries have profoundly stirred public opinion. A fairly independent Committee of Inquiry, appointed by the King of the Belgians in 1905, took evidence widely, and practically found all the charges against the Government proved. The gruesome evidence was, however, suppressed, and there is reason to believe that even the report

was toned down. Still there was a great international outcry, stifled to some extent in Belgium by the money and terrorism of King Leopold.

The question is still an open one, and there is every reason to believe that the guaranteeing Powers will be summoned in conference to consider the breaches of the treaty in practically closing the territory to the trade of all countries but Belgium, and then will have to be settled the future sovereignty of the State; if Belgium agrees to annex it and govern it, well and good, if not, some drastic measure may be decided on by the outraged Powers. Any change that may be made must, of course, affect the postal issues; at all events, no one who has studied the question believes that the legend ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO will much longer remain the inscription on the stamps.

Thus it is that we stamp collectors become deeply interested in the history and development of States.

The area of the Congo Free State is estimated at 900,000 square miles and the population at 30,000,000. The capital is Boma on the Lower Congo. The central Government at present is at Brussels, and consists of King Leopold and three departmental chiefs. At Boma there is a Governor-General with a local Government and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, who govern the four-teen administrative districts into which the State is divided.

Its Philatelic History

The Congo Free State commenced its issue of postage stamps in 1885, when the Berlin Congress recognized it as a Sovereign State, and the stamps were duly inscribed ETAT INDEPENDANT DU CONGO. The first issue bore the portrait of Leopold II in profile. In the second issue the portrait was changed to a three-quarter face in 1887, and then in 1894 a finely engraved pictorial series was obtained from Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and has since remained in issue.

1885. Five values. Design: Head of Leopold II, King of the Belgians, in profile to left. The same portrait for all values, but 5 c., 10 c., and 5 fr. of one design and the 25 c. and 50 c. in a separate framework. Perforated.





	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., pale green		0	2	0	9
10 c., carmine		0	2	0	6
25 c., blue		2	0	2	6
50 c., sage-green		1	0	2	6
5 fr., lilac		—	—	—	—

1887-92. Six values. Design: A very badly executed so-called portrait, three-quarter face, of Leopold II. Same design for all values.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., green		0	1	0	3
10 c., carmine		0	2	0	4
25 c., blue		0	6	0	6
50 c., chocolate		1	6	0	6
50 c., grey		1	6	1	6
5 fr., lilac		—	—	—	—
5 fr., grey		—	—	—	—
10 fr., dull orange		—	—	—	—

1894. Six values. Design: A separate pictorial design for each value, designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. In each stamp the picture or central portion of the design is printed in black, the framework of the design being of a different colour for each value.



Port of Matadi.



Stanley Falls.



Inkisi Falls.



Railway Bridge over M'pozo.



Elephant hunt.



Bangala chief and wife.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., blue and black		1	6	1	6
10 c., brown		1	6	2	6
25 c., orange		0	8	0	5
50 c., green		0	9	0	6
1 fr., lilac		1	9	—	—
5 fr., lake		—	—	—	—

1895. Two values. Design: As in last issue, but colours changed.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., red-brown and black		0	2	—	—
10 c., greenish blue		0	3	0	3

1896. Two new values. Design: Pictorials by Waterlow.



Banana gathering.



Native canoe.

	Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
15 c., ochre	.	—	0 2
40 c., green	.	—	—

1900-1. Five values. Designs: As before, and centres again printed in black, but framework colours changed.

	Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
5 c., green and black	.	0 1	0 1
10 c., carmine	.	0 2	0 1
25 c., blue	.	—	0 3
50 c., olive-green	.	0 8	—
1 fr., rose	.	1 4	0 4

(To be continued.)

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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Great Britain Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOW comes the time for the ordinary stamp collector. By the by, I may add here that the word "Philately" was first used by Monsieur Herpin, of Paris, and was derived from the Greek *philos*, fond of, and *ateleia*, exempt from tax.

One hears the terms stamp, proof, essay, applied in a haphazard way. It may therefore be of interest to consider what constitutes—

1. A stamp: The impression must be taken from a plate duly approved and authorized by the Commissioners of I.R.

2. It must be struck upon paper bearing the watermark assigned to the face value denoted.

3. It must be in the colour approved, but not necessarily the colour in which the primitive sheet was struck; for example, the 2s. was registered in blue, but when subsequently changed to brown no sheet in this colour was officially preserved.

The question of perforation does not affect the matter. Perforation is merely for the convenience of Post Office officials and the public, and has no official signification whatever in relation to franking power.

Proofs must be impressions from the die or plate, and are always in black; a new design or any alteration in a previous one (excepting the plate number) is approved of

from proof impressions from the die prior to the construction of the plate. Then essays for colour are taken from the plate, the P.O. and I.R. select, and the sheet, if on the proper watermarked paper, becomes *ipso facto* a sheet of stamps, the sheets in other colours remaining what they always were—essays of colour.

Summarized: To constitute an impression a stamp, it must have franking power, which it obtains by its conformity with three essential conditions given; the absence of perforation, the fact of non-circulation, or mere official intentions, cannot deprive it of this power. Thus the—

9d., Plate 3; 10d., Plate 2; 2s., Plate 3, were put to press and printed from to a limited extent.

4d., Plate 17, green; 6d., Plate 13, in buff, were circulated impressions from authorized plates.

1½d., lilac-rose; 8d., brown, were intended for issue, and were from plates not put to press until the designs were altered.

This so-called reprint of the 1d., black, of 1840 is an impression possessing some unique features, and to classify it involves consideration of several interesting points. The variety owes its existence to the fact that in the year

1864, some members of the Royal Family having commenced to form a collection, application was made to the Revenue authorities for specimens, including the 1d., black, of the first issue. None of these being found in stock, impressions were authorized to be struck in black from one of the plates of 1d. then in use. The plate employed for the purpose differed from the original of 1840 only in that it was constructed from the retouched die. The impressions were necessarily on paper watermarked Large Crown, none with the Small Crown watermark remaining on hand at that date. That these impressions were intended to be reprints of the old 1d., black, and were officially regarded as such is beyond question, but their correct classification is the problem which now presents itself for solution. Are they (notwithstanding the official intentions at the time of their creation) as a matter of actual fact "stamps" or mere curiosities? True, it was known or assumed at the time that the impressions would not be utilized for postal purposes, but such an assumption would not *per se* be sufficient to deprive them of franking power if they otherwise possessed it. To possess the power of franking, a label must be in conformity with certain legal requirements, and it will be seen upon further examination that these impressions are, in all essential respects, in accordance therewith. They were struck from a duly approved plate upon paper bearing the watermark assigned to their face value, and were in a colour which, though not then in use, had been authorized in former years for stamps denoting the same value, and which had not been demonetized. The reprints had therefore a legal status in respect of colour. Finally, there remains the question of design. Though struck from a plate constructed from the retouched die, and thus differing in minute details from the original, this does not alter their status as stamps, or cause them to fall short of the essential requirements.

Plates constructed from the retouched die (prior to the introduction of letters in the upper angles) were officially regarded as identical with all previously constructed, though the differences which exist were of course known. These, however, had not been introduced intentionally, but were due to the impossibility of deepening the lines in the die, in order to secure clearer impressions, without making minute (but unintentional) alterations in the features of the Queen's head. This is a point which, though it could not escape the attention of the philatelist, was regarded officially as non-existent in so far as it affected the design, which was intended to, and did in effect, remain unaltered. It would follow, therefore, that these reprints possess, from an official and legal standpoint, precisely the same status as though they had

been struck from a plate constructed from the old die, and if this be so they must come within the category of stamps, though to the philatelist this definition will be qualified by the knowledge that they were not intended for circulation. This, however, is not the point at issue.

In reply to an invitation from the Treasury, the public sent in many proposals and essays for stamps, and I have some of the noteworthy essays, including those by Thomas Whiting, who introduced Sir William Congreve's system of multicolour printing; by Branston & Archer, of roulette fame; by William Wyon, and some by unknown authors; as well as the Ninth Report and the covers, etc., proposed by the Committee themselves for the London District Post, but not adopted.

Of the large compound essay which I have, and of which the Society possesses a copy, Philbrick and Westoby write:—

"Mr. Whiting printed some of his most remarkable designs on a sheet of plate paper. The designs are enclosed in a highly ornamental embossed frame, surrounded by a rectangular border of engine-turned work in green, measuring $8\frac{3}{4} \times 11$." This specimen shows the various styles and beauty of Mr. Whiting's work to great advantage, but has unfortunately become rare. I am able to give you some details of the manufacture. In this essay we have the combined result of machinery engraving, of embossing, and of compound-plate printing, lately introduced in England by Sir William Congreve, and a highly efficient method to prevent forgery, in contradistinction to the copper-plate or *en creux* method. The compound plate in two colours at back is the first operation. The design in red is from a plate of itself, as is also the green; one being pierced, and the other exactly fitting into.

The second proceeding is the printing of the blue and red impression in centre of harp by raised plates.

Thirdly, the embossed head is struck.

Fourthly, the harp is embossed.

The green border and ground are produced by printing from raised impressions made by the rose engine upon a metal plate.

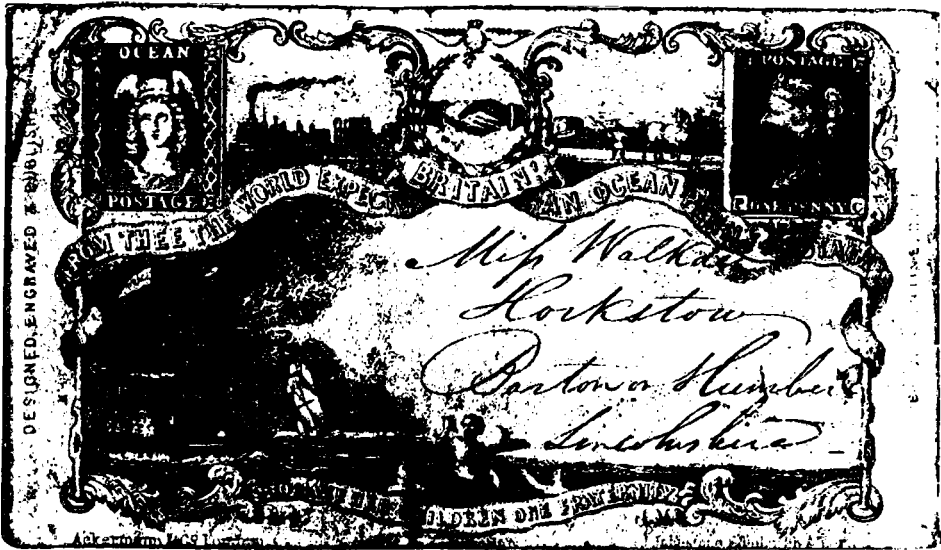
One suggestion submitted to the Committee in 1839 was for the use of a stamped wafer which would pay the postage and at the same time seal the letter, and I have the patent specification for this taken out by James Bogardus.

In bringing his scheme for the use of adhesive stamps to a successful issue Mr. Rowland Hill was assisted by Mr. Morris, of Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, & Crisp; and to Mr. Frank Crisp I am indebted for some valuable information on this subject, and by

the great firm of Messrs. Baring Brothers, who financed and published the *Post Circular*, used to distribute knowledge on postal matters, debates on the subject in Parliament, the getting up of petitions, etc. I have the official minutes of the Court of Common Council for the City of London resolving to send such a petition, and that the sheriffs, attended by the Remembrancer, do wait upon some lord in Parliament, and that they do present the petition to the House. As you know, the result of the Committee's deliberations was the adoption of the Mul-

Sir Henry Cole, and, I believe, Perkins Bacon & Co. I am indebted to W. Alan Cole for allowing me to inspect Sir Henry's papers, memoranda, etc., which he collected when at the Treasury and associated with and assisting the Post Office Reform movement.

The covers and envelopes were printed by Messrs. Clowes, in sheets of twelve, from stereotype casts, in three horizontal rows of four. As each cast was separate and bore a different number, the envelopes on a sheet are not consecutively numbered.



ready sheets and envelopes and the well-known 1d., black, adhesive labels. It should be borne in mind that in all official circulars, etc., the Mulreadys were called stamps, and adhesives, labels. In anticipation of this issue, the Post Office sent out the circular to postmasters, dated 25 April, 1840, which I have, instructing them how to make the red compound and how to obliterate the labels and stamps, red being chosen, as it had always in the past been used to indicate that the postage had been paid. The term usually used, Maltese cross, is incorrect, it being a *cross patée*. The suggestion of the Mulready has been ascribed to the artist of that name, but somewhat incorrectly, as will be found by reference to Sir H. Cole's book *Fifty Years of Public Life*, lately added to the library. Mulready was only consulted after the Committee awards were made, and did not even submit a design to it. There were only four awards—one each to W. Cheverton, C. Whiting,

Lord Kingston had a proof on India paper and on card. Proofs are known from the brass blocks, also some twenty-four imitations lithographed from stones used to illustrate *Le Timbre-Poste*, October, 1868, and include the Ocean Penny Post and other envelopes, some of which I show. Also the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, containing advertisement of the Cheap and Uniform Colonial and International Postage Association, with a report of its extraordinary meeting.

Rowland Hill, in his *Life*, p. 241, says:—

“Towards the end of 1851, learning that an influential association had been formed for obtaining a low rate of transmarine postage, and fearing that the Government might be placed in the dilemma of having either to resist a popular demand or submit to a very serious loss of revenue, I proposed a middle course, viz. a reduction of colonial postage generally to sixpence the half-ounce, but this was not sanctioned till early in 1853.”

See also *Daily News*, 5 March, 1853.

The Mulreadys proved to be inconvenient, and brought forth a number of caricatures and parodies. The most notable of the former is perhaps that by Thackeray, which I have on India paper, with an impression taken after plate was erased. Of the parodies, that in the *Ingoldsby Legends*, by Barham:—

The Manager rings, and the Prompter springs
To his side in a jiffy, and with him he brings
A set of those odd-looking envelope things,

Where Britannia (who seems to be crucified) flings
To her right and her left funny people with wings,
Amongst Elephants, Quakers, and Catabow Kings,
And a taper and wax,

And small Queen's heads in packs, which, when
notes are too big, you're to stick on their backs.

The biggest man will now collect all fire-
arms. As it is alleged, some people re-
marked the artist had mulled it already. So
strong was the ridicule that the stock re-
maining was destroyed in 1841.

(To be continued.)



TO MAKE HOME EVERYWHERE AND ALL NATIONS NEIGHBOURS

My Favourite Country And Why Not?

By W. BUCKLAND EDWARDS, B.Sc.

New Zealand Pictorials and Jamaica

THE writer on Iceland, who opened and closed his chapter on Snakes by stating that there were none, finds in me a parallel, for I have no favourite country. My attentions at present are divided between the New Zealand pictorials, Jamaica, Hong Kong, the Niger Coast with North and South Nigeria, and Capes after the triangulars. Of these, however, the first two countries claim the greater part of my interest (and capital), although the pictorials can only be said to represent a small part of

the total issues of New Zealand. My reasons for this choice are somewhat difficult to give, for what would apply to Jamaica would only apply in a reverse sense to the pictorials, the two groups of stamps being as different as chalk from cheese. But just as chalk and cheese may sometimes be similar in colour, so my two fancies show similarity in that they are both suitable for a collector with a limited pocket, which is my unhappy condition.

The stamps of Jamaica would seem to be specially suited to the requirements of collectors of limited means, for the issues are

quite straightforward, without paper or perforation complications, and not too difficult to obtain, at any rate in used state, for a reasonable amount of money. On the other hand, the changes of watermark, the varieties of the 2½d. surcharged on 4d., and the alterations now going on, relieve the country from philatelic dullness, to say nothing of the fine shades to be obtained by the diligent searcher. It is already becoming a matter of some difficulty to get the first issue (with pine watermark) in fine condition, i.e. well-centred, lightly postmarked, unfaded used copies; so little margin was left by the perforating machine that nine copies out of ten are cut into by the perfs., whilst the 2d. rose, 4d. orange, and 6d. lilac, seem particularly liable to lose their colours. The errors of the surcharged 2½d. are perhaps expensive, but many unused copies have recently appeared at the auction sales; there are, however, several minor errors or varieties which are uncatalogued.

The pictorial stamps of New Zealand are interesting chiefly because they are complicated, both as to paper and perforation, and also because they exist in such an enormous variety of shades. No less than four dis-

tinct issues (more or less complete) have appeared since 1898, and the varieties of the ½d. and 1d. alone are sufficient to cause the hair of even the advanced specialist to turn grey. The London issue is straightforward enough, but the first colonial one may be divided into bright yellowish and dull gum series, with some varieties on thin paper. Then comes the Cowan watermarked lot, perf. 11, with many fine shades; and now the machine perforating 14 is in use, nearly all values having appeared.

Some good people object to picture stamps of any kind, but they are certainly an attraction to the novice and young beginner, and even older, more hardened sinners (in the philatelic sense) are forced to admire the beauty of my collection in mint blocks of four!

The other countries mentioned above may be briefly dealt with. Hong Kong is a favourite with many for similar reasons to those given for Jamaica; the Nigers are modern, handsome, and speculative; the Capes have been neglected, overshadowed by the triangulars, and should well repay some amount of study.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Cyprus.—A 10 paras value has been added to the current series. It is printed in an orange-yellow, with name and value in dark green.

Wmk. Multiple C.A.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½ pias., green and carmine	.	0	1	0	1
30 par., purple and green	.	0	2	—	—
1 pias., carmine and ultramarine	.	0	2	0	2
2 ,, blue and marone	.	0	4	0	4
4 ,, olive-green and mauve	.	—	—	0	8
6 ,, sepia and green	.	—	—	1	0
9 ,, brown and carmine	.	—	—	—	—
10 ,, orange-yellow and dark green	.	—	—	—	—
12 ,, red-brown and black	.	—	—	—	—
18 ,, black and brown	.	—	—	2	6
45 ,, brown-purple and ultramarine	.	—	—	6	0

Denmark.—The first of the series with portrait of King Frederick VIII has come to hand on the 20 øre. The general design of the stamp is the same, the almost full-face portrait of the new King replacing that of old King Christian IX, and the royal monogram in miniature beneath the portrait.

Portrait of Frederick VIII.

Wmk. Crown. Perf.	Unused.		Used.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
20 øre, dark blue	.	.	0	4	—

Gibraltar.—The 1d. has been changed in colour from purple on red paper to carmine on white paper.



Colour changed.

Wmk. Multiple C.A.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1d., carmine	.	.	.	0	2

Guatemala.—This little republic sends us another picture stamp, this time a 12½ c., with what presumably is a reproduction of a painting showing a group of the leaders of the movement which secured the independence of Guatemala.

Pictorial Stamp.

Perf.	Unused.		Used.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
12½ c., blue, centre black	.	.	0	3	—

Hungary.—We have received the 12 filler value to be added to the current series.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 f., grey	0 1	—
2 f., orange-yellow	—	—
3 f., orange	0 1	—
5 f., emerald	—	—
6 f., olive	—	—
10 f., rose	—	—
12 f., violet	0 2	—
20 f., brown	—	—
25 f., blue	0 4	—
30 f., orange-brown	0 5	—
35 f., mauve	—	—
50 f., lake	—	—
60 f., green	—	—
1 kor., red-brown	—	—
2 " blue	—	—
5 " claret	—	—

Jamaica.—Another surprise or two from this colony in the shape of two more of the old Queen's Head types on multiple CA paper, namely, 6d. and 1s. With the view of helping our readers to keep pace with the conflicting issues of the island, we append a list to date, commencing with the introduction of the Arms type, all of which collectors will do well to secure before supplies get exhausted.



Arms type.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/2d., green, black centre	0 2	0 1
1d., carmine " "	0 4	0 1
2 1/2d., ultramarine, black centre	0 4	0 1
5d., yellow, black centre	0 7	1 0

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/2d., green, black centre	0 2	—
1d., carmine " "	0 3	0 1
5s., violet " "	—	—



Queen's Heads.
Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3d., olive-green	0 5	0 4
6d., orange	0 8	—
1s., brown	1 4	—



New design and colours changed.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/2d., green	0 1	0 1
1d., carmine	0 2	0 1

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N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER VIII

I GET MIXED UP WITH THE POLICE.

WELL, the difficulty I had to make these police folk believe that it was all fair, square and above-board, you would hardly believe. But I held Old Phil Hallamshire over their heads, I brandished Old Phil, so to speak—I even hauled in his brother the baronet. They were not on speaking terms, Old Phil and the M.P. But that did not matter. No more was I. But I was not proud. I did not mind not having been introduced to Sir Thingummy Sykes!

Well, they went and telegraphed, while I languished in a darksome dungeon; and my pursuer kicked the door of No. 1—so much so indeed, that the inspector sent one of his myrmidons to tell him that if he didn't make less row, he would have his boots taken off.

It was all right, however, in the long run, and the Frowsy One said that he was sorry, that there was not a stain on my character, and that he would go off home and clout Griggs. The which he proceeded to do, and I found myself once more in the hurryscurry of London streets with my precious book under my arm.

It was now too late to do more that day, so I went back to my boarding-house. Mrs. Stramash met me in the hall, and, looking hard at my book, asked me if I had "taken any orders."

I said "no"—that I was trying to sell a Book of the Bank of France—a phrase which instantly filled her with intense suspicion. Then there came in a weedy-looking boy with reddish hair, who whistled the "Old Obadiah," and was apparently a son of the house. He pitched a strapful of books into the corner—thereby achieving his preparation for the morrow's lessons.

Then he pointed with one dirty finger at me.

"Mum," he said, "*he* don't stay with us? Why, I saw him took to the station to-day by the police!"

"What!" cried Mrs. Stramash, turning upon me, "can it be possible? Have I nursed an adder in me bosom?"

(She had—but it wasn't me—not if I know it!—It was a red-haired adder.)

But with the noble attitude of Lord Chatham addressing the House of Lords, in the picture at Old Phil's, she waved me out.

"No one in this house who have had any dealings with the police!" she cried, in righteous indignation. "Thanks be to a Hall-Watchful Hye, I have always kep' a decent house—"

"But dirty!" I added in the style of Myn—and under my breath.

"What's that ye are muttering, ye apostle of sin? Out of here with you!" cried the lady, "or I shall have in the police to take you up again."

But I had not been Myn's pupil for so long without learning something.

"Happy to see them," I said, "if only to help me to get my valuables out of your clutches!"

"Thomas Ormithwaite Jenks Stramash, go for the police at once—go for the police—tell them there's a thief here!"

"That's right," I said, "listen to that, you others" (for the boarders had collected on various landings), "that's defamation of character! I know one who has suffered for that to-day already. Aye, and one who is suffering even now!"

(I was thinking of Griggs.)

The boarders drew off, but obviously listened from behind doors.

"Thomas Ormithwaite," cried his mother after the speeding youth, "say nothing about the thief! I forbid you to use the word!"

"He does not need," I replied, "it has been used already. I have witnesses!"

In about a quarter of an hour two stalwart constables appeared. They set their hands on their hips and looked at me. They bent and looked closer. Then they looked at each other, and laughed heartily.

"It's the stamp man!" they said.

"He's all right, missus," added the elder, a grey-headed sergeant, "on'y loony!"

This was not exactly polite, but there was one comforting thing in it—the word "stamp man." If he had said "boy" I never could have forgiven him. But he said "man," and all was peace. As for "loony"—I did not mind being called that. In East Dene, at election time, it is always applied to rival candidates by the partisans of the opposite side, as well as to the greatest politicians of the age—men sitting on cushioned benches—the front ones too—of the House of Commons; while as to the House of Lords, East Dene called that venerable body "Loonydom," and had done with it. It was a fearfully abusive place, East Dene. So I did not in the least mind the pepper-and-salt sergeant of police calling me a loony. In fact, it was a kind of bond between us. We might have been discussing municipal politics in High Street, East Dene.

I told him that I was under suspicion, and Mrs. Stramash told him that she would have no one in her house who, etc. etc. I said that now I would not stay if Mrs. Stramash paid me, but that she had called me a thief, and I had witnesses. The grey-headed policeman, whose name was Pitman—called (as I found) "the Professor"—puckered his lips as if he were going to whistle, pulled out a lead-pencil, thrust it into his mouth by way of preparation for note-taking, and requested me to state my case.

Then all at once Mrs. Stramash surrendered. It was getting serious, and besides, as she stated more than once, she wanted to get down to the kitchen, where she had a cook who was but indifferent honest.

She said that if I would go, there and then, I could have my baggage on paying bed and breakfast.

For this, who more willing than I? Four shillings and six pennies changed hands. I went to my cubby hole and put my things together. The grey-headed sergeant accompanied me with an air of great detachment, but I could hear his sniff, like a man who is on the track of drains.

"Hun," he said, when I was on the pavement—I and my meagre belongings—"now where do you think of going? We can't mobilize the whole police force to look after you, my son."

I told him promptly that I didn't know, but ventured a suggestion that he, who knew London so well, might direct me to a good hotel.

He rattled over the names of a few dozens. But I knew by the sound of them that they were all Old Phil Hallamshire's kind—not mine.—There was the Grand this and the Imperial that—Charing Cross, and Euston's, and Brown's.

I thought Brown's sounded all right, as my own name was Brown. It might be kept by a relative who would let me off cheap.

The sergeant had sent off the other policeman, and he and I stood together in Portland Street with the gas lamps a-lighting about us, and farther off the boom of London like a hive of bees going to sleep.

He slapped his thigh with his gloves, as indeed he was doing all the time.

"Did you ever see a flunkey?" he said, "a fellow all calves and cheek? or a butler behind a white choker, or gentleman waiters that you have to pay for just speaking to?"

I said that once I had looked in at the town-hall door at East Dene (knowing the policeman on duty), and had seen something like all these things.

"Well," he said, "if you go to Brown's, you will have all these, and it will stand you in more a day than it will if you come out with me to our little street opposite the Elephant and Castle, where my wife (and a good one she is!) keeps lodgers. It will take you a little longer to get over on a bus. But you will save money, and"—here he glanced knowingly at me—"I really think that you are too sharp to be let run wild in London. It will be well to put you, as it were, under official control."

So we got on a bus, he and I, and went out to his house. He had finished duty, it seemed; and had only come to Portland Street in the hope that the call might prove to be "something worth while."

Well, it did—for me.

I liked Mrs. "Professor" Pitman at sight—a buxom woman much like my own mother, but without quite such ruddy cheeks. We made a bargain in about four minutes—ten shillings a week with breakfast and "what was going" at night.

What was going that night proved very good—fish pie and bread, with coffee, and some kind of country cake made with batter that just melted in the mouth.

I thought how I should love to tell Myn all about my London adventures—I was having them, and no mistake—and the whole episode of East Wellington Street, by the Elephant and Castle, would be fine. But there came a slight rustle in the passage, a sort of breath of outdoor air, and a girl came in with a roll of music under her arm. She kissed the policeman's wife on both cheeks in a way that was not usual in East Dene. And then she batted the sergeant over the head with her music roll.

"How many people have you truncheoned to-day? I'll teach you!" she cried. I expected the sergeant to arise and slay her, or take her up on the spot or something. But he didn't. He only laughed and introduced me.

"Mr. Sam Brown," says he, "this is my daughter Jenny!"

The girl spun round on her heels with a little cry.

"Goodness, father! Why, I never saw him!"

I knew she hadn't, for I was sitting rather in the shade, and the young lady had been in something of a hurry.

"I beg your pardon," she said, shaking hands with a great change in her manner, "I am sorry that I was too much taken up with welcoming my parents—"

"Welcoming!" said the "Professor" sergeant, rubbing his cheek.

Miss Jenny threatened him again with her music roll, and he pretended to be immensely frightened. He wasn't really, you know. For she was only a girl with curly hair, pretty black, and a dinky little hat which she called a "toque." She had a red ribbon in a bow at the neck, a little to the left side. Myn wears blue. I have always liked blue best, but this was nice too, and I am not going to deny it. Except to Myn.

"You deserve assault and battery," she said to her father.

"Thirty days to three months!" said her father, smiling.

"You are not in the discharge of your duty," she retorted; "and besides, even if you were, you have no witnesses!"

The Professor indicated me with the toe of his boot.

Miss Jenny looked at me steadily a good while.

"If you think that this young gentleman will say anything to my disadvantage, you are vastly mistaken, father—or I am!"

From that moment I began to think that I was going to like that house. The Book of the Bank of France might take longer to sell than I had anticipated. Up till then, I had meant really to take almost anything that I could get for it, but now I saw the wisdom of Myn's reserved price. There is no use in giving away a really good thing for nothing. I put it to you, now, is there? And Miss Jenny, when I showed her the book, quite agreed.

I learned a lot of things that night I had no idea of before. Folks up in East Dene don't know everything, though they think they do. For instance, I learned All Fours—a wonderful game I had never even heard of before; and in return I showed the Book of the Bank of France to Miss Jenny and her father. I was always good at explaining stamps, and Miss Jenny thoroughly enjoyed it. Her father, tired with his long day on the pavements, dozed off honest and frequent. And this although I made it ever so interesting. Jenny said so. I dropped the Miss at twenty to nine, and before ten she

was calling me Sam. I will tell you how that happened.

But I had not forgotten about Myn, as you might think. Myn and I were the greatest, the very greatest of friends, but there was no reason in the world why I should not be friends with Miss Jenny too—under the protection of Her Majesty's police force—even if half asleep, and unable to distinguish a blue Liberian rock from a British Guiana sailing ship. Not caring, either, which is more!

Then punctual at nine-thirty, in there came a smart young man who wore gloves. That was no business of mine. Any fellow may wear gloves if he likes. But somehow I felt as if I could have kicked this fellow at sight. They were brown gloves, and he was quite a while taking them off—as if any one couldn't see through that.

"Oh, Mr. Sleeman," said Miss Jenny, "Mr. Brown here has such a lovely collection of stamps—I am sure that you will like to see them!"

"Thanks—no-o-oh!" said Mr. Sleeman in a high head voice, "I used to go in for that kind of thing when I was a kid—gum penny Queen's Heads on old copy-books, and so on—but now!"

He smiled contemptuously.

"Yes—yes," went on Mr. Sleeman, after I had explained to him what really was meant by a collection of stamps, "it's rum the things children will do! I remember a young brother of mine who took to collecting the pictures on vesta matchboxes—till father found out, and put the lot in the fire!"

I kept, for the moment, my temper, and went on to show the uses of the Book of the Bank of France, how curious was the *couleur de fond*, then the stamp printed on white paper, and last of all the complete stamp printed on its own tinted paper as issued.

"Ha," said Mr. Sleeman, "I would as soon think of collecting Bass's beer labels—much prettier too! Ha, ha!"

"You look as if you might have had a pretty collection of those by this time!" I answered.

I spoke low, but I saw the colour leave Miss Jenny's face. She glanced at her father. He was certainly asleep the moment before. But it must have been the one ear cocked and one eye open.

"Hey, what's that?—You two blessed young bantams!" he cried. "Come, none of that in my house!"

"It wasn't Sam's fault!" said Jenny.

"Sam?" cried Mr. Sleeman, suspiciously.

"Sam!" said her father, looking from one to the other.

"Sam—who's Sam?" demanded Jenny's mother, appearing at the door with a large mark of interrogation on her buxom face.

"This is Sam!" said Jenny, putting her

hand on my shoulder by way of accolade. "Rise, Sir Samuel!"

And just then the clock struck ten. Myn would be putting her father to bye-bye with a bottle to his feet, and a glass of something straw-coloured, with lemon floating in it, on the table at his side.

In my room I thought of Myn, and how much I preferred a blue neck ribbon plunk in the middle to a red one splashed a little at one side.

Then I thought how sick the fellow with the gloves had looked!

(To be continued.)

Miscellaneous

As Others See Us

WE quote the following remarkable article on "The Progress of Postage Stamps" from the *Spectator*, 9 February, 1907, the best of our high-class literary weeklies, as evidence of the recognition that stamp collecting has now attained a status that is no longer questioned.

"Among the thousands of persons who visited the extremely interesting Exhibition of postage stamps held last year in the Hall of the Horticultural Society at Westminster, there may have been a few who realized for the first time what a hopelessly difficult and complicated business the collecting of postage stamps as a hobby has become. The long rows of glass cases, each of them filled with beautifully clean and fresh specimens, as bewildering in quantity as in variety of colour, in differences of watermark, in minute detail of perforation; specimens of 'essays,' of proofs, of patterns submitted for Royal approval, of 'errors,' of 'locals'; above all, of complete new sheets of stamps so rare as to make the obtaining of a single used specimen an occasion, for humbler collectors, to be marked with a white stone—the effect of the juxtaposition of such galaxies of rarities must surely have been, even to the connoisseurs, a little depressing in its completeness. If the layman, unversed in the mysteries of watermarks and perforations, adds to that sense of depression the realization that what is apparently complete is in fact incomplete, and that every month increases the number of issues which must be added to a representative collection, the futility of trying to keep up with the Post Offices of all the different countries is plain enough—or it is plain enough for the average person. In the 'sixties' and 'seventies' almost anybody could make a good collection of the stamps of the world; to-day it may take a man of means to make—that is, buy—a decent collection of the stamps of a single country.

"According to a catalogue which has just been published by an Ipswich firm of stamp dealers, the total number of postage stamps issued by Governments up to 1 January last was 20,496, of which 6,153 belong to the British Empire, and 14,343 to the rest of the world. The issues of Europe amount to 4,361, those of Asia to 3,856, Africa has issued 4,469, America, 4,688, the West Indies 1,637, and Oceania 1,485. These numbers exclude varieties differing only in the matter of watermark, perforation, and so on, also 'local' stamps and those issued by any other authority except Government. If these varieties were included—and there are many collectors whose chief interest is in minute variations—the foregoing numbers would probably be at least

doubled, which is a consideration that could only be inspiring to the enthusiast. But if no one would think of attempting a complete collection of the whole forty thousand, a general survey of a fairly representative collection still makes a rather interesting review, as forming some kind of an index not only to the history, but also to the tastes and predilections, of the different peoples of the world. More than that; for it would not be difficult to draw inferences, from looking at a fairly complete collection of stamps, as to the history of civilized mankind during the past century. History, of course, could be read to some extent from the portraits on many of the issues; it would not be difficult, for instance, to draw a contrast between the histories of France and England during the years since 1840. The happiness of the country that has, at all events on its postage stamps, no history could hardly be more surely guessed at than by noticing the fact that on the British stamps the same young Queen's Head appears unaltered on every stamp from the black 'V.R.' penny of 1840 to the issues of 1902, when the first British stamp was struck bearing the head of a King. As a sharp contrast to that era of calm and prosperity, look at the quickly varying issues of the years which followed the adoption by France of the prepaid postage system in 1849. First comes the wreathed head of Liberty, but for three years only. In 1852 an issue appears, still bearing the words *REPUB. FRANC.*, but bearing instead of the head of Liberty the portrait of the President Louis Napoleon. Next year the same head is on the stamps, but with the inscription altered to *EMPIRE FRANC.*; ten years later the same head is crowned with laurel. Eighteen years more, and the finely engraved stamps of the Empire give way to rough, lithographed impressions of the old head of Liberty; those are the stamps struck during the siege of Paris. Six years of recuperation follow, and then you get the restful design of the familiar issue of 'Peace and Commerce,' succeeded by the designs of the current stamps, of which perhaps the most prominent is the graceful figure of a girl sowing, the emblem of the ideals of a quiet and contented peasantry. Agriculture, indeed, has always held a foremost place in the minds of designers of French postage stamps, the so-called 'head of Liberty,' which is the centre of the first and many succeeding issues, being in reality the head of the goddess Ceres, crowned with olive and vine.

"It is impossible, in taking a general survey of the designs of British and foreign postage stamps, not to be struck with one curious fact, and that

is the tendency of all the chief countries, with possibly one important exception, to issue stamps becoming gradually worse in colour, workmanship, and design. In the case of no country, perhaps, is the deterioration more noticeable or definite than with Great Britain. The first issues of the penny and twopenny stamps are probably the finest examples in existence of what a postage stamp should be. They are of a size which general imitation and adoption have emphasized as most convenient; they are clear and bold in design, and the delicate workmanship of the engraving, particularly in the modelling of the face and in the transparent depth of the background, has not been surpassed by the best work of the stamp engravers of any foreign country; above all, they are unequalled in the strength and purity of their colouring. The penny black, which is in reality the deepest possible Indian-ink brown; the penny red, either pure maroon or dark rose; and the twopenny blue, ranging in tint from the clearest Prussian blue to the cleanest ultramarine, are a trio of postage stamps which, as they were the first to ride on envelopes through the post, so are still first among all countries in every essential of a good postage stamp. Hardly behind them come the first issues of France. It is rather remarkable that, although Great Britain's nearest Continental neighbour, France took nine years to follow out the principles of Rowland Hill. She was even beaten in the race by Brazil, which had an admirably executed series of stamps as early as 1843. Brazil also beat Spain (1850), Italy (1851), Russia (1857), and Turkey (1863). The first issues of France are admirable; the design is striking but severe, the engraving is fine, and the colour deep and clean. But both in France and England the progress of time only produced poorer colour and worse designs. England first fell from her pinnacle in 1880, when the old penny red became brick-red, and looked worth a farthing; but the lilac and green issue of 1884 was perhaps the dullest and most monotonous of all. The culminating point of weak design and bad colour has been reached in the current halfpenny stamp, which for the sloppiness of its green and the poverty of its workmanship is rivalled, among many modern Continental stamps, perhaps only by the five-centime French and the five-pfennig German. But the tendency to deteriorate is the same with all the other Continental countries. Holland and Belgium began with cameo-like portraits in strong healthy blues and crimsons and oranges; they have washed out into watery weakness. Spain issued first a nobly massive portraiture of Isabella, and degenerated into light colour and dullness with her 'baby King' issue. The German Empire never had a good postage stamp; but it never had a worse one than the current green five-pfennig. Here the design is even weaker than the colour; the drawing of the right hand of the steel-clad warrior, who presumably shakes the mailed fist, is less suggestive of *Kaiser-macht* than of the kindergarten. Perhaps, however, the most Humpty-dumpty-like fall of all is that of the great majority of our own Colonies. Canada and Newfoundland, it is true, have never slipped much below the level of their first issues; but contrast the earliest stamps of Ceylon, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Bahamas,

South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand with their later issues, and notice the difference between the admirably delicate pictures of Queen Victoria in the 'fifties' and 'sixties' and the cheap and undistinctive designs of the issues of to-day. If a selection had to be made of the ugliest postage stamp in existence, it would probably be the 1873 penny stamp of the Australian Colony of Victoria. To call the portrait of the Queen upon it ugly would be flattering; the colouring is pale green upon a sickly yellow, and the combined effect is appalling. It is of this stamp that the punning philatelist made the remark that 'the Yankee may boast that he licks creation, but it would take a man and an Australian to lick that.' It is not very much worse than some of its contemporaries.

"The exception to the general decadence of design and colour is to be found, of course, in the postage stamps of the United States. A few modern issues, such as those of the Sudan, North Borneo, Liberia, and one or two of the West Indies, have been most elaborate and beautifully executed; but for a general high level of artistic care no stamps can approach the American. For what reason? In the European and Colonial issues you are tempted to suppose that the gradual transition from extreme care in workmanship to ugly utility is due to some reflected recognition of the hurry and press of modern life, and of the needlessness of devoting time to the designing of what is, after all, only a mixture of a receipt and a passport. You would, perhaps, expect the keen business head of the American to carry him along similar lines of thought, and to result in the production of equally ugly stamps. But it does not. Is the reason, then, to be found in a search after increase of revenue, such as tempted some of the Central and South American Republics to contract for a yearly issue of fresh specimens in the hope of attracting purchases from philatelists? That will hardly do. More probably the answer is to be found in the superabundant vitality of a nation which, like a busy man, still has more time than the idle to devote to apparently unimportant business. Doubtless the whole business of the designing of postage stamps cannot be called important; but the progress of the designing is not without interest as a bypath in the study of national character."

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Philatelic Societies

Birmingham Philatelic Society

Hon. President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
Hon. Secretary: G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road,
Birmingham.

Meetings: Thursdays, at 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.
Annual Subscription: 5s. Entrance Fee: 5s.

24 JANUARY. Paper: "Philatelic Monuments to War," Mr. W. E. Lincoln.

Miss V. S. Westoby, Messrs. R. H. Murray, W. S. Jackson, A. Turner, and Colonel Robinson were unanimously elected members.

Messrs. Baylis, Henderson, Fisher, Barnwell, and Margorchis were thanked for donations to the permanent collection.

Mr. W. E. Lincoln's paper on "Philatelic Monuments to War" was read to the members, and together with the display of War stamps was greatly appreciated.

7 February. Display with Notes: "Italian States on Originals," Mr. A. P. Walker.

Mr. A. P. Walker gave a very interesting display of his collection of Italian States on the original envelopes. With the exception of a few of the extreme rarities, he showed in profusion all the stamps of these interesting States, and all in superb condition, many in blocks and strips. In the troubled times of war and revolution many were used outside their proper limits, which were carefully explained by special maps. The letters and envelopes are all dated, and form a collection which ought never to be broken up.

Important Notice.—Extra Meeting, 28 February. Inspection of auction lots.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society

A MEETING of the above Society was held on 30 January, when the Rev. G. C. B. Madden was unanimously elected President. It was decided to hold fortnightly meetings during the rest of the season.

On 14 February there was a general display of stamps by the members.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

No more interesting display has perhaps attracted the attention of members than that of Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies, given by Mr. J. C. North, of Huddersfield, at the meeting of this Society held in the Leeds Institute on 5 February. Unassuming as a stamp-issuing colony, Gibraltar is nevertheless the key to the Mediterranean, and its retention by Great Britain is of paramount importance. General Elliott's name will ever be associated with the "Rock," standing 1400 feet above sea-level, for in the war which broke out between Britain and Spain in 1779, the last attempt was made for its recovery. It was besieged from 1779 to 1783, but successfully defended by the General (afterwards created Lord Heathfield) and his forces, and was secured to Britain by the Peace of 1783.

The philatelic history of Gibraltar dates back many years prior to the first issue made in 1886.

As in some other colonies, English stamps were used until an Ordinance was passed on 17 December, 1885, to establish a Post Office at the "Rock," the same being signed by Queen Victoria at her Court at Osborne on the 29th of the same month. English stamps bearing the obliterations "G" enclosed in an oval up to 1859 and "Az6" from that date, denote their use at Gibraltar.

The first issue of January, 1886, was of a provisional character, the stamps of Bermuda, values ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., watermarked Crown CA, being overprinted with the word GIBRALTAR at top in tall sans-serif type in black for the purpose, and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were entrusted with the work. The stamps bear the image of Queen Victoria in profile, and whilst the Bermuda plates were used, it should be noted the stamps were printed in different colours. Messrs. De La Rue engraved and printed the second or regular issue of 1886, values the same, the 1s., bistre, of this issue being a rather scarce stamp. In 1889 all the values were surcharged in black, with the value in centimos, the Spanish currency being found more convenient. There are many varieties of the overprint, such as small "i" and broken "N," but the rarest stamp of Gibraltar is undoubtedly the 10 centimos value, carmine, of the regular issue of 1889 in Spanish currency, with the value omitted, the only rarity conspicuous by its absence from Mr. North's large collection, which was otherwise replete with fine blocks and occasionally complete mint sheets of all the values. Mr. North, who has sojourned at intervals in sunny Spain and frequently visited Gibraltar, once saw and negotiated for the purchase of a vertical strip of fifteen of this rarity, which cannot now be had singly for "love or money," as the saying is.

In 1898 there was a reissue of Queen's Head stamps in English currency. The King's Head issue of 1903-4 consisted of ten values from ½d. to £1, printed in two colours, and they appeal strongly to one's love of the beautiful in art production.

For the use of British Post Offices at Tangiers and Tetuan, as well as at Fez, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Saffi, Mazagan, and Mogodor, Gibraltar stamps of 1898 and 1903-4 (King's Head) have been overprinted with the words MOROCCO AGENCIES, and many are the curious errors and varieties visible in the sheets of these overprints exhibited by Mr. North. Some bisected stamps used on envelopes, and some other stamped envelopes used in Morocco, were shown and examined with interest; and altogether the exhibition of the Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies was on a grandiose scale by one who has specialized these stamps with no niggardly hand.

The President, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., was in the chair, and Mr. John H. Thackrah being called upon to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. North for showing his splendid specialized collection, did so in fitting terms, and congratulated the members present on their good luck in having put before them so complete a country. Mr. North, he said, by virtue of his being a greatly travelled man, took a comprehensive view of Philately, and the results they had seen that night. Mr. Findlater seconded the vote of thanks, which was heartily accorded.

Novelties shown were: Fiji 1d., in new colour, and Panama new issue, by Mr. P. M. Knight; Brazil new engraved portrait series, 10r. to 500r.,

similar in design to the current United States issue, by Mr. E. Egly; Secunderabad large Fiscal stamp, 8 annas, by the President; id., red, English, 1854, with peculiar perforation at left, recently discovered, and supposed to be official, by Mr. J. H. Thackrah.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

*President: J. H. M. Savage.
Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.
Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.*

MEETING held on Monday, 4 February, 1907, at the Hotel St. George, Mr. Savage in the chair, about thirty members being present.

The displays for the evening were Cape of Good Hope and Sandwich Islands, the following showing both Cape of Good Hope and Sandwich Islands: Messrs. Bate, Fletcher, Allender, Savage, Eaton, McMillan, Lawson, James, Rockliff, Major Davis, and Dr. Armstrong. The Cape triangulars were especially fine, several woodblocks being shown, a magnificent collection by Mr. Lawson obtaining highest points.

The other item on the programme, a paper by Dr. Ackerley on "Commemorative and Historic Stamps," was read by the author in a style quite up to the fine quality of the paper. Messrs. Allender, Lawson, Woods, Whitworth, and the President each said a few words, and the evening's programme came to an end with a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Ackerley.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

*President: T. Henderson, Esq., M.A.
Hon. Sec.: H. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.*

THE usual fortnightly meeting of this Society was held at the Board Room, Trust Buildings, on Tuesday evening, 22 January, Mr. T. Henderson, M.A., President, in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. C. E. Hawley, M.A., F.G.S., upon "Early Issues of Great Britain," which was splendidly illustrated throughout by large-scale diagrams of the watermarks and cancellations.

Mr. Hawley, whose own collection of Great Britain is almost unsurpassed, containing such rarities as the Archer roulettes on originals, mint sheets of the embossed one shilling, tenpenny, and sixpenny of 1847-56, an imperforate pair of the penny red, Plate 116, on original envelope, with many other famous varieties, gave the history of British postage stamps from the commencement on 1 May, 1840, to the end of the life of the first penny stamp, 31 December, 1870. Besides covering all the issues with full details of the plates and printings, Mr. Hawley related several anecdotes and facts connected with the postal department, not the least interesting of which gave the number of penny stamps sold to the public in Great Britain during the period referred to, viz. 20,603½ millions, of the value of nearly 86 millions of pounds sterling.

Probably the most interesting feature of the paper was the description and illustrations of the early postmarks, and more especially those of the first issue and those employed in cancelling English stamps in foreign and colonial ports and towns.

A general exhibition of Great Britain followed the paper, fine collections being shown by the President, Mr. A. J. Cohen, Mr. W. P. Cohen, and by Miss Finlay, in the new Specialists' Album of Bright & Son.

Mr. Henderson in a happy speech thanked Mr. Hawley on behalf of the Society for his valuable paper and work, and said that such an example was one of encouragement and advantage to all collectors. It was a privilege to members to have so experienced a philatelist amongst their number, and he felt himself unable to adequately express his appreciation.

Mr. J. C. Hand seconded, and begged to express the hope that Mr. Hawley would allow his paper and illustrations to be filed in the library of the Society for reference by members in the future.

There was a large attendance of members and visitors, and the comfort, good lighting, and convenience of the Society's new home were greatly commended by those present.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 6d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 6d., post-free. Vol. III. January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 6d., post-free.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 10
Whole No. 114

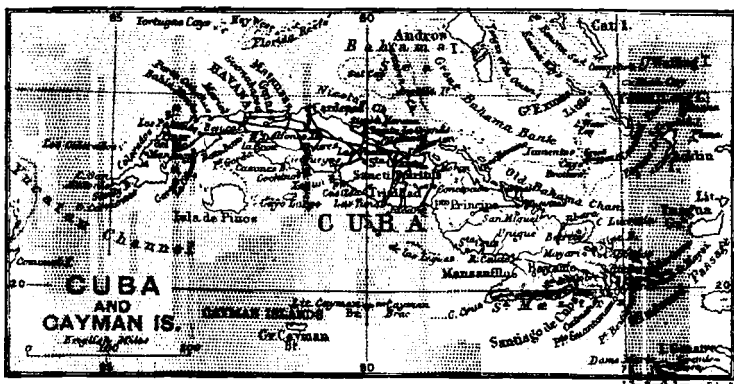
9 MARCH, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cuba



LYING just within the tropics, Cuba is the largest and also the richest of the West Indian islands. It is 100 miles west of the United States naval station of Key West, and another 100 miles from Jamaica. It is 720 miles long and from 25 to 100 miles wide, and has an area of 45,000 square miles.

Columbus discovered part of the north-east coast in 1492 and the south coast three years later. Sebastian de Ocampo, the Spanish navigator, in 1508, proved it to be an island by sailing around the north-east extremity.

Cuba has had many names, having been called successively Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, Ave Maria, and Alfa y Omega.

Insurrection has been the chief occupation of the people for many years, till the United States interfered in 1898, and after a short and decisive war with Spain took the island under its protection. In 1902 the people were given self-government, and have since

been an independent republic under the watchful eye of Uncle Sam.

The chief towns are Havana, the capital, population 275,000; Santiago, 43,000; Matanzas, 36,500; and Cienfuegos, 30,000.

The chief products are sugar and tobacco.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of Cuba commences with an adaptation of the current design of Spain for the combined colonies of Cuba and Porto Rico, which continued to be supplied with other adaptations of the stamps of Spain from year to year till 1871, when the two colonies were separated for administrative purposes. Let us deal first with the stamps of the united colonies of

Cuba and Porto Rico

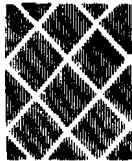
1855. Three values and a provisional. Design: Head of Queen Isabella II, with profile to right, and crowned with a laurel wreath. The die was engraved by Varela.

The paper was watermarked with loops, and issued imperforate. Also a provisional, the 2 reales overprinted "Y 1/2."



	<i>Wmk. Loops. Imperf.</i>	
	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/2 real, blue-green . . .	2 0	0 1
1 real, green . . .	0 9	0 6
2 reales, red . . .	6 0	0 9
Y 1/2 on 2 r., red . . .	60 0	6 0

1856. Three values. Design: As in previous issue, but paper watermarked with crossed lines. Colours as in previous issue, and imperforate.



	<i>Wmk. Crossed Lines. Imperf.</i>	
	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/2 real, blue-green . . .	0 3	0 2
1 real, green . . .	50 0	2 0
2 reales, red . . .	—	2 0

1857. Same values and design, but printed on unwatermarked paper and issued imperforate.

	<i>No wmk. Imperf.</i>	
	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/2 real, blue . . .	0 1	0 1
1 real, green . . .	0 2	0 3
2 reales, red . . .	0 3	0 1
Y 1/2 on 2 r., red . . .	6 0	5 0

1862. One value. Design: Diademed Head of Queen Isabella II, with profile to left, adapted from the design used for the Spanish stamps of 1860-1, and engraved by Varela.



	<i>Imperf.</i>	
	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/2 real, black . . .	0 6	1 6

1864. Four values. Design: Head of Queen Isabella II, with profile to left, engraved by Varela, and printed on coloured papers. Imperforate.



	<i>Imperf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/2 real, black on buff . . .	2 6	10 0				
1/2 real, green on rose . . .	2 6	0 9				
1 real, blue on pale brown . . .	0 2	0 4				
2 reales, red on rose . . .	1 6	2 6				

1866. One value. Design: The 1/4 real of the last issue overprinted "66," the year of issue.

66

	<i>Imperf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1/4 real, black . . .	4 6	25 0				

1866. Four values. Design: As in the issue of 1864, but with the currency expressed in centimos of a peseta, and the date of issue added to the inscription after the value. Imperforate.



	<i>Imperf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c., lilac . . .	3 0	2 6				
10 c., blue . . .	0 1	0 2				
20 c., green . . .	0 2	0 9				
40 c., rose . . .	1 0	—				

1867. Four values. Design: As in last issue, but dated 1867 and perforated.

	<i>Dated 1867. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c., lilac . . .	0 8	4 0				
10 c., blue . . .	0 6	0 2				
20 c., green . . .	1 0	1 0				
40 c., rose . . .	0 6	5 0				

1868. Four values. Design: Diademed head of Isabella II, with profile to left. Dated 1868 and perforated. The word CORREOS ("Post Office") gives place to the word ULTRAMAR as an inscription on the top of the stamp. ULTRAMAR means "Beyond

he sea." and was evidently used to indicate stamps for use of the colonies of Spain "beyond the sea."



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., lilac	0	4	0	9
10 c., blue	0	3	0	2
20 c., green	0	8	0	9
40 c., rose	0	8	1	0

1869. Four values. Design: Same as the last issue, but dated 1869 and colours changed. Perforated. The 5 c. of this series is a scarce stamp, especially used.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., rose	3	0	10	0
10 c., brown	0	6	0	2
20 c., orange	1	0	0	9
40 c., lilac	2	0	1	6

1868-9. The 1868 and 1869 issues overprinted HABILITADO POR LA NACION, in black. A revolution had broken out in the mother country, Isabella II had taken flight, and a Provisional Government reigned in her stead; hence the overprint. This overprint is generally diagonal, but it is also found in various positions. Copies are scarce, especially in the used state.

**HABILITADO
POR LA
NACION.**

1868 issue overprinted.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., lilac	6	0	—	—
10 c., blue	6	0	—	—
20 c., green	6	0	7	6
40 c., rose	10	0	—	—

1869 issue overprinted.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., rose	6	0	—	—
10 c., brown	6	0	6	0
20 c., orange	6	0	7	6
40 c., lilac	6	0	—	—

1870. Four values. Design: A three-quarter face, female head, diademed, called by Westoby an "allegorical head of Spain," but probably intended by the then Provisional Government of Spain to represent the Head of Liberty. The upper inscription of CORREOS is restored, and the stamps are dated 1870. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., blue	12	0	8	0
10 c., green	0	3	0	2
20 c., brown	0	2	0	4
40 c., rose	18	0	5	0

1871. Four values. Design: A female figure, seated, holding an olive branch in her hand, emblematic of peace; by her side is a shield bearing the arms of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada. The upper inscription of CORREOS once more gives place to the word ULTRAMAR, and the date of issue is removed from the value line and placed after the word ULTRAMAR. Perforated. This is the last series issued for use by the combined islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The values commence with a 12 c., and are throughout of new denominations.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
12 c., lilac	0	8	1	0
25 c., ultramarine	0	1	0	1
50 c., green	0	3	0	2
1 p., brown	2	6	1	3

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Great Britain Notes for Collectors

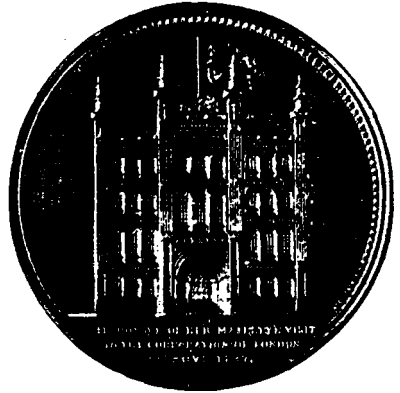
By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE 1d., black, was issued on 6 May, 1840, in some parts, but owing to the omission of the word "not" from instructions the issue was delayed in most cases till June, 1840. The earliest known copy with red obliterations is 6 May, the first day of issue; with black, 31 October, 1840. These and the Mulreadys were the first means given the public of prepaying postage, previously having to hand in their letters with the amount of postage, according to distance (as shown on old postmarks), at the window of the post office. Notification of this issue and the Mulreadys was given in the circular of 29 April, 1840, with a pair of 1d., black, stamps affixed. Although part of the very

of identically the same pattern, and in same way to prevent forgery of the first postage stamps of England. If you compare the engraving in the book with a 1d., black, this will be apparent, the principle of the invention being founded on the fact that no engraver can possibly copy a design several times without variations being noticeable. There are four distinct species of engraving: the vignette and two heads by an historical engraver; the lettering by a writing engraver; the small lettering where the words "five pounds" are repeated 1100 times by a stamp engraver; the ornamental border by machinery.

In 1819, a Commission, of which Sir



first to be printed, they have a woolly appearance, owing to the haste for the issue not allowing time for the plate from which they were printed to be hardened. The head of the Queen was drawn by Corbould from a medal which I show by Wyon to commemorate Her Majesty's visit to the City of London on 9 November, 1837, and was engraved by Frederick Heath. Lord Kingston had a specimen from the original—Die 1—without the engraving of the head, which die cost £70.

I have lately secured an essay on Banking by T. Joplin, 1827, which is historical, as it proves a fact not generally known that the process and pattern used were patented in 1819 by W. J. Perkins, for protecting bank-notes against forgery, and employed in 1840,

William Congreve was a member, was appointed to inquire into the best means of making bank-notes most difficult to forge. Sir William Congreve and Messrs. Perkins and Heath submitted plans, and the latter firms were approved the better. The former, however, endeavoured to produce the same protection by printing the engraving the number of times necessary. It is, however, a fact that bank-note and other paper shrinks after wetting, and under the proposal the note would have to have been wetted and dried sixteen times. However, Sir William, by a pamphlet which was very plausible, obtained the order for engraving the back of some of the country bank-notes.









The 1d., black, was printed on hand-made paper, watermarked with a Small Crown.

made by Faircroft & Co., printed and gummed afterwards by Bacon & Petch at 7½d. per thousand—the present price is £30 per million—in sheets of 240, in rows of 12, lettered in bottom angles only, AA to TL. Being hand-made, the paper varied from thick to very thin, as the contract was to supply in reams of 500 sheets of a certain weight. The varieties catalogued by S. G.—(1) Intense black, (2) Black, (3) Worn plates. From Plate 1 there were about 5000 sheets printed; the number from Plate 2 I have not been able to ascertain; from Plate 5, which was also put to press before being hardened, about 1500. Other varieties are:









tion, there are lines actually caused by hairs dropping on to the plates. Curious lines of shading show below stamp D.K. As the letters were put in by hand-punches, it follows that the workmen sometimes made mistakes, and the following and other double letters may be found—

D over I
D " D
F " F
H " H
M " M
T " T
Q " S
E " F

LETTERING SECRET POSITION.
OF STAMP. MARK.

- 1. MH  Top right corner
- 2. ID  " " "
- 3. QK  " " "
- 4. TF  lower right "
- 5. JI  Top left "
- 6. JI  " right "
- 7. QF  " " "
- 8. NK 

LETTERING SECRET POSITION.
OF STAMP. MARK.

- 9. LE 
- 10. CL 
- 11. SD 
- 12. KK  lower right corner
- 13. IB 
- 14. IC 
- 15. DA 
- 16. TD 

on blue paper, probably paper prepared for the red-brown just before that colour was introduced; on yellow paper; Crown inverted, one of the rarest errors, as it equals 1 in 2000 with red obliterations, about 1 in 30,000 with black obliterations; rouletted privately; with the guide lines (incorrectly called hair lines) showing in stamps. These lines were lightly engraved on the plates to direct the printer in placing the sheets, and only show when, in addition to being too deeply engraved, the paper was incorrectly placed in the printing press. They may be found horizontal and vertical in N.E. and in S.E. squares, and through value. And, in addi-

The V.R. was intended for official purposes, but was not brought into use, and as there were 5000 sheets plus the sheet for the Archives, less 3302 destroyed, leaving 1698 sheets, of 240 stamps, the price is far too high, more especially in comparison with the "Royal" 1d., black, of which there were only 960 stamps. Lord Kingston had a proof of the V.R. The V.R. stamp O L shows tail of R broken.

In stamps P J, P K, P L, traces of stars under the letters V.R. may be found. It is curious that the marginal inscription, price 1d. per label, 1s. per row of twelve, etc., was printed, considering that the stamps were

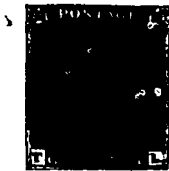
for Government use only. One plate only was prepared lettered A instead of being numbered. The V.R. may be found with trial obliterations. In April, 1841, the 1d. was printed in blue, to decide whether the new 2d. value with lines or the 1d. should be in that colour, and again in October, with a trial fugitive ink. On stamp O B I have found the NE of ONE joined. Is there not a somewhat similar error in Queensland?

The younger members of the Royal Family being desirous of possessing a 1d., black, and none being available, in 1864 four sheets only were printed in that colour from Plate 66, Die II, on Large Crown paper with the watermark inverted, and is commonly known as the Royal 1d., black. I believe one sheet went to the Prince of Wales, one to the Duke of Connaught, one to Princess Clementine of Belgium, one to the Emperor of Germany.

An interesting study can be made of the secret marks. I show a few, and several more may be found; a list is given in the *Stamp Collector*, December, 1903, and I show a reproduction of some.

Generally speaking, for the lettering there were two sets of punches used, very much alike, except the "J," which in one set has the bottom square on the right, and is much rarer than the better-formed one, and probably only used with Plate 11, and possibly 10.

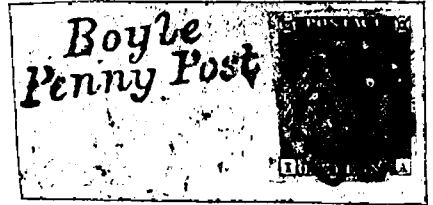
How the instructions in circular of 25 April, 1840, for obliterating compound were carried out by the various postmasters may be seen by those on the 1d., black, on which the colour varies from white to purple, yellow to brown, etc. Although this circular alleged that the handstamp to be used was enclosed, the supply was not sufficient, and many were made locally, perhaps the rarest being that I show with a double-line cross; from other specimens



you will see considerable variations in the shape of centre, whilst some have straight sides. Plate 10 was used to print about 1000 sheets of the 1d., red-brown, in addition to the 1d., black; from Plate 11, 10,000 were in black, the balance in red.

The General Post Office in those early days of its organization did not convey beyond the principal towns, and local Penny Posts were established or guaranteed to the

small places. I show on entires some of the types used. There is an interesting article on these by C. F. Dendy Marshall, B.A. These posts were first established in 1793, and until 1838 the postmarks were usually the name of the head office of the district and a number denoting the place from which it came.



Fifth-Clause Posts—so called from the number of the clause of the 1801 Act, 41 George III, c. 7, under which they were authorized, were established to bring correspondence of villages under the control of Postmaster-General. They only differed from the Penny Posts inasmuch as franks and newspapers were charged 2d. on delivery, but as after 1807 this was annulled,



and they were delivered free, the growth was stifled, and in 1839 there were only fifty-two in existence. For instance, Bristol had sixty-three Penny Posts and only one Fifth-Clause Post.

(To be continued.)

APPROVAL SHEETS AND COLLECTIONS

New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Servia—continued

Prince Milan IV, a grandson of Yephrem, brother of the heroic Milosh, was born at Jassy, in Roumania, in 1854. On the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovitch (1868), Milan succeeded to the throne under a regency. In 1872 he was declared of age and assumed the reins of government.

War was declared against Turkey in 1876, but the Servians were routed, and only escaped punishment through the intervention of Russia. By the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, in which Servia sided with Russia, Servia gained complete independence, and the Prince was proclaimed King in 1882 (6 March). War broke out with Bulgaria in 1885. The Servians were routed at Slivnitza and at Pirot by Prince Alexander of Battenberg, ruler of Bulgaria.

Austria-Hungary intervened and the situation was again saved from the Servian point of view. Quarrels between King Milan and his Queen Nathalie, a Russian, culminated in a divorce in 1888. King Milan abdicated in 1889 in favour of his son Alexander, and retired to Paris. He returned to Servia in 1894, when his son was in political difficulties, and acted for a time as Commander-in-chief of the Army. He died at Vienna in 1901.

Alexander Obrenovitch, son of King Milan, was born on 14 August, 1876. He succeeded his father, ex-King Milan, in 1889, but was under the guardianship of two regents till 1893.

In 1900 he married Mme. Draga, *née* Lunyevica, a lady-in-waiting of Queen Nathalie, his mother. The marriage met with the bitterest opposition from his advisers, and was keenly resented by the Servian people. This estrangement led to the assassination of both King and Queen at Belgrade in 1903 (11 June) by officers of the army. Peter, of the House of Karageorgevich, who was living in retirement at Paris, was called to the vacant throne.



King Peter Karageorgevich, grandson of Kara George, was born in 1846. He represents the Kara George dynasty as opposed to the Obrenovitch. The officers who perpetrated the murder of King Alexander and his consort, Queen Draga, invited Peter to become king.

King Peter married, in 1883, Princess Zorka, a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, who died in 1890. He has two sons, Prince George (1887), Prince Alexander (1888), and a daughter, Princess Helène (1884). On Wednesday, 9 January, 1907, the Crown Prince George had a narrow escape from drowning. Whilst shooting wild duck in a small motor-boat with the son of M. Sergieff, the Russian Minister, the boat capsized ten miles up the Tave from Belgrade. Both the occupants of the boat managed to swim across the river and escaped with slight chills.

The para values in the 1904 Coronation Series, commemorative of the centenary of the Kara George dynasty, have acquired a pathetic as well as a philatelic interest owing to the remarkable death-mask of the murdered King Alexander, seen by holding the stamp upside down. Of the likeness of this mysterious face to that of the murdered king there can be no question. It can scarcely be the result of a mere coincidence. On the other hand, the engraver has repudiated all knowledge of the "fake." Possibly the Servian artist who designed the stamp may some day, if he has not done so already, throw some light on the mystery. The central figures on the stamps are the profiles of Kara George on the left and of King Peter on the right.



Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRAZIL—continued

Issue of 1850. 10, 20, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600 Reils, black

These stamps are found both on yellowish and also on greyish paper.



There is a great variety of shade in the ink employed; some specimens are in very black ink, and others merely in grey, but I cannot say whether full sets of each can be made. All my specimens of the 20 reils are in dark black.

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, on yellowish or on greyish wove paper, as above, thin and soft, as a rule. The background is the same for all the values, and the design or pattern on this background seems to be of white lines, cut or scratched out of a solid black groundwork. Setting aside the figures of value, there is no black line anywhere in the whole design, except the small, straight horizontal line in the very centre of the stamp, and the plain outline of the oval immediately surrounding it; and these are hidden by the numerals in the higher values. The design is not sufficiently pronounced for me to describe it piece by piece; so the fact of there being no black lines in the stamps, except those just mentioned, must be remembered as a principal test. Most of the dots formed by the intersection of the white engine-turning are triangular, and all those which are not triangular are diamond-shaped. There are none of any other form but these two. The following are the special notes for each value:—

10 Reils. Genuine.—The white part of the foot-stroke of the 1 on the right-hand side does not stick out so far as the outer edge of the thick shading of the body of the figure. The shading inside the 0 goes straight down, inside the figure, without curling round at all to shade the top and bottom bends.

20 Reils. Genuine.—The white part of the upward bend of the tail of the 2 is perfectly vertical, and is cut off quite square at the end. The white part of the 0 is exactly the same width on both sides.

30 Reils. Genuine.—A line drawn down through the two white balls of the head and tail of the 3 would cut well into the projecting, shaded part of the centre of the figure, which sticks out like a sort of tongue. This shaded part is cut off obliquely, sloping down to the right. There are two fairly prominent black triangles between the two numerals, one near the top of them, and the other, inverted, near the bottom of them. The dots in the light part of the centre of the 0 are irregular, and not disposed

in any pattern, not even in rows. Of the two outlines of the stamp, the inner one is only complete at the sides.

60 Reils. Genuine.—The white ball at the top of the 6 curls inwards, until it almost touches the thick shading to the left of it. The white parts of the top and bottom of the 0 are very narrow, and both exactly the same width.

90 Reils. Genuine.—There is a mass of thick shading, underneath the lowest part of the head of the 9, and the little white ball at the end of the tail comes very close to the shading.

180 Reils. Genuine.—The figure 1 is cut off perfectly square at the top, and has a large white foot-stroke. It is as near to the left side of the stamp, as the 0 is to the right side.

300 Reils. Genuine.—The thick shading of the 3 is so very close to the 0 next to it, that they all but touch each other, and in one of my copies they really do touch.

600 Reils. Genuine.—The 6 does not touch the 0 adjoining it. The white ball at the top of the 6 curls inwards, in the same manner as that of the 60 described above. The shaded part of the 0 is almost as near to the right side of the stamp as the 6 is to the left-hand side.

First Forgery.—Of this set I have only the 10 and 20 reils. Lithographed, on rather thick, hard paper, not at all like that of the genuine, but very white, with no tinge of either grey or yellow. The design of the background is composed of black dots and lines on a white ground. The dots are of all sorts of shapes, and the scratchy little lines in the design run through some of these dots. The figures are very clearly outlined, almost as well as in the genuine.

10 Reils. First Forgery.—The white part of the foot-stroke of the 1 projects considerably beyond the thick shading, running down the right side of the figure. The thick shading inside the 0 is carried round at the top, so that the whole arch of the top is shaded as thickly as the left side.

20 Reils. First Forgery.—The white part of the upward bend of the tail of the 2 leans a little inwards, and is somewhat pointed. The white part of the 0 is a good deal broader on the left side than on the right.

(To be continued.)

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CHAPTER IX

THE JERSEY TREAT.

THE grey-haired policeman was Sergeant Sands, so his wife's name was Mrs. Sands, and the daughter with the roll of music under her arm, Jenny Sands. Rather a pretty name, don't you think?—for an ordinary girl, I mean—of course not like Millicent Hallamshire Sykes.

Of course I was all square with Myn—dead-set on her, in fact. She was my business partner, and I wasn't going to go back on her, not I! All the same, it's a funny thing that you haven't control of your own mind. A fellow would think he had, but he hasn't. Afterwards, when he's grown up and begins to sport a bit of a bow-window, it may be different. But not when a chap is young. All that night I kept thinking time about of Myn and Jenny—the times we had when the lamps were lit for lessons and old Aunt Threads was asleep. And then again it would be Miss Jenny, and how bright she looked, and how her eyes flashed when she told them who "Sam" was.

Did you ever play "candlestick" in the middle of a see-saw with a girl at either end of the plank? Well, if you have, that is how I felt.

Now I know all the girls who read this (there won't be many, for they don't care about stamps, as a rule) will say what a bääääd ungrateful—yes, just that—what's-his-name, I was, and how shamefully I behaved to Myn. Now I've told them once and I tell them again, that this isn't a love story, also what there is of *that* comes in by accident—as indeed, so far as I have seen, it mostly does in real people's lives.

In Green Books, of course, it is different. Anyway, most fellows will understand, if girls don't. Why, Myn knows the difference between the ears of wheat and the willow-leaves in the forged and genuine early '49 and '50 French Republics! Well, that

makes her almost as good as if she had been a boy. Jenny Sands, though as pretty as a peach and all that, was only a girl after all. She was, however, anxious to learn, and picked up things wonderfully quickly. She never forgot what she had been taught—which was a most wonderful thing, as what I told her was all jolly technical and nice.

The next day Sergeant Sands said that he would take me to a place where they sold stamps, but as it was kept by a foreigner (he said 'fur'ner) he would wait at the door in case. He wouldn't come in—such not being any part of his duty, not till he was called. But his belief was that "fur'ners" wanted watching. Also he had got hold of a proverb somewhere to the effect that "one Greek could cheat six Jews, one Maltese could cheat six Greeks, one Armenian six Maltese, and as for six, they could cheat the Old Gentleman himself! This fellow was an Armenian Jew whose mother was a Maltese married to a Greek street-restaurant keeper!

Yet the name over the door was Piper, which seemed very little for a pedigree like that. However, not being proud, I went in. I found a smallish man seated turning over sheafs on sheafs of stamps and glaring at them with a horn eye-piece, like a watchmaker when he is tickling your watch and thinking how much you will stand to have it cleaned at his shop. He was a queer little man with a small black fez of silk on his head; his face was very pale, and all ruled in straight black lines as if put on with a crayon.

There were two just under the cap which were his eyebrows. Beneath were two that winked and quavered unpleasantly. These were his eyelashes. His nose was like chalk, and owing to the bright light did not seem to cast any shadow; but he had a thin moustache, as if drawn with ink, on his upper lip—ruled rather, for it was quite straight too, like American postmarks, only without the eagle.

It proved indeed to be more straight than the gentleman himself. For though he rose when I went in, and bowed fawningly, he sat down again as soon as he knew that I had something to sell, instead of

buying anything. But he did not chase me out of the shop, as the Frowsy One had done. He only held out his hand for my book. It was, however, a clean hand, indeed white as chalk, as if he had never been out in the sun in his life.

"French!" he said contemptuously. "They're no goot—no goot to me!" All the same he took the book into a clearer light and turned over the leaves.

"Do you know," he said, looking at me with his eyes that winked and twinkled all the time, "that I could have you arrested? This is one of the private books—the property of the Bank of France!"

"All right," said I easily, "arrest away!"

He looked at me from head to foot, blinking all the time.

"How much do you want for it?" he said, moving his hand to his pocket.

"One Hundred Pounds!" said I, thinking it better to ask a lot, as there was no chance of getting anything.

He whistled and looked at me again. I suppose the marks of gaol-bird were not very obvious upon me.

"Can you give a straight history of this?" he said, "how you came by it, I mean!"

"Of course I can," I said indignantly. "What do you take me for?"

"That is not my business," he said softly. "Will you leave this book with me till tomorrow? I think we might come to an agreement. I have a friend in Paris who is interested in things like these. I might give you a five-pound note" (watching my face keenly) "or even two——!"

"I will not let it out of my sight on any condition," said I, "and my price is what I said."

He was turning my precious book in all directions, in order, apparently, to get a clearer light upon it. He had his back to me. Finally he closed it with a snap, and handed it back to me, after kindly wrapping a piece of paper about it as if to preserve the morocco binding. This seemed to me suspicious, and I opened it out before his eyes. He stood immovable, but his hand went behind him to a shelf, as if in search of a weapon.

"Where is my page of one franc orange?" I cried. "Where are my vermillions? Where are my—oh, there are four pages cut out. Give them back—give them back!"

"I will gif you in charge at the police!" said my Greco-Maltese-Armenian with Piper over his door.

But I was before him. I ran into the street.

"Sergeant!" I cried. "Sergeant!"

And the tall man in blue blocked up the doorway.

"Well, what is it?" he demanded with official gruffness.

The little twinkling man was all agitated now. He babbled. I explained.

"I have them not—I never saw them!" he denied, wringing his hands. Sufferance had been the badge of all his tribe—cunning their weapon. He trembled before the English police as if Sergeant Sands had been one of the Sultan's Bashi-Bazouks.

"You had better come along with me, Mr. Piper!" said the sergeant, producing a pair of handcuffs with much intentional clanking out of his tail pockets.

"No—oh, no, good sir!" cried Mr. Piper. "I should be ruined—I should indeed. Think of my poor, poor families!"

"Families?" demanded the policeman, astonished.

"Yiss, yiss," he wept, "von family in Bagdad, von in Erzeroum, von in Samarkand, and von here in London. It is allowed by my religion to have wives four! And all I have to support zem is *djuss* this von leetle shop!"

"Poor wretch!" said Sergeant Sands compassionately. "Well, give the lad his stamps. I know you have them—I saw them last night. So did many people at the station-house."

"But the young gentleman is mistake—certainly mistake!" cried the fur'ner. "I haf return him all—all! Perhaps he has not observe—perhaps they have slipped. There is the paper on the floor, beneez his feet. Oh, sir!"

The sergeant picked up the wrapping in which Mr. Piper had handed me back my Book of the Bank of France. *The missing leaves were there.*

I cannot imagine even now how it was done. But done it was. However, Sergeant Sands did not interest himself in any "furreneering" sleight-of-hand. He only shook the handcuffs at the wretched Mr. Piper, and went out saying, "Yes, they are there, because you put them there. But if I had not been at the door you would have robbed the lad. I shall remember this, and the next complaint I have, you shall have as many years as you have wives, and as hard labour!"

So there were the sergeant and I out again on the pavement, no farther forward than before.

"Never mind, lad," he said kindly, "Rome wasn't built in a day. We will try elsewhere—and oh, I forgot—Jenny said that if you did not succeed you could go to the School of Music and have lunch with her. I shall be busy till two. Then you can come along to Vine Street."

There was nothing else for it, and after I had got my book wrapped up at a warehouse where they sold paper, at which the sergeant was known—I went on to find Miss Jenny. There were about fifty hundred girls, all

buzzing about a biggish courtyard, with classrooms and things all round, and howling and strumming like what girls do, going on all the time inside. The doorkeeper had been deaf twelve years. He told me himself, and I don't wonder. Perhaps, however, he had been picked on purpose for the place. There are societies that see to things like that.

Presently I saw Miss Jenny. She was with five other girls, and I felt in my pocket to see if I had enough money to pay for all the lot. Jenny came up and I took off my cap. That was all right. They were nice girls, but rather numerous.

"Going to take us out to lunch? Oh, good!" said Jenny. "Girls, this is Sam!" And the girls just twinkled and said, "How do, Sam!" as if they had known me all their lives.

So I said that I should be most happy and all the rest of it—polite as a dustman before a Town Councillor's door.

But to my astonishment all the girls called out at once, "Jersey treat—Jersey treat!"

Then they laughed to see how astonished I was, and asked if I had never heard of a Jersey treat. Of course I said "No," that I had heard of Jersey cows and Jersey lilies, but never of a Jersey treat. I wanted to ask if it was fearfully expensive, for I had only about six shillings in my pocket. However, the next moment I was glad I had not done that. I *should* have looked a fool.

For Miss Jenny told me that a "Jersey treat" was their word for each one paying for themselves. And when, just for the look of things, I made some demur, they all said together, "Then we will go by ourselves, thank you very much all the same, Mr. Sam." Then they sang a song right on the pavement—one making up one line and another another, but all taking parts as nice as ninepence!

"Oh, Sam—nice Mister Sam!

Sam with the brown paper under his arm.

Thank you, dear Sam,

But we'll pay for our jam,

Our mustard and ham!

Awful nice Sam,

Jenny Sands' Sam—

Who isn't a sheep, but looks like a lamb—

Sam with the brown paper under his arm!"

I thought that it was just a little bit forward, but Jenny explained that they always went on like donkeys when they came out of the Composition Class. Though what that had to do with it, I could not make out. I think they were all, what they call in East Dene, "taking the loan of me" a bit.

Though on the whole I prefer that to your sniffy, cry-the-floor-damp girl. But at the feeding-place we went to they behaved all right. The Jersey treat was a big success, and cost me just sevenpence for my share.

They told me their names. Such rum ones they were—Eustacia Grimes, Flo Rowlands, Inky Wood, Peachy Lee, Eueretta Collingwood, and Jenny Sands, which last I knew already. They made me learn them, too, and that was a swot; because I was half of opinion that, like the song about "Nice Mister Sam," they had made them up on the spot—all except Miss Jenny's, that is.

However, they made me promise that I should take them out to a real treat if, and when, I sold my book. For Jenny told them all about it.

I even proposed to show it to them, but they shouted out a unanimous

"No, no—No you don't, Sam!

Try and behave like a gentle-mam—

We'd rather see you than your samples, Sam!"

They seemed to sing everything quite naturally in all sorts of keys. Extraordinary girls they were! They could have sung the multiplication table, all in parts and all correct as "God save the Queen!" But with the noise they made I looked to see if the people were not coming to turn us out. But they were used to the junior young ladies of the School of Music in that restaurant, and never blinked. Indeed, there was far more noise at some of the tables than at ours.

Then after it was over, and they had passed me their sixpences for me to pay, with the whispered injunction, "Only a penny tip, mind, or you'll spoil the market," we went out. They had all more classes, and more after that—all music. I never knew there were so many different ways of making a noise before, or that you had to work so hard learning how.

But they were nice girls too. You can't imagine how nice; and if you do I hope that you won't say anything to Myn. Curiously enough, they suddenly all became shy as it were. And at the door Eustacia Grimes drew me aside and asked if I had any sisters. I denied it. Then she said that she had been thinking all the time how nice I was, and that she would like to be a sister to me.

As we passed the cashier's desk Flo Rowlands lagged a little, and asked me the same question. And by the time we were on the pavement I had five sisters—quite a family indeed. But my new relatives never stopped to shake hands, but rushed off to their Harmony Class singing these words:—

"Sam, Sam, sweet brother Sam—

Sam from the land of marmalade jam!"

Only Miss Jenny was left. She had not offered to be a sister to me, and she laid a hand on my coat-cuff and said, "I don't mind them, do you, Sam? They're nice girls—only sillies! Now you be off to find father!" And I went.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Royal Philatelic Society

Now that the premier Society has developed into the "Royal Philatelic Society" much is expected of it. Collectors on all hands expect great things of a Royal Society, and are full of suggestions as to what it should do. Here is the latest programme from our good friends in India. Says the Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*:—

If we may make a few kindly suggestions they would be that a home be found for the Society and its library, etc., in one or other of the South Kensington Museums, and that the Tapling Collection be transferred to South Kensington and, while remaining Government property, placed under the Society's care and brought up to date. That the *London Philatelist* be enlarged, well illustrated, and printed on the excellent paper used for its earliest volumes. That—invariably in the case of a handbook—a cheap roughly printed first edition be struck off for circulation; then, while the general body of collectors are studying and criticizing it, information requiring months, or it may be years, of research could be got together and the ultimate work suitably published with the full benefit of public criticism. That the past handbooks of the Society be revised, brought up to date, and republished in serial form in monthly shilling parts. That an official history of the Society be arranged for to appear within a reasonably short time, and that some definite promise be made as to the date of the appearance of the new edition of *Oceania*, promised so long ago as July, 1902.

That's a pretty healthy programme.

The Indian Handbook

I HAVE once or twice already referred to the forthcoming *magnum opus* of the Philatelic Society of India on the Stamps of India, and my readers will consequently be glad to learn that Mr. Hausburg wrote to our Indian friends under date of 2 January, 1907: "I have this afternoon finished the revision of the MS., and it will go to the printers early next week." I understand that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., are to publish the work in this country, and that, as in the case of the works of the Royal Society, only a limited edition will be printed. Those who wish to secure copies should therefore be in time.

Bechuanaland 2/6

IF you want to get to the bottom of anything you must keep on pegging away. The result of my pegging away over the question as to whether this Transvaal fiscal stamp, overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate," is a fiscal or a postage stamp, is that I have at last got the solution of the difficulty from my old friends Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. They write to me as follows:—

We have noticed several paragraphs respecting Transvaal fiscal stamps overprinted "Bechuanaland Protectorate," which appear to be causing some perplexity. We had some of these stamps on portions of envelopes, to all appearances duly postmarked, sent to us by a collector in South Africa.

We wrote to the Postmaster of Mafeking, from whence all the Bechuanaland stamps are issued for use in the Protectorate, and he informed us in reply that the stamps in question were available only for fiscal purposes, and any letters posted bearing these stamps would be treated as unpaid and charged double deficient postage on delivery.

In our opinion the postmarked specimens which have been sent over to dealers and collectors have been "gefälligkeitsabstempelung." These stamps are purely fiscals and nothing else.

This justifies the suspicion I have held from the first, and shows how careful collectors should

be in accepting mere postmarks as conclusive evidence of postal use.

Loads of Stone by Post

HERE is an amusing bit of news from the *Daily Express* Berlin correspondent. It is a real tit-bit for collectors of the stamps of Thurn and Taxis:—

It has been discovered that the princely house of Thurn and Taxis has been forwarding by mail, free of charge, waggon-loads of free-stone to Munich to build a house.

Since the peace of Osnabrück, after the Thirty Years' War, the State of Thurn and Taxis has been exempt from paying postage. Some time back the family received a sum exceeding £1,000,000 for giving up the privilege for the State, but the Princes retained the right for the members of the house.

The abuse of the privilege has led the Government to deprive the house of its ancient privilege.

A Postal Weather Bureau

ACCORDING to Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, the Mexican postal department has a novel method of informing the public of the weather bulletins given out by the weather bureau. Every letter which passes through the office is now stamped with the indications for the next twenty-four hours. This stamping is done at the same time as the postage stamps on the letter are cancelled and the receiving stamp fixed.

Maldives to be Good

SO say the prophets, and they base their prophecy on the numbers published in *Ewen's Weekly*. Here are the figures:—

	First supply.	Second supply.
2 cents	2400	2000
3 "	600	3000
4 "	1200	1000
5 "	4800	14000
15 "	1200	nil
25 "	1200	nil

Anyway, the 15 c. and 25 c. with only 1200 of each printed ought to be worth buying—if you can get them. I was fortunate enough to get my full set in Gibbons New Issue Service at ordinary new issue rates.

Brunei

AND what about Brunei? Are they also going to be a mad speculation for the early grabbers? If report be true they may be, for it is said that a permanent set has already been sent out, and that there is no probability of a second printing. They are selling at 25s. the full set of eleven stamps as I write, but my enthusiastic and sanguine friend who sent me a full set estimates that this set will be worth £10 if there be no further printing. That's a bit tall, ain't it? However, as I have got a full set I have no objection to their going to even £50 a set.

Lowden v. Ewen

THERE is great and genuine congratulation over the result of this trial in which Mr. Ewen was sustained in his courageous and outspoken exposure of the sale of forged surcharges. But matters should not be allowed to rest where they are.

Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Ninefields, St. Albans.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.

Annual Subscription, 5s.

THE February meeting of the above Society was held at head-quarters on the 19th, when Mr. J. C. Sidebotham presided over a large attendance, which included Messrs. M. P. Castle, J.P., W. T. Standen, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, L. E. Bradbury, F. Reid, R. P. Thornton, H. A. Fulcher, L. Magnee, E. Bounds, Karl Wiehen, A. H. L. Giles, M. Weinberg, S. Chapman, H. J. Bignold, B. W. H. Poole, Chas. Nissen, F. J. Melville, M. Simons, P. Thomson, Hugo Griebert, two visitors in W. Moore and W. H. Eastwood, and H. A. Slade (Secretary).

Mr. Hamilton A. Rice, of Wood Green, and Mr. Frank H. Melland, J.P., of Rhodesia, were duly elected members. A handsome donation of 105 of the earlier issues of Mexico was thankfully received from Mr. Frentzel for the Society's collection.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business Mr. Charles J. Phillips displayed his magnificent collection of the stamps of Fiji, accompanied by a series of most interesting and instructive notes on the stamps and their use and history.

Mr. Phillips started with the "Fiji Times Express" stamps of 1870-1, issued by Messrs. Griffiths & Hobson, and a magnificent show the stamps made, both as to those on *quadrillé* paper rouletted in the printing and the ordinary rouletted variety on laid *batonné* paper. The efforts of Mr. Phillips to reconstruct a pane were followed with great interest, as also was his description of the placing of the five values on the one pane or sheet. So complete was the issue as displayed that the varieties of type, especially in the 3d., black on rose, could be easily compared. A fine block of eight of the first issue (the last two stamps in each row, with margin) was perhaps the gem of the whole collection, and is probably almost unique, if not quite so. The "Official forgeries" issued for collectors were also shown, and occasioned some merriment on account of the little resemblance they bore to the real stamps. Their value must be about on a par with that of a square inch of wall-paper. Passing on to the graceful "C.R." issue, these stamps and the surcharges were fully explained. Few had before noted the faint hexagonal frame in the circle of the 6d., rose, and its appearance would seem to indicate that the proof die prepared for this stamp, but not used, was altered to bring it into harmony with the type of the 1d. and 3d. The "V.R." surcharged stamps of October, 1874, were also strongly represented, particularly the "inverted A" variety and the "Maltese Cross" stop. Great interest was evidenced in the "V.R." engraved issue of 1879-83, and Mr. Phillips' description of how a plug containing the "C" was cut away in the old boxwood die and a fresh plug inserted, on which the "V" was engraved, was listened to with rapt attention. From enlarged photographs his remarks could be easily followed, as also from them could the line of demarcation be traced and the smaller pearls in the frame and the broken lines in the background.

If further proof that the old die was used be

needed, the fact that in the 6d. the same faint hexagon appears, save where destroyed by the plug, should supply same. Fine specimens of the 1s. and 5s. were also shown. Coming to the 1891-1902 issues, these were complete in all shades and perforations. A copy of the 5d., perf. 11, the rarest of the perforations, was shown. Mr. Phillips explained how the old boxwood die of 1871 was again dragged forth, and the lower portion removed and re-engraved to form the 23d. of this issue.

Throughout the display Mr. Phillips gave most interesting explanations of the history of the Post Office in the Islands and the design of the stamps, particularly that of the 1d., 2d., and 5d. of the 1891 issue, the native canoe making for the rising sun typifying the new-born colony; and concluded with a humorous account of the "Cake Fair" enormity produced as a joke, and taken seriously by certain philatelists for a while. Mr. Phillips carefully avoided all technical details, and had his audience's attention throughout. Mr. Castle and Mr. Giles also gave interesting particulars about some of the stamps.

Mr. Castle, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said, in the course of an interesting speech, that he did not consider Fijis had been sufficiently studied in the past, and that they would have to be included in future Australian history. He considered the researches of Mr. Phillips into these stamps and the results achieved were equal to any philatelic work known. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Chapman, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Phillips, in responding, said that in the few minutes he and his firm could spare from the selling of stamps to philatelists at less than their real value (!) they had made a special study of forgeries, and, if agreeable, he would be pleased to show at some future meeting the Forgery Collection they had formed for reference.

An attendance prize of a fine packet of the stamps of Montenegro was won by Mr. Harvey.

Will readers of *G.S.W.* kindly note that Mr. Slade's address is now Ninefields, St. Albans, instead of 72 Westbourne Terrace, W.?

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.

Hon. Sec.: L. Sauvornin, 62 Long Lane, Aldersgate Street,

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

[E.C.]

Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.

Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

THE tenth ordinary meeting of the season was held in Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C., on Saturday, 16 February, 1907. After the usual bourse and exchange between the early arrivals, the President called the meeting to order at 8 p.m., and the minutes and other formal business were disposed of.

Mr. W. Darwin, a Vice-President of the Society, was elected a life member, and the following gentlemen elected ordinary members:—Mr. T. E. Sansom, Hurlingham; Mr. C. L. Harte-Lovelace, Blackheath.

A donation to the library was acknowledged from Miss Cassels, and to the forgery collection from Messrs. Colcott and Halliday.

Captain K. Dingwall, D.S.O., then gave his address entitled "Rambling Remarks." He feared

that his remarks would prove discursive and incoherent, but they were the result of much acquaintance with stamps and stamp collectors. The first question that suggested itself was—Why on earth does one collect? The collecting spirit might be traced back to the respect that one had for the past, the same spirit that induced the Chinese to worship their ancestors. To collect was laudable, but this might be marred by the desire to reap one's reward too soon. It must not be forgotten that the best of the world's collections were the work of several generations, as, for instance, the Wallace Collection.

One often heard the remark, "Old issues! Oh, every one knows about them," whereas in many countries only the fringe of their old issues had been studied. There was more of the artist and less of the machine about old issues, and some of the finest engravers of the world had put their best work into them. He knew one collector who collected and studied some of these "well-known" countries and was continually finding out something new about them. No collection was interesting unless its owner used his brains and put his own individuality into it. A fine example of this (among others) was Mr. W. Moser's collection of Japanese stamps recently exhibited in London. The arrangement and sequence of the plates were a brilliant piece of work.

There was too much tendency in collectors to run after fashions; any unusual happenings in a country were followed by a run on that country's stamps. It was naturally the dealer's business to supply such demands, but the intelligent collector did not join in these "follow-my-leader" chases.

Forgeries could not always be avoided; even he had been taken in a few times. It was, perhaps, dear education, but knowledge acquired that way was rarely forgotten. Forgeries should be kept as warnings; they helped to pass on one's knowledge of them to others. Perhaps collectors connived at their own deception by desiring good stamps at too low a price.

The true collector went everywhere for his stamps, and searched every nook and cranny for his wants. Some low-priced stamps wanted a lot of finding, and catalogue prices were not always an index to rarity.

At the conclusion of Captain Dingwall's remarks Mr. Melville proposed a vote of thanks, and said that he had just been examining a collection that showed much care and individuality. He referred to Mr. A. J. Sefi's collection of that little understood country Cashmere.

The vote of thanks was seconded by Lieutenant A. R. Cowman, R.N., and carried enthusiastically.

The next event of the evening was a display of the stamps of Mexico by Mr. A. H. L. Giles, R.N., with notes and description. Mr. Giles gave a brief sketch of that country's history from the time of Montezuma to the establishing of the present republic, and then called attention to the leading points of its various issues.

A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Sefi, and seconded by Mr. Darkin, was awarded to Mr. Giles, and the remainder of the evening was spent in examining the sheets spread out for the delectation of the meeting.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.
Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seely Terrace, Pendleton.
Meetings: Y. M. C. A.

THE sixteenth ordinary meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A., Peter Street, on 7 February. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were thirty members present. Messrs. W. F. Johnson and J. Shaw

were elected members. Mr. J. G. Horner gave a paper on the stamps of Hyderabad. He said the country was one of the largest of the Native States of India. The Nizam shares with two other princes the privilege of a salute of twenty-one guns. The first stamp consists of a native inscription enclosed in a shaded framework, with the date 1283, i.e. 1866-7, when the stamps were ordered. But there is no proof positive that they were in use before September, 1869. In 1871 two further values, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna and 2 annas, were issued. These are known as the skeleton type, as they are merely an outline when compared with the next issue. They were engraved locally on copper by hand, each stamp on the plate being different. Later in 1871 stamps of a more elaborate design appeared, and are still in use. The colours have varied very much, especially the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. Mr. W. W. Munn gave a display with notes of the stamps of Belgium. The first issue appeared on 1 July, 1849—two values, 10c. and 20c. A 1c. stamp was issued on 1 June, 1861. This was at first allowed to frank letters, but an official decree was issued restricting its use to printed matter only. From 1893 the stamps have been issued with a label with the inscription, "Not to be delivered on Sunday," which can be detached if the sender wishes the letter to be delivered. The idea was to lighten the work of the Post Office on a Sunday.

North of England Philatelic Society

President: G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.
Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 43 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held at the Y. M. C. A., Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday evening, 7 February, 1907, at 7.30.

The Vice-President, Mr. T. D. Hume, presided, and there were twenty-two members and two visitors present. After formal business Mr. R. J. Stopher was elected a member.

The President, Mr. G. B. Bainbridge, then introduced Mr. Trechmann, of West Hartlepool, who read a most interesting paper on the "Stamps of Ceylon."

At the beginning he said he had been a collector from boyhood, and had got together a large collection, but was rather a "hoarder" than an expert. He however had always a sneaking regard for Ceylon, and had spent a lot of his rather scarce leisure time in arranging and rearranging his collection. He preferred used to unused, except in the case of Ceylon and King's Heads. The science of Philately was well displayed by the wonderful exhibition of Great Britain by the Earl of Crawford at the last exhibition in London. Mr. Trechmann stated that the early Ceylons, in common with first issue N.Z., South Australia, Canada, etc., were among the most beautiful in design of all stamps. The first issues of this country were engraved by Perkins Bacon & Co. in *taille-douce* (copper-plate) in 1857. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons give the date of 1d., blue, and 6d., claret, as 1855, but the books of Perkins Bacon & Co. say the first lot was sent to the island in 1857. The issue was imperf., and as the space between the stamps was small it was probably irksome to the office boy of those days to separate them with care, as he had no consideration for the feelings of future generations of philatelists, and the wonder is that there are so many good copies in existence. Had it not been that in those early days letters were written on quarto sheets, folded, and the stamps put on the back of sheets, it is probable there would have been very many fewer copies in existence to-day. The 1861 issue was the same design, but perf.

14 to 164, and had various shades. At first they were all thought either clean-cut or rough, but later investigation showed there were three varieties—clean-cut, intermediate, and rough; these Messrs. Bacon & Napier describe in their book *Grenada* as A 1, A 1 A 2, and A 2. As the Ceylon stamps differed from most stamps in size, it was necessary for Perkins Bacon & Co. to have a special machine made for perforating them. On a recent visit to London Mr. Trechmann called on Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., and was very kindly shown over the works, and it was explained that the needles when new perforated the stamps cleanly, but afterwards got blunted, and thus did not remove the discs of paper. Stanley Gibbons give nine values clean-cut, but probably there are only four, the 1d., 2d., 5d., and 1s., the others being intermediate; it is difficult in most cases, except for an expert, to decide between intermediate and rough.

The 5d., chestnut, for many years was supposed to exist only in clean-cut, but is now listed as 33 A, in Stanley Gibbons, rough perf. In 1862 the contract for printing was transferred to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., but Perkins Bacon & Co. printed the 1d., 5d., 6d., 9d., and 1s. on Star paper, as the new firm probably were unable to send out the quarterly supplies. These stamps were perforated between the printing and dispatch, and as all 5d. values hitherto were either imperf. or A 1 perf. there is no intermediate 5d. All the rest of this issue is A 2 perforation.

Mr. Stringer, foreman to Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., explained that many of the early stamps were badly centred owing to the operator having only the left hand to guide the sheets through the perforating machine, as she had to turn the wheel with the other hand, and the guide-bar was not very reliable. This guide-bar is now replaced with a ratchet to enable the operator to work much faster and with much greater regularity.

Major Evans propounds another theory in *India and Ceylon*. All stamps from copper plates have the paper wetted, and as the paper varies in thickness or in amount of moisture the papers expand unequally. Those that expand most before the stamps are printed on them in a damp state contract most, and the smallest stamps are those printed on paper that expanded most.

The next issue, 1862, was printed on surfaced paper, unwatermarked, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the five highest values being printed from plates engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. From 1882 to 1899 (seventeen years) there were a very large number of surcharges. Those of 1884-8 may be excused by the fact that the value of the rupee had depreciated, but most of them might have been obviated by a little more foresight on the part of those responsible for ordering supplies. Some of these surcharges are "inverted," "double," and "double, one inverted." If these were not done with a possible view to extra remuneration from dealers, it shows a very large amount of carelessness on the part of the printers. Finally, Mr. Trechmann advised all beginners to buy only good, perfect, and clean copies, and mount their stamps carefully and neatly.

He then passed round his splendid collection of Ceylon, which contains most of the issues complete in used and unused copies of the various shades, and all the varieties of surcharge, used and unused, some of them in strips, a truly wonderful and instructive display.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Trechmann for his paper and display was moved by the Secretary and carried with acclamation, to which Mr. Trechmann suitably responded.

Scottish Philatelic Society

President: John Walker.

Secretary: R. W. Findlater, 30 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

Meetings: Edinburgh. Monthly: 8 p.m.

Annual Subscription: Ord. 5s.; Cor. 2s. 6d.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 11 February, 1907, at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with an average attendance of members. The Hon. Secretary reported the return of the October, 1906, packet from circulation with fair sales. The November, December, January, and February packets are still in circulation with excellent sales to date.

Mr. J. M. Weir gave an interesting display of his fine specialized collections of Gambia and Lagos. The collection of Gambia was especially strong, containing many fine blocks and shades of the earlier issues in mint and used condition, while the greatest care had been exercised in selecting fine used copies. The collection was practically complete, and contained many uncatalogued varieties. The Hon. Secretary's collection of Seychelles was also on view.

Scottish Philatelic Society

Junior Branch

President: John Walker.

Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

Meetings: First Saturdays, 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

Annual Subscription: Under 10s.; over 10s. 2s.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of Saturday, 2 February, when nearly thirty members were present, Mr. Walker, the President, in the chair. From 7 to 7.30 there was an active interchange of duplicates, during which the Hon. Secretary paid to members present their sales from the November packet.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved. Mr. C. P. Rogers and Mr. F. C. Henderson were elected members, making the total membership eighty-five. The Secretary reported the sales from the monthly packets in circulation, which were considered very satisfactory. He also stated that Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, Rochdale, had very kindly offered two displays for next session, and that Mr. Leicester Paine, Secretary of the Travellers' Club, had been good enough to say that he would send to the March meeting his unique exhibit in the recent London Philatelic Exhibition, containing many rarities. Both offers were cordially accepted. He also reported that the Senior Society had kindly allowed the members of the Junior Branch access to their library, and gifts to the library from Mr. John Humphries were intimated. Visiting members to the next meeting of the Senior Society were then appointed.

The display of the evening was provided by Mr. Ernest Humphries, who read some notes on the postage stamps of Cape Colony and British East Africa, and exhibited a very fine collection of the stamps of these colonies and of Nigeria, the collection being especially strong in blocks of triangular Capes, the scarce issues of British East Africa, and the high values of Southern Nigeria. Mr. Humphries was awarded a hearty vote of thanks for the display, which was much appreciated and admired.

Further donations to the Prize Fund were intimated.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 11
Whole No. 115

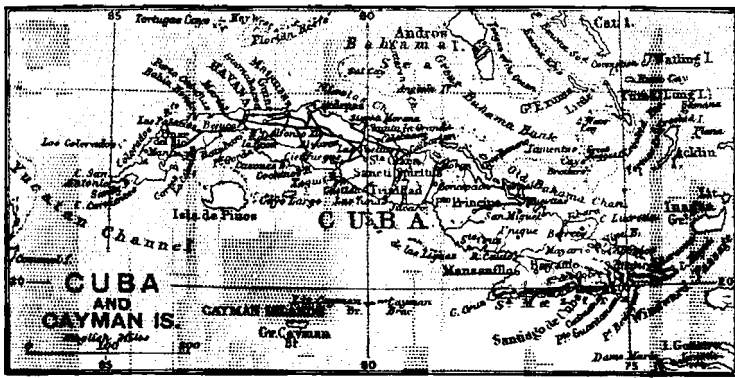
16 MARCH, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cuba



COMMENCING with the year 1873, Cuba and Porto Rico, which had been under one postal administration, were postally separated. Stamps of the same design were provided for each, but, to distinguish them, the Porto Rico stamps were overprinted with a kind of pen flourish, the precise meaning of which I have never seen explained. But we are not now concerned with the stamps of Porto Rico, and before we reach that country in our alphabetical progress some kind friend will perchance enlighten our darkness on this interesting point.

The 1873 issue for Cuba is given a fresh start in our Gibbons as "Cuba (without Porto Rico)," so we will keep to the same lines.

Cuba (without Porto Rico)

1873. Four values. Design: Portrait of Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, who had, since the last issue, been proclaimed King of Spain, enclosed in a large plain circle, surmounted with the inscription *ULTRAMAR ANO 1873*. The design was, as usual, an adaptation of

the design used for the mother country. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12½ c., green	.	0	9	2	0
25 c., grey	.	0	2	0	1
50 c., brown	.	0	3	0	4
1 p., chestnut	.	8	0	8	0

1874. The same four values and same design, but the date altered to 1874 and the colours changed.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
12½ c., brown	.	0	9	1	6
25 c., ultramarine	.	0	1	0	2
50 c., grey	.	0	2	0	6
1 p., carmine	.	4	0	6	0

1875. Four values. Design: A shield bearing the Arms of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Navarre, and Granada, surmounted by a mural, or turreted, crown. The mural crown was a circle of gold, indented and embattled, bestowed among the ancient Romans on him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and there lodged a standard. King Amadeus abdicated in 1873, and Spain once more lapsed into a republic; but the mural crown has no royal signification, hence its presence on a republican issue. I mention this little detail, as otherwise some of my younger readers may be puzzled to account for the appearance of a crown on a republican stamp. A straight upper label bore the usual inscription ULTRAMAR ("Beyond the sea") and the date of issue, with the value in a straight label at the foot. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
12½ c., mauve		0	3	1	0
25 c., ultramarine		0	1	0	1
50 c., green		0	1	0	2
1 p., brown		0	6	4	0

1876. Four values. Design: Head of King Alfonso XII, son of Isabella II, who was proclaimed King of Spain in December, 1874, on the downfall of the republic. Profile to right. Inscription ULTRAMAR and date of issue on the top, and value in a label at the foot. In the angles are the Arms of Castile and Leon. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
12½ c., green		0	3	0	6
25 c., mauve		0	1	0	2
50 c., ultramarine		0	1	0	6
1 p., black		1	0	—	—

1877. Five values. Design: Same as last issue, but colours changed, and a 10 c. value added to the series. Perforated.

10 c., yellow-green		15	0	—	—
12½ c., lilac		0	4	1	0
25 c., blue-green		0	1	0	2
50 c., black		0	2	0	3
1 p., brown		1	6	—	—

1878. Six values. Design: Same as preceding issue, with the upper inscription altered from ULTRAMAR to CUBA, the name of the colony being at last used to prevent confusion with stamps of Porto Rico. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., blue		0	1	2	6
10 c., black		5	0	—	—
12½ c., buff		0	4	1	0
25 c., yellow-green		0	1	0	1
50 c., blue-green		0	1	0	2
1 p., carmine		2	6	3	0

1879. The same six values and same design, but colours and date altered. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., olive-black		0	1	1	0
10 c., ochre-red		15	0	—	—
12½ c., rose		0	4	0	8
25 c., ultramarine		0	1	0	1
50 c., lilac		0	1	0	4
1 p., olive-bistre		1	3	2	6

1880. Six values. Design: New head of King Alfonso XII in profile to right. The design was engraved by Julia, whose name appears under the bust. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., green		0	1	—	—
10 c., carmine		3	0	—	—
12½ c., lilac		0	3	0	6
25 c., blue		0	1	0	1
50 c., sepia		0	1	0	3
1 p., chestnut		0	9	1	0

1881. Six values. Design: As in last issue, but values expressed in centimes of a peso instead of the peseta as before. Inscribed CUBA 1881. Perforated.

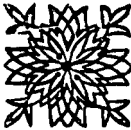
	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., grey-green		0	1	0	4
2 c., lake-rose		2	6	—	—
2½ c., bistre		0	3	0	3
5 c., blue		0	1	0	1
10 c., brown		0	1	0	2
20 c., sepia		0	6	1	0

1882. Six values. Design: Similar to last issue, but not dated. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green		0	2	0	1
2 c., carmine-rose		0	3	0	2
5 c., blue		0	2	0	1
10 c., olive-bistre		0	2	0	2
20 c., brown		6	0	5	0

1883. Stamps of the preceding issues overprinted with various geometrical designs as a protection against forgeries which had been put into circulation.



5 c. (red overprint)	0	6	1	0
10 c. (blue ")	0	8	1	0
20 c. (black ")	10	0	8	0



5 c. (red overprint)	0	2	0	2
10 c. (blue ")	0	4	0	6
20 c. (black ")	0	9	2	6



5 c. (red overprint)	0	2	0	4
10 c. (blue ")	0	4	0	6
20 c. (black ")	1	0	2	6



5 c. (red overprint)	0	2	0	3
10 c. (blue ")	0	4	0	6
20 c. (black ")	1	0	2	6



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c. (red overprint)	0	2
10 c. (blue ")	0	4
20 c. (black ")	4	0

1883-8. Two values. Design: Same as the issue of 1882. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2½ c., bistre		0	2	0	2
20 c., olive-bistre		0	8	1	0

1890. Six values. Design: Profile to right of the baby head of the baby King Alfonso XIII, who had been proclaimed King at his birth, his father, Alfonso XII, having died before he was born. The inscription was altered to ISLA DE CUBA. Perforated.



1 c., brown	0	4	0	3
2 c., indigo	0	2	0	4
2½ c., blue-green	0	6	0	2
5 c., slate	0	2	0	1
10 c., purple	2	0	0	6
20 c., "	0	3	1	0

1891. Same six values and same design, but colours changed. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., olive-grey		0	3	0	2
2 c., brown-purple		0	3	0	6
2½ c., salmon		0	8	0	4
5 c., emerald		0	1	0	1
10 c., lilac-rose		0	4	0	2
20 c., blue		4	0	3	0

1894. Four values. Design unchanged, but colours again changed. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., blue		0	1	0	1
2 c., pink		—	—	1	0
2½ c., violet		0	1	0	2
20 c., brown		0	4	1	0

1896-7. Eight values. Design: Unchanged, but colours altered and new values added. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., purple		0	1	0	1
2 c., lake		0	1	0	3
2½ c., pink		0	1	—	—
5 c., indigo		0	1	0	1
10 c., emerald		0	1	0	2
20 c., violet		0	5	1	0
40 c., chestnut		—	—	—	—
80 c., brown-purple		—	—	—	—

1898. Fifteen values. Design: An older head of the young King Alfonso XIII, with profile turned to left, and inscribed in the

upper label CUBA 1898 Y 99. Value expressed in centavos.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c., deep purple	.	0 2	0 2
2 c., blue-green	.	0 2	0 2
3 c., deep brown	.	0 3	0 1
4 c., orange	.	3 0	4 0
5 c., rose	.	0 6	0 6
6 c., blue	.	0 6	0 6
8 c., grey-brown	.	0 6	—
10 c., vermilion	.	0 6	0 6
15 c., olive-slate	.	0 9	—
20 c., marone	.	0 9	0 6
40 c., deep lilac	.	1 3	—
60 c., black	.	2 0	—
80 c., chocolate	.	3 0	—
1 p., yellow-green	.	3 6	—
2 p., indigo.	.	6 6	—

Stamps for Printed Matter

1888. Six values. Design: Head of Alfonso XII in profile to right, inscribed CUBA IMPRESOS. These stamps were issued for use for paying the postage on newspapers and other printed matter. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1/2 m., black	.	0 1	0 1
1 m., "	.	0 1	0 1
2 m., "	.	0 1	0 2
3 m., "	.	0 3	—
4 m., "	.	0 1	—
8 m., "	.	0 3	0 4

1890. Six values. Design: Head of the baby King Alfonso XIII in profile to right. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1/2 m., red-brown	.	0 1	0 1
1 m., "	.	0 1	0 1
2 m., "	.	0 1	0 2
3 m., "	.	0 2	—
4 m., "	.	0 3	—
8 m., "	.	0 3	—

1892. Same six values and same design, but colours changed.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1/2 m., purple	.	0 1	0 1
1 m., "	.	0 1	0 1
2 m., "	.	0 1	0 3
3 m., "	.	0 2	—
4 m., "	.	0 2	—
8 m., "	.	0 3	—

1894. Same six values and design, but colours changed.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1/2 m., pink	.	0 1	0 1
1 m., "	.	0 1	0 1
2 m., "	.	0 1	—
3 m., "	.	0 1	—
4 m., "	.	0 1	—
8 m., "	.	0 2	—

1896. Same six values and design, but colours changed.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1/2 m., emerald-green	.	0 1	0 1
1 m., "	.	0 1	0 2
2 m., "	.	0 1	—
3 m., "	.	0 1	—
4 m., "	.	0 2	—
8 m., "	.	0 2	—

1898. Five values. Design: An]older portrait of the young King inscribed! CUBA, 1898 Y 99. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 m. chestnut	.	0 1	—
2 m., "	.	0 1	0 2
3 m., "	.	0 1	—
4 m., "	.	4 0	—
5 m., "	.	0 2	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Great Britain Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WE must now deal with the contemporary 2d., blue, without lines, issued on about the same dates as the 1d., black, to be used to pay the rate for double letters. The varieties catalogued by—

- S. G. No. 4, violet-blue.
- " " 5, blue.
- " " 6, pale blue.

In addition we find inverted watermarks.

- Printed in black,
- On blue paper, and
- On Dickinson paper.

On stamp P. 1 the left letter block shows the engraver made a slip with the graver.

- Postmarks:—Red cross,
Black cross,
Blue cross,

and with dot in centre of cross;

used at a late date with—

- Scotch postmark,
- English postmark,
- Irish postmark,

and obliterated with town stamp in error.

There were only two plates, numbered 1 and 2, of 240 stamps. Plate 1 was not hardened, and probably discarded as early as possible. Impressions from this plate are of softer appearance in consequence. The Red X obliteration usually indicates Plate 1, from which there were about 20,000 sheets printed, and 10,000 from Plate 2. The pale blue stamps are usually from Plate 1.

The letter punches, of which one set was used for these two plates, have the "H" a little too large; in the "L" the bottom stroke slopes upwards, the T's are mostly too near the left of square, and the E is slightly crooked.

The Government were considerably exercised for a means to prevent the extensive cleaning and re-use of stamps, and in August, 1840, instructed Messrs. Bacon and Petch to print in fugitive inks of various colours several of the 1d. stamps to be experimented upon with trial obliterations, it being proposed to change the colour of the 1d., black, so that the obliteration should be more obvious. The firm therefore printed on plain white wove paper, from the existing plates, various stamps in different colours,

waxing the top right corner of plate to prevent it inking, and leaving the letter blocks blank. After experiments had been carried out, it was decided to change the colour to red-brown, and it was further decided from experiments with the 1d. to print it and the 2d. in more fugitive ink, and to add to the latter the two white lines, principally to distinguish it from its predecessor. I am fortunate enough to have the trial 1d. stamp in black fugitive ink and in its new colour of red-brown, a block of twenty-four as issued, the 1d. in blue, and in addition the former with trial cancellation, which, as you will see, was a far too efficient obliteration.

The stamps printed in various inks for experiment of colour and obliterations, with right top corner waxed out, are in:—

- Black.
- Red-brown (colour eventually adopted).
- Red-carmine, light and dark.
- Brick-red, light.
- Brown shades of red.
- Brown shades of amber.
- Mauve-pink.
- Purple.
- Grey.
- Slate.
- Slate-purple.
- Blue, light and dark.
- Slate-blue.

Brown groundwork, pink head, probably made up from two stamps. Obliterated with experimental X, as shown.

Ditto, ditto, series of seven circles.

Ditto, ditto, parallel cuts.

I have the Circular No. 3 to postmasters, and that dated in January, 1841, with 1d. in the new colour, more or less, and the 2d., blue, with lines added, but with letter blocks left blank from small sheets of twelve printed to show the effect of the white added lines. With this circular there are also specimens of the first embossed 1d. stamped envelopes, on Dickinson thread paper, in two sizes. I also have the circular of April, 1841, with the 2d. envelope, referred to in the January circular.

To deal firstly with the 1d., red-brown, imperforated, on Small Crown paper. A few sheets were issued on 20 January, 1841, but the general issue was not until 10 February. The earliest known copy is dated 21 January, 1841.

First state.—Plates 12 to 92 were used, and to a limited extent plates 10 and 11, from which some sheets of the 1d. black, as stated, had already been printed.

Second state.—Plates 93 to 131, which can be recognized by dot in centre of top margin and vertical line in centre of margin. These were substituted to obviate the necessity of guide lines, which therefore do not appear.

Third state.—Plates 132 to 137, which, in addition to above, had a circle on either side margin.

Plates marked "R" were for the reserve stock, supposed to be kept at Somerset House.

In 1852, the paper was made thinner to adhere more readily; plate 180 is usually on very thin paper.

The varieties catalogued by S. G. are:—

- 7, on white paper.
- 8, red-brown.
- 9, worn plates (pale red-brown).
- 10, deep red-brown.
- 11, lake-red.
- 12, orange-brown.

I have a block of twenty-four with marginal inscriptions.

Varieties are:—

Two watermarks, the upper one inverted, mentioned in Wright and Creeke, page 26, and now in my possession, obtained from Mr. Stamford. Of which the *London Philatelist* says, January, 1899: "Errors are few and far between in British stamps, but Mr. Stamford has discovered a variety that will cause many eyes to ache in examining the 1d., red-brown, of 1841. In the specimen in question the Small Crown watermark is repeated, the second one being inverted," etc.

A pen X was used to denote stamp had previously been used or was a "fake," and also when a stamp had escaped obliteration; *vide* Instruction to Postmasters, with illustration, which I show.



Ivory head.

Vertical guide lines.

Horizontal guide lines.

Plate 11.—Eight sheets were printed on Dickinson thread paper, unwatermarked and ungummed, May, 1841, as a suggestion in place of the watermark, to prevent

fraud. I have the *Athenaeum* for 28 April, 1838, printed on Dickinson thread paper, and containing a review of evidence before the Select Committee.

Plate 19.—First stamp in thirteenth row L A, L struck twice, and fine coloured lines run across.

Plate 20.—Stamps in third row and on some other parts of plate very unevenly blued.

Plate 21.—Last stamp in twelfth and thirteenth rows L over K, M over K.

Plate 28.—Stamp O F, O struck twice.

Plate 32.—Stamp B A, lower part of B much wider.

Plate 34.—Fine lines across stamp, as in Plate 19.

Plate 39.—Eleventh stamp in twelfth row, L over P.

Plate 47.—H F and H I stamps much lower than others in row.

Plate 48.—Ditto, ditto.

Plate 77.—B A stamp shows B only and has left corner block blank. In the ordinary way Plate 77 is rare, as only 82,400 sheets were printed, slightly less than Plate 132 of the four-letter series, and probably only a few showed this omission.

Plate 78.—In nineteenth row, every S inverted.

Plate 81.—K A stamp, K extends below letter block.

Plate 92.—Wrong Crown watermark, with only two instead of three horizontal curved lines below the arches.

Plate 105.—Nineteenth row, every S inverted.

Plate 121.—A few sheets chemically treated to prevent cleaning. Paper slightly blued.

Plate 123.—E A, E very faulty.

Plates 132, 133.—G G has the old small and new large type of G, as on this plate 132 was commenced the use of larger letters.

Plate 143.—S A, S inverted.

Plate 145.—T A, upper part of "Postage" shows twice printed on account of roller slipping.

Plate 164.—L H and L I, T I and T L, very irregularly placed on sheet.

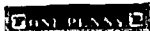
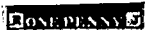
Plate 168.—N A and N K. N's touch left of square.

Three roulettes by Archer.

The official perforation was made in 1854.

Printed on card for the Paris Exhibition.

1d., red, imperforated, 1840.—There were at least four sets of letter punches used, which assist in ascertaining the date of issue, as the



First has well-shaped letters excepting the J.

Second has not such well-shaped letters, but the J is better-shaped than in first set.

Third has letters larger and seldom found on stamps postmarked with Cross.

Fourth has letters much larger, which were in use in 1852 and are never found with Cross postmark.

Further assistance may be obtained from the postmarks, as in April, 1843, numbers from 1 to 12 were placed in the centre of the cross patée obliterating marks in use at the chief office, thus—



(To be continued.)

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR'S PACKET

No. 66, 500 varieties, is strongly recommended as the cheapest collection of 500 different Stamps ever offered—the Stamps could not be bought separately for three times the marvellously low price at which it is now offered. The Stamps, etc., are clean, picked specimens fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade.

4s. 1d., post-free.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

British Guiana.—Mr. H. Bean informs us that he has received the following colour changes from this colony, all on multiple CA paper: 2 c. changed from purple and black on red paper to rose (presumably the De La Rue colour that we



catalogue as carmine); 4 c. from purple and ultramarine to purple and brown; 5 c. from purple and blue on blue paper to blue on white paper, a return to the 5 c. of 1890-1; 6 c. from grey-black and ultramarine to grey and black; and the 12 c. from purple and violet to purple and orange.

Wmk. Multiple C.A.	Colours changed.	
	Perf.	Used.
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., carmine	—	—
4 c., purple and brown	—	—
5 c., blue	—	—
6 c., grey and black	—	—
12 c., purple and orange	—	—

Brunei.—According to our contemporaries a complete series of stamps of special design has been prepared for this new colony, and *Ewen's Weekly* states that these new stamps are now in use. The design of this new stamp is described as depicting a view, with a native boat in the foreground as a centre-piece, which is printed in a separate colour. This centre-piece is enclosed in a frame bearing the name BRUNEI at the top, POSTAGE & REVENUE at the sides, and the value in words at the foot, with numerals in each corner. As they are reported as perf. 14, and printed on watermarked multiple CA paper,

we gather that they are the work of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

	Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., pale green, centre black . . .	—	—
2 c., brick-red . . .	—	—
3 c., brown . . .	—	—
4 c., lilac . . .	—	—
5 c., blue . . .	—	—
8 c., yellow . . .	—	—
10 c., dark green . . .	—	—
25 c., pale brown, centre blue . . .	—	—
30 c., black . . . violet . . .	—	—
50 c., deep brown . . . green . . .	—	—
8½, grey, centre orange-red . . .	—	—

Denmark.—We have received the 100 öre with portrait of the new King. We chronicled the 20 öre on p. 140.

Portrait of Frederick VIII.

	Wmk. Crown. Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 öre, dark blue . . .	0 4	—
100 ,, pale brown . . .	—	—

Fernando Poo.—The *Monthly Journal* says:—
“We have received some of the values of the new series for this colony. There is a new head of the King, in a military uniform, facing to the right this time, the frame is the same as that of the last two issues, with the date altered to ‘1907,’ and the colours are as difficult to name as ever.”

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., slate-black . . .	—	—	—	—
2 c., bright rose . . .	—	—	—	—
3 c., purple . . .	—	—	—	—
4 c., black . . .	—	—	—	—
5 c., orange-buff . . .	—	—	—	—
50 c., blue-green . . .	—	—	—	—

Gold Coast.—Messrs. Douglas & Co. send us a pair of the ½d. King's Head on multiple C.A. paper. The list of values on multiple paper, as will be seen, is still far from being complete. The stamp is still bicoloured, purple with name and value in green.



	Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., purple and green . . .	—	—
1d. ,, ,, carmine . . .	—	—
2d. ,, ,, orange-red . . .	—	—
2½d. ,, ,, ultramarine . . .	—	—
3d. ,, ,, orange . . .	—	—
6d. ,, ,, violet . . .	—	—
2s. 6d., green and yellow . . .	—	—

Rio de Oro.—The *Monthly Journal* says:—

“We have received a specimen of the provisional stamp which we chronicled in December: the words of the overprint are in capitals, and the impression is so indistinct that the stamps might well pass for ordinary used copies. We have also the whole of the new series in the design described for Fernando Poo.”

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., dull lake . . .	—	—	—	—
2 c., bronze-black . . .	—	—	—	—
3 c., purplish brown . . .	—	—	—	—
4 c., orange-red . . .	—	—	—	—
5 c., bronze-brown . . .	—	—	—	—
10 c., chocolate . . .	—	—	—	—
15 c., slate-blue . . .	—	—	—	—
25 c., bronze-green . . .	—	—	—	—
50 c., dull purple . . .	—	—	—	—
75 c., orange-brown . . .	—	—	—	—
1 p., orange-buff . . .	—	—	—	—
2 p., purple . . .	—	—	—	—
3 p., blue-green . . .	—	—	—	—
4 p., slate-blue . . .	—	—	—	—
5 p., dull red . . .	—	—	—	—
10 p., emerald-green . . .	—	—	—	—

Straits Settlements.—Mr. Frank Phillips tells us that he has seen the 12 c. of Labuan (Type 42) surcharged, in *dull red*, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, in two lines, at top, and FOUR CENTS, with a line below it, at foot. Can any of our readers in the neighbourhood of the said Straits Settlements favour us with an explanation of this conundrum? Have the Straits postal authorities bought up a few thousand sheets of Labuan cheap for provisional use?

Overprinted Labuan Stamp.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
4 c. on 12 c., black and yellow . . .	—	—	—	—

THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, 7½×9½; available for mounting stamps, 6½×8½. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

Post-free, 8s.; abroad, 8s. 9d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39½ Strand, London, W.C.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 39½ Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER X

MYN TAKES TO THOUGHT-READING

OF course I had to tell Myn all about my researches. Here is my letter:—

"123 EAST WELLINGTON STREET,
"ELEPHANT AND CASTLE,
"LONDON, S.E.

"DEAR MYN,—I have not yet been able to sell the book, because I have only been here three days. Once I nearly got a man into the hands of the police, and once I have been there myself. At the first go a man chased me out of his shop, and then another man wanted to crab four of my best leaves—cut them out, *he* did. But I was too sharp, with a police-sergeant posted outside all ready fixed to come in and see about things.

"Now I am living with that policeman. It is much nicer, though at present time of writing I can't just tell you how much nicer. But, at any rate, it is cheaper—oh, lots. They stuck it on to me at the hotel I went to, and that was one of the cheapest in London. But here I only pay ten bob—shillings a week, I mean, instead of four shillings *per day*—a great saving, as you will see if you can multiply by seven times.

"Sergeant Sands is the policeman's name, and he is ever such a nice man. Also his wife is, Mrs. Sands. There is one daughter, named Janet, who is learning music, being supported at school by one uncle living at John o' Groats and one aunt in the Isle of Wight.

"So no more about her. My four pounds is going to last a long while. I am out every day to new places to try and sell my book. The sergeant goes with me and shows me likely shops. One day I went to a thing called a 'Jersey treat,' but it was rather noisy, so I came away. The people there would not even look at my book. But it was not in the island of Jersey, as you might think, nor even in Alderney nor Sark.

Cows come from Alderney, but there are none in London that I have seen. There are milk-boys, though, and at this moment I see one fighting with the butcher's boy. The butcher's boy won, and kicked over the other boy's milk-can. But he has just gone across to the County Council drinking fountain. He is a faithful milk-boy, and will serve his patients what'er betide. I never knew what they were for before—the street fountains, I mean.

"Myn, London is bigger than you or I thought. Mostly people take no notice of you. But when they do it is generally to cheek you. But, as I go about a lot with a sergeant of police, I don't often get cheeked. And in the house, of course, belonging to one of the officers of Her Majesty's force everything is quiet and orderly.

"I like Mrs. Sands very much, and I believe that the uncle at John o' Groats and the aunt in the Isle of Wight are, both of them, very nice.

"I hope I shall sell the book. When I do I will let you know. I shall not come back by boat. I have no desire to ride upon the deep—or upon the shallow either, if you ask me. Both are too confoundedly jumpy.

"I will tell you the rest when I come.

"Yours, S. BROWN."

Now, privately, I thought that a pretty good letter, as you would if you had had the fag of writing it. But the needle peak of the Nicaraguan volcano seen in the old oblong stamp was not in it with Myn for sharpness.

She had read my letter. Oh, yes, of course, but she had picked up all the bits I had slurred over, and had simply turned me outside in, like you do a pocket to get the crumbs out of the corner.

"DEAR SAM BROWN (Myn wrote),—I am glad that *my* four pounds will last you a long time in London, but sorry that you have not yet sold *my* book of stamps. Please remember me to Miss Janet, who takes singing lessons, and tell her that I would like very much to go to one of her 'Jersey treats.'

"Yours truly,

"MILLICENT HALLAMSHIRE SYKES."

My, but wasn't Myn grand, and didn't she take the starch out of Mr. Samuel Brown! The letter was Myn all over, and brought me up all standing—quicker than any Westing-house brake that ever was adjusted.

Yes, I *was* using Myn's money; it *was* her book I was there to sell; and I had no business to be at Jersey or any other treats with Jenny Sands and her friends!

At first I was angry with myself, called myself all sorts of names, and thought of going back with the boat after all. But just then I remembered my vow. It is wrong to break vows—"better not to vow at all than to vow and not to pay." Isn't it something like that? Used to get it all at Sunday-school, driven into my head with a pocket Bible that had brass corners (teacher's name, Ephraim McKill, gone to heaven long ago—I hope). So, as I had vowed not to return by sea, I would tramp it if I couldn't sell the book—yes, every single foot, weary and sad and worn—me, Sam Brown.

Then quite suddenly I felt myself getting angry with Myn. What right had she to dictate to me? Had I not done everything I could? Risked prison and judgment? Been attacked by the frowsy man with the telescope neck? Snatched my Myn's property from the thievish hands of the mixed Oriental? I stamped between each of these sentences, till Mrs. Sands, accustomed to the footgear of the force, sent up to know if I could not get my boots on. There was a flag-stone in the back kitchen specially put in for that sort of thing, and the houses in Wellington Street West, Elephant and Castle, were not constructed to accommodate circus performances on their upper floors!

This is the message I got. It was Jenny Sands who delivered it. However, I don't know how much of it she made up, but though a kind of critic in my own way, I failed to catch her mother's style in it. It was more like the young ladies of the Jersey treat, and she stood at the door looking as pretty and impudent as a blue tit defending its rights to half a coco-nut swung on a pole in the winter time. We have them in our garden when it snows—coco-nut, not Jenny Sands, I mean.

"What's that?" she said sharply. "Let me see."

And she held out her hand for Myn's letter.

I was so amazed that I actually gave it her. Clean, brassy cheek like that, cheek armour-plated and riveted, with 12-inch guns in four turrets—*Dreadnought* cheek, in fact—always comes it over me—from a girl, I mean. I am a bashful boy by nature, except when led away by "Green Books." But with other boys I can hold my own—"bashful" having then quite another sense. I

thought Myn was a case. But Miss Janet Sands, singist! Well, she took the cake-oven.

She stood in the passage, frowning at the letter as she turned so that the light might fall upon it better.

"Hum," she said over her shoulder, "writes not badly for a little country milk-maid to her little country boy-boy!"

"I dare you to speak——" I began angrily.

"Of another Jersey treat!" she hummed, beating time on Myn's letter with her finger-nails. "Well, then, I won't. It shan't be scolded again by its girl—so there."

Then she read Myn's letter again, and, folding it carefully, handed it back to me.

"The little thing is jealous," she said lightly; "she doesn't know how much good we are doing her four-leafed clover!"

And she shook her head solemnly over good intentions so badly required. Then quite suddenly she held out her hand and said, "Never mind, come down to breakfast. Eggs and bacon are harmless, anyway. You can bet your boots, the very ones you were stamping with just now, on that elemental fact, as Jack Haslip would say."

"Who is Jack Haslip?"

"Oh," said Jenny carelessly, "he is a sort of cousin of mine, who has gone to the West Indies——"

"For his health?" said I, meaning to be ironical.

"No—for the health of the natives—he is a doctor!" retorted Jenny promptly.

"Oh!" said I, seeing with a curious relief the figure of an old gentleman with white side whiskers like Dr. Romer, of the East Dene Hospital. Though why it should have mattered to me, I can't, for the life of me, see. So we went downstairs hand in hand—that is, so far as the turn of the stair railings (which could be seen from the kitchen). And all the time Jenny went on telling me about how she was getting on at the music school, and what they made her learn, and how hard it was only to have a small cottage piano to practise on. But now in her turn I could see through her. She didn't want me to talk about the Dr. Jack whose name had slipped out before she knew it, and one of his white whiskers after the other began to fade away, and a moustache began to come; I was sure he was a beast.

However, breakfast was all right, and I ate it with good appetite. Then by the time I finished, Jenny had done tittivating at the glass in the pantry. She put on her hat, a little grey one with a white feather at the side, picked up her music, struck a little attitude, and said, "There!"

So we went out into the cool, clean-swept streets. There were few people about, for the morning's rush was over.

"Father left word you were to meet him at Vine Street," she said as we mounted on an omnibus, "so you can come with me all the way."

Then a man came round to collect fares, and I wanted to pay hers, but she snapped out, "No, no; Jersey-Myn treat to-day," and gave her two pennies to the conductor, as charmingly independent as Mr. Bernard Shaw himself.

"What do you mean?" I turned upon her.

"Tuppens, please!" said the conductor gruffly, bored; "this young lady has only paid for herself!"

"Jersey-Myn treat, sir!" said Jenny to the conductor very gravely as I hauled out my coppers. Then fearing he was being played with, the man ejaculated, "Oh—ah!" And so betook himself to his platform, from which he continued to watch us suspiciously.

"What do you mean by a Jersey-Myn treat?" I demanded, with some hauteur.

"I pay my own fare—Myn pays for yours!"

This was more than I could stand, and I said, "No, Myn doesn't! It is a joint-stock concern. I started the business, and if Myn has put in four pounds for the expenses here, it is only because I had to give all my money to my mother."

"Oh," said Jenny Sands quickly, like one whose joke has turned out not to be so very funny after all, "then your father—yes, I see" (glancing at the little band of black on my sleeve)—"I ought to have known—I am sorry, Sam—please forgive me!" And when she put out her hand and started to look at me like that with her eyes, all wet and sorrowful, just like a cow's—well, I forgave her, wishing, however, it had not been on a bus. 'Most any fellow would! It's no good keeping up spite against a girl who is sorry that way. If she just keeps on looking at you, you begin to get the impression that she is all eyes, and it makes you feel—well, just wiggly like cold shape.

"Time to get out, you two!" cried the conductor, who had been eyeing us spitefully, "unless you want to go to the *Bank*—and that's another fare!"

So we got out, and I said I would go and find her father.

"If you like, you can come and take me home at four," she said. "I am sorry I was mean. I might have known!"

Half turning, she waved her roll of music at me and was gone. I did not think the minute before I would ever have been willing to take her home again—not after Myn's letter. But when she said that about being sorry, I was ready—even keen. Girl's *don't* play fair—though Jenny Sands was a good deal more of a holy fraud than Myn, as you shall hear.

Then I had to go to Vine Street and meet the sergeant.

"Well," he said, "I think I have got you fixed this shot. I know a man who is interested in French stamps. Come along, I have got just twenty minutes to be off duty."

At first I could not make out where we were going, only every minute or two, at the corner of an eastward-looking street, I could see the mass of St. Paul's rising more and more mountainous and massive among the smoke. We turned sharply to the left, into a narrow lane, not so wide as some of the new East Dene pavements, and it was with a thrill of the heart that I recognized on the blackened wall the inscription in blue and white enamel, "PATERNOSTER ROW."

A few doors on the sergeant turned into a counting-room, book-littered, parcel-strewn. The clerks checked themselves sharply at sight of his uniform and became attentive.

"Mr. Ferdinand in?" said Sergeant Sands.

"I think so—I will see," said a smart dispatching-clerk with a pen behind his ear. He disappeared, and I had time to notice on each of the parcels, now rapidly being carried off, the name and style of the famous publishing firm "Ferdinand and Ferdinand."

We were shown upstairs, and presently in a room which looked wonderfully spacious for so small a street we found a dapper little man like a retired colonel, into whom somebody had unexpectedly injected a good temper. He received us smiling and nodding.

"Well, Sergeant Sands," he said, "very glad to see you. Nothing wrong, I hope!"

"No, sir," said the sergeant, "on the contrary, I think I have found something in your way—"

"Not a young literary genius, I hope," groaned Mr. Ferdinand, lifting up his hands; "we have to see about forty a day. But that is not my business! I am here to sign cheques and stir the fire."

"No," said Sergeant Sands, taking the precious brown-paper parcel from under my arm, "I understand that you like to collect foreign stamps!"

"Some," said the little dapper man, glancing with restrained interest at the parcel. "What may these be?"

"He will tell you," said Sergeant Sands, "but you can take it from me that it is all right. Inquiries have been made at head-quarters which show Mr. Brown's absolute right to the book."

"Ah," said the little military-looking gentleman, "let me see." And with a pair of scissors he made the string fly, and was soon nosing his way through my book, sniffing and shaking his head like a terrier at a sandy rabbit-hole.

"I must be going," said my host; "duty is duty, Mr. Ferdinand."

"Very well, sergeant," cried the brisk little man, waving him off with a magnifying glass as big as a shaving mirror, "thanks in any event, you have given me pleasure. I am obliged to you—a great pleasure! 'Book of the Bank of France'—hum, hum—very curious, very curious indeed! Not exactly in my way—not the kind of thing—hum, hum, but very curious, very curious!"

And he flitted, as one might say, from flower to flower, butterflying with the good things in a way that did a stamp-lover's heart good to see.

"How much?" he broke out, "how much do you want for this?"

"One hundred pounds!" said I gallantly.

He rose, wrapped up the book in feverish haste, and handed it back to me. "Good morning," he said, "good morning! But leave your address!"

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Great Britain: Divisible Id.

It is an old saying that you must go from home to learn home news, and this seems to be the case in stamps as well as in other matters. Anyway, the *Philatelic Journal of India* makes a statement with apparent seriousness that "a new penny postage stamp is to be issued at Home with a perforation down the centre. The King's Head is to be on one half and the Queen's on the other. The possessor can halve it on occasion, and then use two halfpenny stamps."

I don't quite know if this be another Wetherell canard, or a bit of special information, or a jump to a conclusion from some public correspondence on such a suggestion that took place some months ago.

Anyway, it would certainly be a most useful issue. In company with many other large users of ½d. and 1d. stamps, I generally buy sheets of ½d., and use them for both values, and I should say thirty per cent. of the letters I receive are franked with two halfpenny stamps.

The "Facile" Albums

IT WAS shown the very latest in stamp albums at 391 Strand a few days since, and was charmed with the new arrangement. This new album is to be known as the "Facile," because of the ease with which the leaves can be removed or replaced. It is an improvement on what was known as the G. Hamilton-Smith and Co. album. Although very neat when adjusted, it took an expert to replace the leaves in the G.H.-S. album with an ordinary supply of swear words. The new album dispenses altogether with the temptation to use bad language. Nothing could be simpler than what I may term the inside cover, which encases the loose leaves and enables you to slide the lot into the patent holder. The grip which holds the leaves in place is deepened and strengthened.

Commemorative Barbadians

HAVING given themselves up to the manufacture of commemorative rubbish for sale to stamp collectors, the postal authorities of Barbados never lose an opportunity of fleecing philatelists. Their latest bit of hypocrisy is a "Kingston Relief Fund" label. At the expense of stamp collectors they hope to pose as generous and practical sympathizers with the victims of the recent

earthquake in Jamaica. And so long as stamp collectors catalogue the rubbish with genuine stamps, so long will they be the prey of those postal authorities who are not ashamed to prostitute a public service to this sort of buffoonery.

Australian Commonwealth

ARE we really nearing the end of the hand-to-mouth issues of the States of the Australian Commonwealth? According to a recent *McLaurie Herald*, "attention is being given by the Postmaster-General to the question of issuing a uniform stamp for the Commonwealth. Mr. Chapman is thinking of appointing a committee of experts, including departmental officers, to go into the whole subject."

Deaths of Philatelists

DEATH has indeed been busy in the philatelic ranks. The deaths of Mr. William Thorne and Mr. Bogert have recently been announced, and now we have to regret the loss of Mr. Savournin, the energetic and courteous secretary of the Junior Philatelic Society; and the Kent and Sussex Society has lost its secretary, Mr. Frederick Wicks, a promising young journalist. Mr. Savournin's death was due to an accident, and Mr. Wicks succumbed, I understand, to rheumatic fever. He was practically the founder of the Kent and Sussex Society, which last session recognized his services by presenting him with a gold-mounted Swan fountain pen.

Brunei

THE latest news from Brunei is that the permanent series was issued for use in January, replacing the provisional first issue. And now collectors are wondering to what extent this provisional issue will give rise to blanks in their albums. If all reports be true, some will have to go short.

Straits Settlements: A Poser

WHAT on earth is the meaning of the 12 c. Labuan of 1902-3 surcharged STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and FOUR CENTS? Evidently these remainders of Labuan stamps are going to be used up as philatelic conundrums. Possibly the next overprint will be "Labuan: Crown Colony," or they may offer to do any other overprint "while you wait"—for a consideration.

Bicoloureds Still Going

SINGLE-COLOURED stamps continue to displace bicoloureds. The latest are from British Guiana, the 2 c. and 5 c. being changed from two-colour printings to single colours. The coloured papers are also giving place to ordinary white paper. The 2 c. British Guiana on white paper instead of on red paper adds another to the list of

coloured papers that have recently been discarded. But we are still left in doubt whether these changes are to extend beyond the Postal Union values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Hong Kong 4 c., carmine, instead of purple on red paper, and the 10 c., blue, instead of purple and ultramarine on blue paper, are also announced, but I have not yet seen any copies.

Miscellaneous

The Stamps of Cochin

MR. C. STEWART-WILSON has kindly sent us a copy of an interesting book entitled *The Travancore Almanac and Directory for 1907*, which, although it tells us nothing about stamps, contains a large amount of useful information, including tables of the currency both of Travancore and Cochin. That of the former is simple enough, the rupee being equal to 28 chuckrams, each of which is divided into 16 cash. The Cochin currency is far more complicated:—1 rupee = 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan = 211 $\frac{3}{4}$ pies, thus 1 puttan = 11 pies, and the 3 pies stamp is rather more than $\frac{1}{4}$ puttan; as we find that the Travancore rupee (and presumably the Cochin rupee also) equals only 15 annas of British India, the translation from one currency into the other must be somewhat difficult; a *puttan* appears to be between $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an *anna*.

Mr. Stewart-Wilson has also sent over some sheets of the current stamps, which have been shown us by Mr. W. T. Wilson. Some of them are similar to those already described, but there are two fresh settings of the $\frac{1}{4}$ puttan; in one of these, which shows eight horizontal rows of six (as before), there is again a stamp set sideways, but this time it is the third from the top in the left-hand vertical row (this is the result of employing a square design), the variety with broken L in ANCHAL is No. 4 in the top row, as in the previous printing, which we described wrongly in this particular in June, 1905. The other setting is entirely different: the stamps are in six horizontal rows of eight and the blocks have evidently been cleaned up, but the same defective ones are present, the broken L variety being now No. 5 in the bottom row. A frame line has been added to this setting of the $\frac{1}{4}$ puttan and to that of the 2 puttans, which otherwise remains as described three years ago. The frame lines are a return to the arrangement of 1898. Mr. Stewart-Wilson says that there is no intention of making varieties, and that the Stamp Superintendent was very indignant at the carelessness which had produced a stamp set sideways in the sheet.—*Monthly Journal*.

The C.S.A.R. Transvaal Railway Stamps

THE statement that "The colonies recently issued series of stamps surcharged C.S.A.R. for the use of their Government Railways," is not in accordance with the facts. The stamps were issued to the Railways in exactly the same condition as that in which they were issued to the general public; there was what is euphoniously termed "considerable leakage," and in consequence permission was given to mark the stamps in some way with a view to the prevention of pilfering.

The very same thing is done by the British Government, which allows business firms, railways, etc., to perforate initials in stamps, with exactly the same object, and all these other perforated stamps are every bit as collectable as those perforated or overprinted with the initials "C.S.A.R.," which have nothing SACRed about them. People out there seem to have thought otherwise, and those who have since acquired little stocks of the disfigured stamps are naturally anxious to find a market for them. For it seems that the steps taken did not produce the desired effect; punching holes is, of course, no way to stop a leak, and overprinting may even have increased the overflow by rendering the stamps more desirable. We gather that, for one reason or another, the system was soon abandoned, and the overprinted stamps have thus become an obsolete "issue" of comparative scarcity.

MAJOR EVANS in the *Monthly Journal*.

Death of Mr. William Thorne

MR. WILLIAM THORNE came of an old and wealthy New York family, and in his earlier years was engaged in the leather trade; but he retired a millionaire many years ago, and took up postage-stamp collecting as his hobby. He was at first a general collector, with a special inclination for the stamps of his own country and of Australia. I remember well, when I was in New York in 1895, Mr. Thorne was specializing in the Departmental stamps of South Australia, and then purchased about £900 worth of these stamps from the collection I had bought from Mr. Castle.

Some eight years ago Mr. Thorne disposed of his general collection for a sum of rather over £10,000, and ceased collecting for a time. However, the microbe of Philately was in his blood, and about 1900 he commenced to specialize in various countries, and to form a collection of all stamps of the twentieth century in mint blocks of four. One of his friends wrote to me on 22 January last and stated:—

I think there is not the slightest doubt that collecting stamps helped to keep him alive; it occupied his attention, and gave him something to do and think about besides his own misfortunes.

Mr. Thorne was one of the founders of the Philatelic Society of New York and ex-President of the Collectors' Club of that city. He was also a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and was well known here, as until the last few years he was in the habit of paying yearly visits to London.

I hear that his stamps have all been placed in the hands of Mr. J. Morgenthau, of New York, probably for sale by auction.

C. J. PHILLIPS in the *Monthly Journal*.

A Curious Collector

ABOUT 1860 serious people began to occupy themselves with stamps, and among those whom I knew was an Englishman, Mr. G. A. W—, who used to collect stamps in a curious way. Cutting the adhesives and the envelope stamps to shape, he put all of one country together and entrusted their arrangement to an artist, who made all kinds of combinations of them, without paying any regard to the issues, and he completed the arrangement by the addition of illumination. If the rectangular shape of a stamp did not suit the design, all that prevented it from fitting was removed from it. Everything was arranged very prettily and pleasingly to the eye; but the originality of the idea did not bring much money to the heirs of that unique collector when they wished to turn the album into cash on his death.

It was this same correspondent who supplied M. Moens with a quantity of the 3 lire, Tuscany, at the rate of 50 centimes each, which Moens sold again at 75 centimes. I fancy the same stamps are quoted to-day at 1500 francs apiece; here we have a stamp which has not lost its value in growing old, as I have done!

L. HANCIAU in the *Monthly Journal*.

New Issues in 1862

BY 1861 and 1862 there was quite a constellation of serious collectors dealing with the firm of Moens: there were Messrs. Donatis, Herpin, Monnerot, Regnard, Lecherf, Count Primoli, de Saulcy, and others. But, as the result of an arrangement with Madame Nicolas, the stamp dealer, the latter used to receive almost every day from Brussels a letter containing new issues and curiosities, which were offered to these gentlemen,

who used to compete with one another as to who should be first on the spot. In that way were sold a dozen Réunion 15 centimes stamps, bought of Captain Belleville for 5 francs, resold for 50 francs to Madame Nicolas, who sold them again for 100 francs. This was the price afterwards offered to Captain Belleville by M. Mahé, who had to accept the new terms of the vendor. Nowadays this stamp fetches 1600 francs!

L. HANCIAU in the *Monthly Journal*.

Queen of Italy a Stamp Collector

QUEEN HELENA, of Italy, is a stamp collector, a fact learned by the American delegates to the Postal Congress held in Rome last year. As a result, the Ambassador has recently presented to the Queen a complete collection of United States postage stamps, sent by the Post Office Department with the approval of President Roosevelt.

Mekel's Weekly.

Current U.S. Imperforate

Do not be deceived into paying a fancy price for unperforated U.S. stamps of the current issue. The inventor of an automatic machine for stamping letters found that he could not use the perforated stamps successfully, and the Post Office Department furnished the current 1 c. and 2 c., unperforated. The machine is said to be a success. Unperforated varieties may therefore become a matter of course, as the *part-perforated* stamps have become, in the little stamp books furnished by the Post Office Department. It is said that the first unperforated sheets that appeared in New York, being unexpected and not understood, commanded fancy prices from many of the dealers.—*Mekel's Weekly*.

Philatelic Societies

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

President: R. MacLachlan.

Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

A MEETING of the Herne Bay Philatelic Society was held on Wednesday, 20 February, 1907, at 1 William Street. There was a good attendance of members, R. MacLachlan, Esq., J.P., being in the chair. A discussion took place on "How to arouse local interest in the Society." A resolution was carried "That ladies and gentlemen residing in the district should be invited to special meetings, to be enabled to view the various displays exhibited by the Society, and also to belong to the Exchange Section."

A display was then given of Mr. H. J. Bignold's collection of line-engraved stamps of Great Britain. The cancellations on rd., blacks, 1841, drew most attention, as amongst them were included fine examples of blue, yellow, and white Maltese Crosses.

The proceedings were terminated by a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bignold.

Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society

THE fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held on 14 February, 1907, when a good gathering of members was present.

There was a fine display of stamps given by the members. Noticeable amongst the items were very fine collections of Great Britain and U.S.A.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Stroud, W.C.

Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.

Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

A NOTE of sadness prevailed throughout the proceedings of the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society held on Saturday, 2 March, 1907, at Exeter Hall.

Upon the termination of the usual monthly auction, at which Mr. Gilbert Lodge officiated, the President, Mr. F. J. Melville, opened the meeting by referring in feeling terms to the great loss the Society had sustained by the unexpected death of Mr. Lucien Savournin, their Honorary Secretary. After briefly recalling the many services rendered by Mr. Savournin during his connexion with the Society, and the zeal and ability with which he had filled since September last the office of Secretary, Mr. Melville gave expression to the general feeling of the many friends Mr. Savournin had made when he paid a tribute to their late colleague's genial and unselfish nature and his ardent enthusiasm in the pursuit of Philately.

The President concluded by proposing the following vote of condolence: "That the meeting desires to convey to Miss Savournin and her brothers their profound sympathy in their bereave

ment; and the meeting wishes to add that the late Mr. Savournin's devotion to the Junior Philatelic Society and his great personal qualities endeared him to all."

This was seconded by Mr. Gilbert Lodge, who testified to the universal esteem in which the late Mr. Savournin was held, and after Messrs. Patman, Westcott, and Halliday had paid short tributes of respect and affection to the memory of their departed comrade, the vote was carried unanimously.

A display of the general issue of stamps for the Leeward Islands was then given by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, who, in the course of his interesting remarks, imparted to his audience a good deal of useful philatelic knowledge regarding this group. After stating that the Queen's Head issue of the De La Rue "Postage and Revenue" type were struck from all three plates (1, 2, and 3), which could be distinguished by a careful student of the series, he commented on the fact that in the Sexagenary issue and the provisionals of 1902, impressions from all plates appear to have been used, but that specimens from Plate 1, in which the brown gum on the back was one of the distinguishing features, were much more common than those from the later plates, to which white gum was applied. Among the interesting stamps shown was the 5s. value of the Sexagenary issue doubly surcharged. Upon the proposition of Mr. Gibson, seconded by Mr. H. F. Johnson, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Poole was unanimously carried.

A short paper entitled "British Stamps: Some Aspects of their Collection" was then given by Mr. R. Halliday, in the course of which he adduced reasons why, in his opinion, British stamps had so strong a fascination for so many philatelists. A vote of thanks to Mr. Halliday, moved by Mr. Selinger, seconded by Mr. Gibson, met with the cordial support of the members.

The President announced that Mr. H. F. Johnson had kindly consented to resume temporarily the duties of Secretary.

Members wishing to communicate with Mr. Melville should note that from the 16th instant his address will be 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton.

Secretary (*pro tem.*), H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Barnstein.

Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedy Terrace, Pendleton.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

The seventeenth ordinary meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 21 February, 1907. Mr. W. W. Munn presided, and there were thirty-two members present. Messrs. George Clayton and S. Rushton were elected members. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. Grunewald for kindly presenting volumes of the S.C.F. to the library. Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., read a paper on the British surface-printed stamps made by Messrs. De La Rue. He said the die was engraved on steel, the design being in relief, and when the stamps were intended to bear plate numbers or check letters, the die itself was pierced in the necessary places for the insertion of plugs. A number of moulds were taken in lead, which were placed in a "forme" with the marginal inscription, and an electro cast taken from the whole. Two or more electros formed the plate for printing the stamps. Both hand- and machine-made paper has been used. The gum has always been pure white arabic. Mr. Higgins showed his fine collection of used British stamps.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.

Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.

Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

"HISTORY and Anecdotes of the Post Office to 1838" was the title of a very able and original paper read by the Junior Vice-President at the meeting of this Society held in the Leeds Institute on 19 February, 1907. The President, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., occupied the chair, and there was a good muster of members present.

The outcome of much diligent research and patient study, the paper proved to be a practical and exhaustive record, authentic in every detail, of the posts and bye-posts of Great Britain from the very earliest period down to 1838-40, in which latter year the first adhesive postage stamp was introduced as a direct result of the persistent efforts of Mr. Rowland Hill, who in 1837 had issued his celebrated pamphlet, *Post Office Reform: Its Importance and Practicability*. As may be readily imagined, the operations of the posts in Britain, besides being slow, uncertain, and expensive, were in a continual state of chaos until the advent of the seventeenth century. The earliest records of the General Posts would appear to date from the time of the Stuart kings; and the reigns of the Edwards are notable for considerable improvements in the methods of the post. Letters of the period of Edward II exist marked "Haste post haste!" Some curious and interesting extracts were read from official documents and Acts of Parliament relating to the working of the posts in those early days, when daring robberies of the mail sometimes occurred, and amongst old letters shown were the two sides of a letter of 8 May, 1654, from Admiral Blake. The Post Office monopoly of letter carrying was established in 1637, and the first date stamp to be struck on the outside of letters was introduced in 1660. Specimens of these and other rare date marks, as well as a number of "free" postmarks on envelopes franked by members of Parliament, were examined with curiosity and interest.

A private attempt to establish "The Penny Post" by relays of horses on the road between London and York was made in 1659, but the enterprising individual was, we are told, severely dealt with and the carriers forcibly put down by the soldiers of Cromwell. During the Commonwealth, the revenue of the Post Office was leased to one John Manley for £10,000 per annum; relinquishing in 1659, he calculated he had cleared £14,000 per annum. When the Postmaster-General was appointed at the Restoration he undertook to pay £21,500 per annum.

The first local 1d. posts were established for the City of London by William Dockwra; a pamphlet regarding his undertaking and letters with his type of impressed triangular paid stamp were shown. The undertaking was ultimately taken over by the Post Office, and Dockwra appointed Controller of the district post.

The members were entertained with incidents, both amusing and tragic, relating to the mail packets when our seas were infested with French privateers. The Postmaster-General's orders to the captains were "to run while they can, fight when they can no longer run, and throw the mails overboard when fighting will no longer avail."

A large quantity of curious old letters, manuscripts, printed official notices, essays for the first adhesive stamp, and other miscellanea were passed round for inspection. Worth special mention

are: Envelopes as used by members of Parliament at the new rate of postage in 1840; circular to postmasters dated 25 April, 1840, with instructions regarding the cancelling of the first penny stamp, or "label" as it was officially termed; early used specimens of these stamps, also unused, and the rare "V.R." special issue; Mulready envelopes, 1d. and 2d.; the "Ocean Penny Post" and other envelopes; the medal by Wyon to commemorate Her late Majesty's visit to the City of London on 9 November, 1837, from which the head of Queen Victoria, as it appears on the first 1d. black stamp, was drawn by Corbould; autograph letters from Rowland Hill, Lord Douglas to the Postmaster-General, etc., etc.

Owing to the want of proper roads, the post-horse was used for transit before the introduction of the mail coach, which is first mentioned early in the seventeenth century, and the first mails were sent by railway in November, 1830. It is well that we are able to trace back the history of this stupendous institution, the Post Office, which has, indeed, been a factor in the progress of civilization, keeping pace with the time in employing the quickest means of transit, as it did, forsooth, under other conditions in the remote past, when the fast steamship and express train were not. The excellent paper given us has maybe rescued from oblivion a mass of information that must always be useful and interesting to the philatelist.

On the motion of Mr. Padgett, seconded by Mr. Egly, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer.

Novelties shown were: Cyprus, 10 paras, King's Head, new value; Bermuda, 2½d., new issue, by Mr. P. M. Knight. Jamaica, 6d. and 1s., with multiple watermark; South Australia, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 1s., with Crown A watermark; and Morocco Agencies, 50 c. and 1 peseta, surcharged on stamps of Great Britain, by Mr. C. Moss. France, 35 c. and 45 c., new value, and 20 öre, blue, Denmark, new King's Head, by Mr. E. Egly. New Registration label (Leeds No. 1) by Mr. W. V. Morten.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

President: Dr. F. E. Ackerley.

Hon. Sec.: J. H. M. Savage, 56 Bebington Road, Higher Tranmere.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

MEETING held on Tuesday, 26 February, 1907, in their room at the Y.M.C.A., Dr. Ackerley in the chair, and about twenty-five members being present; one new member was elected. Mr. A. S. Allender read his printed paper on "Cyprus," both the paper and display proving very interesting, and obtaining hearty applause. Messrs. Phelps and Fletcher rose to propose the vote of thanks.

A display of the stamps of Holland for the special prize given by Mr. Allender took place, and several fine lots were shown, the following being the results: Mr. Cave, eight points; Miss Phelps, seven; Mr. Nott and Mr. Pearn, six; and Mr. Johnston, five.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III. January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells

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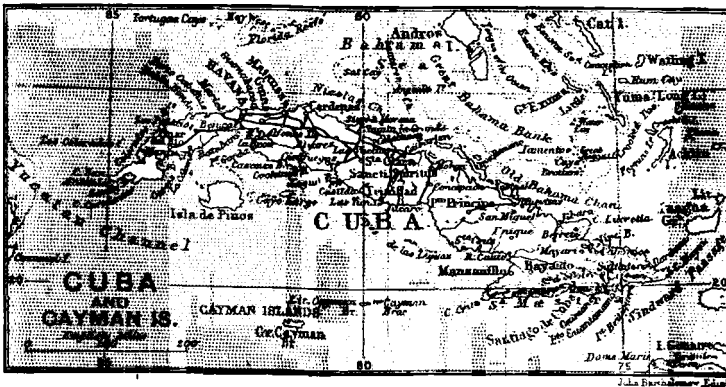
23 MARCH, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Cuba—continued



American Occupation

THE island of Cuba, which had been a Spanish possession from its discovery, was always more or less in a turmoil of revolution; and this sort of thing going from bad to worse, at last America, in the interests of peace, intervened with her strong arm, and insisted on putting an end to such a disturbing element within her sphere of influence. After a short war with the United States, Spain relinquished her troublesome possession. Under the Treaty of Paris, 10 December, 1898, the island became an independent State under American suzerainty.

During what may be termed the American occupation the several values of the contemporary stamps of the United States were overprinted with the word CUBA and the value in Spanish below.

1899. Six values. Design: Contemporary stamps of the United States overprinted in black with the word CUBA and the value in Spanish currency below. The values overprinted were the 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. A 2½ c. value was issued for use, but it was subsequently found that it was not required, and was thereupon sold to the public for 2 c. We illustrate the U.S.

stamps which were used for overprinting and the overprint.



CUBA

1 c.
de PESO

U.S. stamps overprinted.

Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 c. on 1 c., green . . .	0 2	0 1
2 c. on 2 c., carmine . . .	0 3	0 2
2½ c. on 2 c., red . . .	0 4	0 4
3 c. on 3 c., violet . . .	0 6	0 4
5 c. on 5 c., blue . . .	0 6	0 3
10 c. on 10 c., brown . . .	1 0	0 5

Independent Republic

In November, 1900, a Constitutional Convention was assembled and drew up and agreed to a Constitution which provided for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. And thereupon the United States Congress authorized the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) no treaty should be made with any foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the Law of Constitution, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May, 1903.

According to *Hazell's Annual*, the formal transfer of the government to the Cuban authorities took place on 20 May, 1902.

Since then the Cubans have attempted another little insurrection on the plea that the new Constitution did not give entire satisfaction, and last year the insurgents seized several towns; but they speedily found that they had no longer a weak and distant Power to deal with, but a firm and powerful Government, and as a consequence of prompt measures the insurrection fizzled out, but left as a result a growing feeling that nothing short of annexation by the United States and firm government would put an end to the ever-recurring tendency to insurrection. And many people believe annexation must be the final outcome of American interference.

1899. Five values. Designs: Differing for each value. Designed, engraved, and printed by the United States Bureau of Engraving. The Independent Republic of Cuba was thus postally recognized long before the authorities had concluded the formalities confirming its independence. Values expressed in centavos. Perforated.



Perf.	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1 c., green . . .	0 1	0 1
2 c., red . . .	0 2	0 1
3 c., purple . . .	1 0	0 9
10 c., brown . . .	0 8	0 2

1902. *Provisional*. One value. Design: The 3 c. of the previous issue overprinted HABILITADO UN CENTAVO, OCTUBRE 1902, surrounding a large figure "1," as illustrated. This provisional aroused much doubt at the time as to its genuineness, the *Metropolitan*

Philatelist, New York, stating that "the 1 c. surcharged Cuban which we were unfortunately the first to chronicle, appears to be a petty speculative issue. The Post Office at Havana has none to sell, but friends of the postmaster are amply supplied, and are anxious to sell provided they can secure a good profit." However, the stamp has been accepted as a genuine issue, and is duly installed in our Gibbons at the by no means prohibitive price of 4d.



Provisional.

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c. on 3 c., purple . . .	0 4	—

(To be continued.)

Its Classification

Such is the chequered history of the postal issues of the island of Cuba, and the question arises, Under what head are we in future to classify them? At present the Spanish issues retain their place amongst stamps of the Spanish Colonies; those of the period of the American occupation are to be found under United States stamps, but so also are the independent postal issues of the Independent Republic of Cuba. Evidently, in the opinion of the cataloguer, it is in fact, if not in name, a colony of the United States in process of formation, and I doubt if any one who has studied the recent history of the island and its people will be inclined to quarrel at all events with the tentative arrangement of our Gibbons. Should Cuba, departing from all past tradition, develop peaceful tendencies of industry and progress and settled government, the cataloguer will no doubt duly open a separate account in our philatelic ledger for its special accommodation.

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

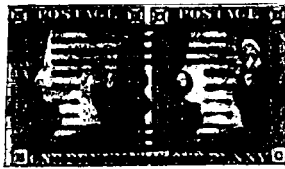
Great Britain Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

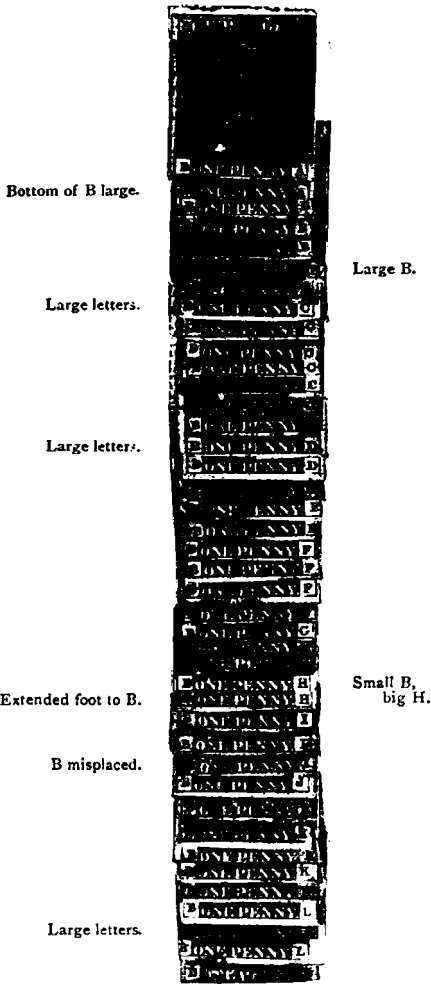
IN May, 1844, the cross patée was superseded by a number or numbers in bars, thus—

margin paper overlapping, so that only the bottom tablets and corner letters show, affixing them in alphabetical order as shown



If you want to know how these studies are worked out, visit your friends Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and buy a few thousand 1d., red, imperfs., mount them on stamp-

overleaf. You can then study the A's, B's, etc. But possibly more than one set of punches may have been in use at the same time. I may, however, add that the stamps with the



largest letters are at least one hundred times as rare as the others. I have some examples of the various—

- Double letters.—J on J-E stamp.
 O " O K "
 B " K C "
 F " F F "
 S " S J "
 S " C D "
 L " K L "
 M " K L "

And what appears to be an R inverted on R H stamp. There are said to be others.

Watermarks.—The Small Crown varies, and may be found inverted. This is a rarer error than supposed, as it is probably owing

to the fact that the paper was not furnished as it is now by the printers, and therefore had to be counted over several times, to facilitate which every one thousand and first sheet was turned upside down, and if one of these was not turned when put into the press the marks would be reversed. Mould marks have been neglected, and are scarcely mentioned by Wright and Creeke. Each mould had a separate letter, A to Z, and when the alphabet was exhausted double letters were used; A A to X X are known. It would be interesting to know how many moulds were used respectively for the Small and the Large Crown paper, and what were their letters.

Ivory heads.—I have various, one the reverse of the usual colouring, and in which the head is blue.

The bluing of the paper was, as Wright and Creeke say, very irregular on Plate 20.

2d., blue, with lines, imperf., 1841.—The plates to which stamps belong may be ascertained by examining the corner letters. For instance, on

Plate 3 the A		has open top.
4 " A		has filled top.
3 " J		is round.
4 " J		is square in shape.
3 " O		is tall and narrow.
4 " O		is more round.
3 " P		has open top.
4 " P		has filled top.

The 2d., blue, imperf., was reissued in February, 1841, with a white line above the value and below POSTAGE to distinguish it from its predecessor, as it was printed in more fugitive ink, and I think the white lines help to show up the cancellation.

- S. G. list, No. 13, pale blue.
 14, blue.
 15, violet-blue.

I find also that it exists on white paper.
 " " " blued "

It may possibly exist with one line only (under POSTAGE). Rouletted, but probably not by Archer. Guide lines are found on

Plate 3, but disappear after this plate, as the system of mapping out was changed, a line being drawn on the margin at the top and bottom, dividing the plate into halves, six stamps being on right and six on left, and a triangular or star ornament was engraved on either side, ten rows of stamps being above and ten rows below. These stamps may be found

Postmarked in blue.

” with blue Cross.
” with number in black Cross.

The imperforate condition of the stamps issued to the public led to many suggestions for facilitating the severance of them. The earliest suggestion I can find was from Aberdeen, 17 August, 1841, in a letter to Rowland Hill, signed J. B., but nothing came of it. In 1847 Henry Archer brought to notice a machine to overcome the difficulty, which was reported on by the P.O. on 14 October, 1847. On 13 October, 1847, Archer wrote to Hill enclosing a portion of a sheet rouletted by this machine. Wright and Creeke say some of these are still in existence; I have a pair taken from them. On 7 January, 1848, the Treasury authorized the circulation. The work

was, however, not satisfactory, and with Mr. Edwin Hill's assistance the machine was made to perforate. I have a print of the official correspondence and memorials in the matter. In some cases of stamps, as their length is different from their width, to prevent alteration to guides on the perforating machine, the sheets were perforated horizontally or vertically, and sometimes the holes in the bed-plate into which the needles were to descend became filled with the pieces of paper previously punched out, and caused what we know as rough perfs. I have an interesting specimen in which none of the needles have perforated, and the stamp has been put through the machine again. In some countries, for instance the unwatermarked Barbados $\frac{1}{2}$ d., green, and 1d., blue, the perforations are clean-cut in one direction and rough in the other; but all the stamps in the same issue are not so, although they may have been perforated about the same time and by the same machine, because when the holes in the bed-plate filled, it was the operator's practice to pass a piece of greased paper through, which to an extent, by adhesion, cleared out some of the paper from the holes.

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Spain

Maria Isabel Louisa, the elder daughter of Ferdinand VII and Christina of Naples (his fourth wife), was born on 10 October, 1830. Down to the time of this marriage in 1829, Don Carlos, Ferdinand's brother, had been regarded as heir to the throne. As such he would have remained, had it not been that Christina instigated Ferdinand to abrogate

the old Salic law, which excluded females from the throne. Consequently, the birth of this daughter, Isabella, crushed the hopes of the Carlists. Don Carlos continued his agitation to be still considered as heir to the throne, and for this he was banished to Portugal in 1833. On 29 September of that year Ferdinand died; and the child, Isabella, who had been acknowledged by the Cortes as heir in April, was at once proclaimed Queen with Christina as regent. The Conservative party rallied to Don Carlos, and the Queen could only hope to reign by the support of the Liberals. Luckily, the opinion of Europe had in 1833-40 become

Liberal, and this, with English help, enabled Christina to vanquish Don Carlos. On attaining her majority in 1843, Isabella took the oath to the Constitution. Her marriage with her cousin, Francisco de Assisi, followed. The despotic views of the Queen allowed of no reconciliation with the democratic views of the party which upheld her. Inefficient and corrupt ministries caused widespread discontent. Military pronunciamientos and civil revolts became the order of the day. The crisis was reached with Prim's and Serrano's successful revolution in 1868. Isabella fled to France, and there abdicated in favour of her son Alfonso XII.

For two years the country was under the rule of provisional governments. The throne remained vacant. An attempt on the part of Prussia to find a candidate for the kingly office furnished the pretext for the Franco-German War of 1870. In that year the House of Savoy provided the Spaniards with a King in the person of Amadeus. The name Amadeus (i.e. "Love-God") was a common one in the House of Savoy. In the eleventh century there was a Count Amadeus. Felix V, elected Pope in 1439, was Amadeus VIII of Savoy.



Amadeus I of Spain, the second son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, was born in 1845, and elected King of Spain in 1870. Owing to the want of popular sympathy with his government, which was a limited monarchy, his path was beset with thorns. Consequently he resigned the throne in February, 1873, and, as Duke of Aosta, returned to Italy. He died on 18 January, 1890.



Three different types of republic and a military dictatorship filled up the two following years, 1873, 1874. A formidable Carlist rising took place in 1873, and the Basque provinces were in a state of confusion for three years, at the end of which time the insurrection was finally crushed. Carlist stamps appeared in these provinces bearing the portrait of Don Carlos.

Don Maria Isidor Carlos de Bourbon, the second son of Charles IV of Spain, was born in 1788. After the expulsion of the French from Spain, and the re-accession of his brother Ferdinand VII, who had no children from three marriages, Don Carlos began to think that Fortune had marked him out as his brother's successor. Ferdinand's fourth marriage, however, as we have already seen, resulted in the birth of a daughter, the Infanta Maria Isabella, in 1830. Thus, seeing that the Salic law had been revoked, the Carlist hopes were shattered. The Liberals, however, had foolishly set at naught the ancient rights of the Basque provinces. Consequently they brought their indomitable courage to the help of Don Carlos, and in them lay his chief strength. His claims were decisively rejected by the Cortes in 1836. Eight years later he gave up the struggle, and died at Trieste in 1855. Don Carlos, his son, born 1818, renewed the struggle. This second pretender made several attempts to stir up insurrections, but ultimately renounced all his claims to the Spanish throne. The next representative of the Carlist faction was his nephew, Don Carlos, whose portrait appears here, and who was born on 30 March, 1848. Three risings, on his behalf, took place in 1869, 1870, 1872; but all were quickly suppressed. The insurrection of 1873, after the abdication of King Amadeus, proved the most formidable. When it was finally stamped out in 1876, the Basques lost all their ancient privileges. Don Carlos crossed into France, but was expelled for expressing sympathy with the Legitimists in 1881, and took refuge in London. He now resides in Venice, and



has recently been recognized by the extreme French Legitimists as the true heir to the throne of France as well as Spain, in opposition to the Orleanist princes. In 1867 he married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III of Parma, and in 1894 Marie Berthe, Princess de Rohan. His son, Don Jaime, was born in 1870. The Carlist party has now little hold on the country.

By the end of 1874 the country, wearied by the incessant struggles, was ready to welcome Alfonso as King.

Accordingly, Isabella's son was proclaimed King, as **Alfonso XII**, on 29 December, 1874. Canovas del Castillo was Premier from 1875 to 1881, and it was owing mainly to his talents that Alfonso's reign of eleven years was a time of relative prosperity and improvement. Alfonso died at the early age of twenty-eight, in 1885. His widow, Maria Christina, daughter of Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, took up the regency for her son, Alfonso XIII, who was born on 17 May, 1886. The great event which occurred during her regency was the loss of all that was left of the old Spanish Empire of the West. The Spaniards had promised reform in Cuba, but the promises remained unfulfilled. This caused a rebellion in Cuba. The United States threatened to interfere, and the U.S. warship *Maine* was mysteriously blown up in Havana harbour on 15 February, 1898. The two countries drifted into war. Havana was blockaded, and the Spanish fleet was destroyed off Manila by the American squadron, under Admiral Dewey. American troops now invaded Cuba. Santiago and the whole eastern part of the island surrendered, and the remnant of the Spanish fleet, under Admiral Cervera, was destroyed. On the declaration of peace Spain surrendered Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, for the latter of which Spain received £4,000,000.



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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRAZIL—continued

Issue of 1850. 10, 20, 30, 60, 90, 180, 300, 600 Reils, black

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on very thin, soft paper, much like that of the genuine. The design in this forgery is very much blurred, and no sane collector ought to be taken in by any one of the set for an instant. The figures are all ragged round their outlines, which are very much too thick. Those who know this forgery will recognise it at once, when I remind them that the figures look as though they had been drawn whilst the paper was wet, so that their outlines have "run." The wavy, ornamental oval, close round the figures, is very much too prominent, and is the first thing which strikes the eye in most of the values; whereas, in the genuine, this particular oval is scarcely noticeable. This forgery is exceedingly common at present; and specimens may be seen in the albums of all our schoolboy friends.

10 Reils. Second Forgery.—The figures are like those of the last forgery, but not so clear. They are put too low down on the stamp, so that they are nearer the bottom than the top. Of course I need not say that the figures in the genuine are placed in the centre, no nearer to the bottom than to the top.

20 Reils. Second Forgery.—I do not possess a 20 reils of this type.

30 Reils. Second Forgery.—The central tongue of the 3 hardly projects at all, and a line drawn down through the two little white balls would pass far to the left of this tongue. The figures are placed far too low down, and too much to the right.

60 Reils. Second Forgery.—The white ball at the top of the 6 is a bulb rather than a ball, and it does not curl inwards at all, and is not near the thick shading to the left of it. The figures are placed absurdly too much to the right; the 0 almost touches the side, whilst there is almost room for another figure to the left of the 6.

90 Reils. Second Forgery.—The lowest part of the head of the 9 is simply outlined. There is no shading underneath it. The figures are not quite so much blurred as in most of the other values, but they are placed very much too far to the right.

180 Reils. Second Forgery.—This is the worst forgery of the set. The top of the 1 is a blunt, rounded point; the bottom of it ends in a similar point, there being no foot-stroke to it at all. The figures are too much to the right as usual, and the 0 almost touches the right side of the stamp.

300 Reils. Second Forgery.—The thick shading of the 3 is at a considerable distance

from the side of the 0. The figures are placed too low down, and rather too far to the right.

600 Reils. Second Forgery.—The shading of the 6 touches the side of the 0 next to it. The white ball at the top of the 6 is like that of the forged 60 reils. The figures are too low down, and rather too far to the right.

Third Forgery.—This is printed on laid paper. I have no copies by me, and I cannot trust myself to describe the design from memory; but the fact of their being on laid paper will be abundantly sufficient to condemn them; for no Brazilian stamp of any of the issues hitherto described was ever printed on anything but wove paper.

Fourth Forgery.—Of this I have only the 30 reils, and have never seen any other value. It is by far the best of the forgeries of the adhesives. Apparently engraved in *taille-douce*, on rather thick, yellowish-white wove paper. A line drawn down through the centres of the two white balls of the 3 would hardly touch the black shading of the central tongue, and this shading is cut off almost perpendicular, with only a very small slope to the right. There are no black triangles between the numerals. The dots in the light part of the centre of the 0 are all rather lance-head-shaped dashes, except the top one, which looks like a circumflex accent, and they are in regular, slightly curved, horizontal rows. This is a good test. The two outlines of the stamp are both complete, all the way round. All the white lines are wider, and much more distinct than in the genuine, which makes the stamp much lighter in colour, and causes the numerals to stand out from the background, more distinctly than they do in the genuine.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—18, 19, 20, 42 (no numerals), 43, 88.

First Forgery.—Generally uncanceled.

Second Forgery.—37 (no numerals), 62, 75, 100.

Third Forgery.—I do not remember whether this was cancelled or not.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncanceled.

Same Issue. 300, 600 Reils, faked.

Some ingenious swindlers cut off the right-hand edge of the common 30 and 60 reils, and join on a 0 from another stamp, making thus the much scarcer 300 and 600 reils. When carefully done, the fakes might easily deceive a novice; but of course the stamps are too long, and the 3 and 6 of the genuine 300 and 600 reils are much nearer the edge of the stamp than the corresponding numerals of the 30 and 60 reils.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Denmark.—The 50 öre of the new series with portrait of King Frederick VIII has been received.

Portrait of Frederick VIII.
Wmk. Crown. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
50 öre, dark blue	0 4	—
50 ,, violet	0 10	—
100 ,, pale brown	1 8	—

Papua (late *British New Guinea*).—*Ewen's Weekly* states that this colony having been incorporated in the Commonwealth of Australia, it became necessary to alter the title, and, as a result, it is now known as Papua. Our contemporary further states that the British New Guinea stamps have been overprinted PAPUA, and the postmarks also suitably altered. The 2d. and 4d. values have been seen with the overprint.



British New Guinea stamps overprinted PAPUA.

Wmk. Quatrefoils. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2d., violet and black	—	—
4d., brown and black	—	—

South Australia.—The *Exchange and Mart* chronicles the issue of the 6d. large POSTAGE on paper watermarked Crown A.



N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

	Wmk. Crown A.	Perf. 12.	Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.
3d., olive-green	0 5	0 2
4d., orange-red	0 6	—
6d., green	—	—
1s., brown	—	—

Straits Settlements.—*Labuan.*—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles several stamps of Labuan overprinted STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and gives the following list of those seen to date:—



Stamps of Labuan.

Overprinted STRAITS SETTLEMENTS in two lines, in red.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., violet and black	—	—
2 c., green ,, ,,	—	—
4 c. on 12 c., yellow and black	—	—
8 c., vermilion and black	—	—

Same, but overprinted in black.

4 c. on 16 c., brown and green	—	—
4 c. on 18 c., brown and black	—	—

Overprinted STRAITS SETTLEMENTS in one line, in red.

10 c., slate and brown	—	—
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APPROVAL SHEETS AND COLLECTIONS

New Sheets of Stamps for beginners and medium collectors. We have just been arranging our Approval Sheets of Stamps on an entirely new and much simpler plan than formerly. The Stamps are mounted on Sheets, containing an average of 100 Stamps per Sheet. They are all arranged in the order of our New Catalogue. First, Great Britain and the Colonies, then all Foreign Countries. These Sheets contain about 5000 different Stamps, and a Sheet of any particular country will be sent on demand. The Sheets arranged to date are over forty in number, and contain all Great Britain and the Colonies, and all Foreign Countries.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER XI

AND MYN!

BUT though he turned me out, and gave me back my book in a hurry, nevertheless I had hopes of Mr. Ferdinand. His name was Gerald, but everybody in London who knew him, I verily believe, knew him as Mr. Gerry. Of course I left him Sergeant Sands's address and I went out with the book as usual under my arm. Once more I was to take Jenny home—I had to, because I had promised. But on one thing I was resolved, like a rock—no Jersey treats!

Well, when I got to the school-yard the girls were there all right—or rather all wrong. For they began again as soon as ever they saw me, joining hands and dancing round me:—

Hey, ho—Sam,
Just-the-same-Sam!
Same green in his eye,
Likewise on his tie;

And, to save it from harm,
His heart done in brown paper under his arm!

They thought they were fearful smart, of course, but this time I did not take notice. And by and by Flo Rowlands came up and spoke quite nicely, and Eustacia Grimes said I was not to mind the girls. They always acted like that to new-comers. But that they did not mean a bit of harm, and that they never did it except to people they liked.

This, by the way, I found out to be pretty true. They took no notice, for instance, of Mr. Sleeman, who had once gone there to ask for Jenny Sands—the cheek of him! But they never let on they saw him at all, only got Jenny out another way. It was Flo Rowlands who told me this.

So I took Jenny home and we sat on the top of the car and didn't say very much. For all the time I wanted information about

the West India Islands and Dr. Jack Haslip, which she seemed, for one reason or another, very unwilling to supply.

We got off at the Elephant and Castle, and threaded our way across to the entrance of West Wellington Street, S.E., and then it was that I got my first shock. For, standing in the doorway of No. 24 was the identical little dapper military man I had left in his office. He was gesticulating and stamping his foot. I could just see the fringes of Mrs. Sands's black lace cap nodding placidly back at him.

"I shall not be able to sleep in my bed," he was saying—"I thought so at the time. But I wanted not to be tempted. I can't get it out of my head—oh, the beautiful book!"

"Well," said Mrs. Sands, putting her head past the grimy lintel which had once been cream-coloured, "there he is, sir—but I don't see no book!" The dapper little man with the turned-up moustaches jumped at least a foot in the air.

"Oh, don't tell me that I have missed it—that it is sold!" he cried. "Where is the Book of the Bank of France?"

Suddenly I discovered that I had no longer the slim book done in brown paper under my arm. Certainly I had it when coming out of Jenny's music school. Could I have dropped it? I must have left it on the top of the car!

I am sure that I must have grown pale, as, indeed, who would not? I know that I regularly toppled on my legs. But Jenny quickly picked something out from among her music and handed it to me.

"You were *going* to leave it," she said; "it was just after you had been so anxious to know all about the West Indies. So I picked it up from the seat as you were getting down."

I did not have time to thank her, nor indeed to say a word, before Mr. Gerry pounced upon the parcel, undid it with the same ready fling with which he himself had tied it. He turned over the leaves, hissing and saying, "Ah! ah! ah!" at each, tasting

it like old Phil Hallamshire sipping one of his rare vintages.

"Come inside and I will give you the money," he said. "No, it does not go out of my possession again! No, no; I must just do without a summer holiday this year, that's all. But this is better—ah!—ah!—S-s-s—ah!"

He was shown by Mrs. Sands into the little parlour with the cottage piano, the shells, the wax fruit under a glass case, and the big "Death of Nelson" on the wall. There he paid me over one hundred pounds in nice new, crispy bank-notes, and I had to write him a certificate, a receipt, and also a little story about how the book had come into my possession. The name of Millicent Hallamshire Sykes had, of necessity, to come into this. I had just finished and signed this, when I looked up, and there, within a yard of me, looking through the parlour door, was Myn! Yes, Myn, if you please, as calm as one o'clock and as easy about everything as if she were merely paying an afternoon call.

"Please give me the money!" she said; and, like a simpleton, I handed it over—indeed, it was a matter of course.

"Now," she said to the astounded Mr. Gerry Ferdinand, "the other partner will sign as well!"

And sitting down, she pulled off her glove and signed with her father's flourish—"Millicent Hallamshire Sykes"—adding the date across the stamp just as old Phil would have done.

"Now introduce me!" she said, rising to her feet; "this lady whom I met at the door—Mrs. Sands, is it not? Or the aunt from the Isle of Wight?"

Did you ever hear of such a girl as Myn? I say plump and plain that I never did. She bowed to Mr. Ferdinand, who now cared for nothing but to get his treasure safely home. He wrapped it up, placed it in the inside of his coat, and was soon off down West Wellington Street, looking from side to side for a hansom, and only showing his internal jubilation by a little hop-and-skip on the pavement, as if it had occurred to him to dance, but realizing his surroundings, he had thought better of it.

But Myn—how had she come there? And what was going to happen now that she *was* there?

Well, of course, I introduced Myn all round, and I thought from former experience that she and Jenny would have flown at each other's throats. Only girls are so made that they never do the same thing twice. Once I thought that I could pretty well tell beforehand what Myn would do. But I know better now. It is no use even trying.

All Jenny said was just, "Will you come upstairs and take off your things?"

"Thank you," said Myn; "I shall be very glad for a little while. I told father where I was going, and he will be all right at the hotel. He has piles of papers before him."

So they went up together, like two long-lost sisters. But I was wretchedly nervous. I thought the storm was bound to come. So, making an excuse, upstairs I crawled and into my room, which was next to that in which Myn and Jenny were. I wanted to prevent murder if I could. Their little hands were never made to tear each other's eyes. Not only would it have put the late Mr. Watts in the wrong, but it would have been a pity, too, for both had rather fine ones.

Though the houses in West Wellington Street, Elephant and Castle, are not of the most solid construction, I could hear little—indeed, astonishingly little. They were whispering—that was all I could be sure of.

"Now for it," I thought; "the thunderbolt is coming!" But I only heard two chairs pulled up closer, and the whispering went on as before. Occasionally I caught a word.

"No!"

"Yes!"

"Really!"

"You will?"

"Course I will. D'you think I'm a little fool? We're not *all* like that in East Dene. It serves him right!"

That was Myn, of course. "Him" was me, and she and that Jenny girl were up to some of their larks. Then there was another long interchange of confidences, unfortunately spoken too low for me to benefit by it.

And then, clear as two silver bells ringing over still water, their united laughter pealed out—that's Green Book talk—they laughed, anyway, and I was dead sure it was at me, and that I had not heard the end of it yet.

"Come on, let's go down!" It was Jenny this time who spoke.

Then Myn called out, as Jenny was making for the door, that she would like to understand about the arrangements a little more exactly. Which was just as well for Sam Brown, inasmuch that it gave that eavesdropper—unsuccessful also mostly—a chance of retiring on tip-toe downstairs.

You would never have thought, to see them come in, that these two had been plotting mischief. Two pussies just finished with the cream jug could not have looked more innocent. Moreover, they entered arm in arm as if one had known the other all her life. That's girls. Now if it had been a pair of boys, each would have slunk in separately, as sulky as Monday-morning school—that is, even if they hadn't fought.

And if they had—well, you could have told that too easy enough.

Then Sergeant Sands came in and I introduced Myn as "my partner—my business partner"; and, funny thing, he seemed to know all about Phil Hallamshire and Mr. Greatorix! These police in London do know a lot. And he even knew where old Phil was staying. Afterwards I found it was on account of the inquiries that had been made as to whether I had a right to the stamp-book or not.

Well, we had tea, after which Mr. Sleeman came in. Whereupon the girls froze up all in a minute. They got out patterns of embroidery, and sat whispering in the corner to compare them, leaving Mr. Sleeman to the sergeant and Mrs. Sands. Mrs. Sands was all right to him, and indeed rather polite—that is, in comparison with the others—but he kept all the time looking over at Jenny and Myn as if he wanted to go over there. But they, in their turn, kept on taking not a bit of notice.

After a while Myn said that she must be going, because her father would have finished his letters by that time and would be getting anxious about her. So Jenny said that she would go too, if I were going. And at that word Mr. Sleeman picked up his hat and asked if he might have the pleasure of accompanying the party. But before the girls had time to reply, however, the sergeant put in his oar.

"With all that money in the possession of one of the partners," he said, casting a humorous eye across at us, "I think I had better make an exception and see it into a place of safety!"

"Father is not to know about it, mind!" cried Myn. "It is for the business, and to help Sam to take his father's place!"

"I understand—I understand!" said the sergeant soothingly. "But a sealed packet, now, marked with something about stamps. Then let me give it to your father at Forfarshire's Hotel to put among his valuable papers—that will be the safest way!"

And he went and sealed up the notes on the spot, with an official stamp he took from his pocket. Then he said to Mr. Sleeman, who was getting ready to accompany us, "Better stay and keep mother company, Sleeman! I will see to these young people myself."

And he did, you had better believe it. It was no fun at all on the car. The girls sat in a corner by themselves, and then came the sergeant, and then me. They whispered the whole time—that is, the girls did. I never had a word or a look, but little I cared!

An astonished man was Philip Hallamshire Sykes when the door was opened and we filed in. But blood tells—or Radicalism, or maybe both together. Anyway, he shook

hands with us all, and fairly beamed upon Jenny—wherein he showed his discrimination.

"Sergeant Sands," he said—"oh, yes! I have had the pleasure of hearing from you occasionally. I remember the correspondence."

Myn frowned. Evidently she did not want him to remember it too exactly.

"May I ask you, sir," said the sergeant, with deference and a careful choice of his words, "to take charge of this packet, which I believe is of some value, and has to do with postage stamps—a pursuit from which the young in these days seem to derive a good deal of pleasure—mixed, if I may say so, with not a little profit!"

It could not have been better done, being in old Phil's own vein. He willingly accepted the commission, and so bidding Myn good night we were presently on the cool, grey pavements again, with the electric light making broad splashes of leaf silhouettes all along the Embankment. We walked home not saying very much, though I was dying to know what the two girls had been making up in the little spare bedroom next to mine. But of course, with the sergeant walking between us, there was not a ghost of a chance.

I could see Jenny, however, at the turnings of the corners, drop a step behind, and apparently form some words with her lips. But for the life of me I could not make out what the word was. Nor did I know till I was going upstairs to bed that night. For as I passed Jenny's door it was open just enough to let that young lady put out her head and call me nearer by a single crooking of her finger.

"Jersey treat to-morrow," she said, nodding and smiling. "Myn's coming!"

"Myn" indeed! So this was what they had been doing all that plotting and planning for. No great shake after all. What was it that the mountain did—something about a ridiculous mouse?

Anyway, I thought the second Jersey treat just as silly to make a fuss about. But I was to have news of that before all was over and done with.

(To be continued.)

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Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Straits Settlements: A Poser

THE Labuan stamps overprinted STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, to which I referred last week as a poser, seem to be simply a case of the remainders of Labuan being used up for that colony, but inasmuch as Labuan now forms part of the Straits Settlements the stamps are overprinted with the name of the dominating colony. Several values are already reported. To say the least, it is a curious proceeding. Some explanation, no doubt, will be forthcoming in due time. It is to be hoped that the postal authorities have not been playing into the hands of the speculators who swarm around Singapore.

Brunei

THE excitement over the provisional first issue of Brunei has cooled down a little. The supplies received have probably all been dispersed, and those who have failed to secure copies are no doubt looking forward to the receipt of a further batch, but I should not be at all surprised if the next mail brought the permanent issue, instead of more of the provisionals. Needless to say, we are on the tiptoe of anticipation.

Pronunciation of "Brunei"

MEANWHILE we are turning our attention to the pronunciation of the word "Brunei": should it be "Broo-nee," or "Broo-nee-i"? Mr. Whitfield King tells me that when he wrote for supplies of the stamps he inquired as to the correct pronunciation of the word, and his correspondent informed him that it is pronounced in two syllables, as nearly as possible like the two English words "Brew-nigh," brü-ni', accent on the second syllable. The *Cyclopaedia of Names*, an excellent authority, also gives this two-syllable pronunciation.

Morocco Agencies: Reminders Destroyed

HERE'S a bit of good news, for which I am also indebted to Mr. King. He tells me that he is officially informed that all the stamps of the old issue of Morocco Agencies which were withdrawn on 31 December last are to be destroyed. Possibly the colonial authorities have found the game not worth the candle in trying to sell remainders to the stamp trade. There was not a single bid for the remainders of the British Guiana 8 c. put up to auction.

Johannesburg Philatelic Speculators' Society

A COLLECTOR of thirty years' standing, who has lived fourteen years in the Transvaal, assures me that I have hit the nail on the head in attributing the recent outcry of the Johannesburg Society against Gibbons Catalogue to sheer rage at not finding their C.S.A. stamps catalogued. I note

that the hypocrisy of great anxiety for what they term a standardized catalogue is being kept up by wheedling other societies into promised co-operation. Co-operation for what? Pricing goods that are not on sale, and of which their ignorance is apparently colossal.

Commonwealth Stamps

I QUOTE the following from the *Australian Philatelist* with a dim impression that the uniform postage stamp will have to run the gauntlet of many local jealousies before it arrives on the scene of active use.

It is probable that at an early date the question of issuing Commonwealth postage stamps of a uniform design will be referred to a body of experts for the consideration of details. The Secretary of the Central Administration (Mr. Scott) has, it is believed, recommended this course. The Prime Minister states that in all probability there will be no uniform issue of Australian stamps until arrangements have been made for printing them in one central office, otherwise the supply of dies (which are very costly) to each office where stamps are printed would be involved. Australia is the only place in the British Dominions which retains the head of the late Queen on its stamps. The supply of paper with the watermarks of the different States recently became exhausted, and in future all Australian stamps will be watermarked with an "A" and a Crown.

All this our philatelic contemporary quotes from the Australian Press. It could surely have put the authorities right in the absurd statement about the cost of arranging for dies for each office to print its own. From one set of dies plates could be inexpensively produced in sufficient numbers to enable all the towns of Australia to go into the business of printing the long-talked-of uniform series.

Queen's Heads still in use

OUR Australian friends are not quite correct when they say that "Australia is the only place in the British Dominions which retains the head of the late Queen on its stamps," for the afflicted little colony of Jamaica still uses its 3d., 6d., and 1s. Queen's Heads, and they are the same designs which were included in its very first issue of postage stamps, so far back as 1860.

New Zealand Commemoratives

ONCE more I dip into the pages of my excellent friend, the *Australian Philatelist*, for a sweet exposé of the rubbishy character of the so-called and much-advertised Commemorative stamps of New Zealand. Our contemporary says:—

These are not postage stamps, but merely labels to advertise the Exhibition. They have no philatelic value whatever. Prior to the opening of the Exhibition they were distributed freely, but since a rule has been established that they are only given out between the hours of 7 and 8 p.m., during which time any one may have three on asking for them, free of charge.

That, I trust, settles the status of this rubbish.

Southern Nigeria

MR. ERNEST C. HODGETTS, writing from this colony, informs the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* that for the present Southern Nigeria stamps are, with the exception of the 1s., obsolete. He says:—

The various Postmasters and Postal Agents in the Colony and Protectorate have no supply of Southern Nigerians on hand; and when the Lagos supply exhausts itself (as in the case of the 1s.), application has to be made to the Local Treasurer for a new supply. Of course, S.N. stamps are often used on letters, and I frequently place them on letters myself, but this does not alter the fact that they are for the present obsolete.

A Philatelic Oklahoma

THE rush for membership in the Royal Philatelic Society, in order to be reckoned amongst the elect 350 who are to form the fellowship, still continues. Every meeting elects more members in one evening than were formerly elected in a whole season. And soon there will be a placard put up announcing that these reserved seats amongst the mighty are all filled, and then there will be weeping and wailing in the outer darkness, where the late arrivals will have to possess their souls in patience till some of the elect are translated to the Realms of Eternal Rest.

Special Correspondence

Our Indian Letter

CALCUTTA, 21 February, 1907

The Minto Fête

THE Minto Fête is over, and it has occurred to me that you may like a few lines from the man on the spot detailing the unique history of its Philatelic Exhibition.

I was invited by the Fête management to move the Philatelic Society of India to add a philatelic exhibition to the other attractions of the many-sided Fête early in December. The Society met, a committee was formed, and an appeal issued to collectors both in India and England on the 11th of that month. It met with a prompt and most satisfactory response, and long before the opening day of the Fête we found ourselves in the temporary possession of an array of stamps equal to, if not surpassing in number and value, any previous accumulation of stamps brought together in this city. In other words, we had done our share of the compact with Her Excellency's executive.

Tent offered for Stamp Exhibits

Matters went on, and we grew anxious and restive. Colonel Crooke-Lawless, the Fête's secretary, went to Agra to receive the Amir, and the great day was rapidly approaching. Then a tent appeared, *the* tent, *our* tent, and we struck to a man. The Fête was practically ready, but we decided on 22 January, at a full meeting, that we dare not entrust the stamps to the primitive shelter placed at the last minute at our disposal, and we didn't. Subsequent happenings justified our action, of which Colonel Crooke-Lawless also wrote me he officially approved.

No Stamp Exhibition

So the Minto Fête on our great Maidan passed off without a stamp show after all. On its termination we found ourselves in temporary possession of a splendid display of stamps, sent in expressly for the Fête, and frankly we didn't know what to do with them. The position was discussed in all its bearings, and the result of our deliberations is that the stamps are now on the way back to their generous owners. Before our committee dissolved itself, however, we strongly recommended the Philatelic Society of India to arrange for the holding of an exhibition on its own account in Calcutta next cold season. It remains to be seen if our recommendation will be acted upon.

The Lesson

The lesson to be learned from our not inglorious failure is that a stamp show must be run by those who understand stamps, and that no outsiders must have a preponderating voice in any feature of its working likely to vitally affect its success for the worse.

Minto Fête a Great Success

The Minto Fête itself was a superb affair. Nothing like it was ever seen before in the history of Calcutta. It dominated the whole place for nearly a fortnight, and our hospitals and other philanthropic institutions will benefit to the extent of several lakhs as the result. It is greatly to be regretted that on the first occasion upon which viceregal interest has been shown in Philately stamps should have failed to give a good account of themselves, owing to the inability of the Fête management to properly realize the necessities of the position. In our desire to keep faith with the management, while not failing to do our duty by the gentlemen who had put the utmost confidence in us by lending stamps, we found ourselves in a most perplexing predicament. That we took the right course is widely admitted locally, and I can only express the hope that those at a distance will take our difficulties into consideration before passing judgment.

Another New Editor for the *P. J. of India*

Before closing I may remark that another change in the editorship of the *Philatelic Journal of India* is announced. Mr. Saunders is off to England, and Mr. Gordon Jones succeeds. He is a skilled and earnest philatelist, with a ready pen and versatility in expressing himself, and his occupancy of the editorial chair will be watched with interest.

W. CORFIELD.

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The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Indian Stamps: A Forecast

MR. B. GORDON JONES, in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, makes a comparison of Gibbons Catalogue values for Indian stamps in 1896 and 1906, and then indulges in a forecast of probable values in 1916. The outlook, from Mr. Jones's point

of view, is a rosy one, and those who know how difficult it is to get well-centred, fine copies of many of the scarcer stamps will probably accept the forecast as a not unreasonable one. In some cases, however, it will require much faith to believe in the great rise which is predicted. Let us glance at a few of the most notable items.

	1896.		1906.		1916.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
1854.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
½ a., pale blue	3 0	0 6	7 6	0 6	20 0	1 0
½ a., indigo	—	0 6	6 0	1 0	40 0	2 6
1 a., deep red	—	0 6	6 0	2 6	25 0	5 0
2 a., dull green	—	1 0	30 0	2 6	50 0	10 0
1856-64. No wmk.						
1 a., deep brown	5 0	0 6	7 6	0 6	15 0	0 4
2 a., yellow-green	80 0	£8	80 0	—	200 0	£25
2 a., orange	35 0	0 6	30 0	2 0	200 0	20 0
8 a., pale carmine	7 6	0 6	15 0	2 0	75 0	10 0
1865. Wmk. Elephant's Head						
1 a., deep brown	1 0	0 1	3 0	0 2	12 6	0 2
4 a., green	2 0	0 9	15 0	2 6	40 0	7 6
6 a. 8 p., slate	7 6	1 0	15 0	5 0	60 0	20 0
8 a., rose (Die 11)	4 0	0 3	8 6	0 6	25 0	3 6
1873-6.						
1 rupee, slate	15 0	0 4	15 0	1 0	40 0	5 0
1882-8. Wmk. Star.						
3 a., yellow-orange	0 6	0 1	10 0	0 6	20 0	2 6
8 a., dull mauve	3 0	0 2	5 0	0 4	10 0	0 6

Brunei

THE sensation of the hour is the provisional first issue of this new colony. These Labuans, overprinted "Brunei," seem to be turning out a promising speculation, for a second printing appears to be improbable, the permanent issue having been already placed on sale. Here are the numbers overprinted of each value, and the catalogue prices agreed by the leading dealers:—

	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c.	4,900 1 6
2 c. on 3 c.	15,000 1 0
2 c. on 8 c.	5,000 2 6
3 c.	5,000 2 6
4 c. on 12 c.	20,000 1 0
5 c. on 16 c.	5,000 2 6
8 c.	8,000 1 0
10 c. on 16 c.	9,000 1 0
25 c. on 16 c.	2,000 10 0
30 c. on 16 c.	2,000 10 0
50 c. on 16 c.	2,000 10 0
£1 on 8 c.	2,000 15 0

Some of these are tall figures, but the local speculators have made the European dealers pay four and five times face for what they have sold them. As it is one dealer is bemoaning the fact that he has let his fine stock go so cheaply now he is assured that there can be no second printing.

New Issue Favours

Now and again the subscriber to a New Issue Service gets a nice little haul, as he did in this case if he was fortunate enough to be down for Gibbons New Issue Service, for all the subscribers to that issue whose order would include this new colony received several of the low values at the ordinary New Issue charge of ten per cent over face.

Maldives

IT looks as if Maldives are going to be good also. Here are the total printings:—

2 cents	4,400
3 "	3,600
4 "	2,200
5 "	18,800
15 "	1,200
25 "	1,200

The whole of this set was distributed at ten per cent over face in Gibbons New Issue Service, and now they are scarcely to be had for love or money. I am wondering what the prices will be put at in the new Gibbons. Probably they will be left unpriced, unless the Johannesburg Philatelic Speculators' Society provide a supply for Gibbons and so ensure their being priced. I make them a present of the suggestion.

Papuans

AND now I suppose there will be a rush to get the British New Guinea stamps which have not been overprinted "Papua," the new name of the colony. However, as they were issued so long ago as 1901 they are likely to be plentiful enough for a few years yet.

Jamaica

THOSE who want a safe little colony from an investment point of view might do worse than turn their attention to the stamps of Jamaica. I am inclined to think that some recent issues must include a few that may turn out worth having.

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.

Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedy Terrace, Pendleton.

Meetings: Y. M. C. A.

THE eighteenth meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A., Peter Street, on 7 March, 1907. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were thirty-one members present. The Hon. Secretary gave a display, with notes, of the Mulready envelopes. The collection included a proof on India paper, and a complete sheet of the 2d. envelope. Mr. J. Taylor gave a display with notes of the stamps of Hawaii. He said the first issue consisted of three values, 2 c., 5 c., and 13 c. They appeared in 1851, and are three of the rarest stamps known. A 2 c., vermilion, lithographed, was issued in 1862, and appeared engraved in 1869. Queen Liliuokalani's Government was overthrown in 1893, and all the stamps were overprinted "Provisional Govt. 1893." There are several varieties of this issue with overprints inverted or double. The islands were annexed to the United States in 1899, since when the stamps of that country have been used.

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Milbourne West.

Hon. Sec.: P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.

Meetings: Winchester House, Welford Place, Leicester.

THE March meeting of this Society was held on the 6th inst., at Winchester House, Welford Place. The chair was taken by the President, Dr. R. M. West, who called upon the Hon. Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting.

These having been confirmed and passed, Mr. K. E. Houston, of Leicester, was duly elected a member of the Society. The Hon. Secretary submitted the balance sheet of the Society's February auction sale. Mr. J. Geo. Boulton made a few remarks, saying that the members would agree with him that the report was very satisfactory.

A discussion was initiated by the President of further extending the usefulness of the Society, several members taking part therein.

It was proposed by Mr. Widdowson, and seconded by Mr. Young, that an exhibition should be held to start the next session. Mr. Goddard was unanimously elected Exhibition Hon. Secretary, with the assistance of Mr. P. V. Sansome, the Society's Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Goddard then moved that an exchange packet should be circulated among the members. This was seconded by the Hon. Secretary and carried unanimously.

An interesting display of Queensland was shown, belonging to Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, of Rochdale. Collections from Mr. Heginbottom are always eagerly looked forward to. The stamps occupied forty-five sheets, and were much appreciated.

A hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. J. Geo. Boulton, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, to Mr. Heginbottom for his great kindness in sending for the inspection of members such a superb lot of stamps.

Mr. T. B. Widdowson was called upon to give his paper on "Recent Forgeries." This proved most interesting. Among those shown were genuine and forged specimens side by side, mounted on slips of cardboard, and particulars printed thereon, of Virgin Islands, Mauritius, Liberia, O.W. Official, C.S.A.R., woodblock Cape, Sydney Views, New Zealand, and many others.

The lecturer explained, by means of a black-board, copper plates, etc., the different processes by which stamps were printed, and as an experienced printer regretted the various explanations of the different processes given by philatelic writers and lecturers, which were often not only misleading but absolutely wrong; and instanced the "Cape woodblock" being called so because it was *mounted* on wood, whereas it was engraved on steel.

A number of illustrations were shown explaining how a plate-printed stamp could be distinguished from a lithograph, thus supplying the members with the means of telling a number of the forgeries generally seen. A set of Sicily were shown, some with the forged postmarks obliterating King Bomba's head. Nevis engraved and lithographed issues were also explained. Sydney Views were described, showing how the varieties were made by being engraved separately on the same plate, and not reproduced, as our own 1d., black.

Mr. F. S. Heath proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Widdowson for his paper, which he characterized as the most instructive he had ever had the pleasure of listening to. This was seconded by Mrs. F. W. Scott.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to hear from collectors who would care to join the Exchange Branch of the Society, application to be made by letter only.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE eleventh meeting of the present session was held on Monday, 18 February, 1907, the President in the chair. The countries chosen for exhibition were Brazil and St. Christopher. Of the former several excellent collections were shown, notably that of Mr. Lawson. At 8 p.m. an adjournment was made to a hot-pot supper, at which thirty-two members sat down. After the usual loyal toasts there was a little music, and some excellent speaking, each orator being strictly limited to five minutes. Mr. Allender gave "The Lay of the Liverpool Philatelic Society," which touched with a deft hand the idiosyncrasies of many members.

Major Davies, and Messrs. Taylor, Woodthorpe, Savage, Webster, Gordon, and Dr. Ackerley, all happily expressed themselves, and a pleasant evening was brought to a close about 11 p.m. The menu cards were each greatly enlarged representations of well-known and striking stamps, carefully painted by the Hon. Secretary. Their sale at the close of the supper realized a decent sum for the funds of the Society.

THE twelfth meeting took place on Monday, 4 March, the President in the chair. Two new members were elected. The exhibits for the evening were Holland and Western Australia. Of both countries good lots were shown, the best lots being the Western Australians of Mr. Milner and Dr. Armstrong.

Mr. Phelps, on "The Dealer," and Mr. G. Burrow, on "The Amateur," initiated a pleasant discussion, to which Messrs. Fletcher, Woodthorpe, Taylor, Webster, Major Davies, and the President contributed. Mr. Burrow, in winding up the symposium, warned the members of the grave danger to modern collecting: viz. forged surcharges, dangerous alike to the dealer and the collector. The usual vote of thanks to the openers terminated the proceedings.

Scottish Philatelic Society Junior Branch

President: John Walker.

Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

Meetings: First Saturdays, 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

Annual Subscription: Under 16, 1s.; over 16, 2s.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of Saturday, 2 March, 1907. Mr. James (Vice-President) presided over an attendance of twenty-six members. After half an hour devoted to general exchange of duplicates, Mr. W. D. D. Small gave some very interesting notes on "British Penny Reds," illustrated by an exceedingly well-arranged display showing the different watermarks, papers, shades, and perforations. Mr. R. M. Stewart read a paper on "King's Heads," accompanied by an attractive display of the numerous colonial issues since the commencement of His Majesty's reign. Mr. J. Arnott Hamilton then gave an account of the postage stamps of the Hawaiian Islands, and provided a carefully mounted display of the issues descriptive of the history of these islands. Mr. Edward Nightingale added to the interest of the evening by contributing some notes regarding the stamps of Sudan, also accompanied by a display of the stamps of that country. The unique and valuable exhibit of old British stamps, shown by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, the well-known Secretary of the Travellers' Club, in the recent London Philatelic Exhibition, was on view, and was examined with keen interest. It contains superb used strips of eighteen intense black and ten worn plate of the penny value, and twelve twopenny blue (no white lines), and as these are the largest known Mr. Paine has been offered large sums for them. The Secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. Paine the thanks of the Society for his kindness in sending the exhibit. The members named were also thanked for their interesting contributions to one of the most enthusiastic and enjoyable meetings of the session.

The Chairman read a memorandum with reference to the Prize Competitions formerly announced. Prizes of substantial amount are to be

offered for (a) the best mounted collection not exceeding 100 stamps of any country; and (b) the best sheets sent in during the session to the Exchange Branch; and in Class A separate prizes will be awarded to competitors under sixteen and to those over sixteen. Members of senior societies are not eligible. The collections in Class A are to be sent to the secretary by 4 May, when the awards will be announced. The awards will be made in Class A by the office bearers of the Senior Society, and in Class B by the Secretary of the Exchange Branch.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

President: T. Henderson, Esq., M.A.

Hon. Sec.: H. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

A PLEASANT evening was spent on Tuesday, 12 February, 1907, at the Board Room, Trust Buildings, Johannesburg, by the members of the Transvaal Philatelic Society and several visitors, the President (Mr. T. Henderson) presiding. A letter was read from the Pretoria Society promising reciprocity, and agreeing to co-operation in the matter of standardizing in catalogue form the postal issues of South Africa. It was announced that the Committee had communicated, through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Draiby, with the Copenhagen, Christiania, and Stockholm societies, and that the organization of a South African Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in Johannesburg later in the year, was in hand; while the publication of the official monthly organ of the Society, *The South African Philatelist*, was in course of preparation.

Two new members were nominated, Messrs. G. C. Herbert and Leo Mayer.

A magnificent collection of the stamps of Portugal and Portuguese Colonies was shown by Mr. A. J. Cohen. The various issues were practically complete, the majority of the stamps being in mint condition. The early imperforate varieties and rare surcharges were represented by exceptionally fine copies, and the owner was heartily congratulated on his exhibit. The President showed his specialized "Unpaid" of Holland, covering a fine range of shades and minor varieties.

Mr. J. C. Hand then read an instructive paper upon "Fortunes in Stamps," naming the famous collections of the world, easily led by that of a Parisian gentleman, valued at £300,000. Another French collector is believed to possess the only known copy of the One Cent British Guiana of 1856, black on magenta, for which he paid £3500.

A debate followed the paper, when instances of large collections and "snowballs" of common stamps, such as the early English penny red, were quoted in reference to the proceeds being applied to charitable uses, viz. the endowment of beds in hospitals, and the clothing of poor children in British and Continental cities. Some notes by the President upon philatelic knowledge as applied to the investment and commercial side of stamp collecting closed one of the most interesting meetings the Society has held.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Camanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 13
Whole No. 117

30 MARCH, 1907

VOL. V.

Great Britain Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE Electric Telegraph Company's stamps were the first English stamps perforated by Perkins Bacon's machine (9 July, 1860), the needles of which were unequally spaced, and so they may be found gauging 14 to 16½ in 2 centimetres in various parts of the same stamp.

The first perforated stamp officially issued was the S.C. perf. 16, 1d., red, Die I.

Catalogue S. G. 17, red-brown, Die I, earliest 20 February, 1854.

Catalogue S. G. 18, yellowish brown, Die I.

The third issue commenced with Plate 152.

Rough perforations, so called, are from the bottom lot of the sheets of stamps perforated at one time with worn needles. Stamps are placed under a guide-plate perforated with holes through which the needles work into the bed-plate. The 16 perf. was in use till 1858.

Stamps perforated by needles descending twice have the appearance of being rouletted. Broken needles caused trouble.

S.C., perf. 16, 1d., red-brown, Die II, i.e. Die I retouched by William Humphrey, was issued in February, 1885, and began with Plate 1 of a new series.

Plate 13, Q L, has double impression of "Postage."

Die II was in existence with S.C. watermark only eleven months in any varieties.

The fourth issue of the 1d. was S.C., perf. 14, 1d., red-brown, Die II, and came into use in the middle of January, 1855. The earliest date is 16 January, 1855. S.C., with perf. 14, was only in use for seven months.

When the original Die I began to show signs of wear, William Humphrey was employed to retouch; the die was then known as Die II. S.C., perf. 14, was adopted, as the 16 was found to cut out too much paper

and the sheets came to pieces easily. The shades are deep red-brown on very blue paper, 1d., orange-brown. Some of the sheets of S.C. paper were perf. 14 and some 16. Plate 16 was the first used in a steam press, 15 May, 1855; Plate 18 on 1 June, 1855. Of Plate 16, the stamp L J has the J very lightly struck.

Sixth issue.—L.C., perf. 16, 1d., red-brown, Die II, July, 1855; earliest dated copy is 16 July, 1855. The L.C. watermark was begun on another fresh series of plates numbered from 1.

Plate 53.—Stamps on right-hand half of sheet very irregularly placed, and accounts for stamps being badly centred.

Seventh issue.—Carmine-rose, on white paper, i.e. no blueing, issued in January, 1858; earliest known 9 January, 1858. This issue can be recognized by the Crown watermark, as it is altered by omission of the two short vertical lines, and was only in temporary use in January and February, 1858. The series began on Plate 33.

Perf. 16 during use of L.C. paper was probably only had recourse to with the one machine then existing, and only when a reserved machine was necessarily used, hence the rarity of this perforation.

Of the 1d., L.C., perf. 14, stars in upper corner, the shades are red-brown, brick-red, plum, brown-rose, and orange-brown on blued paper.

L.C., perf. 14, 1d., red, white paper, exists in red-brown, pale red, pale rose, rose-red, deep rose-red.

Stamp A D distinctly shows arms of star or cross under D. This is a most interesting variety.

P. and W., page 71, say that blank squares

were left in the four corners; in the two upper ones Maltese crosses were subsequently engraved, so that this error, the only one of the kind known, was evidently made by starting to engrave the star in the wrong square. My finding of this error leads me to suppose that Mr. J. B. Bacon's letter to Mr. Hill, 24 August, 1852, may be wrong. He wrote: "The top matter is now, and ever has been, on the die itself."

The third issue of the 2d., blue, was:—
S.C., perf. 16, February, 1854; it exists in deep blue, pale blue.

Two plates, 4 and 5, were employed for this issue.

P. and W. state on page 52 that stamps from Plate 5 cannot be recognized from those of Plate 4, but my previous remarks show that they, as well as Plates 3 and 4, may be recognized by the corner letters.

The fourth issue is distinguished by the alteration of the perforation to 14, the earliest dated copy being 4 March, 1855. The same Plates 4 and 5 were used, and on S.C. paper, but the 14 perf. was for a time in use simultaneously with perf. 16.

The fifth issue was on Plate 5 only, on Large Crown paper, perforation both 16 and 14. There were 81,000 sheets printed.

The sixth issue was from Plate 6, perf. 16, and 42,500 sheets were produced. The white lines on this plate are thinner. I am inclined to think that Plate 5, perf. 16, is really the scarcer, as if half the issue was perf. 14, those perf. 16 would not equal those of that perforation from Plate 6.

As we have now arrived at the letters in all four corners series, I would explain the reason for them.

The watermark, fugitive ink, and the obliteration had not prevented fraud, as stamps only postmarked on half their surface were cut and used with other halves which had escaped obliteration, so the Government, by Rowland Hill, in July, 1858, issued a circular to the effect that stamps would in future bear plate numbers on each side, and that the letters in the bottom squares would be repeated at opposite angles, in the two top squares. This suggestion was tried by taking a roller impression of Die I of the 1d., the crosses removed, and letters substituted, and 123 engraved in sides of frame; this essay was printed in red on L.C. inverted. I have the circular to postmasters with illustration, informing them of this.

The 2d., blue, with lines was the first so treated, commencing with Plate 7 and continued in Plates 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15. There was no Plate 10 or 11. The rare stamp of this set is Plate 13, printed on chemically prepared paper in 1871; Plate 13 may be found imperforated. Postmarks cross patée with numbers in centre are somewhat rare.

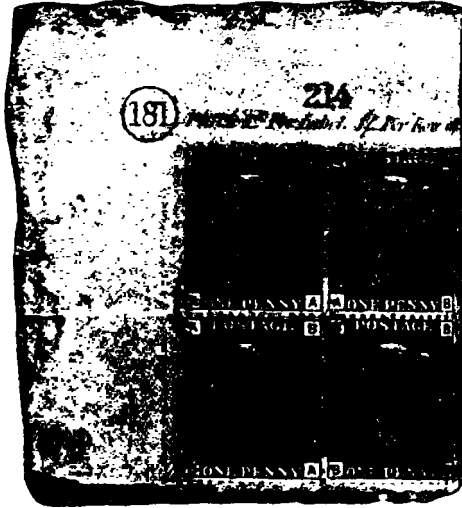
Plate 12 is catalogued at 40s., and Plate 7 30s., unused.

The 1d., red, with plate numbers, was printed from 152 plates. The rarities are Plates 77, not priced, Plates 132 and 225. The rarest of all is Plate 121 on chemical



paper, and the essay of Plate 123 with large figures at sides, as shown in circular to postmasters. Plate 103 was printed for exhibition on card in red and in black. Plate 92, stamp M A has a wrong Crown watermark.

The ideal collection should be of corner blocks, showing plate numbers on margin, thus:—



The irregularities of perforation still continued to a limited extent, and specimens can be found of half margin and half stamp.

Plate 81, stamp A S, has the S inverted.

Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, the G.E.R., and Messrs. Copestake were the only firms who were authorized to have their names printed on the back of stamps.

71 to 74 show traces of stars used in previous issue.

Plate 85, O A, has O broken; 88, C J, has carmine-red edge on left side.

Plate 132, a comparatively few sheets only were printed.

Plate 225, considerably less.

Plate 153, right side reads 158.

Plate 186, left side reads 180.

Plate 121, as mentioned, was experimentally printed on blue safety paper. This issue may be found perf. 14½.

Thick, medium, and thin paper was employed.

Plate 103 was printed on card for Paris Exhibition in black and red.

Inverted watermarks may be found on most of the plates. Several plates are found imperforate; one is known as the Cardiff Penny. The earliest postmark is 30 April, 1864. The series was in use till 1880.

The ½d., rose-red, issued on 1 October, 1870, in sheets of 480, twenty-four horizontal rows of twenty, lettered A A to T X, was created to pay the postage on newspapers, as the duty, which when impressed on the paper provided for free postage, had been abolished. It was printed from Plates 1 to 20, excepting Plates 2, 7, 16, 17, 18, the rarities being Plate 9, catalogued 60s., and Plate 1, imperforate.

A peculiar feature of this issue is the fact that on account of the size of the stamps the sheets were perforated vertically, usually from the left-hand or A side, so that one side is found imperforate, either the right of the X stamps in the horizontal row, or in the left of the A horizontal row. As the comb machines then in use perforated twelve ordinary-sized stamps in one operation from the top of the sheets, I think it must have been necessary to carry out the operation twice to perforate the ½d., of which there were twenty-four horizontal rows, from the side. Varieties of corner letters, inverted S; no watermark,

probably stamp printed on margin; Plate 5 on chemical paper.

The Three halfpence was created to pay the postage on newspapers in anticipation of the rate being adopted, which not being the case, the stock of the first printing was almost entirely destroyed. The creation was 10,000 sheets, made up of one imprimative sheet, one sheet for the Paris Exhibition, 1036 for specimens to postmasters. A very few fell into the hands of collectors, and the balance, 8962, were destroyed. As the plate was made from the old 1d., red, by scraping out the words "Postage, One Penny," traces of the tablets may be found. The first printing was in lilac-rose; some showed no signs of blueing. Others are strongly blueed; uncharged specimens are rare. In this colour, however, it was never issued, and is commonly regarded as a mere essay, because never put into circulation, but if the facts be considered the error of this classification will be apparent. The variety was duly and authoritatively constituted a stamp, and the endorsement on the imprimatur sheet declares that all similar impressions shall denote the prepayment of postage to the extent of ½d. for each label.

English postal adhesives are seldom demonetized; hence the franking power once conferred upon impressions, they must retain it until cancelled by destruction or otherwise. In the case of the stamp under consideration, the supply printed in 1860 remained in stock for several years, and until their cancellation (by burning) they were reckoned in the official accounts as representing their face value. Had the impressions been anything but actual stamps, no monetary value would have attached to them. The issue was made



Ladies Circular

*Delivered at my house
2 Windsor Street on the
13th December 1865 - claim
for cancelled
14 Decem^r
1865*

in lake-red; the plate (No. 1) was not so engraved.

One of the only two errors in corner lettering is found in this issue; the stamp O P is lettered P C at bottom. Plate 2 was abandoned, as the spacing was defective. Plate 3 was the only other plate used.

The history of the stamps of England would hardly be complete without some reference to the attempts which have been made to infringe upon the privileges of the Crown.

Two cases have been referred to—the London Penny Post established by William Dockwra, and the attempt by Povey ten years after to establish a halfpenny post. Since the issue of stamps, however, there have been other cases.

In 1865 a company was formed in Edinburgh, under the title of "The Edinburgh and Leith Parcel Delivery Company," and adhesive stamps of the value of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. were prepared. I show (p. 199) a specimen used and cancelled with hand-stamp, "R. B. & Co."—Messrs. Bryden & Co., the proprietors.

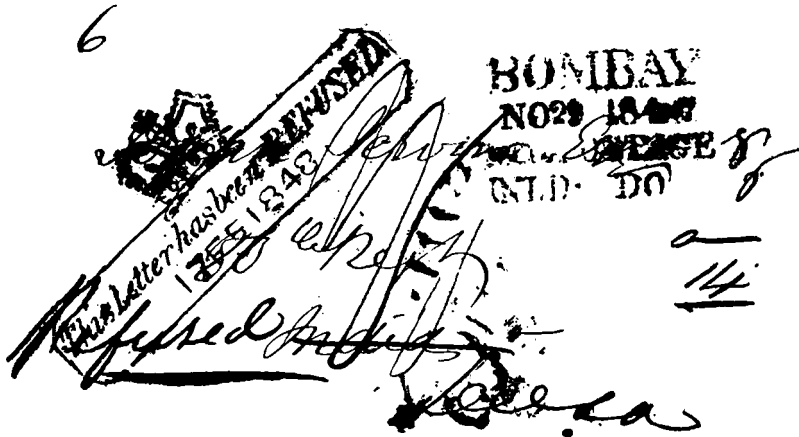
The London Circular Delivery Company followed in 1866 with stamps, followed in 1867 by those inscribed "Metropolitan Delivery Company" and many others, some issuing $\frac{1}{4}$ d., $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and 1d. stamps. I have an almost complete series of these, all of which were in use, and are chronicled in *The Philatelist*, 1868, etc.

to be used for the postage; but for this service of expediting delivery a series of special stamps was prepared, and were in use up to March, 1891, when the company went into liquidation; so its existence was less than one year. The stamps are consequently rare.



The postmarks of the period are worthy, I think, of interest. The one shown of the Returned Letter Office is rare, more especially as it is on a letter from the notorious Joseph Ady, who sent many such begging for subscriptions; in fact, so numerous were the complaints, as these letters were posted unpaid, that they led to the strengthening of the powers under 10 and 11 Vic., and the P.O. was authorized to compel the sender to pay the postage.

The Post Office stamp indicating date



In August, 1867, the London and Metropolitan Circular Delivery Companies were prosecuted, and all the other companies, and their issues were stopped and confiscated.

In 1890, notwithstanding the result of the prosecution of the London and Metropolitan Delivery Companies, "The Court Bureau" was started for the collection of postal matter at clubs, hotels, etc., on Sunday and late at night or early morning, for dispatch by the early morning mails. Ordinary stamps had

had never been renowned for clearness, and perhaps the constant increase in the number of letters may have tended to make the dark darker still. At all events, means for improvement had been for some time in earnest consideration, when circumstances drew public attention pointedly to the defect. At a trial presided over by Lord Campbell, towards the end of 1856, a question of some importance turned upon the precise date at which a letter was posted; and the stamp

being too obscure to supply the necessary evidence, his lordship, though in a tone of general friendliness to the Post Office, animadverted rather sharply upon the failure.

More than two years elapsed before a satisfactory result was arrived at. Amongst the various machines tried, there were several that would do the work, but such as produced legible marks were deficient in speed, and vice versa; so that the human hand—imperfect as was its operation, still retained its superiority. In the year 1859, however, machines devised "by my son," says Rowland Hill, were "at length constructed, which are found to perform the work of stamping and obliterating more quickly and perfectly than by hand. My son, however, laboured hard for further improvement, so successfully that at the present time, with much increased legibility in the impression, the speed of operation, as compared with the best hand work, is at least fifty per cent. higher. The value of his invention was, two or three years after my resignation, on Mr. Tilley's recommendation, handsomely recognized by a special grant of £1500, of which, however, about £650 was in remuneration for actual outlay."

I show below an envelope addressed and initialled by Pearson Hill to his father, Rowland Hill, marked No. 2, sent as an example of the machine stamps referred to.

The annexed illustration is of a suggested perforating postmark which was invented by the postmaster, Salisbury, and used to a very limited extent experimentally.



THE PHILATELIST'S COLLECTING BOOK

For the coat pocket. With patent fastening to flap. Size, 6½ × 4¼ inches. Handsomely bound in Art Cloth. Each book contains 12 pages, having four strips of linen, ½-inch wide, arranged horizontally, glued at the bottom edge and with the upper one open, for the safe retention and preservation of recent purchases or duplicates. A large pocket is also provided at the back for Envelopes or Stamps in bulk. In daily use by leading London Collectors. No. 17, post-free, 2s. 7d. No. 18—oblong, 24 pages, 6 strips on each page, interleaved with strong glazed paper to prevent rubbing—post-free, 5s. 4d.; abroad, 5s. 6d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

No. 2



Rowland Hill Esqr
General Post Office
London

[Handwritten initials]

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

Spain—continued

Alfonso XIII was born on 17 May, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his



father, Alfonso XII. His childhood was spent at Madrid and the palace of Miramar in San Sebastian. Queen Maria Christina watched over his childhood and boyhood with loving care, and brought him up to be a king according to

her ideas as to what a king should be. This rigorous training in kingship produced a solemn, melancholy child to outward seeming, but inwardly there was a spirit which was destined to find its wings and burst asunder the rigid bands of etiquette which enthralled the Spanish court. The regency ceased on 17 May, 1902, and Alfonso XIII assumed his full powers. In matters of state, of course, there still remained the guiding hand of the Queen, but in the ordering of his private life he has cast much of the traditional court etiquette of Spain to the winds. His free-and-easy manner, his love of outdoor pursuits, his courage, his splendid boyishness, and his deep and intelligent interest in all that makes for the good of his people, have combined to make him, with the exception of King Edward VII, the most popular sovereign in Europe. On 31 May, 1906, he was married to H.R.H. Princess Ena of Battenberg, niece of King Edward VII. As the King and Queen were returning to the palace from the marriage service they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an anarchist. Their Majesties were uninjured, and the next day drove through the city in a motor-car without escort and received a tremendous ovation. The assassin, Morral by name, on being challenged at Torrejon, shot a policeman dead and then shot himself (3 June).

Queen Victoria, the name by which the Princess Ena is now known, has an annual allowance from the Spanish Parliament of £18,000. The King's Civil List amounts to about £280,000.

Among the many stories that are told about the young King, there is one which I cannot refrain from telling as I read it from the pen of a Spanish writer. Some years ago King Alfonso was walking along a deserted street in Madrid when a man suddenly jumped out on him with a dagger in his hand. Instead of running away or shouting for help, the boy King stood quite still and quietly looked at the would-be assassin. The man was unnerved. "Too

young, too young," he muttered, and slunk away. Such courage as the King showed on that occasion is of a high order. Coolness in time of great danger is a splendid trait in the character of any man. It has an added lustre in the life of one so young whose path is no easy one to tread, all beset as it is with secret dangers which are none the less real because they are hidden.

United States of America

On 4 July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was laid before the Congress of the American Colonies and was adopted. The Declaration set forth the grounds on which the revolt of the colonists was held justifiable. Eighteen charges were brought against the King, George III. In striking language it declared "that these united colonies are, and by right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour." When the Declaration was read to the Army "it was received everywhere with loud huzzas . . . and the equestrian statue of George III at New York, which Tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was by the Sons of Freedom laid prostrate in the dust." The lead of which the monument was made was melted to make bullets. The story of the events which led up to that eventful day is a long one. The law of cause and effect can be traced back through the varying fortunes of the American Colonies. The Declaration of Independence was due to no sudden political upheaval in the colonies, rather was it the bursting into flame of a long-smouldering dissatisfaction due to a multiplicity of causes which must be briefly outlined before a right understanding of the question can be arrived at. The names of Franklin and Washington and Jefferson stand out in the historic page as leaders in that great struggle between the colonists and their motherland. To understand the motives that actuated these men, whose portraits adorn the first general issues of the United States, is an essential to the forming of a correct estimate of their characters. These motives were the fruit of seeds sown in the early struggling days of the colonies. It will therefore be my first duty to hark back to these early days and try to picture, in rough outline, the origin,

the difficulties, the hopes and aims of the various States which afterwards combined to form "the United States of America."

Early History of America

It is convenient to consider the aborigines of the American continent as divided into three great classes. First, there were the civilized races, the Peruvians, Mexicans, etc., whose territory stretched from Northern Mexico to the south of Peru. To the second group belong the half-civilized races who had some knowledge of the useful arts, and whose territory stretched from the mouth of the Orinoco to the north of the Gulf of Mexico and included the islands between.

The third group comprises the savages, known by the name of Red Indians, who occupied what is now known as the United States, Canada, and some parts of Mexico. It is with the latter that our history deals.

The name "Indian," curiously enough, grew out of a geographical error. The early voyagers thought that Europe and Asia formed one vast continent. The land which they reached by sailing to the east they called the East Indies, and the land reached by sailing west was called the West Indies. The name "America" was taken from an Italian, Amerigo Vespucci, who was one of the first voyagers thither.

Settlements

Before the end of the fifteenth century the Portuguese and Italians were the only great navigators. In 1492, on 12 October, after a voyage of over two months, Columbus landed at Hispaniola (San Domingo). Spanish settlements were formed there, and these settlements spread to the mainland some twenty years after.

In 1497 Sebastian Cabot, a Genoese born and bred in England, sailed from Bristol with an English crew and discovered the coast from Newfoundland to Florida. Cabot, therefore, discovered the mainland. At that time almost all British carrying trade was done by foreign vessels. Henry VII was a miser, and looked askance at any expeditions which needed money. The Portuguese were exploring the African coast. The French were busy at home with Spain, which was then the greatest European Power. Therefore the conquest of the newly found territories beyond the Western Sea was left to the Spaniards.

The story of how Cortes conquered Mexico in 1521, and how Pizarro followed his example by subduing Peru in 1525, has already been briefly told in these pages. It is mentioned here merely for the sake of expressing the opinion that possibly these conquests may have drawn away the attention of the Spaniards from the country north of Mexico. The hostility of the Red Indians and the difficulties of the country were also factors

which prevented the Spaniards penetrating northwards.

In 1562 we read of the first French settlement on the coast of Florida. Its life was of the briefest. Philip of Spain blotted it out, and established a Spanish town in its place.

The first English attempt to form a colony in America took place in 1576 under Sir Humphrey Gilbert. He landed on the coast of Newfoundland and took possession in the Queen's name, but the settlement proved a failure. Eight years later Sir Walter Raleigh conceived the idea of a colony which was to support itself, not by the Spanish thirst for gold, but by agriculture. The result was a settlement on an island off the coast of North Carolina. After many vicissitudes the settlement was disbanded. Another settlement in 1587 came to the same ignoble end. Accordingly, at the end of the sixteenth century England possessed not so much as a single fishing village in America, while Spain had on each coast a stretch of country, some 6000 miles in length, rich in gold and silver. A change, however, had crept over the face of England. During the last fifty years Englishmen had grown familiar with the sea. They had conquered the Armada, and they began to think that they too had it in them to surmount difficulties which had not baffled Cortes and Pizarro. Besides, the population at home had recovered from the ravages of the Black Death. Of work at home there was not enough for all. Arable land had been turned into pasture. Labourers were at a discount, and the monasteries, which formerly were the support of the needy, were no longer in existence. Hence arose the idea of peopling the rich and uninhabited lands beyond the sea with those who could find no work at home. Preliminary voyages of discovery led to the formation of the Virginia Company for the establishment of two colonies. In 1607 the Southern colonists landed in Chesapeake Bay and founded the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia. Next year King James I granted the Company a charter whereby they were allowed to make laws for the colony and to make officers. The colony grew and prospered. In 1623 the King withdrew the charter, and the management was handed over to a council appointed by the King. In the days of the Commonwealth Parliament took over the control, and the colonies were subject to the Navigaton Law, which enacted that no goods could be carried to and from the colonies except in English and colonial ships. This law was not strictly enforced. Nevertheless the fact of passing such a law shows that Acts of Parliament were binding on the colonies, even though they were unrepresented in the English Parliament.

Is the Adhesive Stamp Doomed ?

Automatic Franking

By HARRY J. MAGUIRE

ON the whole the philatelic world has received with remarkable complacency the news that automatic machines for the franking of postal matter without the intervention of adhesive stamps have been adopted in New Zealand, and are now in actual use in that most progressive colony. Considering how closely this event touches the *raison d'être* of our hobby, it is good cause for wonder that it has called forth so little comment, beyond the mere chronicling of the fact. Is it not at least as important and deserving of attention as some subjects which have been discussed *ad nauseam* in the philatelic Press?

The penny-in-the-slot machine is perhaps more familiarly connected with the supply of sweetmeats, cigarettes, and suchlike minor luxuries, to say nothing of the insatiable gas-meter which exhausts our hard-earned coppers and our vocabulary of "language." But inventive genius has long been exercised in the endeavour to devise a practical contrivance for impressing letters, newspapers, and similar documents with a mark to denote the prepayment of postage and to register the amount paid, on the insertion of the proper coin. In 1901 an invention of the kind was reported to have been successfully tested by the Swedish Postal Administration, which had decided on having machines supplied to all post offices in Sweden and Norway. I should be glad of information as to whether this order, if given, was carried out, and with what results. A year later a French journal described as being then under consideration in the London General Post Office another apparatus, also of the slot type, the weight of the coin operating the interior mechanism and imposing a mark upon the letter. Similar experiments were being made in France itself about the same time (1902) if we may credit a paragraph furnished to the Parisian newspaper *Le Petit Journal* by its Marseilles correspondent. It was therein stated that a postal clerk had designed and submitted to the "Postal Congress" at Marseilles "a simple and extremely exact" franking machine, enclosed in a pillar-box the same size as an ordinary automatic distributor.

Unfortunately, as none of these have survived the severe test of actual operation, we have not sufficient information to judge of their utility or convenience, of how it was

intended that their use should be regulated and abuse prevented, and can form no idea as to their respective merits. I first heard of the New Zealand experiment last year through a paragraph describing a letter received from Christchurch, N.Z., via Brindisi, which bore a stamp impressed in violet, and consisting of a circle within a circle. In the outer circle were the words "New Zealand post paid"; in the inner the value "3d." The obliteration was composed of seven horizontal lines, with the date "Christchurch July 14" (1906). I then wrote to the Postmaster of Christchurch, who was good enough to forward my letter to the General Post Office, Wellington. The Secretary, Mr. W. Gray, most courteously supplied me with the following account of the machines, which I am permitted to publish by authority of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department, and which may therefore be regarded as official.

In 1904, the Automatic Stamping Company, Ltd., of Christchurch, New Zealand, on behalf of the inventors, Messrs. Dombrain and Moss, brought under the notice of the Post and Telegraph Department of that colony a stamping machine; and the Postmaster-General made an agreement with the Company permitting it to manufacture fifty machines and to use them from the 1st January, 1905, to the 31st December, 1910. The machines are sold or let to reputable business firms, approved by the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of prepaying postal articles and inland telegrams. No re-selling or sub-letting is allowed except with the approval of the Postmaster-General.

The dies of the first machines impressed the respective values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 6d.; but in practice it has been found more convenient to have the five values of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., and these are being fitted to the machines now made. The dies are of Muntz metal. The first machines were on the coin-in-the-slot principle. The insertion of a sovereign in the slot admitted of stamp impressions up to the value of £1, when the machine became automatically locked. The insertion of another sovereign allowed the machine to operate again. The use of the coin has now been dispensed with, and a recording indicator substituted. To obtain an impression, a handle is turned similar to that

on a cash register. The machine starting from zero registers the amount of each impression, displaying the amount expended on a dial. When £1 has been used, the amount is automatically recorded, and the machine goes on. The user can check his expenditure from the outside until he has expended £20, when the register, so far as he is concerned, goes back to zero. The dial is read in the same manner as that of a gas-meter.

Special ink is used for the impressions, and by the application of a simple test forgery may be easily detected. Each series of dies has a distinguishing mark to show by which machine the articles have been stamped. The check made by the Department provides against fraud. Articles stamped with any of the machines, if for transmission within New Zealand or to British Possessions, are marked with a "Paid" stamp at the office of posting, and if for other places beyond the colony, are stamped by the Post Office with adhesive stamps. Each die gives a circular impression around the lettering "New Zealand. Postage Paid," the value being shown within an inner circle. There are at present five of the machines in use at Christchurch, and the patentees state that they can place the machines as quickly as they can turn them out. All the machines are working satisfactorily.

Whether, on the expiration of the five-year limit in 1910, the experiment will have proved convenient and successful enough to justify its extension and adoption by other countries, time alone will show. At any rate, it cannot be said that the idea did not get a fair trial. But whatever its fate, its success or failure will not affect in the slightest the supremacy of the adhesive stamp. The autofrank—to coin a necessary abbreviation—is intended to supply certain special and peculiar needs, and may in such circumstances be a real accommodation—though indeed it might be questioned whether the resulting economy of time and labour is worth the trouble—but there its practical value ends. Whilst the letter-writing citizen can carry in his pocket-book enough stamps at one time to frank his ordinary correspondence for a couple of months he is not at all likely to abandon the handy little gummed labels in favour of the most ingenious franking contrivance ever invented. Moreover, the expense of the apparatus, if nothing else, will confine its use to firms doing a large postal business.

Whilst on this point I cannot refrain from quoting from some amusing remarks on the difficulties and limitations of the autofrank which were contributed to the *Monthly Journal* a few years ago by Major E. B. Evans. The genial Major seemed to fear

that if introduced its employment would be compulsory. He also contemplated that it would necessarily be a public institution, like the pillar letter-box; and indeed the New Zealand machine appears to be a novelty in that it is hired out to private firms and individuals.

"Is Universal Penny Postage to be waited for, or are we to have a twopenny-halfpenny slot, or to get our foreign letters impressed with two copies of the penny and one of the halfpenny, before we let them go? Think of the office-boy, with a sackful of letters and a pocketful of coppers, spending half an hour or so at the letter-box, on a cold winter's evening, passing his budget in one by one, while other members of the letter-writing public form a *queue* behind him on the pavement, under the guidance of the police! If automatic stamping machines ever come into general use, they will doubtless prove a great convenience in certain cases, but in addition to the infinite variety of packets which no machine could provide for, there will be millions of letters upon which it is much more convenient to stick stamps at home. Can you not imagine any irritable, elderly gentleman of your acquaintance (the Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, for instance), with a dozen letters to post and nothing less than a shilling in his pocket, walking half a mile through the pouring rain to the family grocer to obtain twelve pennies; and then journeying to the nearest letter-box, and struggling to keep up his umbrella while he puts the letters and the pennies each into its proper slit, occasionally dropping one of each in the mud, and using appropriate language while picking them up! We have a letter-box within a very few yards of our humble home; we buy a few stamps when there is a sufficiently long spell of fine weather to enable us to get to the nearest post office and back, and we stick them on our letters in the seclusion of our own domicile. We prefer this to the open-air system at this season of the year!" (*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, Vol. XI (No. 126), p. 119, December 31, 1900.)

It is a popular error that the autofrank would supersede the adhesive stamp and thus sound the death-knell of Philately. One newspaper in a paragraph on the subject gravely informed its readers that the news had created a panic amongst philatelists, but so far no prominent collector or dealer has sold out through fear of impending danger from that source. British Guianas and Mauritius Post Offices are still saleable, should you have the luck to discover any, at a couple of thousand pounds odd! And the shareholders of good old Gibbons need have no anxiety as to the safety of their capital or the prospective

dividend. So far from there being a panic in philatelic circles, the attitude of the fraternity has been one more of indifference than anything else; yet who shall gainsay that its members are not as wide-awake to their interests and as observant of the market as the keenest speculator on 'Change? The truth is that the abolition of postage stamps (though it will never be effected by a franking machine) would be the reverse of

disastrous to our hobby, and might, on the contrary, be of the greatest possible service in finally stemming the ever-increasing flood of new issues. There would then be ample scope for individual study and research in the older stamps, and some prospect of relative completion. Philatelists would perhaps be fewer in number, but more united, more earnest, and more scientific than ever. *Floreat Philatelia!*

The Passing of the Papers

By PAUL HOWARD

IN the *Weekly* of 23 February "Cornelius Wrinkle" remarks: "The Gibraltar 1d. has been changed from purple on red paper to carmine on white paper. Will some one kindly ferret out for us the reason of this change?"

The fact is that the papers are "passing." Some of them are very old: the Crown CC paper, for example, ceased to be printed in 1884—twenty-three years ago; there was then a tremendous quantity of it in stock, and it has lasted down to the present time.

It is a remarkable fact that when the "Nelson" series of Barbados was printed in 1906 the paper was already twenty-two years old. Truly it is paper of a fine calibre, for it certainly has the appearance of a brand-new production. No yellowness of age, or weakness of fibre or tissue, is at all detectable. Farewell, therefore, old Crown CC! Thou hast done good service, and carried thy head well to the end.

There is fitness in the Nelson stamps thus bringing up the rear. Barbados boasts that it erected the first monument to Nelson's memory; and it is a Barbados stamp, with Nelson's monument thereon, that, to all appearance, marks the exit of the Crown CC paper.

My reason for suspecting that this series absorbed the last of the stock is that the large-sized stamps that have since appeared have been on a multiple paper, and not on the old Crown CC. The very next stamp printed for Barbados, the "Olive Blossom," was on a multiple paper, and two of the rupee values of East Africa have followed suit.

The following is a list of stamps current on the old paper. (It is probable that the next replenishing of the Post Office stocks will be on paper with a multiple watermark.)

Antigua, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s.
Bahamas, 1d., 5d., 2s., 3s.
Barbados, "Nelson" series.
B.C.A., 2s. 6d. to £10.
Dominica, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s.
East Africa, rupee values.

Malay States, dollar values.
Malta, 2s. 6d. and 10s.
Montserrat, 5s.
Natal, 5s. to £20.
St. Helena, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s.
Somaliland, rupee values.
Turks Islands, 2s. and 3s.

With regard to the 1d. stamp of Gibraltar: its change from a red to a white paper would seem to be an economy on the part of the postal authorities. Economy is in the air. It is cheaper to print a stamp on white paper than on one previously dyed red. Where is the need to dye the paper red—or blue, or yellow—when a plain white surface will answer the same purpose?

It is interesting to search out the stamps that are likely to be affected by this change. Here are some of them, perhaps all—

1d., Gibraltar. Already on white.
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " Announced on white.
3s. " on blue.
£1 " on red. [white.
British Guiana, 2 c. on red. Announced on
" " 5 c. on blue. Already on
" " 96 c. on red. [white.
British Honduras, 2 c. on red.
" " 5 c. on blue.
Fiji, 1d. on red. Already on white.
" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on blue.
Gold Coast, £1 on red.
Hong Kong, 4 c. on red.
" 10 c. on blue.
" 12 c. on yellow.
" \$10 on blue.
Mauritius, 3 c. on yellow.
" 4 c. on yellow.
" 4 c. on blue.
" 6 c. on red.
" 15 c. on blue.
" 25 c. on green.
" 50 c. on yellow.
" 2.50 rupees on green.
" 5 rupees on red.
Sierra Leone, £1 on red.
Straits Settlements, 4 c. on red. [white.
" " 8 c. on blue. Already on
" " 10 c. on yellow.
Transvaal, 5s. on yellow.
" 10s. on red.
Trinidad, 1d. on red. Announced on white.
" 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on blue. Already on white.

It is more than probable that the next issue of all these stamps will be on white paper, and to all the reds, blues, and yellows we may bid farewell; they are passing away.

Meanwhile he is a provident collector who secures specimens on coloured paper while still current. Especially are the higher values named above worthy of attention. How many collectors, I wonder, have yet invested in a £1 chalky of Sierra Leone? And yet this stamp, judging from what has

already taken place, may appear on white paper at any moment, without warning. Another high value with the sword of Damocles hanging over its head is the 96 c. of British Guiana, and another is the £1 of Gibraltar. Get these while you may is surely sound advice.

These remarks are the result of the careful study of an amateur, and should any of my prophecies prove incorrect, which I feel certain is unlikely, let the reproach thereof fall on my head.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRAZIL—continued

Issue of 1854. 10 Reils, blue

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, exactly the same design as the black stamps just described, on greyish wove paper. The colour varies from a sort of sky-blue to deep Prussian-blue. The foot-stroke to the 1 is just the same as in the genuine 10 reils, black. The numerals are placed in the centre of the stamp.



First Forgery.—The design of this counterfeit seems to be the same as that of the first forgery of the black 10 reils. The groundwork shows hardly any signs of the ornamental, wavy, concentric ovals seen in the genuine. It is lithographed, on soft wove paper, about the same thickness as the genuine. The pattern is made up of blue dots and scratches, on a white ground. The right side of the foot-stroke of the 1 projects too much, just as it does in the corresponding forgery of the 10 reils, black. The numerals are placed too low down on the stamp, so that there is much more space above than below them.

I have not seen the 10 reils, blue, of the types of the second, third, and fourth forgeries of the 10 reils, black; but of course it is possible that they may exist. In that case, the tests given for the black forgeries will be sufficient to detect the blue ones if they should turn up.

Same Issue. 30 Reils, blue

Genuine.—The tests for the genuine 30 reils, black, will suffice for this. It is engraved in *taille-douce*, on greyish wove paper, the colour being Prussian-blue, medium to deep, and ultramarine, ditto.

First Forgery.—This is the same as the first forgery of the black stamps, and so I should judge that there must certainly exist a black 30 reils of this type, though I have not seen it. It is lithographed, in dull ultramarine, on thin, hard, yellowish wove paper. The design consists of blue dots and scratches, on a white ground; the dots being of all sorts of shapes, and the scratches run into and through some of the dots. There is no shaded projection in front of the middle tongue of the 3, and a line drawn down through the two balls of the 3 (which, in this

case, would have to slope very much to the left, on account of the lower limb projecting too much) would pass far to the left of the projecting tongue. The two large dark triangles between the numerals are absent. Both outlines of the stamp are perfect all round.

Second Forgery.—This is uniform with the second set of the black forgeries, and has the same blurred appearance. It is lithographed, on yellowish wove paper, moderately soft, and a little thicker than the genuine. The tongue of the 3 projects a good deal further than in the genuine, so that a line drawn down through the balls would cut into the *white* part of the tongue. The dark shading of the top ball touches the tongue. The numerals are placed too much to the right, and rather too low down. Both outlines of the stamp are complete, all the way round.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, in blue dots and scratches, on a white ground; design very similar to the second forgery; paper exactly the same. The tongue of the 3 is very short, compared with the second forgery, and it is blunt, and cut off square. A line drawn down through the balls would not go near the tongue. The numerals are very nearly in their proper position, but the bottom of the 3 comes down a good deal lower than the bottom of the 0. Like the last, this forgery is in ultramarine.

Fourth Forgery.—I have only seen this lately (1902), but it is evidently a transfer from the design of the fourth forgery of the 30 reils, black, and the tests for that counterfeit will be abundantly sufficient. It is nicely lithographed, on thick, very hard, yellowish wove paper. The colour is a pale ultramarine.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled. Also 62.

Second Forgery.—Uncancelled. Also 32 (no numerals).

Third Forgery.—76. Some of these seem to have had this cancellation really stamped upon them, with green ink.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncancelled. Also pen-stroke.

(To be continued.)



CHAPTER XII

THE SECOND JERSEY TREAT

THE second Jersey treat wasn't a bit like the first—not nearly so pleasant and, as it were, united. True, I had sold the Book of the Bank of France, and now old Phil was looking after the cash. So there was nothing left to do but to get away as soon as might be. I ought to have been ever so much happier, but, for some reason or another, I wasn't. It is rum—this being happy. You have everything to make you happy, and you are as dull as a frog in a rock before the stone-breaker cracks him out. And then again, perhaps in church or after some awful misfortune, you feel as chirpy as a sparrow in a September farm-yard. There's no way of knowing beforehand—and afterwards—well, it doesn't matter. Something else equally unexpected is sure to come along, and then you forget everything about what went before.

But there is the Jersey treat to tell about. I never could have believed that Myn would have behaved so. The deceitfulness of girls! I was never more disappointed in my life.

You see the last time that we had a Jersey treat, there was nothing but the five girls. Quite enough, says you, for a fellow of my age and modesty. True, but this time there were the same girls, with a lot of other fellows as well—some with moustaches, and all older than myself. We were to go down the river to a place called Greenwich, very respectable, where the ministers of London go to take fish suppers—though why they go so far away for what they could get so much better at home I don't know. But—if they had been East Dene ministers, I can tell them that their congregations would never have stood it. However, I suppose London ministers are different.

Well, to Greenwich we went, and if you will believe me, there was one young man

too many—seven fellows for six girls! And I—Sam Brown—was odd man out. No one in all East Dene would have believed it. I could not believe it myself.

The boys (I will not call them men) were all learning music, as I was informed, in another academy—which seemed to me a silly thing for boys to do. Music is for girls, and everything wearing trousers gets as far off as possible whenever they begin practising. But these were smart Jacks, all dikkied up with high collars and green fluffly ties that blew in the wind. They twirled their moustaches, if they had any—and pretended to if they had none.

They seemed to take to Myn astonishingly, and, what I could not have believed, Myn talked to three or four of them at once like a house on fire. We were on a dirty kind of boat going down the river, and there really were a lot of interesting things to see as you went down—the Tower, the old green wharves Dickens wrote about, and the big ships being tugged upstream. But, you see, I got no sort of proper comfort out of those, the way Myn was going on—laughing, and every little while looking up like a duck that has just had a drink, at some miserable whipper-snapper that I could have taken between my finger and thumb and made chewed string of.

Oh, don't make any mistake. Jealous—not a bit of it. Quite the contrary.

I was only disappointed in Myn—sorry for her too. For myself I did not care. It was beneath me. I had borne the burden and heat of the day. I had sold the Book of the Bank of France. While as for these fellows, what had they ever done? "Do-Ray—Me—Fah"—that was the amount of it—yes, and twisted imaginary moustaches. There was one fellow who was particularly offensive. He talked falsetto as if his voice were sitting astride the roof of his head. His subject of conversation was "country oafs," and his advice that Myn should come and settle in London and "be one of us. He said clearly and plainly "hus," and that was the only comfort I had—that, and

the thought of old Phil Hallamshire's face if he saw the crew.

Barring Myn, Jenny Sands, and one or two of the girls, there weren't really any passable people on board among the passengers. The rest were bouncers, and conceited—why, conceited is really no word for them. They gave you the creeps.

Jenny Sands came over every now and then from the young man to whom she was talking, and asked how I was getting on, remarking very superfluously that Millicent seemed to be amusing herself. I replied, "Ah, yes!" in a voice which would have given points to the best Hamlet who ever moralized in the place of skulls—that is, of dead hopes and broken vows. (Pretty good this—got it out of a Green Book—don't tell.—S. B.)

Then Jenny would go over to where Myn sat, never looking at me, but only up at the young moustache-twisters (I could have twisted necks better), and as she leaned over the seat Myn would bend back her head. She had the kind of neck that is called swan-like, though it's not a bit like a swan really, or anything but a girl's neck. Then the two of them would whisper and giggle till they nearly dropped off the ship. Oh, they thought I didn't know, but of course they were laughing at me and at the ridiculous figure I cut.

But I did not mind. I had had enough. Only I never thought it of Myn, and as for Jenny Sands—well, though a pretty fair writer, I really could not undertake to put my feelings for her at that moment into black and white.

By and by we came to Greenwich. It was just a pier with a pretty battered-looking old inn at the end, a lot of loafers, and a smell of fried fish—that is, till you got up a street and found the palace with heaps of old salts and boys kicking balls about in the playground. The rest had all hurried on, but I lingered behind, watching the fine old hospital, and pacing the resounding colonnades with my hands behind my back, like Napoleon at Fontainebleau. High above, somewhere in the park, I heard the shouts of happy laughter, and realized that my youth was over. But that stern dignity which is the birthright of every man came to my assistance. I turned at the corner and looked out upon the river. I thought of Cæsar and Queen Elizabeth and Bill Sikes and Mr. Gladstone—oh, and lots of others who had ploughed that proud stream, and whose misfortunes—

"Hallo, Sam Brown, where have you got to?" said a voice in my ear. And there, within a yard, was Jenny Sands. I thought for a moment it was Myn, and—I will be honest—my heart gave a great hop. But it

was only Jenny, but pretty as a brass door-knocker.

"Myn sent me to look for you," she said; "and, I say, what's the matter? You've been crying—there is a tear on your cheek now!"

"It's a—*mistake!*" I said hotly. But I meant to say a shorter word. Then she looked at me a good while with eyes that had the funny shine in them—sorry for me and yet laughing all at a time—you know the sort. If you don't, you will.

Then she took me by the arm and gave it a great tug, like a boy might have done, turning me right round. I did not think she had the strength.

"Now look at me," she said; "no, not at the pavement, nor yet out at the river. Regard me—*me!*—I am quite worth it! Deny it if you dare."

I had to look. So would really anybody. You see she had a kind of fascinating way with her. Then she pronounced slowly, separating the words, and making them emphatic with her finger, pointing directly at me.

"You—great—*SILLY!*" That was what she said.

I could only look and say nothing. She shook me again.

"Wake up!" she cried, "or I'll get the girls to sing to you. You are a great donkey! Don't you understand *yet?*"

I shook my head, but her tone, for all that, was distinctly comforting. Then Jenny Sands took my arm and led me away round the corner. I could see the grass and trees of the park all blurred-like, and the dome of the Observatory, the one which makes ships sail as they ought (on account somehow of longitude) all wobbling about. For the third time Jenny gave my arm a sort of quick hug.

"Don't!" she said in a low, level whisper. "I will tell you all about it. I ought to have done it before. You and I were good friends, eh, Sam? But I am going to marry Jack Haslip some day, when he gets back from the West India Islands. I know I should have told you this before—at once, in fact. But in London girls don't do that very often—at least, not at the Academy of Music. It gets you laughed at, and they put tickets on your back—'This lot sold,' and things like that. Besides, you were all wrapped up in your stupid stamps, and I thought you would be none the worse of a good shaking up. But then when Myn came, she was going to be angry with me—that is, till I told her all about Jack. And then, of course, she laughed and said that you would be none the worse of a lesson."

"It does not matter," I said wearily. "You think my stamps stupid, and Myn—"

I pointed away up the long grey slopes of the park with my finger, meaning that Myn was having the best of times there and never thinking about me at all.

Jenny Sands looked at me with a kind of admiration that was almost fervent.

"The sooner you get away to the North the better," she said drily. "London is not good for your health, dear boy—too little grass, no cabbages!"

Then she gave my arm another first-class shake. I was getting used to it by this time.

"Oh, I wish I were stronger," she hissed, stamping her little foot; "I would shake you properly! You need it!"

But she had really done rather well as it was.

I could not think what the girl was getting at. My own attitude, indeed, was distinctly noble and pathetic—a sort of good middle betwixt Hamlet and the fellow with the plume in *The Bride of Lammermoor*. Then Jenny drew me quickly into a portico, where it was dusky even then.

"See here," she said, "you are a nice fellow, Sam Brown, and I am taking all this trouble because I like you. Don't think yourself so mighty clever, and keep out of London for ever so long. Now I am your big sister, and just chock full of good advice. Listen carefully. There is a big tree out yonder, with some bushes and a seat. Jack and I used to sit there and talk about yellow fever and West Indian earthquakes. Now it is my idea that if you go straight there now—*now*—somewhere in the vicinity, you may find something to your advantage!"

I knew that she meant Myn, and so almost without stopping to thank her I was starting out for the little cope.

"Sam," she said softly, calling me back, but not moving out of the shadow of the porch herself, "don't you think you owe your big sister something?"

I looked at her just once, and I knew as well as if it had been printed on her brow that Jenny meant I ought to give her a kiss.

"Would Jack—!" I began.

"Oh, Jack!" she answered lightly—meaning, as we say in the North, that it was a far cry to Loch Awe—or the West Indies.

Now gratitude has always been one of the best and strongest points of my character, and on this occasion I hope that I showed myself at the height of my reputation. Then afterwards Jenny went away, dabbing her eyes, which (to tell the truth) has made me think ever since. But before she was out of sight she turned, smiling more sweetly than I had ever seen her.

"Good-bye," she said, "good-bye, Sam. I advise you to take the Myn treat back by the first boat. I will bring along what is left of the Jersey sometime in the evening."

And she waved her hand and ran away. I

went towards the big tree she had pointed out, and after I had followed some silly twisty little paths that popped out and in like rabbits at the mouth of a warren I saw Myn sitting reading a book, on the seat Jenny had talked about as the one where she and her West Indian doctor had sat and yarned about volcanoes. Myn never looked up, not even when I plunged right across the grass, fell over a notice board, telling me that trespassers would be prosecuted, and—took Myn in my arms.

She stood up and shook me off indignantly, as who would say in a theatre, "What loathsome toad doth me annoy?"

"Myn!" I gasped.

"Sir?" said she, as chill as a Polar expedition in January.

"Don't be silly, Myn," I cried. "I know all about it. *And I forgive you!*"

She was not quite prepared for this, and all her highfalutin dropped off like a paste-board mask when the elastic breaks.

"It was that Jenny Sands who told you?" she said, half putting the question and half answering it herself.

I nodded triumphantly.

"Of course it was," said I. "She told me not to be silly and sulk; also that you did not mean it a bit, and that you were waiting for me here!"

"I never did!" cried Myn indignantly, trying, as it were, to get the elastic of the mask fixed up again.

But I was too wise to allow that. I did not give her time.

"Oh, yes, you were, Myn," I said, "you know you were; you and Jenny had it all arranged beforehand!"

"Miss Sands may have arranged it," said Myn, with much dignity, "but as for me, I had nothing to do with it. I was only—sitting a little retired for the sake of quiet, and—and, in fact—for the sake of quiet."

"Then shall I retire?" I said, adopting her grand manner, "and leave you with your quiet? As for me, I am going home by the first boat from the pier down there, so you can have all the quiet you want."

I had started to go, but—girls are so alike in some things, yet not one of them like another in others—just as Jenny did, she called me back.

"Hold on, Sam!"

I held on.

"Sure you don't love her?" she said. I was certain.

"Sure you never loved her just a little bit?"

"Cert!" I used our school contraction by a sort of instinct.

"And you never—?"

"No, never!" (Then with a faint reminiscence of a Gilbertian song, under my breath I added) "hardly ever!"

"Well," said Myn, gathering up some scarves, gloves, and the book, "I don't really think I care about staying here to go back with these people. We shall take the first boat to London, and be at the hotel in time to give father his tea when he comes in."

Myn was a good daughter—when it suited her.

And we were. It was, in fact, pretty nice coming home in the afternoon glow, into the big, smoky city. The boat looked quite clean now, and I never minded one of the grimy old sheds or wharves. I did not care a bit about the shipping, or the bridges, or even the Tower.

Neither did Myn. We had a good long old-fashioned talk, and the sea air (or some-

thing) had made her hair crispy and her eyes friendly and shiny. It was all pretty good.

But still better, I thought, was old Phil Hallamshire's voice which welcomed us, with its North Country accent "Well, you two—glad to see you back. I hope you have not fallen out by the way!"

He meant it for a joke, for he said, "Ha, ha!" afterwards. You always knew his jokes that way. But neither Myn nor I said, "Ha, ha!" We only tucked into our tea and scrimmaged on the sly for the last bun with sugared lemon on it.

Neither of us ever thought of Jenny—at least I don't think I did more than once or twice.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.

Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.

Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

A FINE display of King's Head stamps was given by Mr. G. Davis at the meeting of this Society held in the Leeds Institute on 5 March, 1907. All the colonies whose postal issues bear the effigy of King Edward VII were represented by complete sets of stamps in mint state, in some cases also in pairs and blocks of four, and, as if to give additional zest to the exhibition, Mr. Davis showed some interesting used specimens of many of the values. The first issues of King's Head stamps for Great Britain and the Colonies were made in 1902, and with few exceptions the stamps are printed in two colours, the type of head being generally identical, except in the £1 and £2 values for the Colony of Victoria, which give an admirably executed three-quarter-face portrait of His Majesty. Printed at first on ordinary paper watermarked Crown CA, then on chalked-surface as well as on ordinary paper with multiple watermark (i.e. with parts of several Crown CA's showing on each stamp instead of one Crown CA only), many of the higher values on the first paper have already become very scarce. As an instance, the £1 Southern Nigeria and the 10s. Lagos, to be had two or three years ago at slightly over face value, are now changing hands at several pounds each! It was the Society's first display to consist entirely of King's Head stamps, and if somewhat monotonous from the fact that the design and colours are very similar for all the colonies, these did not fail to command admiration and awaken fresh interest amongst members.

The President, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., was in the chair, and Mr. Davis was cordially thanked for his display.

Stamps of Continental countries were also exhibited at the meeting by members. Amongst the novelties shown were Barbados 2d., surcharged KINGSTON RELIEF FUND 1d.; Labuan 12 cents, surcharged STRAITS SETTLEMENTS 4 CENTS, by Mr. T. S. Fraser; set of Morocco surcharged on Great Britain, 5 centimos to 6 pesetas, used on entire, earliest date of posting, by the

President; proof of the first 6d. surface-printed stamp in green, with trial obliteration, and a *History of the Japanese Post Office*, published at Tokio in Japanese, with specimen stamps, by Mr. W. V. Morten; Turkish stamps with red surcharge indicating that for external postage they are sold at the Post Office in Constantinople at a reduction of 20 per cent.—this in order to compete more successfully with the British, German, and other foreign Post Offices in that city—by Mr. E. Egly.

North of England Philatelic Society

President: G. B. Bainbridge, J.P.

Hon. Sec.: Mark Easton, 43 Sidney Grove, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Meetings: Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, 7 March, 1907, at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 7 o'clock.

The President, Mr. G. B. Bainbridge, was in the chair, and there were eighteen members present.

The Chairman briefly introduced Mr. M. H. Horsley, of West Hartlepool, to his fellow-members, and then called on that gentleman to show his Canada.

Mr. Horsley's Canadians!

Mr. Horsley began his remarks by stating that of all our colonies, there are none possessing greater potentialities than Canada, and its future may be all and more than the most daring prophet of to-day tells, and that though each collector has his favourite country, no one will deny the beauty of design, colour, and finish of the stamps of Canada to quite a recent date. He continued by saying that though the extreme scarcity of fine unused copies of many of the pence issues places Canada beyond the reach of those who are not prepared to invest a fairly considerable sum, yet with the exception of one stamp it is possible to get an attractive and interesting collection at a moderate expenditure. Mr. Horsley then passed round his magnificent collection sheet by sheet, explaining the various issues, papers, and varieties as the particular copies circulated round the members, drawing special attention to a minor variety of the 3d., imperf., the "double stroke," probably caused by some slight movement of paper or die during

printing; he also pointed out the marked difference in the width of oval in 10d. and 7½d. of the third issue. The meaning of 6d. sterling 7½d. cy. (currency), 10d. sterling and 8d. cy., Mr. Horsley explained, was due to the fact that the 12d. was reckoned at 20 cents, there being five Canadian shillings of 20 cents to the dollar, or a ratio on the old Canadian currency of 5 to 4.

Among the interesting stamps shown were copies of the 50c., and 20c. 1893 issue, unperforated on originals, and several copies of the other values were also shown postally used. A used copy of the "split" on the original, dated 5 January, 1899, and posted at Port Hood, was also in the collection, though as this issue was absolutely unauthorized Mr. Horsley held it should not be recognized.

The question of certain well-defined marks on the early issues and their position on the unperforated and perforated issues was raised, and Mr. Horsley gave it as his opinion, in which he is supported by other well-known specialists, that the

old pence plates were adapted or recut for the cents issue.

The collection, which is practically complete in all issues used and unused, including the 10 cents black-brown *unused*, was quite a revelation to the fortunate members present.

At the conclusion of the display Mr. Cochrane moved a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Horsley for coming to Newcastle with his famous collection, which had been already before the Royal Philatelic Society; Mr. Humes seconded; and Mr. Bainbridge, in supporting, said the collection of Canada shown by Mr. Horsley, and considered by many collectors to be the finest in the kingdom, had all been got together in five years, a truly notable achievement.

Mr. Horsley, in thanking the members for the vote, said he felt he had only done his duty, that of helping his fellow-members with information and advice, the assistance of other members in the pursuit of their hobby being one of the chief aims of Philatelic Societies.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

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Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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6 "	3s. 3d.	80 c.	fc. 4.00	m. 3.25
12 "	6s. 6d.	\$1.60	fc. 8.00	m. 6.50

In Great Britain it will be cheaper for our readers to order *G. S. W.* from their nearest Newsagent or Stationer, or from the Railway Bookstall. This will save postage, and the paper will be delivered flat, instead of folded as it would be if posted.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 14
Whole No. 718

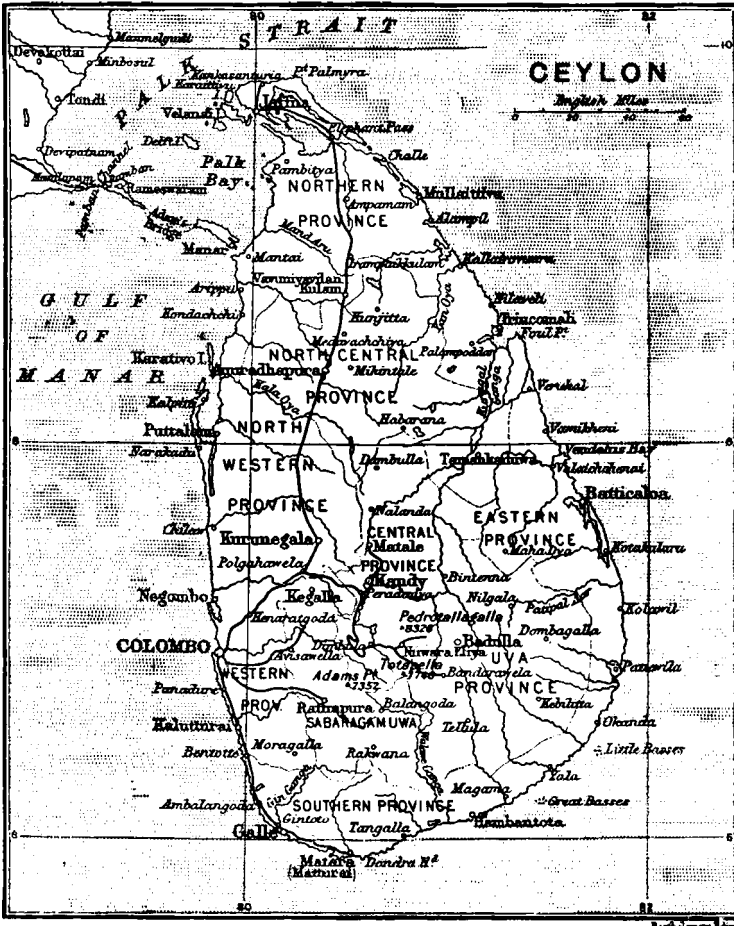
6 APRIL, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Ceylon



THE island of Ceylon lies to the south of India. It is 267 miles in length and 140 miles across in its broadest part. It is separated from the mainland of India by the Gulf of Manar and Palk Strait,

but it is almost joined to India by Rameswaram and Manar Islands and the coral reef known as Adam's Bridge.

The Portuguese established themselves on the island in 1505, and remained in posses-

sion till they were driven out by the Dutch in 1640, who in 1796 had to give place to the British.

The island is said to abound in magnificent ruins of the great cities and temples of the ancient Singhalese kings, the ruins being second in extent and interest only to those of Egypt. The Arabs regard it as the home of Adam and Eve after their expulsion from the Garden of Eden, hence the name of Adam's Bridge.

The population is 3,740,562. Colombo, the capital, has a population of 158,228. The island is governed as a Crown Colony with a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive of five, and a Legislative Council of seventeen members.

Its Philatelic History

Philatelically Ceylon is one of the great countries, and Baron de Worms is its chief priest. His superb collection, representing the high-water mark of specialism, has won the admiration of all classes of philatelists at all the great philatelic exhibitions. The earliest issues, full of first-class rarities, are only for the wealthiest of the wealthy. In mint condition some run into three figures.

The first issue was made in 1855, and consisted of only two values, 1d. and 6d. In 1857-9 a full series from 1d. up to and including a 2s. stamp was provided. These first issues were designed, engraved, and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., the printers of the first English postage stamps. As in the case of the Cape of Good Hope, when Messrs. De La Rue and Co. took over the contract for supplying the colony with postage stamps, they started printing from the plates made by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and we therefore get, as in the notable case of the triangular Capes, what the specialist treats as separable printings by these two eminent firms. But the printings are more easily separated in the case of Ceylon than in the case of the triangular. In the triangular the specialist has to rely mainly upon the distinction of shades; whereas in the case of Ceylon Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s printings are on paper watermarked Star, and Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s are upon either unwatermarked paper or paper watermarked Crown CC.

The pence issues, which include the great rarities of Ceylon, ended with 1872, when a long series of designs, varying for each stamp, was engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. In this series the values were expressed in cents and rupees as on the Indian stamps. These were watermarked Crown CC. In 1883 the watermark was changed to Crown CA. Two years later the postal authorities had a very severe attack of surcharging, which continued,

with more or less virulence and under various excuses, till 1899, when a new series was made up out of a selection of old types, which were printed in new colours. Then, in 1903, came the King's Heads, watermarked single CA, followed in 1904 by the same designs on paper watermarked multiple CA.

1855-9. Twelve values. Designs: Various. The ½d. was designed and engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and issued in 1857 on unwatermarked paper, and imperforate. All the other values were designed and engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and were printed by them on paper watermarked with a star, and were issued imperforate. These early Ceylons, which are so much admired, owe their beauty to the diademed head of Queen Victoria in profile to left from a beautiful water colour by Mr. Edward H. Corbould. In the 1d., 2d., 5d., 6d., 10d., and 1s. the inscriptions and ornamentation are all subordinated to the portrait, the effect of which is greatly heightened by the total absence of elaborate framework. In the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. the same portrait is enframed in an octagonal design. This first series of Ceylon is full of rarities, some in unused condition running into three figures, and all but the 1d. and 2d. very expensive.



	No wmk.	Imperf.	Unused.		Used.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
½d., lilac			25	0	25	0



	Wmk.	Star.	Imperf.	Unused.		Used.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
1d., blue				40	0	3	6
2d., green				15	0	4	0
5d., chestnut				70	0	15	0
6d., brown				—		17	6
1s., lilac				—		15	0



<i>Wmk. Star. Imperf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
10d., vermilion	£5	30 0



<i>Wmk. Star. Imperf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
4d., rose	—	£16
8d., yellow-brown	—	£15
9d., brown	—	£5
1s. 9d., green	—	£6
2s., blue	—	£8

1861. Ten values. Designs: As in last issue. This series is a repetition of all the values of the first issue, with the exception of the ½d. and 1s. 9d., on paper watermarked with a Star as before, but perforated.

Designs as before.

<i>Wmk. Star. Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1d., blue	35 0	4 0
2d., green	40 0	20 0
4d., rose	60 0	40 0
5d., chestnut	25 0	4 6
6d., brown	—	25 0
8d., "	£10	£5
9d., "	30 0	30 0
10d., vermilion	60 0	15 0
1s., lilac	20 0	7 6
2s., blue	60 0	50 0

1862. Six values. Designs: As before. The contract for supplying the postage stamps to the colony having passed from Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., the new firm began printing from the Perkins Bacon and Co. plates of all the values but the ½d., which was their own production. The stamps are

distinguished by being printed on unwatermarked paper. The ½d., the first issue of which was on unwatermarked paper and imperforate, is distinguished in this series by being perforated.

Designs as before.

<i>No wmk. Perf.</i>	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
½d., lilac	30 0	30 0
1d., blue	—	30 0
5d., brown	£12	35 0
6d., "	—	15 0
9d., "	£10	35 0
1s., violet	£12	30 0

1863-7. Eleven values. Designs: Still as before, but printed on paper watermarked Crown CC.

Designs as before.

Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
½d. lilac	6 0	6 0
1d., blue	6 0	1 0
2d., green	70 0	30 0
2d., yellow	12 0	5 0
4d., rose	10 6	7 6
5d., brown	75 0	40 0
5d., green	16 0	7 6
6d., brown	10 0	3 0
8d., "	15 0	8 6
9d., "	15 0	7 6
10d., orange	12 6	7 6
1s., mauve	20 0	7 6
2s., blue	25 0	8 6

1867-8. Two values. Designs: Diademed head of Queen Victoria to left, in the 1d. within an oval frame, and in the 3d. within a circle. The grand old steel plates of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. were in this issue abandoned for a cheaper process. These two stamps were also the last of the pence issues of the Colony. Watermarked Crown CC and perforated.



Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1d., blue	2 0	0 9
3d., rose	15 0	12 6

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.


Great Britain Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE first illustration following shows an interesting mark used to indicate Sunday. The semicircles round the ring represent the rays of the sun. I also illustrate a ship letter of 1771 and (p. 217) one of 1899.

London by night sixpence 1838

L. Cochrane Esq 



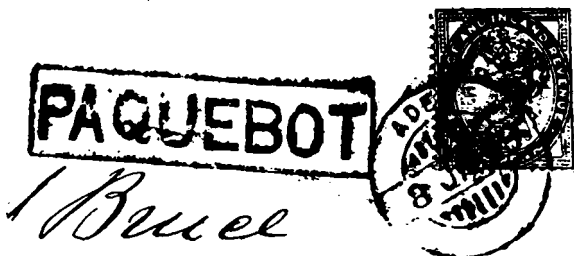
Receipt

**DOVER
SHIP**

Messrs Langston & Dixon

*Spurkland
Capt. Tomlin
H. G. P.*

*in
London*



I suggest that Paid marks are not cancellations, but stamps which frank the letter post-free to its destination; and, further, the amount of prepaid postage is stated upon them. The annexed is interesting as showing the wrong amount, 3d. first stamped, then cancelled and the proper 1d. stamp struck.

The surcharge "Specimen" was first applied to this series.

The 1s. was struck in brown to submit to Colonel Maberly, for colour of 10d., but was issued in green to pay single-letter rate to U.S.A. and for registration fee, which was at this time 1s.

The 10d. was from three dies.



—Doubtless my readers are aware of the practice of sending money in the seals used on letters, which is mentioned in the life of Macaulay, and which to some extent led to the institution of postal orders. By the courtesy of Mr. Eustace Chetwynd I am able to show (p. 218) two essays submitted by the Bank of England to the Post Office. The vignette on one resembles the head of the Queen on the 24 c. Newfoundland, the other that on the Falkland Islands stamp. To George Chetwynd, C.B., the nation owes not only the invention of the postal order remittance system, but also the establishment of the Savings Bank.

As you will see, I am as far as possible taking matters in their chronological order. We therefore now come to the Embossed Stamps. They comprise the whole of the adhesive postage stamps ever manufactured by the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House.

The designs were prepared by Mr. Osmond Hill.

The head dies were constructed by Mr. Wyon at the Mint.

The frame was designed and executed by Mr. Moss.

Each stamp had to be struck separately, on sheets of twenty in four rows of five.

The 6d. can be found with inverted and reversed watermark, and double printed. Also printed on the gum side. To prevent the wrong side being printed upon, a tinge of green was subsequently put into the gum.

I have discovered an interesting fact in that Mr. Branston was a partner with Sir William Congreve, and you will remember that he was later connected with Archer in recommending the surface printing of stamps, as exemplified by their Prince Consort essays. In 1851 he and Archer offered to print, gum, and perforate stamps at five-pence per thousand, or at a cheaper rate if the Government would allow him to print them on the surface principle. Why the offer was not accepted is a mystery; and the Commissioners of Inland Revenue were very severely criticized in the matter (see Parliamentary Report of 24 July, 1851).

Surface-printed stamps, 1855, were all on machine-made paper, watermarked by dandy roll passing over paper while in soft state.

The Small Garter measures 19 × 14 outside.

The Medium Garter measures 23 × 19 outside.

The Large Garter measures 23½ × 19 outside.

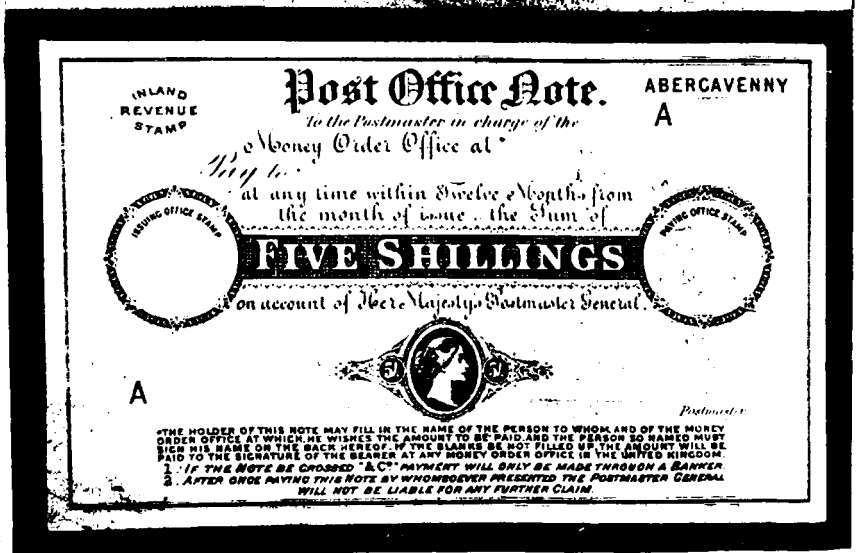
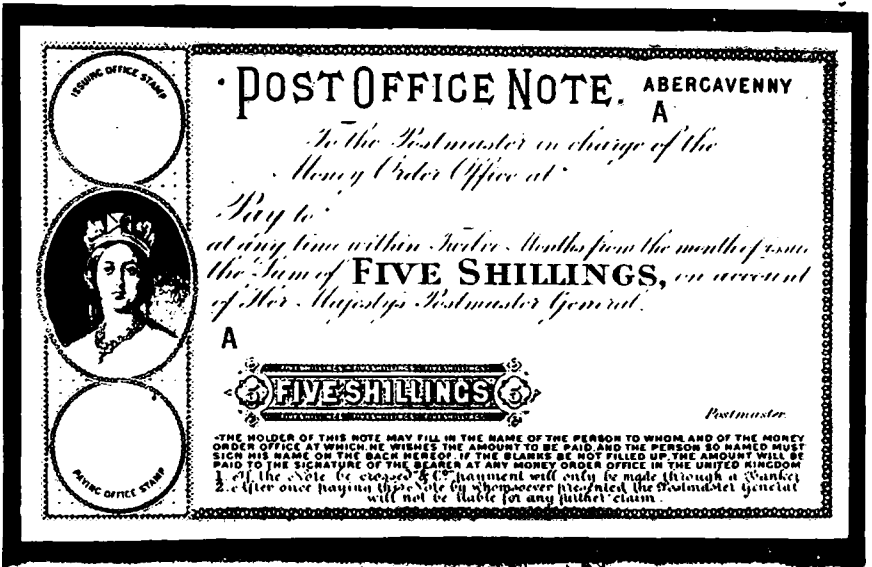
They were gummed before being printed.

All were designed, engraved, and printed by De La Rue & Co. in hand presses until 1880, after by steam. The die was engraved on steel in relief or *àpargne*.

For the plate numbers and check letters,

holes were pierced in the die itself, and plugs inserted which could be changed.

From the die moulds were taken and arranged in form from which electros were made. Each pane was a separate electro.



(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—*continued*

WE come now to consider the founding of colonies under different auspices from that of Virginia. Religious persecution had driven a body of English Puritans to Holland. Thence, ten years later, in 1620, they sailed to America and settled inside the bay formed by Cape Cod and the mainland. They called this land Plymouth, after the last English town at which they touched. For sixteen years the colony lived under the laws of England. Then the colonists drew up a code of laws for themselves. The year 1628 saw the first settlement of Massachusetts. This, again, was a Puritan colony, though it differed somewhat from Plymouth, inasmuch as the founders of the former were leaders among the Puritan party, men of wealth and education, while the founders of Plymouth were poor and, for the most part, unlearned. Both were independent of England. Virginia, on the other hand, was founded to be in touch with England; only the force of circumstances made it in many ways independent. Connecticut and New Haven were established by settlers from Massachusetts.

The settlement of Maine brings to our notice yet another type of colony. Charles I granted the province of Maine to Gorges in 1638. The charter handed to the proprietor gave him certain rights and powers, and he, in his turn, gave certain rights to the settlers. Gorges was practically a king over this territory. He could enact laws, levy taxes, raise troops, make war, and establish courts of justice.

The time was now ripe and the need urgent for a union of these New England States. From the side of the Indians there was possible danger. The French had established themselves in Canada and Acadia (the modern Nova Scotia). The Dutch had occupied the country between Delaware Bay and the Connecticut. Therefore Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven formed a Confederation whereby each colony preserved its full independence in internal affairs, but a central Government over all the colonies controlled their dealing with foreign States. During the time of the Commonwealth the New England colonies were granted immunity from import and export taxes levied on the other colonies. From this it is clear that the colonies acquiesced in the control of the English Parliament to a certain extent. At the Restoration the management of the New

England colonies was placed under a special board called the Council of the Plantations. This step was followed by the sending out of Commissioners from England to "proceed in all things for the providing for and settling the peace and security" of New England. Massachusetts alone of all the New England colonies proved refractory, although the State had only existed by the sufferance of the English Government. Her charter was merely that of a trading company. The power to enact laws, inflict punishment, form alliances, and make war had never been officially granted to them. Accordingly we find that the Massachusetts charter was annulled in 1683. Three years later, James II appointed a Council to govern Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire. Sir Edmund Andros was sent out as Governor. He and his Council were empowered to make laws, levy taxes, and administer justice. Thus all the colonies north of Delaware Bay were under the rule of Andros, and he was responsible to the King alone.

A new charter was granted to Massachusetts in 1692 whereby the Crown appointed the Governor, which appointment was formerly in the hands of the colonists. All laws were to be approved by the English Parliament. Connecticut and Rhode Island alone had the privilege of choosing their own Governors. All along, however, it had been a doubtful point as to whether the English Government had any power of taxing the colonists. In 1692 the Court of Massachusetts passed an Act declaring that no tax should be levied in the colony without the consent of the Court of the colony. To this the English Government refused to agree. The desire for independence now began to take shape in the minds of the New England colonists. Moreover, the French settlements had been gradually extended up the St. Lawrence. Disputes about boundaries arose between the French and English colonists. Several wars broke out, in which English ships and troops were sent to help the colonists, but with little success. In 1744 the New Englanders, unaided, attacked and took Louisburg, the chief fort of Cape Breton. This war led to still greater estrangement between the colonists and the mother country, for the former felt that the English Government had left them in the lurch. As a matter of fact, however, England was occupied with the War of the Austrian Succession, and could not pay much attention to colonial affairs.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRAZIL—continued

Issue of 1854. 280 Reis, red

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce* on thin, greyish wove paper. The ink stands out well from the surface of the paper, especially in the thick shading of the numerals. The central oval is formed of an engine-turned design, with a very distinct, wavy outline. This outline touches the boundary-line



of the stamp in four places; viz., to the left of the 2, above and below the 8, and to the right of the 0. Some copies are so heavily printed that, occasionally, other parts of the wavy outline almost touch the boundary-line, besides the four above-mentioned; but there can be no mistake about the said four. The 8 and the 0 are very deeply shaded. Not counting the outline of the stamp, there are 15 horizontal lines in the left top corner, 16 in the right top corner, 15 in the left bottom corner, and 14 in the right bottom corner. Between the thick outline of the stamp and the stamp itself, an excessively thin line may be traced, all up the left side, and half-way up the right side. The colour is a deep red-vermilion, rather dull.

First Forgery.—Lithographed, on very thin, very white wove paper. There is very little attempt at any imitation of the engine-turned central oval; but the said oval is marked by a very prominent chain-pattern, more like a string of sausages than anything else. There is, of course, no indication of the ink standing out from the surface of the paper. The chain-pattern touches the outer border-line, to the left of the 2, and to the right of the 0, and two of the scallops touch under the 8, and none at all at the top above the 8. The centres of the 8 and of the 0 are very lightly shaded. There are only 14 horizontal lines in the left top corner, 15 in the right top corner, 12 in the left bottom corner, and 13 in the right bottom corner, though one of these last is sometimes blotched and hidden.

Second Forgery.—I fancy this forgery is not often to be met with; I have only seen two specimens during all the years I have grubbed among these *Album Weeds*. I have put it second on my list, because the one just described is so much more common; but I think it is highly probable that this latter forgery is the older of the two. Lithographed, on rather thick, bluish-white, or on medium, very yellowish wove paper. There is no thickness of ink to be seen on the surface of the paper. The 2 and the 0 are much larger than the 8, and come considerably below it. The centre is composed of slightly curved, crossed, radiating lines, surrounded by an oval of very pointed scallops, not a bit like the rounded, wavy outline of the engine-turned oval in the centre of the genuine stamps. None of the

scallops touch the outer boundary-line, except the one to the right of the 0. There are 26 horizontal lines in the left top corner, about 17 or 18 in the right top corner, 23 in the left bottom corner, and about 27 in the right bottom corner. One of my copies has a red blotch in the left top corner, but this is not visible in my other specimens. The colour of one copy is a dull, dirty orange-vermilion; the other is more a sort of deep brownish-carmine.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—5, 101.

Second Forgery.—51; also some blotches.

Same Issue. 430 Reis, yellow

Genuine.—Engraved in *taille-douce*, almost exactly like the 280 reis. The wavy outline of the central oval of engine-turning touches the outer border-line in three places only; viz., to the left of the 4, and above and below the 3. There are 15 horizontal lines in the left top corner, 16 in the right top corner, 16 in the left bottom corner, and 16 in the right bottom corner. The engine-turning, as in the 280 reis, is almost equally dark all over. The colour is what I should call "lemon," and it becomes almost orange where the ink is very thick, though the hue is given as "yellow" in the catalogues.

Forged.—Lithographed, on very thin, very white wove paper. There is a string of sausages, or chain-pattern, as in the first forgery of the 280 reis, and this pattern only touches the outer boundary-line in two places; viz., to the left of the 4 and below the 3. The ink does not stand out from the surface of the paper. There are about 14 horizontal lines in the left top corner (the two top ones being usually blotched together), 16 in the right top corner, 13 or 14 in the left bottom corner, and 9 or 10 in the right bottom corner. The colour is a dirty yellow-ochre, very pale and chalky, and quite different from the genuine.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

Forged.—4, 5, 54 (all without numerals), 101.

(To be continued.)

THE BEST STAMP HINGES

We have prepared a new stamp hinge, of convenient size, put up in *air-tight tin boxes*, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

Post-free, 7d. per box.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER XIII

THE STAMP CADGER

WHEN we were once on our way back to East Dene, Myn soon made her father fish out the envelope with the money for the Bank of France Book. You trust Myn for that. Besides, old Phil wasn't one of your grabbing kind. He wouldn't have cared if there had been a million pounds in that envelope if the million wasn't his. He looked after it because it had been given him so to do, the same as if it were one of Grandison & Co.'s letters containing a cheque to bearer. But he never thought of looking inside, or even squeezing it with his fingers and trying to guess the contents.

Now when we got back to East Dene, you cannot think how nice everything looked! I tell you what—only to see the fields really green, and the big blue estuary all dotted with ships, and the ferry boats coming and going, each on a little curve with some spilt cream behind it—well, it was prime, almost like the first dish of new potatoes that comes in before the strawberries are ripe. Everything is greener up in the north. There is a catch in the air like good soda-water drunk from the bottle. And then the Cheviots spread out along the horizon with the shadows of the clouds so jolly upon them—all so mixed, that I will eat my head if you could tell which is cloud or shadow or hill sometimes, even when you have been brought up looking at them as I was.

It was an awful sell for Myn when she had to come down first class, in a compartment with only old Phil Hallamshire Sykes banked up behind his newspaper, and Myn at the window yawning her head off, till her face looked like an empty oyster-shell with teeth. But as for me, having, of course, only a third-class ticket, I was in a carriage that was open from end to end. I could see everybody. I could shift about, and show

off the packets of stamps I had. I kept sticking them on to sheets of thin cardboard with hinges, and jotting prices above to get all in readiness for the trade we were going to do in East Dene and Thorsby.

Well, all sorts of things happen in a railway carriage, or used to when I was young. First a big and burly father of a family came and sat beside me. He asked questions. What were stamps for? How many had I? He had heard of a reward for a million. He had heard also (and this was strictly private) that the Sultan of Turkey or Turkistan—he was not sure which—had been offering a reward for whoever would send enough to cover all the walls of his harem! Good joke that! Who was to stick them on? Oh, yes, he had been told that too. It was the Sultan's wives—to give them something to do. And they were to work them up all in a pattern like the Sultan's prayer-carpet—different colours, you know. That was the great thing about collecting stamps, to have them of different colours. He gave me this hint in a low, suppressed voice, as if he were telling me something which would assuredly make my fortune.

"Have them of different colours, my boy—as many colours as possible!"

And nodding his head genially to me, he went off to tell his wife of what great service he had been to a young man anxious to make his mark in the stamp world.

"Nothing like a little common sense, my dear," I heard him say. "The young man was grateful—oh, most grateful for the hint. He had never thought of it before!"

His wife, apparently accustomed to adore, looked up at him and said, "Of course not, William. How could you expect it? He is young and has not had your experience of the world."

William said kindly that in the circumstances he would not expect it, and catching my eye, nodded and beamed again to let me know that he wasn't proud.

Then presently a fidgety lady who sat opposite moved one place nearer to me. I never saw such a woman. When she

wasn't putting on her glasses, she was hunting for them. She had two pairs, one for reading and the other for looking out of the window. Both were on long hair guards, generously twined round her neck, and the way that these four strings got tangled up was a caution. It was like the Mayor of East Dene making a political speech. Then she had a small black leather bag, out of which she took smelling-bottles, handkerchiefs, bits of cobwebby fancy-work—Lord knows what, in fact. And she scattered them abroad on the seat, down the back, on the floor, and underneath everything that had an underneath. She got out a book and read as much as six lines. Then she laid it down face-to-the-seat, made a grab for something else, when down on the floor went the whole bag of tricks, book and all, and there on her knees was the nervous lady looking for them with her 25-h.p. long-distance glasses. So, breathing blessings, I was compelled to lay aside my stamps and help to pick them up.

I did this at least half a dozen times. Then I shovelled them all pell-mell into the bag and turned the key, which was hanging to the handles by a cord. With one quick jerk I snapped the string and put the key in my pocket. I would give the lady that key when she got to her journey's end—not before.

I did not intend to acquire curvature of the spine howking under the old girl's petticoats for throat jujubes and tatting needles. Art is long and stamps are fleeting—that is, if you don't keep an eye on them. Phillips says so, and he ought to know. So I helped to look for the key of the black bag—oh, you bet I looked—and as it wasn't found, she came nearer to me, in order to watch me at work. She had nothing to do now except to play cat's cradle with the hair chains of her glasses.

But quite suddenly she remembered that her nephew Artie was very fond of stamps. I seemed to have a lot. She wondered what I did with so many.

"Sell them!" said I, sticking a row of Austrians pretty close together and bracketing them a penny for some forlorn kid or other. Austrians are not favourites of mine somehow. No enthusiasm about Austrians! Though I will say there is good fun hunting over a bushel or two looking for Mercury heads. But in those days we did not care for Mercury heads—hardly thought they were right stamps, in fact. Any fellow would have swapped a dozen for a Hong Kong, because Hong Kong was so much farther away.

"Sell them!" cried the lady, holding up her hands. "Do people spend money on such things?"

I said that sometimes people so far forgot themselves as so to do.

"But not Artie—not my nephew Artie," she said in a tremulous voice. "You don't know dear Artie! Surely not my nephew Artie! Artie never *bought* a stamp in his life. He has asked for every one of them, and had them all given to him. That is what I call a stamp collector."

This sort of riled me, as it would 'most anybody in the trade.

"It is what I call a stamp cadger," I answered, very staccato.

"A what?" shrieked the poor lady, to whom Artie was heart's darling and general non-such. I abhor all non-suches.

"A stamp cadger," I repeated firmly; "a regular pest to society. Stamp cadging ought to be put down by Parliament. Or if the law will not do anything for us, I am afraid that Artie will come to a bad end—a sudden one, too. Some firms are ordering cadger-traps by the dozen. And now that wolves are dying out they are sending over old wolf-traps from the Continent. Artie had better take care."

Artie's aunt threw up her hands and apparently supplicated a safe passage through all perils of cadger-traps and second-hand wolf-traps for her beloved. Then she said suddenly—

"Artie shall give up collecting—I will see him this evening!"

I had gone on peacefully making up my sheets and keeping my face straight, as Myn had taught me how. So the good lady never suspected I was getting at her. I felt that I could afford to be generous, so I said, "Here is my address. I live in East Dene, and if your nephew has anything in his collection worth while, I—my firm, that is—will most willingly purchase from him."

And for the first time in my life I gave the address of the now celebrated name and style of "ME & MYN, LIMITED."

She said that her nephew would call upon "us" with his collection, but that, as he was a reckless youth, we were not to give him more than five or six pounds at a time. I promised at once not to do so. This I did with perfect safety, for I never knew a stamp cadger's collection yet that was worth as many shillings—I mean unless he began to cadge long, long ago—away "at the back o' beyont"—as they say in Scotland.

When at last I got rid of her by shifting to a vacant window seat, where (as I pretended) I could see better, the fidgety lady thanked me for my promise, and gave me her own address so that I could send the money for dear Artie's collection direct to her. She would put it in the savings bank and take care of it for him till his twenty-first birthday. But I had my doubts. If she took no better care of it than she had done of the contents of the black bag, Artie would not be rich when he came of age. Besides,

Myn and I meant to sell all we could, but to buy only when we could not help it. That is what all the big dealers do, though they don't all put it so baldly as that.

However, virtue was rewarded. For right beside me in my new place sat a quiet-looking man who said nothing for a long time. Only I could feel that his eyes were on my fingers, and once when I turned a Wurtemberger upside down, he put his hand forward as if to rectify the mistake.

Then he began presently, "Did I hear you say that you were going to sell these stamps?"

So I told him that I was, and he said I was young to be going into business by myself. So I told him about father, and how I had somehow to get my living and support mother as well. He seemed pretty interested, and said that he lived in Thorsby himself, and that his name was Mr. Robert Fortune. He then took my sheets and looked all over them one by one, carefully and like one who understood, ticking off all the higher-priced ones.

"Are you willing to sell me those now?" he asked.

"Of course I am," I answered; "but you see we have not yet got out our proper sheets for grown people. These were only meant for children, till we get a proper shop or something arranged, that is."

"That does not matter in the least," said Mr. Fortune. "I have some young people about me who have been collecting in a sort of desultory way—frantic about stamps for twenty-four hours and then forgetting where the album is for a year. But this haul may serve to steady them a bit!"

And he paid me out £4. 11s. in plain cash—more than my whole trip had cost me! It was a perfect godsend. I tried to look *blase* and don't-care-ative. But he was pretty far-seeing as well as rich, this Mr. Robert Fortune, and I think he got on to me. Anyway, he sat watching, and occasionally making a suggestion, as I worked through my list of countries.

I slipped out at one station where we had twenty minutes, and found Myn's carriage empty, but all old Phil's things scattered about. So I judged that they would be in the dining-room. I had quite forgotten about that—indeed, about anything to eat. Myn hadn't, though. She had nailed six browned potatoes, a slice of beef, and six sandwiches. How she managed it is a mystery into which I do not care to pry. But I told Myn that she was a good "Co." No head of a firm need wish for a better partner. As for old Phil, he came out looking as if the station belonged to him, including the station-master and all the engines. So nobody ever thought of suspecting Myn. Why should they? I do not say

that Myn *stole* the things for me. No, she only conveyed them to her plate. She might have eaten them if she had liked. But she was more noble, like those fellows in Thessalonica or somewhere, and instead of greedy-toothing them all up herself, she tied them in her handkerchief for me. A proper girl—well, yes—you hear me speaking!

Of course, come to think on it, Grizel Baillie and all the heroines of antiquity did the same thing for their "Co."s. And these were not, generally, so well employed as I was, earning £4. 11s. by selling bits of dirty paper to a man who knew no better. That's what the fellow says about stamp dealing—him that sits in the scorner's chair. Much he knows about it. Very likely he has never earned enough to pay for the smelly stuff on his handkerchiefs.

If he really has anything to say why—my name is Sam Brown, of East Dene; my fighting weight "fourteen-seven." Every one in Thorsby and East Dene knows where to find me. Let him come on.

Myn nearly danced when I told her about the four pounds eleven. She wanted me to come into the first-class carriage with old Phil and her, so that she might talk it over comfortably. But though I respected and revered old Phil, I had no desire to be so long and so continuously under his eye. Besides, there was the ticket collector.

So we decided on the head of the garden instead.

"But mind you," she said, "no lonely mariners this time—no Green Books!"

"No Biddy Balmers!" I retorted sternly.

"No," said she. "I suppose you have worked off all those passages out of 'Love's Rosy Petals' on the singing girls—"

"Did Jenny—?" I began, fiercely enough—for I thought she had been giving me away, when I had only been trying to improve her literary taste.

"No," said Myn, "there speaks a guilty conscience. Jenny Sands never told me a word except about her doctor from the West Indies. She didn't care the snap of her finger for you, so you needn't think it."

"Well, it doesn't matter," said I, "not a single toffee drop. No more did I care for the whole crowd, though I will say that Mrs. Sands and the sergeant were pretty decent to me. We must send them something when we get settled as to 'The Business.'"

You have no idea of the solemn way the last words sounded—"The Business." My, it was like the organ in church sometimes, so low that your ears can't hear it, yet which makes you shake all inside, the sound batting against the roof and coming back again to hit you just where you live.

"Business!" "The Business!" "Our Business!" "Me & Myn, Limited's, Business!"

It made a fellow feel good—all sort of cleaned up, and sea-bathed, and—yes, I have said it before, but I can't think of another word—religious. And Myn and I, sole partners, without thinking how it would look, put out our right hands and looked at each other in the eyes, holding on like wax, before all the station. I didn't know exactly what to say. I felt that something ought to be said. "Amen," perhaps, or "Dust to dust," or something like that. But all I could think of was just, "Till death us do part," which I had learned from peeping between the leaves of my Prayer Book when sermons were long and dull.

"Till death us do part, Myn!" I said out loud, and I thought it was all right. But in a minute, before the guard could sound his whistle, Myn's face grew awful red. She threw away my hand as far as it would go, which was not very far, as it was well tacked on at wrist and shoulder.

She didn't say anything, but made straight past me and bolted into old Phil's compartment. And though I walked two or three

times along the platform, and coughed quite loud, Myn kept on staring out of the opposite window. But her near cheek was still pretty high-coloured, though. So I guess she had not forgotten me quite as much as all that.

So I went back to my own third class, and getting on the side where Myn was, I shoved my head out and called, "Myn! Myn!" For I wanted to explain that I wasn't just dead set on "Till death us do part!" Also that, if she liked it better, I was willing to let it go at "World without end," or "N. or M.," as the case may be—or, in fact, anything good and orthodox and solemnizing that Myn herself could think of. I was not particular.

But though I was dead sure that Myn heard me, she never so much as put the tip of her nose outside, and after the third time of asking the window of the first-class compartment went up with a slam.

Perhaps old Phil Hallamshire was afraid of draughts. Perhaps not!

(To be continued.)

Special Correspondence

American Notes and News

By EUSTACE B. POWER

NEW YORK, 10 March, 1907

Power Returns from — I

I HAVE been asked by a few people what has happened to my American Notes, and I really think there *has* been a number or two of the *Weekly* issued since I wrote some of my little jottings; but I have been busy raking in the dollars, and my notes, like most of the American Limited Express trains, are several hours late. Here are a few items to go along with.

U.S.A. 1 and 2 c. imperfs.

The sudden appearance of our 1 and 2 c. stamps in large sheets of 400 without perforations caused a little flutter. They were prepared for use, or rather experimental use, I believe, in some penny-in-the-slot machine. Some dealers got stung and some didn't—I didn't—because I had advices from Washington about them, and gave our good money for 10,000 of each at *face value*. I have heard, however, of a meek-looking young man, just in from the country, who had *apparently* found a few in a backwoods post office which he magnanimously let some New York dealers have *very cheap* at ten cents each, and this with the thermometer at zero and philatelic activity boiling in Chicago. Well, well!

Salvador, 1899

Can any of my readers show me a really genuinely used copy of any of the Salvador set known as Nos. 241 to 251 or Nos. 701 to 711, or—oh, be quiet!—they are going out of the next

Catalogue, and that settles it. It hurts your feelings and your purse sometimes to cut out the cancer, but it does a heap of good in the end. This time we're going to shoot out a lot of things in this country, and worse and more of it, they are things we've bought with our good money. Talking of shooting always reminds me of the man who stole a coat and vest and ran off. The Hebraic vendor of the said coat and vest called to the policeman and said, "Shoot 'im in de trousers: the coat and vest is mine!"

No Stamp Dealers Here

I have just received a pictorial post card from the South (wish I was there) from one of my clients, who writes on the back: "Lovely weather and peaceful time; no stamp dealers here." Now that's very naughty; very, very naughty; and when that man comes back I'll—Hello!—Yes, sir. New issue service, sir? Certainly, got a few boxes left; have moved them all up two lately. Thank you. Yes, \$25.00 in advance, please. Good-bye.

Power's Philatelic Library!

Who knows anything about philatelic literature? I didn't, but I do now. About six months ago I conceived an insane notion that it would be a lovely thing to have a library on stamps; all the papers ever published, every catalogue issued since B.C. 26, everything that looked or smelt like having to do with stamps. I started. Oh, horrors! but I'm in trouble. I've got shelves, boxes, and every conceivable thing full of papers.

Mr. Deats, who has collected philatelic literature since there was any such thing, comes into my office and smiles a sickly smile; Mr. Rich says, "I told you so," sometimes alternated with, "It serves you right"; and Mr. Luff says, "A fool and his money," and there you are. Out in the cold, cold world again without any friends and precious little cash. I have not quite made up my mind yet as to the disposition of this library *when I do get it complete* (what's that?); but I shall either give it to the British Museum or sell it for two or three thousand pounds. I can't quite make up my mind yet.

Chalkies

Chalkies win—easily! Now collectors all want them here, because they think that the scourge is over since the colonies are now going in for chalk in the ink instead of chalk on the paper, and as we already have chalk in the milk, and "chalk it up," we are getting along real nicely. Two or three well-known men in New York are taking both sets now—a little late on the multiple ordinary set—but still in plenty of time to reap a good profit later on from the rest of the folk who want to congregate around the bandstand.

San Francisco's Collectors

San Francisco and Los Angeles are both very active in the stamp line. Our agents order heavily of all our publications, and that's a bully good sign, added to which our own correspondence with the coast is unusually heavy for that section.

Stamps to Watch

Stamps to watch: British Guiana, single C.A., 48 c. and 60 c.; Cyprus, 1 pi., 2 pi., single; Grenada, the high values, single wmk.; likewise Sierra Leone high values, and I believe the Three Nigger type of B.C.A. issued in 1900 are worth all they are listed at to-day; neither is the Straits Settlements 4c., multiple, ordinary, on every bush.

Gibbons in the States

Our supply of 1906-7 Catalogues is running low here in New York—that's a very fine sign; it shows increasing use of its reliable pages by collectors. Mr. J. C. Morgenthau, the well-known auction cataloguer, has used it *exclusively* for British Colonials in his forthcoming sale of

stamps. Our want lists all come in now with Gibbons Catalogue numbers, and altogether we feel quite happy about it. A want list by any other catalogue always holds up the order some forty-eight hours, and clients who are in a hurry had better use our numbers if they want quick action. Owing to our arrangement of our stock we can fill a list at the rate of seventy-five to eighty stamps an hour. I believe our stock is not only the largest, but the best arranged in the United States.

Purely for New Yorkers

This last note is purely for New Yorkers. We have in mind the compilation of a chart and correct guide for collectors, showing them the safest way to travel about down town—how to avoid the lakes in the streets, where the rivers are fordable with comparative safety, and how to reach 198 Broadway without being covered in mud and slush; and, lastly, embracing a complete and correct diagram of Kalil's restaurant, showing the position of our daily luncheon table in case you want to join us. You're sure of a hearty welcome, and this is the one place where we bar shop and shop at the bar. Private stock, 1860, please!

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Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a *permanent* Album we have provided from one to four blank pages *after each country*, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ × 11½ inches.

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Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenhelm.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Ninefields, St. Albans.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.
Annual Subscription, 5s.

THE March meeting of the above Society was held on the 10th at head-quarters, under the chairmanship of the Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hayman. After the previous minutes had been read and confirmed, Mr. W. Moore, of Bayley Street, W.C.; and Mr. W. H. Eastwood, of Crouch End, were elected members of the Society. Arrangements were made for the forthcoming

annual dinner, and a sub-committee elected to make final arrangements. Amongst the members present who then settled down to enjoy Mr. Dorning Beckton's stamps of Denmark were, besides the Chairman, Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham, W. T. Standen, L. A. Bradbury, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frenzels, W. Simpson, H. Eastwood, A. H. L. Giles, K. Wiehen, J. E. Lincoln, S. Chapman, E. Bounds, F. G. Biggs, M. Z. Kuttner, A. G. Wane, M. Simons, and H. A. Slade (Secretary). Mr. Duveen had arranged to give a display, but was unable to, owing to his absence in the south of France. He generously offered to return for the purpose, but

the Society hardly liked to accept an offer entailing so much. Mr. Hayman kindly handed the sheets round and gave some lucid notes thereon.

The collection was very strong in unused copies of the early issues from 1851 to 1870, the 2 R.B.S. of 1851 being particularly well represented. The 8 sk. and 16 sk. of 1868 were also much admired. Of the later issues, much interest was taken in the 48, lilac and brown, and the 100, orange and grey, and the depth of colour in some specimens of the other values was very marked. A few of the pages, however, were not improved by a heavily obliterated copy being mounted by the side of "mints."

A portion of the Iceland issues was also included by Mr. Beckton. The stamps, as a whole, were inspected with much interest, many of those present feeling that they were not in the holy of holies of the advanced specialist in a rare country, but were on ground that they could hope to tread. At the conclusion Mr. Wane proposed, and Mr. Simpson seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Beckton and Mr. Hayman, which was carried.

During the evening Mr. Hayman added to his many generousities by presenting some fine Danish proofs for the permanent collection and handing Mr. Cool some dangerous English Official and British Bechuanaland forgeries for the Society's collection of "duds."

Mr. C. R. Sutherland, an old official of the Society and one of its first members, has returned to England from the Cape, and will be heartily welcomed when he again visits head-quarters.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Malville.

Hon. Trans.: H. F. Johnson.

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.

Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

THE usual meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society was held at Exeter Hall, Strand, on Saturday, 16 March, 1907.

Before the items on the programme were taken the members present resolved themselves into a committee to consider the best means of promoting the success of the Concert Conversazione to be held at the Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C., on Saturday, 6 April, at 7.30 p.m., when Mr. F. J. Melville's comedy, *The Lady Forger*, will be presented. It was announced that the prices of the numbered and reserved stalls are 2s. 6d. and 2s., and the unreserved seats 1s. each, and that tickets could be obtained from Mr. H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W., or from most of the leading stamp dealers.

An attractive playbill, conspicuous by Mr. E. P. Kinsella's clever sketches of the play during its first production, was distributed. In addition to the cast of the play and particulars of the concert which is to follow, a key plan, "How to get to Cripplegate Theatre," is given so as to afford every information to intending playgoers.

It was satisfactory to hear that a number of seats had been already booked, and it is hoped that philatelists of all degrees will help to bring about that happy state of affairs that gladdens the hearts of all dramatists and actors on such occasions, to wit, "House Full."

Mr. F. J. Melville took the chair at 8 p.m. Letters were read from Mr. G. Savournin acknowledging the vote of condolence passed at the last

meeting of the Society on Mr. Lucien Savournin's death, and from the Manchester Branch expressing their deep regret at that sad loss. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and passed, the following new members were elected: Miss H. W. Baker and Messrs. W. F. Sisman and G. B. Kirby.

Announcements were made of donations to the Library, Permanent and Forgery Collections, viz.—To the Library, from Mr. E. J. Home-wood. To the Forgery Collection, from Miss Cassells and from Messrs. Holland, Heather, Gibson, and Readhead. To the Permanent Collection, from Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark and Mr. J. Corner-Spokes.

In anticipation of the interesting items of the programme a large number of members attended, nor were they disappointed. "Ladies' Night" may be recorded as one of the most successful meetings of the session, and all present went away with the recollections of a very enjoyable evening.

Mrs. H. Clark opened the programme by reading an interesting paper entitled "Bypaths of Philately," in which she referred to the interest to be found off the beaten track of postage-stamp collection and the flowers to be gathered in other fields of Philately. The paper gave an insight of the pleasure to be derived from collecting fiscals, locals, essays, telegraph stamps, railway letter fee stamps, railway newspaper and parcels stamps, etc. It was illustrated by a display of several of the items mentioned, and proved most interesting to the assembly, who enjoyed this original departure into comparatively unknown pastures.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Clark was moved by Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. R. Halliday, supported by Mr. J. Feehey, and carried amidst applause.

The next item on the programme was a display of Mrs. D. Field's collection of British Colonials. The colonies shown on this occasion were Gambia, Gold Coast, Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, Malta, and North Borneo. Among the rarer stamps shown were Gibraltar, the carmine stamp with value omitted; Gold Coast, 1d., blue, Crown CA, mint, of 1883 issue; Malta, a pair of the 4d., brown, 1885 issue, imperf. The numerous varieties of shades of the early halfpennies of Malta were much admired, a fine mint block of four of the golden-yellow shade claiming a large share of attention.

On the motion of Mr. Melville, seconded by Mr. C. J. Patman, and supported by Mr. Westcott, a vote of thanks to Mrs. Field was unanimously passed, the members at the same time expressing their regret that Mr. Field was unable to be present on account of ill-health.

The ladies had evidently determined to appropriate this evening entirely for themselves, for the customary vote of thanks to Mr. Melville as Chairman was moved by Miss Giles, and seconded by Mrs. Field. Needless to say, it was carried unanimously.

Sheffield Philatelic Society

President: F. Atkin.

Hon. Sec.: H. E. Standfield, 22 Parker's Road, Sheffield.

THE usual bi-monthly meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening, 20 March, 1907, in their rooms at the King's Head Hotel, the chair being taken by the President, Mr. F. Atkin.

There was a good muster of members to view the collection of the stamps of Queenland, which

were exhibited by Mr. E. Heginbottom. The collection was a very fine one, being most complete, and containing many varieties of shades and perforations. The rarities were very numerous. Amongst them were the following: 1860, imperf., 1d. (catalogued £3); 2d., blue (catalogued £9); 6d., green (catalogued £4. 10s.), perf. 14×16; 6d., green (catalogued 75s.); 1874, wmk. Star, perf. 12, 2d., blue (catalogued £3); perf. 13×12, 2d., blue (catalogued 70s.); 1868-79, wmk. Crown and Q, 1s., violet (catalogued 70s.).

The earlier issues were well represented, and contained a nice selection of shades. Mr. Heginbottom also showed a fine lot of fiscal stamps used postally. At the close of the exhibition a vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Heginbottom, who promised to show further selections of his Australian stamps at subsequent meetings.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

President: T. Henderson, Esq., M.A.

Hon. Sec.: H. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

The second February meeting of the Transvaal Philatelic Society was held at the Board Room, Trust Buildings, Johannesburg, on Tuesday, 26th, Mr. T. Henderson, M.A., President, in the chair. A wet evening in no way interfered with a most satisfactory attendance.

The elections to membership announced at the last meeting were confirmed. Letters were read from the Junior Philatelic Society (London), and from the Herts, Birmingham, and Hull Societies.

Mr. J. C. Hand proposed that the auction sales be resumed, and after some discussion it was decided to hold quarterly auctions, the details being left to the Committee.

The exhibition comprised the stamps of British Central Africa, British East Africa, and Zanzibar. Practically perfect collections were shown by Messrs. G. C. Herbert and Leo Mayer, both as to condition and completeness. The President and Mr. A. J. Cohen also exhibited very fine lots, and a better show has not been made of any countries since the Society was inaugurated.

Mr. C. E. Hawley, F.G.S., contributed his paper on "The Objects of a Philatelic Society." Dealing first with the modern and scientific side of Philately, it was shown how stamp collecting was no longer a mere hobby, and that the leading Society in London had been placed by royal command upon the same footing as the Geographical and other learned bodies, and would be known in future as the "Royal Philatelic Society," and its members F.R.P.S. The duties of these Societies, now to be found all over the world, comprised mainly research, and the special and immediate duty before South African philatelists lay in the standardizing of the South African issues. Examples were quoted in this respect of the leading Australian, French, Indian, and other bodies, and South Africa must follow suit. Other duties lay in keeping the technical side of Philately clear of trade influences, allowing the commercial element to take its own distinctive and proper position. Mr. Hawley made an eloquent appeal to philatelists to "play springbok," and to promptly fight any and every instance of fraud or sharp practice. Amateur dealing must be discouraged, and collectors should keep the true and technical side of Philately ever before them. He confidently predicted the time when membership of a Philatelic Society would only be attained after passing a competitive examination, as was the case with many other branches of learning. The paper

ended with a reference to the importance of maintaining a sound philatelic library, an official collection, including forgeries, and the urgent necessity for a monthly journal.

A debate followed, in which it was shown how the disadvantages of a city like Johannesburg, without a leisured class, militated largely against the scientific following of Philately, though the necessity was admitted. The President heartily thanked the author for his paper on behalf of the Society, and the usual vote of thanks to the chair closed the proceedings.

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Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 15
Whole No. 119

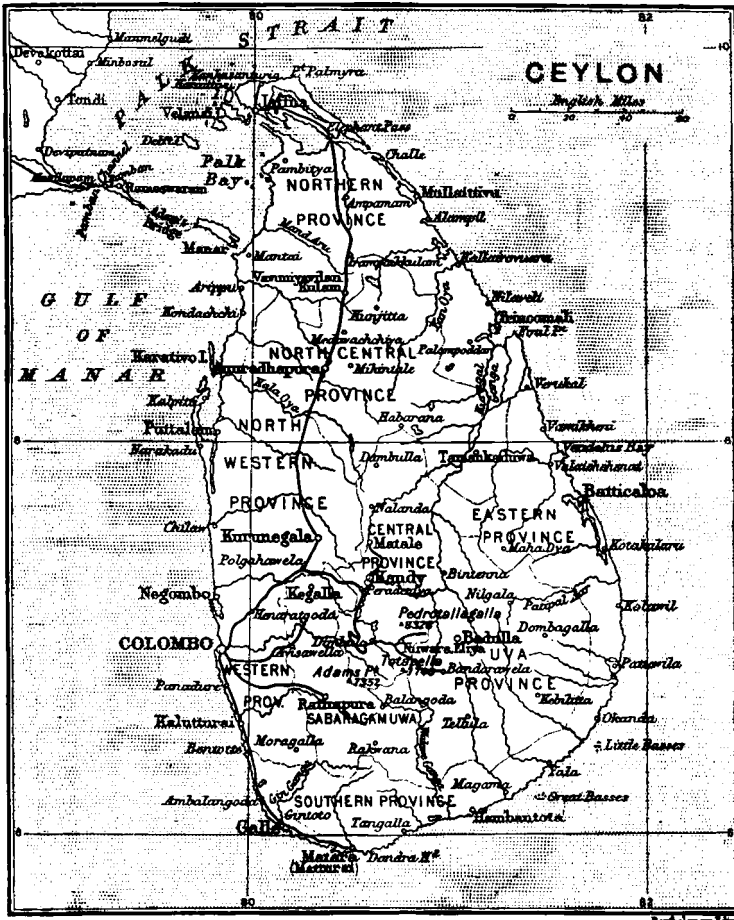
13 APRIL, 1907

Vol. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Ceylon—continued



PASSING from the early pence issues, we now come to a change of currency, which necessitated a new series of postage stamps. The old steel plate engravings gave place to the cheap and commonplace in design, paper, and printing.

Indeed, it may be said that few stamps are more regretted from the philatelic point of view than the grand old pence issues of Ceylon, with their chaste simplicity of design. They are treasured souvenirs of a past philatelic day, when beautiful designs and ex-

quisite engraving held sway in the production of many British Colonial stamps. From that day we have descended to the present age of philatelic shoddy. It might have been expected that, with the enormous development of postal revenues, an improvement, rather than such a marked decline, in the artistic production of postage stamps would have to be recorded; but the rule seems to be in British and Colonial stamps, with the sole exception of New Zealand and Canada, the greater the profit on postal issues the cheaper and uglier must the labels be. If anything were wanting to justify the sneer that we are an inartistic people, it would be quite sufficient to display the current postal issues of Great Britain and her Colonies. If there were an International competition for ugly postal labels, we should win hands down.

1872-80. Ten values. Designs differing for each value, but all having as a centre-piece a similar diademed head of Queen Victoria to left, and all inscribed CEYLON POSTAGE, with the value in words only. These stamps were designed and engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and were printed by them on paper watermarked Crown CC. The rarities of this series are the 32 c. and 64 c., which were not added to the series until 1877, and the 2 r. 50 c. In 1880 the 4 c. was changed from grey to lilac-rose. Perforated.



Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c., brown	1 0	—
4 c., grey	0 9	0 1
4 c., lilac-rose	7 6	0 4
8 c., yellow	—	1 0
16 c., lilac	15 0	—
24 c., green	6 0	0 8
32 c., slate	35 0	—
36 c., blue	30 0	—
48 c., carmine	20 0	1 3
64 c., red-brown	40 0	15 0
96 c., drab	20 0	5 0
2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose	—	—

1882. Provisionals. Two values. Design: 16 c. surcharged in black in words and figures on the current 24 c., green; and 20 c. similarly surcharged on the current 64 c., red-brown. These two values are said to have been issued to meet the requirements of the public for the then single-rate letters to England.

SIXTEEN

16

CENTS

Provisionals.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
16 c. on 24 c., green	7 6	6 0
20 c. on 64 c., red-brown	4 0	2 0

1883-4. Four values. Designs: As in 1872-80 series, but printed on paper watermarked Crown CA. The 2 c., first issued in pale brown, was, in 1884, changed to dull green. The 2 c. pale brown, CA, is a scarce stamp unused; but the rare stamp of this little set is the 16 c., lilac, which all the catalogues judiciously decline to price unused. Some catalogues include the 24 c., purple-brown, but it was never issued for use unsurcharged.

Wmk. Crown CA.	Perf.		Unused.	Used.
	s.	d.		
2 c., pale brown . . .	7	6	—	—
2 c., dull green . . .	0	3	0	1
4 c., lilac-rose . . .	0	6	0	3
8 c., yellow . . .	1	0	1	0
16 c., lilac . . .	—	—	30	0

1885. *Provisionals.* The epidemic of Provisionals which set in during 1882 developed in full force in this year, and continued with more or less virulence until 1889. The surcharging was done locally. The stamps surcharged were those of 1872-80.

Provisionals.
Surcharged in issue of 1872-80.
Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

Postage &

FIVE CENTS

Revenue

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c. on 24 c., green . . .	—	—	20	0
5 c. on 32 c., slate . . .	10	0	3	0
5 c. on 36 c., blue . . .	20	0	2	6
5 c. on 48 c., carmine . . .	—	—	15	0
5 c. on 64 c., red-brown . . .	8	6	2	0
5 c. on 96 c., drab . . .	—	—	17	6

TEN CENTS

10 c. on 16 c., lilac . . .	—	—	50	0
10 c. on 24 c., green . . .	—	—	—	—
10 c. on 36 c., blue . . .	—	—	—	—
10 c. on 64 c., red-brown . . .	30	0	—	—
20 c. on 24 c., green . . .	6	0	6	0
30 c. on 36 c., blue . . .	5	0	5	0
56 c. on 96 c., drab . . .	6	0	6	0

Twenty Cents

20 c. on 32 c., slate . . .	6	0	—	—
25 c. on 32 c., " . . .	5	0	4	0
28 c. on 48 c., carmine . . .	10	0	5	0

One Rupee Twelve Cents

1 r. 12 c. on 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose . . .	12	6	—	—
--	----	---	---	---

Wmk. Crown CA.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
5 c. on 4 c., rose . . .	1 0	0 8	—
5 c. on 8 c., yellow . . .	12 0	1 6	—
5 c. on 16 c., lilac . . .	15 0	4 0	—
5 c. on 24 c., purple-brown . . .	—	—	—
10 c. on 24 c.	5 0	5 0	—
15 c. on 16 c., lilac . . .	2 6	2 6	—

1885-7. *Provisionals.* Seven values. Design: Surcharged by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., in black, on designs of previous issues printed on paper watermarked Crown CA. Perforated.

Provisionals.
Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

CEYLON POSTAGE

5 CENTS

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c. on 8 c., lilac . . .	0	2	0	2

10 CENTS

10 c. on 24 c., purple-brown . . .	4	0	4	0
15 c. on 16 c., yellow . . .	7	6	—	—
28 c. on 32 c., slate . . .	4	0	3	0
30 c. on 36 c., olive-green . . .	—	—	6	0
56 c. on 96 c., drab . . .	10	0	6	0

Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

1 R. 12 C.

1 r. 12 c., on 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose . . .	10	0	—	—
---	----	---	---	---

1886.—Four values. Designs: The 5 c. a diademed head of Queen Victoria in profile to left, with inscription, CEYLON POSTAGE—REVENUE, and value in words; the other values a smaller diademed head of Queen Victoria to left, inscribed CEYLON POSTAGE, and a value in figures in a tablet at the base of the portrait. In the 15 c., 25 c., and 28 c. stamps the value was separately printed on the tablet. In each case, no doubt, it was intended to print the value in the same colour as the stamp, but the separate printing is frequently marked by a difference of shade.



Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c., lilac . . .	0	3	0	1
15 c., olive-green . . .	0	8	0	1
25 c., buff . . .	0	8	0	2
28 c., slate . . .	1	6	0	3

1887. One value. Design: Same as the 2 r. 50 c. of the 1872-8 series, and printed on paper watermarked Crown CC. Perforated.

Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 r. 12 c., lilac-rose . . .	7	6	—	—

1888-90. *Provisional*. One value. Design: Two cents surcharged on 4 c., rose, of 1883-4, in all the combinations that the postal authorities of the day could conceive for the purpose of gulling stamp collectors; in fact, this lot of 2 c. provisionals was nothing short of a public scandal, and should have resulted in an official inquiry into the conduct of certain postal officials. Unfortunately these things have to be included in our list, but no collector need break his heart over the absence of any of them from his collection.

*Provisionals,
Surcharged on 4 c., rose, of 1883-4.
Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

TWO CENTS

2 c. on 4 c., lilac-rose . . . 0 3 0 3

TWO

2 c. on 4 c., rose . . . 0 4 0 2

2 Cents

2 c. on 4 c., rose . . . 0 3 0 3

Two Cents

2 c., on 4 c., rose . . . 0 3 0 3

2 Cents

2 c., on 4 c., rose . . . — 0 6

1890. *Provisional*. Design: Five Cents surcharged in black on the 15 c., olive-green, of 1886.

POSTAGE

Five Cents

REVENUE

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

5 c. on 15 c., olive-green . . . 0 9 0 3

1891. *Provisionals*. Design: FIFTEEN CENTS surcharged on the 25 c. and 28 c. of 1886.

FIFTEEN CENTS

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

15 c. on 25 c., buff . . . 5 0 4 0
15 c. on 28 c., slate . . . 6 0 4 0

1892. *Provisional*. One value. Design: The 4 c. of 1883-4 and the 28 c. of 1886 surcharged 3 Cents in black.

3 Cents

*Stamps of 1883-4 and 1886 surcharged.
Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

3 c. on 4 c., rose . . . 0 9 —
3 c. on 28 c., slate . . . 0 9 —

1893. Two values. Design: Similar to the small head type of 1886, but with values on a shaded tablet and value printed in a separate colour. Watermark Crown CA. Perforated.



Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

3 c., terra-cotta and emerald 0 3 0 1
30 c., lilac and red . . . 1 6 0 3

1898. One value. Design: The 4 c. of the 1872-80 series printed in carmine on paper watermarked Crown CA and perforated.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

4 c., carmine . . . 1 0 —

1899. One value. Design: The 2 r. 50 c. of 1872-80 printed in purple on red paper watermarked Crown CC.

Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

2 r. 50 c., purple on red paper 10 0 —

1899. *Provisionals*. One value. Design: The new value of 6 c. surcharged on the 15 c. of 1886, and 1 r. 50 c. and 2 r. 25 c. on the 2 r. 50 c., printed in slate and yellow respectively.

Six Cents

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

6 c. on 15 c., olive-green . . . 0 4 0 6

1 R. 50 C.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.

1 r. 50 c. on 2 r. 50 c., slate . . . 5 0 —
2 r. 25 c. on 2 r. 50 c., yellow 12 0 —

1899-1900. Nine values. Designs: A medley of old types, the 2 c. of 1872-80, 3 c. of 1893, 4 c. of 1872-80, 6 c. of 1886, 12 c. of 1893, 15 c. of 1886, 75 c. of 1893,

and 1 r. 50 c. and 2 r. 25 c. of an elaborate new design; several printed in two colours.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., pale red-brown	0 2	0 1
3 c., deep green	0 3	0 1
4 c., yellow	0 4	—
6 c., rose and black	0 3	0 1
12 c., green and rose	0 8	—
15 c., blue	0 6	0 2
75 c., black and red-brown	2 0	2 0



Wmk. Crown CC. Perf.

1 r. 50 c., rose	6 0	6 0
2 r. 25 c., dull blue	7 6	—

1903. Twelve values. Designs: Head of King Edward VII, enclosed in various designs. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

New designs.

Head of King Edward VII.

Wmk. Crown CA (Single). Perf.



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., orange-brown	0 4	0 1



3 c., green	0 4	0 3
4 c., orange and ultramarine	0 4	0 4
12 c., sage-green and rosine	1 0	1 0
75 c., blue and orange	3 9	—

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.



5 c., lilac	0 6	0 2
-----------------------	-----	-----



6 c., carmine	1 0	0 6
-------------------------	-----	-----



15 c., blue	2 0	0 6
25 c., pale brown	2 6	2 0
30 c., violet and green	1 0	1 0



1 r. 50 c., grey	—	—
2 r. 25 c., brown and green	—	15 0

1904.—Twelve values. Designs: Same as in last series, but printed on paper water-marked multiple CA. Perf.

Same types.
Wmk. Multiple CA. Perf.

2 c., orange-brown	0 1	0 1
3 c., green	0 1	0 1
4 c., orange and ultramarine	—	0 1
5 c., lilac	0 2	0 1
6 c., carmine	0 2	0 1
12 c., sage-green and rosine	—	0 3
15 c., blue	0 4	0 4
25 c., pale brown	0 6	0 6
30 c., violet and green	0 7	0 5
75 c., blue and orange	1 6	1 3
1 r. 50 c., grey	2 9	3 0
2 r. 25 c., brown and green	4 0	5 0

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Great Britain

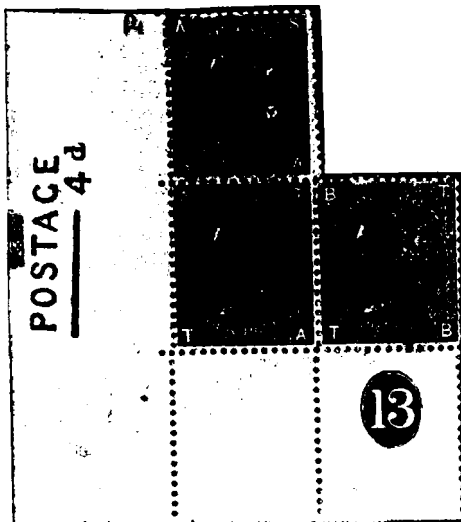
Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

IN 1871 instructions were given for all plates to be withdrawn when 35,000 had been printed, but lately, owing to improved methods of facing the electros, more could be printed.

Control marks were adopted in July, 1860, for the purpose of debiting contractors and for indicating the duty to be impressed, and were printed on the margins of the right upper and left lower parts. Until 1875 they were printed in blue ink, since then in red, until the system was abandoned.



After 1860 the word "mark" was water-marked in the paper in place of being printed upon it.

With the advent of the surface-printed stamps, errors and varieties are so few that I propose only to mention them and to pass over the various issues without further comment.

I would, however, be allowed to point out the curious discrepancy between the prices and the number of sheets printed. For instance—

Of the 4d., Plate 4, there were 65,500 sheets, and it is catalogued at 15s. unused

and 6d. used; whereas the 4d., Plate 7, of which there were only 34,500 sheets, is catalogued at 15s. and 4d., although the issue was less.

These instances will be found in all values.

Surface-printed Stamps.—The 3d. in addition to the reticulated spandrels shown,



which was not issued as it was considered to be too similar to the 4d. already in use, I illustrate as an interesting variety, and would mention that as to Plate 3 there were only five sheets printed, and these with special secret marks consisting of two dots just below the trefoil border (which dots are synonymous with the Roman I and II of the 4d.). This stamp was, however, never issued, and perforated on watermarked paper, of which I have a mint copy, is extremely rare.

6d.—An interesting example is the un-watermarked variety known as the Malta 6d., and is on thick paper. I have also Plate 6 imperforated and another specimen imperforated vertically.

10d.—Of this I have a specimen of Plate 2.

1s.—In this value a curious variety occurs.

On Plate 1 stamp ^{DK} _{KD} has a white circle

round the S.E. K. The die was pierced in the four corners to allow the introduction of letter plugs. In this case the plug was not driven home into the die, and consequently when the plate came to be made there was a slight circular indentation in it; this when pointed out was remedied by the printer putting in extra overlays; but, and here comes the interesting part, these overlays gave to the pressure, and I have a specimen of the ring showing faintly, i.e. after the fault had been remedied, but had in a measure occurred again from the cause above stated.

The forgery of the Plate 5 is interesting, but has been very ably described in the *Monthly Journal* of 3 July, 1898.

Two varieties, little known but very rare, are Plate 1 with a very small K on stamp KS; and Plate 4, Spray, in very dark green and on thick paper.

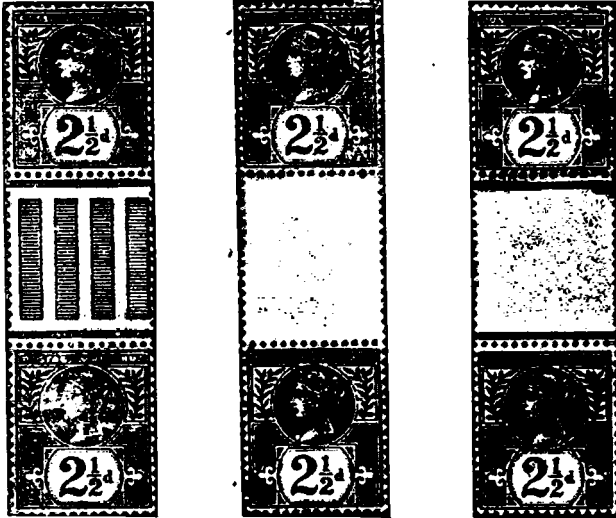
No. 21 of 1867 circular to postmasters shows how the notification of new issues was sent out. I have an almost complete set of these with specimen stamps affixed.

One of the chief events in the history of the Post Office was the formation of the Postal Union, which necessitated the intro-

It was at one time proposed to issue all values in lilac overprinted with the figure of value, and we have this exemplified in the survival of the 6d., Plate 18, overprinted 3d. and 6d., in carmine. In the latter I have a specimen with only one stop under the D; it may also be found with sloping stops.

The variety of broken oval with strengthened line in the 1d., lilac, is well known, but I have discovered in the £1, Orbs, and £1, green, a variety with the bottom line broken just below the oval.

The 1887 or Jubilee issue is one of the best to specialize in, as the shades are most varied and cover a wide range; there is also



duction of the 2½d. stamp, and which was so ably dealt with by the recent President of the Leeds Society, Mr. Egly. In the issue of this value occurs the only other error of lettering chronicled. On Plate 2, stamp LH HL

is lettered LH FL.

When the 8d. was issued to defray the reduced rate to India, a curious blunder occurred in printing it in orange, a colour not easy to distinguish from the existing 4d., and thus necessitating a series of seven experimental colour essays, as it was found necessary to change the 4d., which was accordingly done, to green, when lo and behold, the short-sightedness of the officials again rendered a change of colour necessary, as the green adopted led to confusion with the existing 1s., and the 4d. had to be changed again to brown.

the first printing in which the lines do not appear on the margin, and several other printings, some rare and little known. I show the first, second, and third issues of the 2½d.

The rarity is the 3d. on orange paper, of which I have a mint block of four.

As regards fiscals available for postage, I should like to see Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue elaborated, as they form one of the handsomest sets of stamps in existence.

Another interesting branch for study is of English stamps used in our colonies before they possessed an issue of their own. I go as far as to hold that a collector of Hong Kong should preface his collection with English stamps used there previously to its own issue in 1862.

The postmarks were officially applied, and further for an English collection form a

distinct branch of the British postal service. Would not a collector of Gibraltar show with pride a pair of Bermuda stamps, one of which was surcharged "Gibraltar," and the other not? I am sure he would call the unsurcharged stamp a Gibraltar.

As indicating the historical interest, I may mention that I have in my album a page of 1d., reds, imperforated and perforated, used in the Crimea, an envelope with postmark "Post Office British Army, March 24th, 1855," and an envelope addressed to the Superintendent of Packets used in Suez.

The books of 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are interesting, as to obtain the profit or cost of binding, etc., the last page is of only five $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, the blank space being occupied by a cross in green.

The stamps of the National Telephone Co., Ltd., were first issued in December, 1884, when the Company only had control of the telephones in some portions of the Midlands and northern parts of England. They remained in circulation until the end of 1891, when they were discontinued by request of the Postmaster-General. Whilst in circulation they were sold by the Company to their subscribers and the public for the purpose of affixing to forms kept at the Company's various call offices, to pay for calls over the Company's telephone lines. The values corresponded with certain fixed rates based upon the distance intervening.

The stamps were supplied by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, & Co., of Glasgow, and they were surface-printed, in sheets of twelve, in four horizontal rows of three, perforated 12.

The stamps are upright rectangular in shape, and measure 18 x 22 mm. The colours are:—

- 1d., black.
- 3d., pale red.
- 4d., ultramarine.
- 6d., bronze-green.
- 1s., brown.

A very small quantity indeed, as far as can be ascertained only about a thousand, were issued, and I believe with the exception of about three other sets of stamps the set in my collection are the only ones which the Company have allowed to be distributed.

Of Officials I have many varieties, one of which is a very distinct error of P for R. I would refer my readers to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's paper for information, and to the *Philatelic Record Handbook* by Mr. Bernstein. I may mention, however, that I have the $\frac{2}{3}$ d., Plate 22, the $\frac{1}{3}$ d., Venetian red, the 4d., green, which are not chronicled, perforated Crown and BT.

Of the interesting Telegraph stamps, I show the Army Telegraphs £5, and a specimen Military Telegraph stamp of 100 piastres.



I trust it will be understood that this paper is not considered by any means complete, and that the errors and omissions will be forgiven. Should the publishers offer the opportunity, I should, with the help of other collectors, find a pleasure in endeavouring to produce a handbook which might fill a want long felt by myself and other collectors of English, and which should be a fairly complete list of varieties.

I regret that I am unable to refer to some hundreds of varieties which are in my collection, on account of the expense and difficulty of reproduction, which will be appreciated more especially in regard to the colour proofs in which I am particularly interested, as illustrated in black they would only present imperforated varieties of the issued stamps.

I again acknowledge the many sources from which I have gleaned my information, and will thankfully accept any additional notes which those who are sufficiently interested may send, and suggest that the stamps of their own country should especially appeal to Englishmen.

(Concluded.)

THE YOUNG COLLECTOR'S PACKET

No. 66, 500 varieties, is strongly recommended as the cheapest collection of 500 different Stamps ever offered—the Stamps could not be bought separately for three times the marvellously low price at which it is now offered. The Stamps, etc., are clean, picked specimens fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade.

4s. 1d., post-free.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
39, Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Brazil.—We illustrate the 1000 reis value of the new series.



Denmark.—We now illustrate the portrait of King Frederick VIII that is superseding that of old King Christian IX, and add further values to those already chronicled by us.



Portrait of Frederick VIII.
Wink. Crown. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 øre, green	—	—
10 " scarlet	—	—
20 " blue	—	—
50 " violet	—	—
100 " pale brown	—	—

France.—We have received the 5 c. in the latest redrawn Sower type, with ground removed. The stamp is printed in an intense dark green. We illustrate all three types.



Type 1

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., rose-carmine	0 2	0 1
15 c., slate-green	0 2	0 1
20 c., brown-purple	0 3	0 1
25 c., blue	0 4	0 1
30 c., lilac	0 5	0 1



Type 2

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 c., vermillion	0 2	—



Type 3

5 c., dark green	—	—
10 c., deep carmine	—	—
35 c., ? colour	—	—

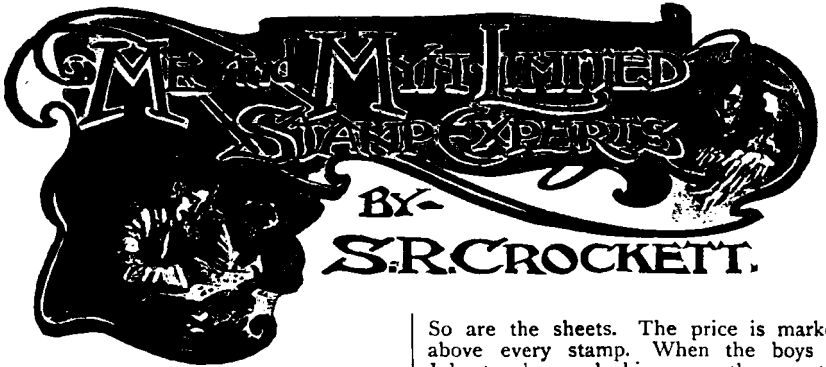
Jamaica.—It should be noted that ½d. and 1d. values of the redrawn Arms type, though similar in design, differ in detail. We place illustrations of both side by side in order that our readers may see at a glance how much they really differ. The principal difference lies in the labels bearing the name of the colony and the value. In the ½d. it will be seen the lettering is in white letters on a solid ground, and in the 1d. in black letters on a white ground.



Redrawn Arms type.
Wink. Multiple C.A. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	0 1	0 1
1d., carmine	0 2	0 1

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER XIV

MOTHER AND THE SHOP

AT first my mother would not hear a word of the shop.

"Put plate-glass in the parlour window—ye are daft, laddie! And me to sell your nesty stamps in my auld age. I wadna be paid to do the like."

I think she felt that in some obscure way it was an insult to my father's memory, this business of setting up a shop in the house to which he had brought her as a bride. But she had to be convinced. For till we could make some other arrangements the cottage was the only place we could think of, Myn and I.

So I had to tell mother that if she could not consent, I would need to leave my learning and go to work in Grandison's yards, where the influence of old Phil would easily get me a place as time-keeper. At this I could see mother's lip wicker. For, as I have said, she was Scotch, and all of that nation have a great respect for education and will do almost anything to get it for their children.

"Oh, no—no," she cried. "I will live on dry bread first—I will do anything but beg—!"

"You will sell stamps, mother?"

For this she was hardly yet ready, however, and I had to get in Myn to help convince her.

"You see this is the way that it is," said Myn. "I will come as often as I can get away and help. There won't be much to do during the day, only when the schools come out, and then I will come straight down. Of course, Sam can't. For, being pupil teacher, he has to stay with the kept-ins and that will throw him late."

"But I don't know one stamp from another," objected my mother.

"That is not the least matter," said Myn coaxingly. "See, all the packets are priced.

So are the sheets. The price is marked above every stamp. When the boys of Johnstone's are looking over them, watch that they don't knock some of the bottom ones off with their sleeves. Ours at Currycomb's won't, I don't think. They are too afraid of Sam. But Johnstone's might be up to tricks!"

"I will see to that," said my mother, some fighting Border blood stirring in her—the traditional hatred of the marches against the Johnstone clan and name. "I hae his stick here. He used to say that it would break the back of a cuddy!" She always spoke of my father as "him" and "he."

Myn nodded approval and I was called on the scene.

"Your mother is going to help us," said Myn, with her arm round the elder woman's waist, a liberty mother permitted from no other—not even from me. She would have given me "a ring on the side o' the heid" if I had ventured such a thing. Truth to tell, I never thought of it.

But Myn and I were far from being at the end of our difficulties yet. Mother started new ones every minute. If one is to show stamps for sale, one must have a counter to do it on, and mother flatly declared that we should have none—neither but nor ben, forward the ship nor (as it were) aft. And she gave her reasons. These, upon analysis, were chiefly that "she was not going to have her parlour dirtied with the clampersome clogs o' a' the loons aff the East Dene streets!" "Clean them on the mat? Never! Did ye ever yet see a laddie that cleaned his feet when he ought? Even Samuel there—"

And when my mother called me Samuel, I knew that the case was serious. In my father's time it would have meant a summons behind the stick-house and a whopping. Now it was only the sign of opposition from mother—a sort of danger signal or battle-flag flying in the parental eye. Myn and I looked at one another.

"See, mother," I said, "there is the kitchen end. It is flagged with blue whin-

stone and won't take any harm from the feet of all the boys in East Dene—"

My mother cried out to stop me as if I had said something wicked.

"My kitchen! What are the twa o' you thinkin' about?" she cried. "Clean and feat and fit to tak' your dinner off it has aye been, and so it shall bide."

"But, mother, we must live," I answered. "If there is no other way for it, I must just leave the Academy and go into the yard!"

That was, with mother, always the clinching argument—education first, food and drink a long way behind. She sat down and put her apron to her eyes. I had never seen her do that before, hardly even when father died. And I could see (noticing it for the first time) that the fine apple-bloom of her cheeks was full of fine lines crossing and intercrossing, thousands and thousands of them. Mother was ageing; curious that I had never noticed it before.

"I never thought it would come to this," she said, "that Saturday lang syne when Jo brought me here. We bode a week at Berwick. It was what they ca' noo-a-days a honeymoon. We never had a holiday again, but at least my man aye earned his living honest, in the sweat o' his brow. He never thought to see his widow brought down to sellin' wee squares o' paper steamed aff auld envelopes!"

But the fear of my going into the yard did the business. I do not deny that Myn and I pushed our advantage somewhat cruelly. But all business is cruel—even the kindest sort, especially when you have to mix your own old mother up in it. The thing had to be, for the present at least, and Myn and I never gave the dear old lady a chance till all was arranged.

But we did pretty well. We made all sorts of concessions. There was to be no sign over the door—only a brass plate on it, like what doctors have, but a little larger. The sacred name of Brown was to be respected. The inscription was to run:—

**MEE & MYN, LIMITED,
STAMP EXPERTS.**

It had been agreed between us that for business purposes, and to throw dust in the public eyes, "Me" should be spelt with an extra "e." We found such a name in an old directory, and it was to be understood that we were "just agents"—at least, mother was to be allowed to say so to save her dignity. This cheered her up at once, though I can't for the life of me see where the difference comes in.

Moreover, we made it up to her more seriously when it came to deciding the matter of the counter. Luckily our lobby is a pretty big, old-fashioned one, and we

arranged a wire grating with struts on which boards could be let down while the fellows were mousing over the sheets and books, mother standing over them with the eye of a hawk and the port of a grenadier to see that nothing went a-missing—or, like riches, took wings to itself and flew away. A three-cornered lilac Cape of the second issue did that one day, and mother only caught it with the business end of father's blackthorn. Job Bully of Johnstone's school had a bump on the back of his head for a fortnight. But mother sold the lilac Cape for a shilling, a big price for those days. A fellow at our school named Pretorious says that the Cape has often been sold since, though never quite so cheap as that. This has something to do with politics, which I know nothing about. But I guess there must be something in it, for Pretorious is a demon at "footer," and nearly good enough to be a "springbok" himself.

Then, having once caught the idea, mother arranged the table in the parlour properly, with seats all round and a nice green cloth. There was a cash-desk in the corner which had been father's. I got her to take the wax fruit out of the window, and put a large album there open in the middle of the shelf. I had a sheet of extra nice ones in a frame on either side. At first mother would only allow these to lie flat. And as a matter of fact I never touched the stamp books or frames—only each day with a couple of wedges I hitched up the shelf till its contents were at a very decent angle for seeing from the outside, and the dark-green cloth I had it covered with showed off the stamps first-rate.

Mother did not like it, however, and never passed that window if she could help it. She even took short runs when she approached from her marketings, so as not to be obliged to see the disgrace that had befallen her parlour window, once on a time so decent and seemly with lace curtains (washed four times in a year), and the carefully dusted wax fruits under the oval glass shade.

The parlour, or "ben-the-hoose," was for the better customers who might like to choose at their leisure. Mother opened a flap and ushered them in like the lady of one of those "stately homes of England" we read about in the poetry books.

We were getting into a difficulty about our stock when Myn came in with a letter from Jenny Sands. It was a first-class letter, and I don't think Myn showed herself half grateful enough. But I resolved that I would, in spite of that miserable old West Indian doctor—that is, when I got the chance. She was a good sort, Jenny, for all her making fun of me and chumming up with Myn to do it.

Jenny said something like this. I don't

remember the exact words, for Myn took the letter off to answer it herself. I never really had it in my hands.

"My father bids me say that he has found a good man who will let you have all the stamps you need at wholesale trade prices. He can be depended upon. I think father and he are pretty friendly, so I expect that father did something for him that he is not likely to forget. It often happens that way. I sometimes do kind things, and people promptly forget all about them, but it is different with father. This is the address." (And she gave it.) "Father or I will be very glad to do any commissions that you like. And father adds that in any case you had better let the first orders come through him; also let him see the prices charged, and tell him if you are not satisfied. The list is enclosed. Mother sends love, and as for me I am ready to stand by as often as wanted.

"Yours, JENNY.

"P.S.—No news from Jack for a month—*Boo-hoo!*"

Now this was pretty good of Jenny, for, of course, she had her own affairs to attend to—good of Sergeant Sands too, of course. But I knew who it was that had egged him on to doing it. I remembered that Jenny had her handkerchief to her eyes that day when she bade me good-bye at Greenwich Old Park. I wished Myn would have let me answer that letter. I wanted to comfort Jenny because she had not heard from Jack for a month. I hate to have a girl cry, even three hundred miles away.

Well, we got in our stock, thanks to the sergeant and Jenny Sands, and though the prices were certainly all right, the money seemed to run through our fingers fearfully quick. Besides there was Bickerton the carpenter's bill to pay for fitting up the place—quite enough it was, too, though I need not go into the figures lest I become a bore with what after all concerns only Myn and me.

But it was done at last, and we had got together a fine lot of "stuff," as we began to call it quite professionally.

All was in readiness for the day of the opening. That, of course, had to be a Saturday, to suit the schools. And you can bet your life there never was an undertaking better advertised, so far as the stamp-buying populations of East Dene and (partially) Thorsby were concerned. Of course we did not expect much from Thorsby, but I got old Currycomb to write me an introduction to the head master of the Thorsby school, which was bigger than ours. And he did it like a good little man. So when I got there the Thorsby man proved very decent, and after a question or two allowed me five minutes in

which to state my case in the big class-room before they sang the evening hymn. My speech was a model. You see I had had no time to get it up. I had a printed advertisement in my pocket, which I had counted on the master allowing me to place on the notice board, and I thought that he might possibly have referred to it himself. But he was a good man, and gave me my chance, probably to try me.

As far as I can remember I said, "I don't know if any one of you are interested in the collection of postage stamps, but if you are there is a little exhibition of them over at our house in East Dene. I want you to come. I am Sam Brown, and mother and I are going to show them. We are going to sell them too, if we can. We are doing this to make money, because we have to. I would far rather keep the stamps for myself, if I could. But as it is you won't be cheated. This is not a charity bazaar, and the stamps are really cheap. No forgeries—prices from six a penny. We have also some nice albums for beginners, and I will show any one all about it if he really cares. Rotters will find themselves in the street pretty quick, but earnest inquirers can count on being told all they want to know—and perhaps a good deal more. I went myself to London to get the stamps, and they have been arranged under the personal direction of Mee & Myn, Limited, the well-known stamp experts! First come is first served. Come early and have first pick!"

While I was speaking the head master stood by smiling, and then said that he had had a letter from his friend Dr. Currycomb, who vouched for me in every way, having had a long and intimate acquaintance with my family. (In his youth he had whaled my father.) And he ended by putting his hand on my shoulder and giving the word, "Rally round Sam Brown!" So with that the boys gave a rousing cheer, as of course a school always does when the master waves his hand or seems to expect it. I did not count much on that. But he meant to be kind to me, and I thanked him.

Of course a lot of boys were waiting for me when I came out. Some wanted to ask questions, others to have larks with me, and a few to see if I had any stamps on me to sell. But I wasn't going to spoil the *éclat* of our opening day, not I. But there was one big fellow who thought he could be awful funny. He kept on asking me for an East Dene stamp, and finally, as he would not stop, I gave him one—in the eye. He sung out and came at me with his arms whirling. He had not heard of me, so I besought them to take him away. I did not want to spoil either my popularity or the shape of his face. But he would not hear reason, so after all I was obliged to lay

him out comfortable behind the wet-day play-sheds.

I then said I was sorry, but that he had brought it on himself. To which he agreed, and offered me a key-ring, the model of a locomotive with three wheels still working, and a toy pistol, to teach him boxing.

However, I told him that being in business I could not afford to fool away my time that way, but I promised that for each half-crown's worth of stamps he bought from the firm I should take a turn at the gloves with him in the yard behind. He was a well-to-do chap of the name of Higgs, very cantankerous by nature, but all right after you had reduced him to a common denominator, as it were, with your fists.

After this some fellows from the school came all the way along to the ferry and saw me on board. Higgs came too, holding a piece of raw beef in a handkerchief which he kept wetting at the street spigots, first to one eye and then to the other. He was pretty decent about it, not bearing any malice.

Well, by eight o'clock that night the firm had done all that it could think of. Myn had warned her father that she mightn't get more than a few minutes in the middle of the day on Saturday, but that if she did not come home he was to take dinner without her. Whereupon Philip Hallamshire Sykes looked rather grave; but when the object was explained to him he simply nodded his head and directed the maid that "something should be kept hot for Miss Millicent." He need not have troubled; Myn was jolly well able to look after herself in the eating line—even to looking after her business partner as well, as witness the beef and browned potatoes she sneaked out of that restaurant at York.

How we fussed that night! It seemed as if we never could be satisfied with the result, or make up our minds which should be the open page in the parlour window—Myn favouring Liberia because they were (then) so scarce, and I Cape of Good Hopes because the colour and shape attracted the eye. We carefully laid aside all British, United States, and the big colonies, like Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. These had to be sold cheap (just think of it!), because most people had relatives in these places! And the customers whom we hoped to please wanted to see something they had never seen before. I wrote short historical notes over some of the best—that is, as much as I knew. More I guessed at, but as there was nobdoy to contradict, everything went through like a Tory Bill passing the House of Lords.

The great day was at hand. The last thing at night I was to put my lamp into the window and signal to Myn that all was

safe. If you know how, you can do the Morse code quite easy with a cap or even with your hand, and Myn signalled back that all was serene at old Phil's. So there was no more to do but to go to sleep. I thought I never could. The responsibility was too great. I meant to sit up all night in father's easy chair, but having been on my legs all day, I dropped promptly asleep, only to awake an hour later with all dark, and apparently all the ants in Christendom tickling and itching and crawling inside my clothes. Of course it was only fancy, but it is funny what horrid things clothes are to go to sleep in at night, and how mean you feel when you wake up in them. This is gospel truth and you can freeze to it.

I crawled off to bed, pretty softly, you may be sure, so as not to wake mother, and got into bed anyhow. It was black as sin, but I managed it after a bit, though the nightshirt did not quite fit round the neck, and there seemed a sort of tightness about the knees.

This was explained when next morning I found I had shoved my legs part way through the arm-holes, which was a funny thing, but did not interfere with the purpose for which such things are made—that is, to sleep in. I slept all right—never better. Only I dreamed that I was running a three-legged race and that the other fellow wouldn't keep step. I rather think I must have kicked that chap.

For the shoulder seams of the nightshirt were busted right out, and mother had some mending to do. She said she never saw such a boy—meaning me. But really it was the other fellow in the three-legged race who wouldn't keep step. Only mothers will go blaming their innocent sons for little things like that—yes, even the best of them.

There is much injustice in this world. Oh, piles and piles!

(To be continued.)

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Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Those Badges again

AH, yes, those badges which we were to have to hang up to our watch-chains, or our button-holes, to enable us to distinguish each other as stamp collectors, even though the greatest strangers. Well, we got as far as an excellent suggestion by Miss Amy L. Smith, U.S.A., for a perforation gauge, and that seemed to be the best of all the ideas put forth, for it would be a serviceable thing to carry, even apart from its use as a badge. And I planned it out on a card to occupy less space than an ordinary postage stamp. But I have not yet been able to persuade any manufacturer that there is the making of a millionaire in the business. However, it is not dead yet.

Views of a Ranchman

HERE'S a letter I have received from a collector on a Canadian ranch:—

"Dear Sir,—How about those badges that there was so much talk about in *G.S.W.* in 1905 and 1906? I did not subscribe to *G.S.W.* until 1 January, 1906, but lately bought all the weekly copies for 1905, so have all copies complete to date. I have just finished reading the 1905 edition, and was a good deal interested in your Badge question. I think the Crown CC and Crown CA designs to be so far ahead of any other design that could be had, that there is scarcely any room for further discussion. The perf. gauge, as was suggested, is good, but I do not think it can be compared with the CC or CA watermarks. I have not seen anything lately in *G.S.W.* re these badges, but hope you have not let the matter drop. These badges are very badly needed, and would at once become popular. I am very anxious to see the question brought up again. Suppose we take one of your designs as illustrated in *G.S.W.*, i.e. the Crown CC design, and have it made about the size of a 3d. coin. Now suppose the background were pure white (say hard enamel), and the Crown and CC to be in blue. There are many very pretty shades of light blue—not too light either, I might say a light blue, but still a decided blue. I do not favour the idea of having the badges star-shaped; just the circular design in *G.S.W.* is quite sufficient. As they (the badges) would be made in scarf-pins, watch-chains, and with the safety-pin attachment, I think it would be well to have some of them made the size of a 6d. coin, which size would be more suitable for ladies. I should think that a gentleman would like to have his badge about the size of a 3d. coin, because it could be screwed into the lapel of coat or vest. However, I would like to know what you think about this, and also how far you have gone in the matter.

"By way of introduction, I am twenty-four years old, and have collected stamps since I was six years old. My collection numbers some 400 or more stamps, with a great preference for British Colonials. My favourite countries are Canada, Transvaal, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Natal, Cape Colony, and India. Quite an assortment, you will think. I have to buy every stamp I get, and I never exchange, because, with the exception of two small boys that I started, I am not acquainted with any stamp collectors. I am the only stamp collector I know of in a radius of over 100 miles, or even more. Still I keep pegging away. I have bought quite a number of stamps from Stanley Gibbons, but have been buying elsewhere a trifle cheaper lately. I take the *Monthly Journal*, and I thoroughly rely on Major Evans, Chas. J. Phillips, the Editor of *G.S.W.*, and yourself to give me my philatelic education. I am a rancher and cowboy, but am going to go in for fruit growing soon. Please let me hear from you either directly or through the pages of *G.S.W.*, and for goodness' sake let us have those badges. Wishing you the very best of luck and good fortune with those badges."

New Zealand Commemoratives

QUITE a number of correspondents have written me about the New Zealand Commemoratives, con-

cerning which I quoted a paragraph from the *Australian Philatelist*. It seems that there are at least two sets of so-called Commemoratives. But here is an explanation by a "Colonial," who writes me from London:—

"I see you have a paragraph in your page of to-day's *G.S.W.* about the New Zealand Commemorative stamps, about which you quote the *Australian Philatelist*. I am a New Zealander and can assure you that the writer has got quite mixed up in his subject. In connexion with the Christchurch Exhibition there have been issued *two* series of stamps, *one* printed by a private firm at Wellington and given away as described by your authority, labels pure and simple; and the other, postage stamps issued in a regular manner by the Government, and sold and bought by the public at post offices exactly like regular issues. Please don't think I hold a brief for this sort of commemorative rubbish; on the contrary, I think, with all sane collectors that they are one of the curses of stamp collecting, but I thought I'd like to put you right."

Alas, I hoped that my excellent friends of the *Australian Philatelist* were kicking the Government issue into the gutter, but apparently they must have referred to the independent labels.

Straits Settlements on Labuans

MR. WHITFIELD KING is good enough to explain the why and wherefore of Labuans overprinted "Straits Settlements," which puzzled us very much at first sight. He says:—

"The British North Borneo Co. has handed over the Administration of Labuan to the Imperial Authorities, and instead of being a separate colony it has been annexed to the Straits Settlements. From the date of the annexation postage stamps of the Straits Settlements should be used in the colony; but as the only stocks at the post office were the Labuan stamps supplied by the Borneo Co., they were overprinted 'Straits Settlements,' for use pending the arrival of a supply of the ordinary stamps from Singapore. At foot we give you a list of the stamps so surcharged. We do not know the exact number issued of each denomination, but latest advices, dated Labuan, 9 February, and received here on Wednesday (13 March), state that all the 1 c. and 2 c. are exhausted and several others nearly finished; it looks to us as if these were going to be better than Brunei."

Here is the list referred to:—

"Overprinted 'Straits Settlements' in two lines in red—1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c. on 12 c., 4 c. on 18 c., 8 c., 25 c., 50 c., and 81.

"Same surcharge in black—4 c. on 16 c.

"Surcharged 'Straits Settlements' in one line in red—10 c.

What about Maldives?

WILL some one be kind enough now to enlighten us as to what is happening to Maldives? The last we heard was through *Ewen's Weekly*, that the Postmaster of Ceylon had got a serious fit of virtuous indignation against stamp collectors for buying up the surcharged stamps, and did not intend to treat them to any more, or something of that sort. We want to know whether this new form of disease for Ceylon has ended fatally or otherwise, and what is doing. Are Maldives being reprinted by the million, or are they banished to the outer darkness? Perhaps his highness the postmaster himself will drop us a line if he has a spare week or two.

Not Fine, alas! Not Fine

SUCH is the cry of the stamp auctioneer over the supplies sent to him for sale. Either these are degenerate days, or stamp collectors are getting very miserly over their duplicates and their collections, or they are all in funds galore. Fine stamps to auction are getting tantalizingly scarce. Glendinings have been in clover this season with the Hetley Collection, and will probably reserve some portions of that notable gathering for sale—till George VI is king. Then we will run the Wrinkle Collection. Seriously, however, I don't think I ever remember a stamp-auction season in which there has been such a lack of notable collections for sale.

Forthcoming Great Philatelic Publications

THERE are some grand things in the way of philatelic publications in course of preparation—one at least is in the press. We are to have a magnificent volume on India, another on Ceylon, and presumably a series of volumes on the Australian Colonies. I cannot discover that

there has been any great rush for the last *magnum opus* of the Royal Philatelic Society. Some day they will tumble to the fact that success in the publishing of expensive philatelic works lies in the instalment plan of monthly or quarterly numbers. When your *magnum opus* is ready, offer it in monthly or quarterly parts by subscription. Numbers of people will buy an expensive work in shilling parts, who will not touch it if offered only in the bound volume at say 30s. or 40s. Even young collectors would afford shilling parts. But, alas! the amateur publisher is the despair of the bookseller.

Penny Post to Australia

A *Daily Mail* telegram from Melbourne announces that the Commonwealth Government will introduce next session a Bill for penny postage throughout Australia and with all parts of the empire and all countries that will deliver penny postage letters from Australia. I wonder if our Australian friends will manage to inaugurate the new rate of postage with the long-talked-of uniform Commonwealth series of postage stamps.

Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

President: H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tillaard, 10 Grosvenor Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.45.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 7 February, 1907, at 7 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, W. Dorning Beckton, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, J. C. Sidebotham, Louis E. Bradbury, T. Maycock, F. Ransom, D. C. Gray, Douglas Ellis, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. Bonhote, H. M. Hansen, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. A. Tillaard, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by Mr. Bacon, and the minutes of the meeting held on 17 January, 1907, were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from Mr. Castle, and from Mr. Biggs, explaining their absence on the grounds of illness. The resignation of Mr. G. B. T. Nicholl was received and accepted with regret.

A letter was read from Mr. Ferguson, the Secretary of the British Guiana Society, acknowledging the presentation made to his Society of this Society's work on India and Ceylon.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Transvaal Society generally upon the pricing of the stamps of the South African Colonies and suggesting that steps should be taken to compile a collector's catalogue.

The following ladies and gentlemen were after ballot declared duly elected members of the Society:—

Miss Augusta Cassels, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Ernest William Wetherell, proposed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley.

Mr. Frederick Gerhartz, proposed by Mr. W. M. Gray, seconded by Mr. A. H. Stamford.

Mr. William Matthews, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mrs. Thomasina Prittie George, proposed by Lt.-Col. St. Leger Burrowes, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Grantham Francis Rotherham, proposed by Lt.-Col. St. Leger Burrowes, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Albert Léon Adutt, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Mr. William Waite Sanderson, proposed by Mr. G. B. Bainbridge, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

The Honorary Secretary read the result of the inquiries made of the members generally as to the most convenient hour at which the meetings should be held, and as a result Mr. H. R. Oldfield moved, Mr. Hall seconded, and it was carried unanimously, that the meetings should in future be held at 6 p.m.

A letter was read from Mr. Morley presenting the Society with bound volumes Nos. 3 to 6 of his journal, and the Honorary Librarian was requested to acknowledge the gift in the usual way.

Mr. Bacon then read the following letter which he had received from Mr. W. T. Wilson, and sent round the stamps and photographs therein referred to for the inspection of members:—

"292 BIRCHFIELD ROAD, BIRMINGHAM,
"22 January, 1907.

"DEAR MR. BACON,

"You will probably be interested to see the Mexican plate herewith of the 9 r., and also the photographs. By comparing the latter you will see the great difference there is in the sizes of the stamps, probably caused by the stretching of the paper. In the original sheet at the lower right corner, you will see a pair of the long head, that has a distinctive flaw below, corresponding with the same in the sheet; and the same can be traced in the photograph of the long head appearing faintly through 'Apam'. Of course there are other distinctive features, which show that they are impressions from the same plate. And you will observe that in the long-shaped stamp the paper has shrunk horizontally about a quarter of an inch. Although I have not been able to prove the vertical height of the sheet, you will see by comparing the 6th stamp down on the right to the 9th that there is a large extension of the paper.

"If you would like to show this at the Society's meeting please do.

"Yours faithfully, W. T. WILSON."

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton then read notes upon the stamps of Denmark, illustrating the same with a display from his collection, and at the conclusion of the display the Honorary Secretary submitted for the inspection of members specimens of the stamps of Denmark belonging to His Royal Highness the President. A vote of thanks to Mr. Dorning Beckton was moved by Mr. Hall, seconded by Mr. Hanson, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Bacon, in which he thanked Mr. Beckton for coming so long a distance to read his notes, the resolution was unanimously carried. Mr. Beckton responded, and the proceedings afterwards terminated.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 21 February, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, T. Maycock, Thos. Wm. Hall, C. Stuart Dudley, A. W. Chambers, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, D. C. Gray, F. Ransom, J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, Edward J. Nankivell.

The chair was taken by the Honorary Vice-President and the minutes of the meeting held on the 7th February were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. Howes, the President and on behalf of the Boston Philatelic Society, conveying the congratulations of that Society upon the honour conferred upon The Philatelic Society, London, in having the addition of the word "Royal" to its title, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to send a suitable acknowledgment.

A letter was also read from the Earl of Crawford, K.T., enclosing a note for the Society on a provisional circulation of mails occurring in the island of Las Palmas, Grand Canary, together with two copies of the "Official Declaration" of the Alcalde relative thereto and one of the envelopes containing the surcharge referred to in the Declaration and notes.

These notes were read with considerable interest, and will hereafter be published in the *London Philatelist*, and the Honorary Secretary was unanimously requested to convey to the Earl of Crawford the thanks of the members present.

The attention of members was called to the recent deaths of the following members of the Society: Mr. W. Thorne and Lt. B. Oxehufwud, and also to the death of Mr. R. R. Bogert, one of the oldest stamp dealers in the United States of America.

The Honorary Secretary reported on behalf of the Council that all the work in connexion with the incorporation of the Society had now been completed and the memorandum and articles signed.

The members then proceeded to the election of the following gentlemen, who after ballot were declared duly elected members of the Society:—

Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt, proposed by Mr. G. L. Toppan, seconded by Mr. C. A. Howes.

Mr. John Read Burton, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Dr. E. Barclay-Smith, proposed by Dr. J. N. Keynes, seconded by Mr. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. William Brinton Price, proposed by Lt.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B., seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Harry Scott Bridgwater, proposed by Lt.-Col. S. P. Peile, C.B., seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Bacon then produced a specimen of the new overprinted Canadian stamp intended for frank postal matter of the 1 cent value which had been forwarded by Mr. Lachlan Gibb for inspection.

Mr. E. D. Bacon then read an interesting paper on the Ionian Islands stamps, illustrated by some specimens, at the conclusion of which a cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. T. W. Hall, seconded by Mr. C. N. Biggs, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.—*London Philatelist*.

Herne Bay Philatelic Society

President: R. Maclachlan.

Hon. Sec.: T. F. Newton, 8 Promenade Central, Herne Bay.

THE fortnightly meeting was held at 1 William Street. There was a good attendance of members. The chair was taken at 8.30 by the President. The chief item on the programme was a display, kindly lent by E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A., of Rochdale, viz. Part III, West Indies, treating of Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, and Nevis. This proved a remarkably interesting group, and abounded in rare errors and surcharges. Special mention should be made of a fine copy of the rare error, One penny on 6d., green; also a fine pair of the 2d., violet, showing the C in PENCE inverted. The members have been much struck with the care and attention to detail which are shown in arranging the collection, every page of which reflects the love which Mr. Heginbottom must possess for the hobby.

The Herne Bay Society is fortunate in possessing in their President, Mr. Maclachlan, a fine specimen of the much-travelled variety of stamp collectors, a type which always commands respect and attention. He was able to further add to the general interest of the meeting by supplementing the highly instructive note of Mr. Heginbottom by relating a few of his experiences, philatelic and otherwise, in the various islands under discussion, all of which he has visited.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Heginbottom for his kindness in sending the display.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.

Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seadly Terrace, Pendleton.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

THE nineteenth meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 21 March. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about forty members present. Mr. W. Ward gave a display with notes of the stamps of Newfoundland. A very successful auction was held: 225 lots were sent in, which realized over £21. Mr. J. J. Darlow kindly officiated as auctioneer.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Dahomey

DAHOMEY is probably associated in most people's minds with the vast human sacrifices which characterized the fetish worship of the rule of the fiendish despots who held sway over the kingdom until the French in 1892 entered Cana and dictated terms to King Behanzin.

The territory included in the French Protectorate has a coast line of seventy miles and extends inland to the Sudan between the British colony of Lagos on the east, and the German colony of Togoland on the west, covering an area of about 60,000 square miles, and having a population of about 1,000,000. The capital is Porto Novo, with a population of 50,000. A railway is being constructed from the chief port, Kotonu, into the interior. The natives are negroes of the Ewe group, and are said to be generally of small stature, but very robust and active.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of Dahomey dates from 1899, and is for a French colony singularly free from surcharges and other varieties. In fact, with the exception of a single value in 1899, and a couple stamps of a new type in 1905, one full series from 1 c. to 5 fr. is all that stands to its credit.

1899. One value. Design: A general colonial type of the Peace and Commerce design, with a tablet at the bottom of the stamp for the name of the colony. In this case the name printed in the tablet is "Dahomey and its Dependencies", because the French territory of Dahomey included not only the native kingdom of Dahomey but also the coast strip. The value was 25 c., and it was printed like the French stamps of that day, on tinted paper. Perforated.



Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
25 c., black on rose	0 4	—

1900-4. Fifteen values. Design: As in previous issue. Perforated.

Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., black on azure	0 1	—
2 c., brown on buff	0 1	—
4 c., purple-brown on grey	0 1	—
5 c., pale yellow-green	0 1	—
10 c., rose-red	0 2	—
15 c., grey	0 3	—
20 c., red on green	0 3	—
25 c., blue	0 4	—
30 c., cinnamon on drab	0 5	—
40 c., red on yellow	0 6	—
50 c., brown on azure	0 8	—
75 c., brown on orange	1 0	—
1 fr., olive-green on yellow	1 3	—
2 fr., lilac	2 3	—
5 fr. "	5 3	—

1906. Two values. Design: A picture series known as the West African colonial





series. The 10 c. has a portrait of General Faidherbe, and the 35 c. a representation of palm trees, the name in the lower tablet being printed separately for each colony. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
10 c., carmine	.	—	—	—	—
35 c., black on yellow	.	—	—	—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By C. A. HOWES, BOSTON, U.S.A.

[NOTE.—This discussion has been closed, but we cannot resist the temptation of publishing the following excellent contribution from the pen of Mr. C. A. Howes, a well-known American philatelist.—ED. G.S.W.]

IF the editorial patience has not given out, and the readers of the *Weekly* can stand it, I should like to venture some remarks on the burning question of the "limitations of a simplified collection." I have read with interest the comments of your various contributors, and have been particularly struck with the "personal equation," as the scientist would term it, which perhaps unconsciously stamps a majority of the communications. Very few have attacked the subject from a rock-bottom foundation, building up their reasons for inclusion or exclusion from a solid basis of facts, and governed by unbiased conclusions. The majority, *per contra*, have made it quite evident that their suggestions were dictated by their personal preferences, without particular regard for the merits of the subject itself or the general application of their schemes.

Were my remarks to be simply on the order of "I think this should be included and that should be ignored," I would not trouble you with them. But when a subject becomes a problem that needs differentiation, the only true method of solution is to seek the "root" of the matter and, starting from that, to work up a general equation or framework that shows how the various parts are related to each other, and consequently exhibits guiding lines for following consistently any particular individual preference. Only in this way can one be fair to all aspects

of the subject and eliminate that personal prejudice which I have noted.

This very problem confronted me some dozen years ago, when a general collection had grown beyond bounds and means of support, and it was desired to prune it here and there. But the difficulty was, where to put the knife—how much to trim in countries whose attractions were small, and what to leave in those which were favourites—and yet be consistent all the way through. The result was a thorough study of the technical points considered in the examination and classification of stamps, with the idea of grading them according to their importance. Out of this study grew a synopsis which has met with favour among some American collectors, and which I have found worked quite to my own satisfaction. I am therefore presenting it for the consideration of the readers of the *Weekly*, not with the idea of being dictatorial, but of offering a rational scheme by which they can collect on a "simplified" scale, on a more comprehensive one, or on an advanced line, according to personal preferences. I have called it a "Scheme of Importance," and it will be found to serve equally as a guide to the novice and the advanced collector, and to as readily form a basis for the "Ideal Catalogue"—a work that should be serviceable alike to the beginner and the specialist, if it is not to belie its name.

The Scheme is in the first place naturally

separable into two divisions, the first and most important treating of stamps themselves and the second and less important concerning surcharges. We will begin with the stamps.

OUTLINE OF SCHEME.

- I. (a) Design.
(b) Colour.
- II. (a) Watermark.
(b) Separation.
- III. (a) Paper.
(b) Gum.

There can be no question that the thing of prime importance is the stamp itself, i.e. the impressed design, no matter in what manner it may be made. If this be so, then the next important detail is naturally the colour in which it is produced. Changes of design and colour, therefore, are the most important items in the collector's category, and are the only ones that the earliest collectors recognized.

But the very first stamp possessed another item which was not as obvious as the two just mentioned, yet which was included in its make-up with a purpose. This was the watermark, intended as a safeguard against forgery additional to the intricacies of the stamp design. It occupies a secondary position, however, since the essential part—the stamped impression—is unaffected by it and its employment is not a necessity.

When stamps were first printed in sheets the natural mode of separation was simply to cut them apart. Then a bright mind improved upon this by perforating between the impressions, and thus another collectable variety was added. Obviously this is of even less importance than the watermark, since it has nothing whatever to do with the stamped impression or its protection, and is simply added as a matter of convenience in the use of the stamps. I formerly placed perforation ahead of watermark in the Scheme, simply because the former appeals more quickly to the eye and is therefore made more of, perhaps, than the often elusive watermark. But I have placed them properly here, as I feel that the Scheme to be worth anything should rigidly adhere to its purpose. These two items, then, form the second section of the category, both being afterthoughts of manufacture, so to speak, and yet important items in the protection and use of the issued stamp.

In the third and last section are paper and gum. These are generally merely incidents, or accidents, of manufacture, and the least important of the items, though they have their place. By paper is meant the quality and texture, and not the colour, as the latter often plays as great a part in the colour scheme of the stamp as the ink itself,

and would therefore be included under the first section. In regard to gum, it can be called merely a convenience for such climates as are adapted to its use; in other climates, where heat and moisture prevail, it is a positive detriment, and in some such cases stamps have been issued without it.

Looking at the list as a whole, then, it is at once apparent that it gives a fairly accurate gauge for the interest of the collector, and the length to which he may care logically to carry his collection and his studies. The old-time collector and most of the boys care only for differences of design and colour. With a deeper interest and a larger collection the fascination of hunting for watermarks or using the perforation gauge will appeal to most collectors. Differences in the paper follow next, and it can only be a real specialist who finally reaches the point where varieties in the gum on his labels appeal to him.

Having outlined the Scheme, let us next develop it. Each of the six items in the category is naturally divisible into various details of more or less importance, and the task is therefore to examine them for their relation both to the item under which they fall and to themselves. It may be best, however, to give the full table as already laid out, and then explain whatever seems necessary to its understanding. The vertical columns are headed *Prime*, etc., as indicating the relative importance of the items beneath; the three sections of our category will therefore be found running diagonally downward, the last being split so that its second item, Gum, comes in the fourth or least important column. It must be understood throughout that the whole scheme is "relative," and that the relegating of Gum, for example, to the last position of all does not militate against its being a most important factor at times, when perhaps the specialist may want to determine the period of issue or the question of reprinting. To the ordinary collector of the ordinary run of stamps, however, this would be its natural position. The development of each item, it will be observed, proceeds in general to the right as the importance decreases.

To elucidate: the word "design" is used as a generic term; the word "type" as a specific term; i.e. a *type* is a *special design* which may be susceptible of certain modifications without losing its characteristics and becoming a new design, i.e. another type. For example: the *designs* of the current United States stamps are all different—there is no *type* or special design, unless, indeed, we stretch a point and call them all of a "portrait type"; but the set of French stamps issued in 1876 was of one special design or *type*, called the "allegorical type," common to all values. The so-called "type i"

SCHEME OF IMPORTANCE.

PRIME.	SECONDARY.	TERTIARY.	QUATERNARY.
I. (a) DESIGN.	1. Type (<i>major varieties</i>). Redrawing. Die varieties.	(<i>Minor varieties</i>). { Plate varieties. Retouching. Resetting. Plate numbers.	{ Corner letters. Secret marks. Shifted die. Flaws.
(b) COLOUR.	2. Impression. Line engraving. Typography. Lithography. Embossing.	Inverts.	{ Worn plate. Double print. Flaws.
	II. (a) WATERMARK. Design.	Form. In multiple.	Position. Sheet watermark.
	(b) SEPARATION. 1. Imperforate. 2. Rouletting. 3. Perforation.	Form. Gauge.	Gauge. Size.
		III. (a) PAPER. 1. Special. Surfaced. Silk. Treated.	{ Wove. Laid and varieties. Trade watermarks. Glazed. Toned.
		2. Ordinary. Medium. Pelure. Extra thick.	
		3. Native.	III. (b) GUM.

and "type ii" of this set are therefore *varieties of type*, and not separate types. Again, the designs of the French set of 1900 come in three different types. That of the values from 10 c. to 30 c., usually known as the "Mouchon type," was subjected to alterations in the upper right corner in 1902, thus making a marked "type variety," but not a "new type." In 1903 the design was changed to a *new type*, usually called the "Semeuse" or "Sower type," and this has been subjected to two marked modifications which are also "type varieties." This is the application of the term "type" in the sciences; but the stamp collector has played somewhat loosely with it and applied it not only properly, but also to small variations in the same general design.

To avoid confusion, then, we will understand "design" to cover all changes of *type*, and designate varieties in a particular design as "type varieties," which, indeed, is a perfectly correct term. These variations are naturally secondary to the main design, but some are more and others less important.

At the head stand variations made in a die, and these are termed *major*. The most important is, of course, a redrawing of the design, as practically all the details may be more or less changed, and a new die must be engraved (*vide supra*, the redrawn Mouchon type of France, 1902). The term "die variety" generally has a more restricted sense, as a new engraving may be unnecessary, some details only being removed or added (*United States*, 1895); or several dies may copy the same model with slight changes of detail (*Netherlands Postage Due*). It is understood that these two varieties may seemingly reverse their order by their magnitude, a redrawing showing very slight change or an altered die being very marked.

The *minor* varieties will include: plate varieties, where each stamp represented upon a plate has been engraved separately and not transferred from a die; "retouching" or "recutting" either of die or plate to strengthen details partly or wholly obliterated by wear (*re-engraved* should be kept to its meaning of "engraved again," which would

entail a new die or plate, thus bringing it under those headings); "resetting" refers to type-set stamps, and is akin to plate varieties; plate numbers or characters on stamps seem to be the least important of these varieties, as they simply show that the stamp came from a certain one of a number of otherwise identical plates used during its issue.

In the fourth section we come to what may be regarded as *trivialities*. Though interesting to specialists, I think no one will regard the corner lettering of British stamps as being of equal importance with their plate numbers. "Secret marks" refer rather to such slight details as Hamburg and Oldenburg stamps show, than to what may rise to the dignity of plate or die varieties (*United States*, 1873). "Shifted dies" are, of course, plate varieties, but of accidental nature; while the "flaws" referred to are in the same class, unless they be in the die, when they would rightly belong under die varieties. Flaws may also include broken or misplaced letters or ornaments in type-set stamps.

Under "impression" it is unnecessary to say anything regarding the four principal methods of producing the stamp. The most important variety due to impression is naturally the inverting of a portion of the design, when a stamp is printed by two or more impressions. But of relatively trivial account are impressions from worn plates, double prints, and flaws. The latter refers to printing over a fold in the paper, etc., such accidents being of less interest than flaws in a plate.

Under "colour," marked shades are generally important, for some were the result of Government order (*Great Britain* ½d., 1901 and 1904), while others, not so ordered perhaps, show different periods of issue (*Newfoundland*, 1857, scarlet-vermilion and orange-vermilion). The usual slight run of shades is of less importance.

Under "watermark" the first thing of importance is the special *design* or type—crown, star, etc. Of lesser rank is the *form* or type variety—the various shapes of stars (*British Colonials*), the three garters (*Great Britain* 4d., 1855-7), small and large "Crown and NSW" (*New South Wales*, 1871 and 1888). Under the same head we must place the "multiple" watermark. If we should hold up unprinted sheets of the so-called "single" and "multiple" Crown CA paper, their appearance would differ only in the distance apart of the little groups. They can therefore be regarded only as two varieties of the same watermark. I know many will take exception to this classification of their "multiples," but special interest may magnify details, and it must be remembered that this "Scheme" is constructed upon unbiased principles as far as possible. Of trivial im-

portance is the *position*, by which is meant inverted and reversed watermarks; and a watermark covering the whole sheet, so that a single stamp only receives a small fraction of it, or possibly none at all if there are plain spaces large enough.

Under "separation" the main varieties are *imperforate*, *rouletted*, and *perforated*. *Rouletting* cuts the tissue of the paper without removing its substance, while *perforating* punches out a portion of the substance, thus making them radically different forms. *Pin perforation* might be inserted between these two, as it is an intermediate form; it pricks the tissue, giving the appearance of perforation, but removes nothing. The three varieties as given are usually sufficient for most general collectors. Under rouletting comes the *form*—plain, in colour, in arc, saw-tooth, etc. Of trivial importance is the *gauge*, often most difficult or impossible to make out on a severed stamp. Under perforation the *gauge* seems to be of greater importance, as it determines various things for the student. Of lesser rank is the *size* of the perforated holes, which in some cases varies considerably, although the gauge may be the same. (*Netherlands and Colonies*.)

(To be continued.)

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows:—

*One Shilling per Stamp,
postage and registration extra.*

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information. The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—

B = Bogus, i.e. never existed; F = Forged;
G = Genuine; GF = Stamp Genuine, surcharge
Forged; R = Reprint; W = Watermark.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
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Great Britain

Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

POSTSCRIPT

I GLADLY tender my thanks to Mr. B. W. Warhurst for the following information in reference to the Court Bureau (see page 200). He writes Messrs. Stanley Gibbons:—

It was an agency for carrying on branches usually connected with half a dozen or more business firms for the supply of information and wants connected with Court and Society functions in "the season"—combining sale or letting of houses and flats, servants' registry, and supply of waiters or extra "hands" on special occasions, the writing in and addressing (with delivery) of invitations to dinners, concerts, balls, "At Homes," etc., from subscribers' visiting lists, sending out messengers, parcels, etc., and the collecting from certain clubs of letters on Sunday afternoons or evenings, and the reposting at nearest towns outside London, where Sunday collections at 10 or 11 p.m. dispatches secured a delivery in the country by usual Monday morning's post. The "stamps" were a sort of paper money supplied to subscribers for the payment of notices or advertisements in the C.B. weekly journal (eight to sixteen pages) of information and general advertisements, to save buying

postal orders. Only the 1d. and 1½d. stamps would be used for letters, possibly a 3d. one now and again.

I also beg to acknowledge the source of the block on page 98 of Dockwra's Pamphlet, which was taken from a print first published on 4 January, 1900, the block of which belongs to Mr. B. W. Warhurst. I only regret that many others have not volunteered information on the many matters of interest mentioned in the "Notes," and thank Messrs. Warhurst and Hodson for their courtesy. I may add that any questions addressed to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons will receive my careful attention, and as I have a fair library, I shall hope to give any information which may be desired. My object in writing the "Notes" was to encourage research and inquiry into the why and wherefore of issues, the evolution of the postage stamp, and the interesting processes of manufacture, etc.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—*continued*

Proprietary Colonies

CERTAIN colonies were founded by individuals who obtained a grant of land from the King. The case of Maine has been mentioned already. Maryland provides us with another example. Lord Baltimore, the friend of James I and Charles I, was granted a district north of Virginia, which he named Maryland, in honour of Queen Henrietta Maria. Lord Baltimore, like Gorges of Maine, was almost an independent sovereign.

The Carolinas were also proprietary colonies. Lord Clarendon, Lord Shaftesbury, and other friends of Charles II obtained a grant of land in 1663. Carolina was the name given to the settlement in honour of the King. In 1717 the colonists broke out into open revolt against the proprietors, and South Carolina became a royal colony. In 1724 the proprietors voluntarily surrendered their rights, and North Carolina also became a royal colony.

The Dutch colony of New Netherlands

separated Virginia and Maryland from New England. In 1664 Charles II claimed the colony, and an English fleet took possession. The Duke of York became proprietor, and its name was changed to New York. This acquisition now made it possible for the English colonies to become one united dominion. The charter gave the Duke of York full power to make laws. In 1681 the people petitioned for a representative government, which was granted two years later, and annulled by James II in 1686. After the revolution, a governor, council, and representatives were chosen, although the King would not give his consent. For the next fifty years continual disputes arose between the Council and the Assembly, because the latter, as representing the people, claimed the sole power of levying taxes.

Enough has now been said to show something of the relations which existed between the colonies and the mother country. Most

of them had had disputes with the English Government, but in none of these disputes had there been any signs of separation, except in the case of Massachusetts. Acts of Parliament had been passed with reference to colonial affairs. These were "more honoured in the breach than the observance"; but few attempts were made to enforce the laws on the colonists. That which most tended to estrange the colonies from the mother country seems to have been the character of the governors. Many of them were men who had failed at home, and looked upon their colonial appointments merely as a means of retrieving their fortunes.

The French in Louisiana

Probably most readers of *G. S. W.* know the 1904 series of the United States which was issued to commemorate the purchase of Louisiana from the French. Originally this colony consisted of a fertile tract of land at the mouth of the Mississippi, and

was founded by the French Government in 1684. Its position was a source of menace to the English settlements, which danger would be vastly increased if the French were to build a chain of forts between Canada and Louisiana. In such case the English colonies would be cut off from the interior and all extension westward would be effectually checked. Between the river Ohio and Virginia were dense forests and the Alleghanies. Both French and English claimed this territory. In 1750 George III granted 600,000 acres of land in the Ohio valley to a small body of rich men in England. This action brought the dispute between the English and French to a head. In 1752 the chain of forts was begun. The Governor of Virginia sent a commissioner to warn the French commander that he was trespassing, and to find out the real state of things. This commissioner was no other than George Washington, a young man of twenty-one, of good family and no mean abilities.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRAZIL—continued

Issue of 1866. The Stamps of 1850-4
Perf. 13½

Genuine Stamps, with Genuine Perforations.
—These are the stamps of the two issues just described, but perforated. The gauge is 13½, which must be borne in mind.

I have only a very few specimens of the genuine, so I cannot be sure that the size of the stamps, as cut out by the perforating-machine, is always the same; but my copies, from outside to outside of the whole stamp, measure about 23½ × 18½ mm.

Genuine Stamps, with Forged Perforations.
—The forgers have taken genuine stamps, both used and unused, and added perforations to make the specimens more valuable. I have the following gauges: 9, 10, 11, 11½, 11¾, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 16, 18, also some irregular ones, with all the sides varying. The stamps seem to be distinctly smaller than the genuine, as might be expected. The measurements, from outside to outside of the whole stamp, vary from 21 × 15 mm. to 22 × 17½ mm.

Forged Stamp, with Forged Perforations.
—I have the first forgery of the 10 reis, black, perf. 12½ × 13; the stamp measuring 21½ × 16½ mm. This is the only perforated forgery that I have ever seen.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

Genuine Stamps with Forged Perforations.

—These, of course, bear genuine cancellations.

Forged Stamp.—This is uncanceled.

Envelope Stamps, 1867. 100, 200, 300 Reis

The forgers seem to have reserved their best efforts for the last, as the counterfeits now to be described are certainly far finer than any of the forgeries above-mentioned. Usually, embossed stamps do not tempt the forgers much, on account of the difficulty attending their production; but the embossing of these counterfeit envelopes is very well done, though I do not know how it has been managed. These stamps strikingly exemplify the advisability of collecting entire envelopes, as the watermark on the genuine cannot be imitated, though it can never, or "hardly ever," be seen on a cut stamp. With reference to this matter, I think I must say that most of the blame for the mutilation of envelopes must be laid upon the shoulders of the album-makers; for they leave no space in their books for the collection of entire specimens, so that those who are what I call *slaves to their albums* have no choice but to cut their envelopes, to make them fit the little squares provided for them.

Genuine.—Engraved in *épargne*, on white laid paper, with the lines running obliquely, and



watermarked, in large letters, with the words **CORREIO BRASILEIRO**, in two lines, extending almost across the envelope from one side to the other. There is nothing special about the envelopes, except that they are rather large—162 x 92 mm., or thereabouts. The flap is plain and rounded, and is gummed almost from end to end. The emperor's nose is rather small, pointed, and perfectly straight. The profile of the beard has two waves in it; that is to say, it is rounded outwards from the under lip, then goes in again slightly, and then projects outwards once more. The hair on the top of the head is smooth. The point of the bust in front is almost as sharp as the point at the back. I must take the special variations for each value separately.

100 Reis. Genuine.—For the tests now to be given the reader must provide himself with something having a straight and flat edge, such as a sheet of paper, or a flat rule. If the rule be laid exactly along the centre of the letter **I** in **REIS**, it will just touch the **B** in **BRAZIL**. In the figures of value on each side, the **I** of **100** is nicely drawn, with a long up-stroke or side-stroke, and a very distinct foot-stroke showing on each side of the figure.

200 Reis. Genuine.—If the rule be laid along the centre of the **I** in **REIS**, it will pass through the value-label on the left hand, and will just touch the top of the last **O** in **200**; and if the rule be laid along the centre of the **I** of **BRAZIL**, it will cut through the **E** of **DUZENTOS**.

The **O** of this latter word is round, which will be found a good test.

300 Reis. Genuine.—If the rule be laid along the centre of the first stroke of the **B** in **BRAZIL**, it will cut into the **E** of **REIS**. The **3** of **300**, on each side of the head, is at some little distance from the outline of its containing-label.

Forged.—There are two sets of forgeries, one of them much more likely to deceive than the other; and I really think that the better one of the two might easily deceive anybody who did not happen to have genuine stamps by him to compare. I will take the inferior forgery first, as it was the first to appear.

First Forgery.—Embossed on thin, white wove paper; no watermark. The nose has a sort of drooping point to it, even sharper than the genuine. The hair on the top of the head is very untidy. The curve of the beard beneath the chin is wavy, whereas, in the genuine, it is a smooth curve. The wavy profile of the front of the beard is exaggerated, the middle wave projecting beyond the level of the end of the nose. The point of the bust, in front, is rounded.

100 Reis. First Forgery.—The rule, when laid along the centre of the **I** in **REIS**, will not touch the **B** of **BRAZIL**, but falls to the left of it. In the figures of value on each side, the **I** has scarcely any side-stroke, and only a very small foot-stroke.

(To be continued.)

The Philatelists' Zoo

A further Note by BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

IN the serial article, entitled "The Philatelists' Zoo," I had the pleasure of contributing to Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, reference was made on page 339 to the birds shown on the current 1s. stamp of New Zealand as members of the Kakapo or green ground parrot family.

Mr. A. Hamilton, a well-known New Zealand philatelist and the Director of the Colonial Museum at Wellington, has kindly written to inform me that I am mistaken on this point, as the birds are not Kakapos at all. As nearly every one manages to make the same mistake regarding the design of this stamp, it will be as well to correct the error once for all.

The two birds represent different species of the Nestor family (a genus of parrots peculiar to New Zealand), and Mr. Hamilton informs me that they are copied exactly from a plate in Buller's first edition of the *Birds of New Zealand*.



The bird with its wings

raised as if about to fly is the Kea, or sheep-killing parrot (*Nestor notabilis*), and it is found only in the South Island. It inhabits rocky mountains at elevations where vegetation is scanty, and, being a carnivorous feeder, its habits are the exact opposite of those of all the other members of the parrot family, which feed chiefly on nuts and fruits. Its natural food appears to be chiefly insects; but it is a bird of ill omen in New Zealand owing to its supposed reprehensible habit of killing sheep. It has been accused of attacking living sheep, tearing through wool and flesh until the fat about the kidneys, which it esteems as a great delicacy, is reached. According to many good authorities, however, this charge has never been satisfactorily proved.

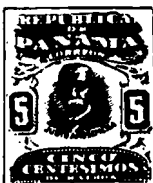
The other bird is a Kaka (*Nestor meridionalis*). The Kaka is apparently fairly well distributed over the wooded districts of both islands. It feeds chiefly on soft fruits and nectar, and will sometimes also dine with a relish off insects.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Canal Zone.—On page 23 we chronicled the 2 c. of the now permanent issue of the Panama Republic overprinted CANAL ZONE in black. We have now received the 1 c., 5 c., 8 c., and 10 c., all similarly overprinted, with the difference that in these new values the overprint reads downwards instead of upwards. It should, however, be stated that the overprint reading upwards was quickly discarded, and in further supplies of the 2 c. the overprint reads downwards. We append the full list to date.



Overprint reading upwards.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c., red and black	0 6	—

Overprint reading downwards.

1 c., green and black	0 1	—
2 c., red	0 2	—
5 c., blue	0 5	—
8 c., chocolate and black	0 7	—
10 c., violet	0 8	—

Cayman Islands.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports some new values and changes of colour of other values, which we list, but as these are "specimen" copies they cannot yet be accepted as issued stamps, and, like other "specimens," may never get beyond that stage.



Change of colours and new values.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
4d., brown and blue	—	—	—
6d., olive and rose	—	—	—
1s., violet and green	—	—	—
5s., vermilion and green	—	—	—

Cuba.—We have received a 50 c. value in a very strikingly effective design, which we presume is the first of a new series. The design comprises what is apparently a very fine and bold portrait of a Cuban celebrity with the word CUBA in scroll-work above and value in words and figures under. The stamp is slightly larger than the ordinary size.

New design.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
50 c., blue-black with black centre	3	0	—	—

Gold Coast.—Mr. Ewen sends us the 1d. changed from purple and carmine to the single colour of carmine.



Colour changed.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1d., carmine	—	—	—	—

Guatemala.—Here is an illustration of the pictorial stamp chronicled on page 140.



Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
12½ c., blue, centre black	0	3	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER XV

"IT IS OUR OPENING DAY!"

AS the morning came, I awoke to the consciousness of my inverted night-shirt, and the thought that if my father had been alive he might have added a surcharge . . . behind the stick house. Tears stood in my eyes. Now I regretted even a little thing like that. Boys, take warning by me. Some day you may come to be sorry that you have no longer a father to dress you down. This is a moral, and ought to be entered at Stationers' Hall and set in copybook lines. But I make no extra charge.

Next I ran to the window to see what kind of day it was. It was simply divine. Myn's window blind had escaped at the top where her sash was six inches down, and was walloping out on the breeze like the famous one in the song. So Myn was still asleep.

Away towards the Cheviots a kind of warm mist was rising from dim meadows crowded with larks, etc. etc. (But here my publisher assures me that my next twenty or thirty lines are cribbed from the Green Book called "Love's Rosy Petals," and that their inclusion would bring him under an action for damages. So I leave them out. The reader need not worry. They were only a description of scenery. But I am sorry, for they looked swell and filled up nicely.)

Anyway, I got up and the only trouble I had was with my braces, one thong of which had got broken jumping over our new counter when mother was in the garden. However, I fixed that with some twine and stood ready.

Breakfast was no great feast at our house that morning. My mother prepared it, but her hands were shaking. For within her heart she was as anxious as any of us. One after the other we squinted along the window-sill from each side before drawing up the

blind, to see how the show looked. We let down the semicircular counters in the flagged lobby, and put the sheets and books on these—that is, cheap articles specially strong-built for the kids. Mother lifted up the flap and ushered an imaginary visitor into the parlour. Then I took her once more round the set of old drug drawers, which I had bought cheap from Cruikshanks and Pateson the chemists, who had been refurnishing. These still bore the old white china plaques under the brand new labels which I had stuck on with such care, and the packets of "mixed," "used," and "unused" which they contained smelt, some of "ipecac," some of pill-dust, and some of spicy Ind.

But all that mother had to know was the price and designation. Even that was hard for her at first. It made her, she said, "feel like going to Joseph Carnochan's again"—meaning a certain schoolmaster in the village of Lochfoot long since departed to a well-earned repose.

We had at first four sizes and prices of packets: one penny, sixpence, a shilling, and half a crown. On the whole we gave, I think I may safely say, even for that day of incredible cheapness, excellent value. Or rather, more exactly, we were prepared to give. In the corner by the salt bin, we had a till with neat compartments and some change, principally coppers, all ready for the coming customers.

Myn came bolting in, like a rabbit with the dogs after her, almost on the stroke of eight. Her father would not let her go before he had seen her take her breakfast—a proceeding which seemed almost an insult that morning. But she had been spying out of the window to see that we did not pull up the parlour blind before she came, and had kept running out and in so often that old Phil at last got tired and sent her about her business—that is to say, ours.

Then mother and she stood in the doorway just inside, while I screwed on the famous brass plate with the name and purport of the firm's being engraved upon it.

Of course I had the door back against the wall, and Myn and mother with their skirts well out hid what I was doing. It was five minutes past by the town clock, but just exactly the hour of eight by station time, when I pulled up the blind of the parlour window and showed the new plate glass with the ranges of stamps within. I also let down the little striped awning outside.

My mother hooked up the brasswork of the counter frames, pulled out the struts, and fixed the boards. Myn laid out the books of countries and ranged the sheets and packets. It was a solemn moment, and I don't think any of us wanted to laugh.

We did the next minute, though. For a big soft yokel from the country, who had been early in at the railway with bullocks for Bewick Tryst, popped his head in at the door, and demanded, "D'ye sell baccy?" His accent set us off, and though my mother answered very courteously that we did not keep such a thing, Myn and I laughed till the tears came. We tried to hide our mirth, but the countryman must have seen, for he cried back at us as he was going out, "A precious poor sort of a shop where they don't keep baccy!"

After this a few neighbours strolled past or stood gazing at their doors. The general impression was that Myn and I had gone out of our minds, while the prevailing local feeling was one of pity and sorrow for my mother, a decent woman who had been beguiled into this mad adventure.

In fact I am not at all sure that this was not my mother's own feeling, softened just a little by parental prejudice. We had, however, gone too far to recede. Myn and I took it in turns to walk outside and see how the cottage looked. We agreed that the red geraniums in the kitchen window were entirely unprofessional, and that the brass doorplate would be much better seen during the day let into a panel on the wall. But with these things we did not, in the meantime, trouble mother. We both felt that she was carrying as much as was good for her this first day of our opening.

At nine o'clock we had still to wait for our first client. And at half-past nine Myn and I fell silent, and even began to look a little blue. We did not own it to each other, but our main thought was—What if the whole thing should prove to be a frost?—Suppose nobody came at all? We should prove to be the laughing-stock of the neighbours! That was not pleasant to think of, and all our outlay gone without recall.

Mother could not sit still. She ran constantly to the little gable-window upstairs to see if the saviour of our commercial honour would not arrive.

He came. I knew him at sight. He was a bulgy youngster not long out of petticoats,

whom the fact of having a chance uncle in Buenos Ayres had smitten with the stamp fever. Also he was in one of the junior classes, whose feet I had set upon the *via sacra* by permitting them to exchange their pocket-money against such of my exchanges as I had least need of. To which I added a tacit but clearly enough understood protection, so far as my department was concerned, from the cane of Dr. Currycomb.

Robb Junior was a grubby, ugly, gutter-paddling young monkey whom my mother, on another occasion, would never have permitted within twenty yards of her door. But now she welcomed him, if not with open arms, at least with beaming smiles.

The country was saved. Honour, at least, was not lost.

Myn and I discreetly retired. It was agreed that to mother should belong the honour of serving our first customer. But she stood there speechless, alarmed before this "lower-second" grub. She could not even find tongue to ask him what he wanted. But the young animal himself was not backward, and demanded, "As many stamps as I can get for a penny!"

My mother, with Scotch caution, demanded a sight of grub's penny first, and then served him with a "penny mixed—unequaled in any market," as per advertisement. It was done. Johnny Robb was our "first foot," and he had been generously dealt with, in so far as if he kept that packet ten years the contents could certainly not have been bought for five shillings. For these were the brave days when colonies were little thought of, and our highest ideal was a complete set of recent South Americans.

"Now, Robb Junior," I said as he was departing, digging into his penny packet with an explorer's finger, "mind you send on the other boys."

At eleven two boys arm-in-arm loitered along the street evidently wondering if they would risk coming over to the window. They could see the albums, and frames of rare stamps laid out. But they seemed to be aware that we three lay in wait for them, like spiders watching the hapless fly with money in its breeches' pocket. For they wandered past with only a languid careless glance. My mother's thoughts were, I am sure, quite uncharitable, and as for Myn's and mine, who knew both boys, they are best expressed in Myn's rapid question, which was half a prophecy, "You will thrash them on Monday for this?" and in my reply, hissed tragically in her ear, "Just you wait!"

Dinner-time came without a single other copper in the till. Not a nibble. Not a rise. The street was swept as bare as the palm of my hand. The boys, every human being, seemed to be keeping away on

purpose. Oh, wouldn't I warm our fellows? But would even that make them come? There was that wretched proverb about taking a horse to the watering trough, and the impossibility of making him drink when there. Well, I had made our chaps drink—up till now, that is. But they did not seem so ready to commit themselves by coming to my mother's house. Myn was beside herself. After turning the album leaves feverishly, she ran outside on pretence of looking again at the window. Nobody! Sister Ann? No, not a brother, nor a sister, nor the smallest little cub with a possible penny to spend.

At half-past twelve, my mother frankly put her head down on her arms and wept. That from her meant a good deal. Myn told me to go out with a gesture of her head. She said something to mother, I suppose, for when I came in they were both pretty mopy, and very grumpy with me—Myn in particular.

Mother did not clasp me in her arms and call me her own darling—her pledge of a dear dead affection. She had not read the Green Books. Lord, no—she told me instead to get out of her road. And that if I could not think of something to help, I need not stand about hindering. Yet I don't know that she knew herself what she was doing. Oh, it was a gay day from start to finish. Yes, my merry men, it was so.

There was now no reason why Myn should not go home for lunch—which was our dinner. No sudden pressure of business, requiring three busy sellers behind the counter, was likely to arrive. But, hope springing eternal, I was to signal from the gable-window by catching a red rag under the sash, if there were any such urgent need. But of this there seemed only too little hope.

I kept pretty well out of mother's way. She was bent on taking it out of me for having seen her cry. It was all my fault. If it had not been for my nonsense we should still have had wax flowers and fruit in the parlour window, lace curtains behind them, and been much respected in the neighbourhood. It was all my fault if my father's name, which had always been honoured and looked up to, was trailed in the mud. And the brass plate!—She could not think on that brass plate with any kind of complacency. It made her angry. If my father had been alive—and so on. I hope I am a good son. I know I mean to be, but I will say that sometimes mother wearied me, and that specially when I was trying to do my best.

I consoled her with the thought that a certain large, notable, and once flourishing city (which sitteth upon Seven Hills) was not entirely built and walled in one day. So neither could we expect that our stamp business would be either.

But I might as well have talked to the winds, to old Canute's tides and the general forces of nature, as to mother with an idea in her head. It was a failure. We were a laughing-stock. It was all my fault. And then *da capo*—all about father, the parlour curtains, the wax fruit (now shamefully reposing in the garret) and—crown of all these iniquities, the brass plate, a mockery, a delusion and a snare—I, Samuel Brown, unworthy son of a worthy sire, the ignoble cause of all!

In all this, however, there was no word against Myn. Partner "MEE" got the brunt of it. But after the third time of asking, Mr. Mee grew rapidly indurated, and water does not roll more easily off a duck's back than did the fourth restatement of my iniquities immediately before Myn's return. I was sorry, of course. There was a mistake somewhere. We had miscalculated, that was all. Hitherto I had led the boys by the nose, and at school I had ruled the roast. But somehow by asking them to come and buy the very same stamps at my mother's house, even at cheaper prices, I had put myself in their power—on a holiday too. They ought to have been there, and they were not. On another day I could have driven them in flocks. But Saturday was their day. Freedom (as represented by the boys at Currycomb's) shrieked when Kosciusko fell. That was me, Sam Brown. And between you and me, though I didn't show it to mother or Myn, this Kosciusko felt pretty considerable sick.

The successful and celebrated Alpine climber who gets his first information as to the unsympathetic hardness of Mother Earth by tumbling *whack* off a bicycle was not more surprised than I! Was it for this I had encountered the dangers of London, and off my own bat (with some slight assistance from a member of the police force) sold the "Book of the Bank of France?"

And now to come to grief in my own town and before my own people! What would they say at the school? What at Johnstone's? Oh, wait till Monday—just wait! And I ran over in my mind the list of boys who had promised to save up their pocket-money to come and give us a proper send-off. Moreover they ought to have been saving it up during the holidays—all the time I had been up in London.

Well, in the meantime there was nothing for it but to wait. Myn came back in about three-quarters of an hour, and mother went off immediately to give her wall-pans in the kitchen a comforting rub. They belonged to an aluminium set which my father had saved up and bought her as a birthday present. She had scolded him for at least six months on account of his extravagance. She had never put fire to one of them.

They had hung on the wall ever since, but she had cherished them as the apple of her eye. So much so that whenever she was vexed or things (and sons) went contrary, she would install herself by the big worm-eaten table, and with a set of sacred utensils, furnishings almost Levitical, she would give the whole shining batch a quite superfluous clean-up.

Nothing was ever seen so slow as that afternoon. No one came near us. We seemed to be boycotted. The red cross on the door in plague time could not have kept even gossipers away more effectually than the maligned brass plate. It was beginning to acquire an ironic signification, that inscription which we had been so proud of in the morning—

**MEE & MYN, LIMITED,
STAMP EXPERTS.**

"Limited" was certainly a good word, but at present it represented too realistically the true state of our trade, to be really amusing. I could see Robb Junior's grimy penny lying very lonesome in the Receipts tray, and both Myn and I wished that we had begun with something less pretentious than "Stamp Experts." But we had called the tune and now must face the music.

It was when the shades of evening were falling fast, that I got my first gleam of hope. Or rather—a reasonable explanation for at least part of our misfortunes.

Bitterest and most piercing of all my griefs was the fact that Jo Turner had forsaken me! Against him had my deepest vengeance been sworn. "*Et tu, Turnus!*" And I hesitated between flaying him alive and roasting before a slow, slow fire. Well, if you will believe it, about half-past seven in the evening, and when the white squares of the album and stamp-frames in the parlour window began to grin at us with blurred and ghastly glee, I saw Jo Turner. He had apparently forgotten all about me—all about

the opening of the stamp exhibition—all about everything. He was going down the street hurrahing. Yes, actually—down our very street!

Such hardness of heart was almost inconceivable. In a moment I was after him. I grabbed him. My knee was in the small of his back. He sat down on the ground looking dazed for a while. Then I marched him across to the cottage.

"Where have you been?" I panted, for Jo was a solid chap and it took some vim to fetch him.

"Why, where should I be?" he answered. "Course I've been all the afternoon at Bailey's Circus over in Thorsby. And I've prigged another shilling out of father to go again in the evening. Quick, let me go! I can't stay, or I shall lose the ferry!"

In a moment I saw it. We had been so busy with our own affairs that we had actually opened on the one great Barnum-and-Bailey day. We were playing up against the Biggest Show on Earth! No wonder we had come to grief. Why, there would not be a boy in either of the Two Towns who could beg, borrow or—crawl under the tent, that would not be there all day. No wonder it was lonesome at the cottage with only a few stamps in the window.

It seemed almost incredible that we had not heard or noticed the posters. But our own business and advertising had been so overwhelmingly important that we had not really thought of, seen, or listened to anything else.

All that we could do now was to march Jo to our Exhibition, and sell him a penny packet of German Confederation for his shilling. Once a day at Barnum and Bailey's is enough for any boy. We told him so.

And I forget where it was that Jo said he wished the North German Confederation. Not at Barnum and Bailey's, anyway!

(To be continued.)

Correspondence

The Study of British Stamps

THE most interesting series of articles entitled "Great Britain Notes for Collectors," now appearing in this paper, should open the eyes of many to the possibilities which are laid open to the specialist in British stamps.

When Wright and Creeke's *Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles* first appeared, I remember reading in a review of the work that the subject matter had been so thoroughly worked up that there was practically no field left open for investigation for the specialist, nor was there a possibility of any further interesting varieties turning up, such as the errors in the lettering of the 1½d.

and 2½d. stamps which had only recently been discovered. But the number of interesting varieties which have lately been chronicled, particularly among the line-engraved stamps, shows that the London Society's work is not by any means so exhaustive as it was thought to be at the time; indeed it would almost seem that the time is ripe for a revised edition of the book, or for the publication of a handbook on the line-engraved issues. Not only are many points of interest scarcely touched upon at all, but in some instances the information is misleading and inaccurate.

For example, on page 19 we read that "the discolouration of the paper, which, in various degrees, formed so marked a feature of several

succeeding issues, was entirely absent from impressions of this issue (1840.)" But "Plain Anchor," in the article referred to above, expressly mentions the variety on bleuté paper and indeed it is well known to all specialists in British stamps. However, I think that there is not sufficient foundation for the theory that the bleuté paper was "probably paper prepared for the red-brown just before that colour was introduced," as it is now, I believe, generally agreed that the paper employed for printing the succeeding issues was *white*, but that the blue stain was due to some ingredient in the printing ink separating out, owing to the paper having to be damped at the time of printing. Neither can Mr. Ewen's theory that the bleuté appearance is due to the colour of the impression showing through on to the back, be correct, as the bleuté is very frequently noticeable on the margins surrounding the stamp. For some reason or other the bleuté variety seems to be found more frequently on worn plate varieties, at least that is my experience.

Other points of great interest are also suggested by "Plain Anchor" which are well worth investigation; for instance, when was the second set of punches first employed for the corner lettering of the black penny stamp?

That the letter J with square foot was used for the construction of plate 10 there is direct evidence, but possibly it was in use still earlier, though I regard this as extremely improbable. The chief characteristics of the new set of punches are that the letter J has a square foot, R has a very long tail, and B is a little smaller.

Again, why in some instances did one stamp out of a whole plate have one or both of its letters of a totally different type from that employed for the rest of the plate? The P of stamp lettered PJ, and the N of stamp lettered NF in plate 1, are good examples. I can only suppose that these varieties served as "secret marks." "Plain Anchor" mentions eight double-letter varieties on the 1d. black, and says that there are others. I know of over forty; but only in quite a few instances it is known on what particular plate any double letter exists, although this is a matter of great interest, seeing that plates 1, 2, 4 to 11 were subsequently (though to a very limited extent in the case of some of the earlier plates) put to press in red ink.

It would thus appear that many of the double letters which are known to exist on the 1d. black stamp must also exist on the 1d. red stamp, and I have myself found the double letter D over L—G, in both colours, as well as J over J—E and B over K—C (both from plate 11).

In a recent instalment of the article to which I have already referred, the writer describes a variety of the 1d. red, L.C., 14, where, in the stamp lettered AD, traces of a star are shown under the letter D; and he thinks that this is evidence as proving that Mr. J. B. Bacon was wrong when he wrote that the stars in the upper corners of the stamps were engraved on the die, and not on the plate.

Surely the fact that traces of stars appear under the lettering in the top corners on some parts of plates 71 to 74 and also in the V.R. essay, is sufficient proof that the stars were *not* engraved on the plate.

Probably the variety in question was caused by

the roller having been applied too high up, so that the stars on the top part of the roller were impressed on the lower part of the stamp immediately above. In fact one stamp must have partially overlapped another.

It is to be hoped that other philatelists will follow the example set them by "Plain Anchor," and will not only try to think out for themselves solutions to the problems that daily confront them, but will publish the result of their investigations so that they may be criticized by others, and thus the truth may be finally arrived at.

H. S. HODSON.

The Passing of Papers

No. 13 of your weekly paper, dated 30 March, brought an article about the "Passing of Papers," which was very interesting for me, especially with regard to the change of the several postage stamps printed on red, blue, or yellow paper into stamps printed on *white* paper, as in the case of the 1d. Gibraltar, 1d. Fiji, 8c. Straits, and a few others.

Quite like the gentleman who has written the article, I also find that this change of paper has a very economical side; but, nevertheless, I think that it is not the *only* reason that such a change has taken place, and as a proof I beg to call your attention to the now current ½d. and 1d. Transvaal stamps, in the colours all green and all red, which stamps formerly were bicoloured, as well as to the recently issued 1d. Gold Coast, bright red on white paper, which till now was printed in purple and red. The same change is about to be made in the 1d. Malta, and a rumour says that the ½d. and 1d. stamps of Antigua and Dominica are about to appear single-coloured; but none of all these stamps mentioned have ever been printed on coloured paper.

Ewen announces the 10s. Transvaal on red with the multiple watermark, but says nothing about any alteration of the paper.

You might see that, besides the excellent reason given by the author of your article, there might be another one, *vide* Gold Coast. Might it not stand in connexion with the Universal Postage Service, so that all English Colonial stamps, viz. their values of ½d., 1d. and 2½d., come under the same rule as the stamps of the States united with the Postage Universal Service? Might it not be an order by the postal authorities?

In such a case there would very likely be also a change in the Sierra Leone, Lagos, Southern Nigeria, East Africa stamps, i.e. in their values of ½d., 1d., and 2½d.

I would be very glad to hear from you whether you are of my opinion or not, and remain,

Yours faithfully,

A. D. JENNY.

VIENNA, 2 April, 1907.

[We quite agree with Mr. Jenny, indeed we have always been somewhat surprised at the failure of our British authorities to carry out the regulation of the Postal Union. Why they should print the three values required to be printed in green, red, and blue in nondescript mixtures of colours has been a mystery to all simple people. It seems to have been a case of official pig-headedness.—Ed. G.S.W.]

Philatelic Societies

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

*President: I. J. Bernstein.
Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedly Terrace, Pendleton.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A.*

THE twentieth meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 4 April; there were sixteen members present. Messrs. Evason and Kricorussin were elected members. Mr. Bernstein presided, and read a paper on the "Stamps of the British Levant," and showed a very complete collection of British stamps used in Constantinople, Beyrout, etc., also the rare variety of the 80 p. on 5d. with the small "D." Dr. Floyd also showed a nice collection of these stamps. Mr. Coote read a paper on "The Stamps of the Roman States." He said a postal tariff was published by Pope Pius VII in 1816 which remained in use without alteration until 1867. Stamps were first issued under an order dated 29 November, 1851. In 1868 the stamps were first issued perforated. The Papal States were invaded by the Italians in 1870, since when the stamps of the Kingdom of Italy have been used.

Leeds Philatelic Society

*President: W. Denison Roebuck.
Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 189 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.
Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Coakridge Street.
Annual Subscription: 8s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.*

AT the meeting held in the Leeds Institute on 19 March, "British Parcel Post Labels" was the subject of a paper by the President, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., and Mr. T. Kershaw Skipwith. A combined collection of a representative series of the different varieties of labels, docket, etc. of various kinds in use since the establishment of the Parcel Post service in 1883 was shown, and even though it concerns one of the bypaths of Philately, and one not much frequented at that, the paper and display evoked more than ordinary interest. The Vice-President, Mr. W. V. Morten, was in the chair, and there was a good attendance. The collection is, in all probability, one of the most complete in existence. Its formation began simultaneously with the commencement of the Parcel Post on 1 August, 1883, and both Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Skipwith have kept it up continuously down to the present date. Notes were read as to the origin of the service, and the very complete manner in which it was organized from the beginning. In the year 1883 there were no less than 15,000 Post Offices in the British Isles, and probably there are about 20,000 at the present time; and for every one of these offices, however small and insignificant, a specially printed label was provided, and the form or printing of the labels being changed from time to time, it is obvious that a complete collection of the types for all offices is practically impossible, especially when it is borne in mind how ephemeral in existence Parcel Post labels and the wrapping papers in which they were affixed are, as compared with envelopes and postage stamps. There are but very few collections of these things in existence, and only one, or perhaps two, which can compare in the extent and variety of the older issues with the one now shown. Some series of Post Office circulars relating to parcels, classified series of the "certificates of posting," the "fragile," "perishable," and "eggs" labels, and various

dockets used for misdirected or returned parcels, and the British labels placed on parcels from abroad on their arrival in our ports, were also included. The authors gave verbal explanations of the various cards as they were passed round, and the exhibit included cards of the 9d. stamp of 1883 and of the 4½d. stamp, which were issued specially for Parcel Post use.

There is but little history respecting a service so recently established, but a few interesting details were given as to the first day of the Parcel Post in Leeds, where the office was established in the White Cloth Hall. The rush on the opening day was not quite so great as had been anticipated and provided for. One thousand seven hundred parcels were posted at the Head Office, and so small a number as 126 at the various receiving houses—a total of 1826. Of these 1400 were sample packets posted by a single firm. As to the receipt of parcels, on the opening day there were 183 delivered by 5 p.m., the bulk of course arriving the following day.

Of late years the Post Office has developed a plan of carrying parcels by road, finding that it pays the department to do this rather than pay 55 per cent of the gross amount received to the railway companies as provided in the original agreement, and with the development of motor traction this policy will probably be still further extended.

Some interesting questions were asked and answered, and Messrs. Roebuck and Skipwith were thanked for their eminently practical and complete paper on a subject that has hitherto not received the study it deserved.

Amongst the novelties shown were: Set of 1 c. to 1s 1 Brunei surcharged on stamps of Labuan, and 1 anna India King's Head inscribed "Postage and Revenue," new issues, by Mr. T. K. Skipwith.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

*President: Dr. F. E. Ackerley.
Hon. Sec.: J. H. M. Savage, 56 Bebbington Road, Higher
Trammers.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.*

THE twelfth meeting of the above Society was held in the Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, on 26 March, 1907, under the presidency of Dr. F. E. Ackerley. Mr. A. W. Brown read his second paper on the "U.S.A. 1860-69." There was a good attendance of members, and a hearty vote of thanks was proposed and seconded to Mr. A. W. Brown for his interesting and instructive paper and display, who briefly replied. A splendid display of the stamps of the U.S.A. preceded the paper, and the prize donated by Mr. A. W. Brown for the best collection of U.S.A. was won by Miss Phelps. Amongst other fine things were noticed the following: 1845 New York 5 c., black, used (Cat. 25s.); 1847 5 c., orange (Cat. 16s.); 10 c., black, used and fine (Cat. 18s.); 10 c., grey-black, superb used copy (Cat. 18s.); 1857 30 c., orange, used and fine (Cat. 17s. 6d.); 90 c., deep blue, used (Cat. 80s.); 1869 90 c., black and carmine (Cat. 50s.); and 1875 1 c., yellow-brown, mint (Cat. 25s.).

Newcastle-on-Tyne Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting of this Society was held on Thursday evening, 4 April, 1907, at the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle-on-Tyne, at 7.30

The Vice-President, Mr. T. D. Hume, was in the chair, and there were sixteen members present.

After formal business, those present had the pleasure of looking at the fine used collection of Hong Kong and India belonging to Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., of Rochdale. Most of the copies are in fine condition, and the interesting notes added considerably to the enjoyment. At the conclusion of the display a hearty vote of thanks was awarded Mr. Heginbottom on the motion of Mr. S. C. Graham, and a pleasant and instructive meeting ended the fourth session of the Society, which now numbers sixty-seven members.

Philatelic Society of India

*President: The Hon. Sir David Masson, C.I.E.
Secretary: Mr. W. Corfield.
Meetings: Calcutta.*

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday, 8 March, 1907. Mr. Larmour took the chair at 6.15 p.m., and there was a fair attendance of members.

The audited accounts for the year 1906 were presented, showing a prosperous financial position.

The subject of a Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Calcutta about the middle of December next was discussed and decided upon, and an Exhibition Committee, consisting of those present, was formed with power to add to their number—Mr. Gordon Jones acting as Secretary.

It was announced that the Society's Indian Handbook is passing through the press and will be issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., shortly.

The following Honorary Officers were appointed for the remaining months of 1907:—

Honorary President: Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S.; President: The Hon. Sir David Masson, C.I.E., Lahore. Vice-Presidents: The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T.; Mr. Wilmot Corfield, Calcutta. Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Weybridge; the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, Calcutta; and Mr. E. W. Wetherell, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., Bangalore. Hon. Secretary: Mr. W. Corfield, 25 Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. Hon. Treasurers: The Punjab Banking Co., Ltd., Lahore. Librarian: Mr. Th. Hoffmann. Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India*: Mr. B. Gordon Jones. Council: The above (*ex officio*) and Lt.-Col. W. Barrett, D.S.O., I.C.S. (Peshawar); Mr. A. J. E. Burrup (Calcutta); Mr. J. G. Chamberlain, I.C.S. (Chanda); Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S. (Nasik); Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S. (Calcutta); Professor O. V. Müller (Bombay); and Lt. A. E. Stewart (Baluchistan).

The Honorary Secretary was directed to call a meeting early in November for the discussion of certain suggested alterations in the constitution of the Society and the election of officers for 1908-9.

Scottish Philatelic Society

*President: John Walker.
Secretary: R. W. Findlater, 30 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.
Meetings: Edinburgh. Monthly: 8 p.m.
Annual Subscription: Ord. 5s.; Cor. 2s. 6d.*

THE usual monthly meeting of the Society was held on 11 March at 26 Frederick Street, there being a good attendance of members. The Secretary reported the return of the November packet with satisfactory sales. The other packets

in circulation continued to show good sales, thus demonstrating the interest taken in this section of the Society's work.

The President, Mr. John Walker, mentioned that the Society Dinner which took place on 18 February, 1907, and which was well attended, had been a great success, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. A vote of thanks was passed to the Sub-Committee in charge of the arrangements for the excellent manner in which they had performed their task.

The interest of the meeting centred in the display by Mr. R. Jameson Torrie of his collection of British Colonials, and the members had a great treat, as Mr. Torrie's collection contains many tit-bits. It is difficult in such a short report to give a proper indication of such a display, but the following are a few of the most interesting stamps:—

Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, used and unused; 8d., 9d., and 2s., imperf., and many of the rare surcharges. Cape of Good Hope, 1d. and 4d., woodblocks, four shades of each, and fine blocks of triangulars, also a splendid set of the De La Rue triangulars with full gum and in fine condition. In the Australians the outstanding feature was the Sydney Views, of which Mr. Torrie has about fifty copies, including some on originals. The early Victorian and South and West Australians were also well represented. The West Indians were very complete, as were also the North American Colonies. Gibraltar was complete, including the various errors. Altogether the display was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Torrie.

Philatelic Society of Victoria

*President: F. A. Jackson.
Secretary: W. Brettshneider.
Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.*

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the Rooms, 128 Russell Street, on Thursday, 21 February, 1907, at 8 p.m. The President, Mr. F. Jackson, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members present, with also two or three from the Junior Branch.

A discussion, caused by a letter received from the Transvaal Philatelic Society regarding the inadequate pricing of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part I, brought forward various opinions from different members, but the meeting did not come to any decision.

Mr. Husband, the Secretary of the Junior Branch, was instructed to get particulars of cost for inserting an advertisement in a daily paper inviting young people to join the Junior Branch, and to report at next meeting.

The Rev. H. W. Lane proposed and the President seconded, that a letter be sent to Lieut.-Col. Outrim, the Deputy Postmaster-General, on his retirement from the Post Office, thanking him for past favours to the Society.

It was announced at the meeting that the £1 Victoria on Crown CA paper, perf. 11, was issued on 12 February, 1907.

Surgeon-General Williams and Mr. Glazbrook, who had brought their collections to be inspected by the members, gave those present a rare treat, and were accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

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Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Danish West Indies

THE Danish Colonies in the West Indies comprise St. Thomas and St. John, two islands of the Virgin Islands group, and St. Croix or Santa Cruz, to the south-east of Porto Rico.

The *International Geography* says:—

They were once under cultivation to a considerable extent, but they are now almost bare, only covered with a scrubby vegetation consisting mainly of latana or sage bush, from amidst which the ruins of plantations can here and there be discerned. But although once largely supplied with plantations, their old prosperity was perhaps more due to the fact that when the other nations ruling the West Indies were at war, Denmark remained strictly neutral. St. Thomas, with its commodious land-locked harbour, was a free port, and as such reaped to the full its remarkable advantages of position. Pirates, privateers, men-of-war, and merchant vessels of all nations met within its harbour in peace and safety, and obtained supplies from its traders. Of late years, however, St. Thomas has very much declined, and it is now little more than a port of call. The area of the island is twenty-three square miles, and its population 12,000, most of whom live in the capital, Charlotte Amalie, which is also the capital of the Danish West Indies. St. John has an area of forty-two square miles, but a population of only 900. The island, in fact, is virtually ruined. Santa Cruz or St. Croix is the largest of the Danish West Indies, with an area of seventy-four square miles. Once noted for its plantations, it has much diminished in the output of sugar, rum, and molasses. The capital is Christiansted.

Santa Cruz was discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, and was first occupied by the Spanish, then by English adventurers and French buccaners. The island was ceded by France to the Danish West India Company by the treaty of 1733, but was occupied by the English from 1807 to 1815, and English is the language still mostly used there.

The United States has fallen in love with the little group, presumably for the sake of the harbour accommodation, and entered into negotiations for its purchase from Denmark, and matters progressed as far as the

drawing up of a treaty for the sale, which was duly signed on 1 January, 1902, and ratified by the United States Senate on 17 February following, but when it was submitted to the Danish Parliament the sale was opposed by the patriotic party and the treaty rejected on 22 October, 1902. Since then nothing further has been heard of the projected purchase, but it is believed that some day the negotiations may be resumed.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of the group has been told in the *Danske Postfrimærker*, and for a translation I am indebted to one made by Mr. William Knudson, and published in the *American Journal of Philately* in February, 1902.

According to a royal decree, dated 10 July, 1855, it was decided to issue postage stamps for the Danish West Indies. This decree was similar to the one in effect in Denmark, and resolved that the Danish West Indies should have a uniform postage of 4 cents for single letters if paid in cash, and 3 cents if stamps were used. It was also resolved that a discount of 8½ per cent. should be allowed for stamps bought by the entire sheet of one hundred.

In order to comply with the above decree the Colonial Directors sent a request to the Postmaster-General in Denmark for postage stamps. The request was granted, and a 3 cent stamp was issued November, 1855, the design being similar to the then current Danish 4 skillings stamp.

By a new decree, dated August 30, 1861, it was further resolved that the discount should be allowed on a purchase of not less than twenty single stamps if bought at one time.

From the beginning the stamp was good for local postage on the Islands, and for postage between the Danish West Indies and Denmark only.

This 3 cent stamp was the only stamp issued up to January, 1872, and the entire issue consisted of 5000 sheets.

With a new law, passed in Denmark January 7, 1871, it was resolved that the postage stamps should be issued of different values for which there might be demand. According to this law the Governor of the Danish West Indies requested, in August, 1872, that a new 4 cent stamp be issued at once, as there was a demand for this value. The request was granted, and the 4 cent stamp was printed in blue, after the same design as the 3 cent stamp; but the stamp was not finished before 1873, because during 1872 the engraver and printer was very busy with the new stamps of Iceland.

The use of the 4 cent stamp was only of a short duration, the cause being that the manufacture of the Danish West Indies stamps was difficult because of their square shape and difference in size from the then current Danish stamps, the most troublesome thing being the manufacture of the watermarked paper; there was also difficulty with the perforating machine.

At the request of the Postmaster-General it was resolved, in May, 1873, to change the design of the Danish West Indies stamps and make them uniform with the current Danish two-coloured stamps.

In September, 1873, new 1 cent and 14 cents stamps were issued and, at the same time, the design of the 3 and 4 cents stamps was changed, and the remainders of the old 3 and 4 cents stamps were destroyed.

The different rates for foreign letters caused the issue of several new values, the 7 cents in 1874, the 5 and 10 cents in 1876, the 12 cents in 1877, and the 50 cents in 1879. The 12 cents stamp was issued for foreign letters after the Danish West Indies joined the Postal Union in 1877. At the same time the 14 cents value was withdrawn, and the entire stock on hand, consisting of 901·58 sheets, was destroyed.

In 1899, at a special request from the Postal Union in Berne, the 1 and 5 cent values were changed in order to comply with the regulations; at the same time the design for these two values was altered to make them uniform with the current Danish stamps.

The total amount of stamps issued for the Danish West Indies up to 1900 was 77,710 sheets of stamps. The Danish West Indian stamps have never been reprinted.

Total amount of stamps issued up to December, 1900:—

3 cents, carmine;	Nov. 1855 to Jan. 1872	5000 sheets
3 " " perf.;	Jan. 1872 to Sept. 1873	2500 "
4 " blue "	Jan. 1873 to Sept. 1873	2500 "
1 " new design;	Since Sept. 1873	10,000 "
3 " " "	" " "	14,000 "
4 " " "	" " "	3500 "
14 " " "	Sept. 1873 to Sept. 1877	1000 "
7 " " "	Since June, 1874	3500 "
5 " " "	Sept. 1876	11,000 "
10 " " "	" " "	14,000 "
12 " " "	" " "	3010 "
50 " " "	July, 1879	1500 "

In 1899, 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., and 8 c. stamps of a new design were issued with large figures of value at each side, and small figures of value in all four corners; the 2 c., and 8 c. being new values, were first provided by means of provisionals.

Then in 1905 came a change in the currency from cents to bit. The "bit," according to the *Century Dictionary*, is a small West Indian coin, worth about 10 cents, but the value must have been reduced, as we understand the value is now equal to one centime. The first philatelic intimation of the change came in the shape of a provisional 5 bit, surcharged on supplies of the 4 c., 5 c., and 8 c. One peculiarity of the bit is that it seems to have no plural.

And finally, in 1905 we have one of the most peculiar of all postal issues, of a portrait of King Christian in profile in solid colour, reminding one of the portraits cut out in black paper by seaside artists. The high values are of large oblong size and present a representation of a ship sailing.

1855-67. One value. Design: A small square stamp, showing a crown with sword and sceptre crossed underneath, and enclosed in a circular wreath of laurel, inscribed POST at the top, the value at the bottom, KGL at the left, and FRM on the right. This stamp was printed on paper watermarked with a Crown, and was issued imperforate. Specialists find varieties of shade and gum in this stamp. As to the varieties of gum, it is said that in 1855 the authorities of St. Thomas received from the home Government a package of postage stamps, and on its being opened it was discovered that the damp atmosphere of the ship's hold had caused the stamps to stick together. Consequently they had to be regummed after they were separated, and some were sent to a chemist of the name of Riise at St. Croix, and the remainder to F. Beuzon, another chemist at St. Croix. Riise used the purest gum arabic, but Beuzon used a gum of inferior quality; hence the specialist varieties of brown gum and ordinary gum. There is no mistaking the brown gum, for it is of a most pronounced dark red-brown.



Wmk. Crown. Imperf. Unused. Used.

3 cents, rose 7 6 2 6

1872. Two values. Design: As before, but perforated.

Wmk. Crown.	Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
3 c., rose-carmine . . .	10 0	10 0
4 c., ultramarine . . .	16 0	20 0

1873-9. Nine values. Design: A large numeral of value in the centre, surmounted by a crown with post-horn and branches below, inscribed **DANSK VESTINDISKE OER**, with value at the bottom, in an oval band. The stamps were printed in two colours. The oval with inscriptions, etc., in one colour, and the outside framework in another colour. They were printed on paper watermarked with a Crown, and issued perforated. Specialists make varieties of thin and thick papers which are very marked. The 14 c. is the rarity of the series, because most of the issue was withdrawn and destroyed.



Wmk. Crown	Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., mauve and green . . .	0 4	0 2
3 c., rose and blue . . .	1 6	0 2
4 c., blue and brown . . .	0 4	0 4
5 c., grey and green . . .	1 0	0 4
7 c., orange and lilac . . .	2 0	2 0
10 c., brown and blue . . .	1 0	1 0
12 c., green and mauve . . .	1 0	1 0
14 c., green and lilac . . .	35 0	35 0
50 c., deep mauve . . .	5 0	5 0

1887-95. *Provisionals.* Two values. Design: The 7 cents of the previous series surcharged 1 CENT, in one line, and the 50 c. of the same series surcharged 10 CENTS 1895, in three lines.

**10
CENTS
1895**

Provisionals.	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on 7 c., yellow and lilac . . .	3 0	4 0		
10 c. on 50 c., mauve . . .	1 0	1 6		

1902. *Provisionals.* Two values. Design: The 3 c. of 1873-9 surcharged 2 CENTS 1902, in black, in three lines, and the 10 c.

of the same series similarly surcharged 8 CENTS 1902.

**8
CENTS
1902**

Provisionals.	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 c. on 3 c., carmine & blue . . .	0 6	0 9		
8 c. on 10 c., brown . . .	1 0	1 6		

1905. *Provisionals.* One value. Design: The 4 c. of 1873-9 and the 5 c. and 8 c. of 1900-3, all similarly surcharged 5 BIT 1905.

**5
BIT
1905**

Provisionals.	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 bit on 4 c., blue & brown . . .			1 s.,	unused or
5 ,, on 5 c., blue . . .				used.
5 ,, on 8 c., brown . . .				

1905. Nine values. Design: Head of King Christian IX in profile in solid colour, to left, on the bit values, and a sailing ship on the franc values. Watermarked Crown and perforated. All printed in strikingly brilliant colours and some bicoloured.



Wmk. Crown.	Perf.	
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 bit, green . . .	0 1	—
10 ,, brick-red . . .	0 2	—
20 ,, blue and emerald . . .	0 4	—
25 ,, blue . . .	0 5	—
40 ,, grey and red . . .	0 8	—
50 ,, grey and yellow . . .	0 10	—



	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 fr., blue and green . . .	1 3	—		
2 fr., brown and red . . .	2 6	—		
2 fr., brown and yellow . . .	6 0	—		

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By C. A. HOWES, BOSTON, U.S.A.

WE now come to paper. One might naturally think that the substance upon which the stamp impression was printed—foundation being a *sine qua non*—would be a most important part of the stamp, and so it would if it were not invariably *paper*. The importance of the paper *per se* is thus considerably reduced, and it is usually given less attention than the items of watermark and perforation, which are so important in the protection and use of the issued stamp. The general collector can and does pass its varieties by where he would not think of omitting a change in watermark or even of perforation. I have accordingly placed "paper" in the tertiary column.

As to its varieties, I find a conflict. It seems as if the proverbial ninety-nine out of every hundred, being asked what the principal varieties of paper were, would answer: "Wove and laid." What are these items? Simply varieties caused by a certain detail in the ordinary manufacture of paper, which must always be of one or the other form. Is there nothing more important about paper than this? I submit that paper specially treated to prevent counterfeiting is of vastly more consequence; that the quality of ordinary paper, and the peculiar native papers, so called, are of greater interest than the mere *appearance* of the texture when held to the light, which only shows which of two ordinary details was employed in its manufacture. I have therefore unhesitatingly placed as the chief varieties under paper: *special*, *ordinary*, and *native*. Special paper is, as its name implies, made for a particular purpose in its use for stamps, i.e. to prevent or hinder counterfeiting or cleaning for reuse, etc. Its importance is thus considerable, and under it we find surfaced paper (the "chalky" paper of *Portugal* and *Great Britain*); silk paper, either with whole threads (*Great Britain*, 10d. and 1s., octagonal; *Bavaria*, 1849-68, etc.), or with scattered fibres like the so-called "granite" paper (*Switzerland*, 1881); and paper chemically treated (*Great Britain*, 4d., on blued paper, 1855-6). Next comes the quality of ordinary paper—the medium thick paper of common use, the thin and tough pelure, and the very thick paper, almost card, which is occasionally found.

These will serve as main divisions, although the specialist will distinguish many more. Lastly native paper (e.g. *Japan*, 1871) of quality and texture quite unlike the so-called European paper.

Of less importance, then, is the appearance which any or all of the above varieties may present when held to the light, and which, as before stated, is due only to an incident of manufacture, viz. *wove* paper and *laid* paper (including its varieties of *bâtonné*, etc.). The latter variety is really of the nature of a *watermark*, but is wholly unofficial and serves no purpose in the protection of the stamp. I am aware that this view and the corresponding position of these varieties in the Scheme may be considered somewhat revolutionary, for wove and laid papers have been given prominence in catalogues and lists since philatelically early times. But I claim they have been given an undue prominence which they did not merit either through their obviousness when examining the paper, or their importance as items in its appearance or use. They are naturally of interest to the specialist, and may be of great importance in his determinations; but they are certainly of very minor relative importance from the standpoint of the novice or general collector. Following these varieties may come *trade watermarks*, which are of even less interest (*Canada*, 1868); *glazed* paper, which has merely an extra finish upon the printing surface, and is of course not calculated to rank with a specially prepared surface like "chalky"; and *toned* paper, which is the name given to paper having a slight cream or buff tint instead of the usual dead white, this being about the colour of the pulp in its natural bleached state before having any colour treatment.

We have now reached the limit of "Gum," and no useful purpose will be served here in cataloguing its varieties.

The above discussion of the table has been made *in extenso* in order to show the grounds upon which it was constructed and to prevent too hasty criticism of its arrangement. Intelligent criticism will be heartily welcomed, but it must needs present equal or superior grounds for counter-argument. Not every technical term employed or characteristic considered in the study of stamps

will be found in the table, but if such cannot be placed readily within the scope of the items given, it will be fairly safe to place them in an appropriate place in the quaternary column.

Having disposed of the ordinary stamp, we must turn briefly to the surcharged variety. An overprint added to a completed stamp to change or restrict its use obviously demands attention. The main question, then, is to determine the amount of attention to be paid to it. This can be divided first into two aspects—what the surcharge does to the stamp being the more important, and the characteristics of the surcharge itself being of lesser consequence. Under the first heading we shall find three changes that occur: that of name—appropriating the stamps of one country to use in another (*Gibraltar*, 1886, on *Bermuda*); that of value—the most common form, of which examples are unnecessary; and that of status, so to speak—authenticating a stamp (*Spain* “*Habilitado*,” *Persia*, 1899), restricting it to a certain special use (*Official*, *Postage Due*, etc.), or extending its use (“*Postage & Revenue*,” *Mauritius*, 1902). A fourth form, which makes no change in the use of the stamp, but serves as a control upon it, includes the surcharging of town names, with or without dates (*Mexico*), and back-prints (*Sweden*, 1886, *Spain*, 1875 and 1900-5, *Greece*, figures). In two cases the control mark is perforated, a hole in the 10 c. *Paraguay*, 1892, and a star in the current *Uruguay* Officials.

Our tabular view on this subject will be slightly different from the last. We have four classes of surcharge, arranged according to their importance, in the left column; extending to the right are the four characteristics of the surcharge in order of import-

ance, with the main points noted under each.

To elucidate: *Form* corresponds to *design* in the stamp table, and is the first point in describing a surcharge. *Arrangement* is intended especially for the form of the usual type-set surcharge—horizontal, vertical, diagonal, curved, all in letters, in letters and figures, all figures, etc. Stamps *perforated* for special use (*Luxemburg* Official, 1899; *Australian* current Officials), while not strictly surcharged stamps, yet are closely enough allied to be included with them. The perforated device, if of official origin and serving the same purpose as a surcharge, cannot consistently be ignored merely because of its form. Of course individual preference may pass it by, but a Government order has limited the stamp by this device to *official* use, and therefore changed its STATUS as effectually as a surcharge would, thereby bringing these particular cases into our third class.

After the form of the surcharge, the next important item is the colour in which it is printed. This does not merit quite the importance that a stamp colour does, as it is not so needed for distinction. This is shown by the fact that the majority of surcharges are printed in black; but when colour is used it is generally for purposes of distinction from its background.

Following this come the *varieties*, which may be classed as major, being such as change the effect or intended position of the surcharge. Such, in type-set surcharges, would be the *fount* used; the *case*, so called, whether all upper case, all lower case, or with upper-case initials only; *misspelling*, including transposition of letters and wrong letters. *Ornament* refers to cases where such ornaments as may be introduced vary

SURCHARGES.

CLASS.	CHARACTERISTICS.			
I. Change of NAME.	(a) <i>Form</i> . 1. Arrangement. 2. Perforated.	(b) <i>Colour</i> .	(c) <i>Varieties</i> . 1. Fount. 2. Case. 3. Misspelling. 4. Ornament. 5. Inverted. 6. Interverted.	(d) <i>Defects</i> 1. Mixed founts.
II. " VALUE.				2. Charac- ters. { Misplaced. Missing. Broken.
III. " STATUS.					3. Prints. { Position. Multiple. Varieties of hand.
IV. CONTROL.	{ 1. Face-print. 2. Back-print. 3. Perforation.	Ditto.	Ditto.	4. Spacing. 5. Alignment. Ditto.

in design upon different specimens. *Inverted* surcharges would come here, as well as *intverted*, a word introduced by the French to signify that the order had been inverted and not the position, this being the result of printing a two or more line surcharge so far out of register that one or more lines come on another stamp.

The last item is given as *defects*, which includes what may be called the minor varieties. Under this we place *mixed founts*, referring especially to the introduction of one or more letters from a second fount into a type-set surcharge. *Characters* stands for letters, figures, and ornaments collectively; when *misplaced* they may be "dropped," "raised," inverted, or on their side; when *missing* they have either dropped out of the "forme" or failed to print; if *broken* they need no comment. *Multiple prints* covers double, treble, etc., surcharges, which are at best but examples of "botch presswork"; *position* denotes the location of the surcharge upon the stamp design—top, bottom, etc.; and *varieties of hand prints* covers not only multiple prints by hand stamp, but also varied positions and angles from the normal, the latter being liable to run through all inclinations up to complete inversion, a fact that greatly minimizes the importance of even this last position, which might otherwise coincide with its double in the preceding column. *Spacing* refers to heavy or uneven "leading" of words, etc., and vertical or horizontal distances between them; while *alignment* refers to the relative positions, in a vertical sense, of two or more lines of surcharge. All of these *defects* or "minor varieties" (barring number 3) are of the greatest importance to the specialist in plating or determining settings, and even in detecting counterfeit surcharges; but their general importance is trivial, and they can safely be passed by all but the specialist.

Of Class IV we have already spoken above.

The Scheme has now been pretty thoroughly expounded, and I trust the readers of the *Weekly* will have found it resting upon a firm foundation, even though some of the minor details may be available for discussion. It is time, then, that its practical application should be shown, first for the *Simplified Collection*. What would be simpler, indeed, than to collect only different designs and colours—the features of prime importance—regardless of anything else? This was the method of the first collectors, and is the way the small boy usually begins. Such also is the best plan for the superficial collector who does not care to become a philatelist; and it is the only scheme that will interest or appeal to those who are not of the cult. But it is collecting reduced to its lowest terms, and the simplification for

the general collector of the present period can hardly be so drastic; the amateur wants rather "more for his money," and is usually willing, if not anxious, to study his stamps and acquaint himself with their main characteristics. It is here that the Scheme of Importance may aid him in his selection.

Perhaps the most logical view of all is that the stamped impression, being the essential part of the label, is the most worthy object of study, even to minutiae; if this be the conclusion, then the first section of the category can be followed straight across the tabular view, or as far as desired, omitting all beneath. Although this plan has its advantages, the general method of present-day collecting would curtail its extent, and bring into consideration some of the more important of what may be called the non-essentials. This leads us to the second section of the category, where watermark and separation appear. These items, as before explained, take their place in the secondary column, where the principal variations connected with the stamped impression are also grouped. This secondary column, then, contains the most important and most obvious items connected with the make-up of the stamp, and therefore marks the boundary line of what would be understood to-day as a Simplified Collection. Step beyond this, and the difficulties and intricacies of minor varieties of engraving, shades, watermark, perforation, and paper call for extended study, and mark the beginning of the really scientific work which leads to full-fledged specialism when the quaternary column is embraced. And remember in this connexion that the above remarks apply equally well to the Scheme for Surcharges. Classes I and II would fall within the scope of the simplification, while Class III, being usually a restriction to the general use of a stamp without changing it otherwise, would enter the domain of specialties as against straight postal issues—a subject for individual preference which I have not touched upon here. Class IV obviously falls to the specialist. Of the "characteristics" of the surcharge, items *a* and *b* naturally come within the simplification; *c* passes its limits; and *d* is again for the specialist.

Résumé. To sum up the foregoing considerations into compact form, we have, then, the following guide-posts for the

SIMPLIFIED COLLECTION.

1. *Design.* Include all differences of design, as well as such major varieties of type as are well marked. (See explanation of *design, type, and type varieties* under the "Scheme.") When type varieties become so slight as to be hardly evident, however, no object

is gained in including them. They then become minor varieties as far as the Simplified Collection is concerned.

2. *Impression.* This somewhat simplifies itself, as few stamps have been printed in more than a single style of impression. Generally, lithography is one, and typography or line-engraving the other. In some cases it is rather difficult to separate the two, and then the distinction may well be passed. But if the difference is obvious there is no reason for omitting either unless the simplification is extreme.

3. *Colour.* All distinct colours are naturally included, and *marked shades*, particularly where officially ordered, should not be passed by without due consideration.

4. *Watermark.* Include different designs, but not varieties of the same design nor multiples.

5. *Separation.* Here, again, conditions simplify themselves somewhat, for very few stamps occur with all three varieties. For any given stamp that appears in more than one form of separation the grouping is usually imperforate and perforated; imperforate and rouletted is much less common, as is rouletted and perforated. Omit all gauge varieties.

6. *Paper.* Omit all varieties.

7. *Surcharges.* Change of *name* and change of *value.* Include form of surcharge and colour, but omit varieties of type, inverted, etc.

Readers of the *Weekly* will recognize, I think, that the above outline, worked out on a scientific basis, is in practical accord with the scheme proposed by Mr. B. W. H. Poole in the issue of 22 September, 1906; and also with the plan given by the Editor, in his introduction to the Symposium, as the one followed in conducting the *Weekly*.

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—*continued*

George Washington was born at Pope's Creek, Westmoreland, in Virginia. His



father, Augustine, an extensive planter, died when George was but eleven years of age; therefore it was mainly from his mother that George learnt the precepts which governed his life. His school life consisted mainly in

the study of the three "R's," with some geometry and surveying. For this last study George showed a marked preference. Before the close of his school days, Lawrence, his eldest half-brother, obtained a midshipman's warrant for him in 1746, when he was just fourteen, and George was on the point of entering the English naval service. His mother, however, was entirely opposed to such a step, and George gave up the idea. At sixteen he entered on the active career of a surveyor of lands, in the employment of William Fairfax, the father of his brother's wife, and the manager of the great estate of his cousin, Lord Fairfax. George was well equipped for such a life. He was an athlete and a fearless rider, and could brave the dangers to which he was exposed in the valleys and hills of the Alleghanies. He persevered in this occupation for three years.

At the age of nineteen he received the appointment of adjutant-general with the rank of major, and, some months after, the charge of one of the grand military divisions of the colony was assigned to him. We have seen how the encroachments of the French on the western frontier led to the appointment of Washington as commissioner to find out what attitude the French intended to take. In 1753 he set out, without any military escort, on a journey of nearly six hundred miles, for the most part through mountainous country and through the heart of a wilderness. The violence of the savage, attempted assassination, narrow escape from drowning, daunted him not. He succeeded in his mission, and returned with a message from the French commander to the effect that he was merely acting under orders from the Governor of Canada, and could not withdraw. This signal test of Washington's abilities proved of what stuff he was made. "From that moment he was the rising hope of Virginia." He was now twenty-one years of age. As lieutenant-colonel of a regiment he saw some fighting against the French. The arrival of General Braddock from England was the signal for a fresh campaign. Washington joined his staff as volunteer aide-de-camp. He was present at Braddock's defeat and death, being the only mounted

officer not killed or disabled. In 1756 Washington was appointed to the chief command of the Virginian forces, and two years later was privileged to "march in and plant the British flag on the yet smoking ruins" of Fort Duquesne, henceforth to be known as Fort Pitt, in honour of England's great minister.

In 1759 he married Martha Custis, the charming widow of John Parke Custis, and determined to settle down to the peace and enjoyment of private life. He established himself at Mount Vernon, but, as a delegate to the Virginian House of Burgesses, he was summoned to a meeting of that body a few

months after his marriage. There he received a vote of thanks in the name of the colony for the distinguished military service which he had rendered to his country. During the next fourteen or fifteen years he remained a member of the House of Burgesses. The quiet rural life at Mount Vernon with his wife and her children was his chief delight. "In a word," as Dr. R. G. Winthrop says, "he was a good citizen, an exemplary Christian, a devoted father" (*i.e.* stepfather, for he had no children of his own), "a kind master of the slaves who had come to him by inheritance or by marriage, and was respected and beloved by all."

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Barbados. — *Kingston Relief Fund.* — The current 2d. stamp of this colony has been surcharged KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, *id.*, in four lines, for the purpose of collecting money for the relief of sufferers from the earthquake in Jamaica.



Kingston Relief Fund. Wmk. Single C.A. Perf.
 Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
 2d., blue, black, and orange . 0 3 —

Cuba. — We now illustrate the new design chronicled by us last week on page 253.



New design.
 Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
 50 c., blue-black, with black centre 3 0 —

Denmark. — We have received the 25 öre with the new King's Head. This completes the King's

Head issue, if the figure-type values are to remain unchanged.



Portrait of Frederick VIII. Wmk Crown. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 öre, green	0	1	—	—
10 " scarlet	0	2	—	—
20 " blue	0	4	—	—
25 " brown	0	5	—	—
50 " violet	0	10	—	—
100 " pale brown	1	8	—	—

France. — On page 237 we chronicled and illustrated the new 35 c. in the Sower type, but had to query the colour. A correspondent kindly sends us a specimen, and we are now able to say that the colour is an intense dark violet.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c., dark green		0	1	—	—
10 c., deep crimson		—	—	—	—
35 c., dark violet		—	—	—	—

Jamaica.—*Correction.*—On page 237, in commenting on the differences in the designs of the ½d. and 1d. values, by a slip we spoke of the value in the bottom label in the 1d. being in black letters; it should have been “in coloured letters on a white ground.”

Mozambique Co.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., send us a new series for this Portuguese possession, in the design of 1894 but in new colours.



Perf.	Unused.		Used.
	s.	d.	
2½ r., silver-grey	0	1	—
5 r., pale orange	0	1	—
10 r., green	0	2	—
15 r., dark green	0	2	—
20 r., lilac	0	3	—
25 r., carmine	0	3	—
50 r., pale brown	—	—	—
75 r., mauve	—	—	—
100 r., blue on blue	—	—	—
115 r., red on pink	—	—	—
130 r., brown-buff	—	—	—
200 r., mauve on pink	—	—	—
400 r., dark green on buff	—	—	—
500 r., dark blue on blue	—	—	—
700 r., mauve on buff	—	—	—

Philippines.—Two peso values have been received. They are of the same design, which we shall illustrate in a later number. We presume the central design is a representation of the arms of the colony.

Perf.	Unused.		Used.
	s.	d.	
<i>Portraits.</i>			
2 c., dark green, <i>Risal</i>	—	—	—
4 c., bright rose, <i>McKinley</i>	—	—	—
6 c., violet, <i>Magellan</i>	—	—	—
8 c., brown, <i>Lesage</i>	—	—	—
10 c., dark blue, <i>Lawton</i>	—	—	—
12 c., red-brown, <i>Lincoln</i>	—	—	—
16 c., black, <i>Sanpton</i>	—	—	—
20 c., light brown, <i>Washington</i>	—	—	—
26 c., black, <i>Carriedo</i>	—	—	—
30 c., olive-green, <i>Franklin</i>	—	—	—
<i>Arms.</i>			
1 peso, orange	—	—	—
2 „ black	—	—	—

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.—We quote the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

“The event of last week was the arrival of the Solomon Islands stamps. They came in a letter franked with New South Wales stamps, which confirms our own cable information to the effect

that the stamps are only for local use. The values and colours are as follows:—

Adhesives.

No wmk., perf. 11. Oblong design, inscribed BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS—PROTECTORATE in two lines, at top. Palm trees, hills, and war canoe in centre; value and POSTAGE at foot. Printed at Sydney in sheets of 60, 10 rows of 6, with marginal plate-number 1, except the 6d. value which has plate-number 2.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
½d., bright ultramarine	—	—	—	—
1d., rose-carmine	—	—	—	—
2d., dark dull blue	—	—	—	—
2½d., orange-yellow	—	—	—	—
5d., emerald-green	—	—	—	—
6d., chocolate-brown	—	—	—	—
1s., deep violet	—	—	—	—

The specimens just received were dispatched by the mail leaving Tulagi on 22(?) 2.07, the stock having arrived in the islands only just in time to permit of this being done. The issue to the public had not been made, but would presumably take place at once. The next mail from the Solomon Islands is not due for a month or two.

It has been suggested that these are only local stamps, but although they are only available for local use, they are not local stamps in the philatelic sense of the word. The only barrier to their use on correspondence leaving the islands is the fact that the islands are not yet in the Postal Union, and if this is to constitute an objection, half the stamps issued throughout the world would have to be omitted from the catalogue. British Guiana stamps, before 1860, were in precisely the same situation as the present issue of the Solomon Islands. So were all the early Transvaal, the ½d., yellow, Malta, etc.; in fact, almost every country can furnish instances. Locals, properly speaking, are subsidiary issues with district of availability restricted. The issue under notice is, on the other hand, the only issue of the islands.”

THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, 7½×9½; available for mounting stamps, 6½×8½. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

Post-free, 8s.; abroad, 8s. 9d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39, Strand, London, W.C.

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 39, Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER XVI

AN APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE

WE spent a pretty quiet Sunday, mother and I going to church in the forenoon. I think she was a little surprised that one so lost to the higher things as to turn her parlour into a stamp-shop should yet retain at least the outward forms of religion.

The sermon was about the Prodigal Son, and whenever there was an allusion which mother thought pointed, she nudged me with her elbow. It was me and London she was meaning—no mistake about that—and the “husks that the swine did eat” (which the preacher explained as “packets of vegetable nourishment very nutritious to such animals, and of which they are very fond”) were in mother’s eyes our innocent packets of stamps in the old drug drawers. The only difference was that our swine, so far, would have none of them.

But on the morrow, I, the Prodigal Son, would teach the East Dene piglings to despise offered mercies. I saw some of them at church, and instinctively they avoided my eye. There was Archie Payne and Willie Borthwick, the librarian’s son. Both seemed to have something on their minds—perhaps too much Barnum and Bailey; or it may be that at sight of me the solemn to-morrow surged up, suddenly menacing in front of them. Well, they had cause. They were twice guilty, for they had been entrusted with packets of leaflets to deliver, and I judged that these packets were in their pockets still.

There were other boys, too, all suffering from the same inability to meet my eye. I marked carefully them for further dealing on Monday.

I did not see Myn till somewhat later. For though a Rad and not believing much in churches himself, old Phil was very stiff on his daughter doing the proper thing. But

in the afternoon I was early at the garden seat—you know, in the corner where the brick came out. And then Myn and I had a pretty decent time picking the better stamps out of the cheap packets and making up more expensive sets out of them. I printed in capital letters on the top of each card and envelope, “We sell no Suez Canal or other forgeries,” for at that time there was a great fuss about the short route to India, and lots of stamps came into the market that had never been nearer Suez than the Isle of Dogs.

The whole thing was rather quaint. I could not see Myn. Myn could not see me. But when we put down our heads both at the same time our eyes were not more than the thickness of a brick apart, which set us laughing—I don’t know why. But we did not laugh long, for indeed there was much else to do—plans to talk over, new combinations to be thought out—one involving weekly payments for starting beginners with collections of a hundred or two. Of course it was necessary in that case to know your youngster, and consider whether you could enforce payment or not. I resolved to begin with my own classes in the high school. Over them the fear of Currycomb’s cane within doors and my fists out-of-doors were of more effect than many decalogues. Cubs *are* like that—they have no moral sense. But to-morrow a lot of them were going to be put in the way of learning to have one. Sense means feeling, you know.

On the whole it was a happy Sunday, in spite of our misfortunes of the day before. I never believed much in the rot about parents making Sunday fearful strict and fearful unhappy for their children. Why, with getting out in good weather and inventing games in bad, and the interest of seeing that the old folks don’t catch you at it, almost any boy can make himself happy—if he is the right sort, that is. Girls are different. Some of them are even naturally good.

And with a brick out and Myn on the other side of the wall—well, it was pretty good. Old Phil came out with the *Red*

Review, but he did not read much of it. He promenaded up and down the garden walks with his chin on his breast-pin and that silly *Red Review* rolled like a piece of music behind his back. He stalked just like a stork, and every time, as he passed the middle walk, where he began to get us in focus, Myn said "*Cave*," and I slid the brick in. I need not really have done it half the time, for the old boy never looked. He simply went by without speaking or at most remarking that he hoped Millicent was enjoying her reading.

But I had been well brought up, and knew what was due to a situation. So when Myn said "*Cave*," I worked the brick like the inner door at a Masons' lodge.

Millicent always answered her father that she was enjoying her reading very much, and—heave-ho! the brick was slipped out again before the *wiff-wuff* of his coat-tails was a yard away.

A very decent old bargee, Philip Hallamshire Sykes, and I don't care who knows it! Myn says so too, though she does not use that expression.

Monday was a day of tears. I had got up early, rubbed myself hard down—blowing like Ben Armstrong, the Paynes' groom, to help the effect. Then I went into old Maid Easton's barn (the bulldog was not up yet) and swung our punching bag to a rafter. Half an hour of that brought out the perspiration, and after another rub I don't think I ever felt such a glow of affection for the teaching profession.

That is the best of being a pupil teacher. If you are a great real-for-true teacher with a diploma and a tail to your name, of course you can't go teaching the boys their duty in a friendly and fraternal manner in the playground. You have to wear a stiff collar, and if possible a double eyeglass. Think of a rough-and-tumble with a double eyeglass, six cubs on top of you as like as not.

But though a pupil teacher has not the power of pit-and-gallows inside the school, it depends entirely on his muscle in what respect he is held when he gets his scholars outside. I was all right for that. I may say that I was more respected than the Mayor or the Chairman of the Dock Board in the playground of East Dene Academy.

Yes, it began with tears—vales and wails of tears—a tide of woe that spread from the youngest cubs with pocket-money to the very shores of the upper fifth. I would deal with the sixth later, and individually. Old Currycomb, also, had a busy morning, and thoroughly enjoyed himself. He took no other exercise, but having played golf in his youth, he liked to keep up his swing. He never failed to keep his eye on the ball.

Altogether the Academy was a lively place that morning. Even the first and second

assistants were stirred with emulation and grew quite demoniac on the score of discipline. Of course, after Barnum and Bailey, not a soul except girls (who don't count) had thought of looking at their "prep."—so there was good and sufficient reason for all this. Also in any case it is good to teach youth the error of its ways.

As for me I went about pointing out that if, as they ought, they had come to our Stamp Exhibition of Stamps, all this would not have happened. I suggested immediate reform. But it was a poor school that Monday morning. Barnum and Bailey had swept it with the besom of insolvency. However, I managed to impress upon even the most impenitent that they should represent their impoverished state to their mothers. Perhaps even get an advance on the following Saturday's pay, or take their father when he was in a good humour—a rather forlorn hope on Monday. Aunts also were fair game—especially the lonesome affectionate kind who always had a little change in a drawer which they unlocked for "dear Tommy" or "darling Artie." For such I suggested a bouquet of the "Flowers that bloom in the Spring, tra-la." But advised that these should be carefully kept out of the sight of fathers when the request for an advance was made. Uncles were best of all—after dinner recommended, or when you saw one come out of a door (any door) wiping his mouth with a satisfied expression.

Oh, the good I tried to do in that school that morning is simply not to be told! Commercial geography took a place all by itself in these young hearts. They saw the necessity for immediate action. For really old Currycomb went, if anything, a little too far. Having been put on the scent, he denounced Barnum's Greatest Show on Earth in terms which were distinctly discourteous. What was worse, he enforced his moral applications with an energy for which I recommended arnica dabbed on cotton wool.

But a new spirit was abroad. The boys of the Academy saw the folly of spending their hard-earned (or hard-begged) shillings on circuses that fold their tents (like the Arabs) and clowns whose jokes they had heard the year before last.

From thenceforward stamps were to be their only joy. A few had some remainder money in their pockets. Perhaps a wise parent had prevented a second resort to the haunts of giddy pleasure. If so, then so much the better for them. These were told off to lead the way, forerunners of those who had to go athwart the town to "taffy" their mothers, respectfully approach their fathers (keeping a well-skinned eye for the toe of his right boot), coax their maiden

aunts, and catch their uncles just when that pleasant feeling of warmth had reached their . . . hearts.

But at the cottage during the hour of recess—ah, what a change was there, my countrymen! Mother, at once pleased and flustered, had to be carefully supervised, lest she should give away a sheet of Indian Native States in place of a sixpenny "mixed." Myn's eye attached that of the shy small boy in the background. She invited him forward with a smile, and suggested which packet would best meet his pocket's need. She welcomed the coming, and when he had no more money, she promptly sped the parting guest—so that he might give place to the next in order.

I did not sell much myself, remaining mostly in the parlour with Archie Payne, Will Borthwick, and a few of the bigger boys—not even suggesting that they should buy, but rather taking them over the fascinating pages and explaining the marvels till you could almost *feel* their mouths water.

But though a few of them had stray shillings, I discouraged all investments for the present, telling them that they were merely the favoured forerunners of the "grown-ups" who were to have the privilege of first pick.

In spite of all, however, one or two Capes changed hands, and a bid was made for a set of early Canadas, of course wanting the "twelve." But I had no confidence in the ability of the offeror to pay. So I told him to bring on his cash and then we would talk.

All the same I could see very well that the tide was turned, and that our receipts would, in time, recover from the blight thrown upon the town by the Greatest Show on Earth. I had to be up at the Academy to ring the bell, of course, and so had no time for more than a word with Myn.

"It's all right," I murmured, "they'll come!"

"Gracious!" she answered, equally low; "what have you done to them?"

"Brought them to a sense of their duty!" I said grimly. Then I added, "Now, Myn, don't let them stay. Put them to the door at the first *ting* of the bell. I don't want old Currycomb to get on my neck for making them late!"

"All right," she said, "I'll shut the door in their faces, if I have to turn away money to do it."

And she did. Our customers were up at the school in time, better and poorer kids. There after the storms of the morning the afternoon announced itself calm. The Doctor was somnolent. The assistants took things easy, and as for me, I went about dropping honey, and showing all and sundry how much better the state of the case was

now than a few hours ago, when half the school was tingling.

Clowns spelt canes! Stamps brought the Golden Age—the land where it was always afternoon, as some poet fellow says. I cannot say that all called me blessed, but most had the sense to see on which side their bread was buttered.

I knew young Dr. Coates, who had recently come to East Dene. He sometimes bought a stamp off me. So I asked him all about eating sweets and the harm it did to girls' teeth and boys' digestions. He posted me up rippingly, and lent me some gory-looking diagrams designed to make the hair stand up on a bald man's pate. The next afternoon I gave all this to the lower forms, and I got so interested that I forgot all about being a pupil teacher, and waded in like a parson with a sermon he knows by heart.

And when I was nearly done with showing how much better it was to spend money rationally, I caught a waft of uneasiness crossing the class, and turning about there at my elbow were old Currycomb and Mr. Raggles, the Chairman of the School Board of East Dene! Oh, what a mercy it was that I had not got out my next sentence! For I was just on the point of advising them all to come and save their teeth and their digestions by buying harmless and informative stamps instead of sickly sticky candy and soul-destroying acid-drops.

But I stopped in time—lucky for me.

The Chairman—he was a big banker and lawyer—clapped his hands.

"Well done!" he said, "Who is this young gentleman? One of your best assistants, I am sure! I declare I never heard anything better put in my life. I don't like sweetmeats myself—most pernicious, I call them. (He was over sixty!) Young man, I congratulate you—you can look to me to propose an increase of salary at the next meeting of the Board! May I ask at which university you have studied?"

Now this was an awful score for old Dr. Curry. He went pink, and smiled all over. I declare I could see even his grey old wrinkly trousers bloom.

"No, Mr. Raggles," he said, trying to control his voice, "this is our Academy pupil teacher Sam Brown, and the only university he has graduated at is that presided over by your unworthy servant!"

And the old Doctor bowed till you could see the whole of the bald spot on his crown (which we called the Desert of Gobi or Shamo). And may I never eat eggs and bacon again if that wasn't pink too. "Love's Rosy Petals" was not in it with the sunset tints on old Currycomb that afternoon. The Board would never think of shunting him after that.

But he did the best he could for me too,

said that he highly approved of the Chairman's proposal to increase my salary, and that he would support it with all his feeble influence—and so on and so forth.

Well, I had no objections, of course. Then the Chairman, Mr. Raggles, went on to ask if this lesson, a part of which he had heard, was my regular work, and the Doctor said, "Well, not exactly—but once a week the pupil teachers were encouraged to give a practice lesson on the topic of their own choosing. Furthermore he knew that I, Sam Brown, had given some attention to the important subject of commercial geography, but he had never before heard me give a lesson so eloquent and well-reasoned on the Use and Abuse of the Human Body!"

Neither had I, of course, and as a matter of fact they caught me just on the hop. A moment later and the cat would have been out of the bag—at any rate the stamps would. But this was my lucky day, and everything seemed to fall out as well as they had fallen badly on Saturday.

Mr. Raggles invited me to call and see him. He said that he remembered my father, and that he would be glad to know how my mother was doing. Of course I could not explain before all that class, whose ears were getting stiff and pointed forward with listening.

When I got home that night, I did not need more than the first glimpse of Myn's face over the heads of many small boys, all tucked in as for pick-a-back, over the sheets of stamps. Mother stood behind the counter proud and watchful.

I passed through, and as I turned to go into the kitchen Myn whispered, "Sam, it's going to do!—We have taken nearly six pounds to-day, and—there's a gentleman waiting to see you in the parlour."

I opened the door, and there, turning over the albums at his leisure and making notes on a slip of paper, was . . . Mr. Robert Fortune, my friend of the London train.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

U.S.A.: Utterly Speculative Abortions

THE great and mighty republic is at it again. There are to be more speculative show labels for milking stamp collectors. This time it is to be a series for the "Jamestown Exposition of 1907." This local show rubbish is increasing at such a pace that it will soon outstrip the ordinary postal series of the United States. By and by we may expect a Chicago Tinned Meat series.

No more Maldives

IN response to my inquiry as to what is happening in Maldives, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. write to me as follows:—

We have received a letter from the Postmaster of Maldives, dated 2 March, and received here on the 2nd inst., in which he informs us that there are no Maldives stamps left, and that in future ordinary uncharged Ceylon stamps will be used, and that the remittances we have sent him will be returned "in due course." Those remittances, which were sent just twelve months ago, have not yet come to hand, nor have they even been acknowledged until we received the letter above referred to; we have not received a single Maldives stamp, although they have had our money for a year. We have also received a letter from a correspondent in Colombo who is in a position to know, and he confirms the statements made by the Postmaster as to the discontinuance of Maldives stamps.

Mal-Dives

THEY are evidently a bad lot in the Maldives, and we shall have to hyphen the name, thus, Mal-Dives. I suspect that the Postmaster and the Sultan and a few other choice Mal-Dives have had a big spree on these remittances. However, collectors may draw one consolation from these facts, and that is, that it is wiser to let stamp

dealers have the glory of such unprofitable attempts to get the needed stamps than to write direct yourself. You may fall among Mal-Dives too.

The End of the "A. J. P."

THE *American Journal of Philately* has breathed its last. It has been in a weak state of health for a considerable time. After a long and useful life its closing hours were peaceful and resigned. The bereaved parents have sent out to a sorrowing philatelic world the following pathetic message:—

We beg to announce that we have decided to suspend publication of the *American Journal of Philately*, the last issue being that for December, 1906.

The *Journal*, from the beginning, has always been published at a considerable annual loss, there apparently not being among collectors in this country the desire to support a magazine of high character. Since the completion of the *Advanced Catalogue* it has become evident that the field for new general research has been pretty well exhausted, and new material available for publication has been limited to special articles very valuable to a few, but not interesting to the majority. While we have been willing to stand the money expense involved, simply to continue the publication as a matter of sentiment, we have not always felt warranted in giving the *Journal* the attention it would otherwise have received. As a result, there has been for several years an irregularity in publication, which has been satisfactory neither to our subscribers nor to ourselves.

Alas! poor *A. J. P.*, may our end, so near, be as peaceful as thine.

Those Barbadians

I HAVE received the Kingston Relief Fund stamp, i.e. the 2d. stamp of Barbados overprinted KINGSTON RELIEF FUND. 1d. It comes with raised stops and level stops and with the

overprint inverted, and with the raised stops and level stops also thereon. Verily, verily, those Barbadians, who are so anxious to parade their charity at the expense of stamp collectors, know how to run the business—6000, we are told, were purposely ordered and turned out with the overprint inverted. If this sort of thing may be done by a Colonial Postmaster, why not other things just as shady? Surely it is time that the Royal Philatelic Society moved the Colonial Office for an inquiry, and an official intimation to the Postmasters of Gambia, Barbados, etc., that there are limits to questionable transactions whilst they are British officials.

HERE is the final word as to the Transvaal Revenue stamp overprinted BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE, postally used.

POST OFFICE, MAFKING,
21 March, 1907.

SIRS,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., and in reply to inform you that Transvaal Revenue stamps overprinted BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE cannot be used as postage stamps, and any such stamps, if affixed to any article for transmission by post, would not (according to Post Office regulations) be cancelled with Post Office date-stamp, but would be marked round, just outside the edge, and treated as of no value for postal purposes, and the article taxed if insufficiently prepaid by means of current postage stamps.

If any of the Transvaal Revenue stamps have been postmarked by Bechuanaland Protectorate Offices, it has not previously been brought to the notice of this department, and the practice would be considered highly irregular. I am therefore forwarding your letter and a copy of this to the Postmaster-General, Cape Town.

I have the honour to be, sirs,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) H. H. FLOWERS, Postmaster.

To Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,
Ipswich, England.

Philatelic Societies

City of London Philatelic Society

President: W. B. Edwards, B.Sc.

Hon. Sec.: James L. Eastwood, 189 Ferme Park Road,
Crouch End, London, N.

Meetings: 14 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.

Annual Subscription, 2s. 6d.

THE thirty-eighth ordinary meeting of this season took place on Wednesday, 20 March, at the Headquarters, Mills' Restaurant, 14 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.

The chair was taken at 6.30 by the President, Mr. W. B. Edwards, B.Sc., when the minutes of the previous meeting were duly read and confirmed.

The resignation of Mr. G. H. Dennett was accepted with regret.

New issues of stamps of the following countries were exhibited by the members, viz. Uruguay, Brazil, Denmark, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, and Haiti.

The first item of the evening's programme was a ten-minute paper by Mr. Edwards, entitled "A Defence of Damaged Stamps." Mr. Edwards very ably dealt with the difficult question as to whether or no damaged stamps should be included in collections. At the conclusion a short discussion ensued.

Mr. Heginbottom's collection of the stamps of Cyprus, Malta, Gibraltar, etc., was then shown. The collection contained many very fine specimens and was very complete, and the members much appreciated the display.

Mr. J. Read Burton then entertained the members to a ten-minute paper on the higher-priced stamps of the United States, illustrating it by a number of the most valuable stamps from his own collection, including many uncatalogued specimens.

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Edwards, Mr. Heginbottom, and Mr. Burton for the evening's entertainment.

The Secretary will be glad to afford intending members all information as to the Society's work.

A manuscript magazine with contributions by the members now circulates monthly and contains much useful information for philatelists.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allander, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE Liverpool Philatelic Society, whose season is nearing conclusion, held a very successful open meeting at the Hotel St. George, Lime Street, on Monday evening, 3 April, 1907. There was an excellent gathering of ladies and gentlemen, to the number of about seventy, who were received by Mr. J. H. M. Savage, President of the Society. The company included experts, enthusiasts, veterans, and beginners, and the talk was M.A.P., mainly about Philately. The leading members of the Society displayed on tables choice selections from their treasures, exhibits being shown representative of Cape of Good Hope, Holland, Argentine Republic, Brazil, British Guiana, Seychelles, Prince Edward Island, South Australia, etc.

The completeness, artistic display, and value of some of the exhibits almost made one wish that the lights might suddenly go out, if only for a brief moment!

Most of the exhibitors competed for the special prize offered by the Society, and the President of the Manchester Philatelic Society, W. Dornning Beckton, Esq., kindly journeyed from Cottonopolis to act as judge. After a careful scrutiny of the exhibits submitted for competition, Mr. Beckton intimated that he considered the South Australian collection shown by Dr. Hubert Armstrong to be that entitled to the prize. This was announced to the meeting by Mr. Savage, who thanked Mr. Beckton on behalf of the Club for his services as judge.

A paper on "The Postal System" was then read by Mr. Herbert Woods, Vice-President of the Society. At the outset, Mr. Woods modestly disclaimed attempting to do more than cover a few notes on the Postal System. He referred his hearers for fuller information on the subject to a book on the Postal System by Herbert Joyce (1893), and notes on Proclamations relating to the Post Office, a paper read by the Earl of Crawford before the London Philatelic Society. It was news to most of the audience to hear that King John was apparently the founder of our Postal

System. In Henry III's time the post messengers wore royal livery. The Postal service has always been a prerogative of Royalty. Henry VIII instituted the office of "Master of the Posts." In 1633 inland postage was developed from London to Edinburgh and London to Holyhead, the journey in each case occupying six days. In 1644 under Edmund Prideaux, Master of the Posts, the net revenue from the service was £5,000, while in 1685 it brought in a revenue to the Crown of £65,000.

In the reign of Queen Anne important developments occurred. Ralph Allen, of Bristol, obtained sanction to inaugurate a system of cross-country posts, which enormously increased the facilities and business of the postal department. Allen acknowledged to have made a profit of £10,000 per annum as his share. He was a man of fine parts, friend of Fielding the novelist, Pitt the statesman, and Pope the poet. It was of him that Pope wrote—

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.

About 1780 the era of post-boys disappeared, and that of carriage by stage coach was inaugurated. Palmer, the Master of the Posts, reporting that a saving of £200,000 per annum was effected by the change. In the "thirties" the rates of postage, which had hitherto been affected by the number of sheets of paper sent, as well as by the distance, were altered to a uniform four-penny rate.

In 1836 Rowland Hill had taken up the question of a cheaper uniform rate of postage, and in January, 1837, embodied his views in a pamphlet. His scheme, though strongly opposed in Parliament, and by the authorities, commended itself to the public, and popular pressure constrained the Government to give way, and to establish the penny postage system as from 10 January, 1840.

At the close of Mr. Wood's interesting paper a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him, on the motion of Dr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Woodthorpe. Remarks by Mr. Beckton, who again expressed his pleasure at being present, and his hope that he might see the Liverpool Society ere long on a visit to Manchester, ended the proceedings.

In the Annual Competition carried on throughout the session, and comprising exhibits of twenty-four different countries, the prize for the advanced section was won by Mr. H. Eaton, with 113 points, and that for the junior section by Mr. J. Bate, with 122 points.

Scottish Philatelic Society

President: John Walker.

Secretary: R. W. Findlater, 30 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

Meetings: Edinburgh. Monthly: 8 p.m.

Annual Subscription: Ord. 6s.; Cor. 2s. 6d.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 8 April, 1907, at 26 Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with a good turnout of members. The Hon. Secretary reported the sales of packets still in circulation, sales good to date.

Mr. A. J. Waller and Captain Morrison, both of Edinburgh, were unanimously elected members of the Society. The resignation of Mr. P. M. Macintyre, Edinburgh, was received with regret.

The display of the evening was given by Mr. John Humphries, who showed his fine collections of British East Africa, Cape of Good Hope (triangulars), and Newfoundland. The greatest interest was evinced in all three countries; Newfoundland, if anything, claiming the closest attention. This country was complete, and contained in almost

every case mint blocks. Amongst other fine things, the following claimed particular attention:—

Fine range of the vermilion of 1860.

Complete sheet of the 6d. value of 1861.

Block of 36 mint of 6 c., 1868.

Block of 25 mint of 3 c., brown, reissue of 1887

Three types of 1897 issue, 1 c. and 3 c.

Cabot issue in mint blocks, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. mint, 2 c. and 3 c. used of the rare imperforates of 1897-1901.

The Cape of Good Hope triangulars contained many fine copies and shades.

British East Africa, almost complete, and contained the rare 1890-1 imperforate issue, also the 1895 issue complete.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Humphries for his interesting display and instructive paper. It was decided to hold an extra meeting of the Society on Monday, 13 May, 1907, at the usual hour.

Scottish Philatelic Society Junior Branch

President: John Walker.

Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

Meetings: First Saturdays, 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

Annual Subscription: Under 16, 1s.; over 16, 2s.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of Saturday, 6 April, 1907, Mr. Walker, the President, presiding over an attendance of over twenty members. The members had an opportunity of viewing a choice and valuable selection from the extensive mint collection of Mr. John J. Knowles, Eversley, Wednesbury, the well-known English collector, a member of the Society, consisting of the stamps of Ceylon and the Cape. It included many rarities, and among others the halfpenny Ceylon, imperforate, on bluish paper, in mint condition, and a splendid mint pair of the very scarce pale emerald-green shilling triangular Cape. Mr. J. W. Weir also displayed his very complete collection of the postage stamps of Canada. The wide range of shades, especially in the early imperforate issues now becoming rare, was a special feature of an attractive collection, including among other scarce varieties those on pelure and laid papers. A very hearty vote of thanks was awarded by the Society to Mr. Knowles for so kindly sending his display, and to Mr. Weir for exhibiting and explaining his. Visiting members to the next meeting of the Senior Branch were appointed, and the meeting took into consideration the propriety of extending the constitution of the Society so as to permit of the admission of honorary members, and unanimously adopted a resolution to that effect on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Percy Mercer. It was mentioned that among other well-known philatelists, Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., Honorary President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society and Hon. Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society, had kindly indicated his willingness to become an honorary member, with a view to encouraging and extending the aims of the Society. Reference was again made to the Prize Competitions, and members were reminded that the last day for sending in displays was 4 May.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

President: T. Henderson, Esq., M.A.

Hon. Sec.: H. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

A LARGE gathering of members at the Board Room, Trust Buildings, Johannesburg, on Tuesday evening, 12 March, testified to the increasing

popularity of the Transvaal Philatelic Society, the constitution of which allows collectors only, and no stamp dealers, within its ranks.

The President, Mr. T. Henderson, M.A., took the chair at 8.30 p.m., when the comfortable room was well filled.

The new albums for the Society's Permanent Collection, specially manufactured by Whitfield King & Co., of Ipswich, were on view, and were greatly admired. The same firm submitted a fine block of four Transvaal V.R.I. sixpenny stamps with overprint inverted, in mint condition. Only two or three sheets of this error are known to have been sold. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed a complete range of the latest new issues, including the current English stamps surcharged "Morocco Agencies" with Spanish currency, and the New Zealand Exhibition series.

The President read to members the article from *The Spectator* of 9 February, 1907, entitled "The Progress of Postage Stamps." The writer was at home in his subject, and while pointing to the beautiful colouring and engraving of the earliest issues of Great Britain and Colonies and France, he deplored the steady deterioration in the finish and quality of the modern article. Probably no greater atrocities had been perpetrated in the

stamp world than the Victoria penny, green on yellow, with its hideous portrait of the late Queen, and the current German five pfennig stamp.

The Exhibition comprised the stamps of Nigeria, and several beautiful collections were shown. A useful paper upon these Niger countries of the West Coast of Africa was contributed by Mr. A. J. Cohen, whose son, the well-known Johannesburg artist, had illustrated the various complicated types of surcharges by correct scale and colour drawings of each. Mr. Cohen, who had taken infinite trouble in the preparation of his subject, based his statistics upon the writings and researches of the Royal Philatelic Society, and gave the fullest particulars of the printing of each issue.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. J. C. Hand, and unanimously carried.

It was announced that at the next general meeting of the Society on 26 March, the exhibition would be St. Helena, and that an illustrated paper upon that country would be read by Mr. J. A. Ornstien. The syllabus this year also included illustrated papers on the Transvaal by Mr. Emile Tamsen, on the States of Australasia by Mr. C. E. Hawley, M.A., and many others.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III. January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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The Stamp Market. By an Odd Lot. A chat on Prices.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 18
Whole No. 122

4 MAY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Dhar

DHAR is a protected State of Central India, under the Central Indian Agency and the Government of India. Dr. W. W. Hunter in his *Gazetteer of India* gives the following interesting history of the State:—

The present Raja of Dhar, Anand Rao Puar, who was born about 1843, is a Puar Rajput, and the family claim descent from the famous Vikramaditya of Hindu legend. Their ancestors belonged to a Rajput tribe, settled in Malwa, whence they emigrated to the neighbourhood of Poona, and eventually became distinguished commanders under Sivaji and his successors. The present dynasty was founded by Anand Rao, who, in 1749, received the grant of Dhar from Baji Rao Peshwa. For twenty years before the British conquest of Malwa, Dhar was subjected to a series of spoliations by Sindhia and Holkar, and was preserved from destruction only by the talents and courage of Miwa Bai, widow of Anand Rao II and adoptive mother of Ramebandra Puar, the fifth in descent from the founder of the family. The State was confiscated for rebellion in 1857, but subsequently restored to Anand Rao (then a minor), with the exception of the district of Bairsia, which was granted to the Sekandra Begam.

The area of the State is 2500 square miles, and the population is 169,474. The population of the town of Dhar is 15,000.

Its Philatelic History

The State of Dhar does not occupy much space in our philatelic catalogue. Two issues only stand to its credit, one made in 1897 and the other in 1898. The specialist anxious for minor varieties will find them in the first issue, owing to the stamps having been type-set. Major Evans, indeed, tells us that "they were printed in sheets of ten—two horizontal rows of five—and, owing to the method of production, there are as many minor varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheets. The most noticeable variations are those in the frame. The corner ornaments are shaped something like the spades on playing cards, and should have the point of the spade outwards; one or more of these ornaments on every sheet that I

have examined is misplaced, being set sideways, or with the points inwards, and these vary on different sheets, showing that some disarrangement of the type took place when changing the values." The second issue was of a more settled design. 8048E

1897. Three values. Design: Type-set ornamental border enclosing inscriptions in Devangari. According to Major Evans, the word at the top reads *Darbar* (State), at left *Dakk* (Post), at right *Dhar*, and at the bottom is the value, printed in sheets of ten—two horizontal rows of five—with as many minor varieties of type as there are stamps on the sheets. These stamps were printed on coloured paper and issued imperforate, and were impressed with an oval stamp, in black, before being issued.



Imperf.

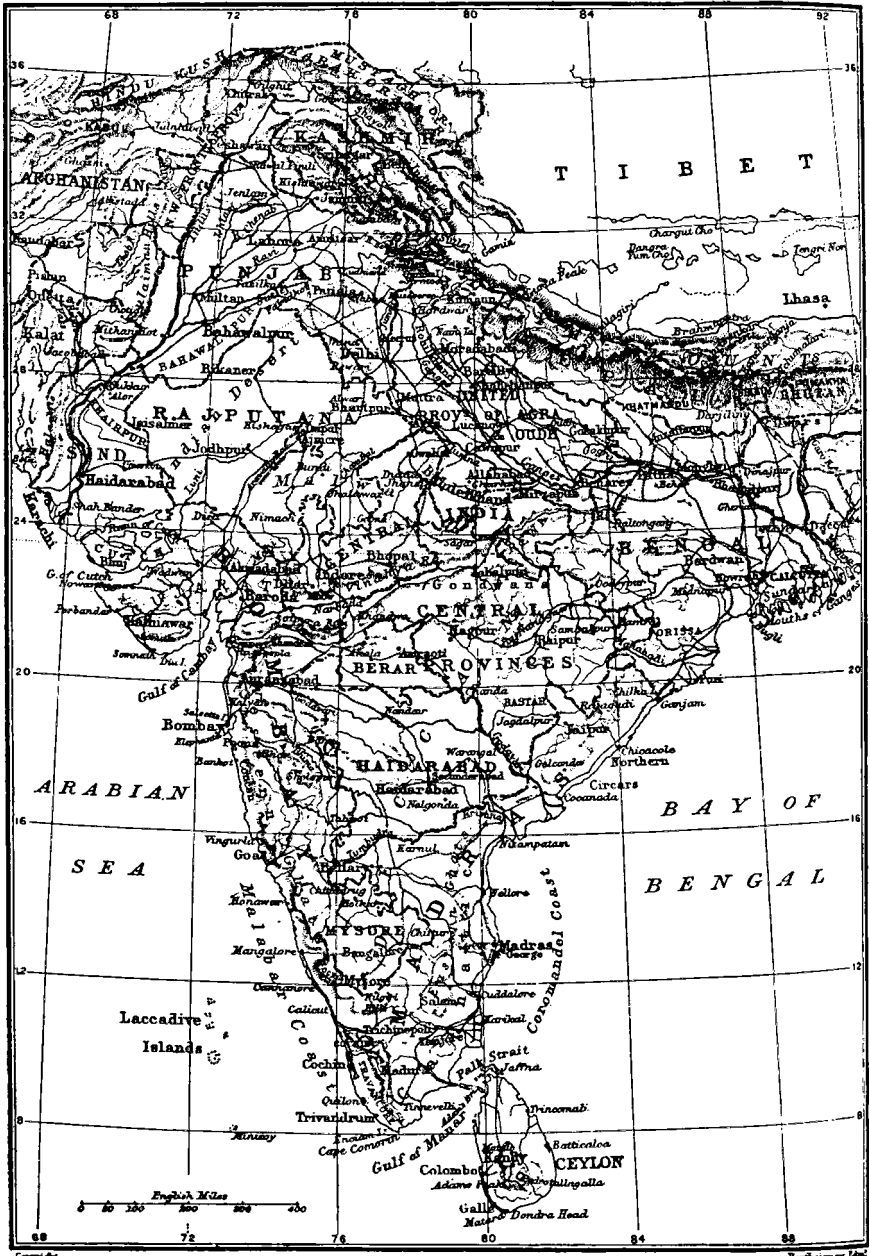
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½ pice, black on red	0 1	—
¼ anna " magenta	0 3	—
1 " " green	0 6	—

1898-1900. Three values. Design: An engraved design with a Coat of Arms, and



enclosed in an oval band inscribed in English DHAR STATE POSTAGE. The value is

INDIA



Courtesy

Bartholomew Ltd.

given in Devangari in the upper corners. The stamps were printed in sheets of 120 stamps—ten horizontal rows of twelve—on thin white wove paper, and were pin-perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½ a., carmine	.	.	0 2	—	—
1 a., purple	.	.	0 2	—	—
2 a., green	.	.	0 2	—	—

Duttia

THE Indian Native State which we stamp collectors are taught by our catalogues to call "Duttia" is called "Datia" by Dr. Hunter in his official Gazetteer. It is true the first stamp issued with the name in English was labelled "Duttia," but a later issue adopted the official style of "Datia," which is now the recognized spelling, except in stamp catalogues.

Datia, or Duttia, is one of the Native States in Bundelkhand under the Central Indian Agency and the Government of India. It has an area of 820 square miles and a population of about 180,000.

It is bounded on the east by Jhansi District, and surrounded on all sides by the State of Gwalior. It came under the supremacy of the British Government with other territories in Bundelkhand, ceded by the Peshwa under the Treaty of Bassein in 1802. Datia, the chief town, has a population of 24,071, and is situated on a rocky eminence, surrounded by a stone wall thirty feet in height.

Its Philatelic History

Mr. C. L. Pigott, in the *Philatelic Journal of India* of February, 1897, wrote:—

It appears that this State has had a post and postage stamps of its own since 1893. It has one head office and nine branch offices. Each branch office renders daily accounts to the head office, and the head office renders a monthly account to the State Treasury. The postmaster of Duttia (State) office is head of the postal administration, subject to inspection at irregular intervals by one of the higher Durbar officials. The State Post deals with paid and unpaid letters, post cards, packets, registered articles, and parcels. Official articles are carried free, but postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and post cards are available for private correspondence. The greater part of the mails consists, of course, of official correspondence. The rates of postage are said to be the same as those prevailing in British India, though there appears to be a quarter anna rate for certain articles beside post cards. The stamps, etc., are printed at a private press, and an ingenious device is resorted to in order to prevent forgery. No stamp, envelope, or post card is available for prepayment of postage till it bears the impression of the Maharaja's seal. Till this is added the stamp is worthless. When it is added the stamp is available for prepayment of postage up to the value indicated upon it.

Major Evans describes the Maharaja's seal as a circular design, most commonly found in blue, but known to exist also in brown on some of the earlier stamps.

Postage stamps are said to have been in use three or four years before collectors heard of them. All our catalogues list four series, the chief characteristic of all being a ludicrously quaint central design intended to represent Ganesh, the god of good luck. Mr. Talboys Wheeler, in his *History of India*, tells us that no Hindu will undertake a journey, nor engage in any business transaction, without a visit to the temple of Ganesh, nor begin a literary composition without an invocation to Ganesh, and he adds that "the idol meets the eye all over India, with the head of an elephant and the prominent stomach of a Chinese deity." No wonder that it figures on the postage stamps of Duttia, indeed the only wonder is that our friend Ganesh has not appropriated the central portions of other native Indian stamps.

1897. Four values. Design: A figure of the god Ganesh, with value in Devangari characters below enclosed in a type-set frame of trefoil ornaments. These first stamps, which are very scarce, bear no indication of the name of the issuing State. Major Evans tells us that the stamps are described as having been printed singly in a hand-press side by side upon sheets of thin coloured wove paper. The stamps were issued imperforate. The 1 anna is of separate design, with name of State.



Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
½ a., black on orange	40 0	—
½ a., " blue-green	—	—
1 a., red	—	—
2 a., black on yellow	15 0	—
4 a., " rose	15 0	—

1897. Four values. Design: A repetition of the 1 anna of the last issue for all values. According to the *Philatelic Journal of India*, these stamps were set up from type and printed singly, as before, in irregular rows. All imperforate.

Imperf.

	Unused.	Used.
½ a., black on green	1 6	—
1 a., " white	—	—
2 a., " yellow	1 6	—
4 a., " rose	2 6	—

1897. Four values. Design: Similar to last series, but with name spelt DATIA instead of "Duttia." Imperforate.



Name spelt DATIA.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
½ a.	black on green	7	6	—	—
1 a.	white	10	0	—	—
2 a.	yellow	—	—	—	—
4 a.	rose	10	0	—	—

1899-1906. Five values. Design: Similar to last issue, but with the English inscrip-

tions in larger sans-serif letters. These stamps were partially rouletted.



Partially rouletted.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
½ a.	red on white	0	2	—	—
½ a.	black on green	0	2	—	—
1 a.	white	0	6	—	—
2 a.	yellow	0	4	—	—
4 a.	red	0	8	—	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By C. A. HOWES, BOSTON, U.S.A.

LET us now turn to a short consideration of the "Ideal Catalogue." It must be recognized, in the first place, that there is a distinction *with* a difference between the Ideal and the Simplified Catalogue, although some writers seem to regard the latter as identical with the former. The Simplified Catalogue, as its name implies, "stops short," just as the Simplified Collection outlined above does not pass beyond certain well-defined limitations. But what about details that lie without the bounds of the "Simplified" class? A majority of present-day catalogues include a large part of these, and a great majority of collectors are at least interested to know of them, even if they do not include them in their accumulations. Most of us also have "favourite" countries, and a collector with such attractions will not confine himself to any "Simplified" list if he can find anything beyond it. The upshot of it all is, that if a Simplified Catalogue is necessary, so is an Advanced Catalogue; and two editions are therefore required, one of which will include all that is found in the other. Is this advisable?

I say decidedly *No*, when the same end can readily be attained by a "Classified Catalogue," if properly arranged.

The "Ideal Catalogue," perforce, can never be a Simplified Catalogue, for the very reason that the latter is admittedly incomplete, even if it does contain all of what may be called the major varieties. The curtailed list may do very well for the novice or simple amateur, but it does not provide for the growth of either into the full-fledged philatelist or the specialist; and it is to the latter that we must look for the continuance of our hobby upon a scientific basis—else must we drop to the plane of the souvenir card collector. Now the very term "Ideal" carries with it the intimation of being just what everybody wants, and this must necessarily include the advanced collector as well as the amateur and the beginner. Does not a *properly classified* catalogue fill such a want? Of course a dealer's price list may contain only main varieties; can leave out Officials, Postage Dues, and even great rarities; and need not have even so much as a mention of Commemoratives. But a

catalogue that pretends to be more than a mere price list, and that is to have a real value as a handbook for collectors in general, must be as complete in its lists and information as it is possible to make it, without going too far into minutiae or "dotty Philately." This latter can be taken care of in the various handbooks on individual countries, where there is the opportunity as well as the desirability of going into the most minute points that the extreme specialist can unearth.

It is to the Classified Catalogue, then, that we must look for a solution of the problem to the satisfaction of the greatest number. And here again the Scheme of Importance comes to our aid. We have just seen how it classifies the various items that go to make up the sum total of stamp varieties, and how these items, up to certain well-defined limits, may properly be included in a Simplified Collection. Why not, therefore, make similar use of it for the Classified Catalogue, giving these important varieties full catalogue rank, and relegating the less important to sub-lettered or numbered positions, while the trivialities, as before remarked, are left to handbooks? Let us see how such an idea will work out.

In applying the Scheme of Importance to the requirements of a Classified Catalogue we need not again go over the ground already examined for the Simplified Collection. Suffice it to remember that the latter included all items contained in the first and second columns. These, therefore, should alone be given full catalogue rank, i.e. they should be the only ones to which the consecutive numbering of the lists is applied. There is but one exception to be made, and that has already been noted, viz. where a die variety becomes relatively trivial, so that its effect on the design is hardly noticeable: in such case there seems to be no good reason why, in a general collection, it should not be relegated to the companionship of the minor varieties. The tertiary column next supplies us with three sets of varieties, which should be sub-numbered or lettered under the main varieties. In the first "box" there are the minor varieties of type, which we may designate under capital lettering: A, B, C, etc. Varieties of shade may be denoted by "lower-case" lettering: a, b, c, etc. Inverts could be marked "i," or, in case of possible confusion, "inv," or by some special sign like the proof-reader's turn—O. In the second "box" we have watermark varieties, which may be numbered in Roman style: I, II, III, etc.; while the perforation varieties may be numbered in the same manner by "lower-

case" letters: i, ii, iii, etc. In the third "box" we have only paper varieties, and it seems as if the respective names might not be too bothersome to employ outright. If symbols are deemed necessary they can readily be applied, the ordinary reference marks being handiest: *, †, ‡, etc. Finally, the fourth column brings us to the trivialities, which can be best treated in a handbook devoted to all the minutiae of interest to the extreme specialist. These, as a rule, have no especial place in the general catalogue, but the more interesting and relatively important can be alluded to in the footnotes which should be liberally sprinkled through the lists as guides and helps to all classes of collectors. The above, then, should be the general scheme of the Classified Catalogue, which will show at a glance the full list of important varieties for the general collector, the sub-lettered varieties in which the advanced collector may desire to delve, and note such of the more important or obvious of the trivial varieties for which the specialist will be on the look-out.

With surcharges we shall have to accord full catalogue rank to the first three classes, because of the changes or restrictions imposed upon the stamps by their overprints. A control mark, as before noted, imposes no new duty upon the stamp, and therefore is but a variety at best. Hence Class IV is to be treated by sub-lettering, while varieties of its types will become trivialities, to be left to the handbook. The characteristics of the surcharge, for Classes I, II, and III, will follow the plan developed for the four columns of the scheme for regular stamps. Columns a and b—form and colour—take full catalogue rank; column c—varieties—follows the sub-lettering; while column d—defects—should in general be reserved for specialist treatment.

Having now outlined the application of the entire scheme to the Classified Catalogue in the abstract, it seems best to give a concrete example in order to have a complete understanding. To do this I have taken Holland (the Netherlands) as one of the most difficult examples in a foreign country; and followed it, for the sake of surcharges and watermarks, by Natal, as a fairly representative British colony. The classification is carried out in its entirety, so that the Provisionals are placed by themselves, as well as Postage Due, Officials, etc., an arrangement which gives a thorough separation of classes of stamps, and seems a much better plan than making a jumble of Provisionals and regular issues, even for the sake of chronology.

(To be continued.)

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BRAZIL—continued

Envelope Stamps, 1867. 100, 200, 300 Reis
200 Reis. First Forgery.—The rule, laid along the centre of the I in REIS, will not touch the left-hand value-label, but goes to the right of it; and, if laid along the centre of the I of BRAZIL, it will hardly touch the E of DUZENTOS. The O of this latter word is oval instead of round.

300 Reis. First Forgery.—The rule, laid along the centre of the first stroke of the B in BRAZIL, will pass through the I of REIS. The 3 of 300, on each side, almost touches the boundary-line of its containing-label. There is a small white dot between the N and T of TREZENTOS, and another between the E and I of REIS. Of course I need not say that these dots do not appear in the genuine stamps.

Second Forgery.—Very well embossed, on *very* thick wove, and on moderately stout, laid paper. The copies on laid paper have the laid lines running vertically, from top to bottom, instead of obliquely. The hair on the top of the head is tidy, as in the genuine. The bust is rather blunt in front, but very sharply pointed behind. The beard, in profile, is composed of two curves only, one smooth curve from the ear to the point of the beard, and another smooth curve from the lip to the point of the beard. The moustache is *very* highly embossed, and stands out higher than in the genuine. But the chief test of these forgeries is the nose, which is of a thoroughly Jewish type; a regular "beak," with a rather blunt and rounded point, instead of the straight, Grecian type of the genuine.

100 Reis. Second Forgery.—The rule, laid along the I of REIS, runs a long way to the left of the word BRAZIL. The I of 100, on the left side of the stamp, has only half of its foot-stroke visible; i.e. the right-hand half.

200 Reis. Second Forgery.—I have not seen a 200 reis of this set, but the nose will condemn it, if there should be a forgery of this type.

300 Reis. Second Forgery.—Not quite so highly embossed as the 100 reis. The N of TREZENTOS is badly drawn. The lettering and figures are almost exactly the same as in the genuine 300 reis, so that, if it were not for the Jewish nose, this forgery would be very dangerous.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—18, 19. Also 29, with name between the circles, and date in the centre, with (generally) a small star at the bottom.

Forged.—Uncancelled. I conclude that the manufacturers were so pleased with their handiwork, that they thought it a pity to spoil it with a postmark.

I would certainly recommend my readers to be careful about purchasing these envelopes in a cut state. When entire, the watermark can be seen on the genuine, and that will settle their authenticity at once, without laborious comparison.

BREMEN

Some of the forgeries of the Bremen stamps are very common, and to be found in every juvenile collection. Used originals seem to be getting scarcer and dearer every year. Collectors in Germany are far more numerous than they were twenty years ago; and most of them seem to make a speciality of the issues of the various German States, Free Towns, etc., so I fancy these stamps are slowly but surely finding their way back to the Fatherland!

The small stamps, of which the lowest value, 1 grote, orange, is so often seen in collections, are merely fiscals, and have no business in a postage-stamp album.

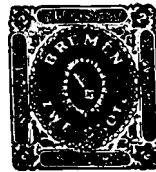
In the following description, I take the values in their order (from the 2 grote to the 5 silbergroschen = 11 grote), instead of according to date of issue; as I think this will be found most convenient for reference.

2 Grote, orange

Issue of April, 1863. *Perçé en scie*
 Issue of 1866. Perforated 13

This stamp was used for letters between Bremen, Bremerhafen, and Vegesack, and was, in reality, the last value to be issued; though, for the reason stated above, I have placed it first.

Genuine.—Lithographed, on thin, porous, soft, white wove paper, *perçé en scie*, or machine-perforated 13, according to the date of issue.



quatrefoil, punched out of the centre of the handle of the key, is *dark*. The point of the key does not touch the outline of the oval containing it. The central oval is surrounded by 24 rays of white, in the shape of sugar-loaves, each having a dark spot at its point, making the

sugar-loaves appear to be split or cleft at the end. The ornamental engine-turning of the oval which bears the inscription, BREMEN ZWEIF GROTE, touches the inner line of the frame at the left side near AD OF STADT, and *almost* touches at the right

side, near the M of AMT. It does not touch at the top or the bottom. There is a large, shaded white stop after the word GROTE. The outer edge of this same engine-turned oval is scalloped; there are 48 scallops, all of equal size and shape, and easy to count. The letters, hyphens, and stop of the inscription STADT-POST-AMT., are each and all ornamented with a white outline round them, and the outlines of the various letters, etc., do not run into, or touch each other. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key touches the thirteenth vertical line of shading in the central oval, counting from the left. The knob, which is white, is quite distinct; but the lines require a microscope. The engraver's "secret marks" are coloured dots. There is one of these dots in the middle of the head of the P of POST; one in the top hollow of the S, and another in the bottom hollow of the S of that word; one in the centre of the bottom half of the A of AMT; two in the S of STADT, the same as in the S of POST, and one in the A of STADT, the same as in the A of AMT. The stop after AMT is very nearly square.

First Forgery.—Very coarsely lithographed, in dark, reddish-orange or orange-brown, on thin, white wove paper, unperforated, or badly pin-perforated $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. The quatrefoil, punched out of the handle of the key, is white, with a dark outline. The point of the key touches the outline of the containing-oval. The said oval is surrounded by 19 white rays, in the form of pyramids, sharply pointed, of different sizes, and without the dark spots at their points. The border of the imitation engine-turning of the central design touches at the top, under POST, and also at the bottom, but not at either of the sides. This border is very irregular; the scallops are of various shapes and sizes, and quite uncountable. There is usually a dim blotch to be seen after GROTE; but it is not in the least like the square, shaded white stop of the genuine. The outlines of the letters, etc., of STADT-POST-AMT., all either touch or run into one another. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key touches the eighth vertical line of shading in the central oval, counting from the left. There is a dot in the lower half of the S of POST, but the other dots are absent. I do not think this forgery at all deceptive; though it is commonly to be found in small albums. It is coarsely done; whereas there is not a coarse line about the genuine.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on rather hard, stout, shiny, white wove paper, the face of which is coloured a very pale lemon-yellow. The orange is more yellow than in the genuine; and the stamp is very nicely machine-perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$. The quatrefoil, punched out of the handle of the key, is dark, as in the genuine. The dark outline of the point of the key seems to almost touch the outline of the containing-oval. Only two out of the 24 sugar-loaf-shaped white rays round this central oval have their points cleft, *i.e.*, one just to the left of the bottom, and one just to the right of the top. The rest are plain, and all of them are too broad. The two bottom rays are jammed very close together. The scalloped border of the inscribed oval does not touch the frame anywhere, though it is very near to it, just to the right of the

A of STADT. There are 49 scallops round this oval, and they are not all of equal size; being very large to the right of the O of GROTE, and very small to the left of the B of BREMEN. There is not the faintest indication of a stop after GROTE. The outlines of the letters of STADT-POST-AMT., hardly touch or run into each other at all; though the letters AD of STADT are joined together at the bottom. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key is extremely indistinct, and quite dark; it seems to touch the twelfth vertical line in the oval; but the said lines are all so indistinct, being so very close together, that, even with the strongest power of my microscope, I have not been able to decide positively. This central oval appears to be the darkest part of the stamp, in consequence of the closeness of the vertical lines; but, in the genuine, the engine-turned oval, containing BREMEN ZWEI GROTE is the darkest portion. The A of STADT has a blotch in its top half, and a small dash in the bottom half, and the head of the P of POST has some indications of a dot in it; the rest of the secret marks are absent. The stop after AMT is a hyphen, in an oblong frame.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on thin, rather soft, un surfaced wove paper, perf. about $15\frac{1}{2}$ (my specimen is imperfect, and I cannot be sure of the gauge). The quatrefoil in the key is dark, like the genuine. The point of the key plainly touches the oval outside of it. The bases of the sugar-loaf-shaped rays do not all touch each other; indeed, there is an absurdly large space between the one which points to the A of STADT and its neighbour, which points to the D of that word. This is an easy test. The scalloped outline of the oval, containing BREMEN ZWEI GROTE, does not touch the frame outside it anywhere. This scalloped outline, in the genuine, is formed by interlacing crescents; but, in this forgery, many of them appear to be merely white triangles. The lettering of the inscription STADT POST AMT is a good deal too small, the dark part of the letters (not including the lines round them) being only 1 mm. high, instead of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key touches the tenth vertical line of shading in the central oval, counting from the left. There is a coloured dot in the head of the S of STADT, but I cannot make out any others. The stop after AMT is circular, and placed very much to one side of the centre of its (circular) frame.

Fourth Forgery.—This is much the best, and might easily deceive. Very nicely lithographed, on thin, white wove paper, perf. $15\frac{1}{2}$, or on somewhat thicker paper, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. The point of the key seems to just touch the dark outline of the oval round it. The top sugar-loaf is not cleft, and the one to the right of the bottom one has only very slight indications of being split. The scalloped oval only touches the frame on the left side, where two scallops touch it, under the A of STADT. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key touches the eleventh vertical line of shading in the central oval, counting from the left. There is a coloured dot in the lower half of the A of STADT, but the other secret marks are absent. There is a coloured mark, like a flaw, at the top of the tail of the S of POST, outside the outline.

POSTMARKS

These are generally in black, but may occasionally be found in blue.

Genuine.—1, 29 (date in centre, VEGESACK at the bottom, between the circles, and a little key, between two parentheses, at the top, between the circles), 71. Also an oblong like 71, but with rounded corners. Also ^{BREMEN}BAHNHOF in asortofellipse.

Also the word FRANKO, in very large capitals, without frame. Also 5, with numerals 303 in centre. Also TT and date in a circle. Also

BREMEN TH. & TX. I have mentioned here all the postmarks that I have heard of; but of course not all of them are to be found on the 2 grote. I give them all together, to save repetition.

First Forgery.—71.

Second Forgery.—71. Also five parallel bars, thick, and close together.

Third Forgery.—71.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

(To be continued.)

Great Britain Notes for Collectors

By PLAIN ANCHOR

I AM very gratified to learn that some interest has been taken in my notes, and I shall be more gratified if some of your readers will vouchsafe information which is within their knowledge; there are many points of interest which require clearing up.

Since I wrote the notes the following has come to hand, and is perhaps interesting in conjunction with the Caution to Post Boys, on page 86, 9 January. Robert Reade, writing to Charles Spellman on 3 Feb., 1661, complains that he has received no commands, and does not wonder at it "because the flying post lay drunke last Friday at Fakenham (being the day he should have binn at Thetford to take those letters then there which he should bring hether on Saturday) and had not changed his quarter yesterday as I am informed by one of Scott's men who saw him pittly fully drunke."

The word "flying" was no doubt used in the sense of running.

I have just noticed that in the P.M.G.'s first report the date of Dockwra's Post is incorrectly given.

As regards Ship Letters, see page 216. According to the Act of 1660, letters brought to this country by private ships were to be handed to the Postmaster, but as the captains received nothing by so doing, and were under no penalties, few letters found their way to the Post Office; the Ship Letter marks are therefore rare. The farmers of the Post Office, to secure the carrying of these letters, agreed to pay the captains 1d. for each one, but without much success, as other means were found to convey letters to their destination by the common carters, etc., at rates cheaper than the Post.

A better course, however, was adopted in the case of the Post of London in 1696; two officers were appointed to collect letters from all vessels, and the following notice was issued:—

This is to give notice that Lancellot Plumer and Williams Barret are appointed by the Post-

master General of England to receive all such letters in packets from masters of ships and vessels, mariners and passengers as shall be by them hereafter brought in any ships or vessels into the Port of London, to the end the same may be delivered with speed and safety, according to their respective directions, and the laws of this Kingdom; and that all masters of ships or vessels, and all mariners and passengers may the better take notice thereof, the Right Honourable, the Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the boat employed in this service do carry colors, in which there is to be represented a man on horse-back blowing a post horn.

I cannot trace when Ship Letters were first postmarked, and should be glad to have any evidence. The earliest in Hendy is apparently 1807; I have two dated 1770.

The varying rates of postage are interesting, for as early as 1695 the postage from London to York for a single letter was 3d.; in 1813, 11d.

In 1695 a circuitous route would be diverted into a direct one, even though the shorter distance meant less postage; in 1813 a direct post was being constantly refused on the plea that a loss of postage would result.

The Money Order Office was established in 1792, but the enterprise was a private one undertaken by a few Post Office servants for their own benefit. The limit was at first fixed at £5. 5s., but in the first year was largely exceeded. The commission was 8d. in the £1, of which 3d. went to the Postmaster who issued, 3d. to the one who paid the order.

As regards the reformation of the Post Office, I find, about 1805, William Cobbett offering valuable criticism on Early Deliveries and the handling of foreign newspapers, and on the methods generally.

In connexion with the British Post Offices abroad, I should have mentioned a distinguished name, Benjamin Franklin, who was Postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737, and joint Postmaster-General of America 1753 to 1774.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

BEFORE continuing the personal history of Washington we must open the page of history once more and trace in briefest outline the rise of the great quarrel between England and her colonies which led to the American War of Independence. In our survey of the rise of the various colonies we have seen that the question, as to how far the English Government could tax the colonies, had given rise to several disputes. English judges had declared that the colonies might lawfully be taxed by Parliament. The colonists had never formally acknowledged this claim, nor had the Parliament attempted to exercise the right except for the protection of English trade and manufactures. In 1754 Lord Halifax, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposed a general system of colonial taxation. The Massachusetts Assembly were strongly opposed to the scheme. Further cause of ill-feeling soon followed. In 1761 the Boston custom-house officers demanded help from the colonial police officers in searching for some smuggled goods. This was refused. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, however, upheld the demand. Other disputes arose, and the unfriendly feeling between the colonists and the mother country grew. In 1764 George Grenville, a minister of great influence, brought in a Bill to enforce the Navigation Laws, and gave notice that he would introduce a Bill requiring that all legal documents should bear stamps varying in price from 3d. to £10. The Bill was brought before Parliament in 1765. Six colonies protested against it, but it was passed with only a few dissentients. The Stamp Act became law, and to it may be assigned the beginning of the troubles which led to the War of Independence. The American colonies received the news with the greatest indignation. Resolutions were passed in the Virginia Assembly which declared that the colonies could not be taxed without their own consent. These resolutions represented the feeling of the extremists among the colonists. Others of them objected to the Stamp Act, but did not wish to raise the wider question as to the general rights of England over the colonies.

Edmund Burke, then untried as a practical statesman, took the side of the colonists. Pitt also warned Parliament that in carrying out the taxation of the colonies they would overthrow the principles on which their own country rested. In 1766 the Stamp Act was repealed, but its repeal was followed by

the passing of an Act imposing duties on various commodities imported to America. Massachusetts was again the first to remonstrate. The Boston citizens also agreed to abstain, as far as possible, from the use of imported articles, so that a blow might thus be struck at English commerce. The Home Government now seemed inclined to a moderate policy. All duties were repealed except that on tea. This failed to conciliate the colonists. Disturbances broke out. The troops were provoked into firing on the mob and several people were killed and wounded. In December, 1773, three tea ships in Boston harbour were seized by Bostonians disguised as Indians, and 340 chests of tea were thrown into the harbour. A similar act was perpetrated in South Carolina. In punishment for the various misdeeds of the people of Boston, their port was closed so as to cut off supplies. Burke and others opposed this policy of reprisals, but in vain. Disaffection increased to such an extent that in many towns the people were ready to take up arms. In 1774 a Congress of the different colonies met at Philadelphia, and the right of Parliament to tax the colonies was strenuously denied. Washington was elected as a delegate to this Congress. Naturally conservative in character, he was by no means disposed for a rupture with the mother country, if it could be avoided without the sacrifice of rights and principles. He had hailed the repeal of the Stamp Act with delight. The tea tax and the Boston Port Bill made him keenly aware of the danger of submission. Therefore at the Congress of 1774 we find him ready to join in measures of remonstrance, opposition, and ultimately of resistance. The Congress sat with closed doors. Washington's share in that meeting is nowhere recorded. It may be gathered from the words of a fellow delegate, who was asked whom he considered the greatest man in the Congress:—"If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information, and sound judgment, Col. Washington is undoubtedly the greatest man on that floor."

Lord North's Parliament of 1774 brought forward further coercive measures, which were passed with large majorities. Chatham and Burke proposed schemes for reconciliation. Even the city of London, in the interests of trade, protested against the American policy of the Government. Their efforts were unavailing.



CHAPTER XVII

THE MAN IN THE PARLOUR

NOW since ever I had met him in the railway carriage on the way from London, I had naturally heard a good deal, or at least asked a good deal, about Mr. Robert Fortune. It is not every one who can afford to buy his nephews four pounds' worth of stamps at one go. Lucky pounds! Uncles like that are scarce.

People who knew Thorsby said that Mr. Fortune was a bachelor gentleman who did extraordinary things, had lots of money, but used it just as you would never for a moment expect. However, I did not pay any attention to that. I have noticed (as I dare say you have also) that people are always thundering ready to tell other people how they ought to spend their money. If Mr. Robert Fortune wanted to put his money into stamps—why, I was not going to stand at the cottage door and *shoo* him away as if he were an intrusive chicken.

Anyway, he was already in the parlour and I couldn't.

He was a dark, rather solemn, black-bearded man, not with the grand air of old Phil, of course. But rather like a man who has made his own money and looks at the world through the eyes of long and varied experience. Yet I did not quite like him, somehow. He seemed to know more about stamps than he let on. More about everything, in fact. But I had no objection to his money, and if he wanted to buy stamps of "Me & Myn, Limited," at the marked figures—well, he could have them—in reason.

When I was younger I used to think that every person who smiled at me was the possible long-lost fairy god-parent, who should enable me to get through the world without working for my living—a horror to myself and a nuisance to everybody about me. I know better now. The world is run on better lines.

Smiles are cheap, and only one kind that I know of do any harm. These are, however, not smiles, only grimaces, and a neglected book called the PROVERBS OF SOLOMON will post you all about that—besides other things which will prove useful to a young man going into the world's business for keeps.

Anyway, Mr. Robert Fortune rose and held out his hand. I don't think he smiled much. He never did anything very markedly. He waved his hand towards the stamp albums.

"Some good stuff there!" he said, nodding his head. "Do you mind me going over them in your absence?"

"Certainly not," I said; "you have been our best customer so far!"

"Opened last week, I heard!"

I nodded. He seemed to know a lot about our place.

"Not much business on Saturday," he smiled this time. "Here we are again, Joey, beat you out of the field! Didn't it?"

I answered that this was so—that it could not help being so. Boys being fools and girls girls, wise people who minded their business—which was stamps—had just to make the best of it.

He nodded, and continued to tick with his pencil.

"Goodness!" thought I, "is he going to buy the shop? We may as well put up the shutters."

He was picking out one by one the best of my old collection—the plums, as it were, which I had stuck in to give the pudding flavour and appearance. He was doing it scientifically, so that I saw at once that he was no flounderer. Mr. Robert Fortune was a collector, and had to be treated as such.

"I wish I had seen that 'Book of the Bank of France' which you sold," he said, "I would not have put you to the trouble of going up to London."

To this I did not answer anything, but continued to hand him sheet after sheet. He glanced at them quickly, his eye travelling from top to bottom as another man might have read a clearly printed book. He did

not care in the least about the stamps I had got from London to sell. Quite systematically he went for the old ones which I had priced a bit high. But after half an hour I wished I had doubled the price in almost every case. He nailed all my old ugly squint-figured Brazils. He spent a long time over my early Isabelline Spaniards, of which I was rather proud. He ticked every single Oldenburg. And I declare the tears rose to my eyes when I thought that after he left the shop I might be a stamp dealer indeed, but I would be quite destitute of any stamp collection worthy of the name.

Suddenly I cried out, "Oh, I can't really sell all those at once!"

Mr. Robert Fortune looked up amused, as well he might.

"Why, are not these your own prices?" he asked, looking under his thick eyebrows at me.

"Well, yes," I said, "but——!"

"But what?"

"You know about stamps," I broke out. "It isn't fair. I meant these prices for the boys and people here. They would never buy such nice things. A three-coloured Heligoland is their idea of a stamp!"

Mr. Fortune broke into a laugh, and patted me on the back.

"You really are unique," he said, "but there—I'll give you a quarter of an hour to alter the prices to what you consider just, and then I will reconsider my purchases. But you must not put on more than double in any case."

I knew that he was playing the cat-and-mouse business with me.

But I said, "Oh no, sir! I can't do that. I will stand by what I have put, and you shall have the stamps. After all you will appreciate them more than that—that rabble of kids!"

"Well, yes," he said settling down again to the sheets, "there is certainly something in that. I appreciate a good stamp, if that is what you are after!"

But it wasn't—no, not by a long way. It was to have him get up and go, without bereaving me of my stamps, the face of each one of which I had known, as it seemed, from my childhood. Fancy you—a mother—selling your whole family at once into slavery. Would the money comfort you? No more it did me.

"Now we will count and regulate," he said, after he had passed the last sheet. He took out a big pocket-book with more divisions and flaps than I would have thought possible within one elastic band. He gave me one slip of paper out of this, and he kept another for himself.

"We will begin with the albums," he said. "Please check the prices."

And as he detached the stamp, he lectured

me on the proper way of fixing them temporarily so as to come away easy. Hinges one-quarter the size were far better, he said. And as he removed each, he called out the price, showing the book over to me so that I could look, and we both marked the amount on the red-ruled paper. He swept through my albums like a tornado. The only decent thing he did was to say, "I won't spoil your window show of 'Capes.'" So he left the double page of big triangulars, with the square of four in the middle of the right-hand leaf, untouched. For the rest he was a regular blizzard, a whirlwind. He left every row gap-toothed. He bared whole pages. The first bandaged Isabellas looked like a deserted camp with the marks of where the tents had stood—worse than Barnum and Bailey's on Thorsby Common.

The tot was mounting up, but I did not care. Neither apparently did he. Then came the sheets, and in like manner he devastated them. I did not mind selling sixpenny packets to kids, but this was too much for me. I wondered how much I should get if I clouted him with the tongs. I did not want his old money. I wanted my stamps. I could sell "stuff" that came from London dealers with any man. But these early Saxons and Swiss Cantonals—they were, as the Good Book says (and mind you I am in earnest), bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh.

Myn, I knew, would rejoice. Myn has no sympathy with the sentiment of collecting. "Cash returns" is her motto. And I could see that there was a division of the pocket-book which was bulgy with bank-notes.

He went away, and Myn and my mother coming in, found me sobbing—just as my mother had done—regularly blubbering like a softy in his first term at school.

"What!" cried Myn, "has he stopped all that time and gone without buying?"

I waved my hand with a gesture of despair.

"Not without paying?" she said in an awed voice, and she was starting for a policeman. I pointed to a slim pile of notes under the paper-weight. I had not the heart to count them, though I remember that Mr. Fortune made me finger them. I could not see them for the tears.

"It's all over, Myn," I cried, "we may as well put up the shutters. He has ruined us!"

"What!" cried Myn, who knew how to count, "then the notes are bad! I'll soon see!" And before I could stop her she was off like the wind. I don't know which way she went. She was a friend of old Miss Easton's Bully and probably took the garden route. But anyway she was back in five minutes, waving the bank-notes.

"Father says they are all right. He knows. Sixty-five pounds—Oh, Sam, why, we have paid all our ex's!—We stand with our capital

clear. It is too much—too much! Some misfortune will be sure to happen. It can't—it *can't* go on!"

And she in her turn burst into tears. Over the desolated albums we mingled the briny, till Myn, recovering herself, grew so rapturous that I could not for shame tell her what I had been crying for. I said I was glad.

"Glad—*Glad*—GLAD! Ha! Ha! Ha!"

The she-bear robbed of her cubs, the Numidian lioness ditto, the pelican of the wilderness that brings up its young by suckling them with its own blood in a kangaroo's pouch—think of these left cubless, childless, gorb-less, and solaced with—sixty-five pounds!

No wonder that I laughed weirdly, so that mother came in and said that she thought I should take an infusion of camomile for it—and in the meanwhile gave me a liquorice cough lozenge.

That is the way women understand sentiment—when it relates to stamps. Well, to be really consistent a stamp collector should take a vow of celibacy. I don't mean that he shouldn't marry. For that affects the getting of his dinner ready and the holes in his socks mended, particularly about the toes. But a sort of Spiritual Celibacy—a vow never to speak to a woman about stamps—that's it. If you say a stamp is valuable, she always figures out how many becoming hats and gloves could be got for the price of it. Probably you lie about the price anyway—for that is the way of the collector. But that only makes them worse. Now if you tell a man a big thumping value for one of your stamps, he doesn't immediately express it in terms of topper hats and ivory-handled "brollies." No, he makes a grab in his imagination, and begins a yarn about a unique Sydney View with the broad arrow clearly marked on Government House, which he sold for a thousand pounds down on the nail, and cheap at the price. Then you understand one another, and all is peace.

But when women and stamps get together, you had better firmly compress your lips as you do when having your photo taken, and keep them so till the woman goes away. She won't stay long if left to herself.

Of course I don't mean Myn. She is quite different—besides being my business partner. But still even she did not understand why I cried.

I need not go into figures, which were never my strong point anyway. But I will only say that for the first week we turned over close on £109. And we wired off at once for more stuff and of a better quality. But that, when it arrived, did not change the appearance of my desolated albums, though of course I got some in as quick as possible to fill up the gaps. To the ordinary buyer they looked as good as ever

—perhaps even fresher. But not to my eye—nor indeed to that of anybody who really knew.

The necessity of replacing my dear lost treasures, about which I dared not speak to Myn, with something equally old and distinguished, wore me to a shadow. I could not see my way, and at nights I began to dream of great rafts of letters in which I waded waist-deep, and from which I cut out stamps and generous-sized postmarks till I had whole sackfuls. Then Mr. Robert Fortune came into the room and said that they were all forgeries! I awoke screaming. It was the worst nightmare of my philatelic life.

I kept baiting Myn to try her luck again with Mr. Greatorix Grandison and see if he would not let us have a turn at their old letters when the firm was still only the first builders of wooden sailing-ships on the Thor—indeed throughout all the north of England and east of Scotland—which is no small world.

But Myn said that her father would not hear of it. He said that there was no such thing about the works, which had been burnt down and built up too often to keep half a century of correspondence hid away in safes. It was as much as he could do to keep track of "the common task, the daily round. Ha—ha!" We must not expect everything—we young people! Let the "Book of the Bank of France" suffice us.

"But," I argued, "Mr. Caleb Greatorix Grandison himself said that if we liked—"

"Well [thus Myn shut me up], father says he will permit nothing of the sort at the works. Mr. Grandison knows nothing about it. There is no correspondence there older than 1863, when they let the big Confederate privateer escape. Everything was taken away then and hidden—all that went before, that is. And Mr. Hallamshire Sykes slapped his desk and added that not a letter in his office should be meddled for Mr. Greatorix Grandison, nor all the 'stamp experts' in the world! So there!"

I said it worked out pretty mean, and if it had been any one else than her father I should have made some remarks.

Then I looked at Myn's eyes. They were dancing. So I knew at once that she had a card up her sleeve.

"Table it!" I cried sharply. And the little (pretty big now, but no matter) beast went on smiling like a frog in a warm rain.

"Suppose," she said, and then stopped, still smiling.

"Go on," I shouted, "or I'll—"

"No threats, please, or you shan't hear a word!"

I fell silent.

"Well," she said, after she had teased me long enough, "suppose that my father knows

where the old letters were hidden. Suppose that old Greatrix Grandison is still willing to give us the run of them—would you mind a little journey of three or four or even five miles each way to have a look at them?"

"Of course I shouldn't, Myn," I cried. "What do you take me for?"

"For a lout who isn't half grateful enough for what a public-spirited and clever 'Co.' does for him, but goes and sulks and sulks and sulks—like a gir-r-rl!"

Then Myn said that perhaps next Saturday we should go searching for hidden treasure, just like the people on Treasure Island, the rippingest book that ever was—and I asked her if she had got a chart with "J. F." and a clove hitch on it.

But she only told me not to be silly. She didn't know anything about charts or "clove hitches," and didn't want to. She knew where the stamps were, or at least her father did—which was more to the purpose. Myn had a poor taste in literature, though I had often tried to improve it. She liked *Misunderstood* and *Ministering Children*. She also read a periodical called *Dew Drops* on the sly. She was suspicious of all bound books. According to her they were mostly dull. To have paper backs and be pretty ragged were the best passports to Myn's favour.

Well, I had occasion to go over to Thorsby to see if I couldn't rake out some of the boys who had promised to pay us a visit. Also I thought I would see if there was anything to be done with Artie or Artie's aunt—you remember the old lady who splattered about the tatting and oddments, out of the black bag coming up from London. She had

given me her address in Thorsby, and I was bound to look her up. Besides, I still had the key of the bag.

I was strolling down the High Street, when something on the sunny side caught my eye. It was a new shop—double fronted, all finely finished. There were velvet banks, and mahogany fittings everywhere. And on them—albums!—My! I made one dash across the road, nearly overturning an omnibus, and was before the window. There were several fellows there staring in, with that mouth-pouting, suck-the-head-of-your-cane expression which people always put on in front of stamp shops. It was a boss establishment, all properly rigged out—with this department and the other department—"correspondence" and "local"—books about stamps, and all sort of dainty games.—"How to Stick in Stamps!," "How to Get a Good Collection for Little Money!," "How to Specialize," "Stamps as an Investment!" I understood in a moment why we had had no custom from Thorsby!

And the name over the door in large gilt letters (I gasped here) was

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(To be continued.)

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Correspondence

The Study of British Stamps

MR. H. S. HOBSON'S appreciation on page 257 is very gratifying, and I hope that some other of your readers will assist collectors by asking questions and giving information which they may have.

I quite agree that it is time that a revised edition of the *Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles* was issued, especially considering the vast amount of information not yet chronicled, which has been so wonderfully got together by the Earl of Crawford, and doubtless other collectors could and would assist.

As to the discoloration of the paper of the 1d., black, I suggest that the materials in the paper itself caused the effect when combined with the ingredients in the ink; but I believe that this combination only existed in the paper made about the time of the change of colour from black to red, or possibly the make of the ink was changed about this time.

As regards the 1d., 14, Large Crown, A-D, with cross under D, I may observe that when the check letters were added in the top corners for the 1d. plate number series the stars were scraped out; if the roller were applied too high up I imagine the cross would show also under the A, and the word POSTAGE would be superimposed over ONE PENNY. Will somebody enlighten us?

I should like to ask collectors of Great Britain if they have observed a white place which exists under the "O" of ONE in the 1d., black, and 1d., red. I wonder if I am correct in assuming that in such stamps the 1d. reds are from plates 10 and 11, from which also the black stamps were printed.

I take this opportunity of asking your readers to strike out on page 170 the whole paragraphs re plates 92 and 121, which relate to the 1d. plate numbers and are in their proper place on page 198.

PLAIN ANCHOR.

Philatelic Societies

Herts Philatelic Society

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Hon. Secretary: H. A. Slade, Ninefields, St. Albans.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W.C., Third Tuesdays.

Annual Subscription, 6s.

THE April meeting of the above Society was held at head-quarters on the 16th, when the meeting welcomed back its President after a journey abroad. Supporting him in the chair were Mr. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, L. E. Bradbury, R. Frenzel, W. T. Standen, and W. Simpson (members of the Committee), Mr. J. C. Sidebottom (Hon. Librarian), and Messrs. E. Bounds, S. T. K. Smith, F. J. Melville, P. W. Wilkinson, W. Schwabacher, T. Beccucci, W. H. Eastwood, A. H. L. Giles, A. G. Wane, T. F. Stafford, J. E. Lincoln, S. Chapman, F. G. Biggs, H. Wills, M. Simons, M. Weinberg, and H. A. Slade (Secretary).

There was little business of a general nature. Arrangements were made for the dinner on 4 June, the price for tickets being fixed at 7s. 6d.

The feature of the evening was the display of the stamps of Roumania by Mr. G. B. Duerst, who was accorded an especially hearty reception owing to the fact that he had made a journey from Brussels for the express purpose of fulfilling his engagement.

The collection, which was singularly complete, was on orthodox lines, but without a doubt no more beautifully mounted collection has ever been handed round the Society, and very few have equalled it in any degree from that standpoint. The various issues could be followed by the merest tyro, and rather than give a "heavy" paper about the stamps, Mr. Duerst gave a few interesting facts about each sheet as it was passed round.

Some fine mint copies of the 1858 and 1859 issues were followed by a strong lot of the Prince Cuza issues of 1859-66. The setting of the stamps of 1862-3, *tête-bêche*, and every other variety of "*bêche*," were inspected with much interest, as also were some fine blocks of the handstruck stamps.

The 6 p., rose, were represented by a fine complete plate, and the various varieties of the 1865 issue were clearly shown.

The Prince Charles issues from 1866 were practically complete, and many fine ranges of shade were displayed.

The embossed "watermark" was lucidly explained, and the collection brought right up to date. Mr. Wilkinson (of Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co.), who printed some of the stamps, was also present, and both gentlemen were well questioned as the stamps went round. Mr. Wilkinson was humorously told that printers were too careful nowadays, and that "accidental" errors were too few. At the conclusion Mr. Reichenheim proposed, and Mr. Hayman seconded, a suitable vote of thanks to Mr. Duerst, who suitably responded.

General stamp talk and exchange were then indulged in until the meeting terminated.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.

Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedly Terrace, Pendleton.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

THE twenty-first ordinary meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A. on 18 April, 1907. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were twenty-seven members present. Mr. G. Ramsbottom read a paper on "The Stamps of Zululand." He said the first issue appeared on 1 May, 1880, and consisted of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. of Great Britain, overprinted with the word ZULULAND, measuring 16 mm. in length and 23 mm. in height. The 2d. exists with the overprint inverted. In July, 1888, the then current 1d. of Natal was overprinted ZULULAND. There are varieties with and without a full stop after the name of the colony. The British 2½d., 5d., 9d., 1s., and 5s. were similarly overprinted in 1891-3; of the 5s. only 988 were sold.

Mr. J. K. Sidebottom read a very interesting paper entitled "On the Arrangement of a Collection."

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.

Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.

Annual Subscription: 6s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

The Stamps of Cook Islands

THE usual fortnightly meeting of this Society was held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 9 April, 1907, when Mr. Fred A. Padgett (Hon. Librarian) gave a display of the stamps of Cook Islands, and read a highly instructive paper on the philatelic history of this lonesome but fertile group. The islands, seven in number, not to mention a small coral atoll called Takutea, were discovered by Captain Cook in 1777, and were for many years known as the Hervey Islands. Situated in the South Pacific Ocean, almost midway between Tahiti, in the Society Islands, and the Friendly Islands, of which Tonga is the chief, the government was carried on by a federation of Arikis or chiefs. The chief of the Federal Government was a woman called Makea Takau, who resided at Avaru, the port of the largest island, Raratonga; the other islands are named Aitutaki, Mitiero, Mangaia, Aitu, Mauke, and Manuae, and the total population in 1900 was 12,000 natives and about 1000 whites or Europeans. In 1864 the natives petitioned for annexation to Great Britain, but it was not until 1888 that a Protectorate was established over the islands.

Prior to 1888 the postage arrangements had been carried out by the missionaries, letters being handed to the master of any vessel calling at the islands, together with sufficient money to defray postage from the first civilized port of call to their destination. There was no systematic arrangement, and the services of collecting and transport being entirely gratuitous, they were only rendered in a perfunctory manner in consequence.

In 1884 a Mr. Richard Exham was appointed acting British pro-Consul at Raratonga, and he

conducted a somewhat primitive postal system, which fell into disrepute, owing to certain irregularities, and was eventually discontinued. Mr. Moss was appointed British Resident in 1891, and a post office was established by statute, with Mr. J. H. Garner as Postmaster, and by the close of that year the Cook Islands Government deemed it advisable to have a set of stamps prepared, and take steps to have their recognition arranged with the postal administrations of the world. In this the Government was successful, and the first set of labels prepared and issued for postal use was a type-set design, values 1d., 1½d., 2d., and 10d., said to have been set up in the office of the *Star* newspaper at Auckland, in New Zealand, the seven stars or asterisks in the centre being intended to signify the seven islands of the group. The stamps were printed from electros (with value altered for each denomination) in single panes of sixty stamps in six rows of ten each. The first supply was made on 29 February, 1892. Mr. Padgett gave some very complete information concerning these stamps, with the quantities printed, varieties of perforation, paper, etc., and showed interesting specimens of the rarer varieties. It was not very long before an entirely new and artistic design of stamp was introduced, and it is believed that the old remainders of the first issue were all burnt, and the electrotypes destroyed. The new stamps



were printed on paper water-marked N Z and a five-pointed star, and additional values, viz. ½d., 2d., 5d., 6d., and 1s., were created. The Chief (or Queen), Makea Takau, is represented by a three-quarter-face portrait on five of the values, and the others depict the toroa or wry-neck (one of the plover species) on the wing, this bird being much identified with local traditions.



In 1901 the Cook Islands were formally annexed to New Zealand, and to commemorate this event all the stamps were to be overprinted with an Imperial Crown in black, but the local printer did the job so badly, and spoilt so many stamps, that only some 2400 of the 1d. value were done.

Mr. W. V. Morten, Vice-President (in the chair), moved that a vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Padgett for his very able and instructive paper and display. Mr. C. W. Harding seconded, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

A new feature was the stamp auction which followed. Some spirited bidding took place, and several good lots were knocked down at bargain prices, whilst a few failed to reach the reserve. It is proposed next session to hold these sales periodically at the meetings.

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Milbourne West.
Hon. Sec.: P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.
Meetings: Winchester House, Walford Place, Leicester.

THE April meeting of this Society was held on the 17th, at Winchester House, Leicester. The chair was taken by the President, Dr. R. Mil-

bourne West, at 8 p.m., before a large attendance of members. The following lady and gentlemen were elected members of the Society: Miss M. Collin, Dr. Payne, and Mr. W. H. Biddle.

The Hon. Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were passed. Since the last meeting the rules of the Society had been revised, and these on being read were duly passed. Mr. Edwin F. Bull was elected Exchange Superintendent.

Donations towards the library were received from Mr. P. V. Sansome and Messrs. Nissen and Co., London, these being duly acknowledged.

The President then called upon Mr. Hollick (President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society) to display his collection of North America. Mr. Hollick is an authority on the stamps of British North America, which were much admired and discussed by the members present. His remarks were listened to with great attention, and proved most instructive to the members. Dr. R. M. West proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hollick for his kindness in bringing his collection to Leicester for the benefit of the members; this was seconded, and carried with acclamation. Mr. Hollick suitably replied.

Mr. J. Edwards should have read his paper, "English Fiscals," but owing to his being indisposed this was left over till May meeting.

The Hon. Secretary then read the Committee's report on the coming Exhibition. Already several medals and albums have been offered for best exhibits, and everything points to success. Full particulars will gladly be sent to any collector who is desirous of exhibiting.

Exhibition Hon. Secs.: Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, 14 Church Avenue, Leicester; P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

President: Dr. F. E. Ackerley.
Hon. Sec.: J. H. M. Savage, 56 Babington Road, Higher Tranmere.
Meetings: Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held on Tuesday, 16 April, 1907, at the Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant, Dr. Ackerley in the chair; twenty members were present.

An excellent balance sheet was submitted and passed. Mr. Savage read the report for the year, the chief point being the large increase of members, now totalling fifty-six. The election of officers next took place.

The members with regret accepted the resignation of Mr. H. S. Cave, the Hon. Exchange Secretary, whose industry had been one of the chief causes of the excellent year of the Society. The following were re-elected: Dr. Ackerley, President; J. H. M. Savage, Hon. Secretary; P. A. Fletcher, Hon. Treasurer; Messrs. Phelps, Allender, and Rockliff, Committee. Mr. Bate was elected Hon. Exchange Secretary, and Mr. Archer as member of the Committee. The competition awards were then made.

The prize for the best displays during the year was won by Mr. Nott, the special prize for display of U.S.A. by Miss Phelps, and the special for Holland by Mr. Cave.

Next season the Society are moving into new rooms at 6 Colquitt Street, and their meetings will be held on Mondays.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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No. 19
Whole No. 123

11 MAY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Diego Suarez

DIEGO SUAREZ is a French Colony in the northern part of Madagascar, on the Bay of Diego Suarez. It has a population of 5000. It was ceded to France by treaty in 1885.

Its Philatelic History

Some prophetic souls say that some day many of the much-spurned stamps of the French Colonies will be counted scarce and valuable. If that time should come the early stamps of Diego Suarez should rank well, if it is only for their almost unequalled quaintness. The philatelic guys that first made us acquainted with the existence of Diego Suarez have few if any equals even in the range of the French Colonies. No one would believe that the oddities that have done duty as postal issues in the colonies of la belle France are the productions of an artistic people. However, it is not by any means the beautiful in postage stamps that we philatelists class as the gems of our albums. The force of circumstances unfortunately compels us more often than not to award the palm of rarity to the crude and ugly.

Diego Suarez opens its philatelic history with a 15 c. value surcharged on various values of the mother country. Then it came out with four oddities, apparently representative of local art, in 1890; then there was an attempt at a milder form in a 5 c. value, followed by a return to overprinted stamps of France; after which the colony settled down to the colonial adaptation of the Peace and Commerce type, till the little colony was absorbed in Madagascar and Dependencies.

1890. One value. Design: Various values of the current Commerce type of France surcharged "15", printed in violet, sideways.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
15 on 1 c., black on azure		7 6	4 0
15 on 5 c., green		7 6	4 0
15 on 10 c., black on lilac		7 6	7 6
15 on 20 c., red on green		—	5 0
15 on 25 c., black on rose		2 0	1 6

1890. Four values. Designs: Various gems, presumably of local art, as illustrated. Imperforate. If these lovely things are going to be amongst the scarce and valuable stamps of the future for the collectors of French Colonies, this must be the day of their opportunity, for these labels are priced much lower than they were a few years ago. All values were printed in black. Colour-printing was evidently beyond the local printing-press, and no doubt the artist considered his bold figures quite sufficient to distinguish the values without the help of colour differentiation. Collectors who fall in love with these quaint postal labels will do well to be careful of whom they buy them, as very good forgeries are being sold at low and therefore tempting prices.





	<i>Imperf.</i>	Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., black		6 0	2 6		
5 c. "		5 0	2 0		
15 c. "		2 0	1 6		
25 c. "		3 6	2 6		

1891.—One value. Design: A smaller and much more elaborate attempt at a postage stamp, but the last by the local artist. Under the tablet of value was the date of issue—1891. Like the previous issue, it was printed in black and issued imperforate. Copies are undeniably scarce.



	<i>Imperf.</i>	Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c., black		7 6	7 6		

1891.—One value. Design: The 10 c. and 20 c. of the Peace and Commerce type of France surcharged diagonally with 1891, DIEGO-SUAREZ, 5 C., in a single-lined rectangular frame, as illustrated.



	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 c. in red on 10 c., black on lilac		10 0	—		
5 c. in black on 20 c., red on green		15 0	15 0		

1892. Twelve values. Design: The same Peace and Commerce type of France overprinted diagonally from left upper corner to

bottom right corner with the words DIEGO SUAREZ.

DIEGO SUAREZ

Overprinted in red.

	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 c., black on azure		2 6	2 0		
30 c., cinnamon on drab		36 0	—		
1 fr., olive-green on toned		4 0	4 0		

Overprinted in black.

2 c., brown on buff	2 0	2 0		
4 c., purple-brown on grey	2 0	2 6		
5 c., green on pale green	2 0	2 0		
10 c., black on rose	2 0	2 0		
15 c., blue	1 6	2 0		
20 c., red on green	1 6	2 0		
25 c., black on rose	1 9	1 6		
35 c. " orange	—	32 0		
75 c., carmine on rose	4 0	5 0		

1892. Thirteen values. Design: A general colonial type, an adaptation of the Peace and Commerce, with name label under the tablet of value, inscribed DIEGO-SUAREZ ET DEPENDANCES. Perforated.



	<i>Perf.</i>	Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., black on azure		0 2	0 1		
2 c., brown on buff		0 2	0 1		
4 c., purple-brown on grey		0 3	0 2		
5 c., green on pale green		0 2	0 1		
10 c., black on lilac		0 4	—		
15 c., blue		0 4	—		
20 c., red on green		0 6	—		
25 c., black on rose		0 5	0 3		
30 c., cinnamon on drab		1 0	—		
40 c., red on yellow		1 0	—		
50 c., carmine on rose		1 6	1 6		
75 c., brown on orange		3 0	—		
1 fr., olive-green on toned		4 0	—		

1894. Thirteen values. Design: Similar to last issue, but with name tablet inscribed DIEGO-SUAREZ only, the series for "Diego

Suarez et Dependances" being replaced by three series, one for "Diego Suarez," one for



"Nossi Bé," and a third for "Ste. Marie de Madagascar." Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., black on azure	0	1	0	1
2 c., brown on buff	0	1	0	1
4 c., purple-brown on grey	0	1	0	1
5 c., green on pale green	0	2	0	1
10 c., black on lilac	0	3	—	—
15 c., blue	0	3	—	—
20 c., red on green	0	4	0	4
25 c., black on rose	0	6	0	3
30 c., cinnamon on drab	0	8	0	8
40 c., red on yellow	1	0	0	4
50 c., carmine on rose	1	3	0	6
75 c., brown on orange	1	6	0	9
1 fr., olive-green on toned	2	0	0	8

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By C. A. HOWES, BOSTON, U.S.A.

HOLLAND (NEDERLAND).

100 cents = 1 florin or gulden = 1s. 8d.
King William III. 1849-90.



Steel engraving by Jacques Wiener, Brussels.

1 JAN., 1862. Type 1.		Wmk. Type 2.		Imperf	
No.		N.	U.		
1	5 c., blue . . .	.	—	—	—
	(a) milky blue . . .	.	—	—	—
	(b) deep ,, . . .	.	—	—	—
	(c) steel ,, . . .	.	—	—	—
2	10 c., rose-carmine . . .	.	—	—	—
	(a) dull rose . . .	.	—	—	—
3	15 c., orange-yellow . . .	.	—	—	—

Printed at Utrecht in sheets of 100 stamps divided into panes of 25 (5 x 5) each. The wmk. varies slightly on each stamp. There is also considerable variation in the thickness of the paper. Sets may also be made with brown or with white gum.



Engraved on copper by J. W. Kaiser, Amsterdam.

1864-7. Type 3.		No wmk.		Perf. 12 1/2 x 12.	
No.		N.	U.		
4	5 c., blue . . .	.	—	—	—
	(a) light blue (1866) . . .	.	—	—	—
5	10 c., rose . . .	.	—	—	—
	(a) carmine (1866) . . .	.	—	—	—
6	15 c., orange-yellow . . .	.	—	—	—
	(a) olive-yellow (1867) . . .	.	—	—	—

Printed in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10. The paper varies considerably in thickness and colour. Most of the printings were made at Utrecht. In Oct., 1866, a printing was made by Messrs. John Enschede & Sons, of Haarlem, on thin paper and in changed tints. Subsequent issues of Dutch stamps have been printed by this same firm.



4

Designed by J. Vurtheim, Rotterdam.
Engraved on copper by J. Nusser, Düsseldorf.



A.



B.



A.



B.



A.



B.



A.



B.



A.



B.



A.



B.

1 OCT., 1867-8. Type 4. Two varieties of each value, differing in the numerals.

Perf. i. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ (Oct., 1867); ii. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10$ (1868); iii. 13-14 (1869).

No.			i.			ii.			iii.		
			N.	U.		N.	U.		N.	U.	
7	5 c., blue	A var.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	10 c., carmine	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	15 c., red-brown	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	20 c., deep green	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	25 c., purple	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	50 c., gold	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nos. 7 B, 8 B, 9 B, and 10 B occur in Perf. iii. on bluish paper.

Printed in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10. M. Moens received from the Government some sheets of all values *imperf.* (the 50 c. var. A, the other values var. B), but it is not known that any stamps were *issued* thus.



5

Designed by J. Nusser.
Engraved by Virey Bros. of Paris.

1 JAN., 1869-72. Type 5. Typographed.
Perf. i. 14; ii. 13, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. (Occurs both with small holes and large holes.)

No.		i.		ii.	
		N.	U.	N.	U.
13	$\frac{1}{2}$ c., brown (Jan., 1871)	-	-	-	-
14	1 c., black	-	-	-	-
15	1 c., green (June, 1869)	-	-	-	-
16	$\frac{1}{2}$ c., rose (May, 1869)	-	-	-	-
17	2 c., yellow-bistre	-	-	-	-
18	$\frac{1}{2}$ c., lilac (Dec., 1870)	-	(?)	-	-
	(a) red-violet (1872)	-	-	-	-

Nos. 13, 15, 16, and 17 occur in Perf. ii. (small holes) on bluish paper.

Nos. 14 and 15 exist with a period after "cent."

Printed in sheets of 150, 15 rows of 10 (Nos. 14, 15, and 17), and in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10 (Nos. 13, 16, and 18).[†] For imperf. varieties see note after preceding issue.



6



7

Designed by F. C. Ten Kate, and engraved at the Imperial Printery, Berlin.

1 JULY, 1872-88. Types 6 and 7 (2 g. 50 c.).
 Frame in first colour. Stamps of Type 7 are
 spaced 2 mm. farther apart than Type 6.

Perf. i. 14; ii. 13, 13½; iii. 11½-12½. (All
 occur with both small and large holes.)

No.		i.	ii.	iii.
		N. U.	N. U.	N. U.
19	5 c., blue	-	-	-
20	7½ c., red-brown (1888)	-	-	-
21	10 c., rose	-	-	-
22	12½ c., grey (1875)	-	-	-
23	15 c., yellow-brown	-	-	-
24	20 c., green	-	-	-
25	22½ c., blue-green (1888)	-	-	-
26	25 c., lilac	-	-	-
27	50 c., bistre	-	-	-
28	1 g., violet (1888)	-	-	-
29	2 g. 50 c., carmine & blue	-	-	-

Printed in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10.
 2 g. 50 c. in sheets of 50, 5 rows of 10.

No. 24 occurs with a dot between the two
 lines beneath the figures.

No. 26 occurs with bottom of "T" forked.

No. 29 occurs with double perf. vertically.

For imperf. varieties see note after 1867
 issue.



8



A



B



C



D

Engraved by Enschede and Sons, Haarlem.

1876-84. Type 8. Typographed. Two varieties
 of ½ c.; A, the fraction bar in centre is
 rather thick and 8 to 8½ mm. long; B, the bar
 is thinner and fully 9 mm. long. Also, one stamp
 in each sheet of 1 c. (1894) has broken spiral
 ornament beneath figure in right upper corner—
 variety D; normal type is variety C.

Perforations as in last issue.

No.		i.	ii.	iii.
		N. U.	N. U.	N. U.
30	½ c., rose { A var. { B "	-	-	-
31	1 c., green (a) emerald { C var. (1894) { D "	-	-	-
32	2 c., ochre-yellow (a) olive-yellow (1894)	-	-	-
33	2½ c., mauve (a) dark violet (1894)	-	-	-

Printed in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10.
 Some values are known on *ribbed* paper.
 For imperf. varieties see note after 1867
 issue.

Queen Wilhelmina, 1890.



9

Printed by Enschede and Sons, Haarlem.

1891-5. Type 9. Typographed. Perf. 12½.

No.		N.	U.
34	3 c., yellow-orange (1892) .	-	-
	(a) red orange (1895) .	-	-
35	5 c., dull blue .	-	-
	(a) ultramarine (1894) .	-	-
36	7½ c., lilac-brown (1892) .	-	-
	(a) yellow-yellow (1894) .	-	-
37	10 c., dull red .	-	-
	(a) rose (1894) .	-	-
	(b) carmine " .	-	-
38	12½ c., grey .	-	-
	(a) lilac-grey (1894) .	-	-
39	15 c., red-brown .	-	-
	(a) yellow-brown (1894) .	-	-
40	20 c., green (1892) .	-	-
	(a) emerald (1894) .	-	-
41	22½ c., blue-green .	-	-
	(a) yellow-green (1894) .	-	-
42	25 c., deep violet .	-	-
	(a) bright violet (1894) .	-	-
43	50 c., deep bistre .	-	-
	(a) yellow bistre (1894) .	-	-
44	1 g., dark violet .	-	-

In the above issue two sets can be made,
 usually distinguishable by the colour, which
 is in brighter tints in the later issue, but
 always distinguishable by the paper. The
 earlier set is on medium white wove, mottled
 in texture and rather opaque; the later on
 thinner wove, quite uniform in texture, and
 very smooth and transparent.

Printed in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10.

The 5 c. is known in *orange*, but is an
essay. Copies have been passed through the
 post and cancelled by inadvertence.

The 5 c. and 20 c. are known perf. 11, 11½,
 and on thick *yellowish* paper; these are also
essays.

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—*continued*

Washington chosen Commander-in-Chief

IN 1775 a second Congress assembled at Philadelphia. Washington, who was present as a delegate, was unanimously elected Commander-in-Chief of all the forces raised for the defence of American liberty. Before Washington could take command of the forces, the first pitched battle had been fought at Bunker's Hill, near Boston, which resulted in the retreat of the Americans. The Congress still attempted to find a means of reconciliation, and sent an address to the people of Great Britain, pointing out the hopelessness of the attempts to subdue the colonies.

Parliament, however, denounced "the desperate conspiracy" in North America. Chatham, who had all along been one of the champions of the American cause, was now too ill to take any part in public affairs. Nevertheless he showed his disapproval of the Government policy, by ordering his son, who was aide-de-camp to General Carleton, to throw up his appointment rather than serve against the Americans.

Washington took formal command of the army on 3 July, 1775. His task was formidable. Undisciplined troops, inter-colonial rivalries, insufficient stores and ammunition, short-period enlistment—all these difficulties had Washington to face. Yet in eight months he succeeded in driving the British out of Boston, and Congress awarded him a gold medal in commemoration of this great achievement. Independent State Governments were now set up and a scheme for confederation was drawn up by Franklin, but Congress rejected it. The Declaration of Independence was formally adopted on 4 July, 1776, and was hailed by Washington with delight. The war now began in earnest.

The Americans were driven out of Long Island by Lord Howe, and the British took possession of New York. These reverses proved to Washington the uselessness of opposing his undisciplined troops to the British forces. He therefore determined to avoid a general engagement, and entered upon a series of small skirmishes, so that his soldiers might gain experience and confidence.

The American cause looked hopeless. The Congress fled from Philadelphia in fear of immediate attack. Washington's army

dwindled daily, yet he never lost heart. He had a steadfast belief in the ultimate success of the American cause. Later events proved that his faith was well-founded. His masterly retreat beyond the Delaware moved Frederick the Great to express his admiration. He even sent a portrait of himself to Washington with this remarkable message: "From the oldest general in Europe to the greatest general in the world." Further disasters befell the Americans at the Brandywine and Germantown. In the latter battle, however, the Americans proved that they could fight a pitched battle without being utterly defeated. In 1777 the fortunes of war turned in favour of the Americans. General Gates, who commanded the American army in the North, surrounded the forces of General Burgoyne, who surrendered. This was the great turning-point in the War of Independence. Next year an alliance was made with France whereby the colonists got the help of the one thing that they needed, viz. a fleet. The British now turned their attention to the Southern States. Charlestown surrendered. Gates, who had been sent to the South to take command, was utterly defeated by Lord Cornwallis. The Southern States were conquered. In the North, Arnold, who had distinguished himself against Burgoyne, went over to the British. Cornwallis now determined to march north to New York. In the meantime (July, 1780) a French fleet arrived with 6000 troops. Washington, thus strengthened, marched into Virginia with 20,000 men against Cornwallis with 7000. In October, Cornwallis was cut off at Yorktown both by sea and land. His position was hopeless, and accordingly he surrendered. This defeat left no question as to the final result. At home things were in a parlous state. England was at war with France, Spain, and Holland. The news of the surrender at Yorktown was the signal for an attack upon the Government. Burke scoffed at the folly of attempting to assert our rights in America. A motion was brought forward to end the war. Negotiations for peace were opened. The terms of settlement were simple. America wanted independence. England wanted peace. On 3 September, 1783, peace was signed and the United States of America became an independent Power.

Washington as President.

During the two years which elapsed between the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the signing of the treaty of peace, Washington gave signal proof of his patriotism and political wisdom. Discontent had seized the army. Pay was much in arrears, and there was much doubt as to whether the Congress would make proper provision to meet the just claims of the troops. A large number of the officers distrusted the Congress, and one of them, a colonel, even dared to suggest for Washington the title of king. Needless to relate, he repudiated the idea with indignation and abhorrence, and nothing more was ever heard of making Washington a king.

On the disbanding of the army in 1783, Washington presented himself to "the United States in Congress assembled," and resigned the commission which he had received eight years previously. Thus, at the close of his fifty-second year, he was free to hasten to his estate at Mount Vernon and resume his favourite occupations of a farmer and planter. Affairs of state, however, continued to weigh heavily on his mind. The Federal Government had little control over the States. Thoughtful men began to see that, if the United States were to exist as a nation, there must be a central Government with direct power both in internal and external affairs. Washington, to further this object, consented to act as president of the convention at Philadelphia in 1787. The result of that convention was the framing of the Constitution of the United States. The chief provisions were as follows. The government was to be in the hands of a President and Congress. Congress was to consist of two Houses, the upper called the Senate, and the lower the House of Representatives. This Constitution was ratified and adopted by the people, and steps were taken to organize the government according to its provisions. Washington received every vote from the ten States that took part in the election. He was accordingly declared President of the United States. Nor is it too much to add that, but for the love and confidence felt for Washington by his fellow-countrymen, the American people would not have endured the rule of a president. Thus began Washington's administration in April, 1789.

The new Government did not long enjoy peace. The Indians began to cause trouble, and two forces, sent against them in 1790 and 1791, were defeated with great loss. They were, however, decisively beaten in 1794, and sued for peace.

Washington's term of office was drawing to its close, and he wished to withdraw from further public service, but all were of one mind in remonstrating against his retirement. "The confidence of the whole country," wrote Jefferson, "is centred in you. North and South will hang together, if they have you to hang on." Washington therefore allowed himself to be again a candidate and was unanimously elected in 1793. News reached him that France had declared war against England and Holland. At once he announced his purpose of maintaining a strict neutrality towards the belligerent Powers. This policy was unanimously sustained by Washington's cabinet, although it provoked a bitter partisan strife throughout the Union. The Federals were the friends of England. The Democrats sided with France. The enemies of England showed such violent feeling that, but for Washington's firmness, they would probably have engaged the country in a war with England. Congress did indeed pass a Bill for stopping all trade with England; but it was prevented from becoming law by the President's veto.

Washington retired in 1796. Many had pressed him to stand for a third presidency, but he steadily refused. He retired with his family to Mount Vernon and there resumed his farming. Soon after the fear of a French war compelled the Government to make military preparations, and Washington was appointed Commander-in-Chief. "We must have your name, if you will permit us to use it," wrote President Adams. "There will be more efficacy in it than in many an army." Happily the war was averted.

In December, 1799, while riding over his farms, Washington was overtaken by showers of rain and sleet, and returned home chilled through. A sore throat and attack of ague followed and the end came very suddenly. He who, in the words of the eulogy published by Congress, was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," died on 14 December, 1799. The body was placed in the vault at Mount Vernon.

The news of his death was received in England and France with marks of public sorrow. Napoleon ordered all the standards and flags throughout the republic to be bound with crape for ten days. The British fleet lying in Torbay, consisting of nearly sixty ships of the line, lowered their flags to half-mast. A truly great man had crossed the bar. Supremely unselfish, supremely patriotic, a man without guile, just, wise, fearless, true to his friends, true to his country, true to himself, and true to his God. Such was Washington, one of the greatest characters in history, one who, from first to last, never swerved by a hair's breadth from the duty he owed to his country.



Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BREMEN—*continued*

3 Grote, black on blue
Issue of April, 1855. Unperforated
Issue of May, 1863. *Perf. en scie*
Issue of 1866-7. Perforated 13

This stamp was employed to frank letters between Bremen, Bremerhafen, and Vegesack. There are three types, which may be distinguished by the vertical lines in the oval ornament, below the first stroke of the M of BREMEN, as in the illustrations. Type I. has one vertical line in the oval, Type II. has two lines, and Type III. has three lines. The following is a fuller description of the differences between the three types.



Type I.—There is a single vertical line in the oval, below the first stroke of the M of BREMEN, and the top of the oval is closed. There is a black dot above the crown, touching the very centre of the top of the central trefoil. The middle jewel in the base of the crown is a pearl, not a diamond. The top of the key does not touch the top outline of the shield. There are 18 vertical lines in the shield, counting the thin, left-hand outline of the shield, but not the thick, right-hand outline, and most of these lines have been drawn very slightly too long, so that the ends of them can *just* be seen above the top outline of the shield. The last line to the right goes *very* close to the thick outline of the shield. The shaded bottom point of the shield is exactly centrally above a little round ornament, which has a black dot in it. The shield does not touch the outline of the ornamental frame of the left-hand 3.

Type II.—There are two vertical lines in the oval, below the first stroke of the M of BREMEN, and the top of the oval is *almost* closed. The black dot, above the top of the central trefoil on the crown, is a little too much to the left. The middle jewel in the base of the crown is a pearl, but it is not quite so round as in Type I. The key *just* touches the centre of the top outline of the shield. There are the same number of

vertical lines in the shield as in Type I., but the last line to the right is further off from the right-hand outline. The ends of some of the lines can be seen above the top outline of the shield, as in Type I. The shaded bottom point of the shield points far to the right of the centre of the circular ornament below it. This ornament is considerably larger than in Type I., and has a small circle in its centre, with a vertical line in it. The left side of the shield touches the ornamental frame of the left-hand 3.

Type III.—There are three vertical lines in the oval below the first stroke of the M of BREMEN, and the top of the oval is widely open. The black dot, on the top of the central trefoil, is too much to the left. The middle jewel on the base of the crown is an unmistakable diamond, and the one to left of it is a pearl, instead of a diamond. The one to right of it is also very nearly circular, instead of diamond-shaped. The top of the key, as in Type I., does not touch the top outline of the shield. There are 19 vertical lines in the shield, counting as before, and the nineteenth is exceedingly close to the thick, right-hand outline, so that, in heavily-printed copies, it will probably be invisible. None of these lines show above the top of the shield. The shaded, bottom point of the shield is exactly central above the circular ornament. The said ornament, by the way, in this third type, is more an upright oval than a true circle. It contains another oval, with a vertical line in its centre. The shield does not touch the outline of the ornamental frame of the left-hand 3.

Genuine.—Lithographed, on blue laid paper; the laid lines may be either horizontal or vertical, but I think the horizontal lines are much more usually to be met with than the vertical ones. The varieties of type and perforation are as already described. The tests now to be given are common to all three types, unless otherwise mentioned. The wards of the key are like two T's, placed back to back. The three lobes of each of the trefoils on the crown are all of about equal size. The top of the T of AMT does not touch the M. There is a tiny circle, or pearl, in the horizontally-shaded part of the upper, and also of the lower limb of each large 3, i.e., two in each numeral. The left lower knob of the handle of the key touches the ninth vertical line of shading in the shield, counting the thin, left-hand outline.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Benadir.—The stamps of this colony have been surcharged in black with new value in Italian currency.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c. on 1 besa, brown	—	—
5 c. on " green	—	—
10 c. on 1 anna, rose	—	—
25 c. on 2½ annas, blue	—	—
50 c. on 5 " yellow	—	—
1 lira on 10 annas, lilac	—	—

Brunei.—We have received from Mr. Ewen a set of the new permanent issue for this Crown colony. It bears the impress of the De La Rue establishment, and consists of a pretty central picture of a typical Brunei settlement, with houses built on piles and a boat and boatman in the foreground. This gem of a picture is enclosed in a most commonplace frame of another colour, with figures of value in all four corners, inscribed on top BRUNEI, on the left POSTAGE &, on the right REVENUE, and at the bottom the value in words. The stamps are printed on multiple CA paper and perforated.

Wmk. Multiple C.A.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c., green, centre black	—	—	—
2 c., vermilion, centre black	—	—	—
3 c., chocolate " "	—	—	—
4 c., mauve " "	—	—	—
8 c., orange " "	—	—	—
10 c., dark green " "	—	—	—
25 c., pale brown " light blue	—	—	—
30 c., black " dark violet	—	—	—
50 c., brown " dark green	—	—	—
81, slate " vermilion	—	—	—

Holland.—This country has started commemorating, commencing with that valiant old sea-dog Admiral M. A. de Ruyter, who was born in 1607, and fought many a tough fight against our own fleets. The stamps are oblong in shape, and bear a portrait of de Ruyter and a representation of a naval battle. They are printed on unwatermarked paper and perforated.



No wmk.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½ c., blue	—	—	—
1 c., lilac	—	—	—
2½ c., red	—	—	—

Luxemburg.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., send us a second value of the new series with the portrait of the Grand Duke Wilhelm, the first of which we chronicled in January last (page 8).



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
10 c., carmine	—	0 2	—
12½ c., grey-green	—	—	—

Norway.—A 30 öre stamp of the same design as the current series has been issued to take the place of the provisional 30 öre chronicled by us in Vol. IV, page 56.



Wmk. Posthorn.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
30 öre, slate-grey	—	—	—

Papua.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs the *London Philatelist* that in addition to the 2d. and 4d. values of the current stamps of British New Guinea overprinted PAPUA, as chronicled by us on page 188, he has received the 2½d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. This leaves only the ½d. and 1d. values to be overprinted to complete the set.



British New Guinea stamps overprinted PAPUA. Wmk. Quatrefoils. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
2d., black and violet	—	—
2½d. " ultramarine	—	—
4d. " sepia	—	—
6d. " myrtle-green	—	—
1s. " orange	—	—
2s. 6d. " brown	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 301 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER XVIII

CADMON'S COVE

I LOOKED through the doors—folding glass doors they were, with ranges of stamps on them. I could not see Mr. Fortune, but I saw nearly all my own stamps. They were duly marked: "Selected from the collections of the noted stamp experts, ME & MYN, LTD." This sounded all right, but in every case the stamp was priced about four or five times what I had put on it—several at a score of times my figure.

Even as I looked in, I could see a tall, heather-mixture gentleman bargaining for the square of New Brunswicks on which I set such store. It had the most lovely post-mark, that hardly touched its vitals, as it were, yet said "Fredericktown" in the plainest manner in the world. I could see Heather Mixture's face as he held it away from him, drew out his purse, and then shut the flap again, as if putting the thing out of his mind as too expensive. But I knew full well he would soon be back—just like the fellow who goes off mad, swearing he will never see his sweetheart again. But just as *he* comes back next night, so the man in the yellowish dead-bracken coat bought the squares of New Brunswicks and paid for them on the nail.

Then I wondered if, in a court of law, I would be justified in homiciding the fellow as he came out. It was *my* stamp—you see that clearly. Surely the right of a parent in a child cannot be alienated by the mere passage of money. Then I wondered if he would give me the stamps if I told him all about it. However, I was too afraid of ridicule to speak. But I did venture to take off my hat and invite him across to East Dene to visit our collections.

"Who are you, sir?" said he, with a look which seemed to infer that if I were not Bill

Sikes in person, I was certainly a near relative.

However, I answered him quickly, presenting my card (our card) and informing him that I was the senior partner of the firm of Me and Myn, Limited, stamp experts, from whose collection the square of used New Brunswicks he had just bought had been selected by Mr. Robert Fortune.

"Ha!" he said, with a lift of the eyebrows; "do you know Mr. Robert Fortune?"

I said that I had that honour, also that up to the present he had been our best customer, but (here I paused to consider whether even in my capacity of commercial traveller, I might venture), "perhaps after the gentleman whose name I was yet ignorant of visited our little exhibition, Mr. Fortune might have to take a second place!"

Well, it worked all right, and he gave me his card, saying that he would be glad to have any lists or catalogues we might publish. I would give you a thousand guesses as to what was on that card, and you never could get there unless I told you.

It ran thusways:—

SIR MICHAEL HALLAMSHIRE SYKES,
BART., K.C.B., etc.,
Late Governor, Windward Islands.

Holy snakes! it was Myn's uncle—the pot of pots, the Sykes of Sykesdom—and no more side to him than old Phil's week-day walking-stick. I had always fancied Sir Michael as a haughty knight clad in full armour, frowning over the bartisan, and crying, "Death to old Brother Phil and all red Rads!"

But here were he and I talking together as close and comfortable as "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot?" on a Burns Dinner night.

And he didn't make fun either, as Mr. Fortune would have done, slyly and covertly, but with a glint in the eyes that always told—and hurt. No, Sir Michael was like old Phil himself, and treated me with the courtesy due to an equal—that is, after I had proved to his satisfaction that I was somebody, and had no designs on his watch-chain.

Partly I think that it was the joy of meeting a fellow stamp collector, and that happens so seldom that (like staying at home from church) the pleasure never palls. People who know nothing about it sneer and say that the proper bond between stamp collectors is the big wall of the same lunatic asylum. But all the same there was a beautiful kindly feeling between the poor pupil teacher who, without much real claim, had arrogated to himself the title of "Stamp Expert," and the Right Honourable Governor of the Windward Islands.

Sir Michael said that he would be in East Dene shortly. He had various arrangements to make there for a supply of surf-boats, to be built by the firm of Grandison and Co. My, if he should happen to meet old Phil, there would be times! I did hope that I would be there to see, and if I had dared, I should have asked him the day and date. But this, after all, was just a little beyond me. Myn might perhaps, but not I. All my life bashfulness has been my bane.

Well, I hurried home as quick as I could, and told Myn all about the fine shop and Messrs. Robert Fortune & Co., with branches all over the world. Myn was so furious that I judged it best for the present to say nothing about her uncle. Very likely such a swell would never come at all, or if he did, he would go away with the idea that Myn was just my sister, who had swopped up all the good looks of the family.

At any rate I must risk it. Yet I carried it in my mind that if Sir Michael or any other good customer came, I had really nothing but common "stuff" to offer him. So I set to work and got Myn to make the Saturday excursion absolutely certain.

She promised, and being her father's daughter, I knew that, bar contrariness and unforeseen tempers, Myn would toe the line. So I was just dropped-honey and treacle-toffee to her all the week.

Saturday came, and mother laid in a good store of provisions in the old bag that strapped crossways over your chest. Father used to take it with him when he went on the night-shift. Mother was so interested in our adventure that she actually did not look at it sadly, or put it away, making us take our lunch in a handkerchief.

Myn arrived, brimming over with spirits and mockery. She would tell me nothing at first—neither where the treasure was, nor how to find it, nor what we might expect when we got to the enchanted castle.

"Follow your leader! That's me, Millicent Sykes!" was all she would deign me. And you can better believe that she looked just ripping when she said it. There now—I am at it again! Did you ever see anything so unexpressive as adjectives? You

say "ripping" of a knife, of a book, of a stamp, of a girl (if nobody hears you except the girl); but not of a boy or a dog. You say a fine dog or a decent fellow. But that doesn't really express anything except that *you* are pleased with them. I may think your knife pot-metal, the stamp forged, the book rot, and the girl plain as a pikestaff, and so on. Yet a fellow can't write without adjectives. The publishers say the pages look so bald. However, I try as much as I can. Of course, in describing stamps you must use them—"a deep lilac-blue Napoleon III 20 c., date 1863, uncut and unlaureated." That's the right use of description. You can't mistake that for anything else. It is final, like mathematics or capital punishment. But try it on a girl—on Myn, for instance—"Girl of 1863 crop, 5 ft. 4 in.," that's about all. After that you get stuck about the colour of her hair, which is different according to the lights, and her eyes which never look twice the same. Then her complexion and her dress—why, a fellow would never be done! I cannot help regarding with admiration the way these Green Book fellows knock off a girl in ten or twenty lines, and then forget what they have written, and make her turn up at page 290 with eyes of a quite different colour. The other changes—hair, complexion, shape of nose—might all happen to the heroine if, like me, she reads when she can the beauty "ads" on the back pages of the *Queen*.

But I have wandered on paper. And it was much pleasanter to wander that morning over the big moorlands that stretched away towards the Eastern Sea.

There were ranges of low hills immediately behind East Dene, as I have said, from which as you mounted higher you could watch the steamers and all the fine breezy things paddling about no bigger than chips—tall-masted ships laden with pine logs from Norway, pulled here and hauled there by little fussy tugs, that as soon as they were loosed, went ploughing down-tide, half-burying themselves in their own furrows. Then when you got outside the headlands you saw the coast very high and cliffy, stretching away into the north.

All the time I was dead keen for Myn to tell me where she was going. But the wretch liked to tease, and I had perforce to be content. Well, it was a fine day—just the appropriate kind of day for a September holiday—"September serene," as the hymn says. It was serene and no mistake, and for once that was an adjective well placed, though I have seen the corn-stooks flying in September, too. But the hymn-man meant to strike the average, and you better believe he struck it. "September serene" was beneath our feet. It spread to the horizon, stretched over the sea, and went vaulting

up to the roof-tree of the big blue sky-house. My, wasn't I glad I wasn't dead! Myn, too, though to discourage sentiment she said that what she cared about was whether we should find any decent stamps. It seemed a long way, and we went on mounting higher and higher up the long shoreward pent of the cliffs. Presently there came a break. We could see the cleft from far away, because the sides of it were all feathered with trees, of which we could see only the tops, misty and fluffy—no, that's not the word—like worn feather dusters, I mean.

Then quite off her own bat Myn began to tell me. It was to Cadmon's Cove we were going. I had heard the name before. There were good nut-woods there, but difficult, because of gamekeepers and people who wanted to shoot birds about the time the nuts were ripe. This was particularly idiotic of them. For had they not the whole year in which to shoot their silly birds, while there is only a week or two when it is the least use going after hazel nuts? I mentioned the keepers to Myn, but she drew a sealed letter from her pocket, and said, "I don't care a straw for all the keepers in the country; I am going to call upon the lady of the house!"

"Who may *she* be when she is at home?" I asked.

"She is always at home," Myn answered.

"She is Mrs. Percival Egerton Greatorix!"

"All that?" I said, meaning to be funny.

"Don't mock," said Myn, frowning and nodding her head; "rather approach with trembling. For if 'All that' does not happen to take to us, not a stamp will you get a smell of!"

"She has stamps?"

Myn looked at me loftily, sniffing upon the tip-tilted nose of contempt, and thus making herself liker her father when interrupted at his work than I could have believed.

"D'you suppose I brought you up here, and left your mother in charge on Saturday, just to let you look at the view?"

Myn was sudden death on landscape. She liked better to heft the till in her hand after a good day—also going down to the bank to deposit, for now we had an account in our joint names.

So after a while she told me that Mrs. Percival Greatorix was a sister-in-law of old Caleb's, and that though the Thorsby shipbuilders had been just honest shipfolk and sea-going captains, on the Greatorix side the family were about as top-lofty and bucked-up about themselves as the Sykeses, which was saying a good deal—all except Myn, of course, and (so far as I could see) her uncle Michael.

Well, at the time when Myn was getting ready to be born, and when I was trying for

the muddiest places to crawl into, the Grandison shipbuilders had a crisis—oh, not financial, they were far too well caulked for that; but political—full-grown swell politics, too. You see, they had built a cruiser, and got her started off to make war on the Confederate side of the big American war. I know all about that. It was started by Uncle Tom and a man named Lloyd Garrison Dred, who was Senator for the Dismal Swamp. He was arrested for singing "John Brown's Body" in the streets of Harper's Ferry, or Harper's Weekly—I am not sure which. Anyway, there was an awful row, and this man, Senator Uncle Tom Dred Scott sent across Messrs. Slidell and Mason to smooth things over. And as ill-luck would have it, they were captured by this very privateer from Grandison's yard at Thorsby, and made to walk the plank, having first signed a paper promising to say nothing about it, which they didn't, having to attend a funeral. But it got out somehow. You can't keep things like that out of history books. And after that there was the biggest kind of a row, and all the Grandison papers were brought to old Mrs. Egerton's for safety. And that's where they were now.

At least, so Myn told me, and she had all American history right at her finger-ends. She learned me and I have put it all down here word for word, to be handy for reference.

The house was a big one, with stables and garden houses set a bit back. There were lots of fine walks, not all done up fresh and fresh every morning, but with the leaves left to blow about a bit and look natural—the way they should be.

Myn and I went down to a gate where there was a lodge, and a man with leggings came out and asked where we were going.

So Myn put on all the Hallamshire manner and said that we were calling upon Mrs. Egerton Greatorix. And the man in leggings asked what was our business with that lady.

Myn told him that was our business, not his, which made him pretty waxy, as you may imagine. In fact, he was for not letting us in or opening the gate. But he changed his tune very sudden-like at the sight of the bit of pasteboard on which old Caleb Grandison had written a few words to Lady Egerton.

We soon found that all the countryside called her Lady Egerton. Of course she wasn't, no more than you or me. But then she belonged to a fearfully old family, and looked like it. Not that she was haughty—oh, no, as you will soon hear.

For we hadn't gone very far along when we came upon a little old lady standing at the corner of a side path. She was listening to a bird singing up in the trees unseen.

She turned her head and looked at us with a warning motion of the finger that signalled "Please do be quiet." So of course we were. Then she listened again. She was a good bit like a bird herself, all in brown and black, with quick round eyes set wide apart. She had a little stick, which she was now holding up in the air, as if personally conducting the mavis through the twirls of its song. And when the bird had finished she came trotting up to us with her stick tapping on the hard avenue, and said, "Wasn't it nice, children? They don't often sing like that at this time of the year. Perhaps it is the season, or maybe the popping of the guns in the woods up yonder where my nephews will go shooting my game. I wish they wouldn't, but of course they are right to amuse themselves. But where are you going, children?"

"To call upon Mrs. Egerton Greatorix," said Myn politely. "We have a letter and card from Mr. Caleb Grandison for her—to introduce us, I mean."

"Well, the bird did that; but never mind, give them to me; I am Caleb's aunt—poor Caleb, always at his money-making, and no more care for birds than to eat some of the bigger ones with bread-crumbs. What does he say? Dear, dear, I have gone and forgotten my glasses again. Read me what he says, child. But first tell me who you are. Sykes—Hallamshire Sykes—dear, dear! Dear, dear! I used to know a man of that name—Philip! He was your father. He was your father! Dear, dear! And Michael is your uncle. It makes me—well—well, you can't tell how things will turn out. So they quarrelled. Well, they did always that. Philip was quick and Michael was slow. It was Phil's fault—always. Eh, dear childie, and you are Phil Hallamshire's daughter—we used to call

him that—and who is this young gentleman?"

"My business partner, Sam Brown," said Myn. "We have started a place in East Dene to sell old stamps. Father lets us."

"Dearie me! Phil all over again!" she laughed, as at a recollection. "And what is it you want with me? You shall have all I can give you. The letters—the old letters of the firm! For anything I know they are in the garret of the big barn yonder. They have not been touched since '63. What good can they be to any one? But since Caleb says so, and you want them—why, you shall have the key and welcome. But I warrant there are many wagon-loads. You will never be able to take them away."

The two of us almost danced for joy. Then Myn explained that it was not the letters themselves we wanted to take, but only to get off the stamps without hurting the letters.

And the old lady said, "Eh, dear! I am sure you are very welcome. But not a step do you go up into that dusty, fusty old place till you have had some dinner with me. You must excuse an old woman, my dear, for want of ceremony. But I dine in the middle of the day, and you must just put up with what Janet can get ready for you. You shall see, the next time I shall do better. You shall come by invitation, and we must have something nice prepared for you. Also I shall get Thomas Baker to look you out some overalls to keep the dust off. It must be inches thick up there."

And so, hope singing in our ears, we followed the mistress of Cadmon's Cove in to dinner. But in spite of Janet's good things, the hope of the bales in the barn choked us like the baked meats of a marriage breakfast.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The New Brunei's

WELL, we have the new and permanent set of Brunei at last, but a correspondent of the *Stamp Collector*, under the initials "W.H.W.," gives it a cold douche. He seems to think Brunei has no more need of a series of stamps than a cat has for two tails. He says: "What is known of Brunei is, that it is a native village, built on native lines, on the river a little way in from the coast, the floors of the huts being just above high-water mark. And upon visiting the native Sultan, one has to take a native boat to reach his front door." And then he adds, "Not having been near the place for five years, I can just imagine the post office being a pole stuck in the river, with a forked top in which is seated a

native fisherman (or P.M.G.) hooking stamp collectors"; and finally, cruellest sarcasm of all, he asks, "Has it become the property of the British North Borneo Company?"

No, sir, it has been declared a British Crown Colony, and the Crown Colony is not confined to the village of Brunei, but embraces 3000 square miles of territory, and the capital of Brunei, instead of being a few huts on poles, has, according to *Hazell's Annual*, a population of 12,000.

Colonial Postal Scandals

I AM glad to note that the official journal of the Royal Philatelic Society goes for the scandalous Barbados "Kingston Relief Fund" issue, but it:

would be more to the purpose if the Society itself would call the attention of the Colonial Office to these disgraceful proceedings of British officials. When, oh, when, will the Society do something to justify its existence?

Sale of the Vernon Roberts Triangular Capes

AT last the long-expected has happened. Mr. Vernon Roberts has thrown his triangular Cape of Good Hope stamps on the market. Never before has such a vast accumulation (it cannot be called a collection) of the rare stamps of one country been offered for sale. Two hundred woodblocks and over 1000 of the engraved triangulars! This is bloating with a vengeance. If there were many such bloaters as Mr. Vernon Roberts has been, the philatelic decks would be swept clean; there would scarcely be a desirable crumb left for the ordinary man.

Cayman Islands

TIME was when I used to advise beginners to go in for Cayman Islands as an inexpensive new country. But already it is getting beyond the inexpensive ideas of a small country. Its King's single CA's are running up into long prices, and now the multiple 6d. and 1s. are put on the obsolete shelf with a change of colours, and a 5s. stamp is added to the set.

Great Britain: Current 3d. Shades

THOSE of my young friends of *G. S. W.* who are sweet on the stamps of Great Britain (as who is not?), and who go in for shades, will do well to keep a sharp eye on the current 3d. stamp. Something has evidently gone wrong at the printing works, for De La Rue and Co. are turning out some curious specimens of our 3d. stamp just now. On the same day I have bought at the same post office at least three distinct shades,

all very pale shades. It will be remembered that the first printing (and until recently the 3d.) was printed in a sharp dark purple on yellow, now it comes in shades of a washed-out pale blurred purple on yellow.

By the way, our Gibbons sticks to it that this stamp is a brown on yellow, but the Controller of Stamps himself assured me that it is printed in the same purple as was used for the purple 1d. stamp, and that it is only the effect of printing on yellow paper that gives the ink a brown tint.

Cornelius Wrinkle in Trouble

HERE'S a choice tit-bit in the *Monthly Journal* from the pen of Mr. Charles J. Phillips, ye managing director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., under the heading of "Illness (?) of Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle":—

I have been on a little motor trip for ten days to the West of England, and only on my return have seen *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* dated April 27th.

On page 273 I was surprised to read as follows:—
"Alas! poor *A. J. P.*, may our end, so near, be as peaceful as thine."

This, alas! can have but one meaning. I can assure my readers that the Directors of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have no intention of ceasing to publish *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, and I am therefore forced to the conclusion that my friend Mr. Wrinkle is arranging for an early departure to the realms of eternal peace, where I hope he will find the floors paved with Transvaal "wide roulettes" and *tétes-bêches* growing on the gooseberry bushes.

That motor trip evidently has sadly shaken my friend—probably he ran over no end of roosters, etc., by the way, and that disturbs the nerves.

And why the angels should not one refer, after the fashion of the day, to one's departure to the realms, etc.? Other great men make a habit of doing so. One eminent has made the mouths of his Society water in anticipation of that event. But that floor paved with "wide roulettes" and "*tétes-bêches*" reads entrancing. I wonder if they will be cheaper than at 391 Strand, W.C.!

Miscellaneous

The Barbados Post Office Scandal

THE *London Philatelist*, the journal of the Royal Philatelic Society, commenting on the so-called "Kingston Relief Fund" stamps issued by the authorities at Barbados, says, "The results achieved by this incursion of the Barbados Post Office into the realms of charity savour more of comic opera than of the official history of a Colonial Government Department! The only issue, as apparently at first intended, of 6000 stamps would have only resulted in the modest gain of £25 towards the relief fund, though doubtless a second supply would have been contemplated had there been a general demand. It seems, however, that the entire first printing was bought up by a speculator, and in the second printing, thus rendered necessary, another astute speculator discovered a sheet with inverted overprint, for which he claimed a big price, and that then, in sheer spite, the authorities actually made a third printing in which they purposely inverted the surcharge in order to spoil the market for the

aforesaid speculator! The result is that, while the Kingston Relief Fund may be some £50 richer, a sum many times greater has gone to enrich the pockets of some enterprising individuals in the West Indies, while a new issue has been created which merits the contempt alike of all those who collect stamps and those who consider that the duty of a Post Office is to issue stamps for postal purposes alone."

The Forthcoming German Philatelic Convention

THIS year the nineteenth annual gathering of German Stamp Collectors and Dealers will take place at Hamburg, from 23 to 27 August. The preparations are made conjointly by the two influential and flourishing philatelic societies of which Hamburg can boast, and we are in receipt of a preliminary programme from which we gather that the coming Convention will be worthy of its predecessors. The chief place of meeting will be the "Alsterlust," beautifully

situated on the lake-like expanse of the outer Alster. And what a variety of programme! Friday, 23 August, a stamp bourse in the morning; at night a general reception and concert. Saturday, continuation of stamp bourse, eleventh annual meeting of the Union of German and Austrian Stamp Societies; at night a grand smoking concert. Sunday, nineteenth annual meeting of the German Philatelic Convention with important lectures of a scientific nature; at six o'clock grand banquet at the "Hamburger Hof." Monday, steamer trip round the very extensive docks, the free port and shipyards, combined with a visit to an ocean liner, on board of which the official photograph of the whole company will be taken; a convivial lunch on the terraces of Wiesel's Hotel, affording a splendid view of harbour and River Elbe, Hamburg's life artery; special electric cars to Stellingen to inspect the world-famed zoological garden of Mr. Hagenbeck, the largest dealer in wild animals in the world, whose idea of zoological gardens is quite unique, and whose new venture attracts universal attention. The entire proceedings to wind up on Tuesday with a sea trip to Heligoland.

All are welcome, including ladies; and as Hamburg is easy to reach, British philatelists should take this opportunity to spend a pleasant and profitable holiday with the stamp fraternity of Germany; maybe that afterwards they will think seriously of establishing a similar institution in this country. It is strange to contemplate that scientific bodies like the British Association; friendly societies like the Free Gardeners or Good Shepherds; that athletic and other clubs down to shop combines, all have their annual gatherings held at various places in rotation, only stamp collectors with their world-wide interests are left in the cold. A stamp exhibition now and then is *not* enough. Let us hope that soon we might hear of a British convention of philatelists. It is worth trying.

The Stamp Collector.

A Chalky Puzzle

THE large shilling stamps now coming over (from Antigua) are on the old CC paper, *but with the so-called chalky or glazed surface.* We often read that no paper with this watermark has been made for over twenty years past, but nobody explains, if it is so, why that in use for these Leeward Islands (as in Dominica, etc.) should have this particular surface; can it be applied after the paper has been lying in stock all these years?

The Stamp Collector.

Sequel to the Libel Action

IT has long been an open secret in the stamp trade that the unsuccessful plaintiff in the recent libel action, Lowden *v.* Ewen, would appeal against the decision of the Lord Chief Justice with a view to a re-trial of the action. The following report of proceedings in the Court of Appeal on Tuesday, 9 April, is extracted from the daily newspapers:—

Lowden *v.* Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited, and others. This was the defendants' application that the plaintiff should give security.

Mr. Sturgess said the plaintiff complained that the defendants said he sold stamps with forged postmarks and surcharges. The jury found a verdict for defendants, holding as a matter of fact that what the defendants had said was true. The plaintiff appealed, on the ground that on some of the points raised the defendants had offered no evidence, and, therefore, had failed to prove the plea of justification up to the hilt. Moreover, they had paid 40s. into court as to one count, and he said he was entitled to a verdict at any rate for that amount with costs. The costs of the five days' trial came to £539, and as much of the evidence must be gone into he asked for substantial security.

Mr. W. S. M. Knight said the plaintiff was willing to give security, but he thought £50 suggested was too much. After discussion, the Court ordered £35.

The Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

Canada, 1851 6d. stamp, 7½ cy.

THE 6d. sterling, 7½ cy. (currency), and 10d. sterling, 8d. cy., were always a matter of difficulty



to me, but I find there is a very simple explanation.

A well-known collector writes to me from Montreal as follows:—

The entries with 12d. on which I had, if I remember right, were generally stamped 20 c. in red on the wrapper, and the reply from New York generally had two 10 cents or four 5 cents, proving that 20 cents was the rate the 12d. was reckoned at. There were therefore five Canadian shillings of 20 cents each to the dollar, or a ratio on the old Canadian currency of five to four.

A very simple arithmetical process is all that is necessary. To turn sterling into currency you multiply by five and divide by four, and for currency into sterling you adopt the reverse—multiply the currency value by four and divide by five.

M. H. Horsley in the *London Philatelist*.

Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

President: H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Dracoshurh Street, E. C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.45.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 4 Southampton Row on Thursday, 7 March, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, A. W. Chambers, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, A. de Worms, Thos. Wm. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, John G. Tolhurst.

The chair was taken by Mr. Hausburg, and the minutes of the meeting held on 21 February, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported that he had just heard of the death of Mr. W. Armistead, which took place in August, 1906, and the intimation was received by the members present with much regret. A letter was also read from the Austrian Philatelic Society conveying congratulations of the members of this Society in respect of the honour recently conferred upon it, and the Honorary Secretary was directed to acknowledge the same in the usual way.

A letter was read from the Syndic of the Fitz-William Museum, Cambridge, relative to the establishment in such museum of a philatelic department, and requesting the support of the members of this Society.

A report was received from the Honorary Secretary that the Society had now been formally incorporated and the certificate obtained, and that it was necessary for members to apply and to sign a form of adhesion in order to obtain the benefits of membership of the Incorporated Society.

The members then proceeded to the election of the following gentlemen, who after ballot were declared duly elected members of the Society:—

Mr. Frank Jukes Peplow, proposed by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Robert Morton Richard Milne, proposed by Baron A. de Worms, seconded by Baron P. de Worms.

Captain James Richard Plomer Clarke, proposed by Dr. H. A. James, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. John Henry Clapp, proposed by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, seconded by Mr. H. E. Deats.

Mr. Gerald Coles, proposed by Mr. R. B. Yardley, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. R. Mabson, proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. A. H. Stamford.

A discussion was then opened by Mr. Oldfield upon the best method of illustrating papers read before the Society, in the course of which he proposed that the writers of the papers to be read before the Society and which required illustration in order that they might be properly understood, should be requested to select and arrange such stamps as they might deem suitable and mount them on sheets the same size as those of the pages of the Journal, giving at the same time short written descriptions; that these stamps and the descriptions should be sent in to the Society shortly before the paper was read in order that reproductions might be made to illustrate the paper on publication, and that a sufficient additional number of illustrations should then be procured to enable one copy to be given to each member attending the meeting. After some discussion, in which Messrs. Hausburg, Tilleard, Chambers, Fulcher, and Hall joined, Mr. Tilleard moved and Mr. Yardley seconded, a resolution to the following effect, and the same resolution was agreed to:—

"That this meeting recommends to the consideration of the Council the desirability of making arrangements for securing the proper illustration of papers for the purpose of reference at the meetings at which the papers are read, and for subsequent publication in the Journal of the Society."

Mr. Yardley then proposed, and Mr. Hall seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Oldfield, who responded.—*London Philatelist.*

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.

Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.

Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.

Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.

Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

The thirteenth ordinary meeting of the Society was held on 20 April, 1907, at Exeter Hall, Strand.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Melville, Mr. J. Feeney was elected to the chair at 8 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Donations to the library were acknowledged from Miss W. M. Sugden, Miss A. Green, and Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co.

The chairman stated that at the auction to be held at the next meeting of the Society on

4 May, a number of our late Secretary's stamps would be offered for sale. Mr. Savournin possessed a very fine collection, particularly strong in strips and blocks of out-of-the-way stamps, and he hoped that members would attend in large numbers, so that the sale might be a financial success.

Alterations having had to be made in the programme for the evening owing to the absence of Mr. Beaujeux, who was to have given us a display of the stamps of Switzerland, the chairman announced that Mr. P. L. Pemberton had kindly sent a paper and display of "The Stamps used by the Royal Niger Company," which was greatly appreciated by all present. To illustrate the great rarity of some of these stamps, Mr. Pemberton stated that of some hundreds of them he had examined, of the 6d. he had only seen one copy, of the 9d. one, and of the 10d. eight. At the close a vote of thanks to Mr. P. L. Pemberton and to Mr. H. F. Johnson for kindly reading Mr. Pemberton's paper was proposed by Mr. Feeney, seconded by Mr. Westcott, and carried with acclamation.

In announcing that Mr. Westcott would follow with a paper entitled "Recollections," the chairman acknowledged his kindness in filling a gap in our programme at very short notice, and expressed the belief that the paper would be of a very interesting character; nor was he wrong, Recollections of finding 1877 V.R. Transvaal outside penny packet, and of purchasing ts., emerald-green, three-corner Cape of Good Hope, at a few pence, must be very pleasant things.

Mr. Westcott closed a very entertaining paper with several extracts from letters he had received from various foreign correspondents whose knowledge of the English language was rather limited, and which caused much amusement. A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. Feeney and seconded by Mr. Gibson, was passed to Mr. Westcott amidst enthusiasm.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. J. Feeney for kindly presiding.

Liverpool Philatelic Society

President: J. H. M. Savage.

Hon. Secretary: A. S. Allender, 71 Canning Street, Liverpool.

Meetings: Hotel St. George, Lime Street, Liverpool.

THE annual general meeting was held on Monday, 22 April, at 7.30 p.m., the President in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous annual meeting the balance sheet, showing a healthy state of the Society's finances, was unanimously adopted. The Secretary then read his report, which evidenced a large increase of membership, the total being now nearly 100, and a sustained interest in Philately.

On the election of officers being called, Mr. Savage was unanimously re-elected as President, his proposer and supporters bearing testimony to his zeal and energy on behalf of the Society.

Mr. W. Gill and Mr. Phelps as Vice-Presidents, Mr. Reginald James as Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. S. Allender as Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. W. Galloway as Hon. Exchange Secretary, Mr. Gordon as Hon. Auditor, and Mr. Cuthbertson as Hon. Librarian, were all unanimously elected, and this wonderful unanimity extended to the Committee, which now consists of Dr. Ackerley, Messrs. Hill, Milner, Rockliff, and Woodthorpe. The *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* was again adopted as the official organ of the Society.

A few needful alterations in the rules with reference to the conduct of the Exchange packets were considered and adopted.

A very hearty vote of thanks to the past Committee and officers terminated the proceedings.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 20
Whole No. 124

18 MAY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Djibouti

YOU may look in vain through our English gazetteers, encyclopædias, and atlases for the place known to us philatelically as "Djibouti." It is not to be found; but the generally-known fact that it is a port on the French Somali coast will lead you to scan a map of that territory, and then it will dawn upon you that the place marked at the southern entrance to the Red Sea as "Jibuti" must be the clue to the exporter of Djibouti philatelic wall-paper. What the French spell "Djibouti" we shorten to "Jibuti." In fact, you may take your choice between Djibouti, Jibuti, Jibooti, and Jiboutie.

This Somali Coast first came into philatelic notice in 1892, when we were puzzled with the hitherto unheard-of name "Obock." That name had a run of a couple of years, when it was superseded by Djibouti, the explanation being that the old harbour of Obock was robbed of its importance by the much better harbour of Djibouti.

Djibouti is a good harbour situated on the south side of the Bay of Tajurra at the entrance to the Red Sea and opposite Aden. It derives considerable importance as the starting-point of the railway to Harrar, in Abyssinia. It has a population of 15,000.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of Djibouti opens when the issues of Obock were retired in its favour. As I have said, Djibouti as a better harbour superseded Obock, and the first issue of the new harbour consisted of the Peace and Commerce issue of Obock, overprinted DJ. Then followed a series of labels so large as to be generally known as philatelic wall-papers; these in turn were followed by an epidemic of surcharges, until the welcome end came in a general issue for French Somali Coast.

1894. One value. Design: The 5 c. of the then current Peace and Commerce type of Obock overprinted DJ, in black.



Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 c., green	0 9	—

1894. Two values. Design: The same issue of Obock stamps, overprinted with the word DJIBOUTI diagonally, and the figures of value underneath.



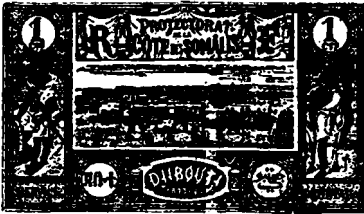
Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
25 on 2 c., brown on buff	5 0	4 0
50 on 1 c., black on azure	—	5 0

1894. Two high values. Design: The 5 franc value of Obock of 1893 overprinted DJIBOUTI.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 fr. on 5 fr., rose		—	—
5 fr., rose		35 0	—

1894-1902. Sixteen values. Designs: Large wall-papers of various shapes and designs as illustrated, all bicolours and issued imperforate. The perforation edge on some of the designs in our illustrations is a reproduction of a part of the actual design.



Imperforate.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c., claret and black		0 2	0 3
2 c., black and claret		0 2	0 4
4 c., blue and brown		0 3	0 6
5 c., red and blue-green		0 2	0 6
5 c., yellow-green		0 9	—
10c., green and brown		0 9	—



15 c., green and lilac	—	—
25 c., rose and blue	—	1 0
30 c., " olive-brown	—	—
40 c., blue and yellow.	—	—
50 c., carmine and blue	—	—
75 c., orange and mauve	—	—



1 fr., black and olive-green	—	—
2 fr., rose and grey-brown	5 0	5 0



Imperforate.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 fr., blue and rose		10 0	—



25 fr., blue and rose	35 0	—
50 fr., rose and blue	20 0	—

1899. One value. Design: The 4 c. of the last issue surcharged, in black, 0,40 as illustrated.

0,40

Imperf.

0,40 on 4 c., blue and brown	—	1 0
--	---	-----

1902. Four values. Design: Stamps of the 1894-1902 series surcharged in type as illustrated.

0.05

Imperf.

0.05 on 75 c., orange & mauve	—	—
0.10 on 1 fr., blk. & olive-grn.	—	—
0.40 on 2 fr., rose & grey-brn.	20 0	—
0.75 on 5 fr., blue and rose	20 0	—

1902. One value. Design: The 75 c. of the 1893-4 series of Obock surcharged 0.05.



Imperf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
0.05 on 75 c., lilac and orange — —

1902. Two values. Design: High values of the 1903-4 series of Obock surcharged with figure of value at the top of the stamp and the word CENTIMES at the bottom.



Imperf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
5 c. on 25 fr., blue and brown 6 0 5 0
10 c. on 50 fr., green and lake — —

1902. One value. Design: The 40 c. of the 1894-1902 series surcharged 5 CENTIMES in one line in black.

Imperf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
5 c. on 40 c., blue and yellow 0 9 1 0

1902. Two values. Design: Obock stamps of 1893-4, as already illustrated, surcharged with new value and the word DJIBOUTI.

Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
5 c. on 30 c., bistre and green — —
10 c. on 25 c., black and blue — —
10 c. on 2 fr., orange and lilac 4 0 — —
10 c. on 10 fr., mauve and red 4 0 4 0

1902. One value. Design: The 50 c. of the 1894-1902 series surcharged 10 CENTIMES in one line, in black.

Imperf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.
10 c. on 50 c., carmine and blue — —

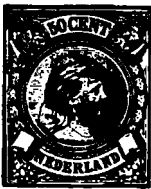
(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Our Symposium
What should be the Limitations
of a Simplified Collection ?
By C. A. HOWES, BOSTON, U.S.A.

HOLLAND (NEDERLAND).
Queen Wilhelmina, 1890.



10

1891-6. Type 10. Typographed. Perf. 11, 11½.
Frame in first colour.

No.		N.	U.
45	50 c., green and brown (1896)	—	—
46	1 g., brown and olive (")	—	—
47	2 g. 50 c., carmine and blue (a) rose & light blue (1894)	—	—
48	5 g., bronze-green & red-brown	—	—

Printed in sheets of 50, 5 rows of 10.
No. 47 is known doubly perforated vertically.



11



12

Engraved by Enschede and Sons, Haarlem.
Portrait engraved by E. Mouchon, Paris.

1898-1906. Type 11. Typographed.
Perf. 12½.

No.		N	U.
49	½ c., lilac	—	—
50	1 c., rose	—	—
51	2 c., brown	—	—
52	2½ c., green	—	—

Type 12. Frame in first colour.

		N.	U.
53	3 c., orange	—	—
54	3 c., olive (1901)	—	—
55	5 c., carmine	—	—
	(a) rose	—	—
56	7½ c., dark brown	—	—
57	10 c., grey-lilac	—	—
58	12½ c., blue	—	—
59	15 c., yellow-brown	—	—
60	17½ c., violet (1906)	—	—
61	20 c., yellow-green	—	—
62	22½ c., brown and bronze-green	—	—
63	25 c., rose and blue	—	—
64	50 c., bronze-green & red-brown	—	—

No. 50 occurs with a stop between "1" and "cent."

Printed in sheets of 200, 10 rows of 20 (½ c. - 2½ c.); 20 rows of 10 for 3 c. - 50 c.



13



A



B

Portrait engraved by J. Vurtheim, of Rotterdam, from photo by Prof. R. Staag.
Border by W. Steelinck, of Amsterdam.

1892-1905. Type 13. Line-engraved.
Perf. 11, 11½.

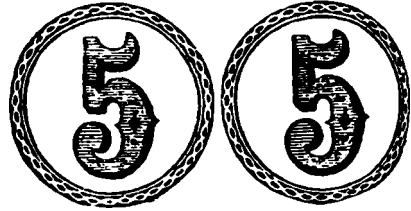
There are two varieties of the 1 g.; the first was issued for the coronation on 6 Sept., 1898, and the second early in 1899. Var. A.—The figures "1" are 3½ mm. high and about ½ mm. from frame beneath. Var. B.—The figures are 3½ mm. high and about ¼ mm. from frame; letters of GULDEN thinner than Type A.

No.		N.	U.
65	1 g., blue-green { A var.	—	—
	{ B ,, (1899)	—	—
66	2½ g., grey-violet (1899)	—	—
67	5 g., lake (1899)	—	—
68	10 g., orange (1905)	—	—

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



51



Engraved by Enschede and Sons, Haarlem.

15 MAY, 1870. Type 51. Typographed on coloured paper. Two varieties of the 5 c., varying in the shading on the ball of the "5" and the chainwork in frame.

i. Perf. 13, 13½. ii. Perf. 12½ x 12.

No.		i.		ii.	
		N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.
101	5 (c.), brown, yellow { A var.	—	—	—	—
	{ B ,,	—	—	—	—
	(a) brown, buff { A var.	—	—	—	—
	{ B ,,	—	—	—	—
	(b) red-brown, buff { A var.	—	—	—	—
	{ B ,,	—	—	—	—
102	10 (c.), violet, blue	—	—	—	—

For imperf. varieties see note after 1867 issue. Printed in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10.



52



53



A



B



C



D

1881-85. Types 52 and 53 (1 g.). Value in black except on 1 g., which is in red. Four varieties.—A, 34 loops; T of BETALEN over centre of loop; top branch of E of TE shorter than lower branch. B, 33 loops; T of BETALEN between two loops. C, 32 loops; T of BETALEN slightly to left of loop; top branch of first E of BETALEN shorter than lower branch. D, 37 loops; lettering larger than in preceding varieties.

i. Perf. 13, 13½. ii. Perf. 11½, 12½.

No.		i.		ii.	
		N.	U.	N.	U.
103	1 c., blue and black.				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
104	1½ c., blue and black				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
105	2½ c., blue and black				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
106	5 c., blue and black				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
107	10 c., blue and black				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
108	12½ c., blue and black				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
109	15 c., blue and black				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
110	20 c., blue and black				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
111	25 c., blue and black				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—
112	1 g., blue and red				
	A var.	—	—	—	—
	B "	—	—	—	—
	C "	—	—	—	—

Printed in sheets of 200, 20 rows of 10. There were a number of different arrangements of the varieties on a sheet, but at most there were but 13 of variety D, which accounts for its scarcity.

1894-1907. Change of colour. Varieties A and C (A only for ¼ c., 6½ c., and 7½ c.). Perf. 12½.

No.		N.	U.
113	½ c., ultramarine and black (1902).		
	A var.	—	—
114	1 c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—
115	1½ c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—
116	2½ c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—
117	5 c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—
118	6½ c. " " " (1907).	—	—
	A var.	—	—
119	7½ c. " " " (1904).	—	—
	A var.	—	—
120	10 c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—
121	12½ c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—
122	15 c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—
123	20 c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—
124	25 c. " " " { A " " " "	—	—
	" " " " { C " " " "	—	—

PROVISIONAL ISSUES.

50 CENT

54

1906. Type 53 surcharged with Type 54 diagonally, in black. Perf. 12½.

No.		N.	U.
151	50 c. on 1 g., blue and red.		
	A var.	—	—
	B "	—	—
	C "	—	—

Type 52 surcharged in red. Perf. 12½.

No.		N.	U.
152	6½ c. on 7½ c., ultramarine & black		
	A var.	—	—

The preceding has been founded mainly on the lists as given in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue. Its arrangement can be very easily followed, and with the same system adopted and adhered to throughout a catalogue much of the difficulty in using the lists would be obviated. This would be appreciated by the beginner and amateur especially. If once understood that the consecutive numbering represented the main varieties, it would be plain sailing for the latter. For example, a collection of 68 varieties would represent the straight postage

stamps of Holland, without the difficulty for a novice in picking such a representative lot out from Gibbons' 204 plus varieties; 24 varieties would represent the Postage Due stamps in place of sorting out Gibbons' 56 varieties; and two extra would complete the surcharges. Total 94 for the Simplified

Collection. Yet the other sub-varieties are all there in such shape that the novice can know what else there is, the advanced collector can know what to look for to round out his sets of minor varieties, and the specialist is given hints in the footnotes, which can be still further amplified.

(To be continued.)

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Martha Washington, wife of George Washington, was born in New Kent County, Virginia, in May, 1732. She was the daughter of Colonel John Dandridge, a planter, and married Daniel Parke Custis, a wealthy planter, in 1749. Mr. Custis died in 1757, and his widow was left one of the wealthiest women in Virginia. About a year



after, Mrs. Custis met Colonel Washington at the house of a mutual friend. They became engaged, and, after Washington's return from his northern campaign, the marriage took place in 1759. Mrs. Washington ardently sympathized with her husband in his patriotic measures. She foresaw dark days ahead—the suspension of domestic happiness, and even the possibility of her husband's death on the battlefield. Nothing daunted her. "My mind is made up, my heart is in the cause. George is right; he is always right"; so she wrote to one of her relatives. On Washington's appointment as Commander-in-Chief an additional burden of cares was laid on his devoted wife. Whenever it was possible she joined her husband in camp, and often suffered many privations. Her

time was fully employed in providing comforts for the sick soldiers. When the war came to an end, Mrs. Washington retired from camp life and lived quietly at Mount Vernon. On Washington's election as first President of the United States she assumed the duties of mistress of the Executive Mansion in New York. Although fifty-seven years of age, she still retained much of her beauty and dignity and grace. Her aversion to official life did not cause her to neglect any part of her duties. Her weekly levees were open to all whose characters were beyond reproach. During Washington's second term of office their official residence was at Philadelphia. Mrs. Washington was greatly relieved when her husband refused to serve a third term in 1796. The rest of their life together was spent in the happy seclusion of Mount Vernon. The President's death in 1799 was a terrible blow to his wife. She survived him two and a half years, and died at Mount Vernon on 22 May, 1802. Before her death she destroyed all her correspondence with Washington lest "the confidence they had shared together should be made public." Her portrait appears on the 8 cents value of the 1902-3 series.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BREMEN—continued

3 Grote, black on blue

Issue of April, 1855. Unperforated



Issue of May, 1863. *Perf. en scie*


Issue of 1866-7. Perforated 13

First Forgery.—I think this is meant for Type II., but it is a poor imitation. Badly lithographed, on medium, hard, bluish-lavender or neutral-tinted wove paper, unperforated, or pin-perf. 13. The wards of the key are like two e's, placed back to back. The upper lobe of each

trefoil is larger than the other two lobes. The top of the T of AMT is joined to the M. The two little circles, in the top and bottom of the body of each large 3, are absent. The left lower knob of the handle of the key comes between the tenth and eleventh of the vertical lines of shading in the shield, counting the thin, left-hand outline of the shield. The oval below the first stroke of the M of BREMEN appears to be widely open, and to contain two vertical lines, but I cannot be

positive, as, in my only three specimens, the postmark happens to obscure this test in all. There is no black dot at the top of the central trefoil on the crown. The jewels on the base of the crown are all diamonds, and there seems to be a dot in the right-hand one. There are 21 vertical lines of shading in the shield, counting the left-hand outline, and the last line, each side, goes very close to the outline, thus differing from all three types of the genuine. The fourth line from the right has been drawn too long, and projects considerably above the top of the shield. The top of the key does not touch the centre of the top of the shield. Four vertical lines of the background can be seen through the quatrefoil in the handle of the key. The shaded, lower point of the shield, and the circular ornament below it, are as in the genuine Type II. The left side of the shield does not touch the ornamental oval, round the large left-hand 3.

Second Forgery.—This is an extremely nice-looking counterfeit, and I fancy it has had a large sale. It is probably quite modern, as I do not remember seeing it until after the second edition of this book was published (1892). Very well lithographed, on blue laid paper. All my specimens have the laid lines horizontal. It is copied from Type II. The stamps may be found imperforate, *perçé en scie*, or perf. 12½. The little oval, below the first stroke of the M of BREMEN, containing the two vertical lines, is quite closed. There is no black dot above the point of the central trefoil of the crown. The central jewel on the base of the crown is a perfectly circular pearl. The corner-point of the key touches the centre of the top outline of the shield, as in the genuine Type II.; but there are only seven of the vertical lines of the shield (counting the thin left-hand outline) to be seen to left of this point, reckoning along the top line of the shield. In the genuine Type II., eight lines can be seen. None of these lines project above the top of the shield. The shaded bottom point of the shield is only slightly to the right of the centre of the little circular ornament below it. The ring round the barrel of the key is decidedly wider than the corresponding rings round the projecting knobs of the handle; though they are all of equal width in the genuine stamps of all three types. There is one easy test in the little black outlines, below the letters of the word BREMEN. In the genuine Type II., there is one of these lines (like an ) under the right foot of the M, another similar but longer one under the whole of the E, another similar one under the left foot of the N, and one (shaped like a ) beginning under the right foot of the N. These are all quite separate from one another in the genuine. In this forgery all these lines run together into one unbroken piece.

Third Forgery.—According to the lines in the shield, this should be Type III., but according to the oval below the M, it is Type I. Fairly lithographed, on blue *wove* paper, rather thin, nicely perf. 12½. The single vertical line in the oval has a curved line joined to its left side, making it look like a . There is no black dot above the crown. An easy test for this forgery is that all the jewels in the base of the crown are pearls. The top corner of the key, at the centre

of the top of the shield, touches the tenth line from the left (counting the left-hand outline), instead of the ninth. There are 21 lines in the shield, instead of 18, counting as before. The third and tenth lines from the left show above the top outline of the shield. The last line to the left goes very close to the outline, as in Type III. of the genuine. The shield touches the ornamental oval, round the large, left-hand 3. The right upper knob of the handle of the key touches the thick black outline to right of it; this is not the case with any of the genuine types. There is a very fine hair-line, joining the tops of the letters T AMT, and a similar line, connecting the bottoms of AMT. They look like guides for drawing the letters.

Fourth Forgery.—This is an imitation of Type III. Nicely lithographed, on thick, hard, vertically-laid blue paper, *perçé en scie*. There is no black dot above the point of the central trefoil. There are only 18 vertical lines in the shield, instead of 19, counting the left-hand outline. The line which shows *very* close to the right-hand outline, in Type III. of the genuine, is absent in this forgery. The shield *just* touches the ornamental oval, round the large, left-hand 3. I cannot see any other very salient points of difference between this forgery and the genuine Type III., but hope these tests will be sufficient.

Fifth Forgery.—This is not like any of the genuine types. Lithographed, on blue *wove* paper, unperforated. The two T's in the wards of the key are not alike; in the lower T, the hanging ends are split or double. There is no dot above the point of the central trefoil. The circles in the large numerals are absent. There are only 16 vertical lines in the shield, and the last two to the left are close together, as they are in Type III. The left lower knob of the key touches the eighth line from the left. The oval below the M of BREMEN contains *four* vertical lines. There is no black dot above the top of the central trefoil on the crown. The jewels on the base of the crown are like Type III. None of the lines of the shield show above the top outline. Four lines can be seen through the quatrefoil of the key, and three of them slant down from left to right, instead of being vertical. The shaded point, at the bottom of the shield, actually touches the circular ornament below it, and the said ornament contains three vertical lines. The left side of the shield is firmly joined to the ornamental frame of the large, left-hand 3. There are no circles in either 3.

Sixth Forgery.—This has the oval of Type I., but the shield is more like Type III. Lithographed, on blue *wove* paper, perf. 12½. The letters of STADT POST BREMEN are only 1 mm. high, instead of 1½ mm. The left outline of the shield is thicker than in any of the stamps yet described, all of which have the said line exactly the same thickness as the lines in the shield. Including this line, there are 21 in the shield, the last to the left being exceedingly close to the outline, closer than in Type III. of the genuine. The left lower knob of the key touches the eleventh line from the left. Three lines can be seen through the quatrefoil of the handle. The oval, below the first stroke of the M of BREMEN, is closed, as

in Type I., but it seems to have two broken lines in it, with a dot below the space between them. There is no black dot above the central trefoil on the crown. The jewels on the base of the crown are altogether shapeless, except one to the left of the centre, which is more or less circular. The shaded corner of the key does not quite touch the centre of the top outline of the shield; it touches either the tenth or eleventh line in the shield, counting from the left. None of the lines project above the top outline of the shield. Two vertical lines, and a part of a third, can be seen through the quatrefoil, in the handle of the key. The shaded, lower point of the shield is the same as in Type I., but the little circular ornament below it contains a perfectly distinct, vertical line. The left side of the shield is firmly joined to the ornamental oval and the large, left-hand 3.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—71.

Second Forgery.—Uncancelled, but more frequently with a horizontal blue pencil-line.

Third Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Fourth Forgery.—71.

Fifth Forgery.—71.

Sixth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

(To be continued.)

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New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Elobey, Annabon, and Corisco.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., send us the first of a new set for these Spanish Colonies of the same general design as before, but with a new, up-to-date portrait of King Alfonso.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., deep violet	.	.	.	—	—
2 c., black	.	.	.	—	—
3 c., vermilion	.	.	.	—	—
4 c., dark green	.	.	.	—	—
5 c., green	.	.	.	—	—
10 c., lilac	.	.	.	—	—
15 c., carmine	.	.	.	—	—
20 c., orange	.	.	.	—	—

Luxemburg.—Two more values have been issued of the new series with portrait of the Grand Duke Wilhelm—20 c. and 25 c.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
10 c. carmine	.	.	.	0	2 0 1
12½ c. grey green	.	.	.	0	3 —
20 c., orange	.	.	.	0	3 —
25 c., blue	.	.	.	0	4 —

New Zealand.—Mr. A. G. Bate sends *Erwen's Weekly* a copy of the 6d. value with the design reduced to the size of the ¼d., 1d., 2d., and 4d. The large size has been found inconvenient, and

we imagine that the 3d. and 8d. will sooner or later also be reduced. Then will come the ques-



tion of dealing with the double-size stamps, 2½d., 5d., 2s., and 5s. If all the designs were brought into line, the series would be one of the handsomest in circulation.

Peru.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* (U.S.A.) says: "This country has found it necessary to make two provisional stamps from the last issued 12 c. The new value is surcharged diagonally—

'Un centavo,' in red, on 12 c., blue and black.

'Dos centavos,' in violet, 12 c. " "

"The first value of a new set has also appeared. The stamp is large, and the design is an equestrian statue."

Mekeel's Weekly, describing the new design, says: "It is the same large size of the recent issues of Peru, and is in two colours, and finely engraved and printed, evidently the work of the American Bank Note Co., New York. The central picture is a copy of an equestrian statue, spirited and well drawn, while the frame is striking in its simplicity and artistic beauty. UNION—POSTAL UNIVERSAL—PERU is printed in a tablet at the top, the second and third lines being slightly curved. Figures of value appear at either side in small shield-shaped tablets, while 5 CENTAVOS is

forms the bottom of the frame. The frame is printed in deep blue, and the centre in black."

San Marino.—This miniature republic has started a fresh series of stamps of quite a novel design. In shape the stamps are long rectangular, about the same width as an ordinary De La Rue stamp, but much longer; to be exact, the design measures 18½ × 25 mm. An inscription at bottom of the design reads OFFICINA DALOGRAFICA—ROMA. The design itself consists of a large label across the top inscribed REP. OF S. MARINO; underneath are the Arms of the republic on a shield surmounted by a crown, though what a republic has got to do with a crown it is hard to say. Perchance it symbolizes the protection of Italy. In an enclosing circular disc is the word LIBERTAS; on each side is a straight-limbed tree with top foliage, and below a figure of value with CENT on one side and ESIMO on the other side; BOLLO POSTALE at the bottom.

New design.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., dark brown		0	1	—	—

Sierra Leone.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the issue changed in colour from purple and green to all green.



Change of colour.
Wmk. Multiple C.A.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½d., all green		—	—	—	—

South Australia.—We have received the 2s. 6d. value of the long rectangular large POSTAGE, watermarked Crown A.



N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Large POSTAGE.

Wmk. Crown A.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
3d., olive-green		0	5	0	2
4d., orange-red		0	6	—	—
6d., green		—	—	—	—
9d., lake		1	0	0	9
1s., brown		—	—	—	—
2s. 6d., mauve		—	—	—	—

Trinidad.—The £1 value has come to hand printed on multiple CA paper. The type is that of the 5s. illustrated. Perf.



Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

£s, green and carmine

The 1d., according to *Ewen's Weekly*, has been changed from black on red paper to "all rose" on ordinary white paper.



Change of colour.
Wmk. Multiple C.A.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1d., all rose		—	—	—	—

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CHAPTER XIX

THE TROVING OF THE TREASURE

THE barn was a big gaunt building, solid like a fortress. The under-part evidently continued to be used, for even now the door stood open invitingly enough. There were recent traces of corn sheaves having been dragged across its floor of hard-beaten earth. The butt-ends of autumnal stooks stood out in a double prickly wall, and quite a little barnyard of speckled fowls, guarded and bossed by a foreman cock, scratched and pecked about the entrance, venturing within only to come out again with a startled whoop and in a scramble of fluffed feathers.

But it was not there that the letters were to be found.

Round at the back there was an orchard into which Mrs. Egerton Greatorix guided us. She had a bundle of keys in her hand, and her cheeks were flushed. At lunch we told her all about ourselves, and she had seemed interested with that kind of sweet, anxious, impersonal interest that comes only to dainty tea-cuppy old ladies. (There I go again scattering adjectives like a Green Book man or—a pupil teacher!)

"I often sit here," she murmured, glancing about the orchard lovingly, "it is so pleasant to watch the sun on the sea."

And as a matter of fact it was. On this side of Cadmon's Cove you seemed to breathe lighter and saltier, and I could see that in a few weeks the apples and pears would be prime. Even now I should not have minded a go at the damson plums. They were regularly weighing down the trees. But of course what really attracted our eyes was the big outside staircase with its twisted iron rail, all rusty with the sea airs. For the big door had not been opened since the cruiser-privateer sailed away and all the correspondence of the Greatorix-Grandison firm came out here to abide in

safety among the blowing orchards and above the rumble and tumble of the German Ocean thundering into Cadmon's Cove. I could hear it now, and it made me feel—well, I don't really know whether it was like a poet or only all of a tremble to get elbow-deep among those piles of stamps.

Probably a mixture of both. We mounted to the second story of the barn. It was a kind of granary with a huge padlocked door, and another from which in old times bags of grain had no doubt ascended and descended by rope and pulley.

On the first there was a big, a whacking big padlock, and the key was stiff as old Currycomb's upper-lip when he affirms that he will "flog the school"! I had to run into the house and ask for some oil. The old lady said sweet oil, but I took the liberty of asking for a little paraffin also. By and by I got the thing open, but not before it began to strike me that perhaps a file would be the most direct road into that barn.

Then after that there was a lock to the door itself. But that went easily without any sort of oil, and a queer, musky, mousy smell met us in the face.

The old lady lifted her skirts with the same quick, decided, bird-like gesture, flirted them a little like a jenny wren does its tail, and stepped inside. The whole big space of the granary was empty, except at one end where a great number of oblong packages were wrapped in cardboard and covered with sheeting. Dust—well, *rather!* Hay-dust, corn-dust, meal-dust, common dust—all sorts of dust, except gold dust.

"Now I will leave you," said Mrs. Egerton Greatorix; "you won't want me, and I couldn't help you. Just let Mr. Sam Brown come in if he needs anything—or if *you* do, my dear. You had better unbar the big door at the far end. That will light you at your work."

This I did. It was only held in place by two immense bars of wood, evidently the work of some country carpenter who, having been pressed for time, had roughed them out with an axe. But they slid back easily

enough, and though the hinges creaked and squealed, the splendid white-blue light off the sea flooded in, and you could have seen the engraver's name on a French Jock-and-Jenny stamp—the one with the two figures that look like an M, I mean.

I forget whether or not we said a temporary good-bye to the dear old lady. I don't think I did. I hope better things of Myn, but I am nowadays certain. I was rushing at the big "mow" of letter packets before her shadow was off the threshold. But Myn stopped me.

"Look here, Sam Brown," she said, "this thing has been entrusted to me. I stand pledged to my father that the correspondence shall not be interfered with. He stands good for the same to old Caleb Grandison. He is all right, my father, but he would throw me overboard like so much bad cargo if it were a matter of the firm. So, Mister Samuel Brown, let this thing be run as it ought—as if our office had been brought out here and we were doing our accounts. You can tackle the dirty work, but do it neatly. I will classify and put away the proceeds."

"If we find anything," I said gloomily. "Perhaps somebody has been here before us!"

Myn, who as usual had taken command, waved her hand towards the heaps with a gesture that meant, "Better go, look, see—and anyway, don't stand jawing there!"

I was going at the packets with my knife, but Myn she said no.

"See here, Sam," she called out, "father trusted me with the seal of the firm. It was he who sealed all these in 1863 or whenever it was. And we are to undo only one packet at a time. We are to read nothing that we can help, or cut anything with writing on the other side, and above all to retie and reseal everything as it was again."

I began to see that there was going to be no wading waist-deep among "Sydney Views," or trampling of the winepress among queer wispy Turks and Japanese of the early square issue. Yummy-yummy—that would have been nice! But Myn was ever so starchy and all bucked up with her father's notions as to what was the correct card in an office. As if there *could* be an office in a barn!

All the same I felt light-headed. I should have liked to hack the parcels open, to dance among them, to catch up rarily here and another there, doing everything to the brisk tune which came up to us with the clapper of the sea against the rocks beneath. But Myn would have none of this.

"One bundle at a time, if you please. Consider yourself in Caleb Grandison's front

office and handling his property. I am responsible. Now—forward, march."

It was tough at first, but after a while I got the hang of it because each time I got out of hand Myn told me of it. And all the while, so long as I held my tongue, the discoveries came tumbling in. Oh, was there ever such a day in the memory of man? I think not. Not in mine at all events.

The unsealing of the very first packet yielded a little square of Black V.R.'s! They had been sent on to the firm from London, or to Caleb himself more likely, just to show him, some time in 1840, what things were coming to. For he had written in his own stiff quill-pen hand on the margin, inside the red line to which they were fixed with a pin:

"*Query: What in the world are these? Fly-papers?*"

He didn't know, and apparently never knew, nor, as far as I was concerned, would he ever be informed. But I did. And no sooner had I grabbed what must have been one of the first blocks of four V. R. Black 1840 ever seen, than I kneeled down and knocked my head on the floor of the granary three times. I was willing to do it oftener, but Myn asked me what I was up to, and if I had gone suddenly mad. She didn't think much of squares of four then—nobody did. But I saw some day people would. So I hung on to those stamps, and rapped my head once again on the boards. Then I explained that I was doing "kowtow" to the spirits of my ancestors for the good luck. This she said was very wicked, and told me to go on digging.

Further down there were lots of early British—wads and acres of them, blue and black—some blue pairs hardly postmarked at all—one of those worn plates that they call ivory head, and any amount of the dearer ones with a lot of sides. Altogether we had done pretty well, but except the V. R. had come on nothing outstanding. There were, however, several Mulready envelopes, not of any great real value, because Caleb had scrawled disobliging remarks across the picture:—

"What the insalubrious purgatory is this?"

"Keep your picture puzzles at home!" "I can't find the Duke of Wellington!"

Also other things that it would not further the cause of stamp collecting to repeat. Right at the bottom there was one blue Mulready which was very pretty, not worn or faded like most of them.

We opened the next, and—lo, it was all foreign correspondence! Yes, my dear sainted aunty, it was filled with colonies—a black Canada Twelve Pence used, a square of four vermilion One Franc French that had been all the way to Venezuela, and had

been sent back to Grandison's to explain some privateering transaction. Probably that was all Caleb ever saw of his money from the Venezuelan, for underneath was written, "He is a liar! Write off!"

Myn told me that it meant "Write it off as a bad debt!" She seemed to consider this something awful. Myn was always dead nuts on settling accounts at once—I not so keen. The fellow always lets you know when he wants his cash. But Myn used to lie awake in the night if she owed a chimney-sweep threepence. There was no peace till it was light enough to go down and pay the debt.

It must have been a bad conscience or something on Myn's part. Jolly glad I never was troubled that way! Of course I always paid when I had to, as a man ought. But to give another chap the use of your money for weeks and months when there is no need for such haste—why, it is contrary to the first principles of banking! Or if it isn't, it ought to be.

Well, the Canada black and a whole colony of "Beavers," all uncut in pairs and squares, and—oh, all the tribe of the smaller colonies—they nearly made me faint. Myn sent me down so often for hot water that I am sure it was a bother, though they didn't say anything. So I resolved to bring a little spirits-of-wine furnace with a pannikin for boiling next time, and then Myn could steam and soak all she wanted. Of course, we could take empty envelopes entire, but most of the best were on the letters themselves. And it was a great joy to find one that could be cut—that is to say, only those with blank sheets behind them.

Well, we forgot all about tea-time, and had to be sent for. But Myn sent back a very pretty message asking Mrs. Egerton Greaterix to excuse us. We were really too dirty, but we would pay our respects to her after having visited the pump, and thank her for all her kindness then.

The maid smiled and in a little while a man came out with a tray filled from end to end with good things—dropped scones, little round "bannocks," sandwiches, besides fruit and honey, with a plate and knife for each of us.

This man was not surly like the man at the lodge. I could see, however, that he was dying to laugh, though he had too great a respect for his own cloth and feelings—not for ours—to do it. Indeed, I don't blame him. For the overalls were his, and Myn with her head tied up in a towel, all her skirts plunged into the leg things, and her little feet peeping out—well, she looked funny enough to disturb the gravity of a meteorologist making "scarts" and arrows over all the seas in the world. Anything

more solemn than that you never saw. A grave-digger is not in it with a weather-chart man. That is because he knows it is four to one that it will turn out wrong, so he wants to carry it off with a face as long as to-day and to-morrow.

But we waded into that tea thankfully enough, and it was good of the old lady. The serving-man unbent a little, but still had to run down into the garden sometimes to smile. I myself heard him smiling three or four times behind the laurels. Then he took the things away and we went at it again. I am not going to weary you by telling all that we found. It would give everybody in these days their deaths from sheer green envy. They would chuck this valuable history about, and accuse me of extending the facts. Whereas on the contrary I have been most careful to keep well within the mark. Grandisons' appeared to have done business with the greater part of the world, and we got stamps which were pretty common then, but have got rare since—like sugar, by the bagful. Of course, it did not come to so much money value as it looks now. For prices ruled very low in those days, unless you found a man who wanted just the very thing you had—something that nobody but you had! But as you may imagine, that was a coincidence which did not happen every day.

When we struck work that night we had gone over about one-third of the packages, and Myn had my satchel nearly full of stamps and envelopes, mostly good, or capable of becoming so. But the Twelve Pence Canada and the dazzling square of V.R.'s were the trump cards. So in one sense it was a black day.

We cleaned up at the pump, and made ourselves as respectable as possible. Myn even combed my hair with the pocket instrument of torture which she carried for my behoof. Her own went all right with a little water, a twiddle of her fingers, and squashing her hat on the top. This was manifestly unfair.

The old lady was pleased—because we were pleased. But she betrayed no interest in our finds. We told her that all had been put up and sealed as we had found it. And she said that was right. She had been trying all her life to be tidy, but had never quite succeeded. Her maid scolded her for it every day. This was that Janet who had only been with her thirty-five years.

Mrs. Greaterix walked right down to the lodge with us, taking Myn's arm, and asking her questions about her father. There she introduced Myn to the keeper's wife and baby, and drawing me apart asked if I knew Mr. Philip Hallamshire Sykes, and anything about the lady he had married.

I said that I knew Mr. Sykes, but as for

Myn's mother, that was long before my day, and I knew nothing at all. At which she sighed, and calling Myn out, kissed her (to the young lady's great astonishment), and made the gamekeeper go part of the way with us towards the town.

"Your father would not like you to be out so late, Millicent!" she explained. And she herself walked off into the dusk of the coppices with the gamekeeper's wife and baby, who in their turn were to convoy her home. We promised to send her word when we were coming again—for the sake of Janet. Janet was always so cross when people came unexpectedly.

"Not that I can always help it, my dears, as you see!" she said pathetically.

We did not need the keeper, and though he had put aside his surliness, he had no real pressing use for us. So as soon as we got within sight of the lighted streets of East Dene, and the thousand sparklets that marked the quays and docks crowding on both banks of the Thor estuary, he abandoned us to our fate.

We were very glad, for we were dying for a talk. And Myn once more astonished me by saying that she had found a little bundle of private papers of her father's, which she had taken the liberty of annexing. She meant to give them to old Phil that night, and if he said she had done wrong in sneaking them she would put them back. But she thought it was most probably a mistake, and that he would be very grateful. I had my doubts.

She had had a look at one or two, however, and was not quite so innocent as she made out.

For on going into the library, there sat

old Phil Hallamshire, with some papers before him, and his gold-rimmed eyeglasses astride his patent Sykesian nose. Myn kissed him. He looked up and nodded to me, apparently still with his mind on what he had been doing.

But the next minute Myn brought him up all standing—hitched him out of his day-dream like a half-pound trout on a salmon rod.

For without volunteering any news of our trip, or making any explanation of our arrival in the September dusk, she plunged out the question, "Why am I called Millicent?"

You never saw anything like it—the change in old Phil's face, I mean. All the Hallamshire "side" went out of it—also all the "faithful and trusted servant of C. Grandison & Co." He grew paler, and sat staring at his daughter, who had her chin on her hands, and was looking at him as fixedly.

"Why, after an old friend of mine!" he answered. But you could catch the stammer in his voice.

"Ah," said Myn quickly, "any friend of that name?"

And she tossed the packet of correspondence she had sneaked out of the barn across to him. I could see the outside address, for the reading lamp with which he had been working shone strongly upon the yellow envelope.

The top letter was addressed in old Phil's own hand to "Miss Millicent Egerton, Scrope Tatton Hall, Yorks."

The expression on old Phil's face when he handled these letters first showed me that there was, after all, something greater and stronger in the world than stamp collecting.

(To be continued.)

Special Correspondence

American Notes and News

198 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
23 April, 1907

The "American Journal of Philately,"
Deceased

WITH the publication of the old *American Journal of Philately* suspended we find ourselves without a single American philatelic magazine of any real value. The old journal, originally started by John Walter Scott, in 1868, has always been a high-class journal, and its pages have contained much that was of real value, and I am sorry to find the publishers can no longer continue it. However, we can still cast our eyes to the East and behold the *Monthly Journal* coming towards us once a month, and also this healthy philatelic youngster once a week, so that reports of philatelic doings and news can still be obtained. I trust that

these remarks will not offend the publishers of *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*, which is an excellent paper of its kind; but its columns are so overcrowded with advertisements and padding of a semi-philatelic nature that it is of little value to thinking and working specialists. For instance, in the issue of 13 April, 1907, out of thirty-two columns of space containing 384 inches of matter, I find the matter pertaining to stamps to be only 124 inches, or less than one-third of the entire paper, and over forty inches are used up for long reports of societies, etc.

That New Issue Business

This is slowly getting down to a reasonable basis, and I congratulate our London house on their decision to take the bull by the horns and get the thing going on sensible lines. New issues cannot be supplied at 10 per cent. over face so

long as it takes human heads and hands to supply them. If they would automatically distribute themselves it would be all right; but clerks and managers are generally inconsiderate enough to want to eat, and live, and have their being, all of which costs money. I think, at 15 per cent., there is just a chance of our coming out whole, and as one of my customers says, the more boxes we close the more money we make. Most of my customers, D.G., are of a liberal mind, and accept this tremendous burden of an extra 5 per cent. rather philosophically, and one of them even has gone to the trouble of telephoning me congratulations on having come to our senses. Anyhow, we're going on with it, that's sure; so send along your little \$25 and get started. You never can tell when you're going to get a bargain.

Italian States

Any American reader who is interested in these stamps is informed that we have now in New York the Barochi Collection, in five volumes. This is a magnificent lot of stamps, and the chance of a lifetime to study the various shades and cancellations. The accumulator of these stamps gathered in every fine copy he found with almost indecent gluttony, and the result, as the politicians say, shows for itself. Many of the fine things have gone, but there are lots left, and I shall be glad to hear from any one wishing to see them.

Salvador

Our new stock books, arranged by Mr. J. B. Leavy, in accordance with his forthcoming articles in the *Monthly Journal*, are now on view at our office at 198 Broadway, or will be sent to clients known to us, if they will write for them. There are precious few of some of the varieties, and an early inspection will help those who are anxious to separate the chaff from the wheat. The mere fact of having had the prices raised about 1000 per cent. in some cases will not stop the knowing ones who collect this country.

Philippines

Such a rush and a scramble for the last surcharge of the U.S.! The stamps were dead as door-nails for a long time, and all at once we were simply crowded with orders for them. Until I awoke to the fact that the \$1, for instance, was being quoted at \$6 to \$10, whilst I was innocently dishing them out at \$1.25; but then I was always an innocent kind of person who knew no philatelic guile, and—Who threw that brick?

Examination of Stamps

Several times I have been told that our fee of 50 cents and \$1 for the examination of stamps is very high, and very hard on collectors. I should like to say a few words on this subject which may tend to prove that the charges are profited. In the first place, we charge absolutely nothing to old clients who have regular dealings with us. To others, who merely use our information for their own satisfaction and ends, I should like to call their attention to the fact that there is a sum of money, approximately some \$15,000, locked up in reference material which would, under other circumstances, be moving in sales and purchases. There is some \$750 a year interest on this

amount. Specialists and experts require high-priced salaries to retain their services, and much time is used in comparison, all of which costs us a great deal more than we receive in fees. Please bear this in mind when we charge you for opinions.

Bores and Time Wasters

Speaking of using time reminds me of a few other little things: perhaps I may be pardoned if I allude to them. A stamp dealer's work is never done. He comes early and goes late; he strains his eyes to the limit, and often is well worn-out when summer comes. It is, therefore, rather hard on him to have to listen to tales from callers-in of how he or she bought a Brattleboro in 1850 for \$2.50, or how many triangular Capes his collection contains, or how a friend of a friend of his has a Mulready envelope. Another source of trouble is the collector who sends a want list of, say, one hundred items. Our clerks go through seventy-five stock books, select the stamps, mount them, price them, bill them, and send them out; and then, after using perhaps the best part of a day at it, back they come with a note to the effect: "Dear Sir, I forgot to mention I meant So-and-so's catalogue, not yours. Please excuse." This kind of thing maddens us sometimes to desperation. Use anybody's catalogue you like, but for heaven's sake tell us whose it is when you send the list, or mark on it to this effect.

A Power-ful Growl

I hope I shall not be called a growler for all of this. A Chicago man says I am "arbitrary and of narrow views." This, I trust, is not so. I am trying to build up the biggest business in America. If I didn't do it last year I came mighty close to it; but I have the training of a business man with a business man in London as my principal and dictator, and what he wants is *results*. Some hundred to hundred and twenty-five letters come in every twenty-four hours; many of them require great care and attention; it takes our small force every minute of their time, and it is a rule with us not to delay until to-morrow the duties of to-day, so that a certain amount of system has to be followed. For all of these little items forgive me if they hurt; tell me if they please you, or if they don't; and remember that the phrase, "The People with the Goods," is still a fact, and that if you don't find "it" anywhere else, write to 198 Broadway. This is quite a good ad., if Nanki doesn't get at it with his little pencil. Said Nanki won't pay me a cent for these notes, so I must get even somehow. [The said "Nanki" does not pay the pipers, especially when they blow their own trumpets; the said "principal and dictator" does *all that is really necessary* (ahem!) in that direction.—ED. G. S. W.]

EUSTACE B. POWER.

A VERY HANDSOME PRESENT

Packet No. 69, 2000 varieties. A grand packet, every stamp being different and genuine, and thus forming a choice collection in itself.

£3. post-free and registered.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.
39, Strand, London, W.C.

Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.45.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1906-7 was held at 4 Southampton Row, on Thursday, 21 March, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, Thos. Wm. Hall, Robert Reid, R. B. Yardley, R. Frentzel, E. W. Wetherell, I. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, A. C. Emerson, J. Read Burton, C. Stuart Dudley, W. Schwabacher, Baron A. de Worms, C. Neville Biggs, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, (Miss) Cassels.

The chair having been taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Mr. G. F. Jackson, stating his desire to resign his membership, was read, and the resignation was directed to be accepted with regret.

On a ballot being taken for election to membership, the following were declared duly elected members of the Society, viz:—

Mr. John Cecil Rix and the Rev. David James Stacher Hunt, both proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell and seconded by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, and Mr. Herbert William Baron, proposed by Mr. A. H. Stamford and seconded by Mr. J. A. Tilleard.

The Honorary Secretary having explained the arrangements made for continuing the accounts up to the 31st inst., the end of the financial year of the Society, and for handing over the balance of cash at that date, together with the other assets, to the incorporated Society, it was resolved that Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. T. Maycock should act as Auditors to audit the Treasurer's accounts for the year.

The chief business of the evening consisted of a display of stamps from the collection of the President. These comprised the very complete collection of Hong Kong, shown by His Royal Highness at the Exhibition last year, in which practically the whole of the issues are represented, both unused and used, and a collection of the stamps of Kashmir, presented to His Royal Highness by the Maharajah of that State. This collection is arranged in sections consisting of single copies, unused and used, pairs and blocks, copies on entire originals, entire sheets, proofs from defaced plates, and examples of the chief forgeries.

Apart from the stamps themselves, the large album in which they are mounted was an object of general admiration, the covers being very beautiful examples of native art in chiselled silverwork, and all the pages being illustrated with numerous designs by native artists.

A few choice unused early Mauritius stamps, recently acquired by His Royal Highness, were also shown, comprising a pair and a single copy of the 1d., Post Paid, in mint condition, and a very fine unused example of the "large fillet."

All the stamps were examined with great interest by those privileged to inspect them, and on the motion of the Honorary Vice-President, seconded by Mr. Wetherell, the dutiful and cordial thanks of the Society were voted to His Royal Highness the President for so kindly sending his stamps for inspection by members attending the meeting.

Junior Philatelic Society

Brighton Branch

President: W. Mead.

Hon. Sec. and Treas.: J. Corner-Spokes, 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

THE tenth meeting of the branch was held at 11 Clifton Terrace, on 2 May, 1907, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Colman. The chair was taken by Mr. Mead at 8 p.m., and Miss J. R. Spokes was elected a member.

A letter was read from Miss Dunkly regretting her inability to be present.

Mr. Streete then gave a most interesting display of the Countries of the World. This collection contains a very fine show of Great Britain, including the 1d., black, and 2d., blue, "no lines," mint. This country is practically complete, the majority of the stamps being shown in used and unused condition. Such interest was taken in the display that it was only possible to take Europe and Asia, and Mr. Streete promised to give Africa, America, West Indies, and Australia at the next meeting.

The chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Streete for his display, which was seconded by Mr. Ireland and carried.

Leeds Philatelic Society

President: W. Denison Roebuck.

Hon. Secretary: C. W. Harding, 139 Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

Meetings: Tuesdays, Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street.

Annual Subscription: 6s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Cancellation Stamps

A SUCCESSFUL session was brought to a close with the meeting held in the Leeds Institute on Tuesday, 23 April, and Mr. E. Egly's paper on "Duplex and Number Postmarks on Stamps of Great Britain" must have thoroughly convinced the large gathering of members and visitors present how intensely interesting, as a study, the "postmark" branch of Philately really is. By the aid of the lantern, skilfully manipulated by Messrs. Padgett and Morten, the whole of Mr. Egly's display was clearly shown in their order on the screen as the lecture proceeded.

Since the first obliterating stamp, giving the impression of a Maltese Cross, was brought into use in 1840, there have been many changes made; and practically all the known postmarks used in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, those used for cancelling British stamps posted abroad where British Post Offices existed, viz. at Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Iquique, Demerara, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Hiogo, and numerous other places, as well as those posted in the British Colonies and West Indies before they had stamps of their own, were exhibited. These were for the most part on the entire envelope, and some rather curious and rare errors and inversions of letters and figures in the postmark were pointed out by the lecturer.

The Maltese Cross obliteration was in general use from 1840 to 1844, in which latter year a new obliteration was introduced, consisting of a consecutive number in the centre of five special designs, with horizontal bars outside, denoting where a letter had been posted, either at the London Central Chief Office, the London Chief District Office, or in England, Scotland, or Ireland. To each post office was allotted a number, and a printed list of all the numbers appropriated was supplied to each office. For

England and Wales these numbers ran from 1 to 936, and being enclosed in the design of postmark, they denoted the towns or places of posting. No. 1 was given to Abergavenny, No. 2 to Aberystwith, and so on, in alphabetical order; but there were a few exceptions. No. 4 was Wantage, possibly because it was a town near to No. 3, Abingdon. For Scotland the list finished with 342, Ireland with 450, the towns being also arranged alphabetically, with a few exceptions. Corrected lists with additions were printed in 1856, 1874, 1885, and 1892, and it was remarked that a number given to a locality in 1844 always remained the same; Leeds, for instance, having the number 447; and although these old postmarks are now almost all obsolete, still, Barnsley 49, Middlesbrough 946, Crosshills 715, Gloucester 312, Melton Mowbray 522, Tipton 798, Hull 383, and others, are yet in daily use. These are what is known as the "duplex" postmark, introduced in 1853, combining both the circular date stamp, which had hitherto been struck on the back of the letter, and the obliteration with number of office, thus reducing the work of cancellation to one operation instead of two.

In 1880 single date postmarks made their appearance, and slowly, but surely, the old postmarks have since been dying out, whilst the machine method of cancelling letters is now being gradually adopted in the principal offices.

Some changes in spelling town names were noticeable, Harrogate being for a period "Harrowgate," and a well-known postmark error was Oxford 613, instead of 603. Amongst foreign postmarks C65 was the obliteration for Cartagena, Colombia, whereas it should have been C56.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Egly for his instructive paper was proposed by Mr. W. K. Skipwith, seconded by Mr. John H. Thackrah, and carried unanimously, it being conceded that the lecturer had done full justice to a subject as intricate as it was interesting, and one well worthy of attention.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

President: T. Henderson, Esq., M.A.
Hon. Sec.: H. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

A NIGHT of severe thunderstorms and torrential rain interfered but little with the ordinary general

meeting of the Transvaal Philatelic Society held at the Board Room, Trust Buildings, Johannesburg, on Tuesday, 9 April, 1907. The attendance was graced by a more than usual number of the fair sex, and the customary pleasant evening was spent by members and their friends.

The President, Mr. Thomas Henderson, M.A., took the chair at 8.30 p.m., when the Acting-Secretary, in the absence of Mr. H. V. Fowler on a holiday, quickly disposed of the formalities. Local and foreign correspondence was read and dealt with, including proposals for membership. A list of the stamps of the Transvaal, to illustrate Mr. Emile Tamsen's paper, was given out, and any philatelists willing to lend copies to be photographed for this purpose are requested to communicate at once with the Secretary, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

A handsome gift of bogus and counterfeit stamps was received for the Society's forgery collection from Mr. A. N. Hayne. Amongst these were two Virgin Islands, the 6d. of 1866 and 4d. of 1868, both cleverly-executed forgeries that obviously deceived the postal authorities since they have perfectly genuine postmarks.

A paper was then read by Mr. J. A. Ornstien upon "The Stamps of St. Helena." This interesting island, with its handsome designs and unique range of surcharges, has always been a favourite of specialists, and covering as it does to-day only sixty-four varieties, including shades of colour, it is within the range of possible completion for most collectors. Mr. Ornstien had illustrated all the types of overprint to a large scale, making the details easy to follow, while the fullest particulars were given. Besides reference to the standard authorities, Mr. Ornstien brought his paper up to date, through the courtesy of the Postmaster at St. Helena, who kindly sent every information with respect to the King's Head and current pictorial issues. A concise type-written analysis of the surcharged issues, prepared in tabular form under each value, and of great advantage to collectors, was handed round by the author to members, and this useful donation was much appreciated.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Ornstien, proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. Hawley, was unanimously carried, and the meeting then closed.

Correspondence

Great Britain: Notes

IN the last issue of *Gibbons Weekly* "Plain Anchor" asks if he is correct in assuming that all black penny stamps belonging to plates 10 and 11 have the little flaw under the "o" of ONE.

Perhaps the following explanation may be of interest to him:—

In plate 10 there is a small flaw under the letter in question on every stamp on the sheet, with the exception of those bearing the following letters:—BE, BF, BG, BH, BJ, BK, CI, DD, KB.

I have not had an opportunity of examining a quantity of impressions from plate 11 at present.

Plates 10 and 11 (?) are not however the only

plates which possess this peculiarity, as I have stamps bearing the *round* J where the "O" touches the bottom of the stamp, though the flaw does not appear to exist to any great extent on the earlier plates.

I still think "Plain Anchor's" theory concerning bleuté paper is at fault, as I possess *very* worn plates on bleuté, so worn in fact, that I can only suppose that they come from one of the very early plates which were put to press before being hardened, and it is not likely that these somewhat defective plates were printed from at a late date to any great extent. Note also the scarcity of impressions with black obliterations as compared with those with red.

Yours truly,

H. S. HODSON.

7 May, 1907.

Editorial Address—EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnation, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 21
Whole No. 125

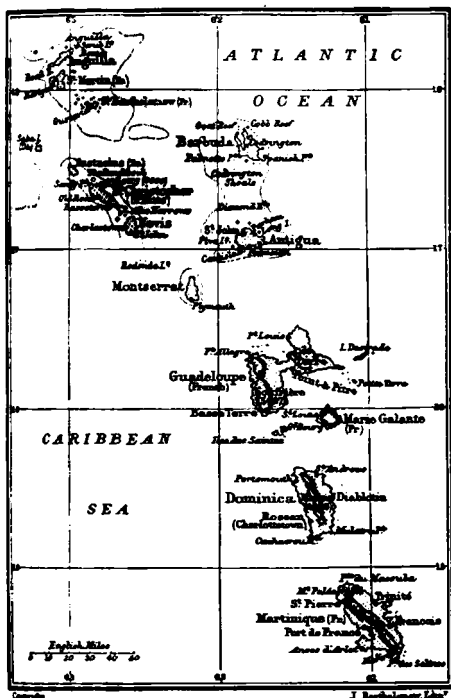
25 MAY, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Dominica



THE island of Dominica was discovered by Columbus in 1493, on a Sunday, hence its name. It lies between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, and is of volcanic origin. It forms one of the Leeward Islands group, and is governed by a legislative assembly consisting of a president and seven nominated and seven elected members.

Dominica was first settled by the French about 1750; it was ceded by France to Great

Britain in 1763, but captured again by the French in 1771, to be finally ceded to the British by the Peace of Versailles in 1783.

The country is thus described by Lucas:—

Last, but not least, of the Leeward Islands, for it is at once the largest and has the greatest capabilities, is the beautiful island of Dominica. It lies twenty-five miles south of Guadeloupe, and eighty-five miles south-east of Montserrat. It is of oblong shape, more or less pointed at the northern and southern ends. It runs from a little west of north to a little east of south, its length is given at twenty-seven miles, its breadth at thirteen, and its area at about 291 square miles. It is of volcanic formation, as evidenced by its many sulphur springs, and its mountains are the highest of any in the Caribbean Islands. In the words of an old description it is "a goodly island and something highland, but all overgrown with woods." There is a mountainous backbone running from north to south, the highest point being the Morne Diablotin in the northern half of the island, which is said to be over 5000 feet high; but the mountains, especially in the south, branch off in various directions to the sea, and about the centre of the island there is a break in the system, where the Layou and Pagoua rivers water rather more open country: this break is presumably referred to in the "rutiers for the West Indies" given in Hakluyt, in which Dominica is spoken of as seeming from a distance to be divided into two. Dominica has a rich soil, is well wooded, and very well watered. The high mountains and deep ravines are clothed with rich virgin forest, in which are valuable timber trees and various kinds of game; and of its many streams and rivers, well stocked with fish, the largest are the Layou, flowing to the west coast, and the Pagoua, flowing to the east, nearly opposite to the first-named river. It must have been the plentiful water supply which caused the old voyagers so often to touch at the island, and their notices mention its woods, its hot springs, and its Carib inhabitants, with whom French and English sailors bartered goods. On the other hand, the island is harbourless, and its bold shores have but few deep bays and indentations. The best anchorage is at Prince Rupert's Bay, near the

north end of the island, and on the western coast; it is called after the daring leader of King Charles's troops, who took to the sea when the Royal cause was lost on the land, and visited the West Indies on a privateering cruise in 1652. Roseau, the capital, which has but an open roadstead, is also on the western side of the island, not far from its southern extremity.

The population of the colony in 1901 was given as 28,894, and of Roseau, the capital, 5764.

Two-thirds of the people are said to speak French, but the use of English is increasing.

Its Philatelic History

The philatelic history of Dominica commences with an issue, in 1874, of Queen's Heads on Crown CC paper; then followed some provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values. In 1883 and 1884 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. values were printed on Crown CA paper. In 1886 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. and 4d. stamps were issued on Crown CA paper, and these were followed by other values in 1887-8, when the 1d. was changed in colour from lilac to carmine. Then came the Leeward Islands series, superseding the separate issues for the various islands; but in 1903 the colony succumbed to the temptation of milking stamp collectors, and accordingly issued a pictorial set, which are in concurrent use with the general Leeward Islands series.

1874-9. Six values. Design: Diademed head of Queen Victoria within a circle for all values. Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. on paper watermarked Crown CC. Perforated.



	Wmk. Crown CC.	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d., olive-yellow	.	.	6	0	7	6
1d., lilac	.	.	4	0	2	0
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown	.	.	17	6	17	6
4d., blue	.	.	20	0	2	0
6d., green	.	.	30	0	15	0
1s., deep lilac-rose	.	.	12	0	15	0

1882. *Provisionals.* One value. Design: The 1d. of the last issue, surcharged in the colony for provisional use as a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp. The stamp was cut in halves vertically, and each half, surcharged in black with the fraction " $\frac{1}{2}$ " in small figures, or in red with large figures, served as a halfpenny stamp.

Provisionals.



" $\frac{1}{2}$ " in black on half of 1d., lilac . 60 0 12 6

Unused.	Used.
s. d.	s. d.
60 0	12 6



" $\frac{1}{2}$ " in red on half of 1d., lilac . 4 0 3 0

1883. *Provisional.* One value. Design: The 1d. of 1874-9, surcharged vertically with the HALFPENNY in Roman capitals with a larger initial "H." This surcharge is found reading upwards and downwards.

HALFPENNY

Provisional.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. in black on half of 1d., lilac	20	0	15	0

1883-4. Two values. Design as in the first issue, but printed on Crown CA paper. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was issued early in 1883, and the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. late in 1884. Perforated.

Wmk. Crown CA. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d., olive-yellow	3	0	2	6
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., red-brown	20	0	5	0

1886. *Provisionals.* Two values. Design: The 6d. and 1s. stamps of the issue of



1874-9 surcharged, in black, "Half Penny," and "One Penny," each in two lines, as illus-

trated. The original value was obliterated by a black bar. The West Indian monograph of the Royal Philatelic Society says 18,000 of the 6d. were surcharged "Half Penny," and 15,000 of the 1s. were surcharged "One Penny"; but the figures of the "One Penny" on 6d. are not given.

	Provisionals.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½d. on 6d., green . . .	3 6	4 0
1d. " " . . .	—	—
1d. on 1s., lilac-rose . . .	1 9	3 6

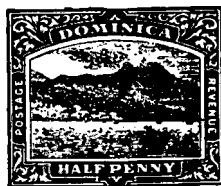
1886. Three values. Design: As in the first issue. Printed on paper watermarked Crown A, and perforated. The ½d. was changed from olive-yellow to dull green.

	Wmk. Crown C.A. Perf.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½d., dull green . . .	0 3	0 6
1d., lilac . . .	3 0	2 0
4d., grey . . .	2 0	1 0

1887-8. Four values. Design: As in the first issue. Printed on Crown CA paper, and perforated. The 1d. was changed from lilac to carmine, and the 2½d. from red-brown to ultramarine, to conform with the colour requirements of the Postal Union.

	Wmk. Crown C.A. Perf.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
1d., carmine . . .	0 6	1 0
2½d., ultramarine . . .	1 3	1 6
6d., orange . . .	7 6	10 0
1s., lilac-rose . . .	50 0	80 0

1903. Ten values. Design: A pictorial view of the island of Dominica from the sea for all values but the 5s., which was of the King's Head type. Despite the fact that the separate postal issues for the Leeward Islands, including Dominica, were super-



seded by a general "Leeward Islands" series, this separate pictorial issue was made

for this colony and legalized for concurrent use with the general series, and forms one of the many postal scandals of the West Indies. This speculative and unnecessary issue is still in use, and is printed in two colours. The stamps are printed on Crown C C paper and perforated.

	Wmk. Crown C.C. Perf.	
	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
½d., green and grey-green . . .	0 1	—
1d., grey and carmine . . .	0 2	—
2d., green and brown . . .	0 3	—
2½d., grey and ultramarine . . .	0 4	—
3d., mauve and grey-black . . .	0 5	—
6d., grey and chestnut . . .	0 8	—
1s., magenta and grey-green . . .	1 4	—
2s., grey-black and purple . . .	2 8	—
2s. 6d., grey-green and maize . . .	3 3	—
5s., black and brown . . .	6 6	—



(To be continued.)

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a permanent Album we have provided from one to four blank pages after each country, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ × 11½ inches.

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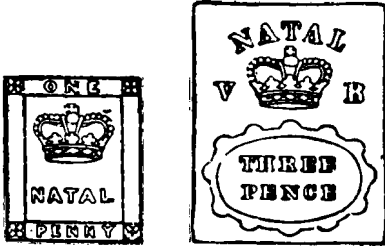
Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection ?

By C. A. HOWES, BOSTON, U.S.A.

NATAL

12 pence = 1 shilling ; 20 shillings = 1 pound.



1

2



3

4



5

Embossed in plain relief by Messrs. P. Davis and Son, of Pietermaritzburg, from dies used for stamping documents subject to a fiscal tax.

1 JUNE, 1857. (1d. in 1859.) Types 1 to 5.
Coloured wove paper. Imperf.

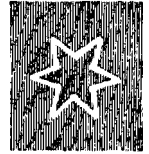
No.		N.	U.
1	1d., rose	.	—
2	1d., buff	.	—
3	1d., blue	.	—
4	3d., rose	.	—
5	6d., green	.	—
6	9d., blue	.	—
7	1s., buff	.	—

The 1d., rose, and 3d. are known *tête-bêche*. All the above have been reprinted more than once, and the early reprints of some values cannot be distinguished with certainty from originals.

The stamps on surface-coloured paper, perf. 12½, are fiscals.



6



w. 2

Engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in sheets of 240, 20 rows of 12.

1859-63. Type 6. No wmk. Imperf.

No.		N.	U.
8	3d., blue (1862)	—	—

i. Perf. 13. ii. Perf. 14. iii. Perf. 14-16.

No.		i.			ii.			iii.		
		N.	U.	N.	U.	N.	U.	N.	U.	
9	1d., rose	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) carmine (1863)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	3d., blue	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	6d., grey (1862)	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. 9a was printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

1862. Wmk. Star. Type w. 2. Perf. 14-16.

No.		N.	U.
12	1d., rose	—	—

Printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

1864. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 12½.

No.		N.	U.
13	1d., brown-red	.	—
	(a) rose	.	—
	(b) bright red	.	—
14	6d., pale lilac	.	—
15	6d., violet	.	—



7

Engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

APRIL, 1867. Type 7. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.

No.		N.	U.
16	1s., green	—	—

Printed in sheets of 240, four panes of 60 stamps, in 10 rows of 6.



8



9



10



11

1874-8. Types 8 to II. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CC.

i. Perf. 14. ii. Perf. 12½.

No.		i. N. U.	ii. N. U.
17	1d., dull rose	—	—
	(a) bright rose	—	—
18	3d., pale blue	—	—
19	4d., brown (1878)	—	—
20	6d., lilac	—	—

Sheet arrangement as for No. 16.



22

1874. Type 12. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CC. i. Perf. 14. ii. Perf. 15½ × 15.

No.		i. N. U.	ii. N. U.
21	5s., maroon	—	—
	(a) rose	—	—

Printed in sheets of 60, 5 rows of 12.



21

13 Oct., 1880. Type 13. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.

No.		N.	U.
22	½d., blue-green	—	—

1882-9. Types 13 and 8 to II. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

No.		N.	U.
23	½d., blue-green (1884)	—	—
	(a) yellow-green (1885)	—	—
24	1d., rose (1884)	—	—
25	3d., pale blue (1884)	—	—
26	3d., grey (1889)	—	—
27	4d., brown	—	—
28	6d., lilac	—	—



14



15

1887-9. Type 14. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14.

Two varieties. For differences between Var. A and Var. B see explanation elsewhere.

No.		N.	U.
29	2d., olive { A var.	—	—
	{ B ,,	—	—

JUNE, 1891. Type 15. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.

No.		N.	U.
30	2½d., blue	—	—



16



17

1902-6. Type 16. Typographed. Perf. 14.

Frame in first colour. Wmk. I. Crown CA. II. Multiple Crown CA.

No.		I.		II.	
		N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.
31	½d., green	—	—	—	—
32	1d., rose	—	—	—	—
33	1½d., black and green	—	—	—	—
34	2d., olive and red	—	—	—	—
35	2½d., blue	—	—	—	—
36	3d., grey and purple	—	—	—	—
37	4d., yellow-brown & red	—	—	—	—
38	5d., buff and black	—	—	—	—
39	6d., brown and green	—	—	—	—
40	1s., pale blue and red	—	—	—	—
41	2s., violet and green	—	—	—	—
42	2s. 6d., purple	—	—	—	—
43	4s., yellow and red	—	—	—	—

Type 17. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CC.
Perf. 14.

No.		N.	U.
44	5s., lake and blue	—	—
45	10s., brown and red	—	—
46	£1, blue and black	—	—
47	£1 10s., violet and green	—	—
48	£5, grey and violet	—	—
49	£10, orange and green	—	—
50	£20, carmine and green	—	—

Nos. 31-43 printed in sheets of 240; four panes of 60, 10 rows of 6.

Nos. 44-50 printed in sheets of 60, 5 rows of 12.

PROVISIONALS.

23 AUG., 1869-75. Overprinted in the colony. Horizontal surcharge in black. The 1d. and 6d. are Type 6, perf. 12½, and the 1s. Type 7, perf. 14, all wmk. Crown CC; the 3d. is Type 6, no wmk.

Nos. 10 ii and 10 iii. Seven types, 51A to 51G.



53A

53B

1870-4. Type 6, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 12½, surcharged at each side of the stamp as indicated, in colour given in parenthesis.

No.		N.	U.
109	1d., bright red (<i>black</i>), A var.	—	—
	(a) rose (<i>black</i>), B var.	—	—
110	3d., ultramarine (<i>red</i>), A var.	—	—
111	6d., mauve (<i>black</i>), A var.	—	—

JULY, 1873. Type 7, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 14, surcharged with Type 51G vertically in black.

No.		N.	U.
112	1s., lilac-brown	—	—

POSTAGE		POSTAGE	Postage.	Postage.	Postage.		
Tall capitals.		With a stop.	12½ mm. long.	13½ mm. long.	14½ to 15½ mm. long.		
51A		51B	51C	51D	51E		
No.			A var.	B var.	C var.	D var.	E var.
			N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.
101	1d., rose	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) bright red	—	—	—	—	—	—
102	3d., blue	—	—	—	—	—	—
103	6d., lilac	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(a) violet	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	1s., green	—	—	—	—	—	—

Two sets can be made with this surcharge, at top or bottom of the stamp respectively.

POSTAGE

POSTAGE

14½ mm. long; no stop.

51F		51G		
		F var.	G var.	G i.
		N. U.	N. U.	N. U.
1875.				
101	1d., rose	—	—	—
	(a) bright red	—	—	—
103a	6d., violet	—	—	—
104	1s., green	—	—	—
105	1d., yellow	—	—	—

G i is variety G inverted.

Nos. 101 F, 103a G, and 104 G occur with double surcharge.



52

1870. No. 16 surcharged with Type 52 in colour named in parenthesis.

No.		N.	U.
106	1s., green (<i>carmine</i>)	—	—
107	1s., " (<i>black</i>)	—	—
108	1s., " (<i>green</i>)	—	—

The black surcharge is known double.

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Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued



Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Mass., on 17 January, 1706. His family hailed originally from Northamptonshire. Josiah, Benjamin's father, migrated to New England with a small body of Puritans in 1682. Benjamin was the youngest of ten children borne by his father's second wife, the daughter of Peter Folger.

It is a curious fact that Benjamin's direct ancestors had, for five generations, been youngest sons of youngest sons. As a child he showed great promise, and his father hoped to be able to send him to Harvard to be educated for the ministry. In face of such a large family the hope proved futile, and Benjamin, at the age of ten, set to work at his father's business, which was that of a soap-boiler and tallow-chandler. This proved so wearisome a business that the father apprenticed him to his uncle James to learn to be a printer. This was more in accord with Benjamin's desires, for it allowed him to indulge in his taste for reading. In 1721 he was writing anonymous articles in *The New England Courant*, a newspaper which his uncle printed and published. Differences of opinion with his uncle led Benjamin to seek his fortune in another field. He ran away from home in 1723, and took ship to New York. From thence he set out for Philadelphia, where he arrived, after narrowly escaping shipwreck, "cold, bedraggled, and friendless with one Dutch dollar in his pocket." He soon found employment in a printing-office and attracted the notice of Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, who offered to set him up in business. At the Governor's instigation Franklin came over to London to buy a press and type. On his arrival he found that Keith's promises were like the proverbial pie-crust, made to be broken. Letters of introduction were not forthcoming, and Benjamin, not having the wherewithal to return to America, found work in a London printing-house. After eighteen months' sojourn in London, he returned to Philadelphia (1726), and in 1729 established himself as a printer, and became editor and proprietor of the *Pennsylvania*

Gazette. His marriage took place in 1730. In 1731 Franklin founded the Philadelphia Library, and in 1743 he began to plan a university, which, a few years afterwards, was developed into the University of Pennsylvania. All along, Franklin had been deeply interested in scientific studies. In 1742 he invented the "open stove, for the better warming of rooms," and ten years later showed by experiments with a kite that lightning is caused by a discharge of electricity, for which discovery he received the Royal Society's Copley Medal.

In 1737 we find Franklin appointed as Postmaster of Philadelphia, which town, under his skilful management, became the centre of the whole postal system of the colonies. At the Albany Conference he brought forward the first coherent scheme for a permanent Federal union between the thirteen colonies. Public opinion was, however, not yet ripe for such a scheme, and the English Government feared that it would make the colonies too strong. The scheme, therefore, fell to the ground.

A dispute between the Assembly and the Governor concerning the taxation of the proprietary estates, which the Governor declared to be exempt from taxation, led to the sending of Franklin in 1757 to plead the cause of the Assembly before the Privy Council. His discoveries and writings had won for him a European reputation. Oxford and Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D. His mission was successful. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1762, and received the formal thanks of the Assembly. Twelve years later Greville gave notice of his proposed Stamp Act. Franklin was sent over from Pennsylvania to do all he could to prevent the measure becoming law. His efforts proved unavailing, but he was largely instrumental in bringing about its repeal. Franklin was now kept in England as the accredited agent of four colonies. Burke, Shelburne, and Howe were of the number of his friends. George III disliked him intensely because of his independent character. In fact, it is said that the King warned his ministers against "that crafty American who is more than a match for you all."

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BREMEN—continued

5 Grote, black on rose
Issue of April, 1856. Unperforated
Issue of November, 1862. *Perf. en scie*
Issue of 1866-7. Perforated 13

This stamp was issued for letters to Hamburg. There is a good deal of variety in the colour of the paper. I have seen it in pale rose, pale flesh-colour, and even in a sort of salmon-colour. The tint was, as Mr. Westoby says, very liable to fade; and I fancy the stamps, as issued, were generally of a far deeper colour than the tints which we now see; though, occasionally, unused specimens that have been kept from the light are of a fairly deep rose. There are two types, and they are not very hard to distinguish. Here are some of the salient points:—



Type I.—The right upright-stroke of the M of MARKE is very little higher than the left one. The point of the central trefoil on the crown does not go centrally into the wedge-shaped opening in the scroll above it, but is too much to the left, so as to graze the left side of the opening. In the central shield, the last vertical line to the left goes very close to the thick, left-hand outline of the shield. The lowest row of waves or semicircles, at the foot of the stamp, shows 11½ complete semicircles, the three-quarter semicircle being at the left-hand end. The base of the crown touches one of the semicircles, in the row which runs between it and the top of the shield.

Type II.—The right upright-stroke of the M of MARKE is taller than the left stroke, to quite a ridiculous extent. The point of the central trefoil on the crown goes centrally into the wedge-shaped opening in the scroll above it, not touching either side. In the central shield, the last vertical line to the right is very close to the thin, right-hand inner outline of the shield. The lowest row of waves, at the bottom of the stamp, has eleven perfect semicircles, with a half-semicircle at each end. The base of the crown does not touch the rows of semicircles resting on the top of the shield, and the semicircles in this row are much smaller than in Type I. The diamond, to right of the central one,

on the base of the crown, contains a black dot. There are many other differences, but these will be sufficient to identify the two types.

Genuine.—Lithographed, in black, on rose wove paper, varieties and types as above. The details here given are common to both types of the genuine, unless specially mentioned. The quatrefoil, punched out of the handle of the key, does not show any little circle in its centre, and two of the vertical lines of shading of the shield can be clearly seen through the aperture of the said quatrefoil. In Type I., there is a double knob at the end of each of the three projections of the handle of the key; in Type II., the projection to the right has only one knob, but the other two are double, that is to say, one behind the other. There are two rings on the barrel of the key, where it joins the ornamental part of the handle. There is one row of waves or semicircles to be seen, between the top of the shield and the base of the crown. The diamonds along the base of the crown have no shading in them, but, in Type II., the right-hand diamond has a black, elongated dot in its centre. The shading, like a fringe, at the back of the left-hand 5, does not touch the outline of the containing-oval anywhere. The same may be said of the right-hand 5 in Type I.; but in Type II., the fringe of lines just grazes the outline of the oval in two places, *i.e.*, at the right-hand of the top of the 5, and near the bend, at the bottom of the figure. The letters AN of FRANCO just touch, at the bottom of Type I., and are firmly joined together in Type II. FRANCO and MARKE are both at the same distance from the bottoms of their containing-labels. In the shaded ornament at the top of the stamp, above the centre of the FRANCO MARKE scroll, there are 30 vertical lines of shading of various lengths in Type I., and 28 similar lines in Type II. In Type I., there are 27 short lines of fringe round the right side of the left-hand 5, and 23 round the right side of the right-hand 5. In Type II., there are about 25 lines of fringe to the left-hand 5, and 26 to the right-hand 5.

(To be continued.)

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CHAPTER XX

THE HATCHING OF A CONSPIRACY

MYN told me afterwards that her father never went to bed at all that night. He sat up with that packet of letters. Wouldn't have expected it of old Phil, would you? But you can't ever really tell till a thing is tried how it will turn out, and the sooner you get that fact branded on your mind (like the old convicts were on their collar-bones), the easier you will get through the world.

I had the stamps, and oh, what a time I had! Intermittent but scrumptious. I lit my candle ten times, and put it out again every time I thought I heard mother stirring. I gloated over them, but like Myn, mother was without sympathy, except for the cash the stamps brought in. Finally I heard her turn out, creak the floor and come right to my bedroom door in her list slippers. So I was sure that it must be the light under the door and through the keyhole that was putting her on the track. To stop that I threw down my breeches and coat on the floor and filled up the keyhole with chewed paper. Then mother went to sleep. I felt that it was wrong to keep her awake and anxious about me all the night.

I have always been like that. I like mother to have as little trouble about me as possible. Then I continued my gloat, and wished that I had been Tennyson, or Gilbert and Sullivan, or one of these clever fellows who do librettos and "selections," so that I could have sung appropriately the beauty of the Canada Twelve. I did not then believe I could ever bring myself to sell it. It's awful being a tender-hearted stamp dealer! That's why I am the only one that ever was. The rest were all born pachydermatous, within and without, and sucked the stamps off their nursies' love-letters, saying that it was the cat.

But as for me—it is this very tender-heartedness that I have suffered from all my life. It has kept me from the acquisition of wealth, besides exposing me to frequent and unmerited reproach.

Ah, well—I believe the only person who really slept well that night was Myn, who had raised all the dust. But that, I have found out since, is almost normal. The criminal is always awakened from a profound slumber, whilst the poor carpenters and executioners have all the worry of work and of sleeplessness in the long, long night watches. So Myn slept like an average healthy murderer with a good conscience. The rest of us like the other chaps.

So there was old Phil with his letters—the nice old lady out at Cadmon's Cove thinking of the information she had got about the Hallamshire Sykeses—me with my bundle of stamps which I did not want to part with—and my good mother fearing that the responsibilities of business were getting too much for me, in addition to the cares of peppering knowledge into old Currycomb's cubs.

The next morning Myn, after sleeping all night without turning, began to remember what her father had received the evening before. She was at that time gulping a story in *Dew Drops* called "The Secret of Her Birth." And the little donkey actually thought (for she took her sentiment in another and more fatal form) that her father would draw her mysteriously apart, put his finger to his lip, and reveal the tale of how he had loved and lost. Then, scorning expense, they would take a cab out to Cadmon's Cove, and fall weeping into the arms of Mrs. Egerton Greatorix, crying, "Mother—mother!"

Not that in any case the little wretch would have stayed there long! Catch her! She would have been out to the barn after the rest of the stamps. Myn never had much time to waste on the purely domestic affections.

But of course old Phil did and said nothing of the kind, as I could have told

her, if she had done me the honour to consult me. He strolled down to his office, and I'll wager that the packet of letters were not left behind at home in the safe. If they were—well, I can only say that I am disappointed in old Phil.

It was Sunday, of course, because that day comes after Saturday, and lies like a perilous delight on the confines of Monday—besides being a day when you mustn't be seen doing various things. So old Phil generally went to his office, where he was believed to pass the morning alone with the *Red Review*, a nice fire in the grate, made by the office-keeper, Abram Cheynie, and his (that is, old Phil's) boots cocked up on the mantelpiece. But this, however, has never been proven, and Abram Cheynie denies it point blank.

Well, as a great favour, and because we had been so good during the week (also because she herself wanted an afternoon snooze), mother let us, that is, Myn and me, go out for a walk. This was not her custom, as a general rule, but seeing that we could get out on the common and away without any one seeing us, she thought there would be no harm, especially as each of us had been once to church that day already—and so, as it were, had paid our footing.

At any rate this Sunday afternoon we got clean away, and so soon as we had passed the interlaced loving couples with their heads dropping inward—so silly—westretched it as hard as we could for Cadmon's Cove. It was a long way, and especially when we did not think that we could muster the face to go in and demand the keys from the lady of the manor.

But we thought it just possible that we might meet John Baker, the humorous serving-man, who could hardly keep from grinning at the mere sight of us—Heaven alone knows why—I don't. And he, if in a good mood, as he ought to be on the Sabbath, might possibly fetch us the keys. Of course we might not see him, or he might prove faithful in the wrong spot. But at any rate we would see the big white-washed barn that held the bales of hidden beauties.

There was once a great writer and a good man who wrote about all things that are wild and natural—flowers and birds and beasts. His name was Richard Jefferies. People have rather begun to forget about him now, but his essays are worth bales of the things they sell now for natural history books. And a man that knew him told me that when he was ill, and could not afford to buy expensive books, he used to walk every evening to within sight of a certain mansion, and pointing to the wing that held the library, he would say gently and regretfully, "There is the place where there is a copy of

the first edition of Sowerby's *Botany!* Now let us go home!"

Perhaps the man lied, but somehow I have always felt that that was a fearfully nice story. It is true about stamps, anyway—I don't know about Sowerby.

Well, we resolved to try our luck, and I can tell you we pegged it. Myn could walk, you may take your solemn Davy. Of course I had the longer legs, and Myn had to take little trots about every ten or fifteen yards to keep up. It must have been a rum spectacle, neither of us looking at the other, but going right on, looking straight before us, with our noses sniffing out the direction of Cadmon's Cove.

Well, we got there all right, but the natural bashfulness of our dispositions prevented us from disturbing the surly gatekeeper on the Day of Rest. Instead, we got through a hedge, crossed a kind of marsh, and after climbing a wall of rough North Country stone, we found ourselves on the avenue quite near the house.

We could see behind the gable of the barn, and the tops of the trees of the orchard.

We reconnoitred. We did not care to meet the old lady with the stick who conducted bird concerts. John Baker was our mark—or one of the younger lady domestics. But it was not our lucky day.

Apparently they were all asleep, or reading the works of Flavius Josephus, translated by Whiston, which it was their bounden duty to do. We knew in our hearts that we ought to have been doing the same. But we were far from home, and . . . !

Jiminy Christmas—there was old Phil Hallamshire coming straight down the avenue towards us! Why, we would as soon have thought of seeing the—Michael the archangel, I mean. But there was no time to skip into the bushes. Or at least it was not safe. For old Phil, like many other grown-ups who are beginning to get grey on top, saw a jolly sight more than you gave him credit for.

So we had to brazen it out. We stood planted, Myn and I. We might with a little watering have taken root. We gaped—at least I did, expecting instant execution—nothing less.

But old Phil passed us, nodding pleasantly, as he would to a couple of his best clerks whom he had caught in churchtime communing with Dr. Greenfield.

"Fine day for a walk!" he said pleasantly. "Don't let me keep you!"

And he went his way, walking springily and alert as if he had suddenly grown younger by twenty years.

"I say," I whispered to Myn, "do you suppose he recognized us?"

Myn was pondering, her finger on her lip,

the whole barnful of stamps momentarily forgotten.

"Father dear," she murmured, as she gazed after his retreating form, "I respect you no end—I reverence—I admire. But there is something under all this that your loving daughter is going to find out."

Then I knew that Philip Hallamshire's chances of keeping his secret, whatever it was, were few and evil. I had often tried to keep things from Myn myself—innocent, simple things as it seemed to me (about Jenny Sands, for instance)—but she always found me out. And then they loomed up suddenly as big as houses and as black as the pit. Old Phil had better be careful, whatever his little game might be.

We went home rather sorrowful in old Phil's wake. At least I was sad because there were no stamps that day. Myn was thinking, and told me to "Shut up!" with quite masculine inelegance as often as I tried to talk.

"Let me alone," she said, "I must think."

Well, I could think too, but I did not make such a fuss about it as Myn did. I refrained from telling her this, though. I have always tried to be considerate to those younger than myself.

We walked home in silence, and right against the sunset I saw all the possible stamps in those unopened packets—the scores and scores of bundles set up against the wall. I seemed to see the beautiful old ivory paper and the lightly postmarked stamps in the corner. I never remember anything more beautiful than that sunset, with the sun sinking into a complete series of Red Penny Plate Numbers such as never existed in any collection, while the sky shone lilac and delicate like sheets of Dominicans, with clouds floating above rosy like the first British thrippennies!—Yah, say I can't describe—beats the Green Books all to shivers when I try.

Well, Myn didn't care a toss-up. She walked home like the ghost in *Macbeth*, when the fellow inside the sheet thinks that he is having his one chance in life. I have known Myn pleasanter company. She was as growly as the average stockbroker on settling day.

Then all at once she asked me how old I was, and I said, "Getting on for twenty!" And she asked, "Did I think I could stick to that?" And I answered, "What would be the use of being a stamp dealer if I stuck at anything, or of having a Scotch mother if I couldn't stick to anything that came my way?"

Then Myn thought some more, and when we got to the corner of her street, before we turned, she laid her head on my arm and whispered mysteriously, "Sam, meet me at the head of the garden to-night. I expect

to have a dread secret to communicate. The hour is midnight. And see you have the brick out so as not to keep me waiting!"

So I said I would—but that it was a swot, keeping awake in a fellow's stocking soles—and why not tell me now?

She answered that I did not understand all that was passing in her heart, and that she would never put up with it—never—no, never!

Whereupon I said that no more would I—not knowing in the least what she meant, but doing my best to cheer up my "Co."—as in honour bound.

But Myn was not grateful—not a single bad farthing's worth.

She turned on me and told me to shut that portion of my face with which I talked, or I might acquire a permanent grimace if the wind changed. This was rude even for a girl brought up at East Dene Academy, and from Phil Hallamshire's daughter—well—I only wish her father had heard her—that's all!

But after all angry words are but wind, as Solomon says (or if he didn't, it was some other fellow), and they certainly broke no bones. I promised that I should be at the place appointed as the clock struck twelve.

"And mind you," said Myn, "this is serious. So don't you go and make a donkey of yourself by falling asleep like the last time, or start singing 'Come into the garden, Maud,' with a cold in your head, as you did the time before. You sit up with the brick on your knees, and perhaps that will save me having to wake you up! The time is midnight—because it would be wrong to have meetings of conspirators on Sunday. Even you ought to know that!"

Then a thought came to me—a happy notion that could do harm to nobody.

"Can't I warm the brick, Myn? It would be so jolly comfortable on a cold night if I have any time to wait."

Myn did not see any reasons to the contrary, provided that I kept it out of the sight of mother. It was all the same to her, so long as I was there and made no idiotic mistakes. You see Myn had no high opinion of my capacities. She was, in fact, most unjust to me. But on the other hand, perhaps to comfort me, she sometimes said that if I had been too clever a boy she would not have cared a dump about me.

This, when you come to think of it, is a very lukewarm, second-table, heated-up-from-yesterday sort of consolation. Not that I cared. Myn could abuse me all she liked. Myn was Myn.

So I went home and set about circumventing (in the most innocent way, of course) my mother. She always made me sing hymns on Sunday night—Psalms too, which I liked better. Some of the old Covenanter

ones sounded like swords clattering, but they really put too much treacle in the hymns nowadays for my taste. In her heart mother thinks so too, but the tunes fetch her because father liked them. At least she says so—though for the life of me I can't remember any more passionate devotion to them than was expressed by yawning and stretching himself whenever one was finished. But father was a staunch churchman all his life, and of course sang hymns when they were given out.

Well, I went sliding out at the back door, and soon loosened the brick. It made an awful big bulge under my Sunday coat, so I had to go in again and change that. This I did because it is wrong to destroy things, and because mother would see the green stains when brushing.

I got out a pair of father's overalls with a kind of blouse, which I used for swilling out the yard once-a-week, early, before anybody was up to see a pupil teacher disgracing himself by helping his mother.

The brick went under that all right. Indeed, almost the whole wall would. It was a compendious blouse. I sneaked into the back scullery looking as far-away and thoughtful as I could, and slid the brick under the ashes of the kitchen fire underneath, in a

sort of long place that went under the boiler, so that they could be cleared out that way. "All serene," sang the orphan boy, "with his wild brick slung behind him," as it says in the song called "The Wearing of the Green."

The orphan's mother never knew. It would not have hurt her if she had, but she would have demanded explanations, and perhaps not have let me go at all. Of course I should have had to, because Myn said so. But I wanted Myn and mother to pull together as long as possible. I knew the wrench would come some day. Even now I could feel it in the air—sometimes, that is.

No man can serve two masters. And at present I had to serve both mother and Myn. But one fine morning or other the text would prove itself solid, and I should have to choose under which master I should serve.

Or rather the choice would be made for me. And as the reader of these chronicles knows me and the two women, it would be an insult to his intelligence to inform him whether mother or Myn was going to come out ahead. For all that I meant always to be just as kind as ever to mother, even though I *did* wear a collar with the words, "Myn Sykes—her faithful dog!"

And meanwhile, the brick was heating up under the kitchen range.

(To be continued.)

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Papua merely Provisionals

MR. WHITFIELD KING informs me that the Papua surcharged stamps are only provisionals, and are made to use up the stock of British New Guinea stamps, and that when these are finished it is probable that ordinary Queensland stamps will be employed in Papua, and he thinks that these surcharged Papuans will, therefore, be worth keeping. This information, my friend tells me, is based upon inquiries which he made some time ago, and upon the fact that the Agent-General for Queensland informed him that no more stamps are to be sent out from London to British New Guinea, but that their future supplies would be obtained from the Australian Commonwealth. No supplies of these stamps surcharged PAPAUA seem to be about yet.

Solomon Islands

THERE seems to be considerable doubt as to the postal status of the so-called issue for the Solomon Islands. It is said that they are not a Government issue, but a private speculation. On the other hand, a collector tells me that they are very likely to be a genuine issue, for the inhabitants are put to the greatest inconvenience in the matter of forwarding letters, as they have at present to send the money for postage stamps along with their letters to the mainland.

Herts a-Booming Again

OF all the frolicsome, banqueting philatelic societies, the Herts takes the cake. You have no sooner digested one of their sumptuous repasts than they announce that another is being prepared for you. I have just got the tip that the next night out, fixed for 4 June, is to be gay and festive to a degree. The invitation cards are to have one of the early Mauritius stamps of the Britannia type, altered for the occasion. Guests representing Science, Art, Diplomacy, Literature, Travel, Philanthropy, Roosting, etc., are to be present, but it is not quite certain whether the Colonial Premiers will prolong their stay in order that they may be able to attend. Of course, the entertainment will be tip-top, for the simple reason that a Herts affair could never be any other. Unless that motoring fiend fixes my funeral for the same day, I hope to be there to represent—Philatelic Philanthropy.

Those New Zealand Exhibition Labels

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co. write me as follows:—

In the April issue of the *Monthly Journal* it is stated that the number issued of New Zealand Christchurch Exhibition stamps was 300,000 of each value, but we are in a position to state that the actual numbers were very much less. Last week we received a letter from Mr. G. S. Munro, Executive Commissioner, N.Z. International

Exhibition at Christchurch, in which he informs us that the total number printed of all these stamps was 500,000 in the following proportions:—

½d.	.	.	.	.	.	200,000
1d.	.	.	.	.	.	175,000
3d.	.	.	.	.	.	80,000
6d.	.	.	.	.	.	45,000
						500,000

The ½d. and 1d. stamps have been sold out some months, and at the date of the letter above referred to (15 March) only a few of the 3d. and 6d. remained on hand, which are no doubt by this time also sold out.

New Zealand

At last the 6d. has been reduced in size. It has been expected for some time, and it is pretty safe to predict that the 3d. and 8d. will follow suit sooner or later; and I should not be surprised to learn that the inconvenient-sized 2½d., 5d., 9d., 2s., and 5s. are also to be brought into line.

The Condition Crank

WE "condition cranks" are getting it hot all round. Why, even the good old *Philatelic Record*, which is supposed to represent the high-water mark of advanced collecting, refers sneeringly to the "condition crank." Well, I guess the "condition crank" can afford to let them sneer, while he laughs up his sleeve, for he knows full well that he is on the right side of the hedge all the time. There is not one of them that would not be glad to exchange damaged stamps for his "condition-crank" copies in spotless mint state. Bless your soul, it is not his fine copies they sneer at, but the cursed pigheadedness that won't absorb their off-colour duplicates. I wonder if we shall have an exhibition some day with a special prize for collections of damaged, off-centre copies.

Miscellaneous

The Le Roy D'Étiolles Auction

THE sixth sale of these stamps consisted entirely of English colonial stamps, including those of Africa, the West Indies, and Australia, and was in all respects as successful as its predecessors. The total amount realized nearly £4000, making the grand total so far over £23,000. The British Guiana, Trinidad, and Australian stamps fetched especially good prices.—*The London Philatelist*.

Spelling Names of Countries

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT endeavoured to simplify spelling in the executive department of the Government. Unfortunately he was overruled. One of his predecessors, however, did succeed in establishing a board of Government officers for standardizing geographic names. Roumania has lately become prominent in the daily Press, but strange to say at first they uniformly printed it "Rumania." Some papers now spell it correctly, but many stick to the original form. Thinking that possibly this may have been one of the Board's changes, we obtained a copy of their report, and find the following: "Roumania, country S. Europe. (Not Romania nor Rumania)." As we understand the executive order creating the Board, they have the authority to establish the form of spelling all geographical names used in any department of the Government service. They have changed hundreds of names of towns in this country, and always for the better; but why not make one grand correction for the rest of the world, and spell every name used in any country using Latin letters exactly as they themselves spell it? Then Roumania would be Romania. Chile is now spelled correctly, instead of Chili as formerly. Mexico has come to our way of spelling, having changed the "j" to an "x" (formerly Mejico). Philippine should be Filipinas, Porto Rico, Puerto Rico. The Government did make this change once, but quickly went back to the old way. There is no reason for dropping an "n" out of Hannover; why not put it back as they have the stolen "t" from Wurttemberg? Why leave off

the final "e" from Suriname? Iceland as Island might be somewhat confusing, but there is nothing like uniformity. Oestereich for Austria is longer and would look awkward at first, but we should make up the loss by Wein for Vienna. We must get Carnegie to look the matter up and get it settled.

The Metropolitan Philatelist, New York.

French Postal Arrangements

WE like to sit at sunset in the Tuileries gardens, or in the even better kept and quieter garden of the Luxembourg. The colours of the sky are lovely in their gradual changing, and everywhere one turns in Paris there is some fine prospect or splendid building to admire. The only alloy to our enjoyment lies in the dreadful postal arrangements. It is impossible to understand the why and the wherefore of some of the rules and regulations. For instance, we took a small parcel the other morning, which we had very carefully sealed and addressed, and which we wished to register. We handed it to the clerk, explaining what we wanted, and he immediately began to break away all the sealing wax. "Nothing of value must be sealed," he said. This was surprising. Post cards are regarded as nothing by the French post office. They may or may not be delivered in time to serve the purpose for which they were sent. A delay of four or five days is not unusual. As to parcels, it is quite common to have them roughly opened, not tied up or fastened again, and sent on in that condition. In villages distant from post towns parcels are not delivered. But one would think that some notice would be sent to the consignee that a parcel awaits him. Nothing of the kind is done.

As to country places, the post offices are closed daily between 12 and 2 for the déjeuner. Telegrams cannot be sent or delivered in this interval, nor can postage stamps be bought, nor any other kind of business be transacted.

What do you think of it all?

Truth, 29 August, 1906.

Automatic Stamp Machines

THE Postmaster-General told the House of Commons on 9 May, 1907, in introducing his annual Budget, that he was also experimenting with stamp machines, so that by means of putting a penny in the slot in these machines at the stations the public might obtain a stamp. The system was not yet complete, but up to the present the experiment had been very profitable, because when the pennies were put in the slot the stamp was not always forthcoming. (Laughter.) On the other hand, however, there had been a machine in use which dispensed 3s. 6d. worth of penny stamps before any one put in a penny at all. (Laughter.)

The British Post Office: Reforms

THE Postal Union reforms were twofold. In the first place it had been often thought that it would be an advantage if people writing to this country might be enabled to include the cost of the reply. The department had been able to secure that reform by means of an international coupon which could be enclosed in the letter. But the department had been unable to induce the other great countries to agree to a substantial reduction in

the 2½d. rate for letters. Their finances did not admit of a reduction being granted, or, at all events, they would not agree to the suggestion. But the British delegates had obtained almost an equivalent. At present, a letter sent abroad must not weigh more than half an ounce for 2½d. This weight was now raised to an ounce, and the charge of 2½d. would cover it, instead of the former charge of 5d. A letter weighing 2 oz., instead of costing 10d., would now cost 4d., and a letter of 3 oz., instead of costing 1s. 3d., would now be carried for 5½d. One of the objects in view in these suggested reforms was that correspondents should not have to consider every half-sheet of notepaper they put into a letter, but that they should enjoy the same freedom to post their letters abroad as they enjoyed under their domestic postage system. The principal reforms carried out last year, and coming into operation this year, included a substantial reduction on the postage of newspapers, magazines, and trade journals to and from Canada. This reform had received the approval of the Canadian Government, and he thought that it had given great satisfaction at home.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL, 9 May, 1907.

Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Grasschurch Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.45.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1906-7 (being the first ordinary meeting of the Incorporated Society) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 4 April, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, Thos. Wm. Hall, T. Maycock, A. C. Emerson, W. Schwabacher, Leslie L. R. Hausburg, H. Scott (Bridgwater), D. C. Gray, Douglas Ellis, F. J. Peplow, C. Neville Biggs, A. de Worms, J. Bonhote, E. W. Wetherell, C. McNaughtan, Rudolph Frenzels, F. Ransom, L. W. Fulcher, J. A. Tilleard, A. Léon Adutt, J. Read Burton.

The chair was taken by the Honorary Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 21 March, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The members proceeded to consider the election of Captain Joseph Seymour Summers, proposed by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Lancelot Edey Hall, proposed by Mr. Thomas W. Hall, seconded by the Honorary Secretary, who after ballot were respectively duly elected member and associate of the Society.

Mr. Castle then read a paper upon the 1861 provisional issue of the Cape of Good Hope (so-called "wood blocks"), illustrated by a magnificent and complete display of the 1d. and 4d. stamps, showing the different shades and states of plate and the errors and retouches. At the conclusion of the paper a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. T. W. Hall, seconded by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, and attention was especially called to the wonderful collection of "wood blocks" which Mr. Castle

had got together. The resolution was unanimously carried, and Mr. Castle having responded, the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society

Hon. President: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.

Hon. Secretary: G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Meetings: Thursdays, at 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Annual Subscription: 5s. Entrance Fee: 5s.

APRIL 4. Display: Victoria. Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.

Messrs. E. C. Henderson and H. L. Hayman were thanked for contributions to the permanent collection.

The display of the stamps of Victoria was then commenced, but it was only found possible to get through the 1850-6 issues owing to the interesting notes brought forward and the animated discussion they gave rise to. The various printings of the first two issues occupied some time, especially the spacing of the 1850 stamps, and the plating of the Queen on Throne issue, for which the superb plates, in all shades and printings, belonging to Mr. Hollick, afforded splendid material for reference. Messrs. Hollick and Stephenson showed nearly every variety in profusion of shade and in superb condition.

The subsequent issues will occupy two evenings of next session.

May 2. Annual Dinner.

Twenty members sat down to dinner at the Acorn Hotel on 2 May, and spent a most enjoyable evening. After the tables had been cleared we enjoyed the hospitality of the President, who gave the toast of the King. Mr. T. B. Widdowson then proposed the toast of the "Birmingham Philatelic Society," which was responded to by the President and the Hon. Sec.

For the remainder of the evening there was a

very lively exchange of stamps, in which every one took part, and during which many nice copies changed ownership.

Will members be sure to give early notice of the dates of their holidays, so that packets may not be delayed? Considering the finer weather the May packets are very good, the B packet alone reaching £1633 18s. 7d., nearly up to the average for the winter months.

To save writing to each one personally, will all those who have promised stamps, or are sending any to the collection, kindly forward them as soon as possible, and in any case before 20 September, so that they may be credited with them in the Report, and so that the Wants List may be corrected up to that date, ready for publication? Advertisements should reach the Hon. Secretary by 6 September.

Junior Philatelic Society Manchester Branch

President: I. J. Bernstein.

Hon. Sec.: J. R. M. Albrecht, 2 Seedy Terrace, Pendleton.

Meetings: Y.M.C.A.

THE second annual meeting was held at the Y.M.C.A., Peter Street, on 2 May. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about forty-five members present. The reports of the Treasurer, Librarian, and Secretary were received and adopted. All the officers were re-elected, and Messrs. Barton, Berry, and Ramsbottom elected members of the Committee. Messrs. Munn and Taylor were appointed to make arrangements for the picnic to take place on 6 July. Mr. Loewenhout proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee, which was seconded by Mr. Ascough, and supported by Mr. Wilson. A competitive display was then held. Winners: Senior Section, (1) Mr. Horner, Niger Coast; (2) Mr. Ward, Newfoundland. Junior Section, Mr. Attack, Servia.

Leicester Philatelic Society

President: Dr. R. Milbourne West.

Hon. Sec.: P. V. Sansome, Tennyson Street, St. James' Road, Leicester.

Meetings: Winchestr House, Welford Place, Leicester.

THE last meeting of the session was held by this Society at their rooms on Wednesday, 1 May, at 8 p.m. In the unavoidable absence of the President (Dr. R. M. West) who telegraphed his apologies, the chair was taken by Mr. J. G. Boulton.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and passed.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. J. Edwards to read his paper on "English Fiscals." The lecturer sent several sheets of stamps round for the members to examine, and these were found very interesting.

Another interesting item was a display by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom of South Australia. These as usual aroused interest, and occupied the rest of the evening.

Two new members were elected—Mr. J. Margoschis, Birmingham, and Mr. E. Potten, London—the session closing with a membership of 49. Rapid progress is being made with the

Society's coming Exhibition; circulars of particulars have been sent to all the leading Societies, and can be had on application to the Hon. Sec. by letter only. Votes of thanks to Messrs. Heginbottom and Edwards terminated a very enjoyable evening.

Scottish Philatelic Society Junior Branch

President: John Walker.

Hon. Sec.: Frank Chalmers, 24 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

Meetings: First Saturdays, 18 George Street, Edinburgh.

Annual Subscription: Under 16, 1s.; over 16, 2s.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 4 May, 1907, Mr. John Walker (President) in the chair. There was an attendance of twenty-four members. After a general exchange of duplicates the following gentlemen were unanimously admitted honorary members of the Society: Sir W. B. Avery, Bart. (Hon. President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society and Hon. Vice-President of the Herts Philatelic Society), Baron A. de Worms, Mr. E. P. W. Redford, C.B. (Secretary in Scotland for the Post Office), Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P. (Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London), Mr. Fred J. Melville (President of the Junior Philatelic Society, London), Major E. B. Evans (Editor of *The Monthly Journal*), Mr. Leslie L. L. Hausburg (Member of Council, Royal Philatelic Society, London), Mr. P. L. Pemberton, and Mr. G. Herbert Damatt.

Mr. J. Renman Mackenzie gave an interesting account of the postage stamps of Argentine and Bolivia, and in the course of his remarks urged the desirability of collectors not devoting their energies entirely to British Colonials to the exclusion of foreign countries, many of which provided interesting fields for investigation at moderate cost. He also provided a display of the stamps of those republics containing a wide range of shades, and some very fine specimens of Bolivian stamps showing the various states of the plate. The productions of the American Bank Note Co. were especially noticeable. Mr. Mackenzie was, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by the Hon. Secretary, awarded a very hearty vote of thanks.

During the earlier part of the meeting the Committee of the Senior Society had been adjudicating upon the displays sent in by members in connexion with the prize competitions, and at this stage the results were announced amid applause. For the best display (not exceeding 100 stamps) by members over sixteen—1, Mr. Percy Mercer (Newfoundland); 2, Mr. Ernest Humphries (British East Africa); 3, Mr. R. M. Stewart (Chili); and by members under sixteen—1, Mr. J. Arnott Hamilton (Hawaii); 2, Mr. H. B. Thomson; 3, Mr. A. P. P. Christison.

Prizes for the best sheets sent in to the Exchange Branch during the session were also awarded—1, Mr. Percy Mercer; 2, Mr. R. M. Stewart; 3, Mr. W. D. D. Small.

The chairman congratulated the winners, and moved a vote of thanks to the adjudicators for their labours. It was intimated that this was the last meeting of the session, and that the meetings next session would begin in October, when an attractive syllabus would be submitted.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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Edited by MAJOR E. B. EVANS

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Whole No. 126

1 JUNE, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Denmark

THE postal issues of the little Scandinavian kingdom of Denmark should have a special interest for English stamp collectors, for not only does our popular Queen come to us from Denmark, but John Richard Green, in the memorable introduction to his *History of the English People*, traces the home of our race to Sleswig, which, until the advent of the German, formed part of the kingdom of Denmark. Green writes:—

For the fatherland of the English race we must look far away from England itself. In the fifth century after the birth of Christ, the one country which we know to have borne the name of Angeln or England lay within the district which is now called Sleswig, a district in the heart of the peninsula that parts the Baltic from the northern seas. Its pleasant pastures, its black-timbered homesteads, its prim little townships looking down on inlets of purple water, were then but a wild waste of heather and sand, girt along the coast with a sunless woodland broken here and there by meadows that crept down to the marshes and the sea. The dwellers in this district, however, seem to have been merely an outlying fragment of what was called the Engle or English folk, the bulk of whom lay probably in what is now Lower Hanover and Oldenburg. On one side of them the Saxons of Westphalia held the land from the Weser to the Rhine; on the other the Eastphalian Saxons stretched away to the Elbe. North again of the fragment of the English folk in Sleswig lay another kindred tribe, the Jutes, whose name is still preserved in their district of Jutland. Engle, Saxon, and Jute all belonged to the same Low-German branch of the Teutonic family; and at the moment when history discovers them, they were being drawn together by the ties of a common blood, common speech, common social and political institutions. There is little ground, indeed, for believing that the three tribes looked on themselves as one people, or that we can as yet apply to them, save by anticipation, the common name of Englishmen. But each of them was destined to share in the conquest of the land in which we live; and it is from the union of all of them when its conquest was complete that the English people has sprung.

At the beginning of the eleventh century Denmark, under King Canute, held sway over England and Norway. In 1397 Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were united under the union of Kalmar. Sweden was lost to the Union in 1523, and Norway was ceded to Sweden in 1814. In the Thirty Years' War Denmark sided with her northern neighbours against England, and suffered in the battle of the Baltic and the bombardment of Copenhagen. In 1864 Prussia and Austria robbed the little kingdom of the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein.

The area of the kingdom is 14,848 square miles, and the population is 2,449,540. The capital is Copenhagen, with a population of 378,235. The other large towns are: Aarhus, 51,810; Odense, 40,138; and Aalborg, 31,457.

Its Philatelic History

The changes which have been made in the stamps of Denmark have been mostly due to changes of currency. According to Mr. Westoby, "the first two stamps were issued in an old-fashioned currency, of which the 'marc banco' was the unit, was worth about 1s. 5½d., which was divided into 48½ rigsbankskilling. In the second issue a new currency was adopted, in which 96 skilling were equivalent to 1 rigsbankdaler, worth about 2s. 3d. In 1874 the currency on the stamps was again changed, and the values were in öre, of which 100 were equivalent to 1 rixdaler, or krona, worth about 1s. 1½d."

The first issue was of a quaint little square shape. The 2 rbs. had the value in the centre of a circle, and the 4 rbs. had a crown with sword and sceptre crossed below enclosed in a cirlet of laurel leaves. This crown and sceptre type remained in use until 1864, when an ordinary rectangular size with an enlarged crown and sceptre in an oval was issued. In 1870 the most familiar of all Danish types, a central figure of value in an oval, came into use and remained till

1882, when it was superseded by a more elaborate design with large figures at each side and small figures in each corner, with the Arms in the centre. In 1904 a change of currency occasioned the issue of the only provisionals that Denmark has ever indulged in, a 4 øre on 8 øre and a 15 øre on 24 øre. Then followed another surprise, a series with portrait of old King Christian. The current series substitutes the head of King Frederick VIII for that of his father without any material alteration of the enclosing framework of the design.

Denmark is a favourite country with those who wish to specialize in a fairly cheap country. For the young beginner it is also an excellent choice, for most of its stamps may be had in the used form a penny apiece. But it requires a little patience and much research to secure fine, well-centred specimens of all values.

1851.—Two values. Design: Smallsquare-shape stamps; a 2 rbs. for use in Copenhagen, with the numeral "2" and RIGSBANK SKILLING in the centre enclosed in a circular band inscribed KGL. POST FRIMAERKE. The second value, 4 rbs., had a central crown with sword and sceptre crossed, enclosed in a circlet of laurel leaves, within a rectangular frame, inscribed POST at the top, FIRE RBS. at the foot, on the left KONGELIGT, and FRIMAERKE on the right. The stamps were watermarked with a Crown, and issued imperforate.



	<i>Wmk. Crown.</i>	<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 rbs., blue	.	.	—	15 0
4 " brown	.	.	15 0	0 1

1853-8. Four values. Design: The crown and sceptre type. Of this type specialists make varieties of dotted spandrels and wavy lines in spandrels; e.g. in one type the corner spaces between the circlet of laurel leaves and the outer frame are filled in with dotted lines, and in the other they are filled in with wavy lines. Those of my readers who care to make those distinctions can do so. They are included in Whitfield King's Catalogue, but they are not, in my opinion, necessary varieties for the beginner. The wavy-lined variety is only to be found in the 4 s. and 8 s. values. The stamps were issued imperf., but some values have been found rouletted.

	<i>Imperf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 sk., blue	.	.	0 4
4 " brown	.	.	0 1
8 " green	.	.	1 0
16 " mauve	.	.	3 6
<i>Rouletted.</i>			
4 sk., brown	.	.	3 0
16 " mauve	.	.	—

1864. Five values. Design: An ordinary-size rectangular stamp, with crown and crossed sword and sceptre enclosed in an oval band inscribed KGL. POST. FRM. above and value below. Figures of value in all four corners. Watermarked Crown and perforated.



	<i>Wmk. Crown.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 sk., blue	.	.	4 0	0 3
3 " mauve	.	.	4 6	—
4 " red	.	.	4 6	0 1
8 " olive-bistre	.	.	35 0	1 3
16 " olive-green	.	.	25 0	1 6

1870. Six values. Design: Figure of value in a circle surmounted by a crown and having a wreath with posthorn below, all enclosed in an oval band inscribed above DANMARK and value below. This series is rather smaller in size than the last issue. The stamps are all printed in two colours, perforated, and watermarked Crown. Shades are abundant for those who collect them.



	<i>Wmk. Crown.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
2 sk., grey and blue	.	.	0 6	0 1
3 " " mauve	.	.	—	0 8
4 " " red	.	.	3 0	0 2
8 " " brown	.	.	6 0	0 3
16 " " green	.	.	—	—
48 " brown and lilac	.	.	45 0	12 6

1875-9. Ten values. Design: Same as last, except that the currency is changed from skilling to øre. All bicolour as before, watermarked Crown and perforated. This series is full of pretty shades, and specialists make varieties of thick and thin papers.



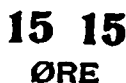
	Wmk. Crown.	Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
3 öre, blue and grey	.	0 2	0 1
4 " slate and blue	.	0 6	0 1
5 " rose	.	1 6	0 8
8 " grey and rose	.	0 3	0 1
12 " mauve	.	0 6	0 1
16 " brown	.	0 9	0 1
20 " rose and grey	.	4 0	0 1
25 " grey and green	.	2 6	0 2
50 " brown and purple	.	1 6	0 1
100 " grey and orange	.	2 0	0 1

1882-1902. Six values. Design: The Arms of Denmark on a shield surmounted by a crown, within an oval band, intercepted at each side with circular discs bearing the numerals of value in large figures. Small figures of value in all four corners. The bi-coloured printing having been found to be very expensive, it was abandoned in favour of stamps printed in single colours. Watermarked Crown and perforated. Specialists make varieties of small and larger figures of value in the corners, but the difference is a slight one and need not trouble the beginner.



	Wmk. Crown.	Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 öre, orange	.	0 1	0 1
5 " green	.	0 1	0 1
10 " rose	.	0 4	0 1
15 " lilac	.	0 4	0 1
20 " blue	.	0 4	0 1
24 " brown	.	—	—

1904. Provisionals. Two values. Design: The 8 öre of 1896-9 surcharged 4 öre, and the 24 öre of 1896-1902 surcharged 15 öre.



(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Provisionals.
Wmk. Crown. Perf.

	Wmk. Crown.	Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
4 öre on 8 öre, carmine and slate	.	—	0 2
15 öre on 24 öre, brown	.	0 3	0 6

1904-6. Eleven values. Designs: A figure type for most of the lower values, and head of King Christian to right for the higher values. Watermarked Crown and perforated.



	Wmk. Crown.	Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 öre, orange-yellow	.	0 1	0 1
2 " red	.	0 1	0 1
3 " grey	.	0 1	0 1
4 " blue	.	0 1	0 1
15 " lilac	.	0 3	0 1



5 öre, green	.	0 1	0 1
10 " red	.	0 2	0 1
20 " blue	.	0 4	0 1
25 " sepia	.	0 9	0 4
50 " purple	.	1 6	0 6
100 " brown	.	2 6	—

1907. Six values. Design: Same as last issue, with the head of Frederick VIII substituted for that of his father, whom he succeeded. Watermarked Crown and perforated.



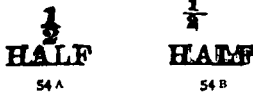
	Wmk. Crown.	Perf.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 öre, green	.	0 3	0 1
10 " red	.	0 2	0 1
20 " blue	.	0 4	—
25 " sepia	.	0 5	—
50 " purple	.	0 10	0 6
100 " brown	.	1 8	—

Our Symposium

What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?

By C. A. HOWES, BOSTON, U.S.A.

NATAL—continued



13 FEB., 1877. No. 17 surcharged in black. There are several varieties of this surcharge, of which varieties 54 A and 54 B are examples. They may be divided as follows: A, "1/2" is 4 1/2 mm. high, "2" has straight foot; B, as last, but "1/2" is 4 mm. high; C, as last, but "2" has curled foot; D, "1/2" is 3 1/2 mm. high, "2" has straight foot; E, as last, but "2" has curled foot; F, as last, but "2" smaller. As the fraction and word were printed separately, they vary in relative position, and frequently overlap.

No.		N.	U.
113	1/2d. on 1d., rose.		
	A var.	—	—
	B "	—	—
	C "	—	—
	D "	—	—
	E "	—	—
	F "	—	—

~~POSTAGE~~

~~POSTAGE~~

~~Half Penny~~

~~One Penny~~

55

56

1877-9. Type 6, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 12 1/2, surcharged as Types 55 or 56 in black. i, inverted surcharge.

No.		N.	U.	i.	U.
114	1/2d. on 1d., yellow.	—	—	—	—
115	1d. on 6d., lilac.	—	—	—	—
116	1d. on 6d., rose.	—	—	—	—

All three varieties occur with S of POSTAGE missing.

No. 114 is known in vertical pair with one stamp lacking surcharge.

No. 116 occurs with double surcharge, as last, with one inverted, and with quadruple surcharge.

ONE HALF-PENNY.

~~TWO PENCE~~

~~TWO PENCE HALF PENNY~~

57

58

59

26 JAN., 1885. No. 17 surcharged with Type 57 in black.

No.		N.	U.
117	1/2d. on 1d., rose.	—	—

Inverted and double surcharges were formerly listed, but are now believed to be only forgeries.

1886. No. 26 surcharged with Type 58 in black.

No.		N.	U.
118	2d. on 3d., grey.	—	—

1888. Type 7 surcharged with Type 52 in red.

No.		N.	U.
119	1s., orange.	—	—

1891. No. 27 surcharged with Type 59 in black. i, inverted surcharges.

No.		N.	U.	i.	U.
120	2 1/2d. on 4d., brown.	—	—	—	—
	A var. TWO PENCE	—	—	—	—

The surcharge is known with Y missing; also double surcharge.

~~POSTAGE.~~

~~Half-Penny~~

60

~~POSTAGE~~

~~POSTAGE~~

~~POSTAGE~~

A

B

C

~~POSTAGE~~

~~POSTAGE~~

~~POSTAGE~~

Long "A."
D

Long "P" & "T."
E

Long "P" & "A."
F

~~POSTAGE~~

~~POSTAGE~~

Long "T" & "A."
G

Long "P," "T," & "A."
H

12 MAR., 1895. Type 6, wmk. Crown CC, perf. 12½, surcharged with Type 60 in carmine. There are 8 varieties of type.

No.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.	N. U.
121	½d. on 6d., mauve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Ealf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Pennv.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No. 121 H is known without stop, and also with comma instead of stop after POSTAGE.

HALF
61

18 MAR., 1895. No. 24 surcharged with Type 61 in black.

No.		N.	U.
122	½d. on 1d., rose	-	-

Occurs with double surcharge. Also with "H" having a longer limb on left side.

FISCALS USED FOR POSTAGE

1869. Type 1. Embossed on coloured surfaced paper. Perf. 12½.

No.		Used.
201	1d., yellow	-

JULY, 1878. Type 7. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 14.

No.		Used.
202	1s., lilac-brown	-

1875. Type 6. Line-engraved. Wmk. Crown CC. Perf. 12½.

No.		Used.
203	1d., yellow	-
204	6d., rose	-



75

1903. Type 75. Typographed. Wmk. Crown CA. Perf. 14. Value in second colour.

No.		Used.
205	£1, yellow-green	-
206	£1 10s., lilac and blue	-
207	£5, green and red	-

OFFICIAL STAMPS

OFFICIAL
101

1905. Type 16, surcharged with Type 101 in black. Wmk. Crown CA multiple. Perf. 14.

No.		N.	U.
225	½d., green	-	-
226	1d., rose	-	-
227	2d., red and olive	-	-
228	3d., purple and grey	-	-
229	6d., green and brown	-	-
230	1s., carmine and blue	-	-

Here again we find the Simplified Collection would include but 50 varieties of regular issues, and 22 varieties of provisionals, a total of 72 against the 157 listed in Gibbons, without reckoning in the Postal Fiscals and Officials.

Here, then, we rest our case for the present, that it may be judged.

(Concluded.)

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BREMEN—*continued*

5 Grote, black on rose

Issue of April, 1856. Unperforated

Issue of November, 1862. *Perçé en scie*

Issue of 1866-7. Perforated 13

First Forgery.—Lithographed on pink, pinkish-buff, and also on a sort of drab wove paper, unperforated, or perf. 12½. The shield is imitated from Type II., with one of the vertical lines very close to the thin, right-hand inner outline. There is only a single knob at the end of each of the three projections of the handle of the key, and only one ring round the barrel, where it joins the handle. The base of the crown comes very close to the top of the shield, and there is no row of waves or semicircles between the shield and the crown. The right-hand diamond on the base of the crown is shaded by vertical lines; the left-hand diamond is similarly shaded, and the central diamond contains a dot. The fringe of shading round each 5 is firmly joined to the outline of the containing-oval. This is an easy test. FRANCO is too near the bottom of its label, and MARKE is too high up. The M of this latter word has both its outer limbs of equal length, though, as I have before stated, Type II., which this forgery purports to imitate, has the right-hand part of the M very much too tall. The ornament at the centre of the top of the stamp contains 29 vertical lines of shading, of various lengths. The fringe to the left-hand 5 has only 17 lines, and that of the right-hand 5 has 19.

Second Forgery.—This is an imitation of Type II. Lithographed on tolerably deep rose wove paper, badly pin-perf., the gauge not countable in my specimen. There is a little black circle in the centre of the quatrefoil in the handle of the key, and none of the vertical lines of shading show through the quatrefoil. There is a single round knob at the end of each of the side-projections of the handle of the key, and a sort of pointed knob at the end of the handle. The right-hand diamond in the base of the crown bears a dot, as in the genuine Type II. The fringe of the numeral does not touch the containing-oval anywhere, either in the right-hand or left-hand 5, though the fringe *does* touch slightly in the right-hand 5 of the genuine. The letters AN of FRANCO do not touch each other at the bottom. There are 33 vertical lines of shading in the curly ornament at the very top of the stamp. The fringe to the left-hand 5 contains 22 lines, and the fringe to the right-hand 5 has about 21, but these latter are not very plain in my specimens.

Third Forgery.—This is also an imitation of Type II. Lithographed, on deep rose paper, nicely perf. 15¼. The right-hand projection of

the handle of the key shows one knob; the other two projections have two knobs each. The bottoms of the letters AN of FRANCO just touch, but they are not so plainly joined together as in the genuine Type II. There are only 26 lines in the fringe to the left-hand 5, and about 26 to the right-hand 5; the latter being rather blotched in my single specimen. In the genuine stamp, the central diamond in the base of the crown is, as nearly as possible, centrally under the central trefoil, but in this forgery, the diamond is decidedly too much to the right. My specimen has a very evident flaw in the top outline of the stamp, above the A of FRANCO, but I am unable to say whether this is always the case or not. I hope, however, that the flaw may always exist, as this is a very dangerous forgery, being carefully copied from Type II., even to the four little black dots, outside the four corners of the stamp. If it were not for the perforation it might deceive anybody.

Fourth Forgery.—This is an imitation of Type I. Lithographed, on deep rose wove paper, perf. 16. The two rings on the barrel of the key, next to the handle, are equal in size, but in the genuine Type I., the ring nearest the handle is larger than the other, as though the barrel were thicker there. (I mean that the one ring is of greater circumference than the other.) In this forgery, both rings are practically of equal circumference. The base of the crown touches *two* (instead of one) of the waves or semicircles, between it and the top of the shield. An easy test for this forgery is, that the right-hand diamond on the circlet of the crown is not a diamond at all, but a perfectly circular pearl. The letters AN of FRANCO do not touch each other anywhere. There are 35 vertical lines of shading in the shaded ornament at the centre of the top of the stamp. The fringes to the two numerals seem to be the same as in the genuine Type I. There are no dots outside the corners of the stamp.

Fifth Forgery.—Lithographed, on very deep rose wove paper. It is not a pure rose, but has a trace of blue in it, like magenta has. I think this is intended for Type II., but the right-hand line in the shield is not so near the thin right-hand border-line as it is in the genuine, though the trefoil on the top of the crown goes centrally into the wedge-shaped opening above it, as in Type II. The upper point of the said trefoil, however, is not truly circular, but is slightly cut away on its right side. Of the two vertical lines of shading, seen through the quatrefoil of the handle of the key, the left-hand line is blotched against the side of the quatrefoil, so as to be

practically invisible. (It can be easily seen in the genuine.) There is only one knob on the right-hand projection of the key-handle. The dot in the right-hand diamond on the crown is perfectly circular, instead of being like a short hyphen. Five or six lines of the fringe of the left-hand 5 touch the outline of the oval, and twelve of the lines of the fringe of the right-hand 5 are firmly joined to the outline of the oval. This is an easy test. The letters AN of FRANCO do not touch each other. MARKE is further from the outline below it than FRANCO is. There are 33 vertical lines of shading in the scroll-ornament, at the top of the stamp. There seem to be 28 lines of fringe round the left-hand 5, and 22 round the right-hand 5, but they are difficult to count, some of them being blotched. There are no dots outside the corners of the stamp.

Sixth Forgery.—Lithographed, on buff paper, very nicely perf. 12½. The perforation is the best thing about the stamp, which is a very poor imitation. It is intended to represent Type II. The projections of the handle of the key show single knobs, with a ring round, near the knob, as in the 3 grote, instead of double knobs. The letters AN of FRANCO are not joined together. There is no row of waves or semicircles, between the top of the shield and the base of the crown. The central diamond on the crown is almost oval in shape, and the right-hand diamond is very small, and has no dot in it. The fringe of shading of each 5 is firmly joined to the outline of its containing-oval. The letters AN of FRANCO do not touch each other. The shaded ornament in the centre of the top of the stamp does not touch the inner outline of the frame above it, though in both types of the genuine, its central point touches the outline. This said ornament is shaded by 35 vertical lines, many of them being broken and imperfect. The M of MARKE is of normal shape, and not like the deformed letter of the genuine Type II. I have not been able to count the lines of fringe to the numerals, they are so blotchy.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—71.

Second Forgery.—71.

Third Forgery.—71.

Fourth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Fifth Forgery.—Uncancelled. Also a line in blue pencil. This, by the way, is often found on various old German stamps of different States, but I never saw it on a Bremen stamp.

Sixth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

7 Grote, black on yellow

Issue of July, 1860. Unperforated

Issue of 1866-7. Perforated 13

This stamp was issued for postage to Lübeck and Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There is only one type.

Genuine.—Lithographed, on yellow wove paper, varieties as above. There are 18 lines of shading on the shield, *not* counting the thin, inner boundary-line on the right-hand side; and the

first and last of these lines are *very* close to their respective lines in the shield. Most of the lines have been drawn too high, and show above the thick, inner outline of the top of the shield. The top end of the key is cut off square, instead of being a circle. There are 27 vertical lines in the shaded ornament at the centre of the top of the stamp, and the central one of these lines is drawn up through the inner boundary-line at the top of the stamp, and joins the thick outline above it. This line is quite vertical. Outside the stamp, at each corner, there is a little three-lobed ornament, with a dot outside it; the dot in the left top corner does not touch the ornament. The fringe of shading to each 7 only touches the outline of the containing-oval in one little spot, at the back of the shoulder of each numeral. There are 29 lines in the fringe of the left-hand 7, and about 28 in that of the right-hand 7. There is one clear line of shading on the shield to the left of the point of the key. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key touches the fifth line of shading on the key, from the left. The right-hand knob touches the inner outline of the shield. Four of the vertical lines of the shield can be seen in the quatrefoil, in the handle of the key, but they are sometimes rather blotched. There is a tresfoil-ornament at each end of the FRANCO MARKE label; the top lobe of the left-hand tresfoil just touches the inner outline of the stamp to left of it, and two lobes of the right-hand tresfoil touch the right-hand, inner outline. There are two of the vertical lines of shading of the top central ornament which cut through the left top corner of the M of MARKE. The five jewels of the crown are all fairly diamond-shaped, and each diamond has a black dot in it, except the one to the right of the central one, which has *two* dots. There is a tiny, thin, slanting line or dash, crossing the outline, below the I of SIEBEN, and another similar dash below the B of that word. These are really portions of the wavy lines of the background, which show through. All these wavy lines, by the way, are in tall, sharply-pointed waves. There are nine waves in the lowest line at the bottom of the stamp.

(To be continued.)

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CHAPTER XXI

THE STROKE OF MIDNIGHT

I KNEW in a moment that this was no Biddy Balmer business. Myn was in dead earnest. She had something on her mind, and only at midnight would I find out what.

I had the devil's own trouble in keeping mother from finding out about the brick. Never in all my experience have I known her poke the fire so often and so vigorously. She seemed to have a regular spite against it. Once she actually touched the brick with the end of the poker, and sent me round to see what was the matter.

Nothing was the matter. How should there be? But I hid that poker. Whereupon mother said it was funny how in this house things that you had in your hand one minute were not to be found the next either high or low. I agreed with her. But at least she let the fire alone after that.

Then there was the trouble of going to bed. My mother always had family worship on Sunday nights in memory of my father, and she did it so well that it made me feel good for all the first part of the week—I say “feel,” mind you. I make no other pretensions.

Also she did it Scottish fashion. She could not quite bring herself down to the Prayer Book and reading her heart's desires from a printed page. Of course, as my father said, what was good enough for all the archbishops and bishops for three hundred years ought to have done for mother. But being Scotch, somehow it didn't. It is in the blood, I expect. And so she sang “Oh God of Bethel” to the old sacramental tune, and read a chapter from some place in the Bible. Then she prayed a prayer of her own—chiefly, I remember, that her mercies might be blessed to her, and that I might turn out a bright and shining light.

Usually I thought this rather superfluous.

For I considered myself a pretty fair son as such things went. But this night, with the end of the brick under the red braze of the furnace, and mother praying away like steam

That to Perfection's sacred heights
I nearer still might rise . . .

when all the time I meant to rise in the dark of the night and go out to deceive the old lady—well, I had at least the grace, such as it was, to be thoroughly ashamed of myself for quite a while. So far good. But I meant to go just the same—had to, you see. Myn was pulling the string, and after all, though I was a very fine fellow, I was little more than the tail to Myn's kite.

Then there were other perils. Mother got my candle, and fetched her own at the same time. She watched me “make up the fire,” made me look to all the doors and windows and report. Then she led the way upstairs. I did wish I could first have pulled that brick a bit back out of the ashes. But anyway I have an old ironing blanket on the back-kitchen floor to be ready. The outside scullery door I locked and unlocked pretty sharply, so that the two creaks sounded like one. It was all Myn's fault.

Oh, what a tangled web we weave,
When first we practise to deceive,

as mother said once, when Johnny Armstrong, the weaver's cat, pretending to be asleep, fell into his loom and made hay of half a web.

Not that I felt particular bad about anything, except that I wished it had not happened on Sunday, with mother wanting me to be just the salt of the earth—which I wasn't, no, not by a long chalk. But I consoled myself with the thought that after all I was doing what Myn told me, and she had always been right. Mother was great on “Special Providences,” and perhaps Myn was mine. I hope so, at least, since it had to be as Myn said every time.

It was dark outside—dark as the inside of a black dog shut up in a coal cellar! I wished Myn had had some consideration and waited for a night when you could at least

vaguely see your feet. I lay a long time after mother had tucked me in. She did not kiss me, or do any "orphan child" business. No, she only bade me be sure to get up at once when she called me next morning, or she would know the reason why—just as she used to do in my father's time.

And I said "Yes, mother!" just the same.

Then she padded up to her own room and puddled about there an unconscionable time undressing and reading her chapters—no doubt thinking of me as already asleep, with a pale golden aureole about my head. For you know, in spite of perpetually wading into me like a Dutch uncle, mother thought I was the paragon of sons. This did me no harm, and, to tell the truth, you never could have told it on her.

I thought the hours would never pass. My candle was not lighted. I did not venture that, as I did not want mother to come prowling round to see if I had not been taken poorly in the night. She was always watching for a chance to clap a mustard plaster on me somewhere. Sometimes I was all tartaned over like a chess-board. I didn't mind this much, except when she overlapped, and then the skin came off. There is such a thing as having *too* good a mother. Besides it made a fellow all itchy at awkward times, and if you interrupt a Scripture lesson in order to scratch—well, it destroys the tone of the school.

But all went well so far. I got dressed again. In fact, I never was completely undressed, only just to satisfy mother. Being Scotch, she did not insist upon nightgowns. I had one indeed, but it was mostly useful for signalling. So I saved it for that. I had also kept on my drawers and socks, so I hadn't much to do.

I was bound, however, to get that brick. It seemed ever so much farther away in the dark, when I came to rake for it with the tongs. At last I grabbed it and laid hold with my fingers to help it out. The next moment I let go a howl that would have waked the whole of the East Dene Cemetery if there had been such things as real-for-true ghosts.

Well I dropped all—so would you—and I shinned upstairs with my boots in my hand, holding on by the laces. Hiding them beneath the bed, I got into bed rather hurriedly, with only my jacket off, and fell asleep.

Yes, suddenly. I wasted no time. I never knew before what "falling into the arms of Morpheus" meant. But I believe on that occasion I fell so heavy into them that I must have floored old Morpheus unless he was pretty steady on his pins.

Well it was that I did so, for the next minute I could hear mother afoot. She poked her head and a candle into my room,

but seeing me breathing peacefully among all the "hutchiness" of knees and bedclothes drawn up to my chin, she went on downstairs to inquire further.

Then I thought of that abominable red-hot or white-hot brick that I had dropped at the grid of the back flue in the scullery! She would be sure to spot it. I believe it would have been self-luminous if it had not been for the candle in her hand.

But I could hear her clattering about among the sticks and umbrellas in the lobby. One of the leaves of the counter came down with a clatter. I think this rather rattled my mother, for she came upstairs again presently, and slid into my room all on tiptoe to watch me asleep. Nobody could be more convincing at that game than I. I even wriggled and murmured a little crossly, like a spoiled child, as if the light bothered me. Mother promptly whipped the candle behind her, and went out saying "He is talking in his sleep, *poor* boy—but it will be all right now. He has settled down for the night!"

That made me feel pretty much ashamed and mean, though not so much as it would have earlier in the evening. For Sunday was getting done, and the nice bad weekdays when you could do anything you liked were at hand. Besides, I had to look pretty smart or I would catch it from Myn for not being on the spot, and making her wait at the brick-hole. Myn was a bad waiter, though she never cared a piece of slate-pencil about how long she made *you* wait.

Anyhow mother settled down better than could have been expected. I heard the creak of the bed, and then standing at the stair-foot could soon make out her "regular breathing." That was what *she* called it, and once docked me of apple tart for a whole week because I said she snored. Mother was particular upon some things. So after that she never snored any more, so far as I was concerned.

Well, I sneaked down, and there was the brick all right—still glowing or pretty near. I lassoed it cautiously in the ironing blanket, and got outside as quick as possible. For the blanket was burning just as my hide had done, but unlike me it could not cry out—it could only smell. But this it did most thoroughly—same as a hearthrug does when a red coal drops out of the grate.

However I waited for mother's candle. But her room kept dark. So did I—had to, in fact, seeing that there was no light anywhere.

Then I felt my way up the garden. I had a while to spare, only, you see, it was better to make sure when you could. For one never knows what may happen with mothers up aloft so affectionate as mine. However, before I went I heaved all that was left in the mustard-can into the sink, and a wise

precaution it was, as things turned out. I was quite patchy enough as it was.

It was a night of adventures. I was only about third-way up the garden when I heard a sort of grunting, like a pig that was trying to snarl and laugh at the same time, then a funny scratching and a rustling among the dead leaves at the hedge-root, and I knew that Old Maid Easton's Bully was bent on trespassing.

Now I didn't mind so much being chived when the brute was on his own ground, but that he should break bounds and come after me when, as it were, my foot was on my native heath, and moreover the day of the week Sunday—such double wickedness could not be allowed to go unavenged.

Nor did it. Bully had struck me just at the top of my luck. I was within two feet of our plum tree, of which, of course, I knew every branch and foothold. (It was not so long really since I had been a boy.) I made one spring and got up beyond the reach of Bully's teeth. Then I said pretty names to him which only made him madder, wishing him a Happy New Year and asking if he would like something nice—something to warm him on a cold night. And Bully said, very low down in his throat and trying to embrace the plum tree between his bandy legs (the ones that grow wide apart and are bulgy in front), that he did want something.

"Nicey—nicey?" I suggested, smacking my lips.

He agreed even more blood-curdlingly than before. So I let him have the brick, dropping it on his nose out of the blanket. You ought not to tease dumb animals, but then Bully was not dumb by any means—snorting all the time like a steamer's siren on a foggy night. Besides, he had said clearly enough, when I asked him if he wanted the brick, that such was his wish.

Well, he had it. He opened a mouth like that of a crocodile of the Nile, made one snack at the brick, got the flavour, and fled, crashing through the hedge with one desolating yell. I knew by the way he scratched at Old Miss Easton's door, and told all the world he had had enough of bricks, that he would respect me ever after, even in the dark—which I may say he did.

You should not feed dogs at table. It is a bad habit and teaches them to beg. But sitting astride the two-inch branch of a plum tree in the dark, it is different. Then it is wise to give them what they want. It is for their good, especially if it be a hot brick.

For the third time that night I gathered up the fallen brick. It was now not much warmer than an old-fashioned box-iron when you spit on it and it fizzes. I did not spit on it, because of my mother's blanket. But as I heard Bully being let in by Old Maid Easton, I thought what a good respectful

dog he would be in the future. And my heart was glad within me, because of having done a good action. Never be afraid to go a little out of your way, boys, to do a kind deed. And afterwards you will feel as good as I did then—or nearly.

Well I had sat perhaps five minutes, perhaps ten, on the summer-seat with my feet gathered up under me Turkish fashion, and the warm brick on my knees wrapped in the blanket, before Myn came. I wanted dreadfully to tell her about Bully, and how he went for the brick. But I knew somehow she had something more serious than that on her mind.

There was what they call "a solemn hush" in the air. Myn put her hands, both of them, through the opening of the brick-hole. I tried to take them, knowing that it was some kind of an oath or Masonic sign, and wanting, of course, to play up.

I would have done it too, if it had not been for that blooming brick, which rolled out of the blanket, slid off my knees, and nearly made regular lemon squash of my toes! I yowled in a suppressed manner. But happily the wall was between us, and Myn took it for emotion and sympathy. She drew my hands towards her and kissed them both. They were wet when I got them back. Then I was sure that Myn had gone out of her mind.

"Bend down—close to the hole!" she said. I did it—my knees on the brick to keep it still.

Myn was sobbing! Good heavens—this would never do! After that I did not care for walls or anything, but climbed somehow or anyhow on to the roof of the summer-house, and dropped down on the far side.

Yes, Myn was crying. I grabbed her in the dark.

"Has your father been thrashing you?" I said. For I could conceive nothing else to make her go on like that. It could not be anything about me, for I had been behaving, and the stamps were all right. Yet old Phil Hallamshire?—Well, he was too much of a gentleman. Besides, he spoilt Myn—had done all his life.

"Sam," said Myn, wiping her face on my coat collar, "Sam, you are all I have now in the world!"

"Yes—yes," said I, "I know I am, Myn."

You see I knew you must always humour a luna—I mean one mentally afflicted, even temporarily. So I humoured Myn. It would soon pass, I judged.

"Sam," she said again, tickling my chin with her front hair—me letting her all the time, "Sam, we must get married as quick as ever we can!"

And she began to sob again—it was worse than ever.

"Married!" I cried. Then with a gasp—

and remembering my duty, I added, "Yes, certainly, Myn! But why?"

Here was my first mistake. I ought not to have asked for a reason. That set her off, as indeed it was sure to do.

"Oh, Sam," she cried, me trying my hardest to make her speak more quietly by pushing my nose and chin against hers, and saying, "Hush, then,—hush, Myn! Tell me all about it—tell your own 'Co.'"

This treatment acted pretty well. After a bit she drew back her head kind of proud-like—at least so far as I could see it between my shoulder-blade and the stars.

"I am not wanted at home, Sam. My father means to marry again," she sobbed. "I am sure he does, and he won't because—because—because—I am in the way!"

You can put in the moist places for yourself. It was decidedly swampy all about my shirt collar—but not unpleasant, taken as a whole.

"Marry?" I asked Myn, "how can we marry? There's your father, you know."

Myn waved off the fifth commandment haughtily. She took higher ground.

"I am in his way," she said. "He wants to marry Mrs. Egerton Greatorex!"

"Well," said I, "what of that?—She seems the nicest."

I got no further. Myn pushed me away violently and tragically. "Another word," she cried, pretty loud in spite of my chin, "and all is over between us!"

So I did not talk any more, but let Myn, which after all was what she was there for. It was no use me arguing—the reader knows that. If Myn wanted us to get married, or to drown ourselves together in the Thor—why, of course it was bound to happen so. So I preserved a masterly silence. I waited events as if I had been a statesman.

"We must go to Scotland," said Myn. "Oh, I know Gretna Green is all burst up long ago. But if one of us lives there for three weeks, the other can come on, and the job gets done in two ticks, all proper and legal, minister and all correct."

"Very well, Myn," I said, "marriage is a serious responsibility, but—"

"Oh, dry up!" she said. "What we have to decide is who—is to stay the three weeks in Scotland."

"Anyway," I suggested, "we have got to make up our minds to it that mother must know. You may have your knife into your father, and for cause. But I have nothing against mother—nor you either—and when my father died, he left me on deck in charge."

Myn meditated so long on this, without crying or doing anything loony, that I was beginning to shake in my shoes lest she should be meaning the thing seriously all the time.

"Yes," she said at last, pensive-like, "that's fair. Your mother does not come into this. I will talk with her. I will explain."

"You'll tell me when beforehand, won't you, Myn," I said, "so that I may prepare the way?"

"Oh, of course," she promised, not paying much attention, however, as I could see.

When the explanation came off I resolved I should have an urgent all-day visit to a distant town on stamp business. I would get permission from old Currycomb on purpose.

Then Myn returned to the thought which had been keeping her silent.

"About which of us is to reside in Scotland the statutory period" (my eye, but Myn had been getting up the case!), "have you any suggestion to offer?"

I said I had not; in fact, I never felt more absolutely destitute of ideas.

"Well," said Myn, "have you got half a crown? Let's toss for it!"

And we did.

But which won and what happened after that I won't tell, unless Phillips gives me some more stamps. He has got lots.

You write and tell him to do it—quick Business is slack in the north and our firm has just moved into new premises. So stir him up.

CHAPTER XXII

A SUSPENSION OF "HABEAS CORPUS"

NOW I didn't want to be married before I was twenty. It was too silly when you come to think of it. Consider, if you please, the case of a married pupil teacher and the chaps one would have to lick to keep them from inquiring for "The Missus an' the Kids," as the song says. But I still hoped that Myn would not push matters to extremities. If things went badly, of course, the music would have to be faced, because Myn played the big drum in our band.

At first it seemed a mean thing to me to run away with the daughter of a man who had been so decent to me as old Phil Hallamshire had been. But I was greatly comforted by the thought that it was old Phil's Millicent who was doing the running away, and that I was the person (if any) to be run away with!

Well, we spun the coin all right, and I struck a match to look at the result, knocking our heads together so hard that Myn bade me mind where I was coming. I told her I was coming to look at the half-crown.

It was "woman" uppermost, which in those days meant the picture of our noble Queen, about whom we sang regularly in

school, "Send her Victoria"—though why she should want another of the same name I never could make out—perhaps to play with on half-holidays, Myn thought.

So Myn had to go to Scotland and make all the nuptial preparations. In a way I was glad, but also more afraid than ever that the affair might go through with Myn at the helm. For Myn considered difficulties as only so many obstacles to be overcome. And as a matter of fact they mostly were. I will say that much for her. And in imagination I saw myself standing up before that clergyman already, and Myn telling me to stop shaking!

Cricky—it put me in a funk, nothing but with thinking of it. I put one leg out of bed to run and drown myself in the Thor. But remembering that it isn't nice to be choked, and that the water would be cold and dead-doggy, I resolved to face my fate with a gallant heart.

Besides, there was a three whole weeks before me, and ever so many things might happen between now—and the last, the fatal day. There was always time to drown oneself in, if the worst came to the worst. Of course, strictly speaking, I should not have allowed myself to be led away. I ought rather to have had strength of mind, moral purpose, and things like that. So I had, but for every ounce I had Myn had a pound, and better quality, too. No use blaming me! "The woman Thou gavest me," etc. I always thought it read as if Adam were rather a poor specimen. But I wronged him. I know now just what he felt. Eve must have been the split image of Myn.

Nevertheless it knocked Myn all on her beam-ends to think up how she was to get to Scotland and stay there three whole weeks, without having her father and all the ghosts of all the Hallamshires raking every nook and cranny to find her. She wanted to change off. It would have been, she pointed out, so much easier for mother and me. *We* might have gone off without exciting the least suspicion. But I told her that such a thing would inevitably bring bad luck, and that we had better stick to what the half-crown had said. Myn thought so herself, really. But she didn't like to own me right in the least thing.

Also she wanted to think out a plan, and like many people, Myn was always sulky till she had done that—got grumps on her chest and couldn't cough it up, as Plato said after sleeping all winter in a barrel. At least if it wasn't Plato, it was some old Greek sage or other. Stamps have a bit blunted my classical education, and my shots at first lesson sometimes make old Currycomb tear his hair like Sir Ralph the Rover in the poetry book.

But one thing I was fixed on, and that was

that I would not forsake mother. Myn said so too, but she had a way of changing her plans in the middle, as it were, and then rapping you over the knuckles for not knowing all about it, as if you had been born with the second sight—same as Come-Hither Evan Cameron, the chap who saw the river roaring down to join the wintry sea. Pupil teachers have to know loads of poetry. There were marks given for it in the exams.

After that—well, Myn said I could go home and to bed. She was not crying now. She gave me one of her hands to kiss, and told me to be ready to marry her at the word of command. So I said I would. I had got into a habit of not contradicting Myn, which was like to prove my downfall. And this in spite of the fact that I had read wads and piles about the leading softies of the young, the innocent, and the beautiful. It is all in the *Vicar of Wakefield* and half the novels that are. But I never really knew what it felt like till now. I always thought the youthful and the misfortunate (girls mostly) were dreadful softies who took to weep-wopes on the slightest provocation, and in a general way deserved all that they got afterwards when their venerable parient with the silvern locks cast them off. But I sympathized now. I knew how the young, the innocent, and the beautiful felt. It was my case exactly—with Myn round the corner to give the word of command.

Nobody could call *me* a softy. Why, I could lick every fellow in East Dene, and there were not above one or two in Thorsby, even among the riveters at the works, who would put up their hands to me. Softy, indeed! I can afford to laugh at the suggestion. Me, Sam Brown, a softy! Come out, whoever you are, and I will prove the contrary on all the more prominent of your frontal bones.

If Myn could turn me round her little finger—why, that is no affair of anybody's, except mine and Myn's. And she was my business partner, anyway.

That night and the next day or two Myn did a power of thinking. At least she was as growly as a male bear, after a smoking concert, with no soda water in the house. (That's the idea, if the metaphor is a bit mixed.) She snapped at us, if we ventured to speak to her. Mother made her decoctions, each viler than the other and more infallible—which she threw away as soon as mother's back was turned. There was no open rupture, only diplomacy had all its work to do to keep relations from being overstrained. Diplomacy was me, Sam Brown.

I don't know how things would have turned out—I can't imagine, not being a professional imaginer, like the Green Bookers—if one afternoon towards the end of that

week Sir Michael Sykes, all togged up in his real Harris clothes, and as jolly and jerky in his movements as a Hallamshire or a knickerbockered sandpiper following the outgoing tide—had not come into our shop and asked to see all the stamps that we had.

I was at school, and, though mother was all right so far as kids went, and could sell packets with the money in hand (with my father's blackthorn within reach of her hand to promote good relations), she preferred to retire at once in the case of a parlour visitor, and leave Myn alone to sing her little song.

Now Myn liked a parlour guest with all the albums to go over, and a good round sum in the till to crow over when I came home from school.

But this day, when I got in, of course my first question was, "Where is Myn?" Mother said that a gentleman had come in and the two of them had begun to talk stamps. Myn had sold him some, when quite suddenly, with only a bow to mother, Myn and the gentleman had gone out together.

I made mother describe the man. It was Myn's uncle. Certain sure—there could be no other yellowy-green suit smelling of old cabbage leaves and the Board of Health—no, not in all Thorsby. Mother had heard him say that he had come from Thorsby. Sir Michael had looked in to buy stamps (this was my idea), and Myn, finding a good market for—oh, perhaps for the twelve pence Canada—had sold it. Then Sir Michael not having enough money on him, had taken her off with him to his bankers'. If ever Myn sells her soul, it will be for ready money. Tick she can't abide. She won't see that the world is founded on taking as much of it and for as long periods as you can get. Think of Methuselah and all those old fellows—how long they would have to lie out of their money—supposing a customer took a little trip to the Highlands for three or four centuries! Shopkeepers with books settled every month or so don't know they are living.

But the fact remained that Myn was off. I did not mind that so much, nor even how long she stayed. It would put off the marriage and that was so much to the good. But I tell you I made one dart into the parlour and turned up the slot into which the Black Canada Twelve Pence had been stuck in its transparent envelope. My heart beat as I turned the pages. It was there.

Hooray! Myn was a brick, and I would marry her—if the worst came to the worst. But that, at least, was not the reason why Myn had gone off with her uncle. I must wait to find out. Well, she did not come back that night at all to tell us anything about it. But from her window, with the candle and one of her father's old topper hats, she Morsed the beautiful maritime signal of "Eight bells—all's well!" It wasn't

really eight bells. That part was for style and to throw anybody who knew the Morse code off the scent. Nobody in East Dene did, except the telegraphists, and they didn't care a dump for anything except about their wages, and who went with who to evening church on Sundays. So we need not have minded.

Well, the next morning Myn came and helped mother in the shop as usual. But when I was out, the two must have had the talk I had seen hovering in the blue for some time. For when I came home—lo and behold, there was mother alone and crying. Or rather she had been, and had recently wiped things up. I was sorry and asked what was the matter—though I knew.

She avoided looking at me, and only pronounced these words: "Go to your Millicent Hallamshire Sykeses, whom you care about more than your old mother. As for me, I shall go straight to the poor's house!"

In spite of expecting something I was pretty thunderstruck at this. And so would you, for when I went away mother was debating the question as to whether fried ham laid between layers of potato, baked brown, or plain beefsteak would be best for my midday meal.

Steak and domestic desolation had carried the day. I had them both together all the time I stayed. I have tasted pleasanter dishes.

Over and over again I told mother that it was in no way my fault, and that if she could preserve me from the altar, or whatever is the thing they have instead of an altar up in Scotland, I should be everlastingly grateful.

But—I put it to herself—she knew what Myn was, and that if she said a thing—well, it had got to be. But I might just as well have talked to the dead. Mother would not listen. I was going to forsake her in her old age—if only father had been alive—and so on.

I agreed with this—so far. Because if father had lived, there would have been no use for Me and Myn, Limited. But as it was, I did not see, if Myn were really determined, what there was to be done. I said that mother would always have the cottage, just as it was; that we were doing a good trade, and no doubt would do better. She would always have more than enough to live on.

"But I want you, the son I have brought up," she said, "the son your father left me to care for—the son I have lived for! I don't want your cottages—or money—I want you!"

I scratched my head, and said that I had no objections; but the difficulty was that Myn wanted me too.

"And you would let that girl come before your mother? Between you and your mother?" she cried.

I denied this with some heat,

"Well," said mother, "what else are you doing? Isn't Myn a girl?"

Come to think of it, she was. But I said that really that should not count against her. I put it to mother—*could* Myn help being a girl? Had she ever acted silly like a girl? Did she not run the business, her father, the house, our house—nearly the town? And after all that to call her a girl like Eva Dacre or the rest, was ridiculous.

But nothing is harder to convince than a woman, especially one's own mother, when one first tackles them on a subject like this. Myn, the villain, had got me into a pretty hole, and then sneaked off with her uncle. But after the school and the "kept-ins" were over for the day, I went home again with a pretty solid weight on my heart. I don't believe the steak agreed with me—too salty, maybe.

Mother was sitting at the receipt of custom—that is behind the stamp counters, pretending to knit. One solitary cub was trying to make up his mind whether he wanted a penny Nicaragua green or tuppenny Hong Kong blue. I made him select the Central American (because we had most of them in stock), and clear out.

I had thought of some extra more noble arguments for mother—as that I would always be all-in-all to her, and a lot of things like that—which everybody says, but nobody seems to take much comfort from, curiously enough.

Also I had got it all ready in my head to ask her how old she was when she married father, and how old *he* was. For I remember well father boasting (pretending to shake his head and be sorry) that their united ages were under thirty-four. Now, though I wasn't marrying for love, nor, indeed, marrying at all if I could get out of it, still the ages of the firm of Me and Myn, Limited, taken together, reached the respectable age borders of six-and-thirty. We always counted our ages forward in those days, as relatives do on tombstones: "In the twentieth year of his age." Now we are not so particular as to that—got out of the habit, maybe. Like the late Queen Isabella II, I tell my wife that she gets younger and prettier every year.

But I never got these comforting and unanswerable arguments pumped into mother's bucket. Hardly had I sat down to wait for tea, when Myn came in, dressed to the nines, and along with her, smiling rotundly and massively, that uncle of uncles—Sir Michael Sykes.

It was the gentleman who spoke first. He had it all made up. I knew by the way he coughed.

"Mrs. Brown," he said, "I have a difficult duty to perform. I have made a kind of business of being a diplomatist in my youth, but have recently got a bit out of practice.

Still, as the head of the Sykes family I have the honour to ask for the hand of your son in marriage. Yes," he said (smiling with all his pleasant face, and keeping down the chuckle very consistently), "his hand in honourable wedlock.

"I will expose the reasons which have forced me to this" (he continued). "My brother and I quarrelled. Sooner or later Philip quarrels with everybody. The time has come for him to quarrel with his daughter. He intends—I have it from his own lips—to marry again.

"The young lady now before you is not unnaturally a little agitated, and sees no way of leaving him entirely free than by getting married herself. Madam, I will lend myself to nothing underhand or incorrect. I will myself attend the young lady to Scotland and take charge of her there. But I cannot go without demanding in due form and with all the respect due to so serious an undertaking, the hand of your son! I presume—I do not know—that the young people have arranged as to their hearts some time previously."

My mother sat listening as if to a sermon. Sir Michael had a fine voice, and as she owned afterwards, he minded her not a little of Dr. Symington the Elder (whom she had heard once in the pulpit at Nine Mile Bar); she was touched by this reminiscence. And with the innate, though not always obvious, good breeding of the Scottish peasant, she rose and said, "Take him: he has been a good son to me. May your niece prove in all respects worthy of him!"

My own consent was never asked. And they say that the age of freedom has come, that slavery is no more. Yet here was I, passed over like Uncle Tom to Miss Myn Legree.

As for "Legree," she only said, "Now, Sam Brown, you are to come on by the first train as soon as you get word. Take the exact money from the till for your fare. Not a shilling more. And give notice to-morrow to old Currycomb that you are leaving the Academy. You hear me?"

I heard—oh—yes, I heard.

And it was for this that Habeas Corpus was signed on the green turf of Runnymede! Not to mention Hampden and Cromwell and Milton and—oh, lots of others whose names I forget.

If those singster girls at the School of Music had been at hand, with Jenny Sands at the head of them, I am sure they would have sung something like this:—

Sam Brown's Freedom lies mouldering
in the dust,

But his "Co." goes marching along!

Glory, glory, hallelujah,

His "Co." goes marching along!

(To be continued.)

Special Correspondence

New Zealand Notes

By N. Z.

BY kind permission of the publishers I purpose giving readers of the *Weekly* a few notes monthly on our New Zealand stamps. Readers will kindly note I am a great admirer of our colony's stamps, and as I am in constant touch with advanced collectors like Messrs. Greville, Hamilton, Bate, etc., my notes should prove of interest to all collectors.

Scarcity of High Values

Since the institution of our low inland postage rate of 1d. per 4 oz., values above 1d. are seldom met with, and dealers tell me supplies are almost nil. This scarcity will be accentuated also by the reduction of parcel-post rates to 3d. first lb. and 2d. per lb. after. Under the old parcel rates, 6d., 9d., 1s., and 2s. were the most, and now 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. are most in vogue, although I notice consigners seem to plaster parcels with 1d. stamps more than ever.

The Exhibition Series

Exhibition 3d. and 1d. adhesives are quite obsolete, and will be scarce owing to limited

issue. If ever there was a legitimate issue this Exhibition one was. No dealer, or indeed any one else, was allowed to purchase more than five shillings' worth, so stocks for speculative purposes are nil. The Sydney dealers apparently did not even get their modest five shillings' worth, hence the dismal wailings in his paper of the manager of a leading Sydney house; but then my friend is never tired of throwing rocks at New Zealand issues.

The Smaller-size 6d.

As my readers are aware, since the Cowan paper has been used for our pictorial local printings the 3d. and 6d. values have in some instances altogether escaped watermark, and in other cases have received only parts of watermark letters as their share. The 6d. value has now been redrawn smaller to fit in 240 to the sheet. I have no record of the 3d., but suppose that the authorities will follow out the same plan with it. The 3d. is the only other value, as far as I can see, which will require the alteration.

Miscellaneous

The Singapore Post Office

No less than 165,000 bags of mails are brought to Singapore and carried thence in one year. Not only that, the Singapore Post Office also tranships for other administrations over 58,000 of these bags of mails *free of charge*.

The Post Office owns and maintains a steam launch, the *Mercury*, which is one of the smartest and quickest in the harbour. She is used chiefly for the dispatch of mails, other launches conveying mails *from* the ships.

Come now to the Post Office itself . . . which faces the busiest thoroughfare in the city; the opposite side of the building overlooks the sea. As we enter by one of the side entrances, a bag of mails from Southern India is just being carried in. It is taken to one of the receiving officers, examined, opened, and sorted into various divisions. There are letters for delivery to Europeans, Eurasians, Malays, Tamils, Bengalis, Parsees, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, Sinhalese, and others. The letters for Europeans and Eurasians are taken out by Malay postmen, each article being handed to the postman by a clerk, who at the same time reads out the name and address in order that the postman may write a translation of them on the cover in Malay. Every article so handed over is entered in books kept by the postmen themselves, and thus there is a record of everything taken out for delivery by these men.

A school is maintained by the Post Office for the purpose of teaching Malay postmen and peons to read and write the Roman characters, and although the men as a rule do not become very

proficient, they learn enough to prevent serious misdeliveries.

But let us see how the Tamil correspondence addressed to non-boxholders is disposed of. It is taken over by one of the Tamil clerks and handed to the various Tamil postmen for delivery. Delivery, however, is not what it sounds to English ears. The addressees are nearly all coolies working on the roads, railways, or plantations; they have no fixed abode, and the postmen find that night is the best time for finding the men "at home." What has been pointed out here will be better realized if it is mentioned that, in some districts, out of a hundred Tamil letters sent out for delivery by postmen in one day, only about ten are disposed of on *that* day. Of course, most of the others are eventually delivered, but on the average it takes three or four days to deliver a Tamil letter (excluding those for boxholders). The postmen often have to read out the addresses and origin of all their letters at each house they visit.

Now, the wages of a native in India is about one anna (less than twopence) a day, and that often has to suffice to maintain a whole family. In Singapore the equivalent of a shilling is about the daily earnings of an Indian coolie. It is hardly, therefore, to be wondered at that over 50 per cent of the letters from India are unpaid—an additional obstacle to delivery. In the opposite direction the percentage of unpaid letters is very small.

Special Malay and Bengali postmen deliver letters for persons of their respective nationalities. There are so many dialects spoken by Bengalis,

that the postmen, who only know about half of them, find some difficulty in delivering to persons who only understand one of the others.

That bag of mails from India, which we escorted into the office and whose contents we have seen distributed, was only one of the four hundred or so bags brought by the P. & O. mail from the West. There are two mails from "Home" every week, and naturally these are the most important of all the mails received. Immediately the Packet enters the harbour limits a gun is fired from the fort, thus announcing to the whole community the arrival of a mail from Europe. The effect of the gun is to attract an immense congregation of natives of various races, colours, and costumes to the General Post Office. All the important firms take advantage of the privilege, on payment of a small annual subscription, of a private box at the G.P.O., and the crowd consists of the boxholders' messengers, who have come for their masters' correspondence. Owing to the fact that flash powders were not obtainable in Singapore, several photographs of the scene, although attempted, did not prove a success.

Mails from Europe by British Packets are sorted on board by a staff of three or four men, who meet the ships at Penang and travel with them to Singapore. The boxholders' bags are brought into the G.P.O. at one entrance, and immediately handed over to the tambies—quite an "Express" delivery.

The subject of mails will be concluded by a reference to the *Postal Express*, which announces the times at which the mails for dispatch by the various steamers will be closed, and in which various postal notifications are made public. The *Expresses*, printed in English and Chinese, are

published and circulated twice daily, the printing being done in the office by a staff and machines belonging to the department. A former post-office printer applied for an increase of salary on the ground that he could not combine the trade of *undertaker* with his official duties! The two occupations of undertaker and printer are usually carried on by the same person in this corner of the globe.

Here is an interesting quotation from the Postmaster-General's Report for 1902:—

The claim of the cheapest postage in the world is heard periodically from different parts of the world, but undoubtedly the Straits Settlements postal tariff, as a whole, compares favourably with that of any other country. Post cards available in the colony and to the Federated Malay States are sold at one-fifth of a penny each, the letter rate of postage throughout the same area is slightly over a half-penny . . . up to two ounces of printed matter can be sent to any part of the civilized world for one-fifth of a penny. . . . Our registration fee of one penny is without parallel for cheapness.

When that report was written the Straits dollar was worth 1s. 8d.; it is now *fixed* at 2s. 4d.; so that the unfortunate officer receiving a sterling salary, pays a comparatively higher rate of postage, and at the same time receives so many fewer dollars in salary!

The parcel post was established in the Straits Settlements in 1884, but in 1875, by an arrangement with the P. & O. Company, the Straits Settlements Post Office accepted parcels for the United Kingdom; that is, before the United Kingdom had a parcel-post system at all, and ten years before a direct exchange of post parcels took place between the two postal administrations. At the present time parcels for the British Isles are accepted up to 50 lb. in weight for distribution from the P. & O. Company's headquarters in Threadneedle Street.

T. A. MELVILLE in *St. Martin's-le-Grand*.

Editor and Reader

T. B. W. (Leicester).—I do not understand what you have been looking for as a continuation of Chili in "Countries of the World," for the issues were completed in the number you refer to, and, as you know, we confine ourselves in *G.S.W.* to ordinary postage stamps, excluding Unpaid, Registered, Officials, etc. The words "To be continued" referred to the series, and have appeared at the end of every week's instalment of "Countries of the World" from the first.

C. S. (Leeds).—From your description I imagine your stamps must be Newspaper stamps, but cannot say their value. The "large blue stamps marked £1 15s. each" must be fiscals, i.e. Revenue stamps, probably used on deeds.

H. S. (Brentwood).—Roughly speaking the Queen's Head stamps which were superseded by the King's Head stamps are catalogued at about double face.

H. F. C. (Cambridge).—I am afraid that little Dutch girl who told you that you could take the stamps of the new set (presumably the De Ruyter set) "back to the post office after they had been

through the post, and get so much money," must indeed have spoken very imperfect English.

P. R. (Balham).—Scott catalogues the Panama variety you inquire about with the inverted "A" dropped below the level of the other letters under date of 1905, but does not price; and as I do not know of any catalogue which does price it, I cannot quote its value. Gibbons does not catalogue it.

A. E. (Towyn).—The Cape of Good Hope triangular 6d. is catalogued at 12s. 6d. to 25s.

C. F. (Chiswick).—Your "British Solomon Islands Paid" stamp is evidently a handstamp impressed to show, in the absence of postage stamps, that the postage has been paid on that letter or packet. I understand that the money for postage stamps to be affixed has to be forwarded with the letters to the mainland, and that the stamps are then affixed. This handstamp is a curious and very interesting souvenir of non-postage-stamp days, but scarcely ranks as a postage stamp. As you will see, postage stamps are now being provided for use in the Solomon Islands.

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EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Dominican Republic

WHAT we philatelists catalogue as the Dominican Republic generally figures in our works of reference as San Domingo, but we have as a justification for our designation the excuse that we follow and adopt the name inscribed on the stamps themselves, "Republica Dominicana."

This most unrestful of all the republics of the world occupies the eastern portion of the island of Haiti or San Domingo. The physical features of the island are thus described by Mr. Rodway in the *International Geography*:—

The island of Santo Domingo, better known by its old Carib name of Haiti (rough land), or by the name Hispaniola bestowed on it by Columbus in 1492, is separated from Cuba by the Windward Passage, and from Porto Rico by the Mona Passage, both much frequented by vessels entering the Caribbean Sea. The outline of the coast is remarkable, and the island is nearly as large as Ireland, the length being about 400 miles and the greatest breadth 160. Four chains of mountains corrugate its surface, running nearly parallel to each other, separated by depressions, and all trending nearly east and west. The Monti Cristi range, parallel to the north coast, is succeeded by the great Ciabo chain, which forms the north-western peninsula and runs to the extreme east end of the island; it bears the highest summit in the West Indies, Loma Tina (10,300 feet). Between these ranges lies the broad plain called by Columbus *Vega real* or the royal garden, a region of great fertility, traversed by large rivers. The southern range forms the south-western or Tiburon peninsula, and runs along the western half of the south coast. Gold, silver, copper, and other minerals are found, while for variety of its vegetable productions it is unexcelled by any of the other islands.

As to the chequered history of the people, I cannot do better than quote Mr. George G. Chisholm, from his *Gazetteer of the World*:—

About nine-tenths of the people are negroes, and the remainder mulattoes. At the time of

the discovery of the island the native Carib population was estimated by Columbus to number about 900,000. This estimate was probably excessive, but there is no doubt that between that date and 1508, when the colonists estimated the number of the natives at 60,000, there was an enormous destruction of human life, due to the barbarities inflicted by the Spaniards on the natives in compelling them to aid in the search for gold. In 1533 there are said to have been only 4000 surviving Caribs, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the original natives had all died out. The loss of native labour thus brought about was made good here as elsewhere by the importation of African negroes as slaves. The island remained entirely a Spanish possession till the seventeenth century. In the first half of that century the French began to settle permanently in the Haitian Gulf, and in the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697, the western portion of the island was definitely ceded to France. In the course of the next century this part of the island became the seat of numerous cotton and sugar plantations, belonging to wealthy French planters employing negro slaves. This state of matters was put an end to by the outbreak of the French Revolution, when a rebellion broke out among the negroes, in consequence of which the white population was extinguished, the whites being either massacred or compelled to make their escape to other islands. In the course of these troubles the Spanish portion of the island had been ceded (1795) to France, and it remained attached to the French portion when the island declared its independence in 1801, and again on the 1st January, 1804. This independence was gradually recognized by foreign powers, in 1825 even by France, but on condition of the payment of a large indemnity. By the French portion of the island this settlement was accepted, but the Spanish portion refused to share in the payment, which ultimately led (in 1844) to the separation of the Spanish portion. Since that date accordingly the island has been divided into two negro republics—a western, occupying about four-elevenths of the island, known as the Republic of Haiti, in which French is the official language, and an eastern, known as Santo Domingo, in which the official language is Spanish.

The government of Santo Domingo, i.e. the Dominican Republic, is vested in a president, chosen for four years by universal suffrage, and in a national assembly of twenty-two members, chosen by direct vote, each for two years. The present president is C. F. Morales, who was elected in 1904.

The republic is divided into six provinces and six maritime districts, with an area of 18,045 square miles and a population of 650,000. The capital is San Domingo with a population of 20,000.

At present throat-cutting is having a rest, and the country is being opened up by railways.

Its Philatelic History

The stamps of the Dominican Republic are of great interest for the specialist, because they are full of scarce varieties that want a lot of hunting up. They were favourites of the late Mr. Ehrenbach, who made a very fine collection of the country, which he eventually sold to Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and this collection, enriched from their own stock, formed the basis for a valuable series of articles on these Dominican stamps from the pen of Mr. C. J. Phillips, which will be found in the *Monthly Journal* for July, August, October, and November, 1906. Any of my readers who may feel tempted to specialize cannot do better than study those articles. But my business here in the pages of *G.S.W.* will be to simplify the issues, and to show that even for the general collector, thinned of specialist varieties, there is ample scope for the building up of a nice little collection with the aid of moderate means. Of course the first issues are and must remain expensive. Their very quaintness of design and production lifts them above the general run of even first issues. One wonders how they managed to print on the filmy pelure paper of 1868, and still more how the officials handled such ethereal stamps for public sale. The medio real is found on paper alongside of which tissue paper would be considered substantial.

The first issue, 1865, was a small plain square label with the Arms of the republic in the centre, the value on the left, and the word CORREOS on the right; no framework or other ornamentation. Then in 1866 the Arms, surmounted by a motto on a ribbon, with the word CORREOS on top, value at the foot, and enclosed in plain lines or rules, came out in a long narrow shape. In 1879 N. F. Seebeck, a New York engraver and printer, of unpleasant memories, was given an order to supply something more up to date, but turned out a singularly crude design, which for the first time included the name of the issuing country, but in the very smallest of small lettering, while the word CORREOS on the top and the value at foot,

with the Arms between, stood out more boldly than ever. In 1880 a more elaborate design—Arms enclosed within a circular band, inscribed REPUBLICA DOMINICANA, with figures of value in the top corners, and the value in a straight plain label at the foot. In this issue the "real" gave place to "centavos" and "pesetas," and included a long list of values. The following year these stamps were overprinted with a delicate network of orange-coloured lines, presumably as a safeguard against forgery. From 1883 to 1885 there was great local activity in the production of provisionals, all of which afford the specialist almost unlimited scope for research for varieties of printing, none of which, however, need worry the general collector, much less the beginner. Then came changes of design, commemoratives, maps of the island, and a gallery of portraits of unrestful local celebrities, and more provisionals, including Officials and Postage Due stamps overprinted for ordinary postal use.

It is not a cheap country from the general collector's or beginner's point of view, but it is nevertheless a tempting country, not too well known as understood philatelically, and therefore likely to yield bargains to the painstaking collector.

1865.—Two values. Design: Small square labels with the Arms of the republic, inscribed simply CORREOS and the value.

Formerly, 1862 was given as the date of this first issue, but our Gibbons now places it in 1865. Mr. Phillips says the authorities differ, but a copy of the Un real in his own collection, postmarked "8 Nov. 1865," may be accepted as evidence in favour of 1865, seeing that the country was under Spanish rule till that year. He also tells us that the Medio real, black on rose, and the Un real, black on deep green, were printed from the same central portions and borders, the value alone being altered; all the marks found on the plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ real also showing on the 1 real. The plate contained twelve stamps, arranged in two horizontal rows of six. The stamps were printed on coloured paper and issued imperforate.



	Imperf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Medio ($\frac{1}{2}$) real, black on rose	35 0	40 0	
Un (1) real	„	green £10	£10

1865. Two values. Design: The Arms of the republic, as in the last issue, but enclosed in wavy rules instead of straight rules, and printed as before on coloured papers. Imperforate.



	Imperf.		Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ real, black on pale green	80	0	80	0	80	0
1 " black on yellow	£9		£9		£9	

1866-74. Two values. Design: The Arms of the republic as before, but long, narrow, and rectangular in shape, inscribed CORREOS on top and value at the foot, printed on many coloured papers, all issued imperforate. In this issue Mr. Phillips tells us that first the Arms and frames were printed from a plate producing a sheet of 21 impressions, arranged in 3 horizontal rows of 7. The top and bottom inscriptions were set up in type and printed over the impressions, and as this work was carelessly done stamps have been found with inscriptions omitted and with inscriptions inverted.



	Imperf.		Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ real, black on buff	25	0	25	0	25	0
" " rose	15	0	20	0	20	0
" " grey	20	0	20	0	20	0
" " yellow	6	0	6	0	6	0
" " magenta	£8		—		—	
½ blue on rose	15	0	15	0	15	0
1 " black on green	20	0	12	6	12	6
1 " " pale blue	12	6	12	6	12	6
1 " " lavender	15	0	15	0	15	0
1 " " magenta	£8		—		—	
1 " " lilac	10	0	10	0	10	0

1879. Two values. Design: The Arms of the republic in a fanciful combination as



illustrated. These stamps were printed in New York by Mr. N. F. Seebeck in sheets

of fifty, arranged in five rows of ten. They were printed on white paper and on coloured paper and perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
½ real, violet on white		0	6	1	0
½ " " lilac		0	6	1	0
1 " " white		0	6	1	0
1 " " salmon		0	6	1	0

1880. Nine values. Design: The Arms enclosed in a large circle inscribed REPUBLICA DOMINICANA; figures of value in the upper corners, and the word CORREOS between; the value in words in a straight label at the foot. These stamps were typographed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co., of New York, and rouletted on coloured lines, i.e. bits of type raised above the level of the blocks, and thus in the course of printing impressed so deeply into the paper that the cuts served the purposes of a perforation. Mr. Phillips says: "All the values of this issue are found in sheets of fifty stamps divided into two panes of twenty-five, but I am convinced that only one plate of twenty-five *clichés* was made up, and that the sheets were printed in two operations," i.e. separately.



Rouletted on coloured lines.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., green		0	4	0	6
2 c., red		0	3	0	4
5 c., blue		0	8	0	9
10 c., pink		0	9	0	9
20 c., bistre		0	8	1	0
25 c., mauve		0	8	0	6
50 c., orange		1	0	1	3
75 c., blue		2	0	2	0
1 peso, gold		2	6	2	6

1881. Nine values. Design: As in last issue, but covered with an orange-coloured network of fine lines. It is an open question whether the design was printed over the network or vice versa, but Mr. Phillips remarks that the fact that the two panes of the 2 c. stamps are always *tête-bêche* in this series also, would seem to show that the network was added to stock already printed. After examining a great many specimens in the Gibbons Stock Book, kindly lent me for the purpose of this article, I am inclined to think that this network was prepared to cover a pane of the stamps, and was printed over them for some definite purpose, possibly

as a safeguard against forgery. The lines of the network can be traced over the deep blue of the 75 c., and if printed under the design would not be likely to show through such a deep colour. In the case of Hanover, which I believe was the first to experiment with a coloured network, the network was printed first.

With network of coloured lines, and rouletted on coloured lines as before.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., green	0	2	0	3
2 c., red	0	3	0	3
5 c., blue	1	0	1	0
10 c., pink	0	9	0	3
20 c., bistre	0	9	0	6
25 c., mauve	1	0	1	0
50 c., orange	1	6	1	0
75 c., ultramarine	2	0	1	3
1 peso, gold	3	0	2	6

1883. Provisionals. A series of surcharges made locally on the issues of 1880 and 1881, and occasioned by a temporary change in the currency in use from centavos to centimos. Mr. Phillips tells us that the surcharging was done with type set up to cover five rows of five stamps, being thus arranged to overprint one pane at a time. As may be imagined, this native work yields the specialist a large crop of varieties and errors, concerning which we need not trouble ourselves here.

Surcharged on issue of 1880. Plain paper.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c. on 1 c., green	0	4	0	8
5 c. on 5 c., blue	—	—	—	—
10 c. on 1 c., green	—	—	—	—
10 c. on 2 c., red	0	9	1	6
10 c. on 5 c., blue	—	—	—	—
25 c. on 1 c., green	—	—	—	—
25 c. on 5 c., blue	2	6	0	6
50 c. on 5 c.	—	—	100	0
50 c. on 10 c., pink	10	0	1	6
1 fr. on 20 c., bistre	20	0	5	0
1 fr., 25 c. on 25 c., mauve	3	6	3	6
2 fr., 50 c. on 50 c., orange	5	0	5	0
3 fr., 75 c. on 75 c., blue	5	6	—	—
5 fr. on 1 p., gold	30	0	—	—

Surcharged on issue of 1881, with network of coloured lines.

Rouletted on coloured lines.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 c. on 1 c., green	0	9	0	9
10 c. on 2 c., red	7	6	7	6
25 c. on 5 c., blue	4	0	1	0
50 c. on 10 c., pink	20	0	5	0
1 fr. on 20 c., bistre	5	0	2	6
1 fr. 20 c. on 25 c., mauve	20	0	—	—
2 fr. 50 c. on 50 c., orange	20	0	—	—
3 fr. 75 c. on 75 c., ultramarine	20	0	—	—
5 fr. on 1 peso, gold	30	0	—	—

1885-91.—Eight values. Design: The Arms of the republic in a more elaborate framework, known as design with figures in

lower corners only. Printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York. Perforated.



	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., green	0	2	0	2
2 c., scarlet	0	2	0	2
5 c., blue	0	4	0	2



10 c., orange	0	6	0	2
20 c., brown	0	9	1	0
50 c., purple	4	0	—	—
1 p., carmine	8	6	—	—
2 p., brown	14	0	14	0

1895. Four values. Design: Similar to last issue, but with figures of value in all four corners. Perforated.



Perf.

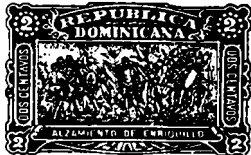
	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., green	0	2	0	2
2 c., scarlet	0	3	0	6
5 c., blue	0	5	0	2
10 c., orange	1	0	0	3

1899. Eight values. Designs: Differing for each value. An issue made in aid of the funds being raised to build a mausoleum for the remains of Columbus, but unkind history attests the fact that the bones are not in the Dominican Republic, but were after the Cuban war brought from Havana to Spain in 1899, were kept for a time at Grenada, and were finally deposited, in 1902, in a special mausoleum built at Seville for their reception. The stamps were withdrawn from sale on 1 November, 1900, and the remainders left in the hands of the Columbus

Memorial Society, which hoped to sell them for a large sum to erect a Columbus Museum; but, probably owing to the ludicrous mistake about the remains and the projected mausoleum, nothing has since been heard of those remainders. The stamps were lithographed in Barcelona, Spain, by F. Rieusset, whose imprint appears in the margin of the sheets. The series is of interest if only because of the ridicule to which it gave rise. R.I.P.



(Voyage of Mendez from Jamaica to S. Domingo.)



(Enriquillo's Rebellion.)



(Sarcophagus of Columbus, with date of discovery.)



(Spain guarding the remains of Columbus.)



(Toscanelli replying to Columbus.)



(Las Casas defending the Indians.)



(Columbus at the Salamanca assembly.)



(Mausoleum of Columbus in San Domingo Cathedral.)

Columbus Mausoleum Issue.
Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., brown-purple	1 0	—
2 c., rosine	0 3	0 2
5 c., blue	0 5	0 4
10 c., orange	0 10	1 0
20 c., brown	2 6	—
50 c., yellow-green	4 0	5 0
1 p., black on azure	10 0	—
2 p., yellow-brown on cream	20 0	—

1900. Nine values. Design: A map of the island. Printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Co., New York. Perforated.



	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1/3 c., blue	0 2	—
1/3 c., rose	0 2	—
1 c., olive-green	0 2	0 2
2 c., green	0 2	0 2
5 c., red-brown	0 4	0 2
10 c., orange	0 8	0 6
20 c., purple	1 3	1 6
50 c., black	3 0	4 0
1 p., brown	5 6	—

1901. Eight values. Design: Arms of the republic, as illustrated. Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., London, and



printed by them in two colours, the centre being in lilac. Perforated.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
½ c., carmine, centre lilac.	0 1	0 1	0 1
1 c., olive-green "	0 2	0 2	0 1
2 c., deep green "	0 2	0 2	0 2
5 c., orange-brown "	0 4	0 4	0 2
10 c., orange "	0 8	0 4	0 4
20 c., marone "	1 4	—	—
50 c., black "	2 8	—	—
1 p., deep brown "	5 6	—	—

1902. Seven values. Design: Various, as illustrated, with portraits of Dominican celebrities. This issue was made "to commemorate the founding of San Domingo," whatever that may mean. The stamps were manufactured by the Hamilton Bank Note Co., New York, and were printed in two colours, the centres all being in black.



(Sanchez.)



(Duarte.)



(Sanchez.)



(Mella)



(Fortress of Santo Domingo.)

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., deep green & black.	0 2	0 2	0 2
2 c., red and black .	0 3	0 3	0 3
5 c., blue "	0 5	—	—
10 c., orange "	0 6	—	—
12 c., mauve "	0 6	—	—
20 c., rose "	0 6	—	—
50 c., brown "	1 6	—	—

1904. *Provisionals.* To make up for a shortage of 2 c., 5 c., and 10 c. values, the De La Rue stamps of 1901 were surcharged 5 c. and 10 c.

Provisionals.
Surcharged on issue of 1901.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
2 c. on 50 c., lilac and black	—	—
2 c. on 1 p. " brown	—	—
5 c. on 50 c. " black	0 9	—
5 c. on 1 p. " brown	0 9	—
10 c. on 50 c. " black	—	—
10 c. on 1 p. " brown	1 6	—

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Benjamin Franklin—continued

THE celebrated affair of the "Hutchinson Letters" brought Franklin into a good deal of odium in England, and led to his dismissal from the office of Postmaster-General. These letters, written by Hutchinson and other high officials in Massachusetts, presented the colony in a very unfavourable light, and openly declared that the liberties which the colony enjoyed ought to be abridged. The letters were private and unofficial. They were stolen or lost, and fell into Franklin's possession. He, as agent of the colony, felt it his duty to acquaint those in authority with the dangerous contents of the letters.

In the end the letters were published. Feeling rose high in the colony. Franklin openly acknowledged the part he had taken, and thus drew the full torrent of wrath and abuse of the King's friends on himself. The Solicitor-General dubbed him as the "man of three letters," the Latin equivalent to a thief (*fur*). Franklin, however, was unmoved by the storm which raged about him. Even the loss of his Postmastership did not cause him to deviate from the path which he had chosen. He desired conciliation, and strove to avert an outbreak of hostilities. He stayed in England until he became convinced that all his efforts were unavailing. Then he returned to Philadelphia to find

that the first blood had already been shed. Henceforth he became a zealous advocate for freedom, and was one of the committee of five appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence. The Americans now sought foreign alliances. Three commissioners were sent to France to negotiate for an alliance. Franklin, though opposed to the principle, was appointed one of the commissioners. His fitness for the office was apparent. He had fifteen years of practice as an ambassador. He was thoroughly conversant with European politics. He knew French, Italian, and Spanish. He arrived in Paris in 1776, and was received with every expression of enthusiasm. The French Government agreed to furnish two million livres a year to aid the American cause. In February, 1778, an alliance was agreed upon, and a treaty was signed. This gave the Americans the one

thing they needed, a fleet. Negotiations for peace were opened informally with Franklin in 1782. He set his terms high, and asked that Canada and Nova Scotia should be ceded to the United States. Shelburne's answer was a prompt refusal. After endless discussion, all the British territory between Georgia and the Mississippi was ceded. Peace was signed on 3 September, 1783, and the United States of America became an independent Power. Franklin returned to America in 1785, and was chosen President of Pennsylvania. He was re-elected in 1786 and 1787. His death took place at Philadelphia on 17 April, 1790. His remains were placed beside those of his wife and daughter in the yard of Christ Church, under a plain marble stone inscribed "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin."

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BREMEN—continued

7 Grote, black on yellow
Issue of July, 1860. Unperforated
Issue of 1866-7. Perforated 13

First Forgery.—This is extremely good, though the paper is too pale, being of a sulphur-yellow colour. Lithographed, on pale yellow wove paper, thinner, but harder than the genuine, unperforated, or perf. 13. There are only 17 lines of shading in the shield, not counting the thin, inner right-hand outline. The central vertical line of shading in the ornament at the top of the stamp is drawn up too high, as in the genuine, but it slants to the right, instead of going vertically across the border. The barrel of the key has no line joining the wards, though, in the genuine, the right-hand edge of the barrel is outlined. The dot outside the left top corner of the stamp plainly touches the little ornament. There are 29 lines in the fringe of the left-hand 7, and 28 in that of the right-hand 7. The upper lobe of the trefoil, at the left-hand end of the FRANCO label, does not touch the border line to left of it. The two jewels to the right of the centre one, on the base of the crown, are more like pearls than diamonds, and have no dot in them. The wavy lines do not trespass across the border, under SIEBEN. It will be understood that, in the other points not mentioned, this forgery agrees with the genuine.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, on thin, yellow wove paper, rather darker than the first forgery, unperforated. There are 16 lines in the shield, not counting the right-hand boundary-line, and the right-hand line is exceedingly close to the said boundary-line, like the genuine, but is very crooked in its centre. The left-hand line is not

close to the boundary-line. None of these lines show above the thick, top outline of the shield. There are 34 vertical lines of shading in the floral ornament, at the centre of the top of the stamp. The centre one of these lines does not trespass across the border above it. The dot, outside the left top corner of the stamp, is too large, and it is triangular in shape, instead of nearly circular. It is a good deal farther from the ornament than even in the genuine. The fringe of lines to the left-hand 7 does not touch the oval anywhere, and there are about 27 lines in the said fringe, but some of them are blotched in my specimen, so I cannot be quite sure of the number. The fringe of the right-hand 7 contains 25 lines. The corner of the barrel of the key just touches the first line of shading in the shield. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key comes between the third and fourth lines of the shield, counting from the left. This ought to be an easy test. The right-hand knob is some distance from the right-hand outline of the shield, so that two of the lines of the shield can be seen between it and the outline. Instead of the four lines of the background, shown in the genuine, there is a little circle in the centre of the quatrefoil, in the handle of the key. This is another easy test. The trefoils at the two ends of the FRANCO MARKE label do not touch the borders of the stamp. The top left corner of the M of MARKE is not cut through by any lines of shading. There is a dot in the central diamond on the base of the crown, and a very tiny one in the right-hand diamond, but none in the others. None of the wavy lines cut through the outline under SIEBEN. The lowest line of waves, at the bottom of the stamp, shows 9½ waves, instead of 9.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on fairly stout, yellow wove paper, only a very little lighter than the genuine, unperforated. There are only 13 vertical lines in the shield, not counting the thin, right-hand outline, and the outer ones are not near the sides of the shield. None of them show above the top outline. The top of the key is not cut off square, but ends in a circle. There are either 27 or 28 vertical lines of shading in the floral ornament at the centre of the top of the stamp, and the central one of these lines does not trespass across the outline above it. The dot in the left top corner touches its ornament. In the genuine stamps, all four of the corner-ornaments, outside the frame, are shaded with vertical lines. In this forgery the two top ornaments are shaded with lines which point towards the centre of the stamp, the one in the left bottom corner has vertical shading, and the shading of the one in the right bottom corner slopes obliquely down to the left. The fringe of shading of each 7 touches the containing-oval, not only at the top right corner, but also round the bottom; there are only 19 lines in the fringe of the left-hand 7, and 18 in the other. The left-hand knob on the handle of the key comes between the second and third lines in the shield, and the right-hand knob is so far from the right-hand outline of the shield that there is one line of the shield to be seen between the knob and the outline. The trefoil-ornament at the left-hand end of the FRANCO MARKE label does not touch the frame anywhere, and the dark shading of the upper lobe of the right-hand trefoil just touches the right-hand border of the frame. There is no serif to the top left corner of the M of MARKE, and so, of course, there are no lines cutting through it. The three central jewels on the base of the crown are roughly-drawn ovals; the middle one and the one to the right of it have dots in them; the two outside ones are half-diamonds. The wavy lines of the background do not trespass across the border, below SIEBEN. There are 9½ waves in the lowest line, at the bottom of the stamp.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, on thickish, yellow wove paper, about the colour of the genuine, perf. 12½. This is a very poor counterfeit, compared with some of the others. There are 19 lines in the shield, with the commencement of a

twentieth in the left top corner. These, as before, do not include the thin, right-hand outline. None of these lines show above the thick, top outline of the shield. There are only 26 vertical lines of shading in the ornament at the centre of the top of the stamp, and the central one of these lines does not trespass across the boundary-line above it; indeed, the central portion of this ornament, which, in the genuine, is the tallest part of the ornament, and touches the inner outline of the top of the frame, is, in this forgery, not so tall as the portions each side of it, and does not touch the outline above it. The fringe of shading at the back of the top of the left-hand 7 does *not* touch the outline of the containing-oval, but it almost touches at the bottom. The top of the fringe of the right-hand 7 touches the outline. In the left-hand 7, there are about 22 lines of fringe; in the right-hand 7 there are about 23. There is no complete line on the shield, to the left of the point of the key; only the commencement of a line. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key comes between the fifth and sixth lines of shading of the shield. The postmark obscures the right-hand knob in my specimen, but I think there is a clear line of shading between it and the right-hand outline of the shield. The two upper lobes of the trefoil to the left of FRANCO touch the border, and the central lobe of the trefoil to the right of MARKE touches the border. There are no lines of shading cutting across the serif of the left top corner of the M of MARKE. There are no dots in the jewels on the crown, and the one to right of the centre is an almost perfectly circular pearl. Several of the wavy lines of the background trespass across the border, under the first half of SIEBEN, and some of the lines can even be traced right through the letters SI. All the lines of the background are low waves, not the tall, sharp peaks of the genuine. There seem to be 9½ or 10 waves in the lowest line, at the bottom of the stamp.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Second Forgery.—71.

Third Forgery.—71.

Fourth Forgery.—71.

(To be continued.)

New Issues

Brunel.—We now illustrate the design of the new issue for this Crown Colony.



Wmk. Multiple C.A. Perf.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., green, centre black	0	1	—	—
2 c., vermilion, centre black	0	1	—	—
3 c., chocolate	0	2	—	—
4 c., mauve	0	2	—	—
5 c., blue	0	3	—	—
8 c., orange	0	4	—	—
10 c., dark green	0	5	—	—
25 c., pale brown	1	0	—	—
30 c., black	1	3	—	—
50 c., brown	1	9	—	—
£1, slate	—	—	—	—

Morocco Agencies.—A 12 pesetas overprinted on the 10s. stamp of Great Britain has been added to the current series. The overprint consists, as before, of the words MOROCCO AGENCIES, in two lines on the top of the stamp, in thick, squat sans-serif capitals, and the value, 12 PESETAS, in tall sans-serif capitals, all in black.



	Perf.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5 c. on 1d., green	0	1	—	—
10 c. on 1d., scarlet	0	2	—	—
15 c. on 1d., purple and green	0	3	—	—
20 c. on 2d., green and scarlet	0	3	—	—
25 c. on 2d., ultramarine	0	4	—	—
50 c. on 5d., purple & ultramarine	0	7	—	—
1 peseta on 10d., purple & scarlet	—	—	—	—
3 pesetas on 2s. 6d., purple	—	—	—	—
6 " on 5s., carmine	—	—	—	—
12 " on 10s., ultramarine	—	—	—	—

Newfoundland.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* (New York) says, "A new stamp may be expected shortly for this colony. The design consists of a superb portrait of King Edward in ermine robe, decorations, etc., NEWFOUNDLAND above, value below. N. F. in upper corners." Value and colour: 1 cent, green. V786 BBEA BBEA

New Zealand.—On page 316 we chronicled the 6d. of the current pictorial set reduced in size, and we now illustrate the old size and the new side by side.



	Perf.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6d. pink	—	—	—	—

Philippines.—We now illustrate the Arms type of the peso values.



Arms.	Perf.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 peso, orange	—	—	3	0
2 pesos, black	—	—	6	0

San Marino.—A 15 c. of the new series has been sent to us by our publishers. It is a separate and even more fanciful design than the 1 cent. which we chronicled on page 317. The shield with the Arms, three castles surmounted by a crown, and the inscription REP. DI S. MARINO. FRANCOBOLLO POSTALE is placed on a large scroll on the lower half of the stamp.

	Perf.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 centesimo, brown	—	—	0	1
15 centesimos, grey-green	—	—	0	3

Tasmania.—The 4d. of the pictorial issue has been received, printed on Crown A paper, and for those who collect varieties of perf. we may add that it is found perf. 11 and perf. 12½.



	Perf.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1d., rose-red	—	—	0	2
3d., deep brown	—	—	0	5
4d., orange-brown	—	—	—	—

Victoria.—Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., send us the £1 value, King's Head type, on the Crown A paper. The watermark is placed sideways.



	Perf.		Used.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
£1, carmine	—	—	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 397 Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER XXIII

THE CONDEMNED CELL

WELL, it was young to leave all the delights of life behind one and go to Scotland to get married. But I felt that I must keep a brave face and not give way. I had not been a really bad fellow, and that at least was something to think about now that this had come upon me. I got out "Love's Rosy Petals" and read up the hero's symptoms in the last chapter, when he stood "trembling upon the threshold of his Fate, eager to be united with her whom his soul loved."

"That's beautiful language," I agreed; "but how about my symptoms?"

I canvassed my entire system. Not a ghost of one could I discover. "The heart of young Louis lived in a paradise of delicious expectative emotion." Mine didn't—not even after looking out "expectative" in the dictionary. This was awkward.

"Louis's eyes shone with a steady lingering electric glow as he gazed at his beloved!" Did mine? Well, I was sure not, though I couldn't see. Certainly Myn never mentioned it. Perhaps the installation had been switched off, or the electricity wasn't working owing to a local thunderstorm, as is frequent in telephones.

Doubtless old Phil Hallamshire would supply the thunderstorm, when he knew about it. If I hadn't got mixed up in the thing myself without in the least meaning it, I declare that I should have gone and told the old chap all about it. It seemed kind o' mean. But you see I couldn't do this without blocking Myn. So there was nothing for it but to give in my notice at the Academy, and listen to mother's homilies as to the stopping of my education.

As far as I could see, that was just about to commence. I was going to begin a life-long attendance at the classes of Professor

Myn, and I wasn't sure whether I liked it or not. I rather thought not. However, after a while, mother grew more accustomed to the notion.

You see, the Scotch, though naturally Radicals, have a great reverence for old families and ranks. And the fact that Sir Michael was going to boss the job helped—as under-boss, that is, for Myn would be dead before anybody but herself did the real bossing—yes, even Uncle Michael, K.C.B., Governor of the Windward Islands!

Mother began to take an interest and even offered to come North and see me turned off. But that, owing to the shop and the selling of the stamps, could not be thought of. It was all of a mystery to me why Myn was so dead set on leaving her father. But I suppose I should have felt the same if it had been *my* mother who was going to marry again. I *might* have cleared out, so as not to be crowded, but may I be blown if I would have thought of making somebody else suffer all this agony just to spite mother. I shouldn't have minded Myn's getting married in Scotland, if only she had not lugged me into it. It was only when I thought how I should have felt, if Myn had not backed me up, that I grew accustomed to the notion. What had to be, had to be—so long, that is, as Myn kept me on a string.

Those three weeks were *bad*. I know now what the poor fellow condemned to be hanged has to go through. When I am Prime Minister, placed in that proud position by my own consistent mediocrity and the votes of my fellow stamp collectors, I shall have a law passed, providing that as soon as the death sentence is passed, a noose shall descend from the ceiling of the court, a drop shall open under the condemned man's feet, and (as the reporters write) "Justice shall be satisfied on the spot!" This I shall do, not to make a fine spectacle—though that will be thrilling enough—but in the sacred cause of humanity.

You see I have been there myself. I know what it feels like—the waiting and all that. Sometimes, wearied with watching and my

nerves all gone to pieces with the bluest sort of funk—in such awful situations one does not pretend—I would fall asleep. Then I would dream a dream—a sweet dream, a beautiful dream. I was in a world where there was not a girl, nor a woman, nor a lioness, nor a she-tiger, nor anything *she*. Housework was all done by touching buttons in the wall. You touched the button and something electric did the rest. It was lovely, and so restful.

Well, I was sitting there in the calm afternoon air, watching a little black india-rubber devilkin, marked "24 Volts," mending a sock with a ball inside the heel, when suddenly Myn appeared! There was a terrific crash. Devilkin No. 24 disappeared with a smell of burnt gutta-percha. The world crashed into atoms. The sun went out, and Myn said it was time to take a third-class ticket to Gretna Green, so as not to keep the minister waiting!

I woke to find my mother bending over me, crying and dabbing my hands with spirit. She had almost given me up. For she had tried whisky within and without. It had no effect either way. And, though a teetotaler herself, she had been brought up in the old Scottish notion that "it was a gye queer trouble that whuskey wadna cure!"

As I say, it was a memorable time. I read books. I would get interested and forget about it for a bit. Then suddenly the memory of my terrible position would return to me, spoiling everything, and making me forget the very plot of the story. Sometimes the awful truth used to hit me "whack" like a sledge-hammer, supposing you had your back to it.

"You have got to be married—ha, ha! HA, HA!"

Thus, if making an innocent fellow-creature suffer was what he wanted, Phil Hallamshire was avenged. I must, indeed, have been fearfully obedient to my "Co." to go through all that for her sake. Why would she not see that things were better as they were? Why was she in such a fuss to get married—just to spite her father? I even sneaked a book called *Religious Courtship*, by Daniel Defoe, the man who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*, out of mother's chest.

"Now," said I, "I have it." I thought it would be all clear and concise, with short directions as on a medicine bottle, or at least maps and plans as in books of voyages and travels. But no! Not a bit of it. No information, no consolation.

It seemed written after the author had got softening of the brain, or else it was intended for idiots. Certainly it was no manner of use to Sam Brown. So I proceeded to put it back again in mother's chest beside the portrait of my father, all red cheeks and gilt watch-chain. Why she hid it, I can't

think. Of all sorts of courtship the "religious" kind seemed to be the worst. I resolved that I should try every other brand first, and the chapters on the Duties of the Good Husband nearly turned my hair grey with trying to understand. It said that the G. H. was to "inculcate a rigid respect for morality in his family"—which seemed to me an entirely previous and superfluous observation. Then it added "by the rod if necessary."

Whereupon I chucked the book into the bottom of the chest—I had been having a last look on my knees. Take a stick to Myn? Well, that showed all *he* knew! Much more likely it would be the other way about, and smartly too!

Then I started on my own account, and thought up ways of getting out of it without exactly leaving Myn in the lurch. I thought of offering to take solemn oaths to marry Myn that day come ten years or twenty years, provided that Myn let up on me between times. But after I had got this down on paper and had a good look at it, I shoved it in the fire. It was not the sort of proposition one could safely put before an impetuous young woman like Millicent Hallamshire Sykes.

Saying the name gave me a new idea. Why not her uncle? He was a good-looking man, and Myn seemed fond of him. But a study of the prohibited degrees in the beginning of my Bible on Sunday morning in church showed me the folly of such a thing. I did wish I could have got hold of a Scotch Bible. The laws being different there, perhaps that might have been different too. But when I asked mother for one, she said there wasn't such a thing. All Bibles were the same as father's, and she went on to show me a verse in the end of the Revelation which made a fellow crawl. It was about changing "a jot or a tittle," which I'm sure I didn't want to do, not knowing what these were.

But in spite of all this, the swift days of happy life (oh, so happy!) were hastening past, and I quaked and jumped in my chair whenever the postman began to knock far up the street. I only lived again after he had gone down beyond our door.

"Fond of Myn?" Well, yes, of course. I liked my "Co." as much as ever. But what has that to do with getting married and making an eternal ass of one's self? Afterwards, I don't say! Perhaps when it is time to wear a topper all the time and grow comfortable in front, when Myn promenades in a black silk that will stand by itself and wears a bonnet instead of a hat—that would be time enough for us to get married. And I had no idea of being a "foul betray-er" and "playing Myn false." No, by hocky, I knew better!

True as the needle to the pole,
Although it be not shined upon—

as the hymn says. Which I always thought a rather senseless observation, though no doubt well-meant. Anyway, that was me! Faithful was no name for me in my relations to Myn, but why was she in such a deuce of a hurry?

It struck me all of a sudden one day that I might write to Jenny Sands and see if she could do something for me—advise me, that is. She must have had marrying and giving in marriage on the brain a long time on account of that blessed West Indian doctor.

So I sat down and wrote her. This is the letter:—

“OFFICES OF MEE AND MYN, LTD.,
“EAST DENE, BORDERSHIRE.

“DEAR JENNY,

“If you can advise me, please do. I'm in a hole—a deuce of a hole. Myn has gone off it! Nothing will satisfy her but that we must get married on the nail. She has gone to Scotland with her uncle to live the necessary time so as to be a marriageable citizen of that country. I don't know what has taken her, but it is dreadfully hard on a fellow, as you will allow. Everything else was going so well—stamps, shop, all running itself like oiled clockwork. Why then want to mix up getting married with one's good fortune?

“Perhaps, being a girl yourself—I'm not saying you can help it—you may be able to throw some light on the subject. I am getting so thin that my legs don't cast a shadow any more except when I cross them. Sleep has fled my eyelids and all other parts of my body. I cringe before the postman and have to keep a constant look-out for telegraph boys. This is wearing.

“See if your father can't think of something—perhaps there is some murder or something for which he could have me arrested on suspicion—made an accomplice, say,—and yet get me off with a good long term of imprisonment. I should not mind the hard labour. It's the getting married I mind.

“Not that Myn and I have quarrelled, mind you! Oh, no, don't dream of it! Far from that. Myn and I are going to stick together as stamp partners till the end of time. But it is the fag of being married that gets me, and thinking what I shall find to say to her at breakfast next morning. Such an ass as I shall look, sitting dumb and my egg choking me! Besides, it is so stupid, anyway, just when every one was so comfortable and content.

“Tell me about your Doctor. I wonder if he wants a sharp fellow for an apprentice. I shouldn't mind a pretty fever-stricken dis-

trict. I think I could mix drugs. *He* does not worry your life out. No hurry about him! I should not at all mind that sort of engagement, with the chances of the yellow fever and earthquakes and all. A fellow might be lucky—besides being three or four thousand miles away!

“Write soon and put me out of pain.

“Yours affectionately and in despair,
“S. BROWN.”

I got an answer back by return of post, and here it is:—

“32 WELLINGTON STREET WEST,
“ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, S.E.

“DEAR SAM,

“It never rains but it pours, and I am nearly in the same box as yourself. What do you think of that? You were quite wrong about Dr. Jack Haslip, as I know to my cost. He has come home in attendance on the Governor of the Windward Islands, to make a special report as to the sanitary condition of the Antilles. That I shouldn't have minded so much, though he tags after me all the time. But he positively insists on our being married during the next three weeks, and as my father will not hear of it, he also—Jack Haslip, I mean—has gone north to reside with some friends in Scotland (the Governor, I think), so that we can be married in that country.

“Now I don't want to leave the School of Music just on the verge of a career, to go and live on an island where there is not a piano within a hundred miles, and where the only music is played by black savages on conch shells.

“But Jack says that his passage is taken on the s.s. *Orinoco* for the 15th, and that he has the option of another berth. If I mean to come—well *and* good. But if not, I shall never see his face again!

“I should be sorry for that, being in a way fond of Jack.

“Now I wonder if you and I couldn't work up something between us. Here we are—two people who don't want to get married, at least by high explosive, as it were. Up in Scotland there are two others who are bent on marrying instantan. There seem to be here what our harmony professor, Dr. Tannino Gargala, would call ‘the elements of a solution.’

“Suppose that we laid our heads together, you and I, Sam—perhaps we could find a way out. Could you not run up and see me—at the School, and after take a walk in Kensington Gardens—I dare say we could hit it off. I am sure that there is a way out of it, if we could only find it.

“Your affectionate, but desolated,
“JENNY SANDS.

“P.S.—We have had no more Jersey treats.
“J. S.”

This letter nearly took my breath away. To go to London again! But, after all, why not? We really needed a new selection of stamps, and though Sergeant Sands had been most kind, it would be a great advantage to see our wholesale dealer face to face. The cost would be a mere nothing compared with the advantage to trade.

I would go, it was indeed an obvious duty; and that day duty pricked me like a basting needle forgotten in a lounge chair.

I started the very next day. I bade mother write Myn that urgent business had called me to London, but that all letters would be forwarded. I told mother to delay telegrams as too upsetting. For I knew that Myn would instantly wire the arrival platform for me to return at once by the first train. And I wanted to see Jenny Sands. Duty first—all the rest a bad second!

Evidently it was more than a mere coincidence that our two cases—Jenny's and mine—were so similar. It was what mother called a "Special Providence." I was never more struck in my life. And when I took my ticket, I felt as if a burden had fallen from off my shoulders.

As Jenny had said, two heads were doubtless better than one, and what might happen when Jenny and I laid ours together—who could say?

The experiment was worth trying anyway.

CHAPTER XXIV

"LOCKERMABEN, 7.45 P.M."

WELL, I got to the big terminus in London, with lots of porters opening carriage doors, and hot-faced (and languaged) old gentlemen pointing out their luggage with sticks and umbrellas. In spite of the press I felt pretty sad and forlorn and spacious internally, just as if I had been a terminus myself, full of eternal partings and sorrow.

Certainly I had not to worry about my luggage nor even tip a porter. None of them ever looked at me—knowing by instinct who had, and who has not, the nimble nin-pence. I could carry my bag in my hand.

I was just turning to ask my way out when something fluttered up to me. I use the word advisedly—something pretty and princess-robed, with little bows of ribbon just where another girl would never think of placing them.

Jenny Sands—Jenny had come to the station to meet me. My, wasn't I glad! I was not lonesome any more. Neither was Jenny. I nearly danced, only I had a leather Gladstone bag to carry, and Jenny had whole pounds weight of news to tell me. She took my arm—oh, not like a softy—nothing of that about Jenny. But just to

have something to help her to trip along the pavement. And I could see the people turn about, and smile indulgently at us, as much as to say, "There go two from that station who are not ill-pleased with each other!" As if we were sweethearts! Sillies! And after what Jenny had done for Myn and me at Greenwich Park under the alcoves—though of course they could not be expected to know about that.

Well, we left the bag with the grumbly old fellow who was porter at the School of Music, Jenny just saying to him, casual-like, "Friend of mine," and he nodding rather grimly, as much as to answer, "It's all right. I won't tell that black-nugged fellow from the Indies!"

And then we went to a confectioner's, and for the first time in her life Jenny let me pay. At least she was so busy telling me about Dr. Jack that she had not the time to think of objecting or Jersey-treating or anything. She got quite excited. Her pale London cheeks had grown vivid, like the bows of ribbon she wore—no, these were like her lips, being kind of geranium-coloured—the sort of thing they bed out among the poppies and from a distance you can't tell the difference. Then her black hair had got a little blown about as it often did when she was excited or hustled—not that *that* spoilt the effect at all. On the contrary!

She told me all about Jack, and how determined he was; how she would not have known him—it was so long ago—and how he sharply and severely talked to her, like her father and another officer advising the night charges before taking them to Vine Street or Westminster in the morning.

"I didn't mind being ordered about when I was little," she said, with the small smallest and most pearly kind of tears in her eyes, like mist beginning to blob on a window pane. "Jack could have trampled on me then, but somehow—I—I don't think I could bear it now—not all the time. I suppose he has learnt it in those islands amongst those blacks. He thinks he has only to say a thing to have it done—he always was so arbitrary! But now I can't bear it. I can't indeed, and I don't know what to do!"

She looked so pretty, and so much as if she wanted to be comforted, that I wished we had been back under the alcove of the hospital or museum at Greenwich Park—yes, or even at the station. What a fool I had been! Yes, Sam Brown, what a fool to miss a chance like that of doing a kind act—of taking time by the forelock, as it were, when a girl like that meets you on the platform!

But in the restaurant—with all those girls of waitresses watching us with eyes like gimlets, even when they pretended to be

gabbling to one another—it was not to be thought of. You see, they knew all the School of Music girls, and Jenny was the prettiest there. Also the black West Indian had been in, and wanted to smoke, and ordered them about. I found this out later.

So even I was a certain relief.

Well, at first I was afraid it was to be a frost, my coming to London to see Jenny and get her advice. For (as I might have known if I had had any experience) a girl—a woman too for that matter—when she has anything on her mind, never pays the least attention to what you may say, but pours out her barrelful of troubles till the spigot won't run any more. All you have to do is to listen and . . . be as sympathetic as time and place will allow.

Then after that, but not before, she will let you have your turn. And what is more, she will read her own case into every turn and twist of yours. Which makes you mind what you say—or ought to.

At last I paid, and all the girls in the restaurant (or bread-shop, or whatever it was) followed us with their eyes to the door, as if we had panes of window-glass let in between our shoulder-blades.

Once outside we took a bus to Kensington Gardens, getting off just opposite that biggish monument with the marble man sitting under it, and looking so very bird-cagey because of the lots of ledges and perches, all colour and gilding, scattered about everywhere. Jenny did tell me who it was, but I have forgotten. I wasn't paying much attention, I am afraid—a sort of relation by marriage of the Queen's, I think she said.

Once in the woods and with our feet on the short grass it was all right. Jenny had got her mind eased of the exigences and oppressions of Dr. Jack Haslip. It was my turn now.

So I told her how, without the least cause or warning, Myn was going to spoil all our chances by wanting us to get married and insisting upon it.

"But *why*?" said she, knitting her brows.

"Oh, just to spite her father!" I answered sadly; "she would never have thought of it but for that, and being her 'Co.' of course I have to pay up! It's all in the day's work."

"Then you don't want to get married yourself?" said Jenny pretty softly; "not even to spite anybody?"

We were under a big thick-leaved tree at the time, and she turned square upon me. Her eyes were as big as pickled walnuts—black like them too, but all glinty and swimmy, as I have described them before. Sort of 'knock-me-over' the effect was when she did that. And I had to tell her not to do it any more. Yes, actually! Pretty soft, wasn't I?

"What?" said she.

"Do keep your eyes still!" said I.

"Well, answer my question," she laughed, so she must have known. But I had forgotten what the question was. So had Jenny. This was really funny and made us both laugh.

However, in a minute or two we managed to get the signals to "clear" and the "points" fixed to put us on the rails again. We were all right, both of us—stiff and invincible as the weather-cock on East Dene Church, that has a spike driven right through him well into the steeple, so that he won't turn any more till the Day of Judgment.

We also were no turn-coats, and did not mean to be. Jenny was going to marry Jack Haslip, and I—well, of course, I was going to stick to my 'Co.' as long as she wanted me.

"Law of the Medes and Persians!" said Jenny, and we took hands upon it.

Still, neither of us could help this walk in the gardens and all that we said to one another, being awfully pleasant. I put it to you—could we? We had such a lot to talk about, you see, and I will own it was precious consoling to have a girl like that, whom people look after and think what a fortunate ass you are.

But all our intentions were without reproach. What we wanted to bring about was the best way of deferring our several marriages—deferring, mind, I say.

But you should have seen Jenny's face when I told her that the Governor of the Windward Islands was Myn's uncle, and that it was with him that Myn was up in Scotland preparing for the fatal day.

Jenny stopped as if a thunderbolt had descended from heaven, and indeed there was something rather thunderous in her face.

"But Jack is with his Governor also!" she cried. "They can't be together! Impossible! Jack would have mentioned it!"

"Myn would have mentioned it!" I answered, keeping up my end. Jenny was not so sure of Myn.

I had my doubts about Jack. However, as it chanced, there was a means of finding out. I had had a letter from Myn. Jenny had heard from Jack. I pulled mine from my breast pocket. Jenny extracted hers, not, as the Green Books tell you, from her bosom—no woman ever carries anything there except maybe a porous plaster—but from a Patent Chubb sort of pocket hidden away in the rearward folds of her skirt. It was from Jack. I examined the postmark carefully, like a philatelist.

"Lockermaben, 7.45 p.m." was what both said.

Consequently they had been posted to-

gether! Now there was no Sherlock Holmes in those days—though his creator was one of our customers and a great don in Colonials. But I had read up about Ducocq in some nice history books by a Mr. Gaborieau which helped me wonderfully with my French. So would Dumas, but as his were to be had for sixpence in English, I patronized home industries.

Anyway, Jenny stood "struck" as she said. The coincidence was decidedly rum. "Are you sure that—?" she began.

"Did Dr. Harelip—?" I chorused.

"Haslip!" Jenny corrected, with her first touch of acidity. "No, he never once mentioned the presence of any young lady—only the Governor!"

I thought she spoke with a certain hardness in her voice. This pained me, for I was afraid it was a sign of jealousy. Now I was not a bit jealous myself. Myn might stay as long as she liked with the West Indian doctor, and I would never have said a word. I have a beautiful spirit that way. But I confess it would have hurt me if Jenny, so sensible in other ways, had been taken like that. And above all, for a beast of a stubbly-bearded, coffee-coloured nigger-driver, who was trying now to drive her in the same way! But at least that must not be permitted. I had suffered long from unquestioned authority myself, patient and unmurmuring, that not for all the blood of all the Sykeses, and the Hallamshires to boot, would I permit—

"Yes, Jenny," I said, "please say that again. I did not quite catch the last remark!"

And Jenny repeated it, but differently, nestling a little piano-playing hand into mine as softly as if she were fingering a cradle-song. Myn would have downed me like steam if I had asked her to say anything twice. But though, of course, Myn was Myn, still a little change was pretty nice too.

On the other hand, I suppose I too was a sort of rest from the nigger-driver—for Jenny, I mean.

It was good to be where we were, and presently we sat down on the grass in order to talk more easily. It pleased me to think of all the millions of London circling about us on every side, like on a merry-go-round. I told Jenny this, and instead of telling me not to talk rot, as Myn would have done, she said that she often thought so herself, but never heard it expressed like that before. I ought really to put it in a book.

You see, we had agreed to talk as little as possible about our mutual griefs, but to think up something that would get us out of them without discredit. Also without playing it low on Myn, and—but this I was not minding so much about—the yellow-fever-man from the Windward Islands. Whenever either of us thought of anything, we were to

tell the other. And meanwhile it worked pretty well.

Each of us had our back to a tree—the same tree. It was a rather warm day—warmer a good deal than in East Dene, and Jenny had hurried a lot to get through her work and up to the station. Then, as usual, they had chivied her about from platform to platform, nobody being sure where my train would come in. They had a selection of these, and finally it was only by standing on the overhead bridge and keeping a bright look out that Jenny spotted me.

Then we had our belated lunch, and a good deal of emotion, suppressed and otherwise. So it was no wonder that little Jenny Sands was tired. Like a fool I had not noticed it, and the first I knew about the matter was her head slipping sort of sideways on my shoulder, and Jenny beginning to breathe long and regular—not like mother's "regular breathing" a bit, but only a sort of gentle up-and-down about the chest, and something on her hair that made the air scented and was nice.

Glory, I thought! What a beast that copper-coloured gorilla of a West Indian M.D. must be, to want to marry a girl like that—against her will! So gentle she seemed, and kind, and natural. I hated him. I rather think I stopped breathing myself lest I should wake her. I would have stopped the thumping of my heart if I could. It sounded unnaturally loud in the quiet of the glade. I had the sense, however, to slip Jenny's hat off. I had often watched with interest the stabbing process of putting it on, never thinking that some day the information so acquired would come in useful. Then I drew my overcoat cautiously about her shoulders, and lifted the buttoned-on travelling hood over her head. She stayed a whole hour or more that way, never moving—except just once nestling down with a kind of clucking, contented sound in her throat, like a baby that turns in its sleep. Somehow that went to my heart, and I had to put my arm along so as to keep her from sliding sideways. Had to—you needn't laugh! Do you suppose that, situated as we were, I would have done it for pleasure? During that hour I thought a lot of things—of the first days of our Jersey treats, of the house and the Sergeant, of her mother, and especially of Jenny that last day on Greenwich Common, when I had seen her go slowly out of sight with the little handkerchief to her eyes!

Oh, yes, I thought and kept still. Sometimes I was angry and wanted to kick somebody—sometimes I was even sort of happy. Sometimes—but I don't know—I never knew I had so many various emotions all knocking around inside me somewhere. And this sitting and seeing that no harm

came to Jenny stirred them all round as with a spoon—a whacking big spoon too.

I could see her face now, the profile very regular and delicate, a little gentle smile, peaceful and happy too—so like a child, that one had to look at the corners of her mouth to see that there were no marks of toffee or gingerbread crumbs.

See here, all you fellows, don't you get looking at girls' mouths and comparing them, or thinking how sweet they are. For if you do, you'll get into trouble—sure. And if I had not fixed my eye on a distant church steeple—the only thing I could see over the trees—well, I won't just say what mightn't have happened.

It was getting a bit chilly when Jenny awoke. She did this suddenly, sitting up, and then looking back at my shoulder as if it were to blame. The travelling hood had tumbled back, and the overcoat slid down off her shoulders.

Pretty? Yes, rather—flushed, too, and a little frightened. It made me sick to think of that doctor sweep!

"Where am I?" she said quickly.

I told her, though I dare say the trees and the distant cream-coloured steeple had already told her.

"Oh, Sam!" she said, with a soft but not serious reproach, "how could you?"

I answered that I could not help it. She had been tired, and had just fallen asleep. I had arranged it so that she should not take cold. That was all. There was no harm. Even Jack could not disapprove—

"What Jack?" she said, with a kind of wondering stare at me. This reply sort of landed me gasping like a trout that has been fished out quite unexpected to itself.

"Why, Dr. John Haslip!" I said, with marked emphasis, "of the West Indies!"

"Oh, *him!*" she answered lightly, with a pretty carelessness which included also grammar.

Did you ever see a girl who has been asleep like that do up her hair? I tell you it is worth seeing. Everything is worth seeing—once—from an execution to a Kindergarten treat. But this more than most things. You see, Kensington Gardens is not a lodge in some vast wilderness. So Jenny had to take out the hairpins, hold them in her mouth, keep up her hair, give it a shake out, do it up again, always with her face to the nearest intrusive stranger. Yet all done so naturally—no fuss, no haste even—just her fingers playing all about her head, never making a mistake, but taking the hairpins one by one out of her mouth till all was done. Then came the hat and the two big pins which she sent smack through the straw apparently right into the grey matter of her brain. She pulled on her long gloves, and said "Now, then!" without ever think-

ing anything about it. But it beat Maskeyne and Cooke—oh, to shivers!

And yet you just listen to a man who has to shave himself on a cold morning, or even do his half-inch long hair in the dark. I began to see that girls are away ahead of us in some things.

Leaving the gardens we took the Blackfriars bus, got my bag on the way, and both of us went to 32 Wellington Street West. We did not talk much. But Jenny was looking as fresh as a daisy after her sleep. She did not make fun or anything, only smiled when our eyes happened to cross.

Each of us had in our several pockets a letter from "Lockermaben, N.B." post-marked "7.45 p.m." But to these we did not refer again. Each of us had a plan for averting misfortune, yet we did not compare notes. Night would bring counsel, and I believe both of us were rather glad to have a day off.

At sight of us together, good Mrs. Sands, in her eight square feet of garden, held up motherly hands.

"Why, Sam Brown, what in the world brought you here?"

And I answered her simply—telling the frozen truth—"Jenny!"

(To be continued.)

BRITISH AFRICA POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

Owing to the fact that the war in South Africa has caused great attention to be drawn to the stamps of the British Possessions on that continent, and to the enormous increase in the number of collectors that has ensued from the issue of the War Provisionals in Mafeking, Bloemfontein, Pretoria, etc., we think this a good time at which to place before the public a new and very complete Album, designed for the British Possessions, etc., on the African Continent. The Album is designed upon the well-known plan of the Imperial Albums—the stamps in numbered spaces of the correct sizes on the right-hand page, and the description, full particulars, and illustrations on the opposite page. In order to make this a permanent Album we have provided from one to four blank pages after each country, thus making the Album available for the issues of many years to come. 220 pages. Size, 8½ × 11½ inches.

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Miscellaneous

Prosecution for Unpaid Postage

AN uncommon prosecution took place at Smethwick the other day at the instance of the Postmaster-General, who claimed 8s. 11d. from a defendant who was charged with an offence which is generally not known as such by the public. The defendant's mode of business was found by the Post Office to be most undesirable, and that the attention of the police should be directed to it. Since 1904 he had sent out letters without prepaying the postage. In some cases they were not taken in, and on being returned through the Dead Letter Office to the original sender, the latter refused to see the messenger or declined to pay the double postage, and on representations from the Postmaster-General neglected to discontinue the practice.

The magistrates held that the defendant had attempted to defraud the Post Office, and ordered him to pay the amount claimed and the costs. Such a mode of business is of course carried on at the expense of the general public; and it must be said that the Post Office always conveys an intimation of warning before taking action. If this fact is impressed upon the minds of those who resort to such devices, such salutary action will not be provoked for some time.

The *Law Times*, in connexion with the incident, says:—

It is a mistake to speak of the proceedings as a prosecution. In form they may be, but in substance they are civil proceedings to recover postage due to His Majesty.

In practice the Post Office does not exercise its undoubted rights against the senders in these cases; but it occasionally does so where persons systematically or maliciously make use of the post without prepaying the postage as required by the Post Office Acts and Regulations.

The view of the *Law Times* is that the person who posts an unstamped letter is in the position of a surety for the addressee, and is only ultimately responsible should the latter refuse to pay the postage.
St. Martin's-le-Grand.

A Novel Collection

LAST week we had the pleasure of looking over two beautiful collections, formed by brothers, both beautiful and also inexpensive, and therefore within the reach of every person interested in stamps or similar works of art. The first collection consisted entirely of types, strictly one of a design; by this rule one stamp covered the greater part of Messrs. De La Rue's productions. As the object was to show every design that had ever been used as a postage stamp, the labels were arranged under six different heads—Portraits, Arms, Scenery, Numerals, Zoological, and Miscellaneous. As the design was the object to be emphasized, the stamps were arranged with much decorative ability in a small perfectly blank album. The great majority of stamps were unused, and no surcharged stamps were admitted. Each page was laid out in a different design, and so arranged that if necessary at least half a dozen stamps could be added to any page without spoil-

ing the effect. For instance, if a single stamp was to be added, it could be placed in the centre, top, or bottom of a page. If two new applicants for admission to the same page were received, the lower or upper corners or side centres were available without spoiling the symmetry of the sheet. The second collection, if less beautiful, was more instructive and perhaps even less expensive. This book was designed to hold one stamp of every country, exception being made to show political or dynastic changes. Thus each king of a country was represented, and France by the republic, empire, and the following republic. So with Spain. England showed her queen and king, and was followed by one stamp from each colony. Our own country was represented by all our presidents whose portraits can be found on stamps, and space left for adding any of our chief magistrates who have so far been neglected by the postal authorities. Our colonial expansion was clearly indicated by the stamps surcharged from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We doubt if there has ever been a book printed which furnished so much information in such an attractive form in as little space.

Metropolitan Philatelist (New York).

New Zealand Imperfs. Stolen

£800 worth of New Zealand current 1d., 2d., and 5s. stamps, un gummed and un perforated, were stolen from the Wellington Government printing office a few weeks ago. We argue that philatelists are "watch dogs" for the postal authorities; this is an opportunity of proving it. If, therefore, any of our readers are offered any of these stamps, either in the above condition or with suspicious gum or perforations, they should communicate with the New Zealand postal authorities or ourselves.

Australian Philatelist.

France: Peace and Commerce Type

THIS design was the result of a competition opened by the Ministry of Finance in 1875. Mons. J. A. Sage was the successful competitor, receiving 1500 francs for his design, though the issued stamps differ slightly from his original drawing. He described his conception as "Commerce and Peace uniting to rule the world."



The Bank of France was charged with the production of the new stamps, and they chose Mons. E. Mouchon, who had quite a reputation as an engraver on steel, to engrave the die. This was successfully accomplished, but in the process of hardening, it cracked across the design, the break passing through the hip of the female figure and down through the A of FRANCAISE. It was not considered necessary to engrave an entirely new die, so the cracked one was clamped together, put in a coining machine, and an impression in reverse taken. By the aid of this, with the damaged

part erased, a new die was obtained in like manner having the lower left corner blank. This corner was then engraved anew by M. Mouchon.

Although in this second die the first engraving was very closely copied, yet in placing in the lower frame lines the small inscription J A SAGE INV, it seems that no especial care was taken; hence we have two varieties, with the N of INV under the U of REPUBLIQUE in one case, and under the B of the same word in the other.

M. Maury has proved by a set of signed proofs, as well as by actual sight of the re-engraved die

which was permitted him, that the "N under U" was the first die, which broke, and the "N under B" is the second and re-engraved die.

C. A. HOWES in *Mekel's Weekly*.

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Philatelic Societies

Royal Philatelic Society, London

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

Hon. Sec.: J. A. Tilleard, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Meetings: 4 Southampton Row, W. Alternate Fridays at 7.46.

Annual Subscription: Town, £2 2s.; Country, £1 1s.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1906-7 (being the second ordinary meeting of the Incorporated Society) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 18 April, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford (Vice-President), M. P. Castle, J. C. Sidebotham, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. Wickham Jones, R. B. Yardley, Thos. Wm. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, J. Read Burton, A. Cassels, Maurice Jonas, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford, K.T., and the minutes of the meeting held on 4 April, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The Vice-President referred to a letter from Mr. Welfare which appeared in the *London Philatelist* of February, 1907, relative to the South Australian 1s. departmental stamp, surcharged "C.T.," which had been supposed to be a contraction for the words "Commissioners of Titles," and to Mr. Welfare's suggestion that the letters "C.T." were probably an error for "G.T." (Goolwa Tramway), and that if the postmark on any of these stamps was from some place in the neighbourhood of the tramway, this suggestion would probably turn out to be the correct explanation of the letters. The Vice-President produced the specimens of this stamp which were in his own collection, and showed that his copy of the "G.T." error was postmarked "Goolwa," thereby confirming the explanation offered by Mr. Welfare.

Mr. Yardley then showed to the members a block of 4 stamps of the 1s. value of St. Vincent, slate colour, and perforated vertically and horizontally 11½, 12. This variety is mentioned in the Society's work on the stamps of the West Indies, but no specimen of it was known to Messrs. Bacon and Napier when they wrote the handbook of the stamps of St. Vincent, and they expressed their doubt as to its existence. The block of 4 shown by Mr. Yardley were perforated by the "B" machine of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and were in fine condition and with full gum.

Mr. Castle produced for the inspection of members, three specimens of the old penny, red, stamp

of Great Britain, imperforate, lettered respectively "J.A." "J. A." and "S.E." These stamps had been unofficially separated in broad wavy cuts.

Mr. Sidebotham then gave a display of a portion of his collection, including amongst others, the stamps of the following countries, all of which were in fine condition: Argentine, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon (including copies of the 4d., 8d., 9d., 1s. 9d., and 2s., imperforate), Austria, Austrian Italy, Levant, Egypt, the old French Colonies, Hamburg, Prussia, Saxony (including a magnificent copy of 3 pfennige, and the ½ n.g., the rare error in blue), Cyprus (including the 1d. red, plates 184, 193, and 196), and other British Colonies.

A very hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Castle, who expressed his pleasure at seeing once again a general collection of stamps including a very large number of countries, nearly all the specimens being in very fine condition, and the whole collection displaying great taste and philatelic knowledge. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Fulcher, and carried unanimously. Mr. Sidebotham, in returning thanks, mentioned that his collection stopped at the end of the year 1896, and that it included countries other than those shown, but all the stamps had not yet been arranged.

International Philatelic Union

Hon. President: Judge Philbrick, K.C.

Secretary: T. H. Hinton, 26 Cromford Road, East Putney, London, S.W.

Meetings: Essex Hall, Essex Street, London, W.C.

Annual Subscription: 5s.; Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

THE annual general meeting and election of officers and committee for 1907-8 took place at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on Thursday evening, 9 May. Present: W. Schwabacher (in the chair), P. L. Pemberton, W. Schwarte, P. P. Brown, W. J. Bovill, W. S. King, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, J. C. Sidebotham, J. E. Joselin, E. W. Wetherell, Miss Cassels, F. J. Peplow, and the Hon. Sec. The annual report and balance sheet was read and adopted, subject to audit, Messrs. Sidebotham and Brown being reappointed auditors. The reports of Dr. Mark, M.A., Exchange Supt., and Mr. King, Hon. Librarian, having been read and approved, the following officers and committee were elected for the ensuing year. Hon. President: His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C. Hon. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Vernon Roberts, W. Dorning Beckton, and H. L. Hayman. President: H. R.

Oldfield. Vice-Presidents: W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte. Committee: P. P. Brown, J. W. Bovill, P. J. Dudgeon, W. Hadlow, J. E. Joselin, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Major Laffan, R.E., P. L. Pemberton, F. Reichenheim, J. C. Sidebotham, E. W. Wetherell, Dr. Mark, M.A. (Hon. Exchange Supt.), and T. H. Hinton (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer). Interesting displays of various stamps with notes were then given by several of the members present, including Miss Cassels, Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham, J. E. Joselin, W. J. Bovill, and the Hon. Sec. The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman. All particulars as to membership gladly sent on application to the Hon. Sec.

Junior Philatelic Society

President: Fred J. Melville.
 Hon. Treas.: H. F. Johnson.
 Meetings: Exeter Hall, Strand, W.C.
 Annual Subscription: 2s. 6d.
 Entrance fee: 2s. 6d. No Entrance fee for ladies or for Juniors.

The fourteenth ordinary meeting of the Society was held on 4 May, 1907, at Exeter Hall, Strand. An auction sale occupied the earlier part of the evening. The President took the chair at 8 p.m. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. McGellan, of Preston, was elected a member. Donations to the permanent collection were acknowledged from Miss Cassels and Messrs. D. Ellis and A. Seinger, and to the library from Mr. H. L. Giles.

Mr. Bishop then gave his paper on "The Later Issues of Brazil," and commented on the tendency of the issues from 1881 to 1889 to fade when exposed to the light. The paper was accompanied by a very fine display, and at the close a very hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. Feeny, seconded by Mr. F. J. Melville, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Raymond Megson followed with a very amusing paper, entitled "Philatelic Phacts and Phibs," in which he described stamp collecting as "a spot of brightness in the dark atmosphere of decay and deterioration of this epoch of degeneracy, which lifts one above the sordid level of everyday existence." Mr. D. Ellis proposed and Mr. Halliday seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Megson for his very entertaining paper, which was carried with acclamation.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. F. J. Melville for presiding over the meetings during the season.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

President: T. Henderson, M.A.
 Hon. Sec.: H. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

THE Transvaal Philatelic Society held the last meeting of their financial year at the Board Room, Trust Buildings, Johannesburg, upon Tuesday evening, 23 April, the President, T. Henderson, Esq., M.A., in the chair.

A capital attendance testified, as usual, to the growing interest locally in the science, and the work of the Society during the past twelve months has established definitely and surely the value and importance to collectors of attention to the technical side of the hobby.

Correspondence was read by the Secretary from the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and other home bodies, the pressure the Committee has been bringing to bear upon the recognized leaders

in England with reference to the annual publication of standard catalogues already meeting with considerable attention and success.

Mr. J. C. Hand read an interesting historical and analytical paper upon "Collectors and Collecting," the ground covered being from the earliest records of postage stamp collection to the present time. Much of the matter was new to members, and the scope of the paper original and effective. A debate followed, in which many of those present took part. The evening closed with a display of Lagos and Gambia, the perfect collections of Mr. Leo Mayer eliciting general commendation. Fine exhibits were also made by the President, Mr. A. J. Cohen, and others. Of the gems belonging to Mr. Mayer should be mentioned—Gambia: The imperforate first issues of 1866, used and unused; and the Crown CC stamps of 1874. Lagos: The first issues in 1874, and all the famous and scarce high values of 1884-6.

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Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

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Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Dutch Indies

THE East Indian Archipelago, with the exception of the Philippines, British Borneo, New Guinea, German New Guinea, and half of the little island of Timor, practically all belongs to the Dutch and forms what we stamp collectors catalogue as Dutch Indies, and what the stamps themselves designate *Nederlandsch-Indie*. This vast archipelago is more than sixty times as great as the mother country, and is ruled by a Governor-General appointed by the States-General in Amsterdam, assisted by a Council. Under the central authority the whole of the islands is divided into governments and presidencies according to the importance of the provinces.

Of these islands, Java, though not the largest of the Dutch possessions, is the most important. It is described as the most fertile, the most highly cultivated, and the most densely populated island in the archipelago. Its speciality is volcanoes. No equal area of the globe is credited with so many volcanoes. One authority tells us that "the whole island is covered with the mud—they rarely discharge lava—which they have thrown out."

Between 1511 and 1550 the Portuguese reached the island and did some trading with the people of Bantam, where the first Dutch post was established in 1595. In 1602 the Dutch East India Company was formed, and in 1609 a fort was created at Batavia, but it was not till sixty years later that the first territorial acquisitions were made, which have extended into the splendid possessions of to-day. In 1685 the English, who had also been attracted to Bantam, were forced to give way to the Dutch, and moved to Benkoolen, in Sumatra, leaving Java free to their rivals. In 1798 "The Company," as the ruling power still continues to be called by the natives was dissolved, and the mother country assumed the direct government of Netherlands-India.

Sumatra is the second island of the Dutch Archipelago in size. Including the surround-

ing islands, it is more than three times larger than Java, but its population is only one-seventh. It is separated from the Malay Peninsula by the Strait of Malacca. The people are Malays. The first settlement of the Dutch on the island was in 1598. In 1685 the British established themselves at Fort Marlborough, in Benkoolen, which they occupied till 1824, when it was exchanged for Malacca. Since that date the whole of Sumatra—except Atjeh, which has been in a chronic state of war—has been effectively occupied by the Dutch.

The greater portion of the island of Borneo is in Dutch hands, in fact all but a strip on the north-west coast, which includes British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak.

Celebes, which lies to the east of Borneo and to the south of the Philippines, is an almost unknown quantity. It was occupied by the Dutch in 1618.

The Moluccas, better known as the Spice Islands, include many small islands clustering around a larger one. The vegetation is said to be luxuriant. These islands were first occupied by the Portuguese in 1522, who, however, were driven out by the natives in 1583. The Dutch established themselves in possession in 1613.

Their Philatelic History

The first stamp for the Dutch Indies was issued in 1864, and was a solitary issue of one value, which met all requirements for some five years. Its design was quaint, a three-quarter-face portrait of the then King William III of Holland. Then in 1870-82 followed a series of values which the specialist divides into the most perplexing varieties of perforations. The average collector wisely confines himself to a simplified series. In 1883-90 we get the figure series for the low values and a profile of Queen Wilhelmina as a girl queen; in 1900 a series with an older portrait, and in 1902 new designs. As I venture to present the issues the country will, I trust, prove attractive and simple.

Although I am heart and soul a specialist, I cannot help thinking that some of us in our straining after varieties of small and large holes of perforation, small stars, large stars, and blunt stars, and thinner and thicker papers, do much to jeopardize the popularity of our delightful hobby.

1864-5. One value. Design: Three-quarter-face head of King William III, inscribed 10 CENT in a slightly curved upper label, NEDERL on the left side and INDIE on the right, and POST ZEGEL at the foot. Issued imperf. in 1864 and perforated in the following year. The colour was a rich carmine, and the paper has a yellowish tinge, as with age. As an old first issue it is low priced, both unused and used.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
10 c., carmine . . .		15	0	2	0
10 c., carmine . . .		15	0	6	0

1870. Twelve values. Design: Head of King William III in profile to right, with the simple inscription NED. INDIE in the upper label and the value in the lower. The contemporary stamps of the mother country are of a corresponding type, but the head is turned to the left. Perforated.



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., grey-green . . .		0	2	0	2
2 c., brown . . .		0	4	0	4
2½ c., yellow . . .		0	6	0	8
5 c., green . . .		1	0	0	6
10 c., orange-brown . . .		0	9	0	1
12½ c., drab . . .		0	2	0	2
15 c., bistre . . .		2	6	0	2
20 c., blue . . .		5	0	0	2
25 c., purple . . .		4	6	0	2
30 c., green . . .		3	0	0	6
50 c., carmine . . .		3	6	2	0
2 g. 50 c., green and purple		15	0	0	9

1883-90. Thirteen values. Design: King William III died on 23 November, 1890, and his daughter, the Princess Wilhel-

mina, then only eleven years of age, succeeded to the throne, and her profile to right was substituted for that of the late King on the stamps. The low values up to and including the 5 c. were of separate design, which consisted of a large central numeral of value. Perforated.

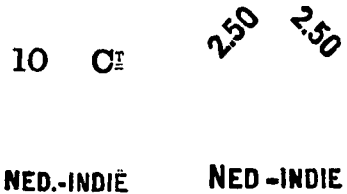


	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1 c., grey-green . . .		0	1	0	2
2 c., bistre . . .		0	1	0	1
2½ c., orange-yellow . . .		0	2	0	1
3 c., lilac . . .		0	2	0	1
5 c., green . . .		0	9	0	6
5 c., blue . . .		0	3	0	1



10 c., brown . . .	0	3	0	1
12½ c., grey . . .	1	6	—	—
15 c., bistre . . .	0	5	0	1
20 c., blue . . .	0	6	0	1
25 c., lilac . . .	0	8	0	2
30 c., green . . .	0	9	0	2
50 c., rose-carmine . . .	2	0	0	1
2 g. 50 c., buff and brown . . .	12	6	1	6

1899. Provisionals. Pending the completion of the new plates for a new series, a temporary supply surcharged on the stamps of Holland was received and issued for use. All but the one high value were surcharged, in black, with the value—numerals on the



left and CT on the right—and NED-INDIE at the foot of the stamp. The high value was surcharged "2.50" twice, set anglewise at the top, and NED-INDIE at the foot.

Surcharged on the stamps of Holland.

	Perf.		Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
10 c. on 10 c., grey-lilac .	0	3	0	1		
12½ c. on 12½ c., blue .	0	4	0	2		
15 c. on 15 c., pale-brown .	0	5	0	2		
20 c. on 20 c., yellow-green .	0	6	0	2		
25 c. on 25 c., blue on rose .	0	8	0	2		
50 c. on 50c., lake and bronze-green .	1	2	0	2		
2½ g. on 2½ g., dull lilac .	5	0	2	0		

1902-5. *Provisionals.* Three further values, provided for temporarily by surcharging a supply of the stamps of Holland; the 2 c., brown, being surcharged in black, "½", the 3 c., lilac, surcharged "2½", and the 20 c. surcharged "10 cent."

1/2 2 1/2 10 cent.

Surcharged on stamps of Holland.

	Perf.		Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c. on 2 c., brown .	0	1	—	—		
2½ c. on 3 c., lilac .	0	2	0	2		
10 c. on 20 c., greenish slate .	0	6	0	3		

1902-5. Fifteen values. Design: A small oblong with a numeral of value in an oval for the low values, ½ c. to 5 c., and a new head of the young Queen Wilhelmina, with profile to the left, for the other values

(To be continued.)

up to 50 c., and for the gulden values a larger size.



	Perf.		Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ c., mauve .	0	1	0	1	0	1
1 c., olive-green .	0	1	0	1	0	1
2 c., brown .	0	1	—	—	—	—
2½ c., green .	0	1	—	—	—	—
3 c., orange .	0	1	—	—	—	—
5 c., rose .	0	2	—	—	—	—
10 c., slate .	0	3	—	—	—	—
12½ c., deep blue .	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 c., brown .	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 c., greenish slate .	—	—	0	6	—	—
25 c., mauve .	—	—	0	2	—	—
30 c. chestnut .	0	8	0	2	—	—
50 c., lake-brown .	—	—	0	3	—	—
1 g., violet .	—	—	—	—	—	—
2½ g., slate .	—	—	—	—	—	—

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, was born in Shadwell, Virginia, on 2 April, 1743. He was the third son of Peter Jefferson, a tobacco and wheat planter, who farmed 1900 acres. Endowed with a full measure of his father's bodily strength and stature, Thomas excelled in feats of strength and endurance. He also inherited his father's taste for literature, and his aptitude for mathematics. At seventeen he



entered the College of William and Mary, according to his father's death-bed injunction. On graduating, Jefferson entered upon the study of law. In 1764 he came of age, and assumed the management of his father's estate. Early in 1767 he was admitted to the Bar of Virginia and began to practise with much success. Two years later he took his seat as a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. In January, 1772, Jefferson married Mrs. Martha Skelton, a beautiful and childless young widow, the daughter of John Wayles, a lawyer with a large

practice. The following year saw a great increase in the material prosperity of the young couple, for the death of John Wayles added 40,000 acres of land and 135 slaves to Jefferson's estate. The stirring events of the year 1774 changed Jefferson from a busy lawyer and farmer of local fame to a man of note among the patriots of America. His sweeping radical opinions and his outspoken expression of them procured for him, as he himself said, "the honour of having his name inserted in a long list of proscriptions enrolled in a bill of attainder."

When it was clearly seen that war was inevitable, Virginia agreed to arm, and a committee of thirteen, among whom were Washington and Jefferson, was appointed to arrange a plan. In June, 1775, Washington was appointed commander-in-chief, and Jefferson took his seat in Congress. In 1776 the Declaration of Independence was drawn up by a committee of five, of which Jefferson was the chairman. Already known as a brilliant writer and a strong opponent of Great Britain, he was entrusted with the drawing up of the Declaration, the substance of which was mainly supplied by Adams. Congress, however, softened down many of the expressions which he used, and the Declaration, in its amended form, was formally adopted on 4 July. A few days afterwards he was one of a committee to devise a seal for the new Power. The motto chosen was, "E pluribus unum." It was originally borrowed from a humorous poem of Virgil, and had served as a motto on the cover of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for many years. Jefferson now resigned his seat in Congress, on the ground of his wife's health and pressing home affairs. In October he was elected joint commissioner with Franklin and Deane to represent the United States in Paris. He refused to accept this office, for he had made up his mind to reform Virginia law. During the next two years he succeeded in bringing about many reforms. In 1779 Jefferson was elected Governor of Virginia. The two years of his office as Governor proved to be the severest trial of his life. The upkeep of the Virginia regiments in Washington's army was a sore tax on his fast-diminishing resources. The tide of war turned towards Richmond. For many months Jefferson and all that Virginia had left of manhood, resources, and credit were absorbed in the contest. Jefferson's house was captured by a troop of horse. He himself narrowly escaped. Cornwallis took up his quarters for a short time in the Governor's house. But the end was not long delayed. Cornwallis surrendered to Washington in the autumn of 1781, and all previous suffering and disaster were forgotten.

A year later a bitter sorrow befell Jefferson.

His wife died, leaving three daughters, the youngest of whom was only four months old. Just at this time of crushing sorrow, Jefferson was unanimously elected by Congress as plenipotentiary to France to treat for peace. He gladly accepted, but, as preliminaries of peace were agreed to before he sailed, Jefferson returned to his estate at Monticello. Elected to Congress in 1783, he introduced the change of currency into dollars and cents and was a strong advocate for applying the decimal system to all measures. In May, 1784, we find him on his way to join Franklin and Adams in negotiating commercial treaties with foreign Powers. He now took up his abode in Paris, and in 1785 was appointed sole minister plenipotentiary to the King of France for three years. "You replace Dr. Franklin," said the Count of Vincennes to him, when he announced his appointment; to which Jefferson replied, "I succeed, no one can replace him." His five years' residence in Europe were years of unremitting toil. Nevertheless, he found time to dive deeply into the frightful condition of the French people at the time. For them he had an intense compassion. His letters are full of the tale of their oppression and wrongs. He worked hard to break into the French protective system which kept from the kingdom the cheap food that America could supply, and for want of which the people were perishing and the monarchy in peril. In 1789 Jefferson returned to New York on leave of absence, and learned that Washington had appointed him Secretary of State. He took up the duties of his new office in March, 1790. His stay in France had, however, unsettled him. From a Whig of the Revolution he had become a Republican-Democrat. Consequently we find Jefferson from this time at the head of the Republican party in the United States, in opposition to those who favoured a monarchical form of government. Jefferson resigned in January, 1794. He now resumed his agricultural operations with the avowed intention of never again entering public life. Nevertheless, on Washington's refusing to serve a third term in the presidency, Jefferson allowed himself to be nominated as a candidate. John Adams was elected with seventy-one votes to Jefferson's sixty-eight. Jefferson, according to the law of that time, became Vice-President, and in 1800 he was elected President. During his eight years of office, he reduced the navy to six vessels, and bought the vast territory west of the Mississippi, called Louisiana, from Bonaparte for about fifteen million dollars. Bonaparte's reason for selling was that he wanted money to carry on hostilities against England. This was in 1803.

During the long contest between Napoleon

and the Allied Powers, Jefferson was instrumental in keeping the United States clear of the strife.

In March, 1809, after a public service of nearly forty-four years, Jefferson retired from public life. He had spent most of his fortune for his country's good, and he remained to the end of his days more or less embarrassed in circumstances. He spent his declining years in endeavouring to establish in Virginia a system of education, to embrace all the children of his native State.

In 1814 Jefferson was compelled to realize some of his effects. He therefore sold his library to Congress for 23,000 dollars, which

sum was about one-fourth of its value. A few years later his endorsement of a 20,000-dollar note for a friend and neighbour, who became bankrupt, would have ruined him completely, had it not been for a subscription of some 16,000 dollars raised by his countrymen.

He died on 4 July, 1826, and was buried in his own graveyard at Monticello beneath a stone upon which was engraved the inscription: "Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BREMEN—continued

10 Grote, black on white
Issue of December, 1861. *Perf on scie*
Issue of 1866-7. Perforated 13

This stamp was issued for postage to Holland. There is only one type.

Genuine.—Lithographed, on fairly stout, greyish-white wove paper, varieties as above. There are 27 lines in the oval shield. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key comes between the ninth and tenth of these lines from the left; the right-hand knob touches the fourth line from the right. A few of the lines have been drawn a little too high, and show above the top outline of the oval, especially the first and



fourth on the right side. The eleventh line from the left can generally be seen through the upper wards of the key. Five vertical lines, and indications of a sixth, are visible in the quatrefoil, in the handle of the key. The bottom knob of the key does not touch the outline of the containing-oval below it, and the line of shading under the centre of the bottom of the knob trespasses a little across the outline below it. The wards of the key do not touch the outline of the barrel to left of them. In the lace-work pattern round the outside of the shield, each rosette shows four rows of holes in it. The top and bottom rosettes are joined to their neighbours by two imperfect white links of chain; all the others are joined by three links. The lattice-work lines of the oval which contains BREMEN ZEHN GROTE have been drawn too high above the BR, and go right across both white outlines. One of them also cuts into the right top half of the B, and another into the top right half of the R, making a black dot in the head of each letter. Another of these lines cuts

into the upper part of the left-hand end of the E of ZEHN, and two into the top of G of GROTE. In the left upper 10, the 1 has a white projection in the centre of its left-hand edge, and the 0 is broken at the top. In the right upper 10, the 1 generally shows a tiny black dot near the top, and the 0 has a long curved line of shading inside its left half. In the left bottom 10, the serif at the head of the 1 is divided from the body of the numeral by a thin black line; that is to say, the left outline of the numeral is carried up unbroken to the top, across the serif. The trefoil-ornament, outside the left top corner of the stamp, contains seven radiating black lines, the third from the left being very long; the trefoil in the right top corner has five lines, two of them very short; the trefoil in the left bottom corner has six lines; and that in the right bottom corner also has six. There is a line all round the outside of the stamp, $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the nearest point.

First Forgery.—Very nicely lithographed, on fairly thick, extremely white wove paper, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, also pin-perf. about 17. The left-hand knob of the shield touches the tenth line from the left. None of the lines of the shield trespass across the outline, and none of them show through the upper wards of the key. The lattice-work lines show across the boundary, above the BR of BREMEN, but they are much fainter than in the genuine. There is no dot either in the B or in the R of this word, or in the E of ZEHN, and only one occasionally visible in the neck of the G of GROTE. There is no white projection in the left-hand outline of the 1 in the left top corner, and the 0 is not broken at the top. In the right-hand upper 10 there is no dot in the 1, and the 0 is either unshaded, or shows only a short vertical line in the left side, instead of a long line, following the curve of the numeral from top to bottom. The serif of the 1 in the left bottom corner is not cut off from the body of the numeral. The radiating

lines in the trefoils, outside the corners of the stamp, are: Left upper trefoil, 6 (the third line from the left being no longer than the fourth or fifth); right upper trefoil, 4, besides a base-line; left lower trefoil, 5; right lower trefoil, 5, and a base-line. There is no line round the outside of the stamp.

Second Forgery.—Coarsely lithographed, on medium, yellowish-white wove paper, badly pin-perf. about 12, also badly pin-perf. to a much smaller, but uncountable gauge. The left-hand knob of the key touches the tenth vertical line in the shield. The line opposite the top point of the key generally trespasses across the boundary-line above it, under the centre of the top rosette. None of these lines show through the wards of the key. In the quatrefoil of the key, the fourth line from the right is very crooked, instead of vertical. The line of the shield, under the centre of the end knob of the key, does not trespass across the boundary-line below it. A prolongation of the T-like, lower wards of the key touches the outline of the barrel to left of it, and, in some specimens, the same is the case with the upper wards. There are only three rows of holes in each rosette. The top rosette seems to be joined to each of its neighbours by a single white link, and the two above the Z of ZEHN are joined together by two links only. The lattice-work lines do not trespass across either of the white outlines, above the BR of BREMEN, and there is no dot in either the B or the R, or in any of the lower letters. The I of the IO in the left top corner has no white projection, and the O is not broken at the top. In the right upper IO, the I has no dot, and there is no shading in the O. In the left lower IO, the serif of the I has no line, dividing it from the numeral. The radiating lines in the four corner-trefoils are: Left upper trefoil, 4; right upper one, 3 or 4 (they are blotched); left lower one, 3; right lower one, 5. The line round the stamp is a full millimetre from the nearest part of the stamp itself.

Third Forgery.—Lithographed, on thin, yellowish-white wove paper, pin-perf. 16. There are only 26 lines in the shield. The left-hand knob of the key touches the ninth line from the left, and the shading of the right-hand knob comes between the third and fourth lines from the right. Nearly all the lines show more or less above the outline of the top of the shield. Two or three of the lines can be seen through the wards of the key. The shadow of the bottom knob of the key touches the outline below it. One line of shading, just below this knob, can be seen, projecting slightly downwards, about as much as in the genuine. The top rosette is joined to its left-hand neighbour by one entire link, instead of two imperfect ones, and the lowest rosette is joined to its right-hand neighbour by one link. The lattice-work lines show faintly across the inner white line, above the BR of BREMEN, but they do not cross the outer one. There is no dot in any of the letters. In the left upper IO, there is no white projection from the centre of the left-hand outline, and the top of the O is not broken. In the right upper IO, there is no dot in the I, and no line of shading in the O. In the left bottom IO, the serif is not cut off from the rest of the I. The radiating lines in the four corner-trefoils are:

Left upper trefoil, 6; right upper one, 2 and a dot; left lower one, 4; right lower one, 4. There is no line round the stamp.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, on fairly stout, very yellowish-white wove paper, very nicely perf. 12½. There are only 24 lines in the shield. The left-hand knob of the handle of the key comes between the eighth and ninth lines from the left. None of the lines project beyond the upper outline, but in my single specimen, the fifteenth line from the left projects obliquely across the boundary-line of the bottom of the shield, slanting down from right to left. None of the lines show through the wards of the key. I can only make out three vertical lines in the quatrefoil of the handle of the key. The bottom knob touches the outline below it, and there is no line to be seen below the centre of this knob. A prolongation of each of the wards of the key touches the outline of the barrel, to left of them. The rosette to left of the topmost one only shows three rows of holes. The top rosette is joined to its right-hand neighbour without any link between them, so far as I can see; and the same is the case with the bottom one and its right-hand neighbour. The others have one, two, and parts of three links, respectively, but none of them have three perfect links. There are a few very faint indications of the lattice-work lines across the white boundary-lines above the RE of BREMEN; there is a very slight indentation of the top of the B; the R does not seem to have any dot; and the only mark that I can see in any of the lower letters is a small, oblique scratch, near the lower part of the left side of the E of ZEHN. The I of the left upper IO shows no white projection, and the top of the O is not broken. In the right upper IO, there is no dot in the I, and no shading in the O. The serif is not cut off in the left lower I. The radiating lines in the four corner-trefoils are: Left upper trefoil, 4; right upper one, 5; left lower one, 5; right lower one, 3 and a dot. There is no line outside the stamp.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled, or a blue pencil-line.

Second Forgery.—71.

Third Forgery.—71.

Fourth Forgery.—71.

(To be continued.)

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By Major E. B. EVANS

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Alterations in the London Offices

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS

SOMEWHAT important alterations have been going on at our London offices during the past month, and will be completed by the time this paper is in the hands of my readers.

First of all, our City branch at 97 Gracechurch Street, E.C., has been closed, and the staff and stock removed to our head office. There have been several reasons that have induced us to take this step, and amongst them a personal one, viz. that I feel that I am not so young as I was, and I desire to take things easier and delegate some portion of my work to younger and more able hands. Another reason was that the amount of business in the City did not justify us in keeping some £20,000 of stock in our books there, as this stock can be used to much better advantage in our approval department.

Under our new arrangements we shall have two private rooms available for clients who wish to personally inspect our more important collections and rarities not mounted in our stock books.

No. 97 Gracechurch Street is a grand situation, and we have had no trouble in disposing of our lease for a substantial premium.

In order to accommodate the addition to our staff at our head office, it has been necessary to take additional premises, which we have been lucky enough to secure at No. 389 Strand, adjoining our present buildings; and here we have seven rooms to add to our office accommodation.

This has necessitated a rearrangement of our offices, which are now planned as follows:—

No. 391 STRAND.

- Ground floor.* Front—Shop.
Back—Main order office and packing room.
- First floor.* Front—Mr. C. J. Phillips, private room.
Back—Mr. Barnsdall, private room.
- Second floor.* Front—Approval department.
Back—M. J. and G. S. W. room.
- Third floor.* Front—Making up approval sheets and packets.
Back—Private room for girls.

No. 390 STRAND.

- First floor.* Front—Mr. G. Hamilton-Smith, private room.
Back—Messrs. Thornton and Mann, publishing department.
- Second floor.* Front—Card and letter filing room.
Back—Mr. Frank Phillips, "New Issues."
- Third floor.* Front and back—Foreign correspondence and typewriters.

No. 389 STRAND.

- First floor.* Back—Stock room, albums.
- Second floor.* Front—Clerks' room.
Back—Stock room.
- Third, fourth, and fifth floors.* Stock rooms and caretaker's living rooms.

The total accommodation at our head office, 389, 390, and 391 Strand, is therefore the shop, large back office, large basement, and nineteen rooms.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows:—

One Shilling per Stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information. The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—

B = Bogus, i.e. never existed; F = Forged; G = Genuine; GF = Stamp Genuine, surcharge Forged; R = Reprint; W = Watermark.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
391 Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.—Here is an illustration of the much-discussed first issue for this protectorate.



	No wmk.	Perf.	Perf.	
			Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.

1d., bright ultramarine	.	.	—	—
1d., rose-carmine	.	.	—	—
2d., dark dull blue	.	.	—	—
2½d., orange-yellow	.	.	—	—
5d., emerald-green	.	.	—	—
6d., chocolate-brown	.	.	—	—
1s., deep violet	.	.	—	—

Leeward Islands.—Mr. Ewen sends us the 2½d. value changed in colour from purple and ultramarine to all blue. It is on multiple CA paper.



	Wmk.	Multiple C A.	Perf.	Perf.	
				Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.

2½d., all blue	.	.	—	—
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Morocco Agencies.—In January last (p. 56) we chronicled several values of our current Great Britain stamps surcharged MOROCCO AGENCIES and value in Spanish currency underneath. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* now chronicles the same stamps issued last month, with the overprint MOROCCO AGENCIES as before, but without the surcharge of value.

Peru.—We have received two provisionals from this country, the 12 c., blue, of 1905, with view of the Municipal Institute of Hygiene, surcharged, in red, UN CENTAVO, in two lines diagonally from left lower corner to right upper corner, and the same stamp similarly surcharged DOS CENTAVOS, in black.



Provisionals.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c. on 12 c., blue	.	.	—	—	—
2 c. on 12 c., "	.	.	—	—	—

San Marino.—We now illustrate the two values of the new series.



Perf.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1 c., brown	.	.	—	—	—
15 c., greenish grey	.	.	—	—	—

Western Australia.—We have received the 1s. value in a pretty new design. The swan in an oval as before, but the value ONE SHILLING in a curve above, and WESTERN AUSTRALIA in a curve below, with flowers at the sides. The stamp is somewhat similar to the 6d., issued some months since, and which we do not seem to have chronicled. Like the 6d., it is watermarked W Crown A. It is said that both these stamps were printed some ten years ago, and have been kept in hand at Perth all this time waiting for the exhaustion of the old stock printed in 1893.



Wmk. W Crown A. Perf.

	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6d., mauve	.	.	—	—	—
1s., olive-green	.	.	—	—	—



Annual Dinner

THE members of the popular Herts Philatelic Society with a host of friends fargathered in great force on Tuesday evening, 4 June, 1907, for their Annual Dinner in the beautiful International Hall of the Café Monico, Piccadilly, London.

Members and guests were received by the President, Mr. Frank Reichenheim, and the Vice-President, Mr. Harry L. Hayman, two towers of strength in the Herts Society. The arrivals were, when strangers, duly introduced, and very soon there was a buzz of animated conversation in the reception room. Eminent guests who were innocent of philatelic proclivities soon found themselves in danger of being enthused. Among those present we noticed Sir Lauder Brunton, the eminent physician; Sir Harry Johnston, the well-known African explorer and empire-maker; Mr. Alfred East, the genial and popular President of the Royal Society of British Artists; Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., the postal reformer; Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. Percy Ashley, Harrison Hill, W. H. Peckitt, Frenzell, A. Passen, Standing, J. S. Djurling, W. P. Barnsdall, Heath (of Perkins Bacon and Co.), J. A. Tilleard, — Anderson, T. F. Fullard, M.A., Frederick Upton, and E. D. Bacon.

The card of invitation bore a reproduction of a Mauritius Britannia stamp, and the menu an early New Zealand with the value omitted and in its place the inscription "H.P.S. 4 June, 1907." Both were engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

After an excellent dinner, well served, had been disposed of, the President proposed the toast of "His Majesty King Edward VII," and Miss Alice Mandeville sang "God save the King."

In proposing the next toast the President said: The second toast I have the honour to propose is that of "The Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." It is unnecessary to say much in amplification of this toast, but we all recognize and admire

Queen Alexandra's endeavour and practical help to relieve the hard fate of the poor, and in this good work all the other ladies of the Royal Family have always joined Her Majesty and given a splendid example to every one. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has lately again proved his unabated interest in our hobby by the active part he has taken in procuring the title "Royal" for the leading Philatelic Society of England—an honour which concerns not only the Society in question, but also every philatelist, as it proves that our hobby is recognized as being to a certain extent a scientific one. Among the other members of the Royal Family I may be allowed to mention Prince Edward of Wales, who has just entered upon the serious business of his life, and to express the wish that his career may be in every way successful, and that he may emulate the good example of his father and grandfather in contributing to the welfare of this country, over which we devoutly trust he is destined to reign in days to come.

Mr. Harry L. Hayman, the Vice-President, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," said: It is my pleasant duty, on behalf of the Herts Philatelic Society, to propose the health of the guests by whose presence we are honoured to-night. We regret that illness deprives us of the presence of Mr. Pember Reeves, the official representative in the home country of that courageous colony which has made itself the pioneer of an International Penny Post. New Zealand has undertaken many experiments in legislation and State action—experiments in which, as we all know, Mr. Reeves has taken a conspicuous and distinguished part—but I do not think that anything yet attempted by that State is likely to be one of more importance to the world than this experiment of a Universal Penny Post. We welcome representatives of many branches of our national life. Sir Harry Johnston we know as an intrepid explorer and empire-maker; Mr. Henry Haym, a pioneer of Australian and New Zealand trade, represents the com-

mercial foundations of our imperial strength; Mr. Henniker Heaton, the postal reformer and terror of P.M.G.'s, represents the House of Commons; and Major-General Mulcahy, the armed forces of the Crown. Then we are favoured with the presence of Mr. Alfred East, the President of the Royal Society of British Artists; and Medicine sends us a distinguished representative in the person of Sir Lauder Brunton. We are very glad to welcome these and other distinguished guests, and we hope that if there are any among them who have hitherto been inclined to think lightly of our hobby, they will realize from now that Philately is really a fascinating pursuit, developing the good fellowship which we witness here to-night.

We have others present whose names rank high in the philatelic world. No gathering of philatelists is complete without Baron Anthony de Worms, of Ceylon fame, and Mr. Heath, of Perkins Bacon and Co., to whose firm we owe the first British postage stamps, and so many other admirable examples of the printer's work, including the menus for this evening. We also welcome very cordially Mr. Djurling, the Hon. Secretary of the Swedish Society, and only regret that our old friend Mr. C. J. Phillips is unavoidably prevented from being with us.

Gentlemen, we have recently heard much of the Colonial Conference. This is not the place or time to speak of politics, but there is one production of the colonies for which we are all Preferentialists—our British Colonial stamps. When we contrast them with those of the colonial possessions of other Powers, alike in the number and artistic designs, we have abundant reason for our belief in the greatness of the British Empire. And so, Mr. President and gentlemen, I give you the toast of "Our Guests," and join with it the names of Mr. Alfred East and Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, M.P.

Mr. Alfred East, in responding, after expressing his regret at the absence of Mr. Pember Reeves, who was to have responded for the guests, and a playful reference to the careless habit some people had of placing the King's head upside down on the envelope, eulogized the postage stamp, which franked kind messages to foreign lands and to the absent friends we loved, and as embodying something of the art we loved. He was not sure whether all postage stamps could be accepted from an art point of view. In our present issue he felt that we have room for improvement. The postage stamp was an emblem of a great civilization, and of the concord of nations. It bore upon it the authority of the State, and he would like to see it also an emblem of art.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who also responded, agreed with Mr. East as to the

room for improvement in the present issue of our English stamps; it was a source of sorrow to him that our penny stamp had so failed in taste and art, and he appealed to Mr. Alfred East and his fellow-artists to present to us a more worthy design, and he would undertake that it would be accepted. He knew the postal authorities were greatly dissatisfied with it. Despite what had been said of philatelists and what they said of themselves, he declared himself still of opinion that they were not great criminals.

Sir Harry H. Johnston, in proposing the toast of "The Herts Philatelic Society," confessed that personally he was only a stamp collector by marriage. (Laughter.) He had married a lady who was the owner of a remarkable collection which had been acquired by her as the daughter of an official in the Foreign Office. Mr. Henniker Heaton had said that philatelists were harmless persons, but they were not so according to his wife. According to her, certain relatives who were also stamp collectors could not be trusted in the same room alone with her collection. (Roars of laughter.) If she could not be with the stamps he had to stand guard over them. (Great laughter.) The postage stamp might be regarded as an outlet for our artistic temperament, and might be made the means of a very important symbolism, and he found that so-called average people were very susceptible of symbolism, so he designed the British Central Africa stamp to represent the idea of the dignity of labour. The supporters were two negroes, dressed and undressed according to the fashion of the country, one with a spade and the other with a pickaxe, and he thought it went a long way to make it popular in Africa. But the stamps of the British Empire tended to be very uniform. Other countries luxuriated in all sorts of fancy ideas for their postal issues, and he thought postage stamps ought as far as possible to typify the products of their own countries. The last essay that he made, at the suggestion of their Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman), was in assisting in the designs of the Liberian stamps, but his ardour for design had, he was told, given some little offence. He envied the Liberians, who lived in the land of the chimpanzee, the hippopotamus, and other great mammals, but his selection of the chimpanzee for one of the stamps was not received as a happy idea: in fact, in the eyes of some mistaken folk the picture was regarded as so very like other inhabitants of the country that he had been very unfortunate in his design. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Slade having responded for the Society in a brief and modest speech,

Sir Lauder Brunton proposed the toast of

"The President." After humorously confessing to "a frog in his throat," which made him very hoarse, he said there were a great many people who died in this world from the very simple malady of having nothing whatever to do. They passed their lives in accumulating money, with no relaxation, and then when they retired from active work they died of *ennui*. They came to him and complained of so many things, and said they had nothing to do. He told them to collect stamps. It would add ten years to their lives. The wise men did so. The others did not. And the wise men lived on. That was the use of collecting stamps at the end of life. He began collecting many years ago, but was sorry that for a good many years he had not been able to keep it up. It seemed to him that the collection of stamps was a very good bond between the different parts of the empire. Our stamps with the head of Edward VII went all over the world, and were a bond of union. In the struggle for existence that went on all over the world, the knowledge of stamps was a most important thing, because the natural curiosity of even a child's mind tempts it to say, Where did this stamp come from? what are the people like? and so on. And in this way a boy gets a knowledge of the whole world, which was invaluable to a commercial country like our own.

Mr. Frank Reichenheim (the President), in reply said:—

I feel greatly honoured by the manner in which so eminent a man as Sir Lauder Brunton has felt himself justified in referring to me, and I have to thank you all for the kind way in which you have responded to his toast. It is the third time that the members of the Herts Philatelic Society have elected me their President, and I am sorry to say I have so far taken all the credit, while leaving all the work to others, especially to our indefatigable Honorary Secretary; but as the work of our Society gets bigger and bigger every day, so that even such an industrious and clever Secretary as our Mr. Slade is hardly able to accomplish it, I have decided to take a great part of the work off his shoulders, and in publishing my new scheme to-day, I have to apologize to our guests who are not philatelists or members of our Society yet, but may become such in the near future, for having to talk "shop" for a few minutes. Gentlemen, anticipating the approval of my brother members, I propose to publish a Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society, in the form of a small journal, for the eight months during which we hold our meetings. This monthly report will contain the notice for the next meeting, the report of the last meeting, notices of the exchange section, library, etc. The first

number, which will be issued at the beginning of October, will contain the annual report of the Society, and I hope that the later numbers will, with the help of my fellow members, be filled up with small articles or reports on philatelic matters. The last few pages are left for trade advertisements, and I am very pleased to say that some of the most important firms which I have approached were good enough to promise me advertisements, and I trust that specially those firms, of which the leading men are members of this Society, will help me. In presenting to the Society this monthly report, which I hope will grow by and by, and develop from a Society's report into a journal, I shall not only be facilitating the labours of Mr. Slade, but trust I shall also be doing something to extend the name and influence of the Herts Philatelic Society, and to afford, specially to the foreign member, some equivalent for his membership.

An excellent entertainment, provided by Mr. Harrison Hill, concluded a most delightful evening.

THE KING'S OWN POSTAGE STAMP ALBUM

This Album has been specially designed for those collectors who either commence a collection with the Postage Stamps of King Edward VII, or who collect these stamps as a supplement to a General Collection. The King's Own Album contains 100 pages of heavy white plate paper outlined with a neat border of neutral grey, with quadrillé background inside the grey border, and name space at the top of each page. Exact size of leaves from the outer edge, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$; available for mounting stamps, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. The title-page is printed in the Royal Colours, with the King's Cypher Monogram and Crown. Strongly bound in cloth, bevelled boards, with the Official Cypher Monogram and Crown in gold on cover.

Post-free, 8s.; abroad, 8s. 9d.

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Tenth Edition.

Size of pages, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The present edition is arranged in *three* volumes. Two causes have acted to bring about this result. First, the ever-increasing number of new issues, for which accommodation must be provided; and secondly, the demand by collectors that space shall be found for varieties of perforation and shade, errors, etc., to conform as closely as possible to the lists given in the publishers' Catalogue.

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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.,
39: Strand, London, W.C.



CHAPTER XXV

MARTYRS AND CONFESSORS

WHAT a time that was! First, Mrs. Sands had to put my room in order—goodness knows it was apple-pie enough before. All the same, she had to do it for conscience' sake. And Jenny had to keep me company in the parlour till her mother was finished. I had some stamps and things in my bag—all pretty rare, that I hoped to sell in London—yes, even the little square of Black V.R.'s and the Canada Twelve. I had plunked my bag at my feet, and I fished them out just as I could find them in their pasteboard booklets with thin leaves gummed up like pockets between.

Yet in a little while I was off my chair and showing them to Jenny with the book laid on her knee. She crooned sympathy. It was like singing to hear her. She understood directly, though of course she knew nothing about it—only what she had picked up when going with her father to buy wholesale stock for the business.

Upon my word, I don't know how I ever got off that chair on which I had sat down. It certainly was good solid haircloth and polished mahogany, the pride of Mrs. Sands' heart. There was no trick about it. And I know that I had sat on it, because there was my bag at its off rear foot.

But certain it is that I found myself sitting beside Jenny, and that I could feel her smile, even when I was not looking, by a kind of warmth on the side where she was, same as if you were sitting pretty close to a German stove. Ever feel like that? Pleasant—yes! But rather disconcerting, I found it.

We sat that way a good while, and though I had gone over all my finest stamps three times, and Jenny had said "I must *really* go and help mother!" still there seemed to be something wanting—something left undone that ought to be attended to.

Then quite suddenly, without in the least making it up or knowing of it beforehand, Jenny and I looked at each other, and our lips drew together. They stayed like that ever such a while. It was a sort of glorious unconsciousness. And then, drumming and thundering in our ears, shame, and anger, and destiny, and oh, I don't know what—jerked us apart. We could not look at one another.

"Oh, Sam!" cried Jenny, bursting into tears, "we should not have done that! You *know* we shouldn't. Think of Millicent Sykes!"

"Think of the West Indian fellow!"

"Oh, it was wrong—so wrong—we shouldn't—we mustn't!"

I said it was all that, but somehow I couldn't bring myself to say I was sorry. I knew I ought to have been, but as a matter of fact, I wasn't. A sort of proud joy, a gladness that Jenny could not take it back, that it would never be quite the same again between us—a light-headedness and light-limbedness as if I were walking on air in a dream—made the blood run like mad through my veins—at least, I suppose it was my veins.

But I went on pretending. For really this had brought the whole thing to a head. I thought—sitting there holding Jenny's hand, and the stamps, worth ten times their weight in diamonds, scattered unheeded about the floor—that though I only cared about Myn as one boy cares about his chum, though I did not want to marry her if it were ever so—the affair might look quite different if it were a question of marrying Jenny Sands!

With this once clear I could read back lots of things that had never left my mind. Oh, it was dreadful—to think of being untrue to Myn. I wouldn't be. I would die first.

Then the devil or some self-advocate went on whispering inside me, "You can't be unfaithful when you never have been faithful! You know that in your heart you have always liked Jenny better."

And through all this, something went

clacking away, like a brake on a railway wagon going downhill pretty fast, say at the summit, or when she gets her nose over the Shap Fells, "Lockermaben!" it said, "Lockermaben! Clack—Clack—Lockermaben! Lockermaben! Seven-Forty-five! Clack—Clack!"

But I did not see at the moment the bearing of that on the question at issue. You see, Jenny was occupying my attention. She cried, not from sheer anger or disappointment, like Myn, but as I never saw anybody cry before—my experience of girls being limited. She cried till the hands which she held palm inwards before her eyes were full. Then the tears forced a way through. Drops pattered down on the crimson bows and on the front of her dress.

"Oh, Sam, it was wrong—we shouldn't—we shouldn't!"

This was the pattern of her litany. But she never blamed only me, as Myn would have done. Somehow it seemed some awful thing to her, and she shuddered at the thought of it. At least, I suppose that was it. Anyway, she shuddered. Yes, so that I had to hold her. To me it did not seem so different from the time under the Hospital arcades.

But she pushed my hands away and pointed to the seat beside my bag. I gathered up the scattered stamps. Then I went and sat stupid, watched her sobbing, and felt (and I have no doubt, looked) like an ass.

"Jenny——" I kept repeating. "Jenny—listen! It isn't anything!"

"Oh, don't speak of it!" she said, and so relapsed.

After a while we heard Mrs. Sands coming downstairs. She came like a stumbling elephant. You would have thought that she wanted to make as much noise as ever she could, which, of course, is unthinkable. Then she coughed, and even tripped on the mat. Something called her off into the kitchen, and she rattled tins there. Finally, we heard her coming back again. And when she turned the handle of the door, Jenny was all smiles again.

"Thank you, mother," she said, as if it had been *her* room she had been doing. And then, turning to me, she added, "There is some use in having a mother like that, eh, Sam?"

I said "Yes," but that she really ought not to have taken all that trouble about me. I could have put up anywhere, coming upon them like that!

But from Jenny's look at me, I am not sure whether she meant that or something else.

At any rate, we were both agreed that it was a pretty serious fix we were in, and would take some disentangling.

"You see," said Jenny, when her mother

had gone to get tea ready, "it is better to be plain with one another. We are both engaged to be married to two persons of very strong character, and that within the space of three weeks. Well, Sam, from what you wrote me, you would rather not marry a person of so decided a character as Millicent. To put it plainly (there is no use doing otherwise at this stage), you would rather marry me—that is, if you had to at all. To be candid, so would I, Sam! I need not tell you that, after what happened ten minutes ago. I was to blame. You were to blame. But me the most, for you are only a man after all, and perhaps could not help it just. I was a girl, and saw it coming.

"But, Sam," she went on, "there is such a thing as sticking to one's word, and I am sure that you mean to stick to yours. I wouldn't care about you if you didn't. I will to mine, whatever it costs me. I was a silly little fool when you were here the first time. I played with fire and of course got burned. I never really knew how badly till I sent you that time to find Millicent at Greenwich—to make it up with her. Do you know what I did? Oh, it was awful! I am ashamed to tell you. When you went on that boat and sat in the front, I slipped on by the back gangway, and got behind the funnel where the smuts are worst, and from there I watched you.

"Horrid, wasn't it? And when Millicent and you talked together, and I could see you had made it up, I bit my handkerchief to shreds with rage. I did, indeed. It only got dried—the rags, I mean, because I was too sorry to be able to cry any more. Now, what do you think of me?"

But, of course, in the circumstances I could not tell Jenny what I thought of her—except that I had often felt pretty much as she did, especially since Myn had taken this nonsense about getting married into her head.

Jenny gazed at me, trying to make out how much to believe. I was just itching to comfort her again. I felt then that that was my real mission in life.

"Keep on your chair!" she said sharply. And I kept. Jenny told me afterwards that she respected me for being so honourable. But I really think that at the time she would have liked me to be a little more enterprising.

However, we loved honour more, as the song says, and Jenny and I had to put up with things as they were, though at the far-back and Hinterland of things neither of us was really responsible. It was just the nature of humankind, including young men and maids.

However, we meant to do the square thing—rectangular as a diagram with four angles each of 90 degrees.

"See here, Sam," said Jenny, laying her hand on mine, as she always did when she wanted to be extra persuasive—a little way of hers—"what do you say to telling my father? My mother is as good and sweet and wholesome as the meals she turns out for love of us. But you see, father has had a lot of experience, and though a policeman, he has kept his heart pretty warm under the blue. As it is he has about enough Royal Humane Medals to make a breastplate. More than that, he likes you, and he would not let either of us do anything mean, or that we might be sorry for afterwards."

I did not much care for this proposition at the first. But Jenny patted the back of the hand I had extended on the table, and I became convinced that it was the best thing we could do. The hole we were in was certainly a pretty tight one. And if Sergeant Sands could help us out—he was Inspector now, but we all still called him by the old name—well, it would certainly be a happy day for both of us.

We were sure of having the evening to ourselves. Mrs. Sands always went out after the Sergeant came in, and she had watched how he enjoyed his tea. It was her hour. Also the hour of her neighbour, Mrs. Pragnell, along at No. 28. They had a fresh brew of tea together, which they decanted into their saucers, and drank with their dress skirts comfortably turned up and their feet on buffets. Each had known the other all their lives, and they had had a tiff regularly once a week, and a long level-toned confidential gossip every single day all through these years. One of Eliza Pragnell's chairs fitted the shape of Sarah Sands when she leaned back; and her heels, broad and low, had worn the cord of the biggest foot-buffet almost to the sawdust.

Sergeant Sands was delighted to see me. He liked me, as Jenny said, and of course I liked him. I don't know whether or not he had any idea why I had really come to London, or whether he just thought it was an ordinary matter of stamps and dealers.

At any rate, he did not appear in the least surprised when Jenny told him that she had met me at Easton, and that we had gone a little walk in the park to talk things over first. She did not, however, say anything about falling asleep, or what had happened in the parlour when Mrs. Sands was upstairs. But I rather suspect, from what came after, that the good man guessed more than we gave him credit for.

"Better make a clean breast of everything," said he, between two puffs of his pipe, looking at us kindly and steadily under his lashes, narrowing his eyes to keep us both in focus at a time, so that I'm blessed if you could have told which one of us he was looking at at any given moment.

"Go on!" he said.

It was Jenny who went.

"This is the letter Sam wrote to me," she said; "Sam has got mine in his breast pocket, along with another which I should like you to see."

"Um!" said Sergeant Sands, having perused Jenny's and mine.

We showed him the other two, postmarked—"LOCKERMABEN, 15th, 7.45 p.m."

"This is from Dr. Jack," said Jenny.

"And this from Miss—from Myn, I mean!" I added.

He looked up at me, and then over at Jenny before attending to the letters.

"Ummmm!" he said. There were ever so many more "m's" in it this time.

Then he set about making comparisons professionally and with method. His science went far beyond mine.

"Ink, paper, and pen identical—the first two certainly—the latter probable. Phrasing also very similar. I should say that whoever wrote the second letter with the hotel pen, had the first before them as a guide."

"Well, I bet it was Myn who did the bossing, if any," I remarked; "but I don't see the meaning of all this."

"Ah!" said the Sergeant, as if that were very likely indeed.

"Jack certainly would never take the least advice from anybody—you may depend on that," said Jenny; "he has got so arbitrary."

"Umpha!" interjected the Sergeant, gazing at the two "Lockermaben" letters as if they had been forged hundred-pound notes, or perhaps doubtful Trinidad wood-blocks.

"Well, let's hear what *you* have to say, Mr. Sam Brown!" He looked up at me. I made a poor appearance, which, perhaps, did me no harm with the policeman. I had very little to urge that was convincing, and that little I said badly. The Sergeant shook his head.

"My turn!" he said. "Now keep quiet, young people! Listen to me. First, don't think that the world is over for you whatever happens, or has got to happen. Love troubles at twenty are, as a rule, not dangerous—certainly, not permanent. But you, Sam Brown, are pledged to the hilt to Miss Millicent Hallamshire Sykes, niece of the Governor of the Windward Islands. You, Miss Jenny Sands, are as completely promised to Dr. John Haslip, that same Governor's private physician and secretary. It is a coincidence—quaint, but nothing more!

"Now, so far as I understand you—which is a fair distance ahead—you neither of you want to marry anybody—except, perhaps, each other—!"

At this, Jenny and I jumped from our seats, as if simultaneously jerked by powerful springs concealed in the stuffing.

We denied vehemently—perhaps even too vehemently.

"Ah—Ummmm!" said the Sergeant.

But we bore our point. It was impossible. It was contrary to all our noblest principles. We had resolved. A promise was a promise, and should be kept whatever the cost—yes, whatever—

But at this point Jenny, overcome with her own nobility, sat down again and began to cry.

"Stop that!" said her father. "Remember that this is a proper Cabinet meeting, and what would the Prime Minister do if the Home Secretary started blubbing? You are Home Secretary, Jenny; Sam there is Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and I am Lord Chancellor, Solicitor-General, and Lord Advocate rolled into one. I am the Law. The Law errs, but can do no wrong. Now attend!"

We attended, and except for a little cluck in her throat (about three to the minute), Jenny was a model Home Secretary.

"Leave is about due me now—long leave," said the Sergeant. "Last year I took none, owing to that Blue Diamond case, when the French Government asked for the loan of me—you remember?"

I did not remember, but I had been told not to interrupt. So I nodded.

"Well, what would you say, Mr. Brown, and you, Miss Sands, if I, Sergeant Sands, taking both of you with me, were to set out on a little tour to Scotland? The railway people will be glad to give me passes. I have been of use to them more times than I have fingers on both hands and toes on my feet. No trouble about that! Now, Missie, this will be a deal better than slipping off to marry a man I don't want you to marry on the sly—slipping off (as you meant to do) without any parental blessing, and very likely a hitch in the legality at the farther end.

"No, if you have to marry Jack Haslip, Miss Janet Sands, it is fit and proper that your father should be there."

"But I don't want to at all—*now*," began Jenny. Then she remembered her duty. "Well, if I must, I must!" she cried, "but for one thing, I shall never be happy, and my blood shall be on the heads of those who made such unjust laws!"

"What unjust laws?" asked the policeman, much astonished.

"Why, to make a poor girl marry one man when she likes another better!" cried Jenny.

"But you promised, you know!" said her father severely; "it wasn't *my* doing."

"I knew I did promise—but how was I to know?" retorted Jenny.

"Know what?" queried her father.

"Well, about Sam," sobbed the Home Secretary, relapsing.

"Don't be silly," said her father; "take a dab of Sam's handkerchief—yours only wets you more. And you, sir," (here he turned to me), "I say to you that you don't know what is good for you. You are engaged to marry the niece of the Governor of the Windward Islands—you, the son of a railway porter. Why, you ought to be glad and proud—"

"I am—oh, I *am*!" I cried in agony—"ask Jenny!"

But Jenny grew rigid, and seemed to see right through me into the opposite houses.

"Only I don't want to marry—not now—not *her*!" I added, hardly knowing what I said. Jenny unstiffened and looked anxiously at her father. We both wondered what he was going to say next.

"And so you come to London, pretending to buy stamps for the firm, and you are met at the station by the daughter of a policeman—a common policeman."

"No, no, father!" cried Jenny; "you are an Inspector!"

"Who can't even keep his own family in order. Young man, you are very much to blame. The sooner you are put out of reach of such designing minxes, the better!"

"Oh, father!" cried Jenny, really angry this time.

"Yes, designing minxes, I say, though it is of my own daughter, and it is a hard thing for a father to acknowledge. She really made up her mind to it from the first!"

"I didn't—I never did!"

And Jenny flounced out of the room in a perfect surge of tears.

The police officer smiled blandly.

"That was somewhat strongly put," he went on, "because I have a word for your private ear. I believe that Jenny would be a great deal happier with you than with that cold-blooded shark, besides being her cousin. *He* wants some one who would master him, and he shall never have my daughter with my consent.

"As for you, Mr. Sam Brown—you have made your bed, and you must lie on it. You cannot, on mere business grounds, desert your acting partner. Nothing is more clear than that. For you there is no hope. You will have to go through with it. So see and do it with the best grace possible. Moreover, I trust you to help me to keep Jenny's spirits up till you and Miss Millicent Sykes are married!"

"Oo-oo—Ho-ooo! Huck-huck—huck! Ooo-hoo!"

These curious sounds came from behind the shut door. The Sergeant jerked his thumb over his shoulder.

"I knew she would listen," he said; "now she has got it. She will go to bed and cry herself almost happy. Then to-morrow she will come down with a face like a martyred angel. Mind you don't disturb that ex-

pression. It will be Jenny's greatest consolation. And as for you, Sam Brown, you had better sit down and write a long letter to Miss Millicent Sykes. Try to tell as few lies as possible. For me, I shall further revolve in my mind the interesting postmark of these twin letters: 'LOCKERMABEN, 15th, 7.45 p.m.'"

So, after all, it seemed that Jenny had a fair chance of getting off, and that it was I who had been chosen to be the sacrifice—the "altared" angel.

CHAPTER XXVI

NEARING OUR DOOM

TOGETHER Jenny and I bought stamps all the next day, while her father went to head-quarters about his leave. It was wonderful what Jenny had picked up of the business, and how she could beat down prices. She did not hector like Myn. She smiled—first to tell the man that, in her opinion, he was a nice man; then again to say that he must be funning to ask such a price; and then came a quick twitch of the corners of the mouth—nothing but that—to intimate that she, Jenny Sands, knew all about it, and that it really would be better for all parties if he were to recognize the fact. He usually did.

Then Jenny would return to first position and reintimate that she had not been mistaken. He *was* a nice man.

I have seen people standing about a foreign customs-house, looking as sulky as only a bear or a travelling Englishman can be—bales of trunks and snappy officials everywhere—and Jenny Sands, smiling at this one and that other, so sweetly, so innocently, that in five minutes her luggage was on the first bus—the bus which really belonged to one of the sulky Englishmen. Ah well, what did it matter if the world were brighter for these smiles, and if for a moment or two, at least, certain hangers-on at such places learned that there was something better than a tip? And more powerful.

Well, between us we got the stamps. The Sergeant got his leave—four whole weeks, enough for the old heavens and the old earth to pass away—plenty of elbow-room for any number of my mother's beloved Special Providences. I would have given a lot to know what was going to happen during that period. Perhaps, however, it was just as well that I did not.

A trite remark—which it is quite safe to make on any occasion whatsoever! Still it does make you fearfully moral and copy-lineish, taking your life in your hands like that, and perhaps—well, no, I had heard that *there*, there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage! But suppose now—a

nice railway accident or something! Well—even that would not be so bad—if Jenny Sands were in it too. I did not want to die and leave her to the tender mercies of that banana-eating West Indian.

Of course I didn't want to die if I could help it—just as I didn't want to get married. But with Jenny to stand by, I could not help feeling that the wind would be considerably tempered in both cases to one shorn lamb.

It was a brute of a long way to Lockermaben. And when we got there it was only a little raw-beefy town built of a very ugly local sandstone of that colour. From a distance it seemed to consist chiefly of church steeples. There were, in fact, seven for the two thousand inhabitants, and there was news of an eighth—the minority of the Original Seceders having again seceded and were worshipping meanwhile in the Odd-fellows' Hall.

Before leaving London, however, the Sergeant had written a letter to Miss Millicent Hallamshire Sykes, care of Sir M. Sykes, K.C.B., at the Annandale Arms, Lockermaben, N.B. I think he came near dating it "7.45 p.m." But anyway he didn't.

"Dear Miss Sykes," said the Sergeant, "Your last honoured epistle about the sets of Jamaicas duly received and replied to, the order being filled to your desire. Since then we have had a visit, entirely unexpected by us, from your business partner, Mr. Brown, who acquaints me with your intention of immediate marriage in Scotland. With regard to this I have, of course, nothing to say, as I understand that you are under the high and exceedingly proper protection of your uncle, the Governor of the Windward Islands.

"As a policeman, formerly employed on railway platforms, I cannot help congratulating your fancy (if that is the word) on his approaching elevation. It is not given to many lads of his age, the sons of local railway porters, to marry the heiress of the Hallamshire Sykes estates—for such I understood you to be. I am writing by the same mail to Dr. John Kenneth Haslip, the secretary of the Governor, and presently engaged to my daughter, to do all that lies in his power to make your stay in Scotland a pleasant one. You will not be astonished to hear that he has similar prospects to yourself, and it may prove agreeable to compare notes with each other. He has great energy, much and varied knowledge of the world, and altogether—though I acknowledge my opposition to a match between cousins—I consider it a marvel that he cares to sacrifice his prospects in life by marrying the daughter of a common policeman. However, love has no law, or rather is a law unto

itself, and I suppose that young people know their own business best.

"Believe me, dear Miss Millicent, that I am now, as always,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. SANDS,

"H.M. Metropolitan Police Force."

Even after we had started Mr. Sands would not allow us to hurry, nor yet to go near East Dene. I don't know what he had written to my mother—something quite satisfactory, you may be sure.

He also wrote frequently to his future son-in-law, the yellow-fevered, jaundiced, half-caste mulatto of a West Indian doctor. I would not have written him a single line, but the Sergeant seemed to have got deucedly fond all of a sudden of the copper-coloured ass—after forbidding the marriage too. I could not in the least understand this. I hate people who chop and change. I would not have believed it of the Sergeant—Jenny's father too, and bound to protect her by the first laws of nature. But you never can tell folk till you have found them out.

But the towns that we visited that first week—the cathedrals that Mr. Sands dragged us through—you would not believe! I never imagined there were so many in England. I could not but think how my poor father would have enjoyed it all. Then the vergers with the keys and the professional stoop—the ground-glass windows—I mean coloured! After all, it was not so pretty as I can do it with sixpenny transfers—only older, so at least they say—as if that made it any prettier!

The only let-up was the "view from the top." Jenny and I loved these views from the top. You see the Sergeant liked going outside, and thinking out things over a pipe. The stairs were all nice and twisty, and Jenny had often to stop owing to shortness of breath. I could not go on and leave her. I was not such a beast.

Jenny sometimes cried, and then I did my best to make her feel good—a fellow would have been a brute to do otherwise. I have always been considered rather feeling-hearted. Besides, there was something tragic about it too—beat Hamlet and all that lot into a cocked hat.

For just think of it. Oblige me by thinking of it. Here were we, neither of us in the least to blame, being personally conducted to our DOOM by a policeman! No chance of escape. Alas, none! Our fate was all too plain.

Yet in spite of this the whole thing was being made into a picnic! Now in *Hamlet*, *Macbeth*, and *Faust*, as I saw them at the Lyceum, at least they conducted things which were tragic in a tragic way. You could feel it was tragic even when the grave-

digger was tossing out the bones and cracking his jokes—and the witches, and the devil in red—they all knew their business. They all behaved as such.

But here were we up to our eyelids in the blackest tragedy, and yet raking cathedrals and picture galleries all day, and at night shooting for sticks of toffee at a penny stall. The Sergeant was a good shot, and we could hardly get him away. He would have us try too, and the only comfort I had was when I nearly plunked the showman in the eye—the only one he had left—so that he used bad language and carried on till the Sergeant showed him something under the lapel of his coat that gave him the shakes worse than my bullet.

We thought that week was never coming to an end, Jenny and me. But the Sergeant was calm. I suppose that it is getting old that makes people so cold-blooded.

"No use going before the three weeks are up," was what he said. "It would be downright cruel to keep two pairs of young hearts (that beat as one) apart an hour after the day appointed!"

Jenny and I looked at one another. How often do those who are the nearest and dearest misunderstand the feelings of the young. We explained this to each at length as we took breath half-way up the next cathedral tower.

What a noble idea, these heaven-pointing towers and aspiring turrets! What faith must have inspired their builders! Can we poor grovellers do anything like that nowadays? I believe not. Jenny is of my opinion. We think that these old chaps were among the greatest benefactors of the human race. A monument ought to be raised to them—a tower, with corkscrew stairs, and seats to rest on at every turn, nice little narrow lattices of the period, and the motto, "We wrought not for ourselves, but for posterity!"

Which was all right. For you see, by the time the towers got finished the architects would be quite old chaps, like the Sergeant—who was content to sit and puff his pipe outside. Catch him up a cathedral tower! "No, thank 'e kindly!" he would say. But as an idea Jenny agreed with me that the monument was good. It won't be carried out though, you'll see. For it's the old people who have all the tin, and real benefactors are scarce—those, that is, who know what the young really want.

Still all this was like jesting on the edge of the drop. The rind of the fruit was a little sweet, when we forgot about things. But the inside, when we remembered, was like the Dead Sea apples you hear about in church.

Still our old man would not hurry for anybody. I never knew any sensible man, the pride of his profession, so trifling. He

would wag one leg over the other and stare at the toe of his boot by the hour, quite contented—smoking his pipe, of course. And if you asked him what he was thinking about, he would smile calmly, wave the stem of his briar in the air, and say—to Jenny and me, mind you—“Ah, what, but for me, would come of you two, and of those two anxious lovers, waiting for the time to be up, away in Scotland yonder?”

He also told us that we had much better “curb our impatience,” that “young people never knew when they were well off,” and (here he sighed) “that maybe some day we would look back and long for the days when we were still happy and free.”

Happy and free, indeed! That was all he knew! With that crushing load on our minds—two loads rather—only made tolerable, even for a week, by the fact that Jenny had offered to carry half of mine, whilst I, not to be outdone, had said that I would carry the whole of hers.

This was satisfactory enough as a statement. But really, if I had been brought to the proof, I could not see how I could make my words good except by shooting the sawbones of the Windward Islands. Then, as like as not, he would extract the bullet, marry Jenny, and get me ten years for attempted assassination.

That, on the surface of things, would always be something. But Myn would be sure to wait for me most faithful, all the time, run the business, run the head jailer, run the prison and the turnkeys, and be ready to run me as soon as I was released for good conduct—or even let off through the influence of the Governor, her uncle—whom may the angels bless for his intermeddling.

Well, I preferred the scaffold—but after all, what had to be had to be. We worked each other up to such a pitch of self-sacrifice, that I verily believed Jenny would not have been satisfied unless the West Indian nigger-driver had applied the cat-o-nine-tails to her every day after meals. And I should certainly have been disappointed in Myn, unless she had administered daily doses of slow poison in order to collar the V.R.'s and the twelve pence Canada all to herself.

Anything so dead noble as the two of us when at last we steamed into the junction of Lockermaben has not often brightened this dull old earth. We were like the brick under the oven, self-luminous. If we had been “taken” then (according to mother's favourite expression) there would have been no difficulty; our future was assured and the premium paid. It was a pity that they could not have fetched on one of those old railway accidents they are so handy with just after you have been behaving like a

beast. I have often said since that Jenny and I missed the best chance of being sainted that is ever likely to come our way.

That would have been something for our—I mean our friends'—children to remember us by. Fancy them dating their letters: “The Eve of Saint Jenny's Day,” or “The Feast of Saint Sam Brown, Second Class Saint”—as they mark them in the real Breviaries. Yes, they do. I have looked. “Second class,” even then, was as high as I could have looked for. But all the same it was a good chance let slip. A man at the points box rather sleepy (after a sixteen hours' shift and no let-up) might have put Jenny and me in the way of permanent promotion. But instead there was a good-looking, fresh-coloured man who waved his hand to our driver and asked after the latter's wife, careless of what he had made us miss. Oh, the selfishness that there is in the world! All that he cared about was getting our train safely past. He never so much as gave a thought to our real woe or woe, and the good he might have done by turning us on to the up line, right slap in the way of that coal train.

It was a long platform, and looked like its name—“Lockermaben, N.B.” There were some flowers in the greyish-green borders, trying for the prize given yearly by the company for neatness and prettiness. In this competition Lockermaben was noted. It came out Second Wooden Spoon, being beaten only by Carstairs as the ugliest railway station in the world. But of course against Carstairs there is no use competing. That weird junction really ought not to be allowed to enter, except in a class by itself.

We had all bags in our hands, and got ready to descend. Jenny and I had faces—at least to judge by Jenny's, like that of Inquisition victims after the Greater and the Lesser Questions. We had done the last, last little bit of comforting, and said a long, a last good-bye to each other in the Halmyre tunnel three miles down the line—which happily also was long. There was nothing for it now but to have our hair cropped and march firmly to the drop. *They* would be waiting for us with the necessary papers.

As the Sergeant went to the window and looked out at the long array of luggage-trolleys and the entire absence of porters, Jenny took my hand quickly, and with that dreadful “cluck” in her throat and a face like—well, like one of Sir Noel Paton's pictures (in the guinea engraving)—she said “Good . . . bye, Sam.”

And I said, “Goo—goo—bye, J—J—Jenny.”

But the next moment both of us were brave and calm, and faced the worst with the stern courage of the regiment that went down on board the *Birkenhead*. Courage

has not died out in the race. You could see that by the way we gripped on to the handles of our Gladstones and stepped down. There was high-hearted gallantry in the mere way we gave up our tickets upon demand.

Then, sole on that long, windy platform, we espied—who do you think? No, not our lovers—nor yet our fiancés—into whose arms we had screwed up our courage to fall.

No—not them, nor any one of them! But instead Sir Michael Hallamshire Sykes, K.C.B., Governor of the Windward Islands.

He came forward hastily. He seemed perturbed. He took the Sergeant by the arm and said, "Are you Mr. Sands?"

The Sergeant said that it was so.

"Then," said the Governor of the Windwards, "you have my sympathy. I fear . . . in fact, I am sure—that I have terrible news for you."

For three ticks of a clock the four of us stood

there on the station platform, immovable, grim, stricken, tragic—till a vagrant apprentice porter, wearing a suit of velveteen three sizes too big for him, came up and disturbed us by demanding Sir Michael's "tikkutt." There was nearly a row when he would not take the Governor's word, and what Sir Michael said to him took off the strain a good deal. However, the station-master came out, and our guide had time to answer the query that burst simultaneously from all our lips, "Are they dead?"

"No," said Sir Michael; "but oh" (here he threw up his hands helplessly)—"I really cannot break it to you—it is too awful. You must come to the hotel. There you will learn it all too soon for yourselves."

With awe and fear, with visions of mangled bodies and last dying wishes, we followed Sir Michael to the Annandale Arms of Lockermaben.

The hour was 7.45 p.m. exactly.

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Societies

Philatelic Society of Victoria

President: F. A. Jackson.

Secretary: W. Brettschneider.

Meetings: 128 Russell Street, Melbourne.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held at the rooms, 128 Russell Street, on Thursday, 18 April, 1907, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Jackson, the President, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which the correspondence was disposed of.

Regarding the notice of motion by Mr. Rundell, it was proposed, seconded, and carried that the Society take steps to form an extended catalogue of the stamps of Victoria. The Committee to make the necessary arrangements at the earliest opportunity.

Re the second notice of motion standing in Mr. Rundell's name, the following amendment was carried:—

"That we confirm the desirability of vesting

the official collection of the Society in Trustees as soon as it reaches a value of £50. Such Trustees to sign a declaration of trust that they hold it for the Philatelic Society of Victoria as long as it exists as such, and afterwards to hand it over to the Public Library, Melbourne."

Messrs. Ridley and Bailey were duly elected members of the Society; the latter to the Junior Branch.

It was proposed and seconded that for the future the members of the Junior Branch meet on the same evening (third Thursday) as the Senior Society, their meeting to start at 8 o'clock, and the Senior members to meet at 8.30; the Juniors having a right to attend these meetings, as it is thought that more information might be gained by them attending the Senior meetings.

Positions in Book 167 were next balloted for, after which Mr. Kelson exhibited his collection, containing a very fine lot of Victorians, for which he was accorded a vote of thanks.

Editor and Reader

S. W. G. (Wolverhampton).—You will see in the New Issue page of last week's *G.S.W.* that we have placed illustrations of the two sizes of the New Zealand current pictorial 6d. side by side for comparison, to show that the reduction is quite clear and is not a variety that may be neglected, as you suggest, by the general collector.

W. F. (London).—If you will turn to page 237 of the present volume of *G.S.W.* you will find

that there are *three* types of the current 10 c. design, Sower type: first with sun on horizon; second, no sun, but feet of sower on ground; and third, no sun or ground, but a simple solid background. I believe the 5 c., 10 c., and 35 c. of this latter type, and the 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., and 30 c. of the first type, are all in regular use. The second type, with ground, is said to have been on sale for one day only. If I am wrong perhaps some French reader of *G.S.W.* will set me right.

A CORRESPONDENT puts me a poser. He asks, "Can a stamp to which a hinge has been affixed be considered as in mint condition?" Well, I should say it all depends upon the hinge and how it is affixed. Some people use the gummed marginal paper of our postage stamps as hinges. It is certainly an economical plan, but such a hinge would, of course, destroy the mint character of a stamp beyond recall. But the best of the modern hinges sold by stamp dealers for mounting stamps are doubly gummed, and this renders them easily peelable, i.e. they will peel off without tearing hinge or stamp, and, if

not too viciously fixed, they will peel off without removing any of the gum of the stamp, and in such a case even a mint stamp to which a hinge is affixed may still with literal accuracy be described as in mint condition. But with even the best of hinges much depends on the fixing of the hinge. If the hinge be overwetted and plastered over the greater part of the back of a stamp the mint condition must disappear; but if the hinge be not unduly wetted, say to the extent of an eighth of an inch, which is ample to hold any stamp firmly and permanently, then the stamp may be permanently preserved in mint condition.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

Bound Volumes.—Vol. I. January to June, 1905, including the rare early numbers. 400 pages, 10s. 9d., post-free. Vol. II. July to December, 1905. 444 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free. Vol. III. January to June, 1906. 420 pages, price 4s. 9d., post-free.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

A popular Weekly Stamp Journal for the general collector, and more especially for beginners and young collectors.

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No. 25
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VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Eastern Roumelia

WHAT we stamp collectors know as Eastern Roumelia forms the southern portion of Bulgaria. It lies to the south of the Balkans, and south and east of Bulgaria proper. After the Russo-Turkish war the Balkan States were carved up under the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. Eastern Roumelia was made an autonomous province with a Turkish-appointed Governor-General; but by the revolution of 1885 the government was overthrown and Eastern Roumelia was incorporated in Bulgaria.

Its Philatelic History

By the Convention regulating the relations of the province with Turkey the Imperial Government was to provide a special series of postage stamps for its use, and until the special stamps were ready Turkish stamps were to be used, but marked to show their origin. According to Mr. Westoby:—

The Imperial Government was in no hurry to provide the special issue, but at length promised to do so, and in the meantime it commenced sending to the Roumelian Government overprinted stamps of its own issues. The first that were sent were stamps of 10 paras, of the issue of September, 1876, overprinted in blue ROUMELIE ORIENTALE in small capitals, the two words being curved so as to form a kind of pointed oval. The Roumelian Government refused to accept them, but the Turkish Government sent further supplies of its own stamps to the amount altogether of 50,000 piastres, without any overprint. The Roumelian Government refused to make use of them, considering that if they did the special series would never be furnished. A compromise was at length made, and the Roumelian Government agreed to accept the 50,000 piastres' worth of stamps so soon as the special stamps were ready to be issued, and that previously to their issue they should be stamped

with R.O. The first instalments of the special series, consisting of two values, 5 and 10 paras, were issued on 19 January, 1881, and at the same time the Turkish stamps were issued, stamped in blue with R.O. in capitals 12 mm. high. These letters were stamped by hand at Philippopolis, not only on the stamps sent without overprint, but also on those of 10 paras that had been overprinted at Constantinople.

1880. Five values. Design: Stamps of the 1876 issues of Turkey overprinted R.O.

R.O



	Perf.	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
10 paras, black and lilac	.	—	—	—	—
20 " " green	.	—	—	—	—
½ piast. " "	.	2	0	2	0
1 " " yellow	.	—	—	—	—
2 " " red-brown	25	0	22	6	

1880. Five values. Design: The new design of the 1876 stamps of Turkey, inscribed EMP. OTTOMAN, and overprinted R.O.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
10 paras, black and rose	—	—	5 0
20 „ plum and green	2 0	—	2 6
1 piast., black and blue	—	—	—
2 „ „ buff	25 0	—	20 0
5 „ „ rose and blue	65 0	—	40 0

Overprinted ROUMELIE ORIENTALE in addition.

ROUMELIE
ORIENTALE

10 paras, black and rose . 5 0 2 0

1881. Five values. Design: An adaptation of the design of the then current Turkish stamps, inscribed EASTERN ROUMELIA in Greek, on the left the equivalent in French, on the top in Turkish, and on the right in Bulgarian.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 paras, black and olive	—	0 6	—
10 „ „ green	—	0 6	0 6
20 „ „ rose	—	0 6	0 6
1 piast. „ blue	—	0 8	0 9
5 „ red and blue	—	18 0	15 0

1884. Two values. Design: As in last issue, but colours changed.

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
5 paras, violet and lilac	—	0 3	0 4
10 „ green and pale green	—	0 3	0 6

(To be continued.)

PLEASE NOTE

The Prices quoted in the foregoing article are taken from our publishers' latest Catalogue, and are, therefore, the Prices at which Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., will have pleasure in supplying any of the stamps that may be needed by any of our readers.

Exhibition of French Stamps in Paris

By M. B.

AN Exhibition of French stamps, organized under the high patronage of the Government, by two well-known philatelists, Monsieur Lemaire and Monsieur J. Bernichon, was opened in Paris on 5 June for a week. This Exhibition was heartily greeted by stamp collectors, as well as by the public, who came daily in great numbers to visit the rooms in the Rue Ménars where the Exhibition was held.

Three great French philatelists, Monsieur de l'Argentière, the Count Durrieu, and Monsieur Henri Kastler, exhibited in one room the pick of their collections, whilst in a smaller gallery the "Direction des Postes" and the "Monnaie" showed whole sheets of the present issues imperforate, as well as trial prints of the previous types of French stamps.

Monsieur de l'Argentière's collection, grouped in about 125 frames, contained all the French stamps from 1849 to 1907, with all the rarest varieties unused in single specimens, pairs, and blocks. The most remarkable features of this collection were vertical *tête-bêche* of the 20 cent., blue, Empire, imperforate; *tête-bêche* of the 4 cent., grey, 1863, in a block of sixteen stamps; 20 cent., blue, 1876 (never issued);

and many other *tête-bêches*, rare shades, and varieties of perforation. Another group of this collection consisted of used stamps and very rare trial prints, Empire, Prince Imperial, etc.

Count Durrieu's collection, only a part of which was shown, contains the issues from 1849-72. The stamps were grouped chronologically, and formed a retrospective exhibition of the French postage stamp. Amongst the finest specimens shown were a whole sheet, unused, of the 20 cent., blue, 1849, with three *tête-bêche*, two *tête-bêche* of 20 centimes, Empire, imperforate, in a block of thirty-six stamps unused; other whole sheets of these issues, a very fine block of 1 franc, Empire, with a *tête-bêche*, many trial prints in various colours of this last stamp, and a whole sheet of 10 centimes, bistre on rose, of 1871, with the error of 15 centimes.

Monsieur Kastler's collection, only a part of which was shown also, contains whole sheets of all the modern French issues. This collection is most complete, and the smallest varieties are represented.

The Exhibition remained open until 12 June, and the entrance fees will be devoted to the Post Office charitable fund.

Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued

Alexander Hamilton was born in the island of Nevis, West Indies, on 11 January, 1757.



His father, James Hamilton, was a Scottish merchant. Owing to his father's bankruptcy his education was brief and spasmodic, and, before he was thirteen years old, the necessity of earning his own living was the cause of his entering the office of Nicholas Cruger, a West Indian merchant. Here he displayed remarkable business capacity and an aptitude for writing which soon attracted attention. It was clearly seen that such a precocious youth was destined for great things, had he the chance of developing his talents. Funds were accordingly provided by friends and relatives, and he sailed for Boston in 1772, and proceeded to New York. After a preliminary schooling he entered King's College, New York, and there made remarkable progress. At that time our difficulties with the colonies were rapidly coming to a head. A visit to Boston in 1774 convinced Hamilton of the justice of the cause of the colonies. In July he was present at a mass meeting of colonists met together to force the New York assembly into line. Pushing his way through the crowd, he mounted the platform, and, on the spur of the moment, this youth of seventeen delivered an impassioned and eloquent speech on behalf of colonial rights.

Hamilton was soon in the thick of the fight. In 1776 he was given the command of a company of artillery. His men soon furnished a model of appearance and discipline under his skilful leadership. Distinction at Long Island and White Plains followed, and Washington offered him a place on his staff. He quickly made himself indispensable to the Commander-in-Chief.

In February, 1781, a reproof administered by Washington brought about his resignation. He continued, however, with the army and led a storming party at Yorktown. Some months before his resignation of his staff appointment, he had married Miss Elizabeth Schuyler (1780), a member of a rich and powerful New York family.

On leaving the army he studied law, and became continental receiver of taxes for New York, an office which soon proved distasteful to him. He was admitted to the Bar, and threw all his energies into the work of his profession, until his election to Congress in November, 1782. At this time Congress was, to quote Washington's words, "little

more than a shadow without the substance."

It had no power of maintaining an army or navy, no control over trade, no means of raising public funds, and no mode of enforcing its will. In this state of things thoughtful men, like Hamilton, saw clearly that, if the United States were to exist as a nation, there must be a central government with direct power both in internal and external affairs. For this Hamilton worked. At Annapolis (1780), at Philadelphia (1787), Hamilton led the attack on the popular dislike to a constitution. His efforts were at last crowned with success. The Federalists were victorious. A constitutional government was inaugurated, and Washington was called by the united voice of the nation to the presidency. He placed Hamilton at the head of the Treasury department (1789). In the five years which followed, Hamilton laid the foundation of the present system of administration. He redeemed the national credit, cemented the union, and restored business and commercial prosperity. Two distinct political parties had now sprung up in the States; those who strove to limit the power of the Central Government and to interpret the constitution in the way most favourable to the State Governments were called the Anti-Federalists. Jefferson was at their head. Hamilton was the leader of the Federal party. Political squabbles between Hamilton and Jefferson became frequent. Jefferson resigned office, and Hamilton followed his example, in 1795, owing to his lack of resources to support a growing family. He returned to the practice of his profession and soon stood at the head of the New York Bar. Under Adams's presidency he became Inspector-General of Forces.

After Jefferson's election to the presidency Hamilton resumed his profession and withdrew more and more from public life. Colonel Burr had pressed Jefferson closely for the office of President. In the spring of 1804 Burr stood unsuccessfully for the governorship of New York. During the contest Hamilton used the severest language about Burr. The long political enmity between the two men culminated in a quarrel. Burr challenged Hamilton. They met on 11 July, 1804, on the bank of the Hudson at Weehawken. Hamilton fell mortally wounded at the first fire. Universal grief followed and Burr was driven into exile, an outcast and a conspirator. To-day Hamilton stands as the most brilliant statesman America has produced. His remains lie in Trinity churchyard, New York.

The West Indies

By REV. J. W. H. HESLOP

THE possessor of the stamps of these islands will find increased delight in their study if he can make a mental picture of the places from whence they come. Rocky islands, with the surf usually running high, dashing in clouds of spray even on fine sunny days, islands clothed with richest emerald vegetation, peopled chiefly by natives and a handful of dominant whites, with the church tower rising up majestically from some central point as in England.

A shilling a day is the usual wage of the West Indian labourer; he lives in a cleverly built hut of rushes woven along bamboo supports, and thatched with dried reeds or straw; his family appear in thin cotton gowns of white, with curiously bandaged headgear, and bare-footed. All around are fields of cotton, sugar plantations, and extensive belts of lime trees. Is not Montserrat famous for its lime juice? And all the gardens are studded with beehives.

One of your stamps of St. Lucia may be postmarked "Castries." Not half a mile from the spot where the cancellation was struck the British steamer *Roddam* steamed into the harbour from the catastrophe of the Martinique disaster, almost the sole survivor. Here, only recently, the coal-heavers were having a riot, and a hundred Barbadian military were hastily shipped to the scene. I know the little daughter of a rector near here; she is an ardent collector. Magnificent palms crown the island. The Vigre Straight, a palm avenue, is the Rotten Row of St. Lucia; here the population takes its evening stroll, white and black commingling.

"Good evenin', sar!" will be the ready salute of a coloured pedestrian; and, should you vouchsafe a reply, in your hearing he will immediately add, "Dat be a nice, kind gennemans. Dese Englese sometimes am not over polite." The man will carry his thoughts on his sleeve, and candidly let you have the whole current of them gratis.

At Antigua some of the boys of the Grammar School are collectors. In this school are Danish boys from St. Thomas, French boys from Martinique, and English boys from every island. At Barbuda, an island alongside, the rector is the postmaster and purveyor of stationery. A good, kind man, as numerous neighbours have testified. There is a rumour that some day this island may have a set of stamps of its own.

The philatelic confraternity at Barbados is in a ferment just now over the issue of

20,000 or more *purposely* inverted surcharges of the "Famine Stamp"—surely a unique proceeding in all the annals of colonial stamp issuing! There are quite a number of collectors here, including two prominent clergy, and Bridgetown is the head-quarters of a famous West Indian stamp club.

Last summer Mr. Gordon Bennett landed his motor-car at Grenada, and there was a sensation! "Wid dat ting rushin' about, we'd best keep indoors," was the native cry. "Alas, my poor chicken!" a native screamed (chickens are the native's substantial property), as the car swept down on a gaping fowl in the centre of the road. "Dese chicken will hab to learn 'nother bit ob education now!" A motor-car is to the people there the last monster of Western civilization; but the postmaster was interested, he being anxious to employ a car to carry the post round the island.

Bermuda is famous for its fields of lilies—acres upon acres of bloom, a striking sight when the sunshine glorifies the view. Hamilton, the capital, is a favourite holiday resort of Americans and a military centre. But in the matter of stamps it is slow.

In the post offices at Tortola in the Virgin group you may have your choice of three issues of stamps: Leewards, Virgin Kings, or Virgin Queens. A rector near has built his schools chiefly by the sale of stamps, and I gather from a letter from him recently that *Gibbons Weekly* has found its way into these parts.

A picture post card from Jamaica shows six ladies having a dip in the sea on Christmas morning—a fine, hot day. The earthquake there has been a serious matter: one of the postal employees was killed by the fall of the buildings. I have seen a photo of a railroad twisted into serpentine shape, the ground having been lifted in heaving waves fully ten feet out of its former position in varying directions. Houses were simply torn asunder by the earth ripping away from under them. The sixpenny and shilling Queen's Heads of this colony, newly stocked at the time of the disaster, should be a reminder of these unpleasant occurrences.

I knew a collector who lived almost at the foot of La Soufrière, in St. Vincent, at the time of the eruption of three years ago; his house was wrecked and his garden covered with volcanic dust to a depth of three or four feet. He sent me a packet of the powdery stuff. It is remarkable how the island has recovered, although to-day

the native in some places plants his crops in the volcanic dust and finds it woefully unfertile. Some of the dust fell on Barbados, a hundred miles away.

Over the post office at Kingstown floats the Union Jack. Below are great barracks. Pinned to the house walls are high verandas, from which ladies look down on the stilt-dancers in the streets. There are a cathedral, a public library, a fish market, a lovers' walk, a chasm close by cut by torrential rains to a depth and width of twenty feet, and a view of extensive sugar works destroyed by the eruption, the chimney alone standing.

I have sent over there all kinds of curious

things: English primrose roots (the recipient longing for a flower he had not seen for twenty years), church furniture, lizards for stuffing, post-card albums, arithmetic cards, and silver watches. But chiefly stamps—many a West Indian finds it impossible to live without stamps. The romance of Philately throws its glamour over the lonely islands as effectively as in the Strand. In the Bahamas there is a collector who rides across endless plains, where the red flamingos fly overhead, and treacherous morasses lie around; he is busy with his work of surveying and allotment, but he is also familiar with Gibbons' latest quotations, though leagues of sea roll between.

Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BREMEN—continued

5 Silbergroschen, green on white
Issue of December, 1861. Unperforated
Issue of September, 1863. *Perçé en scie*
Issue of 1866-7. Perforated 13

This value was to frank postage to England. There is only one type.

Genuine.—Lithographed, in olive-green (1861), sea-green and yellow-green (1863), yellow-green, 1866-7; varieties as above. The paper is tolerably thick, white, or yellowish-white wove, and usually with a shiny surface. The top end of the barrel of the key is a circle. The wards of the key are like two E's, with very long central tongues, placed back to back; but there is only one of the forgeries which



does not imitate this. The ornamental border or frame of the shield has many projections from it, and there is a coloured dot in the projection over the 5, and a similar dot in the projection over the R, of 5 SGR. The trefoil at the top of the shield does not touch the outline above it, under the M of BREMEN. There are 59 vertical lines behind the shield, counting along the top. Most of these lines project above the boundary-line under BREMEN; indeed, in good copies, one of them cuts into the bottom of the first R of that word. The top outline of the head of the 5 is only very slightly concave, and the end of the tail of this numeral is a large round ball. There is a line of shading down the centre of the right leg of the right-hand V. The sides of the frame, containing the hanging drapery and curly scrolls, are shaded with broad, horizontal green lines, and *not* solid. The top after SGR is quite square. The ball in the right top corner of the stamp has a complete green ring in it. The trefoil-ornament at the top of the stamp is included within thirteen of the

vertical lines of the background; it touches the first of these, and the thirteenth, on the right, is outside the shadow on the right side, not touching it. The bottom of the G of SGR rests on the line below it. In the unperforated issue, there is a thin line round the stamp, about 1 mm. from the outline. The quatrefoil in the handle of the key is 1½ mm. across in its widest part.

First Forgery.—Nicely lithographed, in olive-green, yellowish-green, green, or a green so very yellow as to be almost greenish-yellow, rather than yellow-green, on thin, white wove paper, unperforated, *perçé en scie*, or pin-perf. 12½. The paper is to be found both shiny and dull. The top end of the key is cut off square, or rather, slightly rounded. There are no dots in the projections of the frame of the shield, above the 5 and the R of 5 SGR. The lines of the background do not project above the outline under BREMEN. The top outline of the head of the 5 is extremely concave. There is no line of shading in the right leg of the right-hand V. The shading in the ball, at the right top corner of the stamp, is a green crescent, instead of a ring. In the unperforated stamp, there is no line round the outside of the frame. The ornamental frame of the shield only touches the outline on the right side, though, in the genuine, it touches on the left side as well. This is a capital forgery; the crescent in the ball in the right top corner is the easiest test.

Second Forgery.—Lithographed, in yellow-green, or bright green, on thick, non-surfaced white wove paper, unperforated. The two dots are absent in the two projections of the frame of the shield, above the 5 and the R of 5 SGR. The trefoil at the top of the shield touches the outline of the frame above it, under the first stroke of the M of BREMEN. The lines can, therefore, not be counted, but they do not trespass above the boundary-line, under BREMEN. There is no

shading along the right limb of the right-hand V. The stop after SGR. is circular. The ball in the right top corner of the stamp contains a badly-formed crescent, instead of a circle. The lower end of the 5 is not a ball. My copies are rather closely cut, so I cannot say whether there is a line round the stamp or not. The quatrefoil in the handle of the key is too small, being only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. across its widest part. The top end of the key is cut off rounded, but shows no circle.

Third Forgery. Lithographed, in rather dark yellow-green, on very thin, rather shiny, white wove paper, unperforated. The end of the barrel of the key is a circle in this forgery, like the genuine. The wards of the key are joined together by a line, along the barrel of the key. The projection of the frame of the shield, over the R of 5 SGR., has a dot in it, as in the genuine; and I *think* the one over the 5 also has a dot, but I am not sure, as my only two specimens have this particular spot hidden by the postmark. The top of the trefoil *very* nearly touches the top of the stamp; so nearly, that the lines cannot be counted above it. One or two of the lines project *very* slightly above the boundary-line, below BREMEN, but this is hardly noticeable. The top of the head of the 5 has a very jaunty, upward curve. There *is* a line along the right limb of the right-hand V, but it is near the inner edge, instead of along the centre. The horizontal green lines in the side-frames are, in some parts, so close together as to appear almost solid. The stop after SGR. is something between an oval and a transverse oblong. The ball in the right top corner of the stamp contains a crescent, instead of a circle. The lower end of the 5 is not a ball. The G of SGR. not only rests on the line beneath it, but goes slightly through the line. There is no line round the stamp. The quatrefoil in the handle of the key is too large, being 2 mm. across at the widest part.

Fourth Forgery.—Lithographed, in very yellow-green, on thick, rather hard, unsurfaced, yellowish-white wove paper, unperforated. The top of the barrel of the key is cut off square. There are no dots in the projections of the frame of the shield, above the 5 and R of 5 SGR. There are about 62 vertical lines in the background, behind the shield. Some of them project slightly beyond the outline above them, under the name, but not nearly so much as in the genuine; nor does one of them touch the first E of BREMEN. The top of the 5 slopes slightly down to the right, instead of curving upwards to the right. There is no line of shading in the right-hand V. The upper part of the right-hand frame is quite solid, though the horizontal green lines can be seen lower down. The stop after the SGR. is an oval, which slopes up a little to the right. The ball in the right top corner of the stamp contains a crescent, instead of a circle. The trefoil-ornament at the top of the stamp is contained between eleven lines of the background, touching both. The lower end of the 5 is a ball, like the genuine, only it curls inwards, instead of pointing upwards. The quatrefoil in the handle of the key is too large, being very nearly 2 mm. across.

Fifth Forgery.—This is a mere caricature. It is very coarsely lithographed, in *black*, on thin, very yellowish-white wove paper, unperforated. A very few words will suffice to describe it, in case it should exist in the proper colour. The wards of the key are formed by four small black squares, placed a little distance apart, so as to make a white cross on a black ground. The trefoil-ornament touches the outline above it. The balls in the frames are of solid black.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before.

First Forgery.—71.

Second Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Third Forgery.—71. Also a long, broad, horizontal bar, with several short, broad, vertical bars each side of it.

Fourth Forgery.—71.

Fifth Forgery.—Uncancelled.

(To be continued.)

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New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Bahamas.—The 2½d. has been received on multiple C A paper.



Wmk. Multiple C A. Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

½d., yellow-green	—	—
1d., carmine	—	—
2½d., ultramarine	—	—
4d., yellow	—	—

British Central Africa.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces the issue of the 1d. and 6d. values on multiple CA paper. The 1d. must be an old supply, as it is in two colours, as before, instead of being all carmine.



Wmk. Multiple C A. Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1d., carmine and black	—	—
6d., buff and grey	—	—

Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco.—We now illustrate the new up-to-date portrait series, and give a full list of the values.



Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1 c., purple	—	—
2 c., black	—	—
3 c., orange-red	—	—
4 c., bronze-green	—	—
5 c., emerald-green	—	—
10 c., lilac	—	—
15 c., carmine	—	—
25 c., orange	—	—
50 c., blue	—	—
75 c., brown	—	—
1 p., chocolate	—	—
2 p., vermilion	—	—
3 p., orange-brown	—	—
4 p., grey-green	—	—
5 p., lake	—	—
10 p., rose	—	—

Fernando Poo.—This Spanish colony has also been provided with a new series, with up-to-date portrait of the King.



Perf. Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1 c., slate-black	—	—
2 c., bright rose	—	—
3 c., purple	—	—
4 c., black	—	—
5 c., orange-buff	—	—
10 c., lake	—	—
15 c., grey-green	—	—
25 c., deep chocolate	—	—
50 c., blue-green	—	—
75 c., orange-red	—	—
1 p., slate-blue	—	—
2 p., chocolate	—	—
3 p., carmine	—	—

France.—We have received the 30 c. in the third or current type of the Sower design, i.e. with the Sower on a ground of solid colour.



Sower. Type 3.

Perf. Unused. Used.

5 c., dark green	—	—
10 c., deep carmine	—	—
30 c., orange	—	—
35 c., dark violet	—	—

Rio de Oro.—We illustrate the new portrait series for this Spanish colony, and append the full list of values.



Perf. Unused. Used.

1 c., claret	—	—
2 c., bronze-black	—	—
3 c., purplish brown	—	—
4 c., orange-red	—	—
5 c., bronze-brown	—	—
10 c., chocolate	—	—
15 c., slate-blue	—	—

	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
25 c., bronze-green	.	—	—
50 c., dull purple	.	—	—
75 c., orange-brown	.	—	—
1 p., orange-buff	.	—	—
2 p., purple	.	—	—
3 p., blue-green	.	—	—
4 p., dull blue	.	—	—
5 p., dull red	.	—	—
10 p., emerald-green	.	—	—

St. Kitts and Nevis.—The 2½d. stamp has been received changed from grey-black and ultramarine to all blue. It is on multiple CA paper.



Multiple CA.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
2½d., all blue	.	—	—

St. Vincent.—This West Indian island seems to have started a new series. At all events, we illustrate a 1d. stamp of a new design which is said to be the forerunner of a new set. It consists of a representation of Peace and Justice. Wmk. multiple CA.



Wmk. Multiple CA.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1d., carmine	.	—	—

South Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the ½d. on Crown A paper.



Wmk. Crown A.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½d., green	.	—	—

Spanish Guinea.—Here is a full list of the new series for this colony with new portrait.



	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 c., bronze-green	.	—	—
2 c., dull blue	.	—	—
3 c., lilac	.	—	—
4 c., pale green	.	—	—
5 c., dull lake	.	—	—
10 c., bistre	.	—	—
15 c., brown	.	—	—
25 c., blue	.	—	—
50 c., chocolate	.	—	—
75 c., green	.	—	—
1 p., orange	.	—	—
2 p., purplish brown	.	—	—
3 p., grey-green	.	—	—
4 p., carmine	.	—	—
5 p., green	.	—	—
10 p., lilac	.	—	—

Sudan.—A 4 millimes stamp has been added to the current series, and is of the same type.



Wmk. Crescent and Star.	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
4 mil., olive-brown; centre pale blue	.	—	—

United States.—We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Bartels, of Boston, U.S.A., for copies of the three values issued to commemorate the founding of Jamestown in 1607. They are small oblong in shape, and are very fine specimens of designing and engraving. The 1 c. has a portrait of Captain John Smith; 2 c., the landing of the English emigrants, i.e. the founding of Jamestown; and the 5 c., a portrait of Pocahontas, the Indian princess who on two occasions saved John Smith's life at the risk of her own, presumably from the portrait in the possession of the descendants of the Rolfe family. The Indian princess looks quaint in the tall hat and English court dress of her day.

These commemorative series of the great republic are totalling up into a formidable list, and if continued at the present rate will some day need a catalogue all to themselves. We illustrate the 1 c. and 2 c.



Jamestown Commemorative Series.			
	Perf.	Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1 cent, green	.	—	—
2 cents, carmine	.	—	—
5 " dark blue	.	—	—



CHAPTER XXVII

STRICKEN HEARTS

BUT nothing could prepare us for what we actually found.

The Annandale Arms of Lockermaben Town, as distinct from Lockermaben Junction, was a bare two-storied barn-like building with small old windows, the panes of which were covered with the scratchings of diamonds long since gone to the pop-shop—one of which, addressed to the Lockermaben ladies, contained :—

The Last Will and Testament of Gentleman

Jack—

Heart like an elephant, head like a tack.

Console yourself, ladies—he'll never come back!

And, from his own account, no great loss either!

As we arrived at the door of the private parlour, Sir Michael, who had appeared strangely moved as he came up the village street, pointing out the objects of interest—the town pump, the police station, the best grocer's shop (a philanthropist who had oysters twice a week), and the tobacconist's, where there was a pretty girl—suddenly put his hand through the Sergeant's arm and drew him aside.

The effect of this was to introduce us—that is, Jenny and myself—into a big, narrowish room, with a long oval table covered with green rep in the middle. The whole scene is stamped eternally on my memory.

Of course, as you know, Jenny and I had braced up, and got all ready to simulate the great and indeed quite unspeakable joy that filled our hearts at the sight of our several betrotheds. You may smile, but it *was* really a noble effort. They may talk of charges and the brave deeds of war. But I tell you there never was a more gallant action, or one more deserving the Victoria Cross, than Jenny's and mine that day.

It was a little dark—not real dark, you know, but just duskish in there—what with plants in the window, and the lace curtains and the blinds half down, because it was the parish fast day. Still, in spite of all, I could see Myn standing up with a face like cut chalk, and at the other side of the fireplace a tallish, rather decent-looking, limber fellow, dusky like the room, kept pacing to and fro near the window.

"Myn," I cried, "I have come!"

"Jack," said Jenny, claiming her property in a low, thrilling footlights voice, "here I am!" And taking different sides of the table, we opened our two pairs of arms. It was our duty, and finch we would not!

But, to my immense surprise, Myn did not precipitate herself into my embrace. She looked about—perhaps with shyness, because there was a man in the room—a strange man. Now I knew Myn of old. In those days it was not a little thing like that which would have put her about. Curious to relate, the tall, dark West Indian seemed taken the same way. He also was coy. He did not flee as a bird (a stork) to Jenny's arms. Somehow, the fact of Myn's being there appeared to intimidate him also.

I could not understand it. To make an immense sacrifice, and then to have it fall as flat as ginger-beer two days uncorked—*was* certainly trying! Jenny and I had screwed ourselves up to such a pitch that one turn more would inevitably have sent us *pop!* But here were the two for whose sake we had endured these twenty deaths, and taken at least a hundred cathedral-stair consolations, standing before us like a pair of "dummies"—yes, "dummies"—I can use no other word.

But I felt it was my place as a man to put an end to this.

"Myn," I cried, "have you got the licence?"

And Jenny, hearing me, echoed to the address of the West Indian the same question: "And you, Jack, have you got yours?"

Then suddenly the agonized calm of Myn, and of the Image-in-Coffee-Grounds beside her, was broken up—like the fountains of a

great deep, as my mother says in her Scotch way.

Myn ran forward like the stampede of a herd of cattle. Myn could never do anything calmly all her days.

The wind of her passage sucked the other fellow after her.

"Down on your knees," cried Myn; "we must beseech their pardon. It is our duty. We have done them a great wrong, Jack!"

"Jack! JACK!" cried Jenny and I together, as we started back.

But Myn was grabbing me about the knees—yes, Myn was, and sobbing. The doctor chap in front of Jenny was doing his best to imitate her; but Jenny Sands, with sudden decision and a quicker intuition than I, was telling him to keep his hands off—which he seemed very much relieved indeed to be obliged to do.

"The licence—the three-weeks licence? You have got them?" I repeated mechanically. In such crises, the funny part is that in spite of yourself you go on repeating what you have said before.

And Myn, through her sobs, which told me that she was fearfully mad, or ashamed, or something, kept on saying, "Oh, we had them—yes, Sam—we had them. Oh, I am so ashamed that I cannot tell you what has become of them. You tell them, Jack."

But Jack, looking like an ass (which I found he wasn't), could only gurgle in his throat. If he had spoken at that moment, I fear that this work would not have been permitted in nursery libraries, even when put into words of one syllable. So Myn, in her perturbation wiping her eyes with the nearest corner of my travelling overcoat, had perforce to go on herself.

"It was all Jack's fault," she said.

"JACK!" repeated Jenny, with angry emphasis. I never thought Myn would have taken such a tone from anybody. As for its being somebody else's fault than Myn's—I never doubted that. That was a foregone conclusion. But I could not see how—this time. Anyway, the other fellow was having a turn.

Meanwhile she kept on hugging my knees. It sounds very noble and dramatic, but it was really rather toppy. For, you see, I had not had time to lay down my Gladstone bag, and every new access of emotion on Myn's part shook me, like the lusty oak tree when they have got it nearly cut through and make the first haul on the ropes. Jenny had laid her bag on the table, and was as dignified and aloof as if she had known everything all along. That's where girls have the advantage—a sort of sixth sense—or seventh, is it? I forget how many there are.

Anyway, Myn did not topple me over quite, though once or twice she came jolly

near it. I could see her tears too, making little pear-shaped splashes on my dusty boots. So I knew she must be pretty mad or disgusted—I guessed that Jack would catch it later, as it seemed to be he who was to blame—or rather, to *be* blamed. No half-measures about Myn! She had decided to humiliate herself (I could not think why), and now she was doing it thoroughly and conscientiously. More than that, she was making the West Indian—who, poor fellow, had nothing to do with Myn's megrims—take his furrow also. He did it as if he were playing Mumblety-peg.*

"Yes, we had the certificates," sobbed Myn, casting a look of scorn at the inarticulate West Indian, "we had them. Uncle Michael will tell you so!"

"So you lost them?" I cried, feeling called upon to make a last sacrifice of nobility; "but don't cry, that doesn't matter!"

"Yes—no—well, not exactly!" Myn was floundering in the uttermost depths, tripping over herself at every stride.

"You lost them," I said, more severely; "but now that we are all here, and Sergeant Sands has three more weeks' leave—we can easily wait that time for new ones! We can—can—amuse ourselves!"

At this Myn grabbed me so hard that my Gladstone bag swung round in a complete circle, escaped from my grasp, and went off into space, overturning (of all things in this world) a hotel "whatnot"—with forty-four pictures of relatives of the proprietor, all in glass frames; and sixty-three photographs of the tombs of those who were happily dead—the inscriptions being legible on every one—that is, before the accident. But all this did not stop Myn, and Sir Michael was on guard at the door. I could hear him arguing with the landlady, who, hearing the crash, had got the idea into her head that we were dynamitards. He made himself responsible for the damage, and the landlady retired.

Myn stopped. I question if several earthquakes and a bombardment would have shifted Myn with her story half told.

"Oh, Sam," she cried, "I know—I know you can never forgive us—*me*—I mean. I have said so all along. But Jack was so overbearing. He said—oh, he said a lot of things—under the trees in the orchards, and especially when we went to gather hazelnuts. It was that which brought it to a head—those hazelnuts, I mean. They really

* Mumblety-peg: probably Mumble-the-peg, a game of forfeit, formerly common in the North among boys, in which the victim has to pull with his teeth out of the hard earth of the street, road, or playground, a peg driven deeply in with a mallet. A singular unhappiness generally pervades the Mumblety-pegger's features during the operation.—THE EDITOR.

ought not to be allowed. And he said—
Jack said—”

“Who is Jack?” I cried severely. “I thought you were engaged to me?” And at that Myn grabbed me again; but I had a better purchase now, and no Gladstone bag. So I stood the strain.

“Didn’t I tell you?” Myn cried to the West Indian doctor (and if ever you saw a disgusted man, he was him), “didn’t I tell you, Jack, how they would take it?”

“Oh, yes, you certainly did!” growled the Doctor; “but—by Hang*—by Hang, this is ten thousand times worse. How much longer is it going to go on? Oh, Hang! tell them, and be done with it! Or—by Hang!—”

“Hush,” said Myn, “I will! Sam Brown, and you, Jenny Sands, you have been cruelly wronged—yes, most cruelly! And by those who ought to have had your best interests at heart. But, oh, Sam—if you have any spark of forgiveness—!”

I had, but at that moment I caught one glimpse of Jenny’s face, and got notice to freeze it up. We were stern as so many Brutuses (if that is the proper English plural) or Rhadamanthi—or any other old frost-bound classic thing you can think of. We were like the Russian Empire in winter—not one ice-free port! Our hearts were bitter, and frozen, and stony as all Siberia. Jenny saw farther than I did, and made it so.

“Oh, Sam, Sam,” continued Myn, “think of our partnership—of the stamps—of all we have been to each other—!”

“The licences!” I repeated sternly, not knowing what else to say; “the licences!”

“Oh, Sam, we had them, we had them! But you were so long in coming. And Jack got fond of me—I told him he oughtn’t. Oh, a hundred times! But I am only a poor, weak girl—you know that, Sam. How could I stand against a man like that? And he said that the licences would be spoilt if not used. So—oh, Sam, Sam—how am I to tell you?—WE GOT MARRIED!”

I cast Myn off, unclasping her hands with that slow, fateful calm which showed that my heart was dead within me. Jenny was leaning against the mantelpiece, her hands clasped across her breast and her eyes on the ceiling. And the West Indian—well, he looked the last—the very meanest of mortal men. No married M.D. ever looked less proud of himself.

On the whole, we did it rather well. Only I wished that Myn would get up. I was getting regular cramped. Did you ever have your knees hugged for long at a time? Well, take my advice. If anybody ever starts in to do it—no matter how good and brave it makes you feel, and how wicked and debased they say they are—you take my advice, and

* Hang: a West Indian deity—much quoted by residents.

raise them, with a noble action, full of true dignity and forgiveness, to their feet.

The other way may be gratifying to your pride, but after the first five minutes you will find it wearing—especially during the long speeches. Myn was death on long speeches. Now, at any rate. She didn’t use to be. But meeting that West Indian had changed her somehow—I saw about a score of Green Books scattered about, all with places marked in them with little slips of torn letters and the edges of journals.

Then, with a slow, unanimous retrograde movement, Jenny and I put the faithless at a distance from us. We didn’t say, “Avaunt! Stand off!” or anything like that. Because, nowadays, speeches of that sort sound as if you were making fun. And this was deadly earnest to Myn, whatever it was to the West Indian.

We only fell back, me round my side of the table covered with green rep, and Jenny round hers. Now if two people follow the circumference of a circle in opposite directions, they will meet. They are bound to. This is mathematics. My cousin Jim (who is a don at it, and examiner in that science) says that is so. You had better believe him.

He also says, “If you don’t believe, *solvitur ambulando*”—which means “Walk it and see!” That is, at any rate, what Jenny and I did.

We bumped into each other at the table foot—all our hopes completely shattered—and our heads nearly so—for we were going fast and not looking. We had turned our backs on the perjured ones. We had left them standing like statues, and their consciences (very properly) playing the Old Harry with them inside. But we—Jenny and I—what was there left for us—save only to mingle our tears?

Ah, you despised, forsaken, deceived—there is still this refuge left for you. Pick out some nice-looking person of the opposite sex, similarly afflicted, and *mingle your tears!* Mind what I tell you. Take a lesson from Jenny and me. I sobbed on Jenny’s autumn-leaf hat—chosen with wonderful foresight—and the sight of those withered petals and fallen leaves seemed to bring everything back again from the dead past. As for Jenny, she wept unrestrainedly on my coat collar, hardly yet dry from the tunnel and places.

Of course, it was joy—oh, great joy, that made us do it. But do you think we were going to be so soft as to let the deceivers know it? Not us! I took my cue from Jenny, and I bet we worked the mill.

Come to think of it—though a decided relief, it was a deuced mean thing of them to do, thus to take advantage of the innocent and the absent—of Jenny and me, that is.

"*Can't* you forgive us—just one little word of consolation—of forgiveness?" cried Myn, "not to me—not to your old 'Co.?'"

Being soft-hearted, I would, but Jenny was inflexible. So we turned from them with stern, pale faces—or, at least, as stern and pale as we could make them. This is the recipe. Grit your teeth and stick out your under-jaw—like Mr. Robest Forbeson, when he looks most like Dante! That's the idea. And with a little imagination, you'll see how well it works. But at the door I heard Myn sobbing—of course, it was only temper, I knew that. Still, I couldn't stand it. She had been my "Co." so long—though in the end she—well, you have heard what she had done! In fact, she had nearly tugged my legs in two telling me!

So, looking back, I said, pushing out my palm as if the words were too much for me—
"*To-morrow—to-morrow!*"

It sounded just awfully impressive, spoken like that—like the Ghost of Gawaine blown along a wandering wind! That sort of thing.

But there was kindness in my voice, and Myn, recognizing it, reached out her hands and said, "Thank you, Sam—thank you!"

CHAPTER XXVIII

REVENGE IS SWEET—FOR ONCE!

WE went out. What Jenny and I wanted was a place to dance in, but Sir Michael was on the stairs shaking as if it was his first day of cold ague. We waved him away. He meant well, but it would have spoiled the effect; besides, there is a still, stern dignity about the sorrow of stricken hearts into which no stranger, even an uncle of the traitress, can be allowed to intrude.

We must have been pretty impressing, for even the rustling, black-silky landlady of the Annandale let us pass out without a word, which is far from being her custom. As we went down the street together, alone in a lonely world, we averted the very passers-by. The scavenger leaned on his broom and gazed; the message boys stopped with the most urgent commands and gaped open-mouthed (it was the only way they could gape—but this is descriptive writing). The effect was positively stupendous, and it was not till we met Sergeant Sands that I discovered that in my hurry of departure I had put on Sir Michael's hat.

But still, thus to impress the community of Lockermaben with astonishment, in spite of such a superficial disadvantage—well, that was something, at any rate.

The Sergeant had just come from the police station, where he had reported himself, and from which he had, as a distinguished

stranger, been directed to the best lodgings in the town. We went there, and the Sergeant, without asking for the least information (which no doubt he had got from the Chief Constable or Sir Michael), left us to ourselves.

Well, I have done pretty fairly up till now in my efforts to depict our feelings as we went along—fairly, that is, for a pupil teacher. But this scene, I fear, will beat me. However, I will just put down what happened.

Mr. Sands—we had resolved (that is, *he* had) to drop the "Sergeant" in Lockermaben society, had already sent out the landlady to the "shops" to get something for dinner; and for Mr. Sands, after all the emotions of the day, which, I must say, he had supported with commendable firmness, being no doubt accustomed to murder and suicide cases as part of his daily profession, he no doubt felt the need of a "whiff or two." He would, he said, step down to the Chief Constable's and talk a little "shop."

Good fellow the Sergeant.

Jenny and I were therefore alone till the landlady should come in; and even then, she would of course be in the kitchen till she came to lay the cloth.

There was a table also in that room. It too was covered with green rep. I never saw such a place as Lockermaben for green rep. Somebody must have cleared out a heap of damaged stock there and retired with a pile. But, at any rate, Jenny, who was all alive with suppressed emotion, pushed the table out of the way so quick that I was afraid it would go bang into the midst of a large photograph group of the plainest people in the world—doubtless our present landlady's relations. Some of them would have been done to powder—ground, I mean—if it had not been for the antimacassars on a chair half-way back, which toppled over under the energetic impact of the table.

Then Jenny held out her hands and I held out mine. We laughed and cried both at once, oh, yes—you can; that's all *you* know; at least we could and did. I suppose we kissed one another, but things got so mixed and shifting that I forget exactly what happened—or at least in what order.

What I do remember is that when we came to ourselves Jenny Sands and I were dancing—waltzing, that is, like fun. I wasn't much good at it, but Jenny waltzed for two, pulling me round; and, as for me, I put so much energy into it that the butcher below sent up a message to ask us to trip it more lightly. He was a sympathetic man of the name of McTodd. But to dance down two hung sheep and a leg of beef all in five minutes was too much even for a McTodd. However, he bore no malice, because our

landlady dealt at his shop. Moderation in all things was what he advised.

After that we settled down, Jenny and I. I think I mentioned that there was only one large and comfortable chair in these lodgings. Well, if I did not, the fact was so. The Sergeant would of course annex it to smoke in, but in the meantime—well, I need not enlarge. That is what such things are for. For the Sergeant, I mean.

We said we would discuss our future.

That is what Jenny called it. But the discussion was rather intermittent, like West Indian fever. I did not make this comparison aloud, because it is most likely incorrect. I am not a cigar-coloured Windward Island doctor to know all about such things.

Our future! The very words made something "bump" up against your heart—not beat, you know, but "bump" up suddenly with a feeling of pleasant emptiness. I never knew Jenny's hair smelled so nice; so did her lips; so did Jenny herself. Rum thing—I began to count the days till we could get out new certificates for the two of us. Of course I had my East Dene ones all right—my papers, I mean. But Jenny would have to live three weeks so as to qualify. For that thoughtless wretch of a West Indian had used hers up on Myn, who really didn't need them, having a set of her own. Clearly there was evidence of arrant waste somewhere.

Well, three weeks was a long time; though if only Sergeant Sands had stayed away, and we had had the tenure of that single arm-chair, it would not have been quite unbearable. Of course, there was the dinner and the landlady, but at that moment I did not feel that we should ever want anything to eat again.

Our misfortunes had taken away our appetite. That is often the case at first; afterwards it is different.

"No," said Jenny, recovering first and smoothing herself generally; "be sensible! Oh, Sam—Sam!"

She clapped her hands joyously, and for the space of five minutes she was anything but sensible herself. I was guilty of aiding and abetting, I own it; but it was really the chair's fault. It was really the most entrancing chair for the Sergeant smoking in that was ever seen. He said so himself frequently afterwards.

"Oh, it *can't* be true! It can't—it can't! It is too good!" Whereupon I produced arguments to prove that it *was* true and that there were reasons for thinking that there was still better to come.

"Oh, Sam," Jenny added, attempting to throttle me with a quick, nervous hug, apparently adapted from her father's method of securing burglars, "we don't deserve it."

To this I had nothing to say—I only told her to bear up. All I could suggest in addition was that, at any rate, *we* were not to blame. If Myn and Dr. Jack cared to disgrace themselves by going and getting married on the sly, that was nobody's fault but their own; it was not ours, anyway; we were the jilted ones.

Jenny jerked herself bolt upright at the word. "Me jilted! Oh, what would they say at the School of Music?"

"They won't say anything," I argued. "We will only own to having run off together, and suppress the ignoble fact that your father ran off with us; then we will receive universal consideration and sympathy! You'll see!"

Jenny nodded; she knew her world.

"Yes, that is true," she said; "but that involves getting married. I thought you said you had objections—conscientious objections—to being married!"

"I never meant *you*, Jenny," I explained. "I have always remembered that last day at Greenwich, and your going away with your handkerchief to your eyes."

"Don't speak of it—it is too horrid. That old boat—and you and Myn spooning all the way home! You did—I watched you!"

I denied, because I was a man; Jenny believed me, because she was a woman.

After a while she said, her light breathing tickling the short hairs of my neck a little aft of my ear, "Sam, do you *really* want to get married?"

Of course I said "Yes," for "circumstances alter cases," as the Prime Minister always says, when asked to explain the speeches he made as Leader of the Opposition.

"Well," she murmured very softly, regularly making me "squinge" by going on breathing in the same place—there or thereabouts. (Boys, don't you ever let girls do that; they always mean coaxing to let them have their own way.)

"Well what?" I said.

"Well," whispered Jenny, still tickling softly, enough to curl a fellow up, "if you do want to be married, why don't you ask—*some* girl, eh, Sam?"

I thought she couldn't have been fetched any closer, but she was; I fetched her; I'm awful strong at times.

"Jenny," I said, "you know—you have known all along!"

"Known what?" says she, still mousing.

"That I love you."

Oh, the shame of me, Sam Brown, saying these words—and really meaning them! "Oh, *that!*" said Jenny carelessly. (I did wish she would leave my neck alone; it was as bad as getting your hair cut by a careless barber.)

"Yes, I know that, of course. You love

me. But then—you have never asked me—to marry you! There, it's out!"

"Well, I do now."

"Do it then!"

"Jenny, will you marry me?" I got the words out; it was pretty gulp-y though.

"You are sure it isn't out of spite because Myn went and got married—or out of pity because Jack Haslip jilted me?"

I swore the biggest and most binding oath I knew, or could invent on the spur of the moment.

"Nor yet because it seems the natural revenge on the others?"

"No!" I cried, getting tired and a little edgy, "why, you know yourself—all those cathedral stairs—!"

"Dear cathedrals—I think we must join

the Church of England!" said Jenny, suddenly softening her tone.

"I have always thought it the nicest religion," I said. And in fact on this occasion it had my approval, though really, you know, I thought mother's had more grip on what she called the "Fundamentals."

"Well, why do you want to marry me—after all you said against getting married?" Jenny was persistent; perhaps because she had found a little dimple and stayed there.

I dropped my head against her face pretty hard to stop the tickling, and simply said—what was true—"Because I love you, Jenny!"

"Ah!" she sighed, and lay a long time quiet in my arms, all soft and warm, and quite content. I made no objections.

(To be continued.)

The Stamp Market

By AN ODD LOT

Gibbons Supplementary Catalogue

THE Supplement to the Gibbons Catalogue has just been published, bringing the Catalogue up to date. There are no very sensational items in it. In fact, seeing the time that has elapsed since the publication of the Catalogue, the additions to the list are surprisingly few in British Colonies, only seven pages in all; but the Foreign Countries bulk up to no fewer than thirty-two pages.

Last of the Hetley Collection

THE final portion of the Hetley Collection is to be sold by Glendining on the 25th and 26th of this month. It includes some very nice things, choice little collections of the European States, a cheap way of starting a country; a grand lot of the African colonies, including some fine Uganda typewritten stamps, and rare Zanzibars.

Morocco Agencies

IT strikes me that some of us will get left if we do not keep close touch with what is happening in the series on the stamps of Great Britain. First we had a set overprinted MOROCCO AGENCIES and value in Spanish, now another set is announced without the value in Spanish currency, i.e. overprinted simply MOROCCO AGENCIES. Why this second set should be issued I cannot imagine. The matter wants explanation.

Western Australia

HERE again it will be well to keep up to date with the issues, for no one seems to know just what is going to happen, whether the colony is going to cut adrift from the Commonwealth with its "Crown A" paper and go back to its old plates and "W Crown A" watermark, or what it may do. Meanwhile, it will be well to pick up the 5d. V and Crown, if you have not got it.

Special Correspondence

American Notes and News

In Cleveland

I WRITE these notes in the city of Columbus, on my way East, after a long and very successful business trip into the West. I left New York and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where I had a really busy time. I had the pleasure to meet the members of the Garfield Perry Stamp Club, gave them a few hints on stamps, and then took them down to the Hollenden Hotel and relieved them of their money. I am particularly

indebted to McBruce for his kindness in showing me around. "Fred," as he is generally called, is intimately acquainted with every man, woman, and child in Cleveland—knows all about stamps, baseball, highball, and every other kind of ball, and is endowed with much polite discrimination, inasmuch as he gave us an order for the new Facile Albums. I shall see you again, Fred, in the near future.

Philatelic Chicago!

My next stop was in Chicago, where I found shelter with Frank Massoth, our Chicago agent. I had always been told that Chicago was, philatelically speaking, a dead dog in the business; but several men I had the pleasure to meet segregated themselves from their money without any apparent suffering or discomfort.

And as for Massoth himself, I must say he really needs a guardian. He doesn't eat at all, merely uses some local abomination called "Maltine," and says he can do more work on that than we regular mortals can who eat meat and such-like abominations. My thanks are due to both Mr. C. E. Severn and Mr. F. N. Massoth for a most enjoyable stay and much entertainment in the Windy City.

St. Louis

I had intended that Chicago should be the furthest point West, but whilst there I met an old and valued friend from St. Louis, who insisted on my going on to his city, and I did so. St. Louis is, in my mind, a very fine city. First of all, it has the largest brewery in the world, and that "helps some"; then its suburbs are very fine indeed, and its men are about as smart as any one may ask for. I telephoned five men at eight in the morning, and saw *every one* of them in my

hotel before *three*. Either the St. Louis fellows are awfully quick, or else they haven't anything to do—What's that?

Columbus, Ohio

Then I gathered up my dolls and doll rags and went along to Columbus, Ohio, from which place I write these notes. Columbus is also a very fine city. The main street is lighted by means of arches of electric lights all across the streets, reminding one of a German beer garden—at least I suppose that's what they are, but I am too young to say for certain. As I got out of the depot I saw a sign, "Columbus, biggest brewery in the world." Now, see here, this won't do. Brother Cornwall, in St. Louis, says his town has it. Brother Duffy here says he has it here; so if this keeps up, some one will say he has a better and bigger stock of stamps than we have at 198 Broadway, and then *will* be a fight for certain. Anyhow, I've met a host of good collectors, and have enjoyed their company immensely; they are all "A 1" good fellows, fond of their stamps, and fond of talking stamps, so we all get along real well together. I have no more to write about. The Czar wants his pound of flesh, so I must pack up my things, get aboard the train, and gaily sing, "Put me off at Buffalo."

EUSTACE B. POWER.

New Zealand Notes

DUNEDIN, 16 April, 1907

SINCE writing my last month's notes, there has been no news of note to chronicle *re* our New Zealand stamps.

The Exhibition is now a thing of the past. It has been a huge success, the attendance totalling close on two million. The ½d. and 1d. commemorative stamps have been sold out for some time, but supplies of 3d. and 6d. have lasted out the show. I understand all remainders are to be destroyed. The Sydney dealer whose lamentations *re* this issue were so "sad and strong" has put up his prices to prove his consistency. I have seen the current ½d. on Crown paper, perforated 14. This value is seldom used, as it serves no special purpose, so I am at a loss to understand its reissue.

The new perforating machines are doing good work. The sheets of current Universals I have

seen are quite as well perforated as their London prototypes were, and that is saying well of them.

Travelling by mail train the other day, I watched the mail agent throwing newspaper after newspaper s'amped with Railway stamps out of the windows for country subscribers whose residences were alongside the line. These Railway stamps do their duty as postage payers equally as well as postage stamps do, so I fail to understand why friend Phillips cuts them out of his 1906-7 Catalogue.

Messrs. Wilson, Smith, and Co. have just shown me a pelure New Zealand 6d., imperforate, which I am of opinion is a retouch, and accordingly a great curiosity. The 6d. plate was supposed to have been retouched, but the specimen in question is the first I have ever seen or even heard of.

N. Z.

Philatelic Societies**Junior Philatelic Society****Brighton Branch**

President: F. J. Melville.

Hon. Sec. and Treas.: J. Corner-Spokes, 22 Denmark Terrace, Brighton.

THE first annual general meeting was held on 10 June, 1907, presided over by the Chairman, Mr. W. Mead.

The Committee's report was read, and the accounts presented, showing a satisfactory amount on the right side.

The report was also very satisfactory, the greatest success being the library, which now

numbers nearly "half a century," mainly owing to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark, who have done the branch really good service.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—Committee.—Chairman, W. Mead, Esq.; Hon. Sec., J. Corner-Spokes; H. Clark, G. C. Colman, and J. Ireland.

Votes of thanks were passed, including one to the journals who have published reports.

A very interesting display by Mr. Streete concluded the meeting.

Note.—The meeting days for next session are the second and fourth Thursdays, not the first and third, as hitherto.

Transvaal Philatelic Society

President: T. Henderson, M.A.
Hon. Sec.: H. V. Fowler, Box 2404, Johannesburg.

THE first annual meeting of this Society, held at Trust Buildings on Tuesday, 14 May, 1907, was one of good augury for the success of its second year. After formal business the President, Mr. T. Henderson, read his annual report to a large gathering of members and visitors. After tracing the inception and organization of the Society, he reviewed the proceedings of a year which had been fruitful in valuable philatelic work, and marked by harmony and good-fellowship. The keynote of his report, as of the whole evening's proceedings, was regret for the loss of the two Vice-Presidents, Messrs. F. M. R. Draily and C. E. Hawley, both of whom have left Africa. The latter especially will be missed in every de-

partment of the Society's work, and it showed its appreciation by electing him an honorary member and co-patron with Sir Henry McCallum.

The President and Treasurer were re-elected; Mr. A. J. Cohen becomes Vice-President, and Mr. Hillary and Miss Henderson fill the vacancies in the Committee.

An exhibition of the stamps of French Colonies in Africa followed. The displays of Messrs. Leo. Mayer and A. J. Cohen were very complete, and included nearly all the varieties of a series of countries which do not receive much attention in South Africa.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Jacobson, Secretary of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, expressed his thanks for the welcome accorded to the visitors.

Two names were proposed for election, and a considerable influx of new blood is expected.

Editorial Notes

Editorial Communications.—All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to Edward J. Nankivell, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Correspondence.—The Editor regrets that he has no time for direct correspondence. All letters requiring a reply will be dealt with under the head of "Answers to Correspondents."

Examination of Stamps.—Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows: 1s. per stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required

to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information.

The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—B. Bogus, i.e. never existed; F. Forged; G. Genuine; G.F. Stamp genuine, surcharge forged; R. Reprint; W. Watermark.

Subscriptions.—Subscriptions must be sent to the publishers as set out on the front page of cover, or to booksellers or railway bookstalls, but never to the Editor.

Covers for Binding Volumes.—Our publishers are now prepared to supply special covers for binding the numbers of Vol. IV of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* in art cloth, lettered front and back, at 1s. 6d., post-free.

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

Edited by EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

EDITED BY EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

No. 26
Whole No. 130

29 JUNE, 1907

VOL. V.

Countries of the World

By EDWARD J. NANKIVELL

Egypt

THE "making of modern Egypt," according to Sir Auckland Colvin, may be dated from the commencement of the nineteenth century. He tells us that "in 1806 an Albanian soldier, with little but his own genius and courage to support him, after a trial of strength with the Turkish deputy of the Sultan, was himself nominated by the Porte to be Wali or Governor of Egypt. Little by little the power of Muhammad Ali, the Albanian, consolidated itself, and his ambitions grew," till finally, in 1841, he held the Sultan's firman, conferring on him and his family the right for ever, subject to annual tribute, of succession to the Egyptian throne. Abbas Pasha, and after him Said Pasha, succeeded Muhammad Ali; then, in 1863, came Ismail Pasha, who treated the soil of Egypt as his to dispose of as he would, and the native of Egypt as a slave to cultivate the land for the benefit of his ruler. At his accession the public debt of Egypt was less than four millions sterling; by 1879 he had run it up to over one hundred million pounds sterling. Then the British and French Governments interfered on behalf of European creditors, and Ismail was deposed by the Sultan at their instance and expelled from Egypt in June, 1879.

Sir Auckland Colvin thus describes the condition of the country at the deposition of Ismail :—

The country was in the utmost misery; the indebtedness of the fellah was universal; there was no justice; no order, or system, in the collection of the land revenue and taxes. The finances were bankrupt, and the European creditor was in possession. The governing body, few in number, were, with rare exceptions, devoid of character, probity, and intelligence. The Government could not, and would not if it could, turn to Constantinople; for the Sultan was known to

desire nothing more than a pretext for resuming the firmans which he had granted to the rulers of Egypt. The army, composed mainly of Egyptians, were the brothers and sons of the unhappy taxpayers. The sympathies of all ranks of the army were necessarily with their countrymen.

Then came the military revolt headed by Arabi Pasha and its suppression by British forces; after which, as a necessary consequence, and because of the withdrawal of France from the dual control by the Western Powers on behalf of the European creditor, the British Government undertook, single-handed, the relief and reorganization of Egypt.

"The success of the military operations undertaken by Her Majesty's Government to suppress the late rebellion in Egypt," wrote Lord Granville to Lord Dufferin on 3 November, 1882, "has placed them in a position of authority, and of corresponding responsibility, in regard to the future government of that country. Her Majesty's Government, while desiring that British occupation should last for as short a time as possible, feel bound not to withdraw from the task thus imposed on them, until the administration of affairs has been reconstructed on a basis which will afford satisfactory guarantees for the maintenance of peace, order, and prosperity in Egypt, for the stability of the Khedive's authority, for the judicious development of self-government, and for the fulfilment of obligations towards foreign Powers. These objects are in the real interest of Egypt, of this country, and of Europe."

The British "administration of affairs" still continues, and the withdrawal seems to be as far off as ever. In the opinion of many the British occupation must some day end in the proclamation of a Protectorate. Recent events have emphasized the necessity for firmness in British rule. Abbás Hilmi has

succeeded his father Tewfik, but he holds under the firman of the Sultan.

The present situation is thus summed up by Sir Auckland Colvin in his great book on *The Making of Modern Egypt*:—

Since the accession of Khedive Abbás Hilmi, two important factors have been created, which have gone far to modify the situation as he received it from his father. The British flag floats in the Soudan beside the Egyptian standard; and all Europe, following the lead of France, has recognized the paramount interest of Great Britain in Egypt. The significance of the first factor speaks for itself. As to the other, the first Article of the Agreement of 8 April, 1904, lays down that while Great Britain has no intention of altering the political status of Egypt, the Government of the French Republic declares for its part that it will not obstruct the action of Great Britain in that country by asking that a limit of time be fixed for the British occupation, or in any other manner.

Meanwhile, the country is becoming Europeanized, but the Turk has still a nominal share in its administration, and its people are fettered and prejudiced by the precepts and prohibitions of the creed of an effete civilization.

Its Philatelic History

It seems strange to speak of the philatelic history of the land of the Pharaohs, but though much of a past civilization clings to the country, it is, under a more enlightened administration, slowly emerging from its past.

In 1866, during the reign of the spendthrift Ismail Pasha, the first postage stamps were issued; they were designed for inland use only, foreign letters having to be forwarded through the foreign post offices established in Alexandria. This first issue, printed in Genoa, consisted of seven values, each of a separate design, and each was overprinted with a Turkish inscription in the shape of an oval. In 1867 this series was superseded by one of uniform design, six values, consisting of a pyramid and sphinx. The stamps were drawn on a lithographic stone and printed in Alexandria. This in turn was superseded in 1872 by a very rough series, turned out, apparently, by native printers in Cairo. The design was similar to the last issue. In 1879 the remaining stock of the 2½ piastres, for which there was little demand, was surcharged and used up as 5 paras and 10 paras stamps. In 1879 Messrs. De La Rue and Co. designed, engraved, and printed the still current series, retaining as the central figure of the design the pyramid and sphinx.

The stamps of Egypt are comparatively low priced; they offer a fine field for the young collector who desires to specialize in a country with great possibilities, for if, as we

believe, the inevitable end is to be a British Protectorate, then those who take up the country now and stick to it will have good reason to congratulate themselves on their choice some fine day when its stamps are transferred from the Foreign Countries section of our catalogues to the British Colonial section.

1866. Seven values. Design differing in each value: each value overprinted with a Turkish inscription, oval in shape; on the left is the word MASRIJE or "Egyptian," at the top BUSTA or "Postage," and on the right TAMGAI or "Stamp." The inscription at the foot contains the value in letter. These stamps were intended for inland use only, foreign letters having to be forwarded as before by one of the foreign post offices established in Alexandria. They were printed by Fratelli Pellas, in Genoa, on paper watermarked with a pyramid, on the top of which was a ten-rayed star, except the one piastre, which, for some unexplained reason, was printed on unwatermarked paper. The stamps were perforated, but many were issued imperf. Our illustrations are made from imperf. copies because they yield the clearest copies for reproduction.



<i>Wmk. Pyramid. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 paras, grey		4	0	4	0
10 ,, brown		10	0	10	0
20 ,, blue		10	0	8	0
1 piastre, mauve		2	0	—	
2 ,, yellow		8	0	6	0
5 ,, rose		30	0	30	0
10 ,, slate-blue		35	0	35	0

1867. Six values. Design: Pyramid and sphinx in an oval enclosed in an oblong rectangular frame. The para values have the word PARA in the upper corners and the piastre "P" in the left upper corner and "E" in the right corner as abbreviation of "piastre." In the centre upper label are the Arabic words, TAMGAI POSTA MASRIE in Arabic characters, meaning "Egyptian Postage Stamp." The two bottom corners contain the figures of value, and between is the value in Arabic characters. In the left-hand portion of the frame is a representation of Pompey's pillar, and in the right of Cleopatra's needle. These stamps were drawn on the lithographic stone by F. Hoff in Silesia and printed by V. Penasson in Alexandria. This series is much rarer than its catalogue price would indicate. Mint copies, with full gum and well centred, are extremely scarce. I have been specializing in the country for some years, and have gone through many of the best dealers' stocks, and yet can boast of satisfactory copies of only three of the lower values.

The stamps of this series were printed on paper watermarked with a crescent and star, and perforated.



<i>Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
8 paras, yellow		1	6	0	6
10 ,, mauve		3	0	2	0
20 ,, green		2	0	0	9
1 piastre, red		0	6	0	1
2 ,, blue		5	0	2	6
5 ,, brown		15	0	12	6

1872-5. Seven values. Design: Similar to that of the last issue, but the pyramid is more to the right and the sphinx more to the left. The figures of value appear in all four corners in each value. In the upper label between the figures of value is an Arabic inscription reading POSTE KHEDEVIE MASRIE, and in the bottom label, in Italian, POSTE KHEDEVIE EGIZIANE, both meaning "Poste of the Egyptian Khedivate." On the left-hand side label is the value in Arabic, and on the right-hand side the inscription "Para," "Piastra," "Piastre" in Italian. These stamps were lithographed in the Government offices in Cairo. The paper was impressed with a crescent and star, to serve the purpose of a watermark. This impressed watermark, if I may so term it, can best be seen by holding the stamps up to the light and looking through them. The design was very roughly drawn and the printing was even worse. Perforated.



<i>Wmk. (impressed) Crescent and Star. Perf.</i>		Unused.		Used.	
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 paras, brown		1	0	—	
10 ,, mauve		0	3	—	
20 ,, blue		0	6	0	4
1 piastre, red		0	4	0	1
2 ,, yellow		0	6	0	2
2½ ,, purple		0	9	0	9
5 ,, green		1	6	2	0

Towards the end of 1874, according to Mr. Duerst, a specialist in Egyptians, the stock of 5 para stamps got very low, and a fresh supply was printed at the Government offices by native printers. The result was such a topsy-turvy arrangement that not a single stamp on the sheet was correct, centres and frames being incorrectly arranged in the most extraordinary manner.

1879.—*Provisionals.* Two values. Design: A surcharge on the 2½ piales of the previous issue. It seems that there was very little



demand for the new value of 2½ piales included in the previous series, and with a view of using up the stock, the remainders

were surcharged for use as 5 paras and 10 paras stamps. One hundred and seventy thousand of each value were surcharged.

Provisionals.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 paras on 2½ piastres	0 4	—
10 „ on 2½ piastres	1 0	—

1879.—Six values. Design: Pyramid and sphinx in an oval, the same for all values, but in each value enclosed in a different framework. Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. in London, and printed by them on paper watermarked with the crescent and star, and perforated.



Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
5 paras, brown	0 1	0 1
10 „ mauve	0 3	0 4
20 „ blue-grey	0 3	—
10 „ blue	0 4	—
1 piastre, rose	0 6	0 1
2 „ orange	2 0	0 1
5 „ green	5 0	0 6

1884.—*Provisional.* One value. The 5 piastres of the last issue, surcharged 20 PARAS in black.



Provisional.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
20 paras on 5 piastres	0 3	0 4

1884.—Colours changed. Four values. Design: As in last series. The 10 paras changed from grey to green, the 20 paras from blue to rose, the 1 piastre from rose to blue, and the 5 piastres from green to slate.

Colours changed.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
10 paras, green	0 1	0 1
20 „ rose	0 4	0 1
1 piastre, blue	0 3	0 1
5 „ slate	2 0	0 1

1888-1906.—Nine values. Design: The same pyramid and sphinx in an oval, but enclosed in a different framework, and the values changed from paras and piastres to milliemmes and piastres. Watermarked crescent and star, and perforated.



Wmk. Crescent and Star. Perf.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 millieme, brown	0 1	0 1
2 „ green	0 1	0 1
3 „ orange	0 1	0 1
4 „ vermilion	0 2	—
5 „ carmine	0 2	0 1
1 piastre, blue	—	—
2 „ orange-brown	0 9	0 1
5 „ slate	—	—
10 „ violet	—	0 3

(To be continued.)

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Portraits on Stamps

By BOSWELL JUNIOR

United States of America—continued



James Madison, fourth President of the United States, was born in Port Conway, Virginia, on 16 March, 1751. He was the first of twelve children, and his family, though not among the most wealthy, were nevertheless independent and comfortable circumstances. After an excellent preliminary schooling, he graduated at Princetown in 1772, and remained there another year to study Hebrew. His knowledge of ancient and modern history, and of constitutional law, was unequalled among the Americans of the revolutionary period. Sound in judgment, keen in perception, a glutton for work; add to these distinguishing characteristics a lofty integrity and the keenest interest in public affairs, and you have a mental picture of the kind of man Madison was. No wonder that his rise in political life was rapid. In 1774 we find him appointed the youngest member of a committee of safety. Two years later he was chosen a delegate to the State Convention. He formed one of the special committee charged with the problem of making a constitution for the State. Elected a member of the first legislature under the new State constitution, he added vastly to his reputation. He and Alexander Hamilton were the chief promoters of the Convention at Philadelphia. We have already seen how helpless a body Congress was at this time. In it only states, not individuals, were represented. The delegates were more like envoys from sovereign states than like members of a legislative body. They had no power to enforce their will upon the several State Governments. They could not raise a revenue. They had no means of preserving order. To remedy this hopeless state of affairs was the business of the Convention of Philadelphia. A legislative body representing persons instead of states was called into being. Thus arose the existing state of things whereby every American lives under two complete systems of laws—the State Law and the Federal Law, one moving within the other. The credit of this consummate piece of constructive statesmanship is largely due to Madison. After the adjournment of the Convention he and Hamilton rendered signal service to the cause by their articles in the *Federalist*, a most practical

and profound work on political science. Madison was elected to the first national House of Representatives, and he at once became its leading member. Owing to his opposition to Hamilton's financial measures and his plan for a national bank, the old friendship which had existed between Madison and Hamilton gave way to mutual distrust and dislike.

In 1797, the close of Washington's second administration, Madison retired for a short time from public life. Some two years before he had married Mrs. Dolly Payne Todd, the beautiful widow of John Todd, a Pennsylvania lawyer. Their married life of forty-one years was one of unclouded happiness. Madison, however, was not allowed to remain long away from public life. The passing of the Alien and Sedition Acts, due to the strained relations existing with France, brought Madison once more into the arena. He drew up a series of resolutions, which the Virginia legislature adopted (1798), and which declared that the action of the Federal Government was unconstitutional.

In 1801, at Jefferson's urgent desire, Madison became Secretary of State. At the expiration of Jefferson's second term of office, Madison was elected President of the United States (1809). The great event which happened during his second term of office was the war with Great Britain. The management of this war by the United States was notoriously feeble. Further mention of it will be made in our sketch of Andrew Jackson.

In 1817 Madison retired to his estate at Montpelier. For nearly twenty years he lived happily among his books and friends. Among the founders of the nation he takes his stand by the side of Washington, Hamilton, and Jefferson. He died at Montpelier on 28 June, 1836.

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Europeans v. British Colonials

FROM THE "LONDON PHILATELIST"

AT a comparatively early period in the seventies, when we were being gradually absorbed into the vortex of active philatelic life, we became conscious that the leading philatelists of that day shared their enthusiasm and interest very largely between two important groups of stamps—those of Europe and those of the British Colonies. It was recognized that the securing of the former in fine unused condition presented in many cases as much or more difficulty than the latter. The formation of a fine European collection was in fact, from the earliest days, held to be one of the most desirable of philatelic objects, and the stamps themselves hold a very high place in the esteem of all the pioneers of Philately. The old order however changeth, and a new school of later years has sprung up "who knew not these," who hankered but after the issues of our Colonial Empire, and despised what were after all "only Europeans." Despite a few notable exceptions to the contrary, the great bulk of collectors in this country favoured their own Colonial stamps, and the dealers—notably one great firm—a few years since made the great mistake of imagining that a temporary slackness in demand for European stamps in this country indicated a fall in value of from 20 to 40 per cent in a standard catalogue. The issue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue with these reductions in price soon pricked the bubble. The quotations for the lowered prices were eagerly sought, and the result was a speedy depletion of stocks on this side of the Channel and their removal across that unstable body of water.

The facts are—(1) that the European stamps are and have formed the staple demand of the collector on the Continent and outside this country; (2) that the number of these collectors is legion; (3) that their confidence in the European issues is unbounded; (4) that the enormous demand has made these stamps continuously scarcer; and (5) that having regard to the remarkable purity and genuineness of the European stamps this confidence and this demand are ever-increasing and permanent features.

That no real fall in the value of European stamps ever took place was abundantly proved by the unaltered catalogues of the leading continental firms, supported by the demand for the stamps. It has, however, remained for the Le Roy d'Étiolles sale to give the last blow to this fiction. If the remarkable quantity of stamps disposed of by

M. Bernichon in the nine separate auction sales in Paris has astonished the world, the still more remarkable high level of prices attained has caused an even greater sensation. The English and French Colonial stamps both obtained, as was to be expected from their numerous supporters, solid and substantial prices, but it was hardly anticipated, in some quarters, that the European stamps would reach the same high level.

The final sales of the European sections have, however, now been held, and the results are such as even the most sanguine collector of these fine old issues could hardly have expected. The German and Italian States, the Swiss, French, Roumanian, Spanish, Scandinavian, Finnish, Russian, and the stamps of many other countries not only changed hands at full (continental) catalogue prices, but in many cases enormously exceeded them, and the effect of this sale will inevitably be to place the European stamps among the consols of Philately. This is a result that is eminently satisfactory, as it will encourage that enormous class of collectors who affect the stamps of Europe, and it deservedly sets the seal of approbation upon a group of stamps that, for variety and interest, are second to none, and that, for purity of issue and freedom from speculative taint, are certainly the first in the world of Philately.

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Forgeries and Reprints

How to Detect Them

By REV. ROBERT B. EARÉE

BREMEN—continued

Envelopes

Issue of 1857. (1 Grote), black on blue; black on white

These envelopes are hand-stamped; and, like all hand-stamps, are hardly ever seen as absolutely perfect impressions.

Genuine.—Hand-stamped in black, on white wove, blue wove, white laid (?), and also on blue ornamental, or fancy paper, with wavy laid lines. I have had but one of the latter, and I got it, in 1869, from a Bremen friend, who was a collector. My only entire specimen, given me by a collector in Berlin, is

149 × 82 mm., with "long gum." It is struck in the left upper corner of the envelope, and has FRANCO printed in the left lower corner, in Roman capitals, 3½ mm. high. There is a large stop after BREMEN, almost level with the middle of the N, instead of level with its foot, and the edge of the stop is barely ¼ mm. from the side of the N. The shield measures 6 mm. from side to side, and very nearly 6 mm. vertically, from the top outline to the point at the bottom. The letters TAD of STADT are all joined together at the bottom. The tail of the R of BREMEN curls up, considerably higher than the foot of the following E. STADT POST AMT is in letters 1¾ mm. high, and BREMEN is in letters 1½ mm. high. The jewels on the base of the crown are small, circular black dots, to represent pearls. In all my specimens, these are smudged, so that I am not able to count them, but there are at least nine pearls, and possibly more. By reason of the smudging, I cannot give any details of the key in the shield. The top edge of each side-flap of the envelope is cut in a straight line, while the bottom edge of each of the said side-flaps is rounded. In my list of the various papers I have mentioned white laid, with a "?," as I am not sure that it exists. My present specimens are all on white wove. The bottom point of the shield is over the end of the E of BREMEN.

First Forgery.—This is struck in the right top corner of the envelope, and the word FRANCO is absent. I have two entire specimens; one is on thin, white laid paper, 151½ × 80½ mm., and the other on stout, blue wove, 149½ × 81½ mm. In each case, the top edge of each side-flap is rounded, like the bottom edge. Both my specimens have "long gum," like the genuine. The stop after BREMEN is small, and ¾ mm.

distant from the N. It is quite circular, though the genuine stamps, in both my specimens, show the said stop quite oval, probably from the movement of the hand in stamping. In this forgery, the stop is only a shade above the level of the foot of the N. The shield is 5½ mm. across, and slightly more than 5½ mm. from the top outline to the bottom point. The A and D of STADT do not touch at the bottom. There are only five jewels on the base of the crown, three in the centre of the band, and one at each edge. A very easy test for this forgery is the position of the bottom point of the shield, which is just above the first vertical stroke of the M, instead of the end of the E of BREMEN. The ornaments on the top of the crown are apparently trefails; in the genuine they are meant for strawberry-leaves. In anticipation of possible criticism, I may say here that, though for the convenience of non-heraldic readers, I have spoken, throughout my description of the Bremen stamps, of "crown" and "trefails," it is really a ducal coronet, with the usual strawberry-leaves.

Second Forgery.—I have only cut specimens of this, so cannot say anything as to size of envelope, presence or absence of FRANCO, etc. This is not at all a bad imitation. It is on greyish-white wove paper. The edge of the stop is rather more than ¼ mm. from the N of BREMEN, and it is about the same height as in the genuine. The outline of the shield is very thin; it measures a shade under 6 mm. across, and 5½ mm. from top to point. The point, by the way, hardly projects at all below the bottom outline, and it is a good deal to the left of the centre of the bottom of the shield, instead of being central. It comes over the end of the E of BREMEN, as in the genuine. The tail of the R of this word does not curl up at all. The base of the crown is blotched, but among the blotches can be seen three small dots, one at each end of the band, and one in the centre. The wards of the key show a white cross, which is not visible in the genuine. My specimen shows a long dash, joining the tops of the M and E of BREMEN.

Third Forgery.—I have only cut specimens of this. It is on blue wove, and also on thick, white wove paper, the latter of an exceedingly coarse graining. There is a small round stop after BREMEN, ¼ mm. from the N. The shield is barely 5½ mm. across, and 6 mm. from top outline to bottom point. The said point is above the end of the E, as in the genuine. None of the letters of the inscription touch each other any-



where, though the bottoms of the A and D of STADT are very close together. The tail of the R of BREMEN does not curl up at all. The letters of STADT POST AMT are decidedly too small, being only $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high, instead of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm., and those of BREMEN are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high, like the genuine. The band of the crown contains something which looks like $6\frac{1}{2}$ diamonds, joined together.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—As before. The only used specimen at present in my possession has ^{BREMEN} 5 * 8 in the frame.

First Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Second Forgery.—Uncancelled.

Third Forgery.—5, 98.

Post Office Seal

A circular stamp, with scalloped edge, containing crowned arms in centre, and the legend STADT-POST-AMT BREMEN, is occasionally found in old collections. It is on greenish-blue wove paper, watermarked with wavy lines, and gummed. This is only a seal of the Bremen Post Office, for official correspondence, etc. Such things are very common in Germany, and are called "Oblaten" (wafers). They are used by firms, companies, official bodies, etc., instead of regular wax seals, and even those from post offices, like the one here described, are not stamps in any sense of the word, or even franks.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND

Issue of 1886

These are the Cape of Good Hope stamps, with surcharge in capitals and lower-case, reading horizontally. The stamps with this surcharge are: CC, 4d.; CA, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d.; Anchor, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 6d., 1s.

Genuine.—The letters of each line of the surcharge are perfectly level. BRITISH measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, from the left-hand edge of the vertical stroke of the B to the outside of the H. BECHUANALAND is $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, measured the same way. The space between the two words is 4 mm.



Forged.—The letters are uneven. BRITISH is only 7 mm. long; BECHUANALAND is only 15 mm. long. The space between the two words is only 2 mm. Thus it will be seen that this is not a dangerous counterfeit. I have the 4d., CC, and the 2d., 6d., and 1s. with Anchor.

Issue of 1893-5

These have a similar surcharge, but the letters are larger, and are printed vertically on the stamps, reading downwards, as in the illustration.

Genuine.—BRITISH, measured as before, is exactly 9 mm. long; BECHUANALAND is $18\frac{3}{4}$ mm. long; the space between the ends is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There is a stop after BECHUANALAND.

Forged.—BRITISH is $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; BECHUANALAND, $19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long; the space between the words is $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. There is no stop after BECHUANALAND.

POSTMARKS

Genuine.—I have no cancelled copies.

Forged.—These bear genuine Cape of Good Hope postmarks, such as 1, 29, 67, and something like 59, with a square, instead of a diamond, in the centre, and a numeral, instead of a letter.

(To be continued.)

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

Owing to the great number of forgeries being offered for sale by unscrupulous persons, a great portion of our time is taken up with the expert examination of surcharges, cancellations, perforations, added margins and corners, and the scores of other tricks that are resorted to by the faking fraternity.

As this examination can be done only by experts, whose time is valuable, we have found it necessary to increase our charges, which in future will be as follows:—

One Shilling per Stamp, postage and registration extra.

In exceptional cases where special knowledge is necessary, e.g. examination of U.S. grilles or Italian postmarks, additional time will be required to allow of such stamps being sent to the recognized experts abroad.

The stamps should be sent lightly fastened on sheets, with sufficient space above each stamp for the insertion of the desired information. The following abbreviations are used in giving an opinion:—

B = Bogus, i.e. never existed; F = Forged; G = Genuine; GF = Stamp Genuine, surcharge Forged; R = Reprint; W = Watermark.

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39, Strand, London, W.C.

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No. 66, 500 varieties, is strongly recommended as the cheapest collection of 500 different Stamps ever offered—the Stamps could not be bought separately for three times the marvellously low price at which it is now offered. The Stamps, etc., are clean, picked specimens fit for any collection. The best 500 varieties in the trade.

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Bechuanaland.
British

New Issues

The Editor will be grateful to his readers if they will help him with the earliest possible information concerning new issues. News from the Colonies in particular will be much appreciated. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and should be addressed to

EDWARD J. NANKIVELL, Carnanton, Camden Park, Tunbridge Wells.

Antigua.—The ½d. value has been changed from black and grey-green to all green, and the 2½d. from black and ultramarine to all ultramarine, both on multiple CA paper.



	<i>Wmk. Multiple CA.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
½d., grey-green	—	—	—
2½d., ultramarine	—	—	—

Bermuda.—2d. and 4d. values on multiple CA papers have to be added to the dock type.



	<i>Wmk. Multiple CA.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
½d., black and green	—	—	—
2d., grey and orange	—	—	—
2½d., brown and chocolate	—	—	—
4d., blue and orange-brown	—	—	—

Brazil.—We now illustrate some of the high values that we were not able to include in our former references to this new series, and repeat the illustration of the 1000 reis for comparison.



Gibraltar.—The 4s. value has been issued on multiple CA paper, and the 2½d. on white paper.



	<i>Wmk. Multiple CA.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1d., carmine	0 2	—
2½d., ultramarine	—	—
4s., lilac and green	—	—

Iceland.—Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, sends us a new set for this Danish possession. The stamps are of a very novel design, embodying portraits in profile, side by side, of old King Christian IX and his son and successor, King Frederick VIII. The general design of the framework enclosing the portraits is similar to the series which it supersedes, but the word ISLAND appears at the top, and the value at the foot. Some of the values are bicoloured, others in one colour.

	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Unused.</i>	<i>Used.</i>
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 aur., pale brown	—	—
4 " grey, centre carmine	—	—
5 " green	—	—
6 " grey	—	—
10 " carmine	—	—
16 " brown, centre deeper brown	—	—
20 " blue " darker blue	—	—
25 " pale brown, centre dark green	—	—
40 " mauve	—	—
50 " grey and mauve	—	—
1 kr., ultramarine, centre brown	—	—
2 " black-brown " blue-green	—	—
5 " pale brown " slate	—	—

N.B.—The prices quoted above are those at which the stamps may be had from Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 397 Strand, London, W.C.

Gossip of the Hour

By CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Buy Europeans! Buy! Buy!

SUCH is the advice of the Editorial in the *London Philatelist*, and one is bound to confess that their old-world character and their freedom from provisionals are very tempting factors in the matter of choice. But what about the reprints? No countries in the world are so afflicted as Europeans with reprints, and in very many cases it requires even great specialist knowledge to distinguish the original from the reprint. Still, even so, old Europeans are undeniably tempting. In many cases copies of fine old historical stamps may be had in the used form for a few pence each.

Those Wicked New Zealanders Again

My New Zealand friends are getting it hot again, and this time I cannot help saying, "Serve 'em right!" Those Exhibition labels were a bad move. They supplied the evidence that the postal authorities are not above the shoddy prostitution of their service, but then the mud-slingers in particular are not without bias in the matter.

Official Society Collections

Now that the Royal Philatelic Society has followed the lead of the Birmingham Society and decided to run an official Reference Collection, we may expect the fashion to run riot throughout the philatelic societies of the country; and a good thing too, for a reference collection, even though it be only a small one, made up of common stamps, mounted in a simple Ideal Album, may be most useful to beginners who are just picking up the early stages of arranging and mounting their stamps.

I am curious to see what the donations will be to the Royal collection. I suspect they will be in line with the names and reputations of the donors, for the names and donations are to be published. I could draw up a grand list of possible starters were I not standing in mortal dread of the powers that be.

Leicester's Exhibition

WE are all wondering what Leicester will make of its maiden effort at a Stamp Exhibition in November next. It is to be hoped that it will not be the everlasting trot round of the Great Moguls, but a really refreshing show of local treasures. One gets tired of always seeing only the same displays, time after time.

The "Philatelic Journal of India"

PAPER and print must be cheap in India, or somebody's purse must be at the disposal of the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The May number before me consists of no less than 52 pages, or 62 with advertisements, and a fine cover 10½ x 8 inches on superior paper. Alongside it the official Journal of our Royal Society, with its 24 pages on paper so thin that the printing shows through, takes a back seat, and yet we have a wealthy Society,

Great Moguls in profusion, and the finest philatelic printers in the world; but India beats us by innumerable laps.

Stamp Designs

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON at the Herts Annual Dinner strongly favoured a choice of designs for postage stamps that should yield some local colour that should tell us something of the country of issue, and I must confess to a similar predisposition as a philatelist. Anything more depressing than the stereotyped monotony of the De La Rue King's Heads it would be hard to imagine. Let us have the King's Head on one or two of every series by all means, but King's Heads and never anything else is rather too much of a good thing, as the cat said when he tumbled into a pail of milk. The birds of the New Zealand series and the views of the Otira Gorge, Milford Sound, and Mount Cook are all pleasing and instructive and typical of the country of issue. The Pitons of St. Lucia, the Ship series of Grenada, are all cases in point. It is possible to have the picturesque without descending to the grotesque, but some folks seem to think that the moment you give an artist a free hand with local materials you must necessarily have the grotesque.

I am inclined to think that in good time even the postal authorities will come round to the opinion that it is possible to get out of the rut of the prevailing deadly commonplace of monotony in stamp designs. Why the prison-cropped caricature of the genial face of His Majesty King Edward VII has been tolerated so long on the stamps of Great Britain and so many of her colonies the Lord only knows. I have never yet heard any one say a good word for the luckless, poverty-stricken design. Even the throat-cutting republics of America would have held their sides had they been offered such a grotesque representation of one of their puppets. Fortunately every one understands that it is a German production, not English.

The French Sower Type

IT looks very much as if we are to have a full series of the French stamps in the Sower type. We have already 5 c., 10 c., 30 c., and 35 c. of the latest engraving of that type, and the 15 c. and 20 c. of the first presentation with the sun on the horizon, i.e. six in all, ranging from 5 c. to 35 c. The latest type with the background of dense solid colour is an effective design despite the ridicule that some have heaped upon it.

The Grotesque

FOR a sample of the grotesque in design New South Wales takes the cake. The current 10s. stamp, in which two of the Governors of the Colony are represented playing bo-peep amongst the most ludicrous ornamentations, would be hard to beat. The *Australian Philatelist* says it is an expensive stamp to produce, and may be withdrawn any day. The sooner the better.



CHAPTER XXIX

THE END OF "ME AND MYN, LIMITED"

THAT evening we ate little. Jenny and I played dummy whist with the Sergeant, till her father said that he would as soon play with three dummies—including, along with the ordinary ones, the poker and the tongs. But this was really Jenny's fault—because she would not keep her feet to herself, and so disturbed my play. They were nice enough feet, and at another time I would not have complained. But the Sergeant sent us off to bed. I was to sleep across the road, as there were only two rooms to be got in the house. But we managed to say good night all right. He was grumpy, but not revengeful, the Sergeant, and we certainly had played abominably.

The next day we had to go and break our great news to the happy bride and bridegroom. We had resolved to give them a time. We would make them sit up for all that they had made us suffer. Father—Jenny's father, I mean—was to open the ball. We had taken him so far into our secrets. But I guess he knew them pretty well before. Also he had a face like a wall, and could be trusted. It was to be a gay time—that morning visit to the Annandale Arms.

So it would have been—but for Jenny Sands.

"I couldn't help it, Sam," she confessed to me next morning, "the poor things! They behaved badly, of course, but—perhaps so would we if we had had the chance—!"

"What chance?" I demanded.

"Well, the papers all signed, and everything waiting!" she said, settling a crimson bow that she wore on her shoulder. She had a blouse that buttoned up at the side with little coral buttons—pretty as jewels.

Then she looked at me funnily—yet it

wasn't funny either, strictly speaking—because something in her eyes thrilled you, as if you had knocked your funny-bone.

Says she, "Sam, if we had had *our* papers, and there had been a parson to marry us when we came down the last of those cathedral stairs, I wouldn't have said no!"

I had to thank her for this—which I did with a certain emprossement.

"Would you, Sam?" said she, poking her face up to mine.

Of course, put to a fellow like that, he had to say the same as Jenny said. Only she didn't *make* you say it, like Myn. You wanted to say it. That was the difference.

"Well, then," said Jenny, "of course, there was no good making the poor things more unhappy. Besides, now Myn was a married woman, it was obviously wrong for you to think of her any more—even a little. Same with Jack and me! The sooner it was all over and done with the better. So I waited till father was safe in the office of the Chief of Police. I kept near the window till I heard the 'cloop' of a bottle—Scotch gingerbeer, of course—that's the only thing they drink at police stations. Then I just pelted for the hotel—the Annandale Arms, you know—and ran right into Sir Michael, who was doing a kind of amateur sentry-go before the door.

"At first I had some difficulty in persuading him that I did not mean to murder the lot. But as soon as he could be got to believe that I had no intentions of an evil kind—no concealed knives or revolvers—he let me go up.

"Well, Myn was sitting reading at one end of the green rep table—at least, a book was open before her. She was not looking at it, and she seemed pretty doleful. Jack had been trying to cheer her up, but was making poor success. When she saw me, Millicent rose to her feet and laid her hand on her heart with one of her grand actions. You know! But she was not acting this time. She knew it was all pretty mean—what the two of them had done—considered by itself, that is—and as far as they knew!"

"Jenny," I interrupted, "I hope that you did not tell them!"

"Please, hush!" she said. "I have listened to heaps of your stories, Sam Brown, and if things turn out as we expect, I shall have to hear the same ones a good many times over. So let me tell this one which is my own! Don't interrupt."

Now this was pretty severe for Jenny Sands, though mere butterfly-down compared to Myn's tongue when she got after you. Still, it was the right thing, and I did not again say a word. She went on.

"So I said to Jack and Sir Michael, who had followed me up, 'I want you two men to go away. I have something to say to Millicent. I have a right to say it!'

"The men looked at each other—not yet very certain about me. But Myn bowed her head like a true Hallamshire Sykes, gentle and dignified.

"Go," she said; "she has the right!"

"Then when they had gone downstairs, I opened my arms to Myn, and after she had stood a moment sort of dazed, she came right at me. She is nearly half a head taller than I am, but she seemed little just then, because her eyes were pitiful and full of tears.

"But I just said, 'You dear!'

"Yes, that and nothing more! And after that she took me in her arms and cried over me, and said she was not fit to live, and so on. Well, that's nobody's business but ours.

"So I sat her down on the sofa, and took her hands, and said, 'Millicent Sykes—I mean Haslip—look at me——!'

"And she looked.

"Do I look like a desolate Ophelia? Do I look in the depths of despair—forsaken—as if you would find me in the Annan Water to-morrow, with a sweet, resigned smile on my face and a little green weed in my hair?"

"No," she said doubtfully; "you have been very brave. You have done it for our sakes—I understand that. We shall never forget it——!"

"She stopped herself on the verge of saying 'Jack and I!' because she thought what old and tender memories the words might reawaken. Now, till he came across this time, I had not seen Jack for half a dozen years, and then I liked him because he gave me swings and took me to the Zoo!"

"Well," said I to Myn, "how do you find Sam—bearing up too—for your sake and Jack's?"

"I suppose I must have looked pretty mischievous. For Myn got up suddenly, seized me by both shoulders, and cried out two words.

"YOU BRATS!"

"This was what she said, and she actually shook me. Hard too!"

I nodded. I knew Myn.

"Well, I never!—In all my life!—You wretches!"

"And Myn shook me again.

"Then she asked me if I had cared about you long. I said, 'Oh, a good while!'

"At this she laughed and laughed till I had to stop her by telling her that, after all, though we did love one another—because we couldn't help it—there *was* a difference. Sam Brown and I had come there to Lockermaben prepared to fulfil our promises whatever it cost, and that she must not forget that.

"This sobered her a good deal, and she said, 'Yes, of course. We were horrid to you, and you were noble. Nobler than ever, if you really loved one another, like Jack and me.'

"It sounded so funny and so relieving to hear her say 'Jack and me,' turning it over with her tongue as if she had a piece of Fuller's candy in her mouth—Myn, who always looked as if she would cuff any man who spoke to her. I near choked.

"'Jack and me,' she said, as proud and self-conscious as a canary before a mirror, with a pink bow round its neck and a Union Jack tied to its tail.

"Then I told Myn how we had made it up to get married as soon as we could. And how I was going to go on with my music, and perhaps make some money by singing at concerts. (I am, you know, Sam! What? Did I forget to mention that to you? Well, I am, anyway.)

"And Myn said that she and Jack were to sail for the West Indies, though not quite so soon as they had expected. Her father, having been informed (after the event), had given his consent on the solicitation of his brother Michael. They were all going to old Phil's marriage at Cadmon's Cove. Would we not come too? It would be quite a family gathering!

"But I told her that you and I, Sam, were better in our own rank, and that after the stamps were divided we would start afresh.

"You should have seen Myn jump when I said that. It was famous, and I did it on purpose.

"'Oh, how could you be so cruel?' she cried. 'Of course, Sam is to have all the stamps, and the shop, and everything! He can keep the old name if he likes—'Me and Myn, Limited.'"

"But I drew the line at that. If any silly name like that had to be used, it would have to be 'Me and Jenny, Unlimited,' for the future. I told Myn this, and, after a moment, she said it was all right. It was just and proper that I should feel like that. She would have felt the same about Jack.

"Then she heard the two men on the

stairs talking. I think they had been hovering uncomfortably about, waiting for a pistol shot or something unpleasant. Men read so many nasty papers, that they always think the worst is going to happen. Hearing them, Myn made one rush for the door, overturning a chair, and calling out, 'Jack—Jack, come here, quick!'

"And he was up in three jumps—maybe two and a stumble.

"Oh, Jack," she cried, 'such news! They are going to be happy like us. They are going to be married!'

"Who?" demanded Dr. Jack, with great amazement.

"Why, Sam and Jenny, of course!"

"Oh!" he said, very cut and dried."

And Jenny added pensively, "Do you know, he never even congratulated me! What do you suppose he meant by it?"

I did not tell Jenny—though I knew that it was because he was a man—and a man can never forgive a girl who has once been engaged to him, for going farther and faring better.

All this Jenny told me the next morning. She outlined it also to her father on our way to the Annandale Arms.

"It strikes me that there is not much more to say," remarked that sage. And he emptied the dottle out of his pipe on to the palm of his hand.

Nor, as it happened, was there. For when we got to the hotel, there was a letter waiting us from the Governor of the Windward Islands, saying that he and Dr. John Haslip had been recalled suddenly, and that it was decided that Mrs. Haslip should accompany them. There would just be time to attend his brother's wedding to Mrs. Egerton Greatorix. But they had to leave by the first train, and hoped that we would excuse them.

There was a little note to me from Myn.

"I hope you will be as happy as I am. Jenny is ever so much nicer than I ever will be. Keep on loving her, but send a thought across seas sometimes to greet your old friend and affectionate partner, MYN."

Dr. Jack sent no word.

Then we had a serious talk, sitting on the bridge over the Annan Water, and it was there that Sergeant Sands said, "See here, Sam Brown—I said I would give you my daughter. But I did not mean to give her to you quite empty-handed. I have six thousand pounds that can go into the business. You let your mother carry on the East Dene work, and do you come up to London. There are lots of openings there. I have been looking out. Go where the money is. Open neat little shops, properly

looked after—in the well-to-do suburbs, at the big watering-places—wherever people lounge along with their hands in their pockets and wonder what to do with their money. You must live in London and superintend. If you don't care to live with us (and, personally, I don't believe in that arrangement for a young wife), there is a nice little house out Blackheath way which would suit you famously."

"Oh, father," said Jenny, and hugged him. "Call him father, too, Sam," she commanded. And I did.

But Sergeant Sands disengaged himself from his daughter and put on a stern air.

"There is, however, one thing I must insist upon," he said, "and I forewarn you that I will stand no nonsense about it!"

Jenny and I both looked a little aghast. I had heard and read about stern parents and settlements and things. Jenny did not quake nearly so much, knowing her father. At least, she says so now.

"Wha—what is it?" I faltered, trying to meet his eye—either of them.

"It is the name of the firm," he said. "I won't have any more of that foolishness—'Me and Myn, Limited.' I am not sure if it is even legal. Are you registered?"

I said certainly. We registered all our stamp letters. It was a practice of our office.

"No, no," said the Sergeant; "I mean are you registered under the Companies Act?"

I shook my head sadly. I did not know what he was talking about.

"Well," he said gravely, "I am not sure whether I am not compounding a serious felony—falsification of trademarks and so on—!"

Jenny, seeing my anxious face, came over to me and put her arm through mine.

"Don't mind him, Sam," she said, "it's only father!"

"Ungrateful child," said Sergeant Sands, "taking a stranger's part against him to whose declining years you ought to be the staff and stay! Learn, Janet Sands, that I insist on the name and style of the firm being immediately changed—yes, *immediately*."

"And what do you propose, sir?" I cried, very anxious to please.

"Why," said the Sergeant, "since I am taking a hand in this affair—giving you my daughter and some little capital—what have you to say against—against—"

He paused a long minute, leaving us in suspense. Then he added:—

"MESSRS. SAM BROWN, SANDS, & CO."

"But why 'Co.?' cried Jenny and I together.

"Ah!" said the Sergeant, with that air of infinitely grave wisdom which became him so well.

Miscellaneous

Tolima's Consideration for Collectors

A CORRESPONDENT at Honda kindly sends us a copy of an official circular, of which we give a free translation below, authorizing the use of certain stamps, some of which, we presume, had been considered obsolete, whilst others had probably been issued at their value in paper money only.

"CIRCULAR No. 7.

"Republic of Colombia, Department of Tolima. Treasury.

"Ibaguè, November 2, 1906.

"To the Collectors of Provincial Revenues.

"The Government of the Department" (Province) "by Decree No. 312 dated 30th October last, issued orders for the putting in circulation, at their facial value in gold, of the existing stock of postage stamps remaining in this office, for the postal service within the jurisdiction of the Province of Tolima, from and after the 1st of the present month.

"In accordance with Article 7 of the above-mentioned Decree, I have to direct your attention to the instructions now sent you, which are to be carried out in this case.

"The stamps are of the following natures:

\$1	—	gold	(two colours)
0'50	"	(three	")
0'20	"	(two	")
0'10	"	(three	")
0'05	"	(one colour)	
0'04	"	(" ")
0'02	"	(" ")
0'01	"	(" ")

"The tariff of postal rates to be charged is as follows: [This was not sent us]

"The Treasurer General,
(Signed) "ABELARDO RICO."

Monthly Journal.

Status of Postmarked-to-order Stamps

WHAT is the status of stamps postmarked to order? They are, of course, not unused (though usually supplied with full original gum), and yet they are not used, for they have done no postal duty. Even if they have been stuck on an envelope, and have passed through the post, the actual franking is done, in nine cases out of ten, by one or two of the lowest values. We all know that any rubbish may be obtained postmarked, by the addition of a stamp which possesses the requisite franking power.

If I find fault with stamps that have, at any rate, "passed through the post," what shall I say of those obliterated in sheets merely for sale to collectors? There is evidently a demand for them, or they would not be so treated; yet, in my humble opinion, such stamps are spoilt, and should be accepted only *pro tem.*, to be replaced as quickly as possible with properly used specimens. It is one of the great advantages of collecting only mint stamps, that this obliterating nuisance is avoided, the equally troublesome

matter of "cleaning" affects collectors both of used and unused.

My experience of Exchange Clubs, extending over some years, shows how the practice of making used stamps has grown. I have recently seen numbers of *obsolete* Turks Is. with an exactly similar and somewhat heavy postmark, without date; Seychelles and the Nigerias are done with a date-stamp, the Labuan and North Borneo obliterations are known to every one. One can obtain new issues of the smaller countries and colonies postmarked, almost as soon as the mint stamps come over. This is not as it should be, it cannot tend to the good of our hobby, and should be met by resistance on the part of all collectors. No one needs to be reminded of the great value to research afforded by the postmarks and obliterations of the older stamps, and while conditions have altered, so that nowadays practically everything is known about a new issue at once, even present-day postmarks have their value, as for instance in the location of shades. If current and obsolete stamps alike are to be obtained postmarked to order at any time (and this especially applies to remainders) all such value is lost.

Abuses creep into every form of collecting, and unless they are promptly met and discouraged, many collectors fall out of the ranks, being only too easily deterred by the troubles they encounter.

"ANTI-HUMBUG" in the
Stamp Collector's Fortnightly.

Modena: Reprints

CAPTAIN A. E. FIECCHI, the well-known Italian philatelist, who was Secretary to the Milan Exhibition Committee last year, showed at that Exhibition the original steel die that was engraved for the Provisional Government stamps of 1859. He has since had some reprints made by means of this die, and although they differ from the originals in some important particulars, it is well to draw attention to the fact of their existence, as the main portion of the design is of course identical with that of the original stamps. The lower label was left blank in the die, for the insertion of the various values, and the values in the reprints are intentionally set in quite different type from that used in 1859, and there is, moreover, no stop after the numerals. The paper used is also of a different quality, and there should therefore be no difficulty in distinguishing the new edition from original specimens. We doubt whether it is altogether desirable that reimpresions of this nature should be made, but it is a satisfaction to know that in this case the die is in the hands of a gentleman who will not allow any fraudulent use to be made of it.

Monthly Journal.

Specializing in King's Heads

A NEW form of specialism has come into being during the last few years, which has received very little comment from philatelic wisecracks, but which is likely to transform Philately for good or for evil, and possibly to predominate over the system which has hitherto been the vogue. We refer to the growing inclination to collect the stamps of a given period, of which the King's Head specialists are the most prominent exponents at the present time. That the system is more rational than that which is prescribed by geography, there can be no doubt. The issues of very few countries are of equal interest from start to finish, and it will generally be found, especially in the case of British Colonies, that there is a greater affinity between the stamps of different colonies at the same period than between the earliest and latest issues of a single colony.

The change of the portrait of a queen to that of a king created a very obvious line of delimitation which is "easily understood of the people." It is therefore not at all surprising that a school of young philatelists has been formed, who devote themselves entirely to the British Colonial stamps of the present reign. This is, no doubt, a satisfying field for many collectors, and possesses some interesting aspects, not the least, we suspect, being the tendency of the stamps to go up and down in price, which causes holders to experience, on a small scale, the alternate sensations of joy and sorrow which come to gamblers in other commodities.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

India: $\frac{1}{2}$ a. Inverted

THE *Philatelic Journal of India* publishes a special warning on the subject of copies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., both Queen's Head and King's Head, with overprint " $\frac{1}{2}$ " inverted. Our contemporary states positively that no stamps were issued with this overprint inverted, therefore all these curiosities are forgeries; at the same time several of them seem to have been genuinely used, being passed through small branch post offices on post cards. The surcharge is said to be a good imitation.

Barbados: Nelson Issue

A BARRADOS correspondent writes to the *Monthly Journal* that he believes fresh supplies of the 2d. and 2½d. "Nelson" issue will be ordered, so as to keep up the stock of sets. He says that the first 25,000 of the 2d. were on thick paper, and the second lot on thinner, and that the paper of many of the latter is *blued*, like that of the 1897 issue; also that the frame of the 1s. appears in two very distinct shades, *rose* and a deeper tint, almost *lake*.

Panama's President a Philatelist

WE learn from *Meekel's Weekly* that the President of the Republic of Panama is an "interested philatelist," and it is suggested that this fact may have something to do with the flood of varieties constantly emanating from those parts, a flood which should suffice to fill the Canal to overflowing. But in that case it would seem that "interested philatelist" is only another way of expressing "collector-dealer."

Monthly Journal.

Philatelic Societies

Liverpool Junior Philatelic Society

President: Dr. F. E. Ackerley.
Hon. Sec.: J. H. M. Savage, 56 Beblington Road, Higher Tranmere.
Meetings: Mondays at 6 Colquhitt Street, Liverpool.

Session 1907-8

- Sept. 16. Paper: "Norway," J. Bate. Display: Norway.
Sept. 30. Paper: "Nonsensical Part of Philately," C. T. Marshall. Display: Switzerland.
Oct. 14. Paper: "Gambia," W. Rockliff. Display: Gambia.
Oct. 28. Paper: "How Postage Stamps are Produced," W. M. Mackay. Display: Belgium.
Nov. 11. Paper: "U.S.A.," Part III, 1870-89, A. W. Brown. Display: France.
Nov. 25. Paper: "Bogus Stamps," J. H. M. Savage. Display: Straits Settlements.
Dec. 9. Paper: "India," J. C. Cuthbertson. Display: India.

- Dec. 23. Paper: "Northern Nigeria," Miss Phelps. Display: Northern Nigeria.
1908
Jan. 13. Paper: "Mythology on Postage Stamp Designs," Dr. F. E. Ackerley. Display: Greece and Crete.
Jan. 27. Paper: "Cayman Islands," N. Clissold. Display: Cayman Islands.
Feb. 10. Paper: "What Shall I Collect?" Rev. W. C. Hudson, M.A. Display: Argentina and South Australia.
Feb. 25. Paper: "Denmark," P. A. Fletcher. Display: Denmark.
Mar. 9. Paper: "The Lighter Side of Philately," A. S. Allender.
Mar. 23. Paper: "Sudan," H. Eaton. Display: Sudan and Egypt.
April 6. General Display.
April 21. (Tuesday.) Annual Meeting.

Visitors, including ladies, are welcome.

Our next Volume

WITH this number we close the fifth volume of *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*. Our next volume will include a few changes.

"New Issues" will be written up more fully by Mr. Frank Phillips, Manager of Stanley Gibbons' "New Issue" Department, from the wealth of information and material passing through his hands. The chronicle will no longer be confined to simple varieties, but will be extended to include all collectable minor varieties.

Of fiction, by common consent, the readers of *G.S.W.* have had enough to outlast their earthly pilgrimage, consequently no more pages will be devoted to stories.

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Editor and Reader

H. A. S. (Oxford).—It seems that the Sower type that was on issue for one day only was an unfinished or rejected engraving of the current solid-background type. It is distinguished from the 10 c. now current by minute differences that appeal only to the specialist in minor varieties.

F. D. (West Dulwich).—Thanks for your note. But such things as the appearance of a new issue in a shop window in advance of our chronicle must frequently happen, as we have to go to press many days in advance of the date of publication.

A. W. (Margate).—The Tasmanian watermark inverted is of no special value; at most it is but a curiosity and of no special import, for inverted watermarks are common. We know of no catalogue that takes any note of such things, nor of a single serious collector who collects them.

H. J. (Church).—Your 10 c. French stamp is Type 2, and is of no special value. The other stamp is evidently a local.

W. H. J., R.N. (Devonport).—The catalogues do not include bisected stamps, though most

specialists collect them. I cannot, therefore, help you to a catalogue quotation for your Samoan 1s., cut in half down the centre and used on an envelope.

S. M. M. (Preston).—Most dealers sell peelable hinges now; indeed, I should doubt if any other hinges are now kept by the leading firms. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., sell them in neat tin boxes of 1000 at 7d. per box, post-free. The best perforation gauge is the Ideal, price 7d., post-free. There is no such guide to colours as you ask for. It would be a very expensive thing to produce, and would probably raise more questions than it would settle, unless issued under the authority of the Royal Society. Books on colour are numerous; one of the best is *Colour Problems*, by Emily Noyes Vanderpoel, and published by Longmans at, I think, 21s.; but I do not know of a comprehensive book on colours from the stamp collector's point of view. Mr. B. W. Warhurst's *Colour Dictionary*, published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., is the best, but it is not full enough.

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END OF VOL. V.

GIBBONS Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 1, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 165)

5 JANUARY, 1907.

ONE PENNY

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BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of
'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
3c, 8c.

COMMENCES IN
THIS NUMBER

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1902. Issue commemorative of the founda-
tion of San Domingo. Types 33 to 37.

- 1/2¢, black and green.
- 2 c. " " red.
- 5 c. " " blue.
- 10 c. " " orange.
- 12 c. " " mauve.
- 20 c. " " bright rose.
- 50 c. " " brown.

The catalogue price of the above Stamps
is 3s. 10d., unused.

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For the Set of Seven Stamps,
unused and mint.

1s. 6d. post-free.

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HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C.2 CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.4

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending December 22nd.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

CANTON.

Indo-China. Type 6. Surcharged CANTON above value in Chinese.

35 c., black and yellow.

Special Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 1s.

CHAMBA.

King's Head. New Shade.

‡ 2 a., mauve.

Rate, 16 a. = 1 R. = 1s. 4½d.

PANAMA (CANAL ZONE).

Portrait of Fernandez de Cordoba. Overprinted CANAL ZONE.

2 c., black and carmine.

Special Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 6d.

QUEENSLAND.

Type 27 a. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 × 12½.

* 9d., brown and blue.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CANTON.

1906. Type 6 of Indo-China, overprinted CANTON in sans-serif caps., and surcharged with Chinese characters. s. d.
35 c., black and red on yellow 0 8

GIBRALTAR.

1903. King's Head. Single wmk.
2½d., lilac and black on blue used 0 2
1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
½d., green used 0 1
2d., green and carmine " 0 2
6d., lilac and violet " 0 4
1s., black and carmine " 0 6
2s., green and blue " 1 0

GWALIOR.

1902. Service. Queen's Head.
½a., pea-green 0 8

JAIPUR.

1906. Type 3. New shade.
1 a., brown-red 0 2

MONACO.

1906. Postage Due. Type 11.
1 c., olive 0 1

SALVADOR.

Various issues. New or revised prices.

Cat. No.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
359	13 c., yellow-brown	1 3	1 0
361	26 c., "	0 6	—
362	50 c., rose	0 6	—
371	12 c., green	0 4	0 6
372	13 c., yellow-brown	0 3	0 6
373	24 c., black	0 8	—
374	26 c., yellow-brown	0 4	—
392	2 c., carmine	0 2	0 1
394	5 c., deep blue	0 3	0 1
395	10 c., dull lilac	0 3	0 2
396	12 c., slate	0 2	0 3
397	13 c., red-brown	0 3	0 3
398	24 c., scarlet	0 5	0 6
399	26 c., brown	0 6	1 0
400	50 c., olive-yellow	0 4	1 0
401	100 c., greenish blue	0 6	—
403	1 c. on 13 c., red-brown	1 0	1 0
412	5 c. on 12 c., slate	1 0	—
447	2 c., rose	0 6	0 8
458	2 c., "	7 6	—
459	10 c., blue	5 0	—
668	1 c., scarlet	2 0	—
664	2 c., green	2 0	—
665	3 c., brown	2 6	—
666	5 c., orange	2 6	—
667	10 c., blue-green	2 6	—
668	12 c., blue	3 0	—
669	15 c., grey-black	3 0	—
670	20 c., purple-black	3 0	—
671	24 c., yellow	3 6	—
672	30 c., rose	3 6	—
673	50 c., violet	3 6	—
674	100 c., brown-lake	4 0	—

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NEW YEAR PRESENTS

Have you tried our — APPROVAL SHEETS?

IF NOT, LET US SEND YOU
A SAMPLE SHEET OF YOUR
FAVOURITE COUNTRY.

THE stamps are arranged on sheets holding ten rows of ten stamps, that is, one hundred stamps to a sheet; from sixty to one hundred of each sheet are made up at a time, and the stamps are all arranged in exact catalogue order. For instance, "A" sheet contains stamps of Great Britain and Antigua; "B" sheet contains Barbados, Bangkok, Bahamas, and Bermuda; and so on.

In our stock we have over sixty different sheets, so a collector who goes through them will have had the chance to buy more than six thousand different stamps, by no means a bad start for a pretty good collection.

No collector ever has the same sheet sent to him twice, as by means of a card index system we keep an exact record of every sheet a collector has had.

On these sheets we allow a discount of 10%.

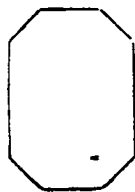
Now the next step is that of the collector who has been through these sheets and wants something better, and this we provide by a selection of

BLUE APPROVAL BOOKS.

Of these books we have some thousands; most of the books contain stamps of one or two countries, both used and unused, and it is these books that we use mostly for our foreign approval business.

Discount on the "blue books" same as on approval sheets. Hundreds of selections sent out daily.

STAMP HINGES.



EXACT SIZE.

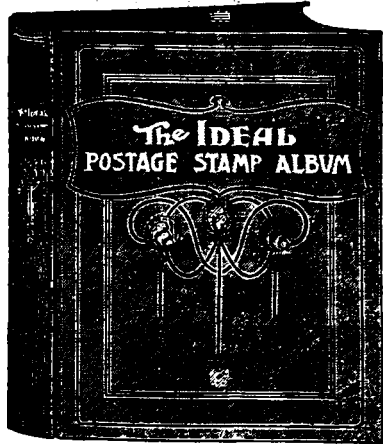
We have prepared a NEW STAMP HINGE, put up in air-tight tin boxes, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

Price 7d. per box, post-free.

THE IDEAL ALBUM.

ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
COMPRESSED INTO ONE VOLUME.

With the view of providing our friends with a really fine Christmas present for young stamp collectors, we have just had an edition of our IDEAL ALBUM sumptuously bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and gilt lettered. 25/-; post-free, 25/9.



600 pages. Size, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches.

Produced at great cost in response to a demand for a simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each stamp, and omitting all perplexing minor varieties. This IDEAL Album may be best described as collecting made easy and pleasant.

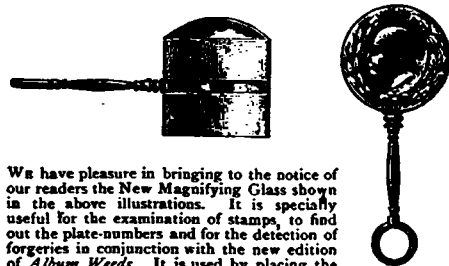
POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES.



AFTER examining some scores of different sorts, we have been able to get one combining the greatest power with the largest field obtainable for pocket use. These glasses are mounted in handsome vulcanite frames, and are very compact. There are two lenses in each, which may be used singly, or if a very strong power is desired, may be combined.

Price 7/6; post-free, 7/7; abroad, 8/4.

NEW STAMP MAGNIFYING GLASS.



We have pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers the New Magnifying Glass shown in the above illustrations. It is specially useful for the examination of stamps, to find out the plate-numbers and for the detection of forgeries in conjunction with the new edition of *Album Weeds*. It is used by placing the flat side in contact with the stamp to be examined.

Price of the Magnifying Glass. 5/-; post-fr. in Gt. Britain, 5/1.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

The most popular Album
ever published is
admitted to be

THE IMPERIAL

It extends to three fine volumes.
The size of the page is 8½ x 11 inches.
On the left-hand page is a full, illus-
trated, descriptive catalogue, and on
the right are numbered spaces for
the stamps comprised in the catalogue
opposite.

**VOL. I.—STAMPS OF BRITISH
EMPIRE.**

**VOL. II.—STAMPS OF EUROPE
AND COLONIES, & POSSESSIONS
OF EUROPEAN STATES.**

**VOL. III.—FOREIGN COUN-
TRIES, EXCEPT EUROPE AND
ITS POSSESSIONS.**

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526 pages. About 1800 illustrations.

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**Vol. II.—Stamps of Europe¹ and its
Colonies and Possessions.**
544 pages. 1700 illustrations.

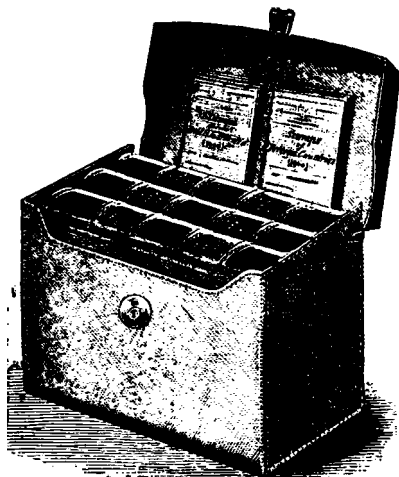
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412 pages. 1500 illustrations.

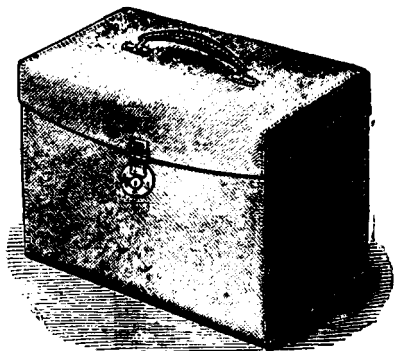
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Price 30s. Carriage extra.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 2, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 106).

12 JANUARY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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— A —

STAMP STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of
'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Clog Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
6c. 6c.

IS

**APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE**

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



BOSNIA

1904. Unpaid. Type 11.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50,
and 200 heller; black, red, & yellow.

Catalogue value of the above Stamps,
5s. 5d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

For the Set of Thirteen, used,

2s. 6d. post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

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New Sets of Titles of Countries for Blank Albums

We have just prepared a new series of the above, revised up to date.

It consists of nearly 500 names, including all the most recent additions, embracing every country issuing Postage Stamps.

*They are specially suitable for the **A, B, and E PHILATELIC ALBUMS**, but are adaptable to any Album of similar character.*

Price 1s., post-free 1/1⁰

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUBED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BERMUDA.

1906. *Type with floating dock.* s. d.
2½d., brown and ultramarine 0 4

BRAZIL.

1906. *New types, with portraits of celebrities.*

10 reis, blue-green	0 1
20 " purple	0 1
50 " green	0 3
100 " rose	0 6
200 " blue	0 8
300 " sepia	0 10
400 " sage-green	0 10
700 " brown	1 6

CHILI.

1895. *Postage Due.*

2c., black on yellow	used 1 0
4c. " "	2 0
6c. " "	2 6
8c. " "	3 0
10c. " "	3 0
16c. " "	3 6
20c. " "	4 0
30c. " "	5 0

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Various Issues. Revised Prices.

Cat. No.		
223.	2c., green	0 3
224.	5c., red-brown	0 3
225.	10c., orange	0 3
226.	20c., purple	0 4
227.	50c., black	0 0
228.	1p., brown	1 6
234.	½c., carmine	0 2
235.	1c., olive-green and lilac	0 3
236.	2c., deep green	0 3
237.	5c., orange-brown	0 6
238.	10c., orange	1 0
239.	20c., marone	1 9
240.	50c., black	4 6
241.	1p., deep brown	7 6
244.	5c., blue and Black	0 3
245.	10c., orange	0 4
246.	12c., mauve	0 4
247.	20c., bright rose	0 4
248.	50c., brown	0 6

GWALIOR.

1906. *King's Head.*
2½ a., ultramarine 0 6

HOLLAND.

1906. *Charity Stamps. Sold at double face-value.*
1c., 3c., and 5c. set of three 0 6

JAMAICA.

1897. *Queen's Head.*
5s., violet used 6 0

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1906. *New Type with head. Overprinted CANAL ZONE.*
2c., black and carmine 0 2

SALVADOR.

Various issues. New or revised prices.

Cat. No.		
268.	1c. on 10c., blue (surch. inverted)	15 0
311.	2c. on 12c., carmine (centavo)	15 0
312.	3c. on 12c., green	15 0

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

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NEW YEAR PRESENTS

Have you tried our — APPROVAL SHEETS?

**IF NOT, LET US SEND YOU
A SAMPLE SHEET OF YOUR
FAVOURITE COUNTRY.**

THE stamps are arranged on sheets holding ten rows of ten stamps, that is, one hundred stamps to a sheet; from sixty to one hundred of each sheet are made up at a time, and the stamps are all arranged in exact catalogue order. For instance, "A" sheet contains stamps of Great Britain and Antigua; "B" sheet contains Barbados, Bangkok, Bahamas, and Bermuda; and so on.

In our stock we have over sixty different sheets, so a collector who goes through them will have had the chance to buy more than six thousand different stamps, by no means a bad start for a pretty good collection.

No collector ever has the same sheet sent to him twice, as by means of a card index system we keep an exact record of every sheet a collector has had.

On these sheets we allow a discount of 10%.

Now the next step is that of the collector who has been through these sheets and wants something better, and this we provide by a selection of

BLUE APPROVAL BOOKS.

Of these books we have some thousands; most of the books contain stamps of one or two countries, both used and unused, and it is these books that we use mostly for our foreign approval business.

Discount on the "blue books" same as on approval sheets. Hundreds of selections sent out daily.

STAMP HINGES.



EXACT SIZE.

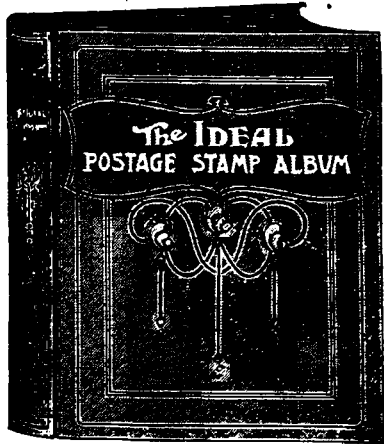
We have prepared a **NEW STAMP HINGE**, put up in air-tight tin boxes, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubtly gummed, and thus easily peelable.

Price 7d. per box, post-free.

THE IDEAL ALBUM.

**ALL THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD
COMPRESSED INTO ONE VOLUME.**

WITH the view of providing our friends with a really fine Christmas present for young stamp collectors, we have just had an edition of our **IDEAL ALBUM** sumptuously bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and gilt lettered. **25/-; post-free, 25/9.**



600 pages. Size, 9 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches.

Produced at great cost in response to a demand for a simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each stamp, and omitting all perplexing minor varieties. This **IDEAL Album** may be best described as collecting made easy and pleasant.

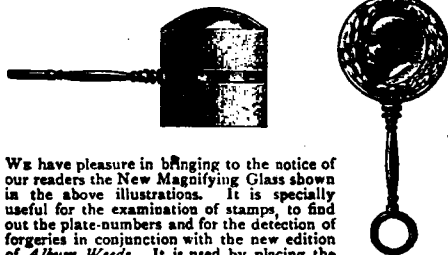
POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES.



AFTER examining some scores of different sorts, we have been able to get one combining the greatest power with the largest field obtainable for pocket use. These glasses are mounted in handsome vulcanite frames, and are very compact. There are two lenses in each, which may be used singly, or if a very strong power is desired, may be combined.

Price 7/6; post-free, 7/7; abroad, 8/4

NEW STAMP MAGNIFYING GLASS.



We have pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers the **New Magnifying Glass** shown in the above illustrations. It is specially useful for the examination of stamps, to find out the plate-numbers and for the detection of forgeries in conjunction with the new edition of *Album Weeds*. It is used by placing the flat side in contact with the stamp to be examined.

Price of the Magnifying Glass, 5/-; post-fr. in Gt. Britain, 5/1.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 3

NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

The most popular Album
ever published is
admitted to be

THE IMPERIAL

It extends to three fine volumes.
The size of the page is 8½ × 11 inches.
On the left-hand page is a full, illus-
trated, descriptive catalogue, and on
the right are numbered spaces for
the stamps comprised in the catalogue
opposite.

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EMPIRE.**

**VOL. II.—STAMPS OF EUROPE
AND COLONIES, & POSSESSIONS
OF EUROPEAN STATES.**

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544 pages. 1700 illustrations.

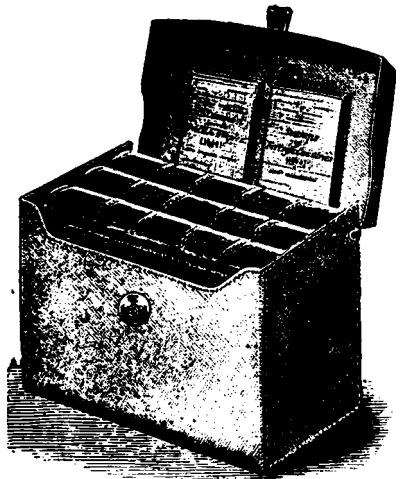
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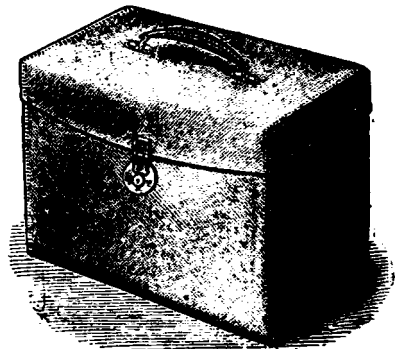
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- No. 98.—Half-bound, green morocco, 22/6; post-free, 23/3.
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TO HOLD THE SET OF
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No. 3, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 107).

19 JANUARY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A

STAMP STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

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APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



BOSNIA

1906. Pictorial Stamps

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20,
25, and 30 heller.

The above beautiful Stamps,
each containing a different
view and lightly cancelled
to order,

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

TENPENCE

The Set of Nine, Post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending January 5th.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

BERMUDA.

Mult. wmk. Ord. paper. Perf. 14.
2½d., brown and ultramarine.

CANTON. (105)

Indo China, Type 6. Surcharged CANTON in black.
† 1 fr., pale olive-green.
Special Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 1s.

DOMINICA. (98)

Wmk. Cr. CC. Chalky paper.
‡ ½d., green and grey-green.
* 1s., magenta and green.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.

Wmk. Cr. CC. Chalky paper.
* 1 rup., green.
* 10 rup., black and ultramarine.
Rate, 16 a. = 1 rupee = 1s. 4½d.

HOLLAND. (100)

Charity Stamps available for Postage. Large oblong.
1 c., rose. 3 c., slate. 5 c., green.
Special prices per set of three, 4d.

These stamps are to be sold to the public at double their face value for a few weeks only.

JHIND.

Surcharged on India King. New shade.
* 2 a., mauve.
Rate, 16 a. = 1 rup. = 1s. 4½d.

MALDIV ISLANDS. (94)

Current Stamps of Ceylon surcharged MALDIVES in black.
† 2 c., orange-brown. † 5 c., lilac.
3 c., green. † 15 c., ultramarine.
4 c., orange and ultramarine.
‡ 25 c., pale brown.
Rate, 100 c. = 1 rup. = 1s. 4½d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (100)

Small Queen's Head Stamps.
† 2d., violet. Wmk. Cr. and A. Perf. 12 x 11½.
† 2½d., deep blue ,, Cr. and SA. ,, ,,
† 5d., brown-purple ,, ,, ,,
Large Stamps. Thick Postage. Perf. 12.
† 3d., light olive-green. Wmk. Cr. and A.
† 8d., ultramarine. ,, Cr. and SA.
† 1s., brown. ,, Cr. and A.
† 2s. 6d., deep mauve. ,, Cr. and SA.

URUGUAY.

New design. Perf. 11½.
5 c., cobalt.
Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 6d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUBED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1894-1904. Type 43. Perf. 11, 11½. Widely spaced.
1000 reis, claret and blue-green 3 0

CANTON.

1906. Type 6 of Indo-China, overprinted CANTON in sans-serif caps., and surcharged with Chinese characters.
1 fr., pale olive-green 1 6
2 fr., brown on yellow 3 0

ECUADOR.

Cat. No.	Various Issues.	Revised prices.
37.	5 c. on 1s., deep blue	. . . . . 0 6
54.	1 c., blue	. . . . . used 0 2
56.	5 c., blue-green	. . . . . " 0 2
70.	2 c., vermilion	. . . . . " 0 2
71.	5 c., ultramarine	. . . . . " 0 2
105.	5 c., green	. . . . . " 0 2
106.	10 c., vermilion	. . . . . " 0 6
510.	5 c. on 10 c., orange	. . . . . " 0 6

ELOBEY, ANNABON, AND CORISCO.

1906. Stamps of 1905, overprinted 1906, and surcharged.
10 c. on 1 c., rose }
15 c. on 2 c., deep violet } Set of four
25 c. on 3 c., black } used, 6s. 6d.
50 c. on 4 c., pale red }

FRENCH CHINA.

1906. Stamps of Indo-China, Type 6, overprinted "Chine" and Chinese characters.
1 c., olive-green 0 1
2 c., brown on yellow 0 1
5 c., green 0 2
10 c., red 0 2
15 c., brown on bluish 0 4
20 c., red-brown on green 0 4
25 c., blue 0 5
40 c., black 0 6
2 fr., brown on yellow 2 6
10 fr., red on green 12 6

HONDURAS.

Cat. No.	Various Issues.	New or revised prices.
52.	1 c., deep blue	. . . . . used 0 1
54.	5 c., green	. . . . . " 0 1
68.	5 c., apple-green	. . . . . " 0 1
69.	10 c., blue-green	. . . . . " 0 2
76.	1 p., violet	. . . . . " 1 3
88.	1 c., vermilion	. . . . . " 0 2
98.	5 c., violet	. . . . . " 0 1
112.	1 c., brown (laid paper)	. . . . . " 0 1

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1906. Type 24. Crown and SA close. Perf. 12 x 11½.
½d., green (No. 325) 0 1
1906. Type 27. Thick Postage. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 12
3d., olive-green 0 5

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.
CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

STAMP COLLECTIONS REGISTER.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount received for his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C., or will be sent on approval to responsible persons, on condition that they pay all expenses for postage and insurance to them (and back to us if not bought), and agree to return the collection within three days of receipt.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.

No. 1.—JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

An extremely fine and highly specialized collection of this country; most of the plates have been reconstructed and many of the rarer ones are complete. The collection is very strong in stamps on letters, especially in the old circular and early rectangular issues.

Amongst the better stamps we notice in this collection are the following:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1867. (Printed in blocks of three, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 1-1 a.)
 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 a., black, four copies.
 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 a., blue, fifteen „
 1874. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 a., emerald green, one unused, and four used of these great rarities.
 Sept., 1866. Single die, $\frac{1}{2}$ a., nine of these rare stamps.
 1866. (Printed in sheet of twenty varieties). Eighteen of these rare $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black, stamps are here—certainly one of the finest lots in the world.</p> | <p>1866. (Printed in strip of five stamps), 1 a., black; no less than nine of these rarities, including the five types (three pairs are included).
 1877. Oil Colours. $\frac{1}{2}$ a., black, four copies.
 „ „ 1 a. „ three „
 „ „ 1 a., blue seven „</p> |
|--|---|

The later issues are practically complete in immense variety of shade.

This collection was awarded a Bronze Medal at the London Philatelic Exhibition, 1906.

Price £1,100.

No. 2.—NORTH BORNEO.

The finest collection of the old stamps of this country that we have seen. The collection is highly specialized and is carefully written up, and is full of notes and information, much of which has not been published. The collection contains a unique series of proofs and colour trials which, we understand, came from one of the directors of the Company, and which certainly could not be duplicated.

The collection is almost complete, both used and unused, but not much attention has been paid to the modern picture stamps. **Price £340.** Very cheap.

We do not think this collection could be duplicated at double the money.

KING'S HEADS.

Wmk. C and CA Single.

HAVING recently purchased a small stock of these popular stamps, we are now able to quote prices of those we have in stock—and many of which we have not been able to supply for several months past.

Of some of the following varieties we have a fair lot, and can supply many in pairs or blocks of four; (and especially the rarer varieties) we have but very few, and early application will be necessary. All are unused, and have full gum.

BAHAMAS. s. d.	
1d.	0 4
2d.	0 4
4d.	0 10
6d.	0 8
1/-	1 4
5/-	6 6

BRITISH HONDURAS.	
2 c.	0 3
5 c.	0 8
20 c.	1 3

BRITISH SOMALILAND.	
1/2 a.	0 1
2/2 a.	0 5
3 a.	0 8
4 a.	1 0
6 a.	1 6
8 a.	2 0
12 a.	3 3

CAYMAN ISLES.	
These will all become scarce, as the printing was a very small one for all the values.	
1d.	0 4
1d.	0 4
2 1/2d.	1 0
6d.	3 6
1/-	10 0

CEYLON.	
We consider all these a good investment, and likely to soon be quoted much higher.	
2 c.	0 4
3 c.	0 4
4 c.	0 4
5 c.	0 6
12 c.	1 0
15 c.	2 0
25 c.	3 6
30 c.	1 0
75 c.	3 9
2 r. 50 c.	30 0

OFFICIAL.	
2 c.	6 0
3 c.	5 0
5 c.	3 6
15 c.	10 0
25 c.	17 6
50 c.	10 0

CYPRUS.	
1 pl.	0 6
50 p.	0 6
1 p.	2 6
6 p.	6 0
9 p.	15 0
12 p.	3 3
18 p.	20 0
45 p.	15 0

E. AFRICA AND UGANDA. s. d.	
1/2 a.	1 0
1 a.	0 6
2 a.	1 6
2 1/2 a.	3 0
3 a.	5 6
4 a.	8 0
5 a.	8 0
8 a.	5 0

FIJI.	
1d.	0 2
1d.	0 4
2d.	0 3
2 1/2d.	0 4
3d.	0 5
4d.	0 7
5d.	0 8
6d.	0 8
1/-	1 4
5/-	6 6
£1	35 0

GAMBIA.	
1d.	0 3
1d.	0 4
2d.	0 9
2 1/2d.	1 3
3d.	1 6
4d.	1 3
6d.	2 0
1/-	5 0
1/6	7 6
2/-	5 0
2/6	6 0
8/-	15 0
1d. on 2/6	15 0
1d. on 3/-	10 0

GIBRALTAR.	
1/2 s.	0 3
1d.	0 3
1d.	0 4
2d.	0 9
2 1/2d.	0 4
3d.	0 9
6d.	1 6
1/-	3 6
2/-	7 3
4/-	5 0
8/-	10 0
£1	25 0

MOROCCO AGENCIES.	
5 c.	0 1
20 c.	0 9
25 c.	0 8
50 c.	25 0
1 p.	4 6
2 p.	15 0

GOLD COAST.	
1d.	0 1
1d.	0 3
2 1/2d.	0 6
3d.	0 9
6d.	1 4
1/-	1 4
2/-	3 8

GRENADA.	
The stock of these has been burnt, and we consider they will go much higher.	
1d.	0 3
1d.	0 3
2d.	1 0
2 1/2d.	1 6
3d.	0 9
6d.	2 0
1/-	6 0
2/-	7 6
5/-	15 0
10/-	30 0

HONG KONG.	
The higher values should prove a good sound investment.	
1 c.	0 1
2 c.	0 1
4 c.	0 3
5 c.	0 4
8 c.	0 9
10 c.	0 6
12 c.	0 9
20 c.	1 3
30 c.	1 6
50 c.	3 6
1 \$	7 6
15	12 0
25	18 0
35	25 0
55	25 0
10 \$	40 0

LAGOS.	
1d.	2 0
1d.	0 6
2d.	2 0
2 1/2d.	0 9
3d.	1 6
6d.	15 0
5/-	35 0

NATAL.	
1d.	0 2
1d.	0 3
1d.	0 3
2d.	0 4
2 1/2d.	0 4
3d.	0 5
6d.	0 7
6d.	0 8
1/-	3 6
2/6	8 6

NORTHERN NIGERIA.	
1d.	0 4
1d.	0 4
2d.	1 0
2 1/2d.	0 9
3d.	1 9
6d.	4 0
1/-	6 0
2/6	12 6
10/-	12 6

ORANGE RIVER.	
1d.	0 1
1d.	0 3
2d.	0 3
2 1/2d.	0 4
3d.	0 5
4d.	0 6
6d.	0 8
1/-	1 4
5/-	6 6

ST. LUCIA.	
This is a really rare little set, and we have had difficulty in getting a small supply.	
1d.	0 6
1d.	0 9
2 1/2d.	3 0
3d.	1 6
1/-	4 0

ST. VINCENT.	
1d.	0 1
1d.	0 3
2d.	0 3
2 1/2d.	0 6
3d.	2 6
6d.	2 6
1/-	10 0
2/-	2 8
5/-	6 6

SEYCHELLES.
As a large stock of these is now on the market, we do not quote prices which might be deceptive and subject to reductions.

SIERRA LEONE.	
A really good set. We find every value scarce.	
1d.	0 4
1d.	0 6
1d.	1 6
2d.	1 6
2 1/2d.	1 6
3d.	1 6
4d.	1 6
5d.	2 0
6d.	2 6
1/-	8 0
2/-	12 0
5/-	20 0
£1	40 0

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.	
Many of the values are getting very scarce.	
1d.	0 6
1d.	0 6
2d.	4 0
2 1/2d.	5 0
4d.	1 6
6d.	3 6
1/-	6 0
2/6	15 0
5/-	20 0
10/-	15 0
£1	120 0

STRAITS.	
We consider the stamps from 10 c. upwards are all scarce, and likely to be a good investment.	
1 c.	0 1
8 c.	0 3
4 c.	0 3
5 c.	0 3
8 c.	0 4
10 c.	1 0
25 c.	3 0
30 c.	3 0
50 c.	10 0
1 \$	16 0
2 \$	17 6
5 \$	30 0

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 4, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 108).

26 JANUARY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A

SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



GERMAN EMPIRE.

KINGDOM OF BADEN.

1904. Official Stamps. Type Oa.

2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 25 pf.

Full Set of Six Values, Unused & Mint.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

1s. 3d.

the Set of Six, post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending January 12th.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

BRAZIL. (103)

New Portrait Series. Perf. 12.

2000 r., green.

Rate, 1000 reis = 1s. 6d.

FIJI.

King. Mult. Ord. New colour.

rd., vermilion on white.

HAYTI. (104)

Oblong postage due stamps

† 2 c. de pi., vermilion.	† 10 c. de pi., full purple.
† 5 " blue.	† 50 " olive-green.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 pl. = 1s. 6d.

INDIA. (101)

New type, inscribed "Postage and Revenue."

* 1 a., carmine.

Rate 16 a. = 1 rup. = 1s. 4½d.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

British stamps surcharged MOROCCO AGENCIES in black.

5 c. on ½d., yellow-green	Ord.	Paper
10 c. on 1d., scarlet	"	"
15 c. on 1½d., purple and green	Chalky	"
20 c. on 2d., green and scarlet	"	"
25 c. on 2½d., ultramarine	Ord.	"
50 c. on 5d., purple and ultramarine	Chalky	"
1 p. on 10d., " scarlet	"	"
3 p. on 2s. 6d., lilac	"	"
8 p. on 5s., carmine	Ord.	"

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peseta = 9½d.

NEW ZEALAND. (101)

Wmk. N Z and star. New perf. 14.

9d., mauve.

International Exhibition. Wmk. and perf. as above.

½d., green.	3d., brown and lilac.
1d., red.	6d., pink and olive-green.

NICARAGUA. (96)

Officials. 1906 Issue. Type 6a.

5 c., blue.	50 c., bistre-brown.
10 c., brown.	1 p., carmine.
20 c., orange.	2 p., violet.

5 p., black.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 1s. 4½d.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA. (90)

King. Mult. Chalky.

‡ £1, green and violet.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. (100)

Wmk. W. Cr. A. Perf. 14. New design.

† 6d., mauve.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1906. New type. Portrait series. s. d.
2000 r., yellow-green 4 6

FIJI ISLANDS.

1891-1900. Types 11 and 12.
6d., bright rose (No. 145a) used 1 0
1s., pale brown (,, 130) " 2 5

1906. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
1d., vermilion 0 2

HAYTI.

1906. Postage Due.
2 c. de p., vermilion 0 2
5 c. " blue 0 4
10 c. " dull purple 0 8
50 c. " olive-green 3 3

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1905-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
5 c., grey-green and green 0 2
10 c., purple on red 0 3
20 c., grey-green and carmine 0 4
25 c., lilac on bluish 0 6
50 c., lilac and violet 0 10
1 p., black and carmine 1 9
2 p., " " blue 3 6

1906-7. Stamps of Great Britain, overprinted and surcharged.
5 c. on ½d., yellow-green 0 1
10 c. on 1d., scarlet 0 2

NEW ZEALAND.

1906. Pictorial Exhibition Stamps.
½d., green 0 1
1d., red 0 2
3d., brown and blue 0 5
6d., pink and olive-green 0 8

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.).

1906. New Permanent Type.
10 c., indigo used 0 1

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1904-6. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
½d., yellow-green and black (C) 0 1
1d., carmine " " (C) 0 2
2d., orange-brown " " 0 4
2½d., ultramarine " " 0 5
4d., olive-green " " (C) 0 8
6d., mauve " " 2 0
1s., black and green 2 0
2s. 6d., brown and black 7 6
5s., yellow and black 8 6
£1, violet and green 40 0

VICTORIA.

1905-6. Crown and A. Perf. 12x12½.
3d., orange-brown used 0 2
6d., green " 0 2

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1906. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12x12½.
9d., orange used or unused 1 0

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.
CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

STAMP COLLECTIONS' REGISTER.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C., or will be sent on approval to responsible persons, on condition that they pay all expenses for postage and insurance to them (and back to us, if not bought), and agree to return the collection within three days of receipt.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
- 9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in Collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

No. 3.—AFGHANISTAN.

A highly specialized and very complete collection of these rare and interesting stamps. Most of the plates have been reconstructed and many of the earlier and rarer kinds are complete. Amongst the rarer pieces we note as follows:—

- 1870-1. Plates A, B, C, and D, complete, and a second partly reconstructed Plate D on a different paper.
- 1871-2. 6 sh. and 1 ru., purple, 2 unused, 7 used.
- 1873-4. Shahi, black. A fine series of eight complete and different sheets, each of 60 stamps.
- 1873-4. Abasi, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 rupee, black, complete plate.
- 1874-5. Sunar and Abasi, purple, complete plate, 11 unused.
- ” ” black ” 8 ”
- 1875-6. The rare tablet type, a remade complete plate of the 24 types; 5 are purple, 19 are black. In addition to the plate there are 9 unused and 11 used extra copies of these tablets, showing rare varieties of paper, etc.

The later issues are very fine, and most values have been “plated” in all colours.

This collection has been awarded two Silver Medals at London Stamp Exhibitions and a Silver Medal at Manchester, and has been improved since the last Exhibition.

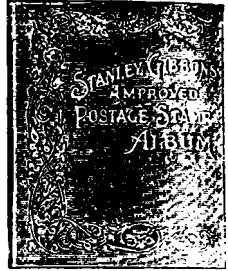
This is certainly one of the finest and most complete collections of the old stamps of Afghanistan in the world, and we can strongly recommend it, as we do not consider it would be possible to duplicate it nowadays.

Price £1,950.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 3

THE NINTH EDITION OF

The Improved Postage Stamp Album, No. O



ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH THOUSAND:

The Best and Largest Album ever Published at the Price.

176 LARGE PAGES. SPACES FOR 4700 STAMPS.

48 extra pages added in this Edition without extra charge.

This Album is now selling at the rate of over 1000 copies a month.

THE demand for this Album has simply been phenomenal, and it gives universal satisfaction—not a single complaint has been received. The last Edition had nearly 20 extra pages added, and now another 48 pages have been added, and all the Geographical and Historical Notes brought up fully to date.

All the newest stamp-issuing countries, such as Bussahir, Canton, Cayman Isles, Hoi-hao, Dahomey, etc. e. c., have been added.

At the top of each page there is the name of the country, and a mass of valuable information, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, etc. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in art cloth. The Album contains a pocket to hold duplicate Stamps, and Fifty Stamps will be presented gratis with each Album. There is also an Illustrated Frontispiece of the Rarest Stamps, with prices attached that we pay for each.

Price, bound in handsome art cloth, post-free, 1/3.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

E. S. says: "I asked a friend where the best place was to buy a Stamp Album cheap. He referred me to you, saying that he had bought one and sold it again next day for 1/9, after keeping the stamps."

A. A. writes: "I received your Stamp Album on Thursday, and I wonder how you can sell it so cheap; for as soon as a friend saw it he offered me 2/6 for it. Please send me another."

C. A. W. writes: "Please send me one of your marvellous 1/- Albums, with packet of stamps, in order that I may convince my incredulous friends that such a thing is possible."

Miss M. R. writes from Piccadilly: "I was greatly pleased with the Album I received this morning, which all my friends admired, and thought it very cheap."

J. P., West Norwood: "A friend of mine has one, and directly I saw it I offered to buy it; but he would not sell it, so please send one."

E. A. T., Gampole, Ceylon: "The Improved Postage Stamp Album, together with the packet of stamps, reached me quite safe. It is fully worth the amount, viz., 1/-, I paid for it. I wonder how you can sell it so cheap as that, for when I received it a friend of mine saw it and offered 7 rs. 50 cts. (equal to 10s. 4d.) for it."

F. E. R. L., Trinidad: "Your Album is the best I have seen for even 2/-, so it is indeed cheap for 1/-."

W. J. E. B., Newcastle, Natal: "Your No. O Album to hand, with thanks. I must again compliment you on its excellence, as I can out here sell it for at least 3/-, and the stamps for another 9d. or so. I will take an early opportunity of sending for half a dozen."

R. D., Evan's City, Pa., U.S.A.: "Please find enclosed 35 c. for one Improved Stamp Album and 50 stamps. I have a friend who has one, and said that he would not take a dollar for it."

W. H. B., Fairhaven, Mass.: "I have received the Album and am much pleased with it. I would not sell it for 50 cents if I could not get another. If I can turn any trade your way I shall try to do so, for I believe you to be a good square man to deal with."

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 5, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 109).

2 FEBRUARY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A

SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

A fine set of fifty obsolete and unused original Stamps, Crown and Head Types, as above, and including Angola 100, 200, and 300 reis; Five Guinea surcharged on Cape Verde; three RARE old Provisionals of Macao; rare Provisionals of Port. India, etc. etc.

*The Catalogue value of the above
Set is 10s. 8d.*

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

5s. the Set, post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

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HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 47 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending January 19th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark=Distribution complete.

*=Distribution as yet incomplete.

†=Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡=Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of *G.S.W.* in which reference was made to that country in this column.

AZORES. (103)

Issue for Portuguese Colonies, near the Azores.

† 25 r., red and black.

Rate, 1000 reis=4s. 6d.

CHILI.

Type 27. Perf. 12.

50 c., black and blue.

Rate, 100 c.=1 peso=1s. 4½d.

GWALIOR.

King's Head Stamp of India, surcharged.

† 12 a., purple on red.

Rate 16 a.=1 rup.=1s. 4½d.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Designs similar to Cuba. Perf. 12.

2 c., green.

4 c., rose.

6 c., violet.

8 c., brown.

10 c., dark blue.

12 c., claret.

16 c., purple.

20 c., light brown.

26 c., black.

30 c., olive-green.

Rate, 100 c.=1 peso=2s. 1d.

SALVADOR. (90)

Type 97. New Shade.

5 c., slate-grey.

Rate, 100 c.=1 peso=2s. 6d.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. (104)

King. Mult. Chalky.

* 5 c., lilac on white.

Rate, 100 c.=£1=2s. 8d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ABYSSINIA.

Cat. No.	Various Issues.	New and revised prices.	s. d.
36.	½ g., green	used	0 6
37.	½ g., red		0 6
38.	½ g., blue		1 0
39.	½ g., brown		1 6
40.	4 g., claret		2 6
41.	8 g., lilac		3 0
42.	16 g., black		5 0
44.	½ g., green		1 0
45.	½ g., red		1 0
49.	8 g., lilac		3 0
50.	16 g., black		5 0
111.	½ g., green		1 0
112.	½ g., red		1 3
113.	1 g., blue		2 0
114.	2 g., brown		2 6
115.	4 g., claret		3 0
116.	8 g., lilac		4 0
117.	16 g., black		5 0

AZORES.

1906. *New type with King's Head, overprinted with figures of value in one corner, and initials of Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada in other three.*

25 r., red and black 0 3

CHINA.

1905 (? 1906). *Colour changed.*

5 c., violet used 0 1

NEW ZEALAND.

1903-6. *Perf. 14. Wmk. Single lined NZ and Star.*

2d., mauve	used	0 2
3d., orange-bistre		0 4
4d., blue and chestnut on bluish		0 4
5d., sepia		0 3
6d., rose-carmine		0 2
6d., rosine		0 2
1s., orange-brown		0 3
9d., purple		0 9
2s., green		0 0

SALVADOR.

1906. *Type 97. Thick paper. Colour changed.*

5 c., slate-blue and black 0 3

SIAM.

1899. *Type 9. Surcharged ATTS in plural.*

1 atts on 12 atts, purple and carmine 2 6

NICARAGUA.

1903. *Official.*

50 c. on 20 c., brown used 1 9

1906. *Official. Type 6a.*

1 c., green		0 1
2 c., rose		0 1
5 c., blue		0 2
10 c., brown		0 4

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.)

1906. *New types.*

2 c., green		0 1
4 c., rose		0 2
6 c., violet		0 3
8 c., brown		0 4
10 c., deep blue		0 5
12 c., claret		0 5
16 c., purple		0 6
20 c., light brown		0 8
26 c., deep violet		0 10
30 c., olive-green		0 10

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- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C., or will be sent on approval to responsible persons, on condition that they pay all expenses for postage and insurance to them (and back to us, if not bought), and agree to return the collection within three days of receipt.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
- 9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in Collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

No. 4.—A COLLECTION OF BRITISH COLONIALS.

3678 in all, mounted in a new Imperial No. 7.

THIS Collection has been formed in Buenos Ayres by an English gentleman residing there, and contains amongst others:—

GREAT BRITAIN. 2/-, brown; 10/- and £1, Cross; £1, Orbs and Crowns; I.R. Official 5/-, Queen and KING; a strong lot of other Officials.

BAHAMAS. £1.

BRITISH SOMALILAND. Officials, Set of 13.

BRITISH GUIANA. 96 c., drab, unused.

CANADA. Jubilee Set, complete.

FALKLAND ISLES. Complete to 1898.

GIBRALTAR. First Issue, complete.

NEW SOUTH WALES. Four Sydney Views.

SEYCHELLES. Nearly complete. Etc. etc.

The Stamps in general are in *fine* condition, and most countries are represented. The owner states the Catalogue price is £599; his price is only

£150.

This will be a bargain for any one wanting a good start in the popular British Colonials.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

100 POSTAGE STAMPS, all genuine and different, and of a catalogue value of over 8s. are presented with each STRAND ALBUM.

The Strand Postage Stamp Album

NEW EDITION.

THE book, which is printed on an unusually good quality paper, is bound in a new and specially designed cover. The shape is as illustrated, and the size a new and convenient one, viz. 9½ in. by 7½ inches. Sufficient guards have been inserted so that when the Album is full the covers shall be level with each other, and not bulged, as is often the case in imperfectly constructed books.

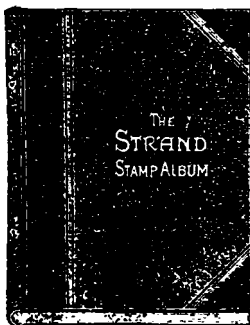


No. 14.

320 pages. Spaces for
8000 Stamps.

Nos. 15 and 16.

400 pages. Spaces for
11,000 Stamps.



Nos. 15 and 16
include a series of
Six Maps,
specially engraved
for this
Publication, and
beautifully printed
in Colours.



Concise Geographical and other particulars with Illustrations are given at the head of each country, the pages being divided into rectangles, as is usual, with this most important innovation, that they vary in size so as to conveniently accommodate the Stamps desired to be placed in position. This is an advantageous improvement that will commend itself to every collector. Post Cards are not provided for, as all Philatelists of experience know it is best to collect them separately.

A new and very important departure has been made in Nos. 15 and 16, in including for the first time in any Philatelic Album a series of Six specially drawn Maps, printed in colours, and giving the names of all Stamp-issuing Countries. They are of course fully brought up to date, and are not needlessly encumbered with unnecessary names, thus increasing their usefulness for easy and instant reference.

Each Album now has four full-page Illustrations of the Watermarks found on all Stamps.

PRICES.

No. 14.—Strongly and neatly bound in plain cloth, gilt lettered, 320 pages, post-free, 2/11; abroad, 3/4.

No. 15.—Strongly and handsomely bound in plain cloth, with gilt edges and lettering, and six Maps, and eighty extra leaves, post-free, 5/6; abroad, 6/-.

No. 16.—Handsomely bound in half morocco, lettered on back, plain cloth sides, with six Maps, gilt edges, 400 pages, post-free, 9/-; abroad, 9/6.

Each quality can be supplied in either blue, red, or green art bindings.

“SERGT. P. D., *Glasgow*. **RECENT UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.**

I like the general outline of the “Strand” Album and consider them in every respect very suitable for beginners, which I was when I purchased mine. The quality of the paper is good, and the division is excellent, in fact I consider it the best album published at the price. You may use this recommendation as you think fit.”

“A. S., *Lower Clapton Rd., N.E.*

I bought one of your Strand Postage Stamp Albums the other day and I think it is marvellous how you can make them and sell them at such a low price as 2/6. Every one I have shown it to, says it is worth double the price; 100 foreign stamps are given with it, and they alone are worth 1/-.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 6, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 110).

9 FEBRUARY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A

SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



SEYCHELLES.

1903-4. King's Head. Single wmk.	s.	d.
2 c., orange-brown and green	0	1
3 c., dull green	0	1
6 c., carmine	0	2
12 c., grey-brown and dull green	0	3
15 c., ultramarine	0	4
18 c., sage-green and carmine	0	5
30 c., violet and dull green	0	9
45 c., brown and carmine	1	0
75 c., yellow and violet	1	6
1 r. 50 c., grey-black and carmine	4	0
2 r. 25 c., mauve and green	7	6

The Catalogue Price of the above stamps is 20s. 11d.

At the above SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES they
total only 16s. 1d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

If the whole set is taken,
15s. post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 195 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 ABERN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending January 26th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BRAZIL. (108)

New Portrait Series. Perf. 12.

500 r., deep purple.

5000 r., rosine.

Rate, 1000 r. = 1s. 8d.

HOI-HAO.

Indo-China Type, surcharged HOI-HAO in red and black.

1 c., olive-green (red).

2 c., claret on yellow (black).

4 c., magenta on azure (red).

5 c., deep green (red).

10 c., rose (black).†

20 c., red on green (black).

30 c., brown on cream (black).

40 c., black on toned (red).

Special Rate, 100 fl. = 1 fr. = 1s.

HUNGARY.

Type 7. Wmk. Type 9. New Perf. 15.

1 f., black.

3 f., orange.

25 f., blue.

30 f., orange-brown.

Rate, 100 fl. = 1 kor. = 10½d.

VICTORIA. (93)

Type 59. Perf. 12 × 12½. Wmk. Cr. and A.

† 5d., chocolate.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BADEN. (GERMANY.)

1904. Official. Type O 2.

3 pf., brown					
5 pf., green					
10 pf., carmine					
20 pf., ultramarine					
			Set of four	0	4

BENADIR.

1903. Types 1 and 2.

1 besa, brown					0	1
1 anna, rose						0
2½ annas, blue						0
5 " orange-yellow						0
10 " lilac						1
15 c. On 2 a., brown-orange						0

BRAZIL.

1906. Portrait Series. Perf. 12.

500 r., deep purple					1	2
5000 r., rosine						22

CHILI.

1905-6. Type 27. Perf. 12.

50 c., black and blue						1
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FRENCH MOROCCO.

1902. Types 4, 5, and 6 surcharged.

5 c., blue-green				used	0	1
20 c., brown-purple						0
25 c., blue						0
50 c., brown and lavender						0
1 p., lake and green						0
2 p., dull purple and buff						1

HOI-HAO.

1906. Type 6 of Indo-China, overprinted HOI-HAO in sans-serif caps., and surcharged with Chinese characters.

2 c., claret on yellow					0	1
4 c., magenta on azure						0
5 c., deep green						0
10 c., rose						0
20 c., red on green						0
30 c., brown on cream						0
40 c., black on toned						0

HUNGARY.

1907. Type 7. Perf. 15.

1 f., black						0
3 f., orange						0
25 f., blue						0
30 f., orange-brown						0

PONTA DELGADA.

1897. Type 2.

75 r., rose and black				used	0	4
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SPANISH MOROCCO.

1903. Overprinted on Spanish stamps.

5 c., green				used	0	1
10 c., red						0
25 c., blue						0

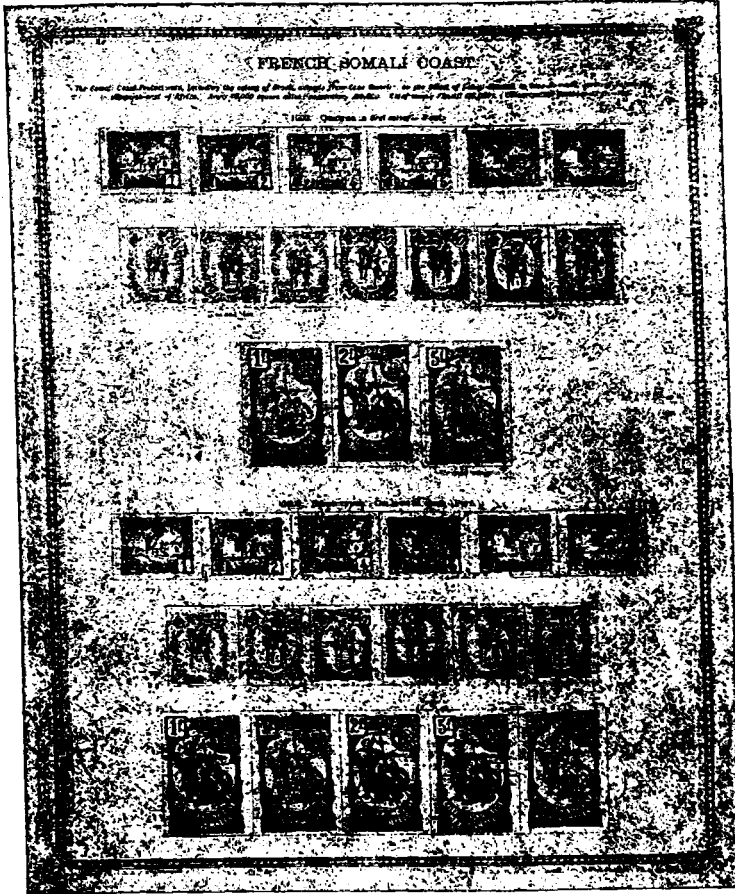
STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

THIS IS A NEW AND UP-TO-DATE
ALBUM FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTOR.

The IDEAL ALBUM.



A SPECIMEN PAGE.

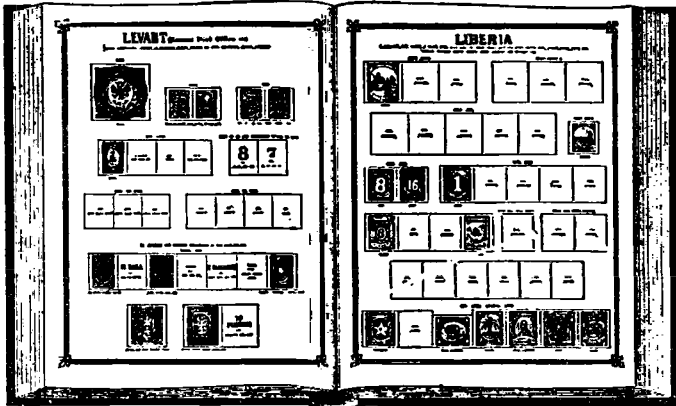
For Information and Prices see next page.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

THE IDEAL ALBUM.

**200 POSTAGE STAMPS, all different,
presented free with each Ideal Album.**

On the inside of the front cover there is a permanent linen pocket for duplicates, and in this pocket the above packet of Stamps will be placed in the first 4000 Ideal Albums.



600 pages. Size—9½×11½ inches. 5,200 Illustrations.

A NEW AND THOROUGHLY UP-TO-DATE ALBUM.

FOR some years past we have had a great demand for a simple Album, fully illustrated, with a square for each Stamp, and omitting all minor varieties, and we trust that collectors and the trade will be pleased with this our latest production.

It is essential that an Album of this description should be in one volume, and in order to make this possible we have had to print it upon both sides of the paper and to rigidly cut down varieties.

With the aim before us of producing a book to suit the great bulk of *general* collectors, we have, after much consideration, decided to limit THE IDEAL ALBUM to the *Postage Stamps of the World*, and to omit all such varieties as Postal Fiscals, Official or Service Stamps, Postage Due or Unpaid Letter Stamps, etc. etc.

This Album is *arranged strictly alphabetically*—thus Vathy will be found under the V's and not in French Consular Offices, Aitutaki under the A's and not after New Zealand, etc. etc.

IDEAL I.—*On extra stout paper, strongly bound in cloth, artistically designed cover in assorted colours, sprinkled edges, gold lettered on back, 600 pages.*

Price, post-free, U.K., 10/7; abroad, extra.

IDEAL II.—*As last, but INTERLEAVED to prevent any chance of Stamps rubbing, and in superior and stronger binding.*

Price, post-free, U.K., 15/10; abroad, extra.

IDEAL III.—*Sumptuously bound in half-morocco, gilt edges and lettering, and INTERLEAVED as Ideal II.*

Price, post-free, U.K., 25/9; abroad, extra.

IDEAL Nos. I. and II. can be supplied bound in blue, green, or red.

IDEAL No. III., bound in half red or green morocco only.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 7, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 111).

16 FEBRUARY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



CUBA

A very fine set of Fifty-three different Stamps of the issues from 1857 to 1883, all unused, in fine condition, and including a number of high values, and eight provisional issues.

The Catalogue price of these Stamps is 10s. 2d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

For the set of Fifty-three Stamps.

5s. 6d. post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

A SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 301 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending February 2nd.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BRAZIL. (110)

Portrait Series. Perf. 12.

1000 r., vermilion.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. New Design. Perf. 12.

50 r., dark green.

100 r., carmine.

200 r., indigo-blue.

300 r., black-brown.

400 r., olive-green.

500 r., purple-black.

* 1000 r., orange-vermilion.

* 2000 r., yellow-green.

Rate, 1000 reis = 1s. 8d.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA. (107)

Wmk. Cr. C C. Chalky Paper.

† 1 rup., green.

2 rup., dull lilac and purple.

‡ 10 rup., black and ultramarine.

Rate, 16 a. = 1 rup. = 1s. 4½d.

ITALIAN CRETE.

Stamps of Italy surcharged LA CANEA in black.

1 c., brown

2 c., orange-brown.

5 c., green.

* 10 c., lake.

15 c. on 20 c., orange.

25 c., blue.

* 40 c., brown.

* 50 c., mauve.

* 1 l., brown and green.

* 5 l., rose and blue.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 ll. = 9½d.

JAMAICA. (103)

Mult. Wmk. Ord. Paper. Perf. 14.

½d., green. New design of Arms.

6d., orange. Queen. Type V.

1s., brown. Queen. Type VI.

UNITED STATES.

Type 103. Imperf.

2 c., carmine.

Rate, 100 c. = 81 = 4s. 2d.

These stamps are issued for use in stamp-affixing machines, and have been distributed in pairs or more.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRAZIL.

1906. Head of Liberty.	s. d.
1000 reis, vermilion	2 6
1906. Unpaid. New type.	
50 r., deep green	0 2
100 r., carmine	0 4
200 r., indigo	0 8
300 r., black-brown	1 0
400 r., olive-green	1 3
500 r., purple-black	1 6

CHILI.

1905-6. Type 27. Perf. 12.	
50 c., black and blue	used 0 6

HOLLAND.

1906. Charity Stamps.	
1 c., vermilion	used 0 2
3 c., sage-green	0 2
5 c., slate	0 3

ICELAND.

1902. Type 4. Perf. 12½, 13.	
50 aur, carmine and blue	7 6
50 aur ,, ,,	used 6 0

ITALIAN CRETE.

1906. Stamps of Italy overprinted LA CANEA.	
1 c., brown	0 1
2 c., orange-brown	0 1
5 c., green	0 1
15 c. on 20 c., orange	0 4
25 c., blue	0 5

JAMAICA.

1906. Head of Queen. Multiple wmk.	
6d., orange	0 8
1s., brown	1 4

1906. New Arms type.

½d., green	0 1
----------------------	-----

NATAL.

1904. Official. King's Head.	
½d., green and black	used 0 3
1d., carmine ,,	0 4
2d., red, olive-green, and black	12 0
3d., purple, grey, and black	17 6
3d., ,, ,,	used 6 0
6d., dull green, chocolate, and black	30 0
6d., ,, ,,	used 24 0

UNITED STATES.

1907. Type 103. Imperf.	
2 c., carmine	0 2
2 c., ,,	used 0 2

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

THE STAMP KING

A PHILATELIC NOVEL.

By Messrs. BEAUREGARD & GORSSE.

Translated from the French by EDITH C. PHILLIPS.

The story commences at the New York Philatelic Club, and traces out in a most amusing manner the struggles of the two leading members to secure the rarest stamp in the world. The chase leads these collectors to London, Paris, and Naples, and ends, after many curious adventures, in New York.

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS.

The Daily News says: "A delightful addition to modern books of adventure. . . . Incidentally, there is a marvellous revelation of the inner affairs and methods of the stamp-collecting world; but the main interest of the book, to our mind, is its remarkable story, and it can and will be read with pleasure by many who care nothing whatever about the philatelic mania. . . . It would be spoiling a very good thing to tell the rest of the story of the adventures of these two. . . . and we shall be much mistaken if this book, in popular form, does not meet with phenomenal favour."

The Spectator says: "A most diverting extravaganza, rather in the style of Jules Verne. . . . The apology of the translator for the lack of verisimilitude in the last scene is entirely unnecessary; otherwise she has done her work with credit, while M. Veillemin's spirited illustrations heighten the attractions of a most entertaining and ingenious story."

The People "A novel that will certainly interest the ordinary reader and doubly interest the Philatelist. It is profusely illustrated, and with a class of illustration that puts to shame much of the rubbish that we find in English novels."

The London Philatelist says: "It may at once be said that it is amusing in the extreme, and cannot fail to entertain all its readers. We have to heartily congratulate the translator upon the accuracy and excellence of her handiwork. *The Stamp King*, we should add, is both superbly illustrated and beautifully printed, and will assuredly command a wide circle of readers."

Vanity Fair: "This very sprightly novel on the stamp-collecting mania is most amusing, and might be just the thing for a present to young folks who are ardent collectors and readers of cheery, harmless fiction. It is excellently 'got up,' the illustrations are very good, and the story itself is quite exciting. All people who love (or loathe) stamp-collecting are honestly advised to read the racy story of Miss Betty Scott."

The Liverpool Mercury: "The enthusiasm of Philatelists in their favourite pursuit is well illustrated in this capital story. It possesses many merits, the interest being sustained throughout. The translation is admirable, scarcely a trace is to be seen of French idiom, while the rendering into American vernacular is particularly clever and satisfactory."

The Court Circular: "A very great amount of interest is taken in stamp-collecting, and a book pleasantly dealing with the stamp hobby, such as the one before us, will be sure to find a wide circle of readers."

The Lady's Pictorial: "This curious story is unique, for never before or since its publication has the stamp-collecting hobby been turned to account as the central idea of a really interesting romance and love story."

Gentlewoman: "The story is full of exciting incidents."

**Half bound in Art Buckram, cloth sides, gilt lettering, plain edges,
200 pages, 80 fine illustrations. Post-free, 6/4; abroad, 6/8.**

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PACKET NO. 67.



1000 Different Stamps!

No Envelopes, Wrappers, or Postcards. This is the cheapest packet we have ever offered, and it contains many scarce varieties, provisional issues, and scores of obsolete varieties. A very different packet from the usual 1000 variety offered in the trade. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Price 15s., post-free and registered

PACKET NO. 68.



1500 Different Stamps!

All in perfect condition and a splendid start. A large number of really rare and valuable stamps are contained in this packet, and the specimens are neatly mounted on sheets and therefore are not folded or creased. We are constantly adding new issues and older stamps to this packet when we purchase large lots.

Price 35s., post-free and registered.

PACKET NO. 69.



2000 Different Stamps!

A grand packet for either dealer or collector. The stamps are mounted on sheets, thus forming a stock to sell from or an easy method of transfer to the collection. This packet is without doubt a splendid investment for anyone.

Price £3, post-free and registered.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 8, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 112).

23 FEBRUARY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A SERIAL STORY

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'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS
APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



ORDINARY

LIBERIA.

1901. Official Stamps of 1894-1900 overprinted
ORDINARY, by hand, as above (in Monrovia), for
use as ordinary Postage Stamps.

	SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE.
	s. d.
5c., black and blue	2 6
10c., blue and yellow	4 0
15c., slate	4 0
20c., red	10 0
24c., green on buff	10 0
25c., green	8 0
30c., blue	8 0
50c., black and brown	8 0

All unused and mint.

We have just purchased a small lot of the above
Stamps, which were imported while they were
current. Hitherto we have only been able to
obtain a few sets, which we sold at \$6 the set.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE
if the set of eight values taken, as above,
\$2. 5s., post-free and registered.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the
date of the number in which they appear. After the expira-
tion of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates
only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will
be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the
result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these
bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of
receipt of the number containing the offer.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending February 9th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of *G.S.W.* in which reference was made to that country in this column.

DENMARK.

Head of King Frederik.

20 öre, blue.

Rate, 100 öre = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

GIBRALTAR.

King. Mult. Ord. New colour.

1d., carmine.

GUATEMALA.

New value of present pictorial issue.

12½ c., black and blue.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 9½d.

HONG KONG.

King. Mult. Chalky.

† 2c., green.

† 5c., green and brown-orange.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. (108)

British Stamps surcharged MOROCCO AGENCIES in black.

† 15c. on 1½d., purple and green. Chalky paper.

† 20c. on 2d., green and scarlet. " "

† 25c. on 2½d., ultramarine. Ord. " "

† 50c. on 5d., purple and ultramarine. Chalky " "

† 1p. on 10d. " scarlet. " "

† 3p. on 2/6, lilac. " " "

† 6p. on 5/-, carmine. " " "

Rate, 100 c. = 1 p. = 9½d.

SWITZERLAND. (97)

Type 9. Perf. 11½. New Wmk. as Type 13.

15c., purple.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRITISH GUIANA.

1900-2. Type 28. Single wmk. s. d.

48 c., grey and brown-lilac 6 0

CYPRUS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

18 pi., black and brown used 2 6

45 pi., brown-purple and ultramarine 6 0

DENMARK.

1907. Head of New King.

20 öre, blue 0 4

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1901-6. Type 3. Centre in black.

50 c., orange-brown (single wmk.) 0 6

50 c. " (mult. wmk.) 0 6

GIBRALTAR.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

1d., carmine 0 2

GUATEMALA.

1907. Pictorial Set. New Value.

12½ c., black and blue 0 3

JAPAN.

1889-1901. Type 29.

1 yen, scarlet used 0 3

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1907. Stamps of Great Britain overprinted.

10 c. on 1d., carmine 0 2

15 c. on 1½d., purple and green 0 3

20 c. on 2d., green and scarlet 0 3

25 c. on 2½d., ultramarine 0 4

NEGI SEMBILAN.

1891-2. Types 1 and 2.

2 c., rose (No. 1) used 0 4

5 c., blue (No. 4) 0 4

SARAWAK.

1892. Surcharged with Type 11.

1 c. on 3 c., brown on yellow used 0 2

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

\$1, green and black 1 3

\$2, lilac " 1 9

SWITZERLAND.

1907. Type 9. New wmk.

15 c., purple 0 3

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

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NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

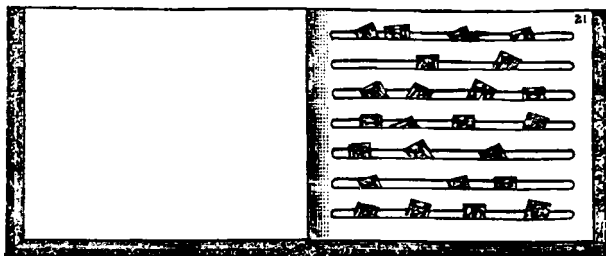
STOCK ALBUMS

FOR LOOSE STAMPS.

(a) WITH CARDBOARD SLOTS.



No. 13.



No. 14.

The smaller sizes being memo. size are intended for pocket use.

The largest size ($10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in.)—opening oblong shape—contains 60 leaves, each leaf having seven horizontal slits as illustrated above, running almost the entire length of the page. They are arranged for the safe retention of superfluous or duplicate stamps, in either small or large numbers.

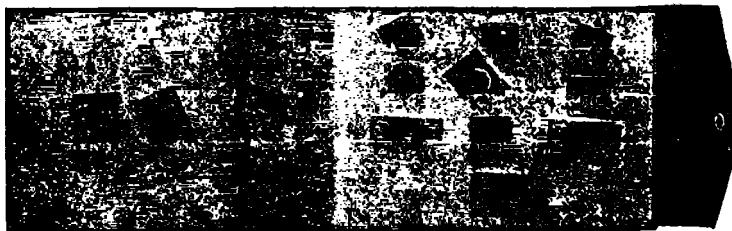
Both dealers and collectors will find these Albums pre-eminently adapted for their use; and they contain no printing of any kind—an advantage that will especially commend itself to the trade.

“My Duplicates.”—Pocket size (6×4 in.), 12 pages, bound in cloth. Price, post-free, 1s. 1d.

No. 13.—Pocket size, bound in cloth. Price, post-free, 1s. 7d.

No. 14.—Strongly bound, leather back and corners, well guarded. Price, post-free United Kingdom 12s. 6d., abroad extra.

(b) WITH LINEN SLOTS.



No. 17.

These books contain 12 or 24 pages, having four strips of linen, $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. wide, arranged horizontally, glued at the bottom edge and with the upper one open, for the safe retention and preservation of recent purchases or duplicates. A large pocket is also provided at the back for Envelopes or Stamps in bulk. In daily use by leading Collectors.

No. 17.—Size, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. with clasp. Price, post-free, 2s. 7d.

No. 18.—Oblong, 24 pages, six strips on each page, interleaved with strong glazed paper to prevent rubbing. Price, post-free, 5s. 4d.; abroad, 5s. 6d.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

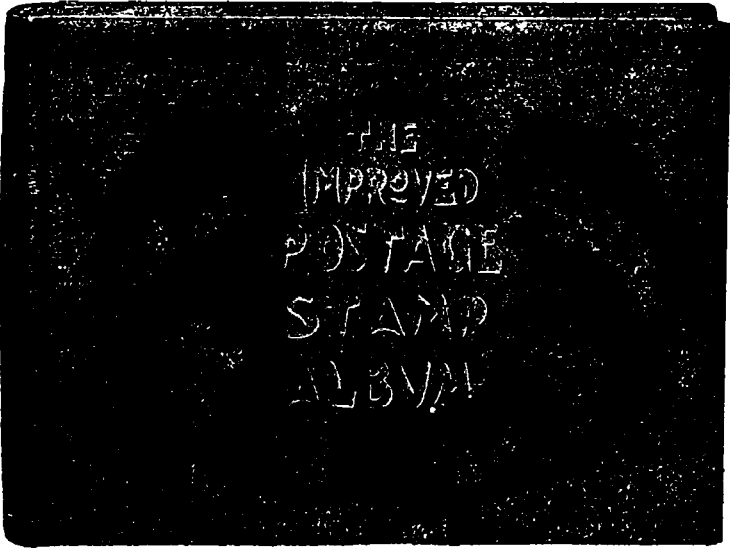
THE IMPROVED ALBUM

FIFTEENTH EDITION.

Greatly Enlarged and Re-written.

SIZE OF PAGE, 10 × 7½ in.

ONE HUNDRED STAMPS, all different, are presented with each Album sold.



Cover of No. 3.

THIS new Edition is printed on a *superior* quality paper, especially made for it, and is now illustrated for the first time. About 600 full-sized types of stamps are shown, which will be of great use to the collector in correctly placing the stamps.

The shape is oblong, and spaces are provided according to the different requirements of the various countries.

A large number of guards have been provided so that the Album shall not bulge when full.

The Album is divided into Continents, and the name of the country only is given at the head of each section.

Eighty different watermarks are illustrated in actual size, and lists are given of the various watermarks of the different countries.

Special attention has been paid to the binding, which is exceptionally strong, and the covers are artistically designed.

PRICES (All well packed) :

- No. 2.**—Strongly and neatly bound in Plain Cloth, gilt lettered back and sides, 304 pages.
Price post-free 4/-, abroad 4/7.
- No. 3.**—Well bound in Art Vellum, as illustration, blocked in gold and colours, 304 pages.
Price post-free, 5/6, abroad 6/2.
- No. 4.**—Handsomely half bound, Art Vellum sides, gold lines and gilt letters on back, gilt edges, with extra leaves after each continent, for new issues, making in all 368 pages.
Price post-free 8/-, abroad 8/10.

Each quality can be supplied in red, green, or blue bindings.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 9, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 113).

2 MARCH, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
2c. 2c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



ECUADOR.

1899. Official. Types as above.

2 c., orange.

10 c. "

20 c. "

50 c. "

Set of four, UNUSED and MINT.

Catalogue price 2s. 6d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

1s. post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 DRACBCHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending February 16th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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HUNGARY. (110)

Type 7. Wmk. Type 9. New perf. 15.

12 f., lilac.

Rate, 100 fl. = 1 kor. = 10½d.

INDIA. (108)

New Type, inscribed POSTAGE & REVENUE.

† 1 a., carmine.

Rate, 16 a. = 1 rup. = 1s. 4½d.

NICARAGUA. (108)

Type 36, surcharged VALE 20c. in black.

20 c. on 2 c., carmine.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 p. = 1s. 4½d.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA. (107)

Large Stamps. Cr. & A. Perf. 12. Thick POSTAGE.

† 4d., orange-red.

† 9d., brown lake.

SWITZERLAND. (112)

Type X. Perf. 11½ × 11. New Wmk., Type 13.

3 frs., bistre-brown.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

UNITED STATES. (111)

Type 103. Imperf.

1 c., green.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 2d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

EGYPT.

Service Stamps. Types 25 and 18. Overprinted
O.H.H.S. s. d.
5 mil., rose-carmine used 0 2
1 piast., blue " 0 3

GAMBIA.

1906. Provisionals.

½d. on 2s. 6d., purple and brown on yellow (No. 69) 10 0
1d. on 3s., carmine and green ,, (No. 70) 10 0

HUNGARY.

1907. Type 7. Wmk. Type 9. Perf. 15.

12 f., lilac 0 2

INDIA.

1906. New Type with King's Head. Postage and Revenue.

1 a., carmine 0 2

NICARAGUA.

1907. Type 36. Surcharged VALE 20c.

20 c. on 2 c., red 0 6

PATIALA.

Cat. No. Service Stamps. King's Head.

146. ½ a., pea-green 0 2
147. 1 a., carmine 0 4
148. 2 a., purple 0 6
149. 3 a., orange-brown 0 9
150. 4 a., olive-green 1 0
154. 1 r., green and carmine 4 0

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Various Types and Perfs. Wmk. Crown SA (close).
Revised prices.

281. 6d., bright blue used 0 3
293. 3d., olive-green " 0 3
304. 8d., ultramarine " 1 0
311. 3d., olive-green " 0 2
312. 4d., orange-red " 0 4
317. 6d., blue-green " 0 2
317a. 8d., ultramarine " 1 0
318. 9d., brown-lake " 0 9
329. 2½d., deep blue " 0 2
330. 5d., brown-purple " 0 2

1906-7. Type 27. Wmk. Crown over A. Perf. 12.

3d., olive-green used 0 2
4d., orange-red " 0 6
9d., brown-lake " 1 0

SWITZERLAND.

1907. Type 10. New wmk.

3 f., bistre-brown 3 6

UNITED STATES.

1907. Type 89. Imperf.

1 c., deep green unused. used.
0 1 0 1

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

TWEEZERS FOR HANDLING STAMPS.

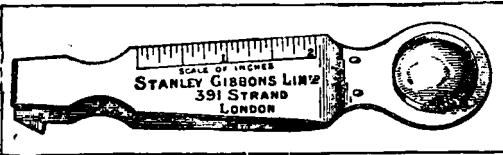
These are invaluable to every Philatelist. They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps.

They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.

No. 1.—LARGE SIZE, blunt ends, 5 inches long. Price, post-free, 2/7; abroad, 3/-.
No. 2.—SMALL SIZE, 4½ inches long. Newest size, rounded ends. Price, post-free, 2/1; abroad, 2/5.



No. 3.—SMALL SIZE, 4½ inches. Newest size, pointed ends. *Highly recommended.* Price, post-free, 2/1; abroad, 2/5.



THE "PHILATELISTS' VADE MECUM"

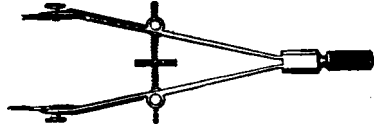
(SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT)

Is an entirely New and Original Invention for enabling Collectors to Mount Stamps without handling them, and is a *multum in parvo* of Philatelic requisites.

It consists of a pair of broad-headed flat metal tongs, one of which is fitted with a solid wedge. The object of this is to permit the free end of a mount held by the tongs to be bent over, moistened, applied to the back of the stamp, and pressed down, and the mount can then be released, the stamp lifted, the other end of the mount moistened, and the stamp fastened thereby on the page. In the handle is inserted a stamp magnifying power. On one side of the middle part is a millimetre scale (divided to half millimetres), and on the other a two-inch scale (divided to sixteenths), both accurately marked off. The stamp can be firmly held along either scale by the tongs. The tongs are made of solid nickel, polished, and fit into a handsome velvet-lined case, the size of which, when closed, is slightly less than 6 inches long, 1½ inches wide, and only ¼ inch thick.

Price, with case complete, post-free, 2/7; abroad, 3/6.

SURCHARGE MEASURER.



The accompanying illustration will give the best idea of what this is. It consists of a pair of needle-pointed spring compasses, capable, by means of an adjusting screw, of measuring with the greatest accuracy all surcharges up to 40 millimetres in length. In addition to the measure a millimetre gauge is obtained by running the head of the screw along a piece of paper, a series of lines exactly a millimetre apart being thus indented in the paper. For measuring surcharges on such stamps as Natal, Straits Settlements, &c., this will be found invaluable, and also in the detection of forgeries—a forgery or forged surcharge very seldom being *exactly* the same size as the original. Price, post-free, 7/7; abroad, 7/11.

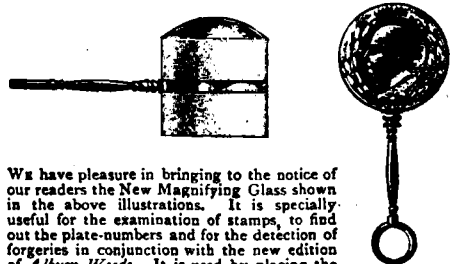
POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES.



AFTER examining some scores of different sorts, we have been able to get one combining the greatest power with the largest field obtainable for pocket use. These glasses are mounted in handsome vulcanite frames, and are very compact. There are two lenses in each, which may be used singly, or if a very strong power is desired, may be combined.

Price, post-free, 7/7; abroad, 8/4.

NEW STAMP MAGNIFYING GLASS.



We have pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers the New Magnifying Glass shown in the above illustrations. It is specially useful for the examination of stamps, to find out the plate-numbers and for the detection of forgeries in conjunction with the new edition of *Album Weeds*. It is used by placing the flat side in contact with the stamp to be examined.

Price, post-free in Great Britain, 5/1; abroad, 6/-

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

THE FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS

OF

The Royal Philatelic Society, London

CAN NOW BE SUPPLIED.

"AFRICA," PART I. The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of the British Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates in AFRICA.

This part comprises **British Bechuanaland, British East Africa, British South Africa** (including **British Central Africa**), and the **Cape of Good Hope**. The Illustrations include those of the Stamps described, and also Eight Sheets of Photo-mezzotypes of the Envelopes, Wrappers, and Post Cards. This Work, already out of print, is now rare.

S. G., Ltd., have a limited supply. Price 40/-; post-free, 40/3; abroad, 40/4.

"AFRICA," PART II. Comprising Gambia, Gold Coast, Griqualand East, Griqualand West, Lagos, Madagascar, Matebeleland, Mauritius, and Natal.

With Illustrations of the Stamps described, Thirteen Sheets of Photo-mezzotype Illustrations, and One Sheet of Coloured Autotype Illustrations.

247 pages. Price 16/-; post-free, 16/4; abroad, 16/8.

"AFRICA," PART III. Comprising New Republic, Northern Nigeria, Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorate, Orange River Colony with Orange Free State, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Stellaland, Swazieland, the Transvaal with South African Republic, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Zululand.

As may be seen from this list, the work is one of the most important that the Society has issued.

The work is edited by **Mr. E. D. Bacon**, and his collaborators were **Messrs. W. D. Beckton, C. J. Daun, T. W. Hall, A. de Reuterskiöld, and R. B. Yardley**.

The full-sized plates are thirty in number, and some hundreds of Illustrations are dispersed throughout the text.

The entire edition of the work consists of 750 copies; of these about 300 were wanted for members of the Society and for other purposes, so that only about 450 remained for sale.

450 pages. Price 40/-; post-free in Great Britain, 40/6.

It will be advisable to order early, as similar publications by the Society have soon been at a premium. We might mention that *West Indies* has sold at 80/- and *North American Colonies* at 110/-, and no copies of either are now on sale anywhere.

"INDIA AND CEYLON." The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, & Telegraph Stamps of **BRITISH INDIA & CEYLON**.

With Twenty-four Sheets of Autotype Illustrations.

Price 25/-; post-free, 25/4; abroad, 25/6.

A History of the Adhesive Stamps of the BRITISH ISLES

AVAILABLE FOR POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH PURPOSES.

By **HASTINGS E. WRIGHT** AND **A. B. CREEKE, JUN.**

With Twelve Plates of Photo-mezzotype Illustrations and Twenty-six Plates of Diagrams.

THIS work is the most complete History of the Stamps of our own Country which has ever appeared, and consists of about 290 pages, Imperial 8vo. The text contains numerous Illustrations of Watermarks, Marginal Inscriptions, etc., in facsimile, in addition to the Plates of Illustrations mentioned above.

Price post-free, 24/6; abroad, 25/-

A Supplement to the British Isles (With a plate of Ten Illustrations).

By **A. B. CREEKE, JUN.** Price 2/6; post-free, 2/7.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 10, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 114).

9 MARCH, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



SWITZERLAND.

1881-2. Type 7. Granite Paper.

- 2 c., ochre.
- 5 c., black-brown.
- 10 c., bright rose.
- 15 c., lemon-yellow.
- 20 c., brown-orange.
- 25 c., green.
- 40 c., slate.
- 50 c., mauve.
- 1 f., gold.

The catalogue price of the above Set
is 9d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

for the Set of Nine Stamps, unused
and mint,

6d., post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

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— A —

SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

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'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

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DENMARK. (112)

Head of King Frederik. Perf. 12½.

* 100 Öre, orange-buff.

Rate, 100 öre = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

QUEENSLAND. (105)

Type 27a. Wmk. Cr. & A. Perf. 12 × 12½.

† 9d., brown and blue.

TASMANIA. (90)

Queen. Wmk. Crown & A. Perf. 12½.

‡ 10s., mauve and brown.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ANTIOQUIA.

Cat. No.	Various Issues.	Revised Prices.	s. d.
75.	2 p., green on lilac	.	5 0
111.	5 c., red	.	0 2
124.	5 c., dull yellow	used	0 2
125.	10 c., brown-lilac	.	0 4
141.	20 c., purple	.	0 4
150.	1 c., rose	.	0 1
150A.	1 c., blue	.	0 1
159.	30 c., rose	.	0 3
160.	40 c., blue	.	0 3
161.	50 c., brown on yellow	.	0 4

DENMARK.

1907. *Head of New King.*

100 öre, orange-buff 1 8

FERNANDO POO.

1907. *New Portrait of King of Spain.*

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c. set of five 1 6

FRENCH CHINA.

1894-1901. *Stamp of France, Type 10, overprinted.*
50 c., carmine (A 20) 1 0

GIBRALTAR.

Cat. No.	1886-98. Various Issues.	Revised Prices.	s. d.
8.	½d., dull green	.	0 2
9.	1d., rose	.	0 4
17.	25 c. on 2d., brown-lilac	.	2 0
26.	5 c., green	.	0 2
39.	½d., grey-green	.	0 2
40.	1d., carmine	.	0 4

MALTA.

1885. *Queen's Head. Single CA wmk.*

½d., green 0 2
4d., brown 0 10

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

1898. *Gibraltar Stamp, with local overprint.*

20 c., olive-green 0 4

QUEENSLAND.

1906-7. *Type 27. Wmk. Crown & A.*

9d., brown and blue 1 0

PORTUGAL.

1895-9. *Type 39. Error, figures of value omitted.*
(10) r., yellow-green (371A) 5 0

RIO DE ORO.

1907. *New Portrait of King of Spain.*

1 c. to 10 pesetas set of sixteen 56 0

SIAM.

1899. *Type 9 surcharged. Atts in plural.*

1 atts on 12 atts, purple and carmine 2 6

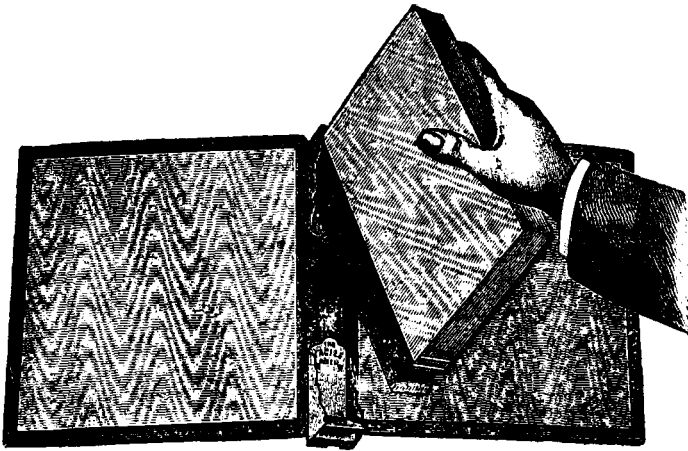
STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

The "FACILE" Postage Stamp Albums.

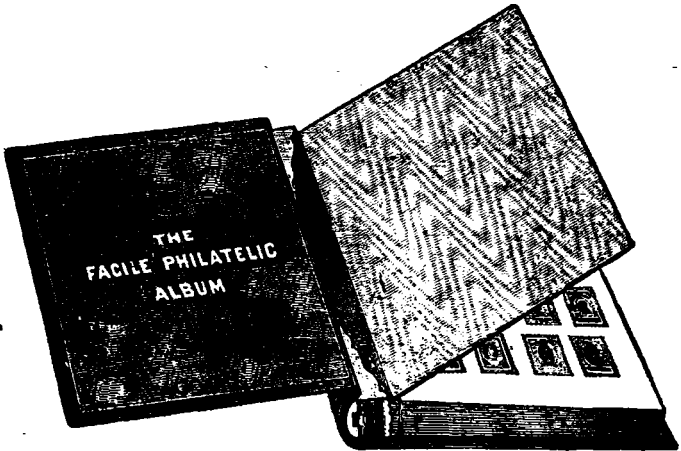
(PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.)



A—SHOWING LEAVES RELEASED.

now a vast improvement upon the old system.

The leaves instead of being threaded upon pegs have a groove cut across each end of the linen joint (see A), and, together with a protecting cover, are held in position by means of two "V"-shaped projections, the whole



B—SHOWING LEAVES SECURED.

being securely fastened by an ingenious spring. When it is desired to remove the leaves it is only necessary to release the spring, when the "V"-shaped projections open automatically, and the contents can be removed with one hand. A great feature of this improvement is that a single leaf can be inserted or detached without disturbing the contents of the Album. Collectors already using the "ORIEL" and "PHILATELIC" can conveniently continue with the "**FACILE.**"

(CONTINUED OVERLEAF.)

Leading Features of the "FACILE."

1. It is undoubtedly the "acme" of loose-leaf albums.
2. Changing position of, or adding to the number of the leaves can be effected instantly and without disturbing contents of Album.
3. The binding of cover being rigid, all possibility of friction between the leaves is prevented.
4. The patent binder has no loose or detachable parts, and therefore cannot get out of order.
5. The action of the patent binder is automatic, and can be perfectly understood the moment it is seen.

At present we are applying this improvement to the following,
a supply of which is now ready:—

The "Facile" Oriel Album.

Containing fifty detachable leaves (10 ins. × 10½ ins.), of the best handmade paper, faced with Japanese tissue paper, and bound in half-red morocco with cloth sides, finished in gold.

Each Album is contained in a cloth drop-in case lined with lambswool.

Price 30s. ; post-free in U. K. 30s. 6d.

The "Facile" Philatelic Albums.

Each containing 100 leaves of a very fine quality white card paper, and strongly bound in half-morocco, gilt ornaments and lettering, and packed in a box.

A—Size, 12½ in. × 10½ in. *Price 30s. ; post-free U. K. 30s. 9d.*

E .. 11 .. × 9½ *25s. ; 25s. 7d.*

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 11, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 115).

16 MARCH, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



PERU.

A very fine set of forty-one UNUSED Stamps, including four 50 c., three 1 sol., and many scarce provisionals.

The catalogue price of the above stamps is £1. 1s. 6d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

for the forty-one stamps, unused and mint,

10s., post-free.

These special offers will be open for one week only from the date of the number in which they appear. After the expiration of a week the stamps will be supplied at the regular rates only, and, in the majority of cases, the Catalogue prices will be maintained, instead of being reduced, as hitherto, as the result of the purchase of bargain parcels.

Foreign and Colonial readers will be supplied with these bargains if they dispatch their orders within one week of receipt of the number containing the offer.

A SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
8c. 6c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 291 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 ABERN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BRUNEI.

1906-7. *Stamps of Labuan overprinted and surcharged.*

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
1 c., black and violet	1 6	5 c. on 16 c., green and brown	2 6
2 c. on 3 c., black and brown	0 6	8 c., black and vermilion	1 0
2 c. on 8 c., orange	2 6	10 c. on 16 c., green and brown	1 0
3 c., black and brown	2 6	25 c. on 16 c. " "	10 0
4 c. on 12 c., black and yellow	0 6		

COLOMBIA.

Various Issues. Revised Prices.

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
367A. 10 c., orange	0 2	415. 5 p., lilac-rose	2 0
369 20 c., pale blue	0 4	416. 5 p., blue-green	2 0
370A. 20 c., carmine-rose	0 4	418. 10 p., claret	3 6
370B. 20 c., blue on pink	0 4	424A. 1 p., blue	1 6
373. 2 c., blue	0 4	429A. 1 p., lilac	1 0
375. 10 c., scarlet	0 3	452. 5 c., rose	<i>used</i> 0 2
402A. 5 c., deep bistre	0 6	460. 5 c., blue	" 0 1
413A. 1 p., lilac	0 6		

EGYPT.

1907. *Service Stamps. Overprinted O.H.H.S.*

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
1 mil., brown	<i>used</i> 0 6	5 mil., rose-carmine	<i>used</i> 0 1
2 " green	" 0 6	1 pias., blue	" 0 3
3 " orange	" 0 6		

HAYTI.

Various Issues. Revised Prices.

<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
38. 5 c., orange-vermilion	<i>used</i> 0 3	122. 2 c., red	<i>used</i> 0 3
45. 3 c., drab-lilac	" 0 3	126. 50 c., brown-lake	" 0 2
66. 50 c., brown-lake	" 1 6	138. 50 c. " "	" 1 9
74. 2 c., orange	" 0 6	140. 1 c. on 20 c., orange	" 0 1
80. 8 c., carmine	1 3	141. 2 c. on 50 c., brown-lake	" 0 1
82. 15 c., olive-grey	1 6	206. 5 c., brown-red (Unpaid)	" 0 6
115. 2 c., rose	<i>used</i> 0 2		

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1863-68. *Type 19. Wmk. Type 20.*

	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>
5s., purple (No. 171)	<i>used</i> 2 6	5s., purple (No. 173)	<i>used</i> 3 6

SWITZERLAND.

1907. *Type 9. New wmk.*

	<i>s. d.</i>
3 c., drab	0 1

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 39¹ STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

COLLECTING BY CATALOGUE.

The shrewdest and most eminent collectors collect by Catalogue. They may have their own ideas on minor varieties, and other minor points, but

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE

is for all the basis of the best collecting of the day, for the very good reason that it is the mature work of the most eminent philatelists of our time, and it is subjected to their continual criticism and revision. So indispensable has the Catalogue become to all that it has been styled

**"The
Philatelists' Bible."**

Country after country has been revised and rewritten in the light of the latest researches, in fact no trouble or expense is ever spared in the unceasing endeavour to make and keep

GIBBONS' CATALOGUE

well abreast of the times as the one indisputable and acceptable authority for the advanced collector and specialist. The method adopted by the publishers of pricing only what they have in stock has made the Catalogue the best and most reliable

Guide to Market Values.

See that you get the new edition for 1906-7 now published. Part I, British Colonies, price 2/6, post-free 2/9. Part II, Foreign Countries, price 2/6, post-free 2/9.

GREATER BRITAIN PACKETS OF British Colonial Stamps. (NO DUPLICATES).

EVERY Packet of this series contains different varieties, no stamp being included in two packets, and purchasers will by this novel method be saved the inconvenience of acquiring duplicates, which is as a rule the bane of most packet buying.

No.	Contains	Price
No. 111	contains 20 varieties of Stamps of Asia	6d.
" 112	" 25 " " " "	2/-
" 113	" 40 " " " "	3/6
" 114	" 40 " " " "	6/6
" 115	" 50 " " " "	16/6
" 116	" 45 " " " "	22/-
" 117	" 30 " " " "	4/-
" 118	" 40 " " " "	21/-
" 121	" 20 " " Africa	6d.
" 122	" 25 " " " "	2/6
" 141	" 20 " " West Indies	9d.
" 142	" 20 " " " "	2/-
" 151	" 25 " " Australasia	6d.
" 152	" 30 " " " "	2/6
" 153	" 30 " " " "	4/6

Post-free in Great Britain, 1d. extra.

GRAND NEW Variety Packets.

IN order to meet the wishes of a great number of our customers, we have prepared a series of packets, as under, entirely different from one another, no stamp in any one packet being in any of the rest of the series; and the purchaser of the series of eight packets will have 1305 extra good varieties and no duplicates.

These packets do NOT contain any Post Cards, cut Envelopes, Fiscals, or Reprints, and are well recommended as good value, and are only a small proportion of the Catalogue value of the single stamps contained in them.

No. 70 contains 500 Stamps of Europe, all different. Price 7/6
Post-free in Great Britain, 1d. extra.

No.	Contains	Price
No. 71	contains 125 Stamps of Asia, all different.	7/6
" 72	" 125 " Africa "	7/6
" 73	" 105 " Australia "	7/6
" 74	" 125 " West Indies, all different.	7/6
" 75	" 125 " South America "	7/6
" 76	" 100 " North America "	7/6
" 77	" 100 " Central America "	7/6

Post-free in Great Britain, 1d. extra.

The set of eight packets, containing 1305 varieties, if all bought at one time, will be supplied at the special reduced price of 55/-.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

STAMP COLLECTIONS' REGISTER.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C., or will be sent on approval to responsible persons, on condition that they pay all expenses for postage and insurance to them (and back to us, if not bought), and agree to return the collection within three days of receipt.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
- 9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in Collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

No. 4 Collection has been sold.

No. 5.—A Good Specialized Collection of Stamps of SWITZERLAND,

In which we note—

BASLE. Unused, extra fine colour.

GENEVA. 10 + 10 c., used, on portion original letter.

VAUD. 4 c., used, 5 c., unused.

ZURICH. Two 4 rp., used.

“ 6 rp., unused, and 6 rp., used, latter “retouched.”

WINTERTHUR. Fine unused and pair used.

POSTE LOCALE. No frame to Cross, fine used.

RECONSTRUCTED PLATES, very fine, of the following:—

5 rp., deep blue.	40 types.
5 “ pale “	40 “
10 “ yellow.	40 “
10 “ orange.	40 “
15 “ red, small	15 “
15 “ “ large	15 “
15 cts. “	10 “

SILK THREADS. A fine lot, unused, many errors. A really nice collection, and including also a set of nearly all the known forgeries.

The owner offers this Collection as a bargain for

£160 net.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 12, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 116).

23 MARCH, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For U.S.W. Readers.



HAYTI

1904. HEAD OF
GENERAL NORD ALEXIS.

(Nos. 133-8.)

1 c., green.	10 c., orange-brown.
2 c., red.	20 c., orange.
5 c., deep blue.	50 c., brown-lake.

The above six stamps are catalogued
at 2/10, unused.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

for the set of six stamps, unused and mint,

1s. 3d. post-free.

A TÊTE-BÈCHE PAIR of the 50 c.,
brown-lake, of the above set (No. 139)
can be supplied at the SPECIAL
BARGAIN PRICE, unused and
mint, of

25/- THE PAIR, POST-FREE.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 39, STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198, BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1, AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Fortnight ending March 9th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of *G.S.W.* in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BRITISH GUIANA. (102)

Ship type. Mult. Ord. New colours.

- * 2 c., red.
- * 5 c., ultramarine.
- * 4 c., brown and violet.
- * 6 c., grey and black.
- * 12 c., orange and mauve.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 2d.

CURACAO.

Type 12. Perf. 11½.

* 2½ guld., slate-blue.

Rate 100 c. = 1 guld. = 1s. 8d.

DENMARK. (114)

Head of King Fredrik. Perf. 11½.

50 öre, deep violet. † 100 öre, orange-buff.

Rate 100 öre = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

GIBRALTAR. (112)

King. Mult. Chalky.

2d., grey-green and carmine.

NICARAGUA. (113)

Type 36. Surcharged VALE (and value).

15 c. on 1 c., green (black surcharge).

* 20 c. on 5 c., blue (" ")

* 50 c. on 6 c., black (red " ")

Officials. 1906 issue. Type 62.

‡ 1 p., carmine. ‡ 2 p., violet.

‡ 5 p., black.

Rate 100 c. = 1 peso = 1s. 4½d.

SWITZERLAND. (113)

Type 9. Perf. 11½. New wmk. Type 13.

3 c., drab. 12 c., blue.

Rate 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

TRINIDAD. (104)

Britannia type. Mult. Chalky.

‡ 1s., black and blue on yellow.

We regret to announce that we shall be unable to supply any more Maldives or Provisional Brunei through our New Issue Service. The Maldives are sold out, and Clients who have ordered the Brunei are referred to our publishers' current quotations should they still desire to purchase them.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1900-2. *Type 17 of Austria, surcharged.*

Perf. 12½, 13. s. d.

10 pi. on 2 k., lavender . . . used 1 0
20 pi. on 4 k., pale green . . . " 1 0

BOSNIA.

1906. *Large Pictorial Stamps. (B) Perf. 9½.*

(C) Imperf. (D) Perf. 12½ and 9½ compound.

	B	C	D
1 h.	0 6	0 6	2 6
2 h.	0 8	0 8	2 6
3 h.	0 4	0 4	1 6
5 h.	0 5	0 5	2 0
6 h.	0 6	0 6	2 6
10 h.	1 0	1 0	—

(E) Perf. 12½ and 9½ and 6½ comp. (F) Perf.

12½ and 6½ comp. (G) Perf. 9½ and 6½ comp.

	E	F	G
1 h.	1 6	2 6	3 0
2 h.	1 6	3 0	5 0
3 h.	0 6	1 0	3 0
5 h.	0 8	1 0	3 0
6 h.	0 9	1 6	4 0
10 h.	2 6	4 0	7 6

Note.—The normal set of these stamps, perf. 12½, can be supplied at prices quoted in Vol. IV, No. 20, of G.S.W.

DENMARK.

1907. *Head of New King.*

50 öre, deep violet 0 10

ELOBEY.

1907. *New Portrait of King of Spain.*

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c. set of five 1 0

HAYTI.

1904. *Type 16. Imperf.*

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 c. set of six 10 0

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

Cat. No. Various Issues. Revised Prices.

17.	20 r., grey-lilac	2 0
47.	15 r., lake-brown	0 2
48.	20 r., lavender	0 2
97.	115 r., rose on rose	1 0
98.	130 r., green on rose	1 0
99.	400 r., black on blue	3 0
100.	700 r., violet on buff	5 0

SPANISH GUINEA.

1907. *New Portrait of King of Spain.*

1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 c. set of five 1 0

TRAVANCORE.

1906. *Provisional.*

‡ on ½ ch., mauve used 0 2

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

NOW READY.

NOW READY.

The following Popular Packets of

FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS.

All the Stamps contained in the following Packets are warranted absolutely genuine, free from reprints. They are also in good condition and perfect.

These Packets cannot be sent by book post to Postal Union Countries. The cost by letter rate is 2½d. for every 100 Stamps. The amount required for postage can therefore be reckoned, and should be added when remitting.

NEW AND IMPROVED PACKETS OF UNUSED STAMPS.

No. 12.—The Sixpenny Packet of Unused Stamps contains 12 varieties, including Canton, Labuan (Greece, 1 lepton), Tunis, Monaco, Porto Rico, obsolete 2½d. Cyprus, North Borneo, and Mauritius. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 7d.

No. 14.—The Two Shilling Packet of French Colonial Stamps contains 25 varieties, used and unused, including Obock, Reunion, Trinidad, Hong Kong, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and others rare. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 15.—The Shilling Packet of Unused Stamps contains 20 varieties, including obsolete 1d. Cyprus, Liberia, Barbados, Newfoundland, Nyassa, Bhopal, Siam, Angra, Bundi, Jamaica, rare Ceylon envelope, provisional Italy, Mexico, Holland, Shanghai, and others rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 1/1.

No. 17. The Two Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 20 varieties, including obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/1.

No. 18.—The Half-crown Packet of Unused Stamps contains 40 varieties, including, amongst others, Sirmoor, Tolima, Cashmere, Guatemala, Dutch Indies, United States, India 9 pies envelope, Bulgaria, Macao, Uruguay, Nicaragua, United States of Colombia, Alwar, British South Africa, Spain (head of Liberty), South Australia, Cyprus, Cuba 1888, Travancore, San Marino, Bechuanaland, Roumania, Malta, Greece, &c. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 2/7.

No. 20.—The Five Shilling Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 60 varieties, including the following uncut envelopes: Ceylon, Canada, and Egypt; also adhesives: Guatemala, British Guiana provisional 1 c., Newfoundland, Federated Malay States, Labuan, United States, Shanghai, Sandwich Isles, Martinique, Alwar, Johor, obsolete Tolima, Perak, provisional Ceylon, provisional West Australia, Cyprus, Argentine, Mexico Porte de Mar, Granada Confederation, Cashmere Service, Brunswick, Swiss newsband, Chili, Bechuanaland, Finland, Jhalawar, Porto Rico, Belgium, provisional Norway, Spain, British Honduras, Greece, Chefoo and provisional Straits Settlements, and many others. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 21.—The Five Shilling Packet of Russian Local Stamps (Government issues) contains 40 varieties, including many obsolete and rare. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, 5/1.

No. 22.—The Four Pound Packet of Rare Unused Stamps contains 500 varieties, including, amongst others scarce and obsolete, Alwar, Angola, Antioquia, scarce Argentine, Azores, Bavaria return letter labels, obsolete Belgium, Bermuda, Bhopal, Bolivia, Brazil, British Guiana, Brunswick, Bulgaria, Cape of Good Hope, Cashmere, Ceylon, Chili, Colombia, Cyprus, Ecuador, Egypt, Faridkot, French Colonies, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, provisional Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Macao, Mauritius, set of 3 Mexico, 1864, Monaco, Mozambique, Newfoundland, set of 4 Nicaragua, Borneo, Persia, Peru, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, Portugal, Jhind, Roumania, Russia, St. Thomas, Salvador, San Marino, Servia, Seychelles, Soruth, Spain, Perak, set of Swiss, unpaid Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Australia, Zululand, Sudan, Natal, Newfoundland, etc. All different, and warranted genuine. Post-free, £4.

Now Ready, 1/- each, post-free, 1/1. **THE IMPERIAL PACKETS OF RARE**

Used and Unused Foreign Postage Stamps.

The only packets issued that are entirely different from each other.
Each contains Twenty Varieties, all Warranted Genuine.

No. 30 contains Azores, provisional Macao, Japan 2 sen, Cuba, Cyprus (obsolete), Brazil, Philippine, provisional Ceylon, Roumania, Bavaria 50 pf., India surcharged H.M.S., Bhopal, Argentine, and other good stamps.

No. 31 contains Hayti, Portuguese Indies, Egypt (1879), Ecuador, Bechuanaland, China, South Australia O.S., official Italy, Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Corea, and other good stamps.

No. 32 contains Zululand, Turkey, Brazil, Dutch Indies, Bhopal, Swan River, Sweden (unpaid), Western Australia, Faridkot, Swiss (unpaid), Greece, Jamaica, Transvaal, British Guiana, and other good stamps.

No. 33 contains Sarawak, provisional Mauritius, surcharged Peru, Monaco, Transvaal, India Service 2 annas, Straits Settlements, Sandwich Isles, South Australia, Chili, Argentine, New Guinea, and other good stamps.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The "IDEAL" PERFORATION GAUGE

The Best, Most Reliable, and in every way the most convenient Perforation Gauge ever invented.

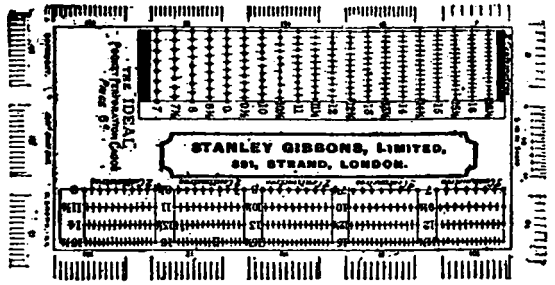
It is portable, being of a convenient size to be carried in the breast pocket.

It is accurate, every gauge having been carefully measured, and the Gauge itself is printed from an engraved copper plate.

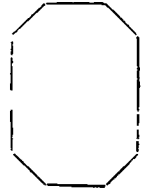
It has three sets of gauges (vertical and horizontal) on the same card, by which plan the perforations of stamps arranged in Albums on the hinge system can be measured without taking them from the book; also stamps gummed down can be accurately tested without removal from the book. These are advantages that can be claimed by few, and being printed on stout cardboard, they will not easily crack. In this respect it is superior to those printed on thin paper or any transparent substance. It will not cockle, and damp has but little effect on it.

It has twenty different gauges, from 7 to 16½, and includes 7½, 8, and 8½, not often found in gauges now before the Philatelic public, but which are required more especially for some of the Japanese and Turkish Stamps.

Each dot is bisected by a small vertical line, thus ●● By this arrangement accurate measurement is guaranteed. Price, post-free, 7d.



THE "S. G." STAMP HINGES.



Exact Size.

We have prepared a NEW STAMP HINGE, size as above, put up in AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable. Price, post-free, 7d. per Box, abroad extra.

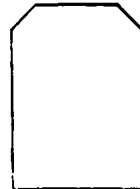
BEST STAMP HINGES.

FOR affixing Stamps in Collections neatly and expeditiously. Far superior to the old plan of gumming the Stamps, and inserting them so that it is only with great difficulty they can be withdrawn. These Mounts are made of a thin strong white paper, and are ready gummed. By their use, Stamps can be removed at any time without injuring them, or in any way disfiguring the Collection. They are invaluable to those who collect watermarks. They should be used on the hinge system; thus, Moisten the Stamp, attaching the back of it to one third of the mount, the other two thirds being fastened to the Album. The Stamp will then be facing the page; but do not turn it over until perfectly dry. A Collection with the Stamps mounted in this manner is far more valuable, if at any time a sale is desired. Three sizes are kept in stock: No. 2, medium size, suitable for ordinary-sized adhesives; No. 1, smaller size; No. 3, large size—for such Stamps as old Portuguese, or for cut Envelopes. PRICES: No. 1, 2, or 3 size, 3d. per 100; 1/6 per 1000, post-free; 5000, 8/6; 10,000, 12/-

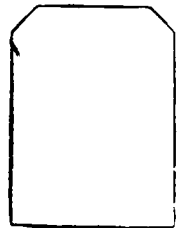
ACTUAL SIZE AND SHAPE.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 13, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 117).

30 MARCH, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



RARE STAMPS MISSING
IN ALL COLLECTIONS.

ITALY

JULY, 1903. POSTAGE DUE
STAMPS. TYPE 64.

50 lire, yellow.
100 lire, blue.

We have secured a small lot of these Stamps, used, which we consider will be very scarce, as we understand that orders have been given that in future all documents on which they are used are to be destroyed by pulping them in the presence of the proper officials.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

For the Set of Two Stamps,

25s., post-free.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.
Stamps Distributed Week ending March 16th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

As 1904 issue, but no shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13.

10 paras, yellow-green.

Rate 200 paras = 1 kr. = 10½d.

CYPRUS.

King. Mull. Ord. New value.

10 paras, orange and green.

Rate, 360 paras = 9 pl. = 1s.

DENMARK. (116)

Head of King Frederik. Perf. 11½.

5 öre, green.

10 öre, scarlet.

Rate, 100 öre = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

FRANCE. (102)

As type 16, but re-drawn. Perf. 14 × 13½.

* 5 c., green.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 8½d.

HONG KONG. (112)

King. Mull. Chalky.

8 c., black and mauve.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

JHIND. (107)

Surcharged on India. King. New Shade.

† 2 s., mauve.

Rate, 16s. = R1 = 1s. 4½d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1907. As 1904 issue, but with wavy bars. Perf. 12½, 13.
10 pa., yellow-green s. d.
10 0 2

CANTON.

1901-4. Stamps of Indo-China surcharged.
2 c., brown on buff (double surcharge) 10 0

COLOMBIA.

Various Issues. Revised Prices.

Cat. No.				
271.	50 c., mauve on lilac	.	.	0 9
285.	50 c. " "	.	.	2 6
656.	10 c., deep blue on pale blue (A. R.)	.	.	0 2

CUNDINAMARCA.

1904. Type 20. Imperf.
15 c., pink (No. 45) 1 6

DENMARK.

1907. Head of New King.
5 öre, green 0 1
10 öre, scarlet 0 2

FRANCE.

1907. Souver type.
5 c., green 0 1

FRENCH CHINA.

1904-5. Varieties.
10 c., rose ("China" Omitted, No. 89) 10 0
5 c., deep green (value twice, once inverted) 10 0

HONG KONG.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
8 c., grey-black and mauve 0 4

PACKHOI.

1903-4. Variety with value double-printed.
2 c., brown on buff 8 0

PERSIA.

Various issues. Revised prices.

Cat. No.				
161.	10 ch., orange	.	.	used 0 2
162.	16 ch., rose	.	.	0 4
164.	2 kr., brown and blue	.	.	0 4
165.	5 kr., violet and silver	.	.	0 6
166.	10 kr., rose and gold	.	.	0 9
167.	50 kr., green and gold	.	.	3 0
170.	2 kr. on 5 kr., violet and silver	.	.	0 6
181.	16 ch., green	.	.	0 6
214.	1 kr., carmine-red	.	.	0 3
216.	3 kr., brown-lilac	.	.	0 8
217.	4 kr., orange-red	.	.	0 9
218.	5 kr., dull brown	.	.	0 9
219.	10 kr., deep blue	.	.	1 3
220.	50 kr., reddish brown	.	.	3 0
235.	12 ch. on 1 kr., carmine-red	.	.	0 8
249.	3 kr., lilac-rose	.	.	0 9
250.	4 kr., orange-red	.	.	0 9
251.	5 kr., dull brown	.	.	1 0
252.	10 kr., deep blue	.	.	1 6
253.	50 kr., brown	.	.	3 6
274.	12 ch. on 1 kr., carmine	.	.	0 8
276.	5 kr. on 50 kr., reddish brown	.	.	4 0
279.	5 ch. on 10 ch., blue	.	.	1 6
280.	5 ch. on 1 kr., carmine	.	.	2 6

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

NEW AND REVISED PRICE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF MONTENEGRO.

BASED ON THE ARTICLE BY MR. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS IN THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL," FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1907 (Price 6d., post-free.)

THIS LIST CANCELS THAT IN THE PRESENT CATALOGUE.

MONTENEGRO.



All stamps of Type 1 design are watermarked in the sheet with the words "ZEITUNGS MARKEN," in double-lined capitals, 2 mm. high, in two lines across the middle of each sheet. Stamps can therefore often be found with a portion of one of these letters as a watermark.

MAY 1874. Type 1. *Lithographed and printed in Vienna. Perf. about 10½, large holes.*

1	2 nov., yellow	0	4
2	3 .. green	4	0
3	4 .. yellow-green	4	5
4	5 .. dull rose-red	4	6
5	6 .. lilac	6	6
6	7 .. pale blue	12	15
7	8 .. bistre	15	15
8	25 .. slate-violet	20	25

1874-81. *As last, but various perfs.*

(a) *Perf. 11 (1881).*

9	2 nov., blue-green	32	2 nov., yellow	0	4			
10	3 .. pale lilac	34	3 .. green	0	4			
11	4 .. rose	30	5 .. red	4	0			
			6 .. lilac	4	0			
			7 .. red-lilac	15	10			
12	2 nov., yellow	5	0	37	7 .. pale rose	4	1	
13	3 .. yellow-green	5	6	0	38	10 .. deep blue	0	5
14	4 .. vermilion	7	6	32	10 .. pale	—	—	
15	5 .. pale violet	20	0	15	11 .. bistre	0	5	
16	6 .. lilac	15	0	6	15 .. brown	0	5	
17	7 .. rose	15	0	2	25 ..	0	6	
18	8 .. blue	15	0	10		0	1	
19	9 .. bistre	20	0	1		0	2	
20	10 .. grey-brown	30	0	3		0	3	

(b) *Perf. 12.*

Un. Used.	No.	Un. Used.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
(c) <i>Perf. 12½, 13, and compound.</i>		
21	2 nov., yellow	7 0 1
22	3 .. yellow-green	0 0 1
23	4 .. vermilion	15 0 0
24	7 .. pale lilac	10 0 1
25	7 .. rose	10 0 1
26	10 .. blue	10 0 1
27	10 .. pale blue	10 0 1
28	25 .. grey-brown	4 0 0
29	25 .. purple-brown	1 0 0
(d) <i>Perf. 12 to 13, 14.</i>		
30	2 nov., yellow	—
31	10 .. blue	—
31a	15 .. bistre	—
31b	25 .. grey-brown	—

Прослава

1493

6681

Штампаице

JULY 1893. *Stamps of Type 1 overprinted at Cetinje with Type 2. Issued to celebrate the fourth centenary of the introduction of printing into Montenegro.*

Black overprint.

Un. Used. Un. Used.
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.
A. Perf. 11. B. Perf. 12.

32	2 nov., yellow	0	4	9
33	3 .. green	0	4	0
34	5 .. red	4	0	0
35	7 .. lilac	4	0	8
36	7 .. red-lilac	15	10	0
37	7 .. pale rose	4	1	0
38	10 .. deep blue	0	5	0
39	10 .. pale	—	—	7
40	15 .. bistre	0	5	1
41	25 .. brown	0	6	0

The 7 nov., lilac, and 15 nov., bistre, are all known perf. 12, and the 7 nov., pale rose, perf. 11 (price 25 = used).

For an article on the stamps of Montenegro by Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, see *Monthly Journal*, February and March, 1907, the two numbers price 6d., post-free.

TO THE BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

FOR THE WEEK ending March 16th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

- 7f. Remark = Distribution complete.
- 7g. = Distribution days incomplete.
- 7h. = Further supply received and distribution now completed.
- 7i. = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

References to Illustrations in our current Catalogue. The numbers are enclosed after the name of each country and the number of C.S.W. in which reference was made to the country in this column.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1907. As 1904 issue, but no shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13.
10 paras, yellow-green.
Rate 200 paras = 1 kr. = 10d.

CYPRUS.

1907. King. Mult. Ord. New value.
10 paras, orange and green.
Rate, 200 paras = 9 pl. = 1s.

DENMARK. (116)

1907. Head of King Frederik. Perf. 11½.
5 ore, green.
10 ore, scarlet.
Rate, 100 ore = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

FRANCE. (102)

1907. Type 16, but re-drawn. Perf. 14 x 13½.
5 c., green.
Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9d.

HONG KONG. (118)

1907. King. Mult. Chalky.
8 c., black and mauve.
Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

INDIA. (101)

1907. King. King of the South.
Rate, 100 c. = 1 rupee = 16d.

Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIAN LEVANT.

1907. As 1904 issue, but with wavyish bars. Perf. 12½, 13.
10 paras, yellow-green

CANTON.

1907-4. Stamps of Indo-China surcharged.
5 c., brown on buff (double surcharge)

COLOMBIA.

Various Issues. Revised Prices.
Cat. No. 371. 50 c., mauve on lilac 0 9
285. 50 c. " " 2 6
666. 10 c., deep blue on pale blue (A. E.) 0 2

CUNDINAMARCA.

1904. Type 20. Imperf.
15 c., pink (No. 45)

DENMARK.

1907. Head of New King.
5 ore, green 0 1
10 ore, scarlet 0 2

FRANCE.

1907. Sower type.
5 c., green 0 1

FRENCH CHINA.

1904-5. Varieties.
10 c., rose ("China" Omitted, No. 89) 10 0
5 c., deep green (value twice, once inverted) 10 0

HONG KONG.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
8 c., grey-black and mauve 0 4

PACKHOI.

1903-4. Variety with value double-printed.
5 c., brown on buff 8 0

PERSIA.

Various issues. Revised prices.

Cat. No.	Description	Price
181.	10 ch., orange	0 2
182.	16 ch., rose	0 4
184.	2 kr., brown and blue	0 4
185.	5 kr., violet and silver	0 6
186.	10 kr., rose and gold	0 9
187.	50 kr., green and gold	3 0
170.	2 kr. on 5 kr., violet and silver	0 6
181.	16 ch., green	0 6
214.	4 kr., carmine-red	0 3
215.	3 kr., brown-lilac	0 8
217.	4 kr., orange-red	0 9
212.	5 kr., dull brown	0 9
219.	10 kr., deep blue	1 3
220.	10 kr., reddish brown	3 0
226.	10 ch. on 1 kr., carmine-red	0 6
240.	3 kr., lilac-rose	0 8
220.	4 kr., orange-red	0 9
251.	5 kr., dull brown	1 0
252.	10 kr., deep blue	1 6
253.	50 kr., brown	3 6
274.	10 ch. on 1 kr., carmine	0 8
275.	2 kr. on 50 kr., reddish brown	4 0
276.	10 ch. on 10 ch., blue	1 6
280.	10 ch. on 5 kr., carmine	2 6

STAMP AND COIN TRADING CO., LTD., 30, STRAND, LONDON.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND, 1907.
BRANCH OFFICE, 10, SPINNEY LANE, BRACEBURGH STREET, E.C.

NEW AND REVISED PRICE LIST OF THE STAMPS OF MONTENEGRO.

BASED ON THE ARTICLE BY MR. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS IN THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL," FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1907 (Price 6d., post-free).

THIS LIST CANCELS THAT IN THE PRESENT CATALOGUE.

No. Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

MONTENEGRO.*



All stamps of Type x design are watermarked in the sheet with the words "ZEITUNGS MARKEN," in double-lined capitals, 23 mm. high, in two lines across the middle of each sheet. Stamps can therefore often be found with a portion of one of these letters as a watermark.

MAY, 1874. Type x. Lithographed and printed in Vienna. Perf. about 10½, large holes.

1	2 nov., yellow	..	..	2	0	4	0	
2	3 "	green	..	..	4	0	..	
3	3 "	yellow-green	..	..	4	0	5	0
4	5 "	dull rose-red	..	..	4	0	6	0
5	7 "	lilac	..	..	6	6	8	6
6	10 "	pale blue	..	..	12	0	15	0
7	15 "	bistre	..	..	15	0	15	0
8	25 "	slate-violet	..	..	20	0	25	0

1874-81. As last, but various perms.

(a) Perf. 11 (1881).

9	3 nov., blue-green	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	7 "	pale lilac	..	..	..	..	..
11	7 "	rose	30	0	30	0

(b) Perf. 12.

12	2 nov., yellow	..	..	5	0	..	..
13	3 "	yellow-green	..	..	5	0	6	0
14	5 "	vermilion	..	..	7	6	7	6
15	7 "	pale violet	..	..	20	0	15	0
16	7 "	lilac	..	..	15	0	6	0
17	7 "	rose	..	..	10	0	2	6
18	10 "	blue	..	..	15	0	10	0
19	15 "	bistre	..	..	20	0	10	0
20	25 "	grey-brown	..	..	30	0	30	0

No. Un. Used.
s. d. s. d.

		(c) Perf. 12½, 13, and compound.						
21	2 nov., yellow	..	..	7	6	10	0
22	3 "	yellow-green	..	..	6	0	..
23	5 "	vermilion	10	0	10	0
24	7 "	pale lilac	..	..	..	..	..
25	7 "	rose	10	0	10	0
26	10 "	blue	..	..	..	..	..
27	10 "	pale blue	..	..	..	15	0
28	25 "	grey-brown	..	..	..	4	0
29	25 "	purple-brown	..	..	..	10	0

		(d) Perf. 12 to 13 x 10½.					
30	2 nov., yellow	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	10 "	blue	..	..	..	..	..
31a	15 "	bistre	..	..	..	..	..
31b	25 "	grey-brown	..	..	..	..	..

Прозггззз

1408

1681

Штампаиризе

25 JULY, 1893. Stamps of Type x overprinted at Cetinje with Type a. Issued to celebrate the fourth centenary of the introduction of printing into Montenegro.

Black overprint.

		Un. Used.		Un. Used.							
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.						
		A. Perf. 10½.		B. Perf. 11½.							
32	2 nov., yellow	..	..	0	9	4	0	0	9		
33	3 "	green	..	0	4	0	6	0	6	1	0
34	5 "	red	..	0	4	0	4	0	6	0	8
35	7 "	lilac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	7 "	red-lilac	..	15	0	10	0	6	0	6	0
37	7 "	pale rose	..	0	4	1	0	0	6	..	..
38	10 "	deep blue	..	0	5	..	..	0	8	..	..
39	10 "	pale "	..	..	..	..	..	10	0	7	6
40	15 "	bistre	..	0	5	1	6	0	9	1	0
41	25 "	brown	..	0	6	2	0	1	0	2	0

The 7 nov., lilac, and 15 nov., bistre, are also known perf. 12, and the 7 nov., pale rose, perf. 11 (price 25/-, used).

* For an article on the stamps of Montenegro by Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, see *Monthly Journal*, February and March, 1907, the two numbers price 6d., post-free.

No. *Un. Used.* *Un. Used.*
s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



51

1894 (end). Type 51. *Lithographed and printed in Vienna.*

		A. Perf. 10½.	B. Perf. 11½.
301	1 nov., rose-red ..	0 1 0 3	0 1
302	1 " dull red ..	15 0	
303	2 " yellow-green ..	0 1 0 4	0 2
304	3 " orange ..	0 2 0 4	0 3 0 6
305	5 " sage-green ..	0 2 0 4	0 3
306	10 " mauve ..	0 3	0 4
307	20 " ultramarine ..	0 4	0 5
308	30 " emerald ..	0 6	0 8 1 0
309	50 " greenish grey ..	0 1 0 6	1 3 2 6

The 2, 3, and 30 n. are also known perf. 11.

Varieties and errors.(a) *Stamps double printed.*

310	3 nov., orange ..	£5
311	20 " ultramarine ..	£8
312	30 " emerald ..	

(b) *Imperf.*

313	1 nov., rose-red ..	15 0
-----	---------------------	------



52

JULY, 1902. Type 52. Perf. 12 x 12½.

314	5 h., orange ..	0 1
315	10 h., sage-green ..	0 2
316	10 h., yellow-green ..	15 0
317	25 h., pale mauve ..	0 4
318	50 h., emerald ..	0 8
319	1 kr., grey ..	1 3

Varieties and errors.(a) *Stamp double printed.*

320	5 h., orange ..	
-----	-----------------	--

No.		(b) Imperf.	<i>Un. Used.</i> s. d. s. d.
321	5 h., orange ..		10 0
322	25 h., pale mauve ..		12 6
323	50 h., emerald ..		12 6
324	1 kr., grey ..		15 0

DEC., 1905. *Stamps of the last issue overprinted with Type 5.*

325	5 h., orange and black ..	0 1
326	10 h., sage-green and red ..	0 2
327	25 h., pale mauve and black ..	0 4
328	50 h., emerald and black ..	0 8
329	1 kr., grey and black ..	1 3

Varieties and errors.(a) *Overprint inverted.*

330	5 h., orange and black ..	30 0
-----	---------------------------	------

(b) *Overprint double.*

331	5 h., orange and black ..	
332	50 h., emerald ..	100 0

(c) *Error in colour of overprint.*

333	10 h., sage-green and blue ..	
-----	-------------------------------	--

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMPS.



61



62

OCT., 1895. Type 61. *No wmk.*

401	10 nov., ultramarine and rose.	
	(a) Perf. 10½ ..	0 3 0 6
402	10 nov., ultramarine and rose.	
	(b) Perf. 11½ ..	0 4 1 0

JULY, 1902. Type 62. Perf. 12½ x 12.

403	25 h., orange and rosine ..	0 6
-----	-----------------------------	-----

Varieties. (a) Double printed.

404	25 h., orange and rosine ..	60 0
-----	-----------------------------	------

(b) *Imperf.*

405	25 h., orange and rosine ..	15 0
-----	-----------------------------	------

DEC., 1905. *As last, overprinted with Type 5.*

406	25 h., orange, rosine, and black ..	0 4
-----	-------------------------------------	-----

Varieties. (a) Overprint inverted.

407	25 h., orange, rosine, and black ..	60 0
-----	-------------------------------------	------

(b) *Overprint double.*

408	25 h., orange, rosine, and black ..	70 0
-----	-------------------------------------	------

(c) *Error in colour of the overprint.*

409	25 h., orange, rosine, and yellow ..	
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Checklist of Philatelic Publications.

A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue, which at best is only a Dealer's Price List of what he has to sell.

STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE. Part I, British Empire. Cloth, 2/9. Part II, Foreign Countries, 2/9.

STAMPS AND STAMP COLLECTING. By MAJOR E. B. EVANS. A glossary of terms used in Stamp Collecting. Invaluable as a reference book. Full of information as to the various kinds of paper used, methods of printing, embossing, perforating, etc. Fully illustrated. Paper cover, 2/3; cloth, 4/3.

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POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.



51

1894 (end). Type 51. *Lithographed and printed in Vienna.*

No.	Denom.	Color	A. Perf. 10½	B. Perf. 11½
301	1 nov.	rose-red	0 1 0	3 0 1
302	1 ..	dull red	15 0	0 1
303	2 ..	yellow-green	0 1 0	4 0 2
304	3 ..	orange	0 2 0	4 0 3
305	3 ..	sage-green	0 2 1	4 0 3
306	1 ..	mauve	0 2	0 4
307	2 ..	ultramarine	0 4	0 5
308	5 ..	emerald	0 0	8 1 0
309	5 ..	greenish grey	1 6	1 3 2 6

The 2, 3, and 30 n. are also known perf. 11.

Varieties and errors.(a) *Stamps double printed.*

310	3 nov.	orange	6 5
311	20 ..	ultramarine	6 5
312	20 ..	emerald	..

(b) *Imperf.*

313	1 nov.	rose-red	15 0
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52

JULY. 1902. Type 52. Perf. 12 x 12½.

314	5 h.	orange	0 1
315	10 h.	sage-green	0 2
316	10 h.	yellow-green	15 0
317	25 h.	pale mauve	0 4
318	50 h.	emerald	0 8
319	1 kr.	grey	1 3

Varieties and errors.(a) *Stamp double printed.*

320	5 h.	orange	..
-----	------	--------	----

No.	Denom.	Color	(b) Imperf.	Un. Used. s. d. s. d.
321	5 h.	orange	..	10 0
322	25 h.	pale mauve	..	12 0
323	50 h.	emerald	..	12 0
324	1 kr.	grey	..	15 0

Dec., 1905. *Stamps of the last issue overprinted with Type 5.*

325	5 h.	orange and black	..	0 1
326	10 h.	sage-green and red	..	0 2
327	25 h.	pale mauve and black	..	0 4
328	50 h.	emerald and black	..	0 5
329	1 kr.	grey and black	..	1 3

Varieties and errors.(a) *Overprint inverted.*

330	5 h.	orange and black	..	30
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(b) *Overprint double.*

331	5 h.	orange and black
332	50 h.	emerald	..	100

(c) *Error in colour of overprint.*

333	10 h.	sage-green and blue
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT STAMPS.



61



62

OCT., 1895. Type 61. *No work.*

401	10 nov.	ultramarine and rose
402	10 nov.	ultramarine and rose	..	5
403	1 ..	(b) Perf. 11½	..	0 4

JULY. 1902. Type 62. Perf. 12½ x 12.

404	25 h.	orange and rosine	..	0 6
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Varieties. (a) Double printed.

405	25 h.	orange and rosine	..	60 0
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(b) *Imperf.*

406	25 h.	orange, rosine, and black	..	15 0
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DEC., 1905. *As last, overprinted with Type 5.*

407	25 h.	orange, rosine, and black	..	0 4
-----	-------	---------------------------	----	-----

Varieties. (a) Overprint inverted.

408	25 h.	orange, rosine, and black	..	60
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(b) *Overprint double.*

409	25 h.	orange, rosine, and black	..	70
-----	-------	---------------------------	----	----

(c) *Error in colour of the overprint.*

409	25 h.	orange, rosine, and yellow
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A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue, which at best is only a Dealer's Price List of what he has to sell.

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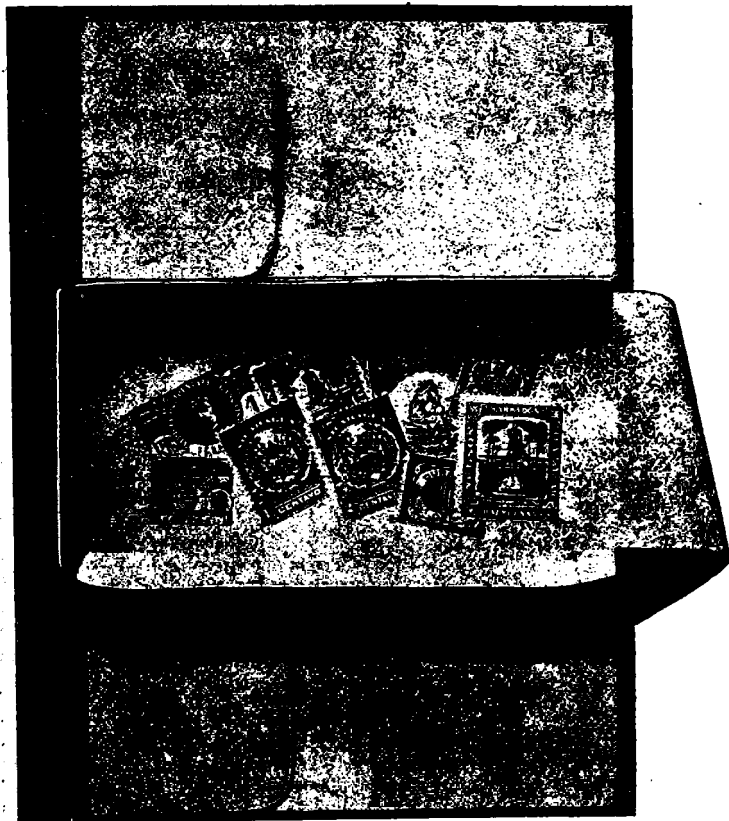
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 14, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 118).

6 APRIL, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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— A —

SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of
'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
 &c. &c.

IS
APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



ITALY

1894-1903.

Postage Due. Type 63.

FIGURES OF VALUE
IN RED.

1 lire, pale blue and red.
2 " " "
5 " " "
10 " " "

These stamps with the figures in red are not given in the Catalogue, and are very difficult to obtain.

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PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

N^o Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BARBADOS. (96)

Type VI. Surch. in red, KINGSTON RELIEF FUND 1d.

* sd., blue-black and orange.

CUBA.

Portrait of General Maceo. Perf. 12.

50 c., black and grey.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 4s. 2d.

FRANCE. (117)

As Type 16, but re-drawn. Perf. 14 x 13½.

† 5 c., green.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

GOLD COAST. (98)

King. Mull. Wmk. Ori. Paper.

* ½d., lilac and green.

† 2½d., lilac and ultramarine.

NICARAGUA. (116)

Type 36. Perf. 12.

6 c., slate.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 1s. 4½d.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE. (105)

Permanent Issue, surcharged CANAL ZONE.

1 c., black and green.

5 c. " blue.

8 c. " violet.

10 c. " mauve.

Special Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 4s. 6d.

SALVADOR. (109)

Head of President Escalon.

6 c., black and rose.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 2s. 6d.

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ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

ALWAR.

1899-1901. Type 1, redrawn. Pin-perf. 12. s. d.
 ‡ s., pale green used 0 3

CYPRUS.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
 10 pa., orange and green 0 1

FRENCH LEVANT.

1902. Type 3, surcharged with Type 5.
 1 pi. on 25 c., blue, error, fig. "1" omitted after
 "piastre," on one stamp pair 12 6

Note.—This error has been corrected, and does not now exist on the stock in Paris.

GOLD COAST.

1906. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
 2½d., lilac and ultramarine 0 4

HAYTI.

1906. Gold Currency. Stamps of 1898-1900 overprinted with Type 19 in red.

1 c., blue, inverted overprint	. . . . .	1 0
2 c., carmine	" " "	3 0
2 c., orange	" " "	1 0
3 c., green	" " "	1 6
5 c., blue	" " "	2 0
5 c., brown	" " "	10 0
7 c., grey	" " "	10 0
10 c., orange	" " "	10 0
15 c., olive-grey	" " "	7 0

NICARAGUA.

Cat. No. Various Issues. New or revised prices.

161.	50 c., dull red	. . . . . used	0 9
177.	20 c. on 5 p., black	. . . . .	0 8
186.	20 c., brown	. . . . .	0 4
187.	30 c., deep green	. . . . .	0 6
188.	50 c., dull red	. . . . .	1 0
205.	15 c. on 2 c., orange-red	. . . . .	0 4
220.	6 c. on 10 c., mauve	. . . . .	2 6
221.	6 c. on 10 c.	" " "	1 0
222.	6 c. on 10 c.	" " "	1 0
223.	6 c. on 10 c.	" " "	2 0
224.	6 c. on 10 c.	" " "	2 0
225.	6 c. on 10 c.	" " "	1 0
226.	6 c. on 10 c.	" " "	1 0
227.	6 c. on 10 c.	" " "	1 0
237.	1 p. on 10 c.	" " "	1 6

PERSIA.

1900. Type 29. Rare errors, etc., not catalogued.

(a) Surcharged omitted.

284a.	2 ch., red-brown	. . . . .	10 0
286a.	5 ch., red	. . . . .	10 0
288a.	12 ch., ultramarine	. . . . .	10 6
289a.	1 kr., purple	. . . . .	15 0

(b) As (a) but stamp also double-printed, once inverted.

284b.	2 ch., red-brown	10 0
-------	------------------	-----------	------

(c) Printed on blue quadrille paper. Without overprint.

301a.	12 ch., ultramarine	15 0
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(d) Printed on very rough, brown paper. Without overprint.

301b.	12 ch., ultramarine	15 0
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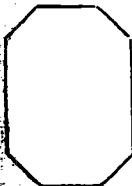
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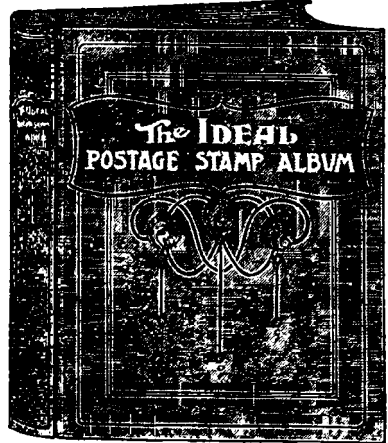
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Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 15, Vol. V.
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13 APRIL, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A

SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of

'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
3c. 3c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.

PUERTO RICO

PUERTO RICO

PORTO RICO

(U.S.)

1899-1900. Stamps of the United

States, surcharged as above.

- 1 c., green.
- 2 c., carmine.
- 5 c., blue.
- 8 c., brown-purple.
- 10 c., brown.
- 1 c., green (PUERTO).
- 2 c., carmine (PUERTO).

Set of seven stamps, as above, unused
and in mint condition.

Catalogued 2s. 10d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

2s., post-free.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, W.C. CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

Long before this number of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly" appears all subscribers to our New Issue Service will have received a circular informing them that we are raising our rates from Ten per cent on the face value to Fifteen per cent, and also inviting them to fill up and return to us fresh order forms.

We strongly recommend all old subscribers not to delay doing this, as those who apply first will naturally be allotted earlier positions.

As regards priority of boxes: we have divided the service into five sections, namely subscribers taking stamps up to £20 face value, then up to £1, 10s., 5s., and 1s. Of course, those subscribers who are in the first class (up to £20) will be placed at the beginning of the list, and the remainder in proper order. Subscribers whose boxes are numbered 600 and onwards need not think that there are 600 boxes in front of them; each class is started at a definite number, for instance: subscribers up to £1 commence with number 100, and subscribers up to 1s. with number 500.

We are very sorry that we have been compelled to withdraw the privilege of ordering any current stamps to be placed in the boxes, but we found that this caused an extraordinary amount of clerical work, which was out of all proportion to the profit.

There is another point that is perhaps not made quite clear on our order form. In paragraph "b" we say, "We will not allot a box for a smaller requisition than four classes up to 1s. face value." We mean by this not less than four of the classes A to K. Of course classes X, Y, Z do not count, as these latter are only modifications of classes A to K.

We want our subscribers to help us with regard to one thing. No orders whatever should be addressed to the New Issue Department, as they have to be dealt with by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and not by this department. Many customers request that various items be charged to their New Issue accounts, but we are sure they would not do so if they realized the amount of book-keeping entailed thereby, as we are obliged to keep New Issue accounts quite separate from general accounts.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BAHAMAS.

1906. *King's Head. Multiple wmk. s. d.*

½d., yellow-green	.	.	used	0	1
1d., carmine	.	.	"	0	1

CUBA (U.S.).

1907. *New type. Portrait of General Maceo.*

50 c., black and slate	.	.	.	3	0
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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

1905. *Type 32.*

1 c., blue and black	.	.	used	0	2
2 c., lilac	"	.	"	0	2
5 c., lake	"	.	"	0	2

GOLD COAST

1898-1900. *Queen's Head. Revised price.*

3d., lilac and orange (No. 29)	.	.	.	0	8
--------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

HOLLAND.

1907. *De Ruyter Commemoration Issue.*

½ c., blue	.	.	.	0	1
1 c., mauve	.	.	.	0	1
2½ c., vermilion	.	.	.	0	1

HONG KONG.

1900-2. *Queen's Head. Revised price.*

2 c., grey-green (No. 93)	.	.	.	0	2
---------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

NEWFOUNDLAND.

1890-7. *Type 21. Revised price.*

3 c., slate-grey (No. 56)	.	.	.	1	0
---------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

NICARAGUA.

1906. *Type 36. Surcharged.*

10 c. on 3 c., purple (wide 0 in 10)	.	.	used	0	5
10 c. on 3 c., " (narrow 0 in 10)	.	.	"	1	0
15 c. on 1 c., green	.	.	.	0	4
15 c. on 1 c., "	.	.	used	0	4
20 c. on 2 c., red (wide 0)	.	.	.	0	6
20 c. on 2 c., " (narrow 0)	.	.	.	1	0

PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

1907. *Permanent Issue of Panama Republic, surcharged CANAL ZONE in black.*

1 c., black and green	.	.	.	0	1
5 c., " blue	.	.	.	0	5
8 c., " violet	.	.	.	0	7
10 c., " mauve	.	.	.	0	8

SALVADOR.

1907. *Type 97.*

6 c., black and rose	.	.	.	0	4
----------------------	---	---	---	---	---

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.
 CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.
 NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

FOR ..

Collectors of King's Heads

NOT a few Stamp Collectors have started collecting with King's Heads. No doubt they thought they had chosen a simple task that would give them little trouble for many a long day. They argued that current King's

Heads would undergo little if any change for many years, and most people would have been inclined to agree with them.

But one fine morning there arrived from Gibraltar a half-penny stamp which heralded a change of watermark from single CA to multiple CA.

There was a rush to fill up blanks, but many have been caught by the rise in prices, especially those who treated King's Heads as common current rubbish to be picked up at any time.

But those who have been specially collecting King's Heads can now compliment themselves on a general all round substantial rise in value on their first King's Heads.

We have prepared a special album for King's Head collectors which we call "**THE KING'S OWN.**" It contains 100 pages

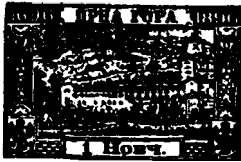
of sumptuous plate paper, each page ornamented with a neat border of neutral grey, with a quadrillé background as a guide to the proper and regular spacing of the stamps. Size $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

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Can be Supplied in Royal Blue or Red Bindings.

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MONTENEGRO. View of Cetinje.

PRICE.
POST-FREE.
s. d.

1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 novics . . . set of five 0 10

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and 50 novics, and
1 and 2 florins . . . set of twelve 5 0



THESSALY. The most curiously perforated set
of Stamps in the world.

10 and 20 paras; 1, 2, and 5 piastres . set of five 1 1



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. 1900.

With Map of Haiti and San Domingo.

$\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, and 1 peso.
set of nine 3 1



NICARAGUA. 1893.

1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 centavos, and 1, 2, 5,
and 10 pesos . . . set of ten 1 6



1893.



1897.

SALVADOR. 1893.

Large Stamps, with superb views,

2, 5, and 10 pesos . set of three 1 6

SALVADOR. 1897. Different views,

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 24, 30,
50, and 100 centavos.
set of twelve 1 6



1890.



1904.

SERVIA. 1890. King Alexander.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 50 p., and
1 dinar . . . set of seven 0 9

SERVIA. 1904.

The *Death Mask* Stamps.

5, 10, 15, 25, and 50 paras.
set of five, rare 1 10

PORTUGUESE COLONIES. Fifty Obsolete Stamps . . . 6 0

CUBA. Issues from 1857 to 1883. Fifty-three varieties . . . 6 0

List of nearly 2000 cheap sets and packets of Stamps sent post-free on application to
STANLEY GIBBONS, LIMITED, 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

GIBBONS

Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 16, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 120)

20 APRIL, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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— A —

SERIAL STORY

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'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS
APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



ITALY

Various Issues

A FINE SET OF

NINETEEN STAMPS

Mostly used, including high values.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

10d., post-free.

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Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.
Stamps Distributed Fortnight ending April 6th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BERMUDA. (107)

Ship type. Mult. wmk. Ord. paper.

½d., black and green.

DOMINICA. (107)

Wmk. Crown and C C. Chalky paper.

† ½d., green and grey-green.

† 1s., magenta and green.

GRENADA. (89)

King. Mult. Chalky.

3d., purple and orange.

HOLLAND. (7)

Commemorative Issue, available for Inland Postage only. Portrait of De Ruyter. Perf. 12 x 12½.

½ c., blue.

1 c., lake.

2½ c., orange-vermilion.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 guld. = 1s. 8d.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

King. Mult. Chalky.

1d., purple and carmine.

SALVADOR. (118)

Portrait of President Escalon as Type 97, but inscribed FRANQUEO OFICIAL. Perf. 11½. Centre in black.

1 c., deep green.

2 c., red.

3 c., yellow.

5 c., slate-blue.

10 c., violet.

13 c., brown.

15 c., orange-vermilion.

24 c., rose-carmine.

50 c., yellow.

100 c., indigo-blue.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 2s. 6d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BENIN.

1893. Type 3. Reduced prices. s. d.

1 c., black on azure 0 3
2 c., brown on buff 0 3

DOMINICA.

1879. Surcharged with Type 7.

6d., green (No. 102) 1 0

HOLLAND.

1906-7. Type 12.

17½ c., violet 0 5

JAPAN.

1906. Current types. Perf. 13 to 14.

½ sen., slate 2 6
½ " Venetian red used 2 0
1 " " " used 0 2
1 " " " " used 0 2
2 " green " 0 3
3 " purple " 0 2
5 " orange " 0 3
10 " deep blue used 0 6
20 " orange-vermilion 1 6

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1907. King's Head. Multiple Wmk.

2½d., lilac and ultramarine 0 4

SALVADOR.

1906. Official. Similar to Type 97, but with FRANQUEO OFICIAL in a white label above the value.

1 c., black and deep green 0 1
2 c. " red 0 1
3 c. " yellow 0 2
5 c. " slate-blue 0 3
10 c. " violet 0 6
13 c. " brown 0 8
15 c. " orange-vermilion 0 8
24 c. " rose-carmine 1 0
50 c. " yellow 2 0
100 c. " indigo-blue 4 0

ST. VINCENT.

1885. Type 1. Reduced price.

1d., carmine (No. 46) 1 0

SWEDEN.

1874. Postage Due. Type 51. Perf. 14.

24 öre, grey (No. 311) used 0 5

TURKS ISLANDS.

1887-9. Type 1. Wmk. Cr. C.A. Perf. 14.

1d., pale rosy pink (No. 50a) reduced to 0 4

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

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The Young Collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

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247 Illustrations. 294 pages.

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Better quality, in three sizes, per 1000,
1/- post-free.

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For Handling and Sorting Stamps.

No. 1.—Blunt ends, post-free, 2/7.

No. 2.—Round ends, post-free, 2/1.

No. 3.—Pointed ends (in use in our offices, and highly recommended), post-free, 2/1.

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South Australia	7	9	9	9
Shanghai	5	3	7	9
Saint Vincent	5	3	7	9
Barbados	7	9	10	9
Reprints	4	3	5	9
Grenada	7	9	9	9
Sicily	21	5	30	5

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and
Philatelic Auctioneers,

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FOR ADVANCED COLLECTORS

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dreds of small books of

CHOICE PICKED STAMPS
OF EVERY COUNTRY OR
DISTRICT in the WORLD.

Most of these special books contain
twenty pages ($5 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches), and can
be sent by post in an ordinary registered
envelope to all parts of the world.
These books, as a rule, include Used
and Unused Stamps, but special Ap-
proval Books will be made up to suit
individual requirements. Collectors writ-
ing for such should state if they wish
for USED or UNUSED STAMPS; if singles,
pairs, or blocks of four are required; also,
in Used Stamps, if special Postmarks are
sought for. In all cases, in these books,
we shall lay ourselves out to meet
the SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
of each individual client, whether
the amount required be LARGE
or SMALL.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd.,
391 STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 17, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 121).

27 APRIL, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



MONTENEGRO.

1902. Postage Due and
A.R. Stamps.

- 5 h., orange.
- 10 h., sage-green.
- 25 h., pale mauve.
- 50 h., emerald.
- 1 k., grey.
- 25 h., orange and rosine (A.R.)

The above Stamps are priced 3s. in
the Catalogue and New List.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

for the set of six stamps,
unused and mint,
1s. 9d., post-free.

A SERIAL STORY BY S. R. CROCKETT

Author of
'The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

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TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Fortnight ending April 13th.

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† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

DENMARK. (117)

Head of King Frederik. Perf. 11½.

25 öre, brown.

Rate, 100 öre = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES. (98)

Multi. wmk. Ord. paper. New shade.

† 4 c., black and rose carmine.

Rate, 100 o. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

JAPAN.

New perf. 13 × 13½.

1 sen, yellow-green.

Rate, 100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 3d.

MOZAMBIQUE CO. (98)

Type 2. Perf. 11½. Chalky paper. Change of colour.

2½ r., grey.

10 r., green.

15 r., dull green.

* 25 r., carmine.

* 50 r., brown.

* 75 r., pale magenta.

* 100 r., blue on azure.

* 115 r., brown on pink.

* 130 r., straw.

* 200 r., magenta on pink.

* 400 r., indigo on cream.

* 500 r., black on azure.

* 700 r., magenta on cream.

New perf. 11½.

5 r., orange.

New enamel surfaced paper.

20 r., lavender.

Rate, 1000 reis. = 4s. 6d.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. (109)

New design. Perf. 12.

1 peso, orange.

2 pesos, cobalt.

4 pesos, black.

* 10 pesos, dark green.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 2s. 1d.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. (103)

Type 2. Multi. wmk. Ord. paper.

3d., green and orange.

NOTE.—The set of STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—LABUAN stamps advertised in the adjoining column, being at a rather high premium, will not be placed in the New Issue Boxes, except on receipt of an intimation from the Box-holder that same are desired at the advertised price.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

DENMARK.

1907. Head of New King. s. d.
25 öre, brown 0 5

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

1907. Type 3. New shade.
4 c., black and rose-carmine 0 2

JAPAN.

1906. Current types. Perf. 13 to 14.
2 sen, yellow-green 0 1
3 ,, rosine (perf. 12½) used 0 4

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.

1906-7. Type 2. Numerals in black. Perf. 11½.

2½ reis, grey 0 1	10 r., green 0 2
5 r., orange 0 1	15 r., dull green 0 2

1906-7. Unpaid. New type. Value in black.

5 r., green 0 1	50 r., brown 0 5
10 r., slate 0 2	100 r., lilac 0 8
30 r., orange 0 4	

PERU.

Various Issues. Revised prices.

Cat. No.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
93. 10 c., green	0 1	0 2	0 2
137. 5 c., blue	1 6	—	—
138. 5 c., ultramarine	1 6	—	—
144. 5 c., blue	0 8	—	—
146a. 2 c., vermilion	2 6	—	—
176. 2 c., black and red	0 2	—	—
178. 22 c., green	1 3	—	—
413. 10 c., orange	—	—	2 0
413d. 10 c. ,,	—	—	2 0
516. 20 c., blue	2 0	—	—
521. 50 c., carmine	3 0	—	—

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

1907. Type 2. Multiple wmk.

3d., green and orange 0 5

SALVADOR.

1906-7. Type 97. Perf. 11.

6 c., black and carmine 0 4

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—LABUAN.

1907. Stamps of the Labuan Colony overprinted STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and on three stamps surcharged with new value, in addition.

3 c., black and brown.
4 c. on 12 c., black and yellow.
4 c. on 16 c., green and brown.
4 c. on 18 c., black and pale brown.
8 c., black and vermilion.
10 c., brown and slate.
25 c., green and greenish blue.
50 c., purple and lilac.
\$1, brown and orange.

The above set of nine, price 30/-, unused and mint.

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Stanley Gibbons

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They are arranged in over sixty differing sheets, so that a Collector who goes through them all will have had the chance of making his selection from more than

Six Thousand different Stamps.

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391 Strand, London, W.C.

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IS NOW THE FASHIONABLE AND
ARISTOCRATIC PASTIME OF THE DAY.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Referring to Stamp Collecting, wrote:

"It is one of the greatest pleasures of my life."

See Chapter II. of

Stamp Collecting as a Pastime.

By E. J. NANKIVELL.

This book affords a peep behind the scenes, and explains how it is that, after nearly half a century of existence, Stamp Collecting has never been more popular than it is to-day.

Many a tired worker in search of a hobby has found that of all the relaxations that are open to him none is more attractive or more satisfying than Stamp Collecting.

SOME OF THE CONTENTS.

- | | |
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| I. Stamp Collecting as a Pastime. | IX. The Romance of Stamp Collecting. |
| V. Its Geographical Interest. | XI. The Literature of Stamps. |
| VI. Its Historical Finger-posts. | XIII. Stamps as an Investment. |
| VII. Stamps with a History. | XIV. How to Collect and What to Collect. |
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391 STRAND, (OPPOSITE HOTEL CECIL), LONDON.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 18, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 122).

4 MAY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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A SERIAL STORY

BY

S. R. CROCKETT

Author of
The Lilac Sunbonnet,' 'Lochinvar,'
'Cleg Kelly,' 'Kit Kennedy,'
'The White Plumes of Navarre,'
&c. &c.

IS

APPEARING WEEKLY
IN THIS MAGAZINE

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



SERVIA

1881. Head of King Milan IV.

5 p., green.	25 p., blue.
10 p., rose.	50 p., brown.
20 p., red-orange.	1 dinar, lilac.

The catalogue price of the above
Stamps is 1s. 2d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending April 20th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

† = Distribution as yet incomplete.

‡ = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BARBADOS. (118)

Type 6. Overprinted in red, KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, ID.

† 2d., blue-black and orange.

BARBADOS. (118)

As above, but a pair showing one stamp with no stop after the "id," and one stamp normal (with stop).

Special price, 1s. the pair.

BRITISH GUIANA. (116)

Ship type. Mult. Ord. New colours.

† 2 c., red.

† 4 c., brown and violet.

† 5 c., ultramarine.

† 6 c., grey and black.

† 12 c., orange and mauve.

Rate 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 9d.

NICARAGUA. (116)

Officials. 1906 Issue. Type 62.

† 20 c., orange.

† 50 c., olive-brown.

† 1 p., carmine.

† 2 p., violet.

† 5 p., black.

Rate 100 c. = 1 peso = 1s. 4½d.

ST. VINCENT. (104)

King. Mult. Ord. New colour.

† 2½d., lilac and ultramarine.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BARBADOS.

1907. Overprinted KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, ID.		
2d., black and orange		0 3
2d., " " (error "id" without stop)		1 0
		in a pair

BRITISH GUIANA.

1907. Type 28. Multiple wmk. New colours.

2 c., red		0 2
4 c., brown and violet		0 3
5 c., ultramarine		0 4
6 c., grey and black		0 5
12 c., orange and mauve		0 8

GWALIOR.

Various Issues. New or revised prices.

Cat. No.			
23.	1 rupee, slate	used	7 6
110.	1 ,, green and carmine	"	1 6
124.	½ a., pea-green	"	0 2

NABHA.

Various Issues. New or revised prices.

Cat. No.			
38.	½ a., pea-green	used	0 1
39.	1 a., carmine	"	0 2
40a.	2 a., mauve	"	0 3
41.	3 a., orange-brown	"	0 5

PATIALA.

1906. King's Head.

3 pies, blue-grey		used	0 1
-------------------	--	------	-----

PORTO RICO.

Various Issues. New or revised prices.

Cat. No.		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1.		—	0 2
5.		—	0 4
22.		—	1 0
39.		—	0 2
43.		0 2	—
46.		0 2	—
53.		—	0 2
58.		—	0 2
76a.		—	0 2
114.		—	0 1
117.		0 2	—
125.		—	0 1
181.		0 3	—

ST. VINCENT.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

2½d., lilac and blue		0 4
----------------------	--	-----

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

CITY BRANCH: 97 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

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ever published is
admitted to be

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descriptive catalogue, and on the right
are numbered spaces for the stamps
comprised in the catalogue
opposite.

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EMPIRE.**

**VOL. II.—STAMPS OF EUROPE
AND COLONIES, & POSSESSIONS
OF EUROPEAN STATES.**

**VOL. III.—FOREIGN COUN-
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ITS POSSESSIONS.**

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- No. 9.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, bevelled edges, patent expanding lock, 50/-; post-free, 51/-.

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Colonies and Possessions.**
544 pages. 1700 illustrations.

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- No. 67.—Half-bound, 17/6; post-free, 18/3.
- No. 68.—Half green morocco, 27/6; post-free, 28/6.
- No. 69.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, patent expanding lock, 50/-; post-free, 51/-.

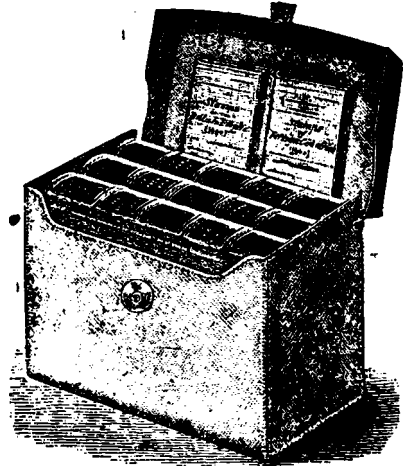
**Vol. III.—Foreign Countries, except
Europe and its Possessions.**
412 pages. 1500 illustrations.

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- No. 97.—Half-bound, 15/-; post-free, 15/9.
- No. 98.—Half-bound, green morocco, 22/6; post-free, 23/3.
- No. 99.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, patent expanding lock, 45/-; post-free, 45/9.

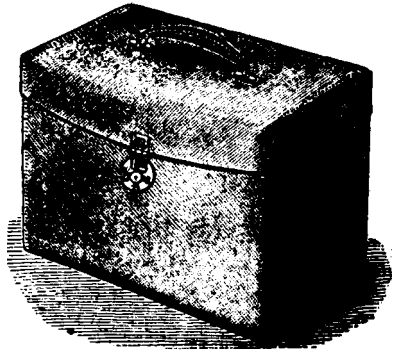
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Stamp Collections' Register.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10 %) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C., or will be sent on approval to responsible persons, on condition that they pay all expenses for postage and insurance to them (and back to us, if not bought), and agree to return the collection within three days of receipt.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
- 9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in Collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

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3201 BRITISH COLONIALS.

4416 FOREIGN STAMPS.

Stamps . 7617

A large quantity of the stamps are unused, and by far the greater value of this Collection lies in the **BRITISH COLONIALS**. The following are the best represented countries:—Great Britain, Bahamas, Barbados, Cape of Good Hope, Falkland Isles, Gambia, Gold Coast, Newfoundland, Orange River, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles.

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The stamps are in exceptionally fine condition, and would form a really good start for a collector desirous of making a good general collection.

Price £175.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 19, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 123).

11 MAY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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7.	100, all different	.	2 1
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9.	200	rare	5 1
66.	500	"	4 1
67.	1000	"	15 0
68.	1500	"	35 0
69.	2000	"	60 0
69A.	3000	"	170 0
69B.	4000	"	280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **PINE CONDITION**, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

Special Bargains

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SAN MARINO

1894. COMMEMORATION STAMPS

25 c., marone and blue.
50 c. " " red.
1 lire " " green.

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.
 Stamps Distributed Week ending April 27th.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.
 * = Distribution as yet incomplete.
 † = Further supply received and distribution now completed.
 ‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of *G.S.W.* in which reference was made to that country in this column.

CHILI. (109)

Type 27. Perf. 12.
 15 c., black and purple.
 Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 2s. 1d.

EGYPT. (101)

1902 Issue, surcharged O.H.H.S.

* 1 m., brown.	* 3 m., orange.
* 2 m., green.	* 5 m., carmine.
* 1 pi, blue.	

SPECIAL PRICE PER SET OF FIVE, USED, 9d.

We have distributed the above set in a used condition, as we think there is no possibility of receiving them unused. We have also distributed these to those customers who take British Colonial stamps only, but if they are not required, they can of course be returned.

LUXEMBURG. (104)

New type. Perf. 11½.
 12½ c., grey-green.
 Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

MALTA.

King. Mult. Ord. New colour.
 1d., carmine on white.

NEW ZEALAND. (108)

Wmk. NZ and Star. New perf. 14.
 * 2½d., blue.
 † 5s., bright vermilion.

NICARAGUA. (122)

Somewhat similar to Type 36, but printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., whose name appears below the design of each stamp. New perf. 14.
 10 c., yellow-brown.
 Rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 1s. 4½d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CHILI.

1905-7. Type 27. s. d.
 15 c., black and purple 0 5

LUXEMBURG.

1907. New type, with head of Grand Duke.
 12½ c., grey-green. 0 3

MALDIVE ISLANDS.

1906. Ceylon stamps overprinted MALDIVES.
 2 c., orange-brown 2 6
 3 c., green 2 6
 4 c., orange and ultramarine 3 0
 5 c., lilac 2 0
 5 c. " used 2 0

MALTA.

1907. King's Head. Colour changed.
 1d., carmine 0 2

NEW ZEALAND.

1906-7. Surcharged OFFICIAL in black.
 ½d., green used 0 2
 1d., carmine " 0 1
 2d., purple " 0 2

NICARAGUA.

1907. Type 36. Waterlow print.
 10 c., yellow-brown 0 3
 1906. Official. Type 62.
 1 c., green 0 1
 2 c., rose 0 1
 5 c., blue 0 2
 10 c., brown 0 4
 20 c., orange-red 0 6

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BRADWAY.

What

is to a stamp collection what a frame is to a picture. A nice album is the making of a collection. It has much the same effect as a fine frame in the setting of a picture. Good stamps in a nondescript book

Album

lack importance, and invite the natural inference that they are not worth the expenditure of a few shillings on a decent album. Besides, you don't want, when you are showing your stamps to your friends, to be always trotting out the worn-out excuse, "You see, old chappie, I haven't mounted my stamps in a proper album yet."

If you have not got a good album, get one right away. When you

are

have a fine album you will take a much greater pleasure in working up a collection that shall be worthy of it. In fact, there is nothing like a fine album for bracing up the stamp collector. He no longer takes all sorts and conditions of stamps. He no longer dabs in remnants with corners missing, perfs. cut, or ventilation holes in the centre of the copy. A good, clean, respectable album shames the most careless of collectors into rejecting damaged stamps of the "half catalogue" persuasion.

you

If you want a good album let us send you our catalogue, post-free, which will give you full particulars of the grand range of albums that we keep in stock from sixpence to many pounds. As a

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of albums for the beginner is our latest published, known as "The Ideal Album," in which *all the Countries of the World* are compressed into one handy volume. Every stamp has its allotted space, so that you are never puzzled where to place a stamp. It is a marvel of cheapness at 10s. 9d., post-free, and 200 stamps, all different, are presented with each album.

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£5, lilac unused, £8; used	5	0	0
PROTECTORATE. 2/-, mint	5	0	0
2/6 "	8	0	0
5/- "	10	0	0

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

1897. 1d. on 3/-, error, PNNEY, mint	12	0	0
1898. 1d., red and blue, <i>Inverted centre</i> , unused	60	0	0
" " " " imperf., unused	7	0	0
" " " " perf. "	15	0	0
1897. £10, black and yellow, mint	15	0	0

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MSS. surcharge. 1 anna on 3 a., used	8	0	0
" " ½ " 2 a. "	9	0	0
" " Error, ½ annas (value in plural)	12	0	0
1890. 4 a., grey, pair, imperf., unused	7	10	0
July, 1895. 8 a., bright blue, <i>overprint Inverted</i> (only copy known)	15	0	0
Nov., 1895. 2½ a., error Brit/ish, used	12	0	0

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.

1898, 1d., rose, horizontal pair, imperf. between	1	0	0
---	---	---	---

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Mint Pairs of Triangular Stamps.

1d., carmine, red, pair	3	0	0
4d., deep blue "	3	0	0
6d., bright mauve "	4	0	0
1/-, deep green "	10	0	0
1/-, emerald green "	10	0	0
1/-, pale emerald green, pair	12	0	0

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4d., blue	60/- to 80/- each.
1d., red	70/- to 120/- each; pairs £16.

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1874. Perf. 12½. 1/-, orange (16½ mm.), mint block of four, with plate number	16	0	0
1884. 2/6, 5/-, and 10/-, mint. Set of three	27	10	0
(Or separately at Catalogue price.)			
1904. CA, single. 10/-, mint	8	0	0

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1857. 6d., green, fine large copy, used	7	0	0
" 9d., blue, very fine and extra large, used	32	0	0
" 1/-, buff, well embossed but rather small, used	15	0	0
1869. 1/-, green, Postage 12½ mm., used	8	0	0
" 1/- " curved black surcharge	9	0	0
" 1/- " POSTAGE, tall thin letters, used	10	0	0

DISCOUNT 10% ON OYER £10.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons

Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 20, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 124).

18 MAY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



HOLLAND.

1891. Head of Queen.

A fine set of thirteen
used stamps of the
catalogue value of
2s. 7d.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

1s. 8d., post-free.

BARGAINS IN

PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.			Post-free. s. d.
7.	100, all different		2 1
8.	100	rarer	5 1
9.	200	rare	5 1
66.	500		4 1
67.	1000		15 0
68.	1500		35 0
69.	2000		60 0
69A.	3000		170 0
69B.	4000		280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE
CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value
offered by any stamp dealer.

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

AZORES. (109)

For use in Portuguese Colonies near Azores. Perf. 11½, 12.

† 5 reis, orange and black.	‡ 100 reis, blue and black.
‡ 20 " lilac and red.	‡ 200 " violet "
‡ 75 " brown "	‡ 300 " blue "

Rate, 1000 reis = 4s. 6d.

ELOBEY, ANNABON, GORISCO.

New type. King Alfonso. Perf. 14.

* 1 c., purple-black.	* 5 c., blue-green.
* 2 c., black.	* 10 c., lilac.
* 3 c., salmon.	* 15 c., lake-red.
* 4 c., sage-green.	* 25 c., orange-brown.

Distributed in sets of eight stamps only.

Special price, 1s. 3d. per set.

LUXEMBURG. (123)

New type. Perf. 11½.

20 c., orange | 25 c., blue.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. (112)

British stamps surcharged MOROCCO AGENCIES.

‡ 50 c., purple and ultramarine. | ‡ 1 p., purple and scarlet.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 ps. = 9½d.

NEW ZEALAND. (123)

Wmk. N.Z. and Star. Perf. 14.

‡ 2½d., ultramarine. | 9d., purple.

SAN MARINO.

New design. Perf. 12.

1 c., brown.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 lire = 9½.

TRINIDAD. (116)

Britannia. Mult. Chalky.

† 1/- black and blue on yellow (Type 10).

‡ 1, green and carmine (Type 11).

Type 11. Wmk. Crown and C.A. Chalky.

† 5/-, purple and mauve.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AZORES.

1906-7. New type. With letters in corners for Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada. s. d.
 5 reis, orange and black 0 1
 20 " lilac and red 0 2
 75 " brown and red 0 6

BOLIVAR.

Various Issues. New or revised prices.

Cat.No.
 33. 5 p., carmine and blue 3 6
 34. 10 p., blue and marone 6 0
 93a. 50 c., purple on green 0 3
 93b. 50 c., " " white 0 3
 252. 20 c., carmine (Too Late) 0 3
 302. 20 c., deep blue (A.R.) 0 2

BOYACA.

1903. Type 5. Reduced price.

1 p., claret 3 0

GOLD COAST.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

½d., lilac and green 0 1

LUXEMBURG.

1906-7. New type.

20 c., orange 0 3
 25 c., blue 0 4

NEW ZEALAND.

1906-7. Wmk. N.Z. and Star. Perf. 14.

2½d., blue 0 4
 9d., purple 1 0

SAN MARINO.

1907. New type.

1 c., brown 0 1

TOLIMA.

Various Issues. Reduced prices.

5 c., brown (No. 22) 0 4
 1 p., vermilion (No. 59) 2 0

TRINIDAD.

1907. Type 11.

5 s., deep purple and mauve (Ch.) 6 6

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Ecuador (3 vols.)	240	Persia (two very fine books, with prices considerably reduced)	468
Portugal (3 vols.)	625	Confederate Stamps and U.S. surcharged for Guam, Porto Rico, Philippines, and Cuba	323
Afghanistan (2 vols.)	2028	Guatemala	200
(This country is especially strong, as we have now included in our Stock Books the stamps on the "Harrison" plates which have been broken up. The prices are marked very moderately.)		Shanghai	398
Great Britain, Telegraphs, etc.	267	Switzerland	531
" Officials, etc.	459	Victoria (2 vols.)	1393
" unused	596	Tasmania (2 vols.)	1037
" used (4 vols.)	635	Bosnia (2 vols.)	582
" used. Special collection in 3 vols. of the finest used copies, and a grand lot of British Colonial postmarks	765	Bavaria	159
Mexico (3 vols.)	714	Russia	191
Paraguay	99	Venezuela (3 vols., very fine)	541
Spain (3 vols.)	844	South Australia (3 vols.)	1610
Guatemala	108	Finland	399
France (2 vols.)	413	China	234
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Costa Rica, etc.	179	Turkey (2 vols.)	340
Montenegro	632	Argentina (2 vols.)	195
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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 21, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 125).

25 MAY, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



LABUAN COLONY.

1902-3. Type 42.

- 1 c., black and violet.
- 2 c., " " green.
- 3 c., " " brown.
- 4 c., " " carmine.
- 8 c., " " vermilion.
- 10 c., brown and slate.
- 12 c., black and yellow.
- 16 c., green and brown.
- 18 c., black and pale brown.
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68.	1500 " . . .	35 0
69.	2000 " . . .	60 0
69A.	3000 " . . .	170 0
69B.	4000 " . . .	280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **FINE**
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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.
Stamps Distributed Week ending May 11th.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.
 * = Distribution as yet incomplete.
 † = Further supply received and distribution now completed.
 ‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

GOLD COAST. (118)

King. Mult. Ord.
 † ½d., lilac and green.

HONG KONG. (117)

King. Mult. Chalky.
 4 c., lilac on red.
 Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

HUNGARY. (113)

Type 7. Wmk. Type 9. New perf. 15.
 6 fi., olive. | 35 fi., red-lilac.
 50 fi., lake.
 Rate, 100 fl. = 1 kor. = 10½d.

ITALIAN CRETE. (111)

Stamps of Italy, surcharged LA CANEA in black.
 ‡ 40 c., brown. | 45 c., grey-green.
 ‡ 50 c., mauve. | 1 li., brown and green.
New type of Italy, surcharged as above.
 * 10 c., rose.
 Rate, 100 c. = 1 li. = 9½d.

NORWAY.

Old type. Perf. 14½ × 13½. New value.
 30 öre, grey.
 Rate, 100 öre = 1 kr. = 1s. 2d.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. (121)

Labuan, Crown type, surcharged STRAITS SETTLEMENTS in red.
 4 c. on 12 c. yellow.
Special price, 9d. each.

A set of the above stamps, complete except for the two lowest values, is now on sale at 30s. We are not distributing these by our New Issue Service as the price is somewhat high. Clients who wish to receive them can of course have them placed in their boxes, provided they are not all sold when the application is received.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUBED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

HONG KONG.

1907. *King's Head. Multiple wmk. s. d.*
 4 c., lilac on red (Ch.) 0 2

HUNGARY.

1907. *Type 7. Wmk. Type 9. Perf. 15.*
 6 fi., olive 0 1
 35 fi., red-lilac 0 6
 50 fi., lake 0 8

ITALIAN CRETE.

1907. *Italian stamps overprinted "La Canea."*
 1 c., brown 0 1
 2 c., orange-brown 0 1
 5 c., green 0 1
 15 c. on 20 c., orange 0 4
 25 c., blue 0 5
 45 c., grey-green 0 9

MONACO.

1902. *Type 2, overprinted with Type 3.*
 1 c., olive-green (No. 40) used 0 6
 2 c., slate-purple (No. 41) 0 8
 5 c., yellow-green (No. 42) 0 9

1906. Postage Due. Type 11.

1 c., olive 0 1
 1 c. to 50 c., set of 6 2 6

NORWAY.

1907. *Type 12. New value. Perf. 14½ × 13½.*
 30 öre, grey 0 7

ROUMANIA.

1906. *Jubilee Issue. Revised Prices.*
 1 b., black and bistre 0 1
 3 b. ,, brown 0 1
 5 b. ,, green 0 2
 10 b. ,, carmine 0 3
 15 b. ,, violet-blue 0 6
 25 b. ,, ultramarine 0 6
 40 b. ,, brown 0 9
 50 b. ,, yellow-brown 0 10
 1 leu ,, vermillion 1 9
 2 lei ,, orange 3 0
 25 b. ,, sage-green (error of colour) 2 6
 25 b. ,, ,, used 2 6

SIAM.

1906. *Type 48.*
 5 a., rose and carmine used 0 3
 8 a., olive-bistre and black 0 3

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—LABUAN.

1907. *Stamps of Labuan Colony overprinted "Straits Settlements."*
 4 c. on 12 c., black and yellow 0 9
 4 c. on 16 c., green and brown 1 0
 4 c. on 18 c., black and brown 1 0

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

The Stamp Collectors' Library

A good library of the best and most reliable Philatelic Publications is a prime necessity to the Stamp Collector who wishes to thoroughly study the Stamps he collects. The most successful collectors pride themselves upon the range of their philatelic libraries. Handbooks and other works by writers of established reputation are, in fact, indispensable to supplement the Stamp Catalogue, which at best is only a Dealer's Price List of what he has to sell.

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- SOUTH AUSTRALIA.** By LIEUT. NAPIER and the late GORDON SMITH, M.A. A most exhaustive work on the issues of South Australia; indispensable to the Specialist and useful to the General Collector. Three full-page plates of photographic illustrations, showing the various types of surcharge on the 10d. stamps, etc. Paper cover, 7/9; cloth, 9/9.
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- BARBADOS.** By E. D. BACON and LIEUT. F. H. NAPIER, R.N. Illustrated with three autotypes of stamps, specially showing all the varieties on the 1d. on half of 5/-, three facsimile reproductions of the Star watermarks, and a list of the number of stamps of each value printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Paper cover, 7/9; cloth, 10/9.
- GRENADA.** By E. D. BACON and LIEUT. F. H. NAPIER, R.N. An exhaustive history of the stamps of this colony with their many intricate and minor varieties. Illustrated with nine full-page autotype plates. Paper cover, 7/9; cloth, 9/9.
- SICILY.** By DR. EMILIO DIENA, translated by MAJOR EVANS. A complete history of the exceptionally interesting series of stamps of this country, with a brief history of Sicily, a biography of the celebrated artist by whom the fine portrait of King "Bomba" was engraved, a full account of the circumstances under which the stamps were issued, of the difficulties in the production of the plates, of the various essays and proposals for subsequent issues, and a description of the postmarks and obliterations. Illustrated with twenty full-page autotype plates, showing seven complete or reconstructed sheets, varieties of retouches, etc., and various illustrations in the text. Paper cover, 21/6; half morocco, 30/9.

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A SAMPLE SHEET OF YOUR
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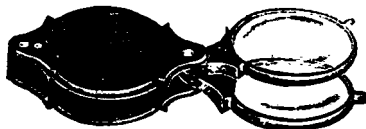
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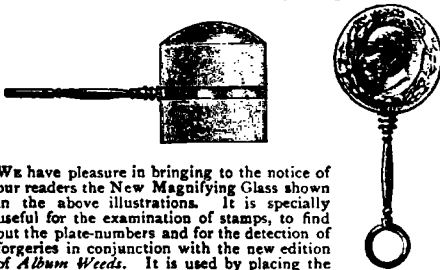
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Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 22, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 126).

1 JUNE, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free. s. d.
7.	100, all different	2 1
8.	100 " rarer	5 1
9.	200 " rare	5 1
66.	500 " . . .	4 1
67.	1000 " . . .	15 0
68.	1500 " . . .	35 0
69.	2000 " . . .	60 0
69A.	3000 " . . .	170 0
69B.	4000 " . . .	280 0

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For G.S.W. Readers.



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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending May 18th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BARBADOS. (122)

Type 6. Overprinted "KINGSTON RELIEF FUND Id." inverted.

* 2d., black on orange.

Special price, 1s. each.

JAPAN. (121)

Perf. 11½, 12½. New shade.

5 sen, yellow.

Rate, 100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 3d.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. (124)

Surcharged on current Great Britain.

* 12 pe. on 10s., ultramarine.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 pe. = 9½d.

SAN MARINO. (124)

New design. Perf. 12.

15 c., blue-black.

* 25 c., carmine (Express stamp).

Rate, 100 c. = 1 li. = 9½d.

TASMANIA. (114)

Old design. Wmk. Crown and A.

* 4d., orange-brown (Perf. 11).

* 4d., do. (Perf. 12½).

UNITED STATES. (113)

To commemorate the founding of Jamestown, issued at Jamestown Exhibition. Perf. 12.

1 c., green.

2 c., carmine.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 2d.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

EGYPT.

1907. Service stamps. Overprinted O.H.H.S. s. d.
1, 2, 3, and 5 mils and 1 piastre, set of five 10 0

FRENCH GUIANA.

1892-1900. Type 8. New prices.

40 c., red on yellow used 0 5
75 c., brown on orange " 0 9
1 fr., olive-green on toned " 0 4

JAPAN.

1907. Type 26. New shade.

5 sen, orange-yellow 0 3

PATIALA.

1903-6. Service. King's Head.

	Unused.	Used.
½ a., pea-green	0 2 ...	0 1
1 a., carmine	0 4 ...	0 2
2 a., purple	0 6 ...	0 3
3 a., orange-brown	0 8 ...	0 6
4 a., olive-green	1 0 ...	0 8
8 a., magenta	— ...	1 6
1 r., green and carmine	4 0 ...	5 0

SAN MARINO.

1907. New type.

15 c., blue-black 0 3

UNITED STATES.

1907. Jamestown Tercentenary.

1 c., green 0 1
2 c., carmine 0 2

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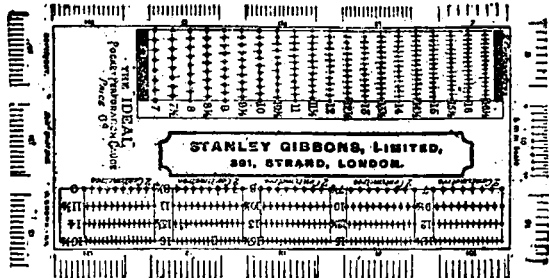
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It has twenty different gauges, from 7 to 16½, and includes 7½, 8, and 8½, not often found in gauges now before the Philatelic public, but which are required more especially for some of the Japanese and Turkish Stamps.

Each dot is bisected by a small vertical line, thus ●● By this arrangement accurate measurement is guaranteed. Price, post-free, 7d.



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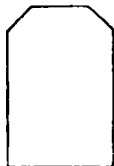
Exact Size.

We have prepared a NEW STAMP HINGE, size as above, put up in AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES, each containing 1000 hinges of good tough paper, doubly gummed, and thus easily peelable. Price, post-free, 7d. per Box, abroad extra.

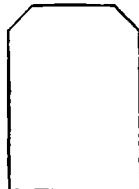
BEST STAMP HINGES.

FOR affixing Stamps in Collections neatly and expeditiously. Far superior to the old plan of gumming the Stamps, and inserting them so that it is only with great difficulty they can be withdrawn. These Mounts are made of a thin strong white paper, and are ready gummed. By their use, Stamps can be removed at any time without injuring them, or in any way disfiguring the Collection. They are invaluable to those who collect watermarks. They should be used on the hinge system; thus, Moisten the Stamp, attaching the back of it to one third of the mount, the other two thirds being fastened to the Album. The Stamp will then be facing the page; but do not turn it over until perfectly dry. A Collection with the Stamps mounted in this manner is far more valuable, if at any time a sale is desired. Three sizes are kept in stock: No. 2, medium size, suitable for ordinary-sized adhesives; No. 1, smaller size; No. 3, large size—for such Stamps as old Portuguese, or for cut Envelopes. PRICES: No. 1, 2, or 3 size, 3d. per 100; 1/8 per 1000, post-free; 5000, 6/8; 10,000, 12/-

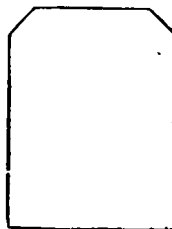
ACTUAL SIZE AND SHAPE.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Stamp Collections Register.

WE have many collections offered to us that for one reason or another we do not wish to purchase, and we have therefore decided to open this *Stamp Collections Register* in order to bring under the notice of our 12,000 readers of the *Stamp Weekly* and *Monthly Journal* the different properties that may be placed in our hands. In addition to publishing this *Register* in our two papers we shall also (when we have sufficient collections on hand) issue the *Register* in pamphlet form and send to a large number of good buyers who do not subscribe to either paper.

The following will be the first conditions that must be agreed to when we enter a collection upon this *Register*.

- 1st.—The owner in all cases to fix the price at which his collection is offered for sale.
- 2nd.—The owner to pay us the sum of one guinea (£1. 1s.) for expenses before we enter a collection in our *Register*.
- 3rd.—The owner to pay us a commission of ten per cent (10%) upon the amount at which we sell his collection.
- 4th.—Collections should be sent to 391, STRAND, LONDON, in order that a careful and detailed description may be written.
- 5th.—Collections may be inspected at 391, STRAND, W.C.
- 6th.—The buyer will not be required to pay any commission of any kind.
- 7th.—Under no circumstances will the name of the buyer or seller be divulged.
- 8th.—No collection will be entered in this *Register* at a less price than Twenty Pounds.
- 9th.—Collections are offered without any guarantee on the part of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., either as to the genuineness or condition of the stamps; but S. G., Ltd., are willing to report on any stamps in Collections on the *Register* at their usual terms.

Collections Nos. 4 and 5 have been sold.

No. 7.—A Fine Specialized Collection of

CYPRUS.

This Collection is made entirely of unused stamps, and is exceptionally strong in blocks of four (with and without plate numbers), strips with marginal inscription, and several full sheets.

Among the better things we note—

A pane of twenty of the first 6d., pl. 16; two of the rare errors "80" paras for "30 p.," one in a block of nine, the other in a pair; fine blocks of the "½ ½," in black, on ½ p., green, and a single mint copy of the *very rare* large ½ ½ on the CC watermark; nearly complete blocks of four of the Queen and King Issues, with plate numbers.

We calculate that the Collection would price up to about £300, but it is offered as a real bargain at the price of

£160 nett.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391-Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 23, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 127).

8 JUNE, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



LABUAN COLONY.

1902-3. Type 42.

- 1 c., black and violet.
- 2 c. " " green.
- 3 c. " " brown.
- 4 c. " " carmine.
- 8 c. " " vermilion.
- 10 c., brown and slate.
- 12 c., black and yellow.
- 16 c., green and brown.
- 18 c., black and pale brown.
- 25 c., deep green and greenish blue.

SET OF TEN VALUES, AS ABOVE.

cancelled to order, and now obsolete.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

2s. the ten, post-free.

BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.
		s. d.
7.	100, all different	2 1
8.	100 " rarer	5 1
9.	200 " rare	5 1
66.	500 "	4 1
67.	1000 "	15 0
68.	1500 "	35 0
69.	2000 "	60 0
69A.	3000 "	170 0
69B.	4000 "	280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in *FINE* CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending May 25th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

BRUNEL (108)

Pictorial issue. Mult. wmk. Ord. paper. Perf. 14.
Centre in first colour.

- 1 c., black and green.
- 2 c. ,, vermilion.
- 3 c. ,, chocolate.
- 4 c. ,, mauve.
- 5 c. ,, blue.
- 8 c. ,, orange.
- 10 c. ,, dark green.
- 25 c., blue and brown-ochre.
- 30 c., violet and black.
- 50 c., green and brown.
- * \$1, salmon and slate.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

SAN MARINO (126)

Express stamp. Perf. 12.

† 25 c., rose-carmine.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 li. = 9d.

UNITED STATES (126)

Jamestown issue. Perf. 12.

5 c., deep blue.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 4s. 2d.

VICTORIA (110)

Wmk. Crown & A. Perf. 11.

* £1, carmine.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BARBADOS. s. d.

1907. Overprinted KINGSTON RELIEF FUND, id.
2d., black and orange (surcharge inverted) . 1 0

BRUNEL.

1907. Pictorial Issue.

1 c., black and green	. . . . .	0 1
2 c. ,, vermilion	. . . . .	0 1
3 c. ,, chocolate	. . . . .	0 2
4 c. ,, mauve	. . . . .	0 2
5 c. ,, blue	. . . . .	0 3
8 c. ,, orange	. . . . .	0 4
10 c. ,, dark green	. . . . .	0 5
25 c., blue and brown-ochre	. . . . .	1 0
30 c., violet and black	. . . . .	1 3
50 c., green and brown	. . . . .	1 9

HOLLAND.

1907. De Ruyter Commemoration Issue.

½ c., blue	. . . . .	used 0 1
1 c., mauve	. . . . .	0 1
2½ c., vermilion	. . . . .	0 1

NICARAGUA.

Various Issues. New or revised prices.

Cat. No.			
269.	5 c., on 10 c., mauve	. . . . .	used 2 6
294.	6 c., slate	. . . . .	0 3
295.	10 c., yellow-brown	. . . . .	used 0 2
296.	15 c., olive	. . . . .	0 3
298.	50 c., yellow	. . . . .	0 6

1906. Official. Type 62.

1 c., green	. . . . .	used 0 1
2 c., rose	. . . . .	0 1
10 c., brown	. . . . .	0 4
1 p., carmine	. . . . .	2 6
2 p., violet	. . . . .	4 9
5 p., black	. . . . .	11 9

SAN MARINO.

1907. Express Letter Stamp. New type.

25 c., rose	0 4
-------------	-----------	-----

UNITED STATES.

1907. Jamestown Tercentenary.

5 c., deep blue	0 4
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STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

TWEEZERS FOR HANDLING STAMPS.

These are invaluable to every Philatelist. They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the Stamps.

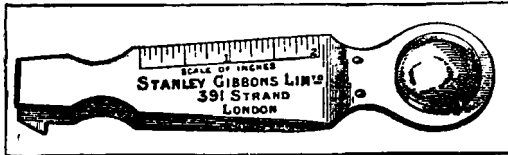
They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking Stamps.

No. 1.—LARGE SIZE, blunt ends, 5 inches long. Price, post-free, 2/7; abroad, 3/-.

No. 2.—SMALL SIZE, 4½ inches long. Newest size, rounded ends. Price, post-free, 2/1; abroad, 2/5.



No. 3.—SMALL SIZE, 4½ inches. Newest size, pointed ends. *Highly recommended.* Price, post-free, 2/1; abroad, 2/5.



THE "PHILATELISTS' VADE MECUM"

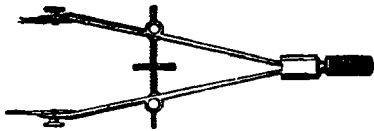
(SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT)

Is an entirely New and Original Invention for enabling Collectors to Mount Stamps without handling them, and is a *multum in parvo* of Philatello requisites.

IT consists of a pair of broad-headed flat metal tongs, one of which is fitted with a solid wedge. The object of this is to permit the free end of a mount held by the tongs to be bent over, moistened, applied to the back of the stamp, and pressed down, and the mount can then be released, the stamp lifted, the other end of the mount moistened, and the stamp fastened thereby on the page. In the handle is inserted a glass of high magnifying power. On one side of the middle part is a millimetre scale (divided to half millimetres), and on the other a two-inch scale (divided to sixteenths), both accurately marked off. The stamp can be firmly held along either scale by the tongs. The tongs are made of solid nickel, polished, and fit into a handsome velvet-lined case, the size of which, when closed, is slightly less than 6 inches long, 1½ inches wide, and only ¼ inch thick.

Price, with case complete, post-free, 2/7; abroad, 3/9.

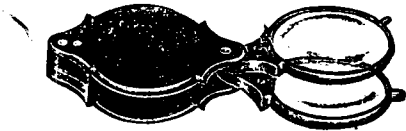
SURCHARGE MEASURER.



The accompanying illustration will give the best idea of what this is. It consists of a pair of needle-pointed spring compasses, capable, by means of an adjusting screw, of measuring with the greatest accuracy all surcharges up to 40 millimetres in length. In addition to the measure a millimetre gauge is obtained by running the head of the screw along a piece of paper, a series of lines exactly a millimetre apart being thus indented in the paper. For measuring surcharges on such stamps as Natal, Straits Settlements, &c., this will be found invaluable, and also in the detection of forgeries—a forgery or forged surcharge very seldom being *exactly* the same size as the original.

Price, post-free, 7/7; abroad, 7/11.

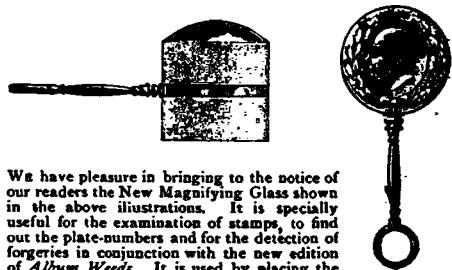
POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES.



AFTER examining some scores of different sorts, we have been able to get one combining the greatest power with the largest field obtainable for pocket use. These glasses are mounted in handsome vulcanite frames, and are very compact. There are two lenses in each, which may be used singly, or if a very strong power is desired, may be combined.

Price, post-free, 7/7; abroad, 8/4.

NEW STAMP MAGNIFYING GLASS.



We have pleasure in bringing to the notice of our readers the New Magnifying Glass shown in the above illustrations. It is specially useful for the examination of stamps, to find out the plate-numbers and for the detection of forgeries in conjunction with the new edition of *Album Weeds*. It is used by placing the flat side in contact with the stamp to be examined.

Price, post-free in Great Britain, 5/1; abroad, 6/-

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

Stamp Collections Register.

No. 8. LABUAN AND BRUNEI.

A Specialized Collection, chiefly unused, with genuine Used Stamps of the later issues.

The stamps of the first type are strong in full sheets, of which there are no less than **eighteen** in this Collection. Special attention has been paid to condition, and the copies are all well centred.

The **Labuan** "Crown" type overprinted "Straits Settlements" are a superb lot, being in blocks of four, blocks of twelve with imprint, and one entire sheet, also many stamps used postally.

The **Brunei** are also very fine in unused blocks of four, a full sheet of 100 stamps, and a number of used stamps, many on portions of envelopes.

The retail price of the stamps is nearly **£150**; the owner's price for the Collection is only

£85, a decided bargain.

No. 9.—A very Fine Collection of

BRITISH COLONIES IN AFRICA.

Arranged in our British Africa Postage Stamp Album.

This Collection consists chiefly of unused stamps in mint condition, with a large number in blocks of four, and some large blocks, and a few entire panes.

The owner has paid special attention to condition, and has made a point of securing as many as possible of the King's Head watermark, C and CA single.

It is difficult to describe this Collection in a few lines, but anyone who examines it will be pleased with the stamps. **British East Africa**, a superb lot; **Cape of Good Hope**, sixty-two triangular, including many pairs; **British Somaliland**, almost complete, some of the rarer Official in pairs; **Gambia and Gold Coast**, very fine; **Orange River, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, and Zanzibar**, all much above average and many of the rare varieties.

The owner states the catalogue value is over **£742**, and many stamps here are worth more than catalogue value, nett. The price asked for the whole Collection is

£375 nett,

at which figure we can recommend the purchase as a most advantageous one.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 24, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 128).

15 JUNE, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.	s. d.	
			s.	d.
7.	100, all different		2	1
8.	100 " rarer		5	1
9.	200 " rare		5	1
66.	500 " "		4	1
67.	1000 " "	15	0	
68.	1500 " "	35	0	
69.	2000 " "	60	0	
69A.	3000 " "	170	0	
69B.	4000 " "	280	0	

These PACKETS contain stamps in FINE CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

Special Bargains

For U.S.W. Readers.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: LABUAN

1907. Stamps of Labuan Colony, as above, overprinted "Straits Settlements," and on three of the Stamps surcharged with new value in addition.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
4 c. on 12 c., black and yellow	0	9	...	—
4 c. on 16 c., green and brown	0	8	...	0 9
4 c. on 18 c., black and pale brown	0	6	...	0 8
8 c., black and vermilion	1	0	...	1 0
10 c., brown and slate	1	0	...	1 3
25 c., green and greenish blue	2	3	...	2 6
50 c., purple and lilac	4	6	...	5 0
\$1, brown and orange	9	0	...	10 0

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE for set of eight, UNUSED, 17s. 6d. post-free.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE for set of of seven, used, 18s. 6d. post-free.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending June 1st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

HONG KONG. (125)

King. Mult. Chalky.

12 c., green and marone on yellow.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

NIOARAGUA. (123)

Type 36, overprinted CABO in black.

6 c., slate.

Special rate, 100 c. = 1 peso = 3s. 4d.

PERU.

Type 42, surcharged diagonally.

* 1 c. on 12 c., black and blue (surch. red).

* 2 c. on 12 c., " " (surch. violet).

Rate, 100 c. = 1 sol = 2s. 1d.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. (121)

Columbus type. Mult. Ord. New colour.

2½d., ultramarine on white.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. (125)

Labuan. Crown type, surcharged "Straits

Settlements" in red.

* 4 c. on 16 c., green and brown (blk.). Price s. d. 0 8

* 4 c. on 18 c., black and olive-brown. " " 0 6

8 c., black and vermilion . . . " 1 0

10 c., brown and blue . . . " 1 0

* 25 c., green . . . " 2 3

We did not distribute these stamps to clients having limits of £1 and upwards, as they were offered a set at 30s., which included the above. Should such clients wish to receive any of the above stamps they can be supplied if ordered at once.

VICTORIA. (127)

Wmk. Cr. and A. Rare perf. 11.

* 1d., rose-red.

Special price, 4d. each.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

COSTA RICA.

1905. No. 46 surcharged with Type 42, in black.
1 c. on 20 c., black and lake, sur- s. d.
charge inverted 10 0

1889. Provisional of 1889, No. 106, overprinted
GUANACASTE, horizontally, as Type G 2, in black.
2 c., blue (No. 354) used 5 0

1889. The same stamp overprinted vertically,
in black.

2 c., blue (No. 355) used 15 0

2 c. " (No. 356) " 25 0

Postal Fiscals, Type G 9, overprinted GUANACASTE,
horizontally.

1 c., rose used 8 0

5 c., brown " 10 0

10 c., blue " 7 6

As last, but overprinted vertically.

10 c., blue used 7 6

HOLKAR.

1904-6. Service.

2 a., brown (No. 103) used 0 8

JHIND.

1903. Service. King's Head.

½ a., pea-green 1 6

1 a., carmine 2 0

2 a., purple 2 6

PATIALA.

1902. Queen's Head.

½ a., pea-green used 0 3

1 a., carmine " 0 4

1903-6. King's Head.

1 a., carmine used 0 3

1892. Service. Queen's Head.

1 rupee, green and carmine 25 0

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

1907. Type 1. In one colour only.

2½d., ultramarine 0 4

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1895. Service. Overprinted with Type 52.

2½d., blue-lilac (No. 643) used 1 0

VICTORIA.

1906-7. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

½d., green 0 2

1d., rose-red 0 4

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

The most popular Album
ever published is
admitted to be

THE IMPERIAL

It extends to three fine volumes.
The size of the page is 8½ x 11 inches.
On the left-hand page is a full, illus-
trated, descriptive catalogue, and on
the right are numbered spaces for
the stamps comprised in the catalogue
opposite.

**VOL. I.—STAMPS OF BRITISH
EMPIRE.**

**VOL. II.—STAMPS OF EUROPE
AND COLONIES, & POSSESSIONS
OF EUROPEAN STATES.**

**VOL. III.—FOREIGN COUN-
TRIES, EXCEPT EUROPE AND
ITS POSSESSIONS.**

Vol. I.—Great Britain and Colonies.
526 pages. About 1800 illustrations.

- No. 5.—Cloth, gilt lettered, 10/-; post-free, 10/9.
- No. 7.—Half-bound, gilt edges, 15/-; post-free, 15/9.
- No. 8.—Half-bound, green morocco, gilt edges, 25/-; post-free, 28/-
- No. 9.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, bevelled edges, patent expanding lock, 50/-; post-free, 51/-

**Vol. II.—Stamps of Europe and its
Colonies and Possessions.**

544 pages. 1700 illustrations.

- No. 65.—Cloth, 12/-; post-free, 12/9.
- No. 67.—Half-bound, 17/6; post-free, 18/3.
- No. 68.—Half green morocco, 27/6; post-free, 28/6.
- No. 69.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, patent expanding lock, 50/-; post-free, 51/-

**Vol. III.—Foreign Countries, except
Europe and its Possessions.**

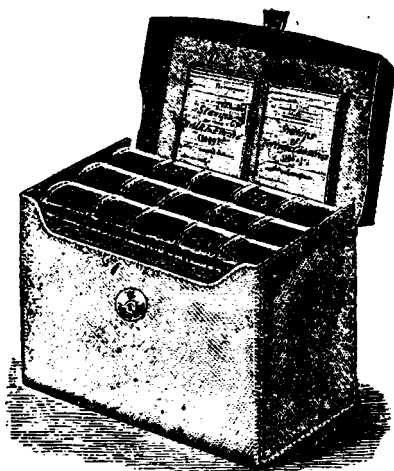
412 pages. 1500 illustrations.

- No. 95.—Cloth, 10/-; post-free, 10/9.
- No. 97.—Half-bound, 15/-; post-free, 15/9.
- No. 98.—Half-bound, green morocco, 22/6; post-free, 23/3.
- No. 99.—Half-bound, finest green Levant morocco, patent expanding lock, 45/-; post-free, 45/9.

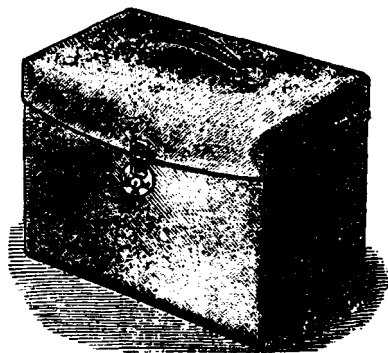
PORTABLE CASES

TO HOLD THE SET OF

IMPERIAL STAMP ALBUMS



IN response to the request for a strong case in which to keep the Set of Three Volumes of IMPERIAL STAMP ALBUMS, we have introduced the above. It is made of best solid hide, lined with baize, with handle for carrying. It will be found indispensable, both for preserving the covers of the Albums and keeping dust from the Stamps, also for carrying one's collection to Philatelic Meetings and friends' houses. Space is allowed for Vols. I. and II. Stamp Catalogue. It has a double-action Lever Lock fastening, and affords that absolute privacy which cannot be attained with ordinary locks fastened on the books themselves.



Price 30s. Carriage extra.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Stamp Collections Register.

No. 10.

A LARGE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF **BRITISH TELEGRAPH STAMPS,**

Which has been awarded TWO MEDALS at the
LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The Collection contains 1,636 stamps, and amongst the good things we note—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

First Issue, complete, unused.

Second Issue, 3d., 1/-, 1/6, and the rare 2/- and 4/-.

Director's Message Stamp.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

9d., 1/2, 2/3, and 2/9.

UNIVERSAL PRIVATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A large number with many various coloured control numbers,
and some very rare errors, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

Most of the plate numbers, used and unused, a number in blocks and
pairs, also overprinted "SPECIMEN." Amongst these we note—

1/- Telegraph form, Die 7 (the first 1/- embossed form adopted by the
P.O. Date of Die, "22 Nov., 1869").

3/-, wmk. Crown, two copies, *very rare.*

Army and Military Telegraphs.

Telegraph Stamps used postally.

The owner offers the Collection at

————— **£250 net,** —————

and states the catalogue value is nearly treble.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 25, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 129).

22 JUNE, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.
		s. d.
7.	100, all different	2 1
8.	100 " rarer	5 1
9.	200 " rare	5 1
66.	500 " "	4 1
67.	1000 " "	15 0
68.	1500 " "	35 0
69.	2000 " "	60 0
69A.	3000 " "	170 0
69B.	4000 " "	280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **FINE** CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



SERVIA

1904. Type 15.

"Death Mask" Stamps.

- 5 p., green.
- 10 p., rose.
- 15 p., purple.
- 25 p., blue.
- 50 p., brown.

Set of five, unused and mint.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

2s. post-free.

These stamps are rapidly becoming scarce, and will be priced higher in the new catalogue, the present quotations being obsolete.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 108 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

Stamp Collections Register.

No. 10.

A LARGE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF **BRITISH TELEGRAPH STAMPS,**

Which has been awarded TWO MEDALS at the
LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The Collection contains 1,636 stamps, and amongst the good things we note—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

First Issue, complete, unused.

Second Issue, 3d., 1/-, 1/6, and the rare 2/- and 4/-.

Director's Message Stamp.

SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

9d., 1/2, 2/3, and 2/9.

UNIVERSAL PRIVATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A large number with many various coloured control numbers,
and some very rare errors, &c. &c. &c.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

Most of the plate numbers, used and unused, a number in blocks and
pairs, also overprinted "SPECIMEN." Amongst these we note—

1/- Telegraph form, Die 7 (the first 1/- embossed form adopted by the
P.O. Date of Die, "22 Nov., 1869").

3/-, wmk. Crown, two copies, *very rare.*

Army and Military Telegraphs.

Telegraph Stamps used postally.

The owner offers the Collection at

————— **£250 net,** —————

and states the catalogue value is nearly treble.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 25, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 129).

22 JUNE, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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For G.S.W. Readers.



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Set of five, unused and mint.

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2s. post-free.

These stamps are rapidly becoming scarce, and will be priced higher in the new catalogue, the present quotations being obsolete.

BARGAINS IN PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.
		s. d.
7.	100, all different . . .	2 1
8.	100 " rarer . . .	5 1
9.	200 " rare . . .	5 1
66.	500 " . . .	4 1
67.	1000 " . . .	15 0
68.	1500 " . . .	35 0
69.	2000 " . . .	60 0
69A.	3000 " . . .	170 0
69B.	4000 " . . .	280 0

These PACKETS contain stamps in **FIN** CONDITION, and are undoubtedly the best value offered by any stamp dealer.

LONDON: STANLEY GIBBONS LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

Wholesale Agents: SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD., 1 AMEN CORNER, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.
 Stamps Distributed Week ending June 8th.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

PLEASE NOTE THESE SIGNS CAREFULLY.

No Remark = Distribution complete.

* = Distribution as yet incomplete.

† = Further supply received and distribution now completed.

‡ = Further supply received, but distribution still incomplete.

Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

AUSTRIA. (94)

Coloured numerals, no shiny bars. Perf. 12½, 13.

12 h., mauve.

Rate, 100 h. = 1 kor. = 10½d.

BAHAMAS.

King. Mult. Ord.

2½d., ultramarine on white.

EGYPT. (123)

1902 Issue. Surch. O.M.H.S.

*1 m., brown. *3 m., orange.

*2 m., green. *5 m., carmine.

*1 pi. blue.

Special price per set of five, unused, 7s. 6d.

FRANCE. (118)

Stamps, re-drawn to show no earth. Perf. 14 × 13½.

30 c., orange.

Rate, 100 c. = 1 fr. = 9½d.

GOLD COAST. (125)

King. Mult. Ord.

rd., vermilion on white.

HONG KONG. (128)

King. Mult. Ord.

4 c., vermilion on white.

10 c., ultramarine on white.

Rate, 100 c. = \$1 = 2s. 6d.

SUDAN.

Camel type. Mult. Cru. and Star. Perf. 14.

4 m., pale blue and olive-brown.

Rate, 1000 mls. = 100 pl. = £1. 1s.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

AUSTRIA.

1907. New value. Numerals in colour of stamp. s. d.
 Perf. 12½, 13.
 12 heller, mauve 0 2

BAHAMAS.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.
 2½d., ultramarine 0 4

FRANCE.

1907. Type 16, redrawn (ground omitted).
 30 c., orange 0 5

HONG KONG.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk. New colours.
 4 c., scarlet 0 2
 10 c., ultramarine 0 5

INDO-CHINA.

1904. Type 6.
 20 c., red on green used 0 3
 25 c., blue 0 1
 40 c., black on azure 0 3
 50 c., brown 0 4
 1 fr., pale olive-green 0 3
 2 fr., brown on yellow 1 6
 10 fr., red on green 7 6

NEW ZEALAND.

1906-7. Official Stamps.
 ½d., green used 0 2
 1d., carmine 0 1
 2d., purple 0 2
 3d., brown 0 6
 6d., rosine 0 9

PHILIPPINES (U.S.).

1903-4. Overprinted on U.S. SERIES 1902.
 10 c., brown used 0 4
 15 c., olive-green 1 0
 30 c., orange 1 3
 \$1, grey-black 5 0
 1906. New types.
 2 c., green 0 1
 4 c., carmine-rose 0 1
 10 c., blue 0 1
 20 c., pale brown 0 4
 30 c., olive-green 0 6
 1 p., orange 1 6

ROUMANIA.

1906. Type 26.
 Set of four, 3, 5, 10, and 15 b. used 1 3
 1906. Type 27.
 Set of four, 3, 5, 10, and 15 b. 1 3
 1906. Type 28.
 Set of four, 3, 5, 10, and 15 b. 1 3
 1906. Bucharest Exhibition Commemoration.
 5 b. to 75 b. (Nos. 463 to 463e), set of eight 4 0
 Do. do. do. do. used 4 0
 Do. Official (surcharged s.w.) 4 0
 Do. do. do. do. used 4 0
 1 l. 50, 3 l. 50, and 3 l. (Nos. 463h to 463j) set of three 10 6
 Do. do. do. do. used 10 6
 Do. Official (surcharged s.r.) 10 6
 Do. do. do. do. used 10 6

SUDAN.

1907. Type 2.
 4 mls, pale blue and olive-brown 0 2

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

100 POSTAGE STAMPS, all genuine and different, and of a catalogue value of over 8s., are presented with each STRAND ALBUM.

The Strand

Postage Stamp Album

NEW EDITION.

THE book, which is printed on an unusually good quality paper, is bound in a new and specially designed cover. The shape is as illustrated, and the size a new and convenient one, viz. 9½ in. by 7½ inches. Sufficient guards have been inserted so that when the Album is full the covers shall be level with each other, and not bulged, as is often the case in imperfectly constructed books.

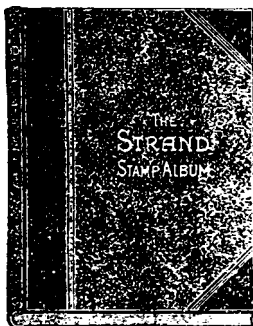


No. 14.

320 pages. Spaces for
8000 Stamps.

Nos. 15 and 16.

400 pages. Spaces for
11,000 Stamps.



Nos. 15 and 16
include a series of
Six Maps,
specially engraved
for this
Publication, and
beautifully printed
in Colours.



Concise Geographical and other particulars with Illustrations are given at the head of each country, the pages being divided into rectangles, as is usual, with this most important innovation, that they vary in size so as to conveniently accommodate the Stamps desired to be placed in position. This is an advantageous improvement that will commend itself to every collector. Post Cards are not provided for, as all Philatelists of experience know it is best to collect them separately.

A new and very important departure has been made in Nos. 15 and 16, in including for the first time in any Philatelic Album a series of Six specially drawn Maps, printed in colours, and giving the names of all Stamp-issuing Countries. They are of course fully brought up to date, and are not needlessly encumbered with unnecessary names, thus increasing their usefulness for easy and instant reference.

Each Album now has four full-page Illustrations showing the Watermarks found on all Stamps.

PRICES.

- No. 14.—Strongly and neatly bound in plain cloth, gilt lettered, 320 pages, post-free, 2/11; abroad, 3/4.
No. 15.—Strongly and handsomely bound in plain cloth, with gilt edges and lettering, and six Maps, and eighty extra leaves, post-free, 5/6; abroad, 6/-.
No. 16.—Handsomely bound in half morocco, lettered on back, plain cloth sides, with six Maps, gilt edges, 400 pages, post-free, 9/-; abroad, 9/6.

Each quality can be supplied in either blue, red, or green art bindings.

NEW BINDING.

- No. 17.—Handsomely bound in half-art canvas, with art vellum sides, and lettered and finished in gold. Gilt edges, six Maps, 400 pages, interleaved to prevent any chance of stamps rubbing, 7/6; post-free, 8/1; abroad, extra.
BLANK LEAVES. For No. 14.—9d. per dozen; 5/- per 100, post-free. For No. 15, 16, or 17, gilt edges.—1/3 per dozen; 9/- per 100, post-free.

SERG. P. D., Glasgow. RECENT UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"I like the general outline of the 'Strand' Album and consider it in every respect very suitable for beginners, which I was when I purchased mine. The quality of the paper is good, and the division is excellent, in fact I consider it the best album published at the price. You may use this recommendation as you think fit."

A. S., Lower Clapton R.L., N.E.

"I bought one of your Strand Postage Stamp Albums the other day and I think it is marvellous how you can make them and sell them at such a low price as 2/6. Every one I have shown it to, says it is worth double the price; 100 foreign stamps are given with it, and they alone are worth 1/-."

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Stamp Collections Register.

No. 11.

A VERY FINE COLLECTION OF THE STAMPS OF

COLOMBIA AND HER STATES

Of the rarer things we note—

COLOMBIA.

1859. 10 c., *tête-bêche*, unused.
1860. 20 c., altered to 5 c.
1860. 5 c., blue, *tête-bêche*, unused.
1860. Entire sheet of the 20 c., blue, containing the greatest rarity in Colombian stamps; the 5 c., blue (No. 32 on the sheet); also No. 12 is inverted; No. 23 is the 5 c. altered to 20 c.

This sheet is unique and very valuable.

1861. 2½, 5, 5, 10, 20, and 1 peso, fine unused set.
1862. Two fine 20 c., red, used.
1863. 50 c., *red*, error of colour, fine used.
1864. 5 c., *tête-bêche* and sideways.
1898. 5 c., marone on blue, block of six *tête-bêche*.

ANTIOQUIA.

1868. 2½ and 5 c. and 1 peso, unused, and the rare 10 c., used, superb copy from corner of sheet.
1886. Strip of three, 10 c. centre stamp, was a 50 c. which has been erased.

BOLIVAR.

1863. 10 c., green.

In this collection the modern stamps are but little included; chief attention has been paid to the rarer and more interesting old issues.

This collection may be considered an undoubted bargain at the price fixed upon it by the owner,

— **£225 net.** —

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

Gibbons Stamp Weekly

For Beginners and General Collectors.

No. 26, Vol. V.
(Whole No. 130).

29 JUNE, 1907.

ONE PENNY.

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Special Bargains

For G.S.W. Readers.



NEW CALEDONIA

1903. Jubilee Issue.

Surcharged as Type 14.

- 1 c., black on azure.
- 2 c., purple-brown on buff.
- 4 c. " " grey.
- 5 c., green on pale green.
- 5 c., bright yellow-green.
- 10 c., black on lilac (in carmine).
- 10 c. " " (in gold.)
- 15 c., grey _____

The catalogue price of the above stamps is 2s.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICE

For the set of Eight,
Unused and mint,

NINEPENCE POST-FREE

BARGAINS IN

PACKETS OF STAMPS

No.		Post-free.
		s. d.
7.	100, all different	2 1
8.	100 " rarer	5 1
9.	200 " rare	5 1
66.	500 "	4 1
67.	1000 "	15 0
68.	1500 "	35 0
69.	2000 "	60 0
69A.	3000 "	170 0
69B.	4000 "	280 0

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NEW ISSUE SERVICE.

TO OUR BOX-HOLDERS ONLY.

Stamps Distributed Week ending June 15th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Box-holders should note that it is quite unnecessary to order stamps given in this list, as everything due to them will be put into their boxes, when we have a sufficient number. If a Box-holder does not receive a stamp noted in the list, he should consult the sign prefixed to it, which will probably explain the matter.

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Types refer to illustrations in our current Catalogue.

The numbers bracketed after the name of each country indicate the last number of G.S.W. in which reference was made to that country in this column.

HOLKAR.

New type, inscribed INDORE. Perf. 13½, 14.

1 a., green.

Rate 16 a. = 1 rup. = 1s. 4½d.

TRINIDAD. (124)

New design. Mult. Ord.

1d., rose on white.

VICTORIA. (128)

Wmk. Cr. A. Rare Perf. 11.

‡ 1d., rose-red.

SPECIAL PRICE, 4d. EACH.

Recent Issues and Revised Quotations.

ALL UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

CHINA.

1898-1905. New and Revised Prices.

Cat. No.		used	s.	d.
129.	20 c., brown-lake	.	0	2
130.	30 c., rose-red	.	0	4
131.	50 c., green	.	0	6
132.	\$1, carmine and salmon	.	2	0
133.	\$2, " " yellow.	.	5	0
139.	5 c., salmon	.	0	2
141.	5 c., red-orange	.	0	2
144.	5 c., orange-yellow	.	0	1
145.	5 c., violet	.	0	1

ERITREA.

1903. Postage Due.

50 lire, yellow (No. 112)	.	.	50	0
100 lire, blue (" 113)	.	.	100	0

GOLD COAST.

1907. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

1d., vermilion	.	.	0	2
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GWALIOR.

1902. Service. Queen's Head.

2 a., violet	.	.	1	6
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HOLKAR.

1907. Type 5.

1 a., green	.	.	0	2
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ITALY.

1903. Postage Due.

50 lire, yellow	.	.	50	0
100 lire, blue	.	.	100	0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1904. King's Head. Multiple wmk.

10 c., purple and black on yellow	.	used	0	2
30 c., grey and carmine	.	"	0	4
50 c., dull green and carmine	.	"	0	9
\$1, dull green and black	.	"	1	6
\$2, lilac and black	.	"	2	6
\$5, green and brown-orange	.	"	7	6

TRINIDAD.

1907. Type 10. Multiple wmk. New colour.

1d., rose	.	.	0	2
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STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON.

NEW YORK: STANLEY GIBBONS, INCORPORATED, 198 BROADWAY.

STANDARD GUIDES FOR STAMP COLLECTORS.

STANLEY GIBBONS
PRICED CATALOGUE of the
Postage Stamps of the World.

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Price, post-free, 2/9.

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By Major E. B. EVANS.

The Young Collector is frequently perplexed by the meaning of the various terms used in stamp collecting, and the fullest explanations of these will be found in this book.

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By BACON & HARDY.

All about Collecting—its Origin and Development, History in Stamps, the Stamp Market, Famous Collections, List of Philatelic Societies, etc. etc.

247 Illustrations. 294 pages.

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By E. D. BACON.

Will be found of the greatest use to collectors, and explains how to detect reprints and official imitations from genuine stamps.

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THE "IDEAL" PERFORATION GAUGE.

Can be carried in the pocket, and stamps measured without removing them from the album.

Price 7d. post-free.

GUMMED STAMP MOUNTS.

The "S.G." Stamp Mounts, in tin boxes, per 1000,
7d. post-free.

Better quality, in three sizes, per 1000,
1/- post-free.

TWEEZERS

For Handling and Sorting Stamps.

No. 1.—Blunt ends, post-free, 2/7.

No. 2.—Round ends, post-free, 2/1.

No. 3.—Pointed ends (in use in our offices, and highly recommended), post-free, 2/1.

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Barbados	7 9	10 9
Reprints	4 3	5 9
Grenada	7 9	9 9
Sicily	21 5	30 5

"MY DUPLICATES"

A small but handy pocket-book, with slips to contain duplicates or new purchases. Very useful.

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A larger Pocket Collecting-Book,

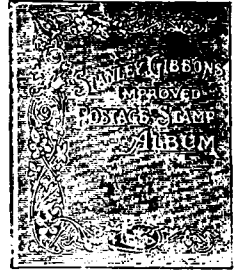
with large pocket at back and patent fastening on flap.

Post-free 2/7.

STANLEY GIBBONS, Ltd., 391 Strand, LONDON, W.C.

THE NINTH EDITION OF

The Improved Postage Stamp Album, No. 0



ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH THOUSAND:

The Best and Largest Album ever Published at the Price.

176 LARGE PAGES. SPACES FOR 4700 STAMPS.

48 extra pages added in this Edition without extra charge.

This Album is selling at the rate of over 1000 copies a month.

THE demand for this Album has simply been phenomenal, and it gives universal satisfaction—not a single complaint has been received. The last Edition had nearly 20 extra pages added, and now another 48 pages have been added, and all the Geographical and Historical Notes brought up fully to date.

All the newest stamp-issuing countries, such as Bussahir, Canton, Cayman Isles, Hoi-hao, Dahomey, etc. etc., have been added.

At the top of each page there is the name of the country, and a mass of valuable information, including date when Stamps were issued, population, area, reigning sovereign, capital, etc. Spaces of proper sizes are provided for all Stamps, and the book is bound in a superior manner in art cloth. The Album contains a pocket to hold duplicate Stamps, and Fifty Stamps will be presented *gratis* with each Album. There is also an Illustrated Frontispiece of the Rarest Stamps, with prices attached that we pay for each.

Price, bound in handsome art cloth, post-free, 1.3.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

E. S. says: "I asked a friend where the best place was to buy a Stamp Album cheap. He referred me to you, saying that he had bought one and sold it again next day for 1/9, after keeping the stamps."

A. A. writes: "I received your Stamp Album on Thursday, and I wonder how you can sell it so cheap; for as soon as a friend saw it he offered me 2/6 for it. Please send me another."

C. A. W. writes: "Please send me one of your marvellous 1/- Albums, with packet of stamps, in order that I may convince my incredulous friends that such a thing is possible."

Miss M. R. writes from Piccadilly: "I was greatly pleased with the Album I received this morning, which all my friends admired, and thought it very cheap."

J. P., West Norwood: "A friend of mine has one, and *directly* I saw it I offered to buy it; but he would not sell it, so please send one."

E. A. T., Gampole, Ceylon: "The Improved Postage Stamp Album, together with the packet of stamps, reached me quite safe. It is fully worth the amount, viz., 1/-, I paid for it. I wonder how you can sell it so cheap as that, for when I received it a friend of mine saw it and offered 7 rs. 50 cts. (equal to 10s. 4d.) for it."

F. E. R. L., Trinidad: "Your Album is the best I have seen for even 2/-, so it is indeed cheap for 1/-."

W. J. E. B., Newcastle, Natal: "Your No. 0 Album to hand, with thanks. I must again compliment you on its excellence, as I can out here sell it for at least 3/-, and the stamps for another 9d. or so. I will take an early opportunity of sending for half a dozen."

R. D., Evan's City, Pa., U.S.A.: "Please find enclosed 35 c. for one Improved Stamp Album and 50 stamps. I have a friend who has one, and said that he would not take a dollar for it."

W. H. B., Fairhaven, Mass.: "I have received the Album and am much pleased with it. I would not sell it for 50 cents if I could not get another. If I can turn any trade your way I shall try to do so, for I believe you to be a good square man to deal with."

STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., 391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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